

INTEREST.

Interest on current accounts to be charged at 1 per cent. above bank rates

LICENSES.

	£	s.	d.
Auctioneer (District) ... ..	2	0	0
" (General) ... ..	15	0	0
Boatman ... ..	0	5	0
Chemist ... ..	2	0	0
Confectioner ... ..	1	0	0
Distiller ... ..	10	0	0
Hawker (on foot) ... ..	1	0	0
" (horse or vehicle) ... ..	2	0	0
Mineral License ... ..	1	0	0
Miner's Business License ... ..	1	0	0
" Right, annual ... ..	0	10	0
Packet (to retail liquors on vessels)	5	0	0
Pawnbroker ... ..	10	0	0
Porter (Sydney) ... ..	0	5	0
Publican ... ..	30	0	0
" (with billiard table extra) ... ..	10	0	0
" " bagatelle table " ... ..	5	0	0
Slaughterer ... ..	0	2	6
Spirit Merchant (Country) ... ..	20	0	0
" (Sydney) ... ..	30	0	0
Timber License ... ..	6	0	0

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

	£	s.	d.
Occupier of any Bonded Warehouse not containing more than 50 tons, per annum ... ..	50	0	0
And for every additional ten tons a duty of (not exceeding £300), per annum... ..	1	0	0

TONNAGE DUTY.

	£	s.	d.
Hunter River, Kiama, and Wollongong, per ton ... ..	0	0	6
Vessels fully laden discharging at any Public Wharf after the lapse of the Free lay days allowed shall pay per register ton per day ... ..	0	0	0½
Vessels loading only or other purposes, of 240 tons register and upwards, shall pay per register ton per day ... ..	0	0	0½
After twenty-five days, per register ton per day ... ..	0	0	0½
Under 240 tons register per day ... ..	0	10	0

Sundays and public holidays in all cases excluded.

FREE LAY DAYS.

During which vessels fully laden discharging their cargoes at any public or private surferance wharf are exempt from the payment of Tonnage Rates.

For vessels not exceeding 100 tons register ... Two days.  
 Exceeding 100 tons and not exceeding 200 tons register Four "  
 " 200 " 300 " Six "  
 " 300 " 400 " Eight "  
 And for every additional 100 tons or fractional part of 100 tons, one day. Excluding Sundays and public holidays in every case.

PILOTAGE AND LIGHT RATES.

	£	s.	d.
Pilotage—On arrival and departure, per ton ... ..	0	0	4
Light—Every registered vessel (Whalers excepted) a half-yearly rate of fourpence per ton.			

STAMP DUTIES.

Came into operation 1st July, 1880, amended by Act of Parliament, which came into operation 31st August, 1886.

SCHEDULE I.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENTS not under seal ... ..	0	1	0
BILL OF EXCHANGE or PROMISSORY NOTE, every £25 or fractional part of £25 ... ..	0	0	6
BILL OF LADING or copy thereof ... ..	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OF SHARES in stock and funds, every £10 or fractional part of £10 ... ..	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OF PROPERTY (other than stock-shares), not exceeding £50 ... ..	0	5	0
For every £100 or part ... ..	0	10	0
DEED of any kind not otherwise charged ... ..	1	0	0
CHEQUES or DRAFTS payable on demand ... ..	0	0	0
LEASES, every £50 per annum or fractional part of £50 ... ..	0	2	0
POLICY (fire), every £100 insured for six months, 3d.; exceeding twelve months ... ..	0	0	6
POLICY (ship), every £100 or fractional part of £100 ... ..	0	0	3
RECEIPTS upon the payment of £2 upwards ... ..	0	0	2
TRANSFER OF SHARES (see Conveyance)			
TRANSFER of run or station, for every £100 value ... ..	0	10	0

SOME EXEMPTIONS.—Agreements for Engaging Servants: also between the Master of a Ship and Seamen; Life Assurance Policies; Savings Bank Deposits; Workmen's Wages; Seamen's Advance Note; Mechanics' Tools, when separately insured.

PROBATE DUTIES.

1. On the Probate or Letters of Administration to be granted in respect of any estate, real and personal, of deceased persons—  
 Where the value of such estate is under £5,000 ... 1 per cent.  
 Where the value is £5,000 and under £12,500 ... 2 "

Where the value is £12,500 and under £25,000 ... 3 per cent.  
 Where the value is £25,000 and under £50,000 ... 4 "  
 Where the value is £50,000 and over that amount ... 5 "  
 2. Settlement of property taking effect after death of settler. Same duties as under Part 1.

PLACES WORTH SEEING IN AND NEAR SYDNEY.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Domain: open Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 12 noon to 6 P.M.; and on Sunday afternoon, from 2 to 5 P.M.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW GROUNDS, Moore Park.

ASSOCIATION CRICKET GROUND, Randwick Road.

ASYLUM FOR DESITUTE CHILDREN, Randwick.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, Pitt and Devonshire Streets; also similar establishments at Parramatta and Liverpool. On application at institutions.

BOTANIC GARDEN, open from 7 A.M. until dusk; on Sundays, from 1 to 5 P.M.

COLLEGES.—St. Paul's (C.E.), St. John's (R.C.), St. Andrew's Pres., Camden (Newtown), Newington (Stannmore Road), Moore Liverpool, by order from heads of the institutions.

DARLINGHURST GAOL. By order from Col. Secretary, Sheriff, or Comptroller of Prisons.

DEAF AND DUMB AND BLIND ASYLUM, Newtown. Application at institution.

DRY DOCKS.—Mort's, Waterview Bay, Balmain, on application; Government, at Cockatoo Island, Parramatta River, by an order from the officer in charge.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Bradley's, George's, Middle, and South Head, Fort Macquarie, Fort Phillip, Fort Denison, and Torpedo Station, Watson's Bay. Application to officers in charge.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND LAW COURTS. Order from Ministers, M.P.s, or heads of departments.

HUDSON Brothers Works, Clyde.  
 MEN-OF-WAR, at the moorings in Farm Cove. On application on board.

MILITARY BARRACKS AND DEPOT.—Victoria Barracks, Paddington, on application to the Commandant or Staff Officers; Artillery—Dawe's Battery by an order from officers in charge; Commissariat Stores, Lower George Street, Circular Quay—application to Storekeeper, or by an order from the military or naval officers.

MUSEUM, College Street. Open daily (Mondays excepted) from 12 to 5 P.M.; and on Sundays from 2 till 5 P.M.

NECROPOLIS at Rookwood (ten miles from Sydney by rail).

PARKS AND GARDENS within the City.—The Domain, Moore Park, Hyde Park, Cook Park, Phillip Park, Prince Alfred Park, Victoria Park, Observatory Reserve, University College Reserve, Wentworth Park, Centennial Park, and Belmore Park.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE. On application to the officers in charge.

PICNIC AND RECREATION RESORTS.—By omnibus or tram—Botany Gardens, Bondi, Coogee Bay; Double Bay, Moore Park, and Randwick Race Course; by rail—Parramatta Park, George's River, Port Hacking, New Brighton, Como, Moorfield Race Course, Kogarah; Warwick Farm Race Course, near Liverpool; by steamer—Athol Gardens, Lane Cove, St. Leonard's, Ryde, Clifton Gardens, Chowder Bay, Clontarf Middle Harbour, Fern Bay, Manly Beach, Mossman's Bay, George's River, Pearl Bay, Balmoral Middle Harbour, Sandringham, Sans Souci, La Perouse Botany, Watson's Bay, South Head, and numerous other smaller places at Middle Harbour and on the banks of the Lane Cove and Parramatta Rivers.

POST OFFICE. A splendid view from the tower.

PUBLIC LIBRARY (Free). Bent and Macquarie Streets; open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. daily; and on Sundays from 2 to 5 P.M.

REFORMATORIES, Biola, Cockatoo Island. Order from Colonial Secretary or Police Magistrate.

ROYAL AQUARIUM, Bondi, Coogee Aquarium.

SYDNEY MINT. By special order, to be had on application at the Mint.

ASTRONOMY OBSERVATORY. On Mondays, by an order from the Astronomer.

SYNAGOGUE, Elizabeth Street. Secretary, David Cohen.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL. Daily. Orders to visitors granted by the Dean.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL (R.C.). By order from the officials.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE MUSEUM, Domain.

TRAINING SHIP "VERNON." By an order from the Colonial Secretary or Police Magistrate.

THEATRES and HALLS OF ENTERTAINMENT.—Theatre Royal, King and Castlereagh Streets; Opera House, King and York Streets; Criterion Theatre, Pitt and Park Streets; Gaiety, Castlereagh Street; Royal Standard, Castlereagh Street; Her Majesty's Theatre, Pitt Street; the Garrick, Castlereagh Street; the Princess, Pitt Street; School of Arts Hall, Temperance Hall, Pitt Street; Carrington Hall, Castlereagh Street; Academy of Music, Castlereagh Street; Masonic Hall, York Street; Centennial Hotel, George and Druitt Streets; Protestant Hall, Castlereagh Street. New Masonic Hall, Castlereagh Street, Leigh House, Castlereagh Street; Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Pitt and Bathurst Streets. The Alhambra Hall, Haymarket, Centenary Hall, York Street, Darlinghurst Skating Rink, the old Exhibition buildings, Prince Alfred Park, and several other halls used for skating rinks, &c.

TOWN HALL. A fine view of the City and suburbs can be obtained from the tower. By order from Mayor or Alderman.

UNIVERSITY AND ITS MUSEUM. The former by special order from Chancellor or member to the Senate; the Museum is open every Saturday from 2 till 5 P.M.

## TOWNS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.\*

**ABERDEEN** (32° 14' S. lat., 150° 57' E. long.), a township on the E. bank of the Hunter river, 159 miles N. of Sydney, the main line of road between Muswellbrook and Scone passing through it. Scone is 8 miles distant. It has a postal, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, and a railway station. It is in the county of Durham, and police district of Scone, and stands 610 feet above sea level. The route from Sydney is by Great Northern Railway; fares 28s. 6d. and 18s. Hotel: the Australian Arms. There is one large store in the township, a steam flour mill, also Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and a public school, with average attendance of 41. The district is a pastoral one, with plenty of good agricultural land. The Australian Meat Chilling and Freezing Company, of London, have erected vast works here, and 1,000 sheep are slaughtered daily, and during 1892 about 170,000 carcasses were shipped to London. Formation: micaceous conglomerates, comprising granite and felsparic trap, with quartz ridges. There are some alluvial diggings at Denison, about 40 miles distant. Population, 110.

**ADAMINABY** (36° 5' S. lat., 148° 18' E. long.), sometimes called SEYMOUR, is a pastoral and agricultural township 329 miles SW. of Sydney, on the main road to Kiandra, from which it is distant about 20 miles. It is in the county of Wallace, police district of Cooma, and electoral district of Monaro. It lies 3,000 feet above the sea-level. Conveyance to Sydney—mail coach to Cooma, the nearest railway station. Hotels: Commercial and Rose. It has a post, money-order, savings bank office, and telegraph station, a public school (average attendance 39), three places of worship, four stores, and a court-house. There are some diggings on the Eucumbene river, a few miles distant, otherwise it is a farming and pastoral district. Population, about 160, of which it is 1,100.

**ADAMSTOWN** (32° 50' S. lat., 151° 41' E. long.), an important town adjoining Hamilton, about 4 miles from Newcastle and 80 miles N. of Sydney, on the Homebush Waratah railway line; fares, 12s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Principal hotels: Royal Crown, Royal Standard, and Adamstown. It is in the county of Northumberland and police district of Waratah; it has a post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, a public school, with average attendance of 415 scholars, a mechanics' institute, with 1,400 vols., two places of worship, a large hall suitable for entertainments, and capable of accommodating about 800 people, and a branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. The water supply is derived from underground tanks. The town is incorporated, and has 13 miles of roads, with ratable property valued at £9,307. Several coal mines are in the vicinity, the output for 1891 being 55,086 tons, valued at £25,528. Population of district about 2,030.

**ADELONG** (35° 16' S. lat., 148° 4' E. long.), a township on the creek of the same name, a tributary of the Murrumbidgee, 273 miles (311 miles postal) from Sydney SW.; rail to Gundagai, thence coach, are the means of conveyance (coach fare, 12s. 6d.). It is a postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order station, in the county of Wynyard, and police district of Tumut. There are five hotels in the town: the Commercial and Royal being the most important; (the Royal is the coach booking office), and seven stores. Banks: N. S. Wales and Commercial. The other noticeable buildings are: Court house, post and telegraph office, public school; literary institute, and four churches—Episcopal (St. Paul), Wesleyan, Presbyterian (St. Andrew), and Roman Catholic (St. James), and Salvation Army. Societies—Masons, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance, Orangemen, Good Templars, and a Reading Room with 750 vols. The district is a mining one, among the oldest in the Colony, the quartz reefs being numerous and rich; and the creek beds and banks have been found to contain very valuable alluvial deposits. The Great Victoria Claim is down upwards of 1,000 feet, at which level payable gold is obtained; the Government award of £1,000 for the first discovery of payable gold at a greater perpendicular depth than 800 feet has been secured by this mine; several other claims are 600 feet and upwards in depth. Gold returns for 1891 were 4,206 ozs. valued at £15,983. Formation: granite. Population upwards of 1,170; with vicinity it is 2,450. Local newspaper: the *Adelong Argus*.

**ALBION PARK** (34° 32' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, and money-order office two miles from the railway station, on the Macquarie rivulet, in the police district and electorate of Kiama, county of Camden, centrally situated between Kiama and Wollongong, about 14 miles distant from each, five miles from Shellharbour, and 81 miles SSW. of Sydney; fare, 10s. and 6s. 6d. Hotel: the Albion Park. It has three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; branches of English and Scottish, and Commercial Bank, a post-office, and a public school, with average attendance of 33, two stores, a convent, and a free public library with 400 vols. Coal and shale exist, but the district is chiefly farming. There is good pasture, and the land is well fitted for tillage. Formation: carboniferous; surface chiefly trap. Population, 150, with district, 600.

**ALBURY** (36° 5' S. lat., 146° 55' E. long.), sometimes known as the Federal City, an important and flourishing town on the confines of N. S. Wales and Victoria, county of Goulburn, police district of Albury, situated 531 feet above the sea-level on the right bank of the Murray river, which is

spanned here by two viaducts, one the substantial wooden structure carrying the roadway, and the other a handsome iron lattice bridge for the double railway, which was first used on October 14, 1884. The railway from Melbourne to Wodonga, on the opposite side of the Murray, was opened in November, 1873, and the railway communication with Sydney was completed on February 3rd, 1881; fares, 60s. and 44s. The 3 mile break between Albury and Wodonga was filled in on 14th June, 1883, when the completion of the through railway communication between Sydney and Melbourne was celebrated by a grand demonstration, at which the Governors of both Colonies, and upwards of 1,000 representative gentlemen were present. The N. S. Wales and Victorian trains run through to Albury, there being shunting yards, &c., at this station. The Albury station ground is 68 chains in length and nine in width, and within its boundaries are the following buildings:—A large and handsome passenger station, an imposing building, 300ft. in length by 40ft. in width, built of red and white bricks with cement dressings; in the centre of the edifice is a clock tower 80ft. high. The platform is 400ft. in length by 20ft. in width; a goods warehouse, engine-shed for 12 locomotives, a turn-table, stationmaster's house, engine-drivers' quarters, porters' cottages, &c., and there are about four miles of sidings and crossings in the yard. The principal hotels are Globe, Club, George, Rose, and Albury. Albury was proclaimed a municipality on June 4th, 1859. There are 65½ miles of roads and streets in the district; annual value of ratable property is £45,351. Its founding dates from November 17, 1824, when Hume and Hecall the explorers encamped on its site under a tree, which is still standing, and is now fenced in. Among the leading buildings in the township are the hospital, the convent, to which a chapel has been added, the Mechanics' Institute, with large hall attached, capable of holding 700 people, and library of 1,800 volumes, the Oddfellows' Hall, a fine brick structure. Places of worship—Church of England (St. Matthew's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Independent, and Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's), a large and massive structure, and Temperance Hall; banks—Commercial, Australian Joint-Stock, a fine building; Australasia, and N. S. Wales, and the Post and Telegraph Offices. Dean, Smollett, Olive, Townsend, and Kiewa are the leading streets. The Botanical reserve is a useful and ornamental breathing place. The schools comprise a grammar, public, and denominational; the public school has an average attendance of 369. The district surrounding Albury is principally agricultural and pastoral, with some quartz mining. The latter is carried on at the Black Range, Bungowanah, Hawk's View, and Nailcan. Grapes and tobacco are largely grown, and the Albury wines have made themselves famous. The late Mr. Fallon's vineyard, the Murray Valley, has 160 acres under vines. In 1892 the produce of the district was 120,875 gallons of wine, 56,395 bushels of wheat; barley, 456 bushels; oats, 6,408 bushels; 1,895 gallons brandy. Stock returns for the Electoral district, 2,056 horses, 31,122 cattle, 862,650 sheep, 857 pigs. Dairy produce, 48,775 lb. butter, 5,290 lb. cheese, 15,296 lb. bacon and ham. Returns for the Hume Electorate, 11,897 horses, 36,090 cattle, 2,024,000 sheep. Total area of holdings, 180,534 acres, and in the Hume district, 1,877,145 acres. Produce of Hume Electorate—340,510 bushels wheat; 620 of maize; 4,306 cwt. barley; 25,473 of oats; 680 tons potatoes; 500 cwt. tobacco; 74,812 gals. wine. Stock returns 11,897 horses, 36,093 cattle, 2,024,027 sheep, 2,870 pigs. Dairy produce, 143,439 lb. butter, 5,598 lb. cheese, 130,545 lb. bacon and hams. One member is returned to the Assembly, and two for the Hume district. It has telegraph money-order, and Government savings bank facilities. Albury lies 351 (386 postal) miles to the SW. of Sydney, and 190 miles to the NE. of Melbourne. During the season the Murray is navigable to here by steamers, Albury being about 200 miles from its source, and about 1,800 from its debouchure in Lake Alexandrina. The first steamer brought up the Murray to here was the *Albury*, Captain George Johnston, in the year 1855. The town is now lit with gas, and has a water supply, the latter scheme having cost £43,000. Formation: schistose, with granite and whinstone near the tops of the ranges. Population of district, census 1891, 5,450; number of voters on the electoral roll, 1,620, and for the Hume electorate, 3,196. The newspapers are the *Border Post*, *Albury Banner*, and *Evening News*.

**ALSTONVILLE** (28° 45' S. lat., 153° 30' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Rouse, and police district of Richmond river, 320 miles ENE. of Sydney, coach to Ballina, thence by the river steamers, running daily, to places on the Richmond river, and thence a week to Sydney, or coach to Lismore and Terntfield, thence rail to Sydney. A public school, with average attendance of 36, a Wesleyan and a Presbyterian chapel, and two stores, two hotels, with some small sugar mills in the vicinity, also a large mill and sugar estate known as the Alstonville Sugar Company, comprise the social and industrial features of the district, which has a population of about 500 persons. The formation is trap and slate, the country is surfaced with dense cedar scrub, the soil is that known as chocolate, and has an average depth of ten feet.

**ANVIL CREEK** (see GRETA).

**APPIN** (34° 10' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), a small post town, county of Cumberland, and police district of Campbelltown, 42

\* It is perhaps necessary to mention that, in many instances, places designated officially as "post towns" are really, and would be more correctly described as, "postal centres." The cases are approximate only.

miles S. of Sydney, and 10 miles S. of Campbelltown, the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs daily. Hotels: Bourke and Imperial. The district is purely agricultural. It has a money-order office and telegraph station, and contains three stores, three churches—Church of England and Roman Catholic (built of stone), and Congregational (of wood), an assembly room, and a public school, with average attendance of 40. Formation: iron and slate. Population, 110.

**ARAKOON**, (TRIAL BAY), a post-office, money-order, and telegraph station, with savings bank, 336 miles N. of Sydney, county of Macquarie, electoral district of the Macleay. Communication is by the Macleay river steamer direct, or coach *via* Port Macquarie or Taree, thence steamers. It has one hotel, one store, a public school, average attendance 20, and a police-station. Formation: white granite. Population, about 50. It is here the Harbour of Refuge Works are being carried on, the prisoners of the gaol being employed on breakwater, &c., on the bounty system by which good conduct prisoners receive pay.

**ARALUEN** (35° 41' S. lat., 149° 48' E. long.), a mining, agricultural and pastoral township, county St. Vincent, electoral and police district of Braidwood, 209 miles SW. of Sydney; rail to Goulburn, and Tarago, thence coach, being the means of communication. The principal hotels are the Araluen Arms, the Star, and the Perseverance. Braidwood is 15 miles distant N. The diggings are almost all alluvial; the country surrounding Araluen is exceedingly mountainous and picturesque, but ill-adapted for agricultural purposes. The township itself is located in a valley at the junction of Bell's and Major's creeks, both situated on the table-land. The country is granite in the upper portion, comprising the table-land where the river runs; about 15 miles down it is clay-slate, with quartz veins known to be auriferous. Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic, and a Union church. Bank: N. S. Wales. Three public schools, with average attendance of 105, and one Denominational, R. C. There is also an Oddfellows' Hall and a Court House. It has postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order offices, and several stores. The gold yield for 1891 was 2,200 oz., valued at £8,463. The reefs contain payable gold but mixed with baser metals, which cannot be divided by any process known in the district. A through coach runs daily from Tarago to Moruya. Geological formation: principally granite. Population, 230.

**ARMIDALE** (30° 37' S. lat., 151° 49' E. long.) is situated on the Dumaresq creek, on the main Northern Railway, 313 miles (335 postal) N. of Sydney, whence it is reached by the railway to Tenterfield and Brisbane, which passes through Armidale. Fare from Sydney 62s. 3d. and 40s. 3d. It is 260 miles from Newcastle; fares, 41s. 9d. and 33s. 3d., and lies 3,313 feet above sea level. The hotels are the Imperial, Tattersall's, New England, St. Kilda, Commercial, and several others. It was proclaimed a municipality on November 13th, 1863. There are 49½ miles of roads and streets in the district; annual value of rateable property is £31,352. It is in the county and police district of Sandon, and electorate of New England, and has a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. The leading buildings are the Post Office, Free Library and Town Hall, the Hospital, the Gaol, Police quarters, and the Court-house. In addition to these there are several substantial stores and hotels, and a brewery. The Commercial, Joint-Stock, City, and N. S. Wales Banks have branches here, and the principal insurance companies have agencies. The literary institute has several thousand volumes. The district surrounding Armidale is principally pastoral and agricultural, with some alluvial gold diggings within a few miles of the town. The scenery in the vicinity is rugged and picturesque, from the prevalence of mountains, among which are to be found several waterfalls of considerable height. Armidale is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop, and forms part also of the Anglican diocese of Grafton and Armidale. The cathedral church (St. Peter's) is one of the most beautiful of its size in the colony. The Roman Catholics have also a fine cathedral. Presbyterians and Wesleyans have also places of worship, and there are eight schools. The public school has an average attendance of 342. Formation: trap and clay slate near the town, further away, granite and ironstone. Antimony in large quantities has been found at Gara and Hillgrove falls. Several reefs at Hillgrove, distant about 20 miles, have been worked for gold, with very good results, more especially the Baker Creek mine, the yield for 1891 being 504 ozs., valued at £1,800. Stock returns, 11,131 horses; 72,134 cattle; 862,650 sheep. Population, 3,831, that of the district being 7,000. Newspapers: the *Armidale Express* and *Armidale Chronicle*.

**ARNOLIFFE**, a post town with railway station, money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank facilities, 6 miles S. of Sydney, county of Cumberland, electorate of Canterbury, and police district of Newtown, situated on Cook's river. It has a public and private school, Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Congregational places of worship, 3 hotels (West Botany, Highbury Barn, and Glasstone), several general stores, and a population of about 2,000, principally composed of people engaged in business in the Metropolis. The township is lighted with gas, and coaches run to Sydney every 25 minutes, fare 6d. and 3d.

**ASHFIELD** (33° 52' S. lat., 151° 8' E. long.), a municipal borough and post-town, has Government savings bank, money-order, and telegraph office, and is a railway station on the Great Southern Railway; about five miles S. of Sydney, lying 86 feet above sea level. It is in the county of Cumberland, electoral district of Canterbury, and police district of Newtown. Trains run frequently; fares, 6d. and 5d., also omnibuses. A Government tram runs to Enfield. Hotels: Terminus, Ashfield, Plough, Royal, and the Summerhill. There are ten places of

worship, three Churches of England, one Roman Catholic, two Wesleyan, two Congregational, Baptist, two Presbyterian, and two Salvation Army barracks, two public schools, Hurlstone College for training female teachers, under Department of Education, Presbyterian Ladies' College, five private schools, a branch of the Joint Stock Bank, Bank New South Wales, and a Town Council chamber. Municipal affairs are under the control of a mayor and 8 aldermen. It was proclaimed December 28, 1871. It has 34 miles of roads and streets; rateable property valued at £120,000. Much of the land here was formerly used for agricultural and market-gardening purposes; but it is now taken up for building, and residences of a superior order are erected in every quarter of this healthy and favourite suburb, the facilities for reaching Sydney being so great—adapting it for the residence of merchants and others engaged in business. The township is lighted with gas, and is supplied by water from P. respect. The Infants' Home, a large villa of brick, stands in grounds of 4 acres in extent, with weather-board cottages in small paddock-like enclosures. A hospital ward has been added to this institution, called the "Troloope Ward." Local newspaper, *Ashfield Advertiser*. Population of borough, 11,700.

**ASHFORD** (29° 20' S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.), a small township on the Frazier creek, near its junction with the River Severn, 496 miles N. of Sydney, and 37 miles N. of Inverell. It is in the county of Arrawata, and police district of Inverell. There are through means of communication to Queensland. From Sydney the route is by rail to Glen Lunas, from there coach and conveyance, *via* Inverell. Hotels: Carroll's, the Court-house. The country is taken up by farms and stations, but is well suited for wine-growing. Formation: trap. Population about 70.

**AUBURN** (33° 47' S. lat., 151° 2' E. long.), a post-town, Government savings bank, money-order, telegraph, and railway station, county Cumberland, police and electoral district of Parramatta, on the Sydney and Parramatta line, 1½ miles W. of Sydney; fares, 1s. 2d., and 9d., now being extensively settled on. Hotel: Steel's. The Australian Iron Works, Meat Preserving Company's Works, Ritchie's Agricultural Implement Factory, one store, and other factories are here. Church: Episcopal. Public school, with average attendance of 230. Geological formation, clay soil.

**AUSTIN RIVER**, a post town and railway station 39 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, police district of Bulli, and Electorate of Illawarra. There are several stores, public school, with average attendance of 25, and a population of about 200, principally devoted to mining pursuits.

**AVISFORD** (32° 45' S. lat., 149° 28' E. long.), a postal town, on the Meroo river, in the county of Wellington, police district of Hargreaves, and electorate of Mudgee, 186 miles NW. of Sydney. It has a public school, average attendance 15. Mudgee is the nearest railway station. Formation: granite, slate and sandstone. Population, including Chinese, about 80, scattered over the district, which is a mining one.

**BACK CREEK**. See COPELAND NORTH.

**BALLINA** (28° 50' S. lat., 153° 30' E. long.) is a seaport town, situated on the north side of the entrance of the Richmond River, 330 (364 postal) miles N. of Sydney, and 30 miles N. of Clarence river, in the police-district of Richmond river, county of Ross. There is direct communication with Sydney by steamers (fares: saloon, £2, return, £3 10s; steerage, £1 2s. 6d.), which run up to Coraki and Lismore twice a week; river steamers from the former, taking on the goods for Casino and the Upper Richmond, and a ferry across the North creek. Several river steamers are employed, which run daily up to Lismore, a distance of seventy miles. Mail communication with Sydney by steamer direct, and Clarence river heads, also by coach *via* Tenterfield. Coaches run to Lismore and Casino; fare, 10s.; bi-weekly to Tintenbar, Newrybar, Byron Bay, Brunswick and Tweed. There are six hotels. Commercial, Occidental, Tattersall's, Royal, Union and Ballina. The river was opened upwards of 45 years ago, by sawyers adventuring into the dense brushes in search of cedar; and, until a few years ago, little was exported except cedar, tallow, and hides, which were shipped to Sydney by sailing vessels, of which there were then about twenty employed. Since that period a large trade has sprung up with Sydney and Victoria for the supply of cedar, pine, beech, and ironbark piles; and it is estimated that the cedar brushes of the Richmond have produced some of the finest supplies of the timbers enumerated, as well as a larger quantity than has been shipped from all the other rivers of the colony. A considerable amount of capital is also invested in the cultivation of oysters, and the sugar growing industry is now generally carried on. Parliament has voted a large sum of money for improvements of the bar in accordance with Sir John Coode's plan, and the work is being rapidly proceeded with. There is a telegraph station, post-office, with money-order office and savings bank attached; branches of the Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship; a court-house, with lock-up, Masonic, and Oddfellows' Halls, a public school, with an average attendance of 147, a ladies' private school, school of arts, with 370 vols., and numerous good stores. Large quantities of dairy produce, maize, and sugar are now sent from the river, and the latter industry is largely on the increase—there being the large mill belonging to the Colonial Sugar Company at Broadwater, which has recently been enlarged, besides others higher up the river, all of which have been erected by private enterprise. The district is incorporated, and has 30 miles of road, and rateable property of the annual value of £7,241. The climate of Ballina is certainly second to none in New South Wales, and especially suitable to the sugar

cane. Land is now much sought for in the Big Scrub; the same description of rich brush soil extends some thirty miles north, past the Brunswick. Gold has recently been found in payable quantities on the beaches north of the Richmond river. About 50 men have been doing well, the yield for 1891 being 274 oz., valued at £1,008. The water supply is derived from the rainfall, which averages 100 inches per annum. Population of town, 1,100. Local newspapers: *Ballina Pilot* and *Ballina Times*. Geological formation, basalt.

**BALMAIN** (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.), a populous suburb of Sydney, on the western shores of Darling harbour, which is here from one to two miles broad, and is the home of the aquatic world. Steam ferries ply throughout the day; cash fare, 3d., ticket 1½d. There is also land communication with Sydney, though by rather a circuitous route, over Pyrmont Bridge, and *via* Leichardt by train. From its picturesque situation Balmain has long been a favourite residence with the citizens of Sydney. Some of the most extensive workshops of the colony are located here—Morr's Dry Dock and Floating Dock, and Rowntree's Floating Docks, the former being the largest private floating dock in the Southern Hemisphere; Elliott's chemical works. Booth's saw-mills and joinery works, meat preserving and glass works, an iron foundry, soap works, gas works, and numerous ship and boat-building yards. There are upwards of 20 hotels, branches each of the N. S. Wales, E. S. and A. Chartered Banks, public library, a free library with 900 volumes, a working-men's institute, benevolent society, five large public schools, with average attendance of 72 scholars, four Roman Catholic schools, thirteen religious edifices, large public buildings, comprising court-house, a large town hall, Masonic hall and a public hall, post and telegraph, money-order and savings bank offices. There are also two convents, with chapels and schools. The Callan Park Asylum is here, and had on Dec. 31, 1891, 815 inmates. The area of the municipality of Balmain is under a square mile. It was proclaimed February 21, 1880; it is divided into four wards, and has 50 miles of roads; ratable property is valued at £194,160. Population, 28,460; number of voters on the electoral roll, 9,789. Newspapers: *Balmain Observer* and *Balmain Leader*.

**BALRANALD** (34° 38' S. lat., 142° 33' E. long.) lies on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee (co. of Cairn, electoral and police district of Balranald), 554 miles to the SW. of Sydney, and 290 miles from Melbourne, the route to which is *via* Hay, from which there is a tri-weekly coach, fare, 60s.; or it can be arrived at by way of Melbourne and Deniliquin. Coaches from Swan Hill, Victoria, run four times a week. It is about 100 miles distant from Hay and 60 miles from Swan Hill. It can also be reached by boat from Swan Hill to Windomah, 18 miles distant. Hotels: Royal, Balranald, Commercial, Shamrock, Bridge, and Carriers' Arms. The district is mainly a pastoral one, but some portions are being brought under cultivation. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £7,179. In 1892 the stock returns were 1,612 horses, 2,570 cattle, 510,090 sheep, and 2,149 pigs. Produce of the district was 3,055 bushels of wheat, 35 of barley, 300 gallons of wine, area of holdings 2,524,924 acres. It has a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and is a principal coaching centre. Bank: Australian Joint-Stock. It has Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Churches, public school (average attendance 50), a convent and private school, a court-house (where court of petty sessions is held once a week), district court and quarter sessions three times a year, police barracks, gaol, a hospital, school of arts, and free public library, with 270 volumes, and numerous stores. Balranald is the shipping centre for a large quantity of the back country wool sent to Melbourne. Formation: limestone. The population of the township is about 660, with neighbourhood it is 1,500; number of voters on the electoral roll, 3,791. Newspaper: *The Riverina Recorder*. Geological formation: limestone.

**BANDON GROVE** (32° 25' S. lat., 151° 42' E. long.), a post town in the county of Gloucester, electoral and police district of Dungog, 138 miles N. of Sydney. It lies on the E. side of the river, at the junction of the Chichester and the Williams, and contains one dissenting place of worship, one store and a public school, with average attendance 32, but no public buildings. The traveller reaches Sydney by horse to Dungog, or *via* Clarence Town, thence per coach to Maitland, or by way of Morpeth; coach fare, 7s. 6d. The surrounding land is rough, rugged, and scrubby, of sandstone and granite formation, but fitted for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Coarse nuggety gold has been found on the Little River, 9 miles away. Population of town and neighbourhood about 350.

**BANKSTOWN** (33° 55' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), named after Sir Joseph Banks, the naturalist who accompanied Captain Cook, is a post-town in the county of Cumberland, electoral district of Central Cumberland, and police district of Liverpool, 12 miles distant S. from the Sydney post-office. Its founding dates as far back as 1795. The George's river is 3 miles from here, and the Burwood railway station 5 miles, from which omnibuses run twice a day and from Rookwood. In the township are three churches—Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Wesleyan—one store, a public school (with average attendance of 55), and two hotels. Population of the district within a mile radius, 400.

**BARADINE** (30° 59' S. lat., 149° 6' E. long.), a postal, telegraph and money-order station, 240 miles (408 by rail) N. of Sydney, and 30 miles NW. from Coonabarabran; communication is by coach and rail from Gunnedah and Dubbo. Hotels: Telegraph, and Briggs. It is on the creek of the same name, in the electoral and police district of Namoi. Surrounding country used for grazing; good agricultural land on the bank of the Creek. Public school, with average attendance of 21, and

three stores, also a police station and court-house. Formation: new sandstone ranges. Population 80, of district 300.

**BARMEDMAN** (34° 4' S. lat., 147° 21' E. long.), a postal, money-order, and telegraph township, and savings bank, 313 miles SW. of Sydney, and 22 miles NW. of Temora, in the electorate and police district of Grenfell; mail coach runs three times a week to Cootamundra railway station and Temora. Hotels are the Queensland, Royal, Barmedman, and Melbourne Club. The only industry is quartz mining. There is a public school here, with average attendance 46, also a court-house and police barracks, two stores, lands office, and a cordial manufactory. Population about 180.

**BARRABA** (30° 22' S. lat., 150° 36' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Darling, electoral and police district of Tamworth, has telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 311 miles N. of Sydney on the Manilla river. Tamworth, the nearest railway station and place of importance, is 60 miles distant SE.; daily coach communication; coach fare, 27s. Hotels: Barraba, Sportsman's Arms, Court House, and Royal. Bank: Commercial. Public school, average attendance 69, three stores, one flour mill, and court-house, two churches, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic, and mechanics institute with 90 volumes. There are some alluvial and quartz diggings a few miles off, but the district is mainly occupied by farms and stations. Formation: principally blue slate intermixed with quartz. Population about 420.

**BARRINGTON** (31° 50' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a postal centre in the county of Gloucester, electoral and police district of Copeland North 164 miles N. of Sydney, on the Barrington river. Communication is by coach, fare, 18s. 9d. to Raymond Terrace, thence per steamer, or *via* Hexham. It has one school (average attendance 30). Mountainous and rocky district, with some patches of alluvial soil, held principally by farmers on lease. The Copeland gold fields lie about six miles north.

**BARRINGUN** (29° 4' S. lat., 145° 56' E. long.), a border township, post, telegraph, money-order station, and Government savings bank, in the county of Culgoja, electoral district of Bourke, and partly in Queensland territory, 640 miles NW. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance, per coach to Bourke, 90 miles thence per rail. There are two hotels and a Customs station on the Queensland side of border. Barringun is situated on Barringun creek, a tributary of the Warrego, two miles E. of the Warrego, on the 29th parallel of latitude—the boundary between New South Wales and Queensland. The buildings on the New South Wales side are composed of bonded warehouse, post and telegraph offices, two hotels—Royal Mail and Queensland; branch of Commercial Bank, a brewery, two butchers' shops, a few private cottages, court-house and gaol, and a public school, average attendance 44. Mr. Cameron, the geodetic surveyor from Sydney, defined the boundary—*i.e.*, the 29th parallel of latitude to the South Australian territory, a distance of 285 miles to the west of this place—by cutting a breach of about one chain in width in the timbered country and pacing adzed posts at each mile, showing the distance from the Warrego, the starting point; every ten miles is marked by an obelisk made of mortar, 18in. high and securely fenced in. Barringun is the principal stock route from Queensland to Southern markets. The country around is well grassed, and is noted as a good camp for travelling stock *en route* from Queensland to the Southern markets. Population about 180.

**BATEMAN'S BAY** (35° 40' S. lat., 150° 13' E. long.), a seaport, post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order town, in the county of St. Vincent, situate on the Clyde river, near its entrance into the bay, 200 miles S. of Sydney, and 20 miles N. of Moruya. Steamer communication with the metropolis once a week. Tarago is the nearest railway station, from which there is a bi-weekly coach *via* Braidsford to Nelligen. Hotels: Union and Mariners. The extensive saw-mills of Mr. F. Guy and several others afford constant trade to three or four vessels. Churches: English, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. There is a public school here, with average attendance of 45, and three stores. The bay forms a fine harbour of refuge, two large islands protecting it from the S. and E. Formation: pudding stone and gravel. The district is noted for its fine quality of timber, oysters, wattle bark, and fish. Population about 260.

**BATHURST** (33° 25' S. lat., 149° 42' E. long.), so named by Governor Macquarie on May 7th, 1815, in honour of Lord Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the principal town in the western district of N. S. Wales, with postal, telegraph, money-order, and Government savings bank facilities. It is situated on the south bank of the Macquarie river, on high ground, 2,153 feet above the sea-level, surrounded by hills, and is distant from Sydney 145 miles, nearly due west. It is in direct communication by rail with Sydney, two mail and passenger trains daily; fares, 26s. 6d., 17s. 9d., also with Bourke *via* Dubbo, and Murrumburrah on the southern line by a branch starting from Blayney, coaches run to Hill End, Sofala, and Sunny Corner. Hotels: Royal, Metropolitan, The Grand, Club House, and many others. Bathurst may be considered the third town of the colony, and its importance is steadily increasing. It has numerous well laid-out streets of ample width (4 chains), crossing each other at right angles, with a beautiful park in the centre planted with trees. The principal thoroughfares are George William, Kepple, and Horwick Streets. The public buildings are very numerous and metropolitan almost in their character; they comprise several places of worship—the Anglican Cathedral, a brick building with a peal of bells, the Wesleyan Church, Roman Catholic Cathedral and Convent (Sisters of Mercy), the Presbyterian Church, Congregational Church, Baptist Church, and others; two large and commodious Government buildings—one for a post-office and the other for a telegraph-office; court-house—a massive pile of buildings—gaol and Town Hall; numerous

schools, a School of Arts, having a library of about 10,000 vols., and a good lecture-hall; the Joint-Stock, N. S. Wales, City, Commercial Bank, and Bank of Australasia; the Hospital (a new building, the largest out of Sydney, "a splendidly placed and handsome structure,") and very many well-built and handsomely fitted up stores and business premises. The city possesses a good cricket-ground, a fine reserve for horse-racing, and well laid-out Agricultural Society's ground. The cemeteries for the various denominations are in the neighbourhood of the town. Bathurst was elevated into a municipality on November 13th, 1862. There are 57 miles of roads and streets in the city; annual value of ratable property is £68,480. The country surrounding Bathurst may be described as agricultural and pastoral, consisting of extensive fertile plains, very productive, and especially suited to the growth of cereal crops, but mining is also very largely carried on, though not in the immediate vicinity. In 1891 37,968 acres of land in the district were under cultivation, the produce being 183,290 bushels of wheat, 36,328 of maize, 3,494 of barley, 19,820 of oats, 2,723 tons of potatoes, 1,926 bushels rye, 3,069 cwt. tobacco, and 400 gallons of wine. Stock returns were 14,966 horses, 45,515 cattle, 773,932 sheep. Stock returns for East and West Macquarie, 8,454 horses, 27,760 cattle, 446,373 sheep, 5,100 pigs. Total area of holdings in East and West Macquarie electorate, 446,997. In the neighbouring goldfields of Watfle Flat and Sofala, Hill End and Tamborora, Chambers' and Cheshire's Creeks, Newbridge, Trunkey Creek, Tuena, the Abercrombie, Caloola, and Rockley, as well as at the copper mines of Cow Flat and Campbell's river, a large number of persons are resident. Silver mining is carried on at Sunny Corner. The manufactories in Bathurst are several tanneries, coach factories, Government railway workshops, breweries and five flour mills. Soap, candles, glue, boots and shoes, and furniture are also manufactured extensively in the town. Since June, 1872, the city has been lighted with gas, and permanent water supply works to the city are now completed. There are Anglican and Roman Catholic Bishops of Bathurst. The city is better provided with colleges, schools, and other educational establishments than any other town of the same population in the colony. The public school has an average attendance of 580. High School for advanced pupils, girls and boys, is carried on successfully. Population, 9,170; number of voters on the electoral roll, 2,025. Newspapers: *Bathurst Daily Free Press*, *Bathurst Times*, *Sentinel*, and *Advocate*.

**BATLOW**, a post town, money-order office, telegraph office, and government savings bank, county Wynyard, electorate of Tumut, and police district of Albury, situated on the Gilmore Creek, 333 miles S. of Sydney, communication being by coach to Gundagai, thence rail; coaches also run to Adelung and Tumberumba. There is a public school, one hotel, Union and Roman Catholic Church, two stores, and a population of about 200. The land is rich and heavily timbered, famous for fruit, vegetables, and the quality of tobacco grown. Geological formation basalt.

**BEGA** (36° 35' S. lat., 149° 50' E. long.) is situated on the banks of the Bega river, 12 miles distant from the seaport of Tathra, with which there is telegraphic communication, and 255 miles S.W. of Sydney, in the county of Auckland and electoral district of Eden. Coach to Tathra or Eden, thence by steamer; are the means of communication with Sydney. The journey can also be performed by coach to Cooma (70 miles), thence by rail to Sydney, or Tarago station, *via* Moruya and Braidwood (150 miles), and thence by railway, but the Tathra route by steamer, bi-weekly, is the most popular. Hotels: Commercial Bega, Club, Royal Bank, Queen's, Imperial, Occidental, and Metropolitan. It has a postal, money-order, and Government savings bank office and telegraph station; has daily mail communication with Sydney. There are four places of worship—St. John's (Church of England), St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic), a Presbyterian church, built of stone, and a Wesleyan chapel, of brick. The Church of England is a handsome brick edifice erected at a cost of about £3,000. St. Patrick's is a roomy, cheerful brick building, costing £4,000, and affords accommodation for nearly 300 persons. Both of the other edifices have accommodation for 150 to 200 hearers. With the exception of the Anglican Church the places of worship are all in Gipps Street. Other public buildings comprise a commodious hospital which cost over £3,000, a large Lyceum Hall, accommodating 600 people, the Court house, a handsome building, which cost £5,000, the Public School, in Auckland Street, with average attendance of 225, School of Arts, built of brick at a cost of £2,300, with library of 3,360 vols., a convent school with an attendance of 200, there are 2 private schools, and the N.S. Wales Commercial and Australian Joint Stock Banks have branches here. There are seven stores and one chemist. Municipal cattle sale-yards are in course of erection. The district is largely occupied by farms, 31,000 dairy cows being milked in the district; the export to Sydney of dairy produce being considerable, and on the increase. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £15,342, and 26 miles of road. The Council has erected gas works, at a cost of £8,000, and the town was first lighted on October 2, 1885, Bega being the first town lit under the Municipal Gas Act. One tan yard, several brick yards, soap and candle works, two coach factories, a boot factory, and 2 saw-mills represent the industries. In addition to these, several large cheese factories are in operation; that on the estate of R. L. Tooth, Esq. (Kameruka), having freezing machinery, and the most complete plant in Australia. The cheese from these factories commands a high price in the market. Pigs are exported *via* Eden or Tathra to Melbourne and Sydney, cattle to Tasmania, and hams and bacon to Sydney.

The nearest port is Tathra, 12 miles S.E. Twenty-five miles N. is the settlement of Cobargo. Bermagui is the port for this township. South-West 15 miles, is Candelo, which is on one of the high roads from the coast to Monaro. Twelve miles further on is Tantawangalo, where the ascent of the mountain leading to Bombala the Monaro table-land commences. Magnificent scenery here greets the eye of the traveller, and the flora is remarkably comprehensive; musk, ferns, wild flowers, and splendid "stringy bark" timber clothe the hillsides. The mountain road from Bega *via* Colombo to Nimitybelle and Cooma is the daily mail route. Most of the country is "free selected." Bega is reputed to be one of the prettiest and most healthy places in the colony. Formation: granite, with extensive outcrop of basalt. Gold in small quantities is procurable among the ranges north-east of Bega. The population numbers 2,025; inclusive of the district there are 5,200 persons. The *Bega Gazette* and *Bega Standard* are the local papers.

**BELFORD** (32° 30' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a post town on Jump-up Creek, in the county of Northumberland, and police district of Singleton. It is situated 138 miles N. of Sydney, 39 from Newcastle, lies 100 feet above sea-level, and is a station on the Great Northern Railway; fare from Sydney 19s. 2d. and 11s. 10d. It has two public schools, average attendance 29, a fine stone Anglican church and a Wesleyan chapel. The country around is sandy loam overlying yellow clay, below which is slaty rock mixed with pipeclay; its features are undulating and pleasing; on one side the Rotherby mountain shuts in the view, brush land bounding the other sides. The soil is poor and impregnated with nitre. The vine is largely cultivated by the German portion of the inhabitants. Population, about 220.

**BELMONT** (32° 52' S. lat., 151° 39' E. long.), a post town and watering place, with Government savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, situated on the eastern shores of Lake Macquarie, 93 miles N. of Sydney, and about 12 miles from Newcastle, of which it is destined to become the Brighton. Conveyance direct from Newcastle, or rail to Cockle Creek and steamer thence, daily. Hotel: the Belmont. It is in the county and electoral district of Northumberland. There are here several boarding houses and a public school, with average attendance of 36. Services are held regularly by Episcopalians and other denominations. Many of the Newcastle citizens have their country residence here. Population, about 150.

**BENDEMEER** (30° 54' S. lat., 159° 13' E. long.), a township on the banks of the Muluerindie river (which is crossed by a handsome bridge), on the main Northern Road, distant from Sydney N. 273 miles, and from Armidale 45 miles, in the county of Inglis, electoral district of New England, and police district of Armidale, with telegraph and money-order facilities. Communication is by coach to Moonbi (fare, 15s.), thence rail. Hotels: Glover's, Telegraph, and Royal Oak. The town contains a few stores, a public school, with average attendance of 50, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches, and Court House, the latter presided over by a magistrate from Armidale. The surrounding country is more or less arduous. There are numerous stations in the district; farming is not much followed. It is a telegraph, money-order, and postal station. The Giant's Den tin mine is 14 miles distant. Watson's Creek mine is 12 miles distant. About 180 persons represent the population.

**BERRIGAN**, a post town, 442 miles S. of Sydney, and 25 miles S.E. from Jerilderie, in the centre of a splendid agricultural district, county of Denison, electoral district of the Murray, and police district of Jerilderie. Mode of communication with Sydney being coach to Jerilderie, thence rail or *via* Mulwala and Corowa. There are several stores, 2 hotels (Berrigan and Federal), a branch of the Commercial Bank, School of Arts, and a racing club. Coaches run to Jerilderie direct on Wednesdays and Sundays, and *via* Murray Hut on Saturdays. Population of district about 400. Geological formation, granite.

**BERRIMA** (34° 28' S. lat., 150° 22' E. long.) is a township on the Wingecarribee river, on the main Southern Road, at an elevation of about 2,300 feet above sea-level, and has a telegraph station, Government savings bank, money-order office, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. It is 83 miles distant from Sydney S.W., with which the connection is by coach to Moss Vale railway station, distant six miles. Hotels: Commercial and Surveyor-General. The buildings comprise two stone churches, Episcopal and Roman Catholic; hospital, a commodious court-house, a large gaol (conducted under what is known as the "silent system"), a branch of the Commercial Bank, school of arts, a public school with average attendance of 64, several stores, and a school of arts with 730 volumes. A rich mineral district surrounds Berrima. Some promising seams of coal have already been opened out, about four miles from the town, and a company formed called the Berrima Coal and Railway Company, Limited. Enormous deposits of the best kind of iron ore exist in the district, and in the neighbourhood of Goulburn there are beds of copper which, with the iron ore, will probably before long be smelted with coal from the Berrima mine. Kerosine shale has also been found, and is now being worked at Joadja, about 12 miles N.W. of Berrima, by the Kerosine Shale Company. The company have about 40 retorts at work, and a large plant connected with the G. S. Railway at Mittagong by a tramway (locomotive) 16 miles in length. The mineral is reputed to be one of the best of the kind in the world. Much land in the police district has been taken up for agricultural purposes, and the soil in some parts being very suitable, the district will in time become one of the most productive in the colony. Latest stock returns 8,709 horses; 27,118 cattle; 48,843 sheep. Population, about 500; of the police district, 7,196.

**BERRY** (late BROUGHTON CREEK) (34° 42' S. lat., 150° 45' E. long.), a post, savings bank, money-order, telegraph, and municipal centre, on a river of the same name 120 miles S. of Sydney. It is in the south-east of the county of Camden electorate, and police district of Shoalhaven. Steamers ply to Sydney three times a week. Kiama is the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs daily, fare 4s.; coaches also run to Nowra. Banks: English and Scottish, Australian Joint Stock, and Commercial. One public school, average attendance 151, and a high class school for girls; three churches, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, school of arts with 450 volumes, eight stores and two hotels, the Commercial and Great Southern. A Court of Petty Sessions is held every alternate Friday. The country is very mountainous, the ranges averaging 1,000 to 1,200 feet in height. The valleys are very fertile, and large quantities of maize and other cereals, as well as potatoes and other root crops are raised, but the principal staples of produce are butter, pigs and cheese. Formation: clay, trap, and carbonaceous, with coal in abundance. Broughton Creek and Bonaderry form a municipal district, having 71 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £13,029. The whole of the town and country as far as the sea and to the north bank of the Shoalhaven river is a portion of the late Mr. David Berry's estate, and contains numerous farms. On the north and west of Broughton Creek are the rich and fertile districts of Kangaroo Valley, Barrangarry, Woodhill, Broughton Village, Broughton Vale and Cambewarra, most of it being freeholds belonging to dairy farmers. Broughton Vale is incorporated with 40 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £3,686. Many new business places have recently been erected in the township. The population is about 900, with district nearly 2,000. Local newspaper: *Broughton Creek Register*.

**BETHUNGRA** (34° 36' S. lat., 147° 55' E. long.), a small postal town on the Billabong Creek, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Clarendon, electorate of Gundagai, and police district of Cootamundra, 268 miles S. of Sydney (1,051 feet above sea-level). Hotel: the Bethungra. Public school here, with average attendance of 23 scholars. Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, and one store. It is a station on the Great Southern Railway; fares, 50s., 38s. 6d. Population, 250.

**BIBBENLUKE** (36° 36' S. lat., 149° 14' E. long.), a post town in the county of Wellesley, situated on the river whose name it bears, about 307 miles (322 postal) S. of Sydney. Hotel: the Bibbenluke. The district is both of a pastoral and agricultural character. The township proper is on the east side of the river, and at present contains but few buildings. Public school here, average attendance, 38. The Bibbenluke station is on the west side of the river, and accommodation is given for Church of England and Presbyterian worshippers. Communication is *via* Merimbula, or Cooma and Goulburn. Population of the neighbouring farms and stations is about 350.

**BILLABONG.** See ILLABO.

**BINALONG** (34° 39' S. lat., 148° 37' E. long.), a postal township, with savings bank, money-order office, telegraph office, and railway station on the Southern Line, 208 miles SW. of Sydney, on the banks of the Bangalal creek, about 21 miles from Yass NW.; fares, 39s., 25s. 9d. Coaches ply to and from Burrowa daily; fare, 7s. 6d. Hotels: Commercial and Swan. Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship. It is in the county of Harden, electoral and police district of Burrowa, and stands on an eminence, 1,568 feet above sea level, with wooded hills sweeping in graceful undulations around it. Public buildings: Roman Catholic church (of stone), a public school, with average attendance of 33, Roman Catholic school, court-house, police quarters, railway station, and branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. Petty Sessions court held fortnightly. The country is occupied by farms and stations. Formation: principally granite. Population 350, that of the entire district is about 4,050.

**BINGARA** (29° 48' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.), a township 352 miles NW. from Sydney, situated on the Gwydir river, c-arty Murchison, electorate of the Gwydir, and police district of Tamworth, possessing a court house, where Petty Sessions are held daily. Quarter Sessions and District Court are also held. The route to Bingara from Sydney is by rail to Tamworth, thence daily coach. Fare from Tamworth, 37s. 6d. The hotels consist of the Gwydir, two story brick building, the Bingara, the Commercial, and the Post Office. There is a telegraph, money-order, and post office, with savings bank, also a Crown Lands Office. Coaches run to Warialdra (10s.), Barraba (17s. 6d.), Laverell (20s.) Several gold fields are in its vicinity, viz., Bobby Whitlow, 8 miles distant; Bora, 8 miles; Hayman's Paddock, 4 miles; Spring Creek, 6 miles; Gympie Flat, 4 miles; and Upper Bingara, 16 miles, from which latter field large quantities of gold have been found, and still making handsome returns, but the Cinnabar and diamond fields are the chief centre of attraction, the former being situated at Spring Creek. The Commercial Bank and Bank of New South Wales have branches here, there are eight stores, two flour mills, a hospital, three saw mills, gaol, school of art, with 650 volumes, and geological museum, two large public halls and police barracks. There is a public school with an average attendance of 115 scholars, and a Roman Catholic convent. Churches: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. The district abounds with gold, copper, silver, asbestos, antimony, tin, coal, kerosene shale, quicksilver, and diamonds. Gold returns for 1891: 1,050 ounces, valued at £3,805. The municipality has 7½ miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £4,776. Population, 740. local newspaper, *Bingara Telegraph*.

**BLACKHEATH**, a post town and railway station with money-order office, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, 73

miles W. of Sydney, in the county of Cook, electorate and police district of Hartley; fares 12s. 6d. and 8s. 3d., 3,494 feet above sea level, and is one of the most popular resorts of invalids and tourists; the great sights of the district being the famous Govett's Leap or Waterfall, said to be the deepest chasm with perpendicular cliffs in the world, the trees in the valley reaching fifty to seventy feet high, and water pours over the cliff 250 feet in descent, the bottom of the falls being covered with luxuriant trees, ferns, and mosses; the other attractions are the Trinity Cascade, Mermaids Cave, Nellies Glen, Evans Look Out, Ceails Dell, Terralca Cave, Evelyns Bower and several other smaller waterfalls. Coaches run to Katoomba, Mount Victoria, and Jenolan Caves. There is a public school, private ladies' seminary, branches of the London Chartered Bank, and A.J.S. Bank, an Episcopalian Church and Baptist Mission Hall, several stores, 2 hotels (Ivanhoe and Hydora), and a large number of private boarding establishments. Population about 770.

**BLACKTOWN** (33° 40' S. lat., 150° 56' E. long.), a post, money-order office, and telegraph township in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Central Cumberland, and police district of Paramatta, 22 miles W. of Sydney. It is a station on the Great Western Railway (fares, 2s. 4d., 1s. 4d.), being the junction of the Western with Richmond line, and has two hotels, a public school, with average attendance of 56 scholars, one large store, and one place of worship (Church of England). The place takes its name from an aboriginal institution formerly here founded by Governor Macquarie. The surrounding country is mostly laid out for vineyards and fruit and orange orchards. Formation: clay.

**BLANDFORD** (32° 48' S. lat., 150° 54' E. long.), a small postal township and telegraph station in the county of Brisbane, police district of Murrurundi, and electoral district of the Hunter, on the Page river, 188 miles (213 postal) N. of Sydney, about 4 miles from the Murrurundi railway station, and is itself a railway station; fares to Newcastle (115 miles), 21s. 9d., 14s. 6d.; or direct to Sydney, 34s. and 21s. 9d. Hotel: Plough. It lies 1,382 feet above sea-level. It contains a post office, two wine shops, a denominational school (R.C.), one store, a brick Episcopalian church, and a public school, with average attendance of 20. The surrounding district is good grazing, agricultural and vine-producing country, well watered, and encircled by lofty ranges. There is a kerosine mine within 8 miles of the township, and a silver and lead one within 12 miles; copper has been found in the neighbouring hills at Timor, but not in paying quantities. Population of the district 220.

**BLAYNEY** (33° 31' S. lat., 149° 23' E. long.), a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, and railway station on the Western line; fares, 31s. 9d. and 21s., 172 miles W. of Sydney, and 28 miles SW. of Bathurst, situated on the Belabula river, in the county of Bathurst, electoral and police district of Bathurst. It is the Junction station by which the Western and Southern districts are connected by railway, *via* Cowra and Young to Harden. It is elevated 2,841 feet above the sea-level. Hotels: Royal, Criterion, Exchange, and others. Banks: Commercial and Joint Stock. Six stores, and a school of arts with 670 volumes. Places of Worship: Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Public school has average attendance of 189 scholars. The soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, wheat principally being grown, which gives employment to two large flour mills. There are several stations in the district, and gold digging, both alluvial and quartz, is carried on in the neighbourhood. Population of town and vicinity, 1,250. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £9,244, and 17 miles of roads. An extensive copper mine is on the borders of the town. Newspapers: *The Advocate and The Argus*.

**BOAT HARBOUR** (30° 30' S. lat., 152° 58' E. long.), a postal township with telegraph and money-order facilities, 374 miles (340 postal) N. of Sydney, on the Bellinger River; communication to the metropolis is per steamer about twice a week; coaches also run tri-weekly to Sackville, Kempsey, and Port Macquarie. There is one hotel (the Boat Harbour), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and two Presbyterian places of worship, two stores, also a court-house, police station, and school of arts, with 200 volumes. Geological formation: slate. Population of town 130, of district about 1,500, principally engaged in agricultural pursuits.

**BODALLA** (36° 5' S. lat., 149° 59' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order village on the Turoos river, and on the Main Southern Road 212 miles SW. of Sydney, the route to which can be either by conveyance to Clyde River, Moruya, 16 miles, thence steamer; or by coach to Braidwood, thence per coach and rail. Tarago is the nearest railway station. Hotel: Bodalla Arms. Public school has an average attendance of 44 scholars. The neighbouring country is auriferous, but has not been much worked. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are principally followed. Comerang is the late Mr. Mort's residence, from which large quantities of bacon and cheese reach Sydney. The farm is about 20,000 acres in extent, and carries upwards of 2,000 head of dairy cattle. The mechanical arrangements for the manufacture of the cheese are of a superior order. A memorial church, in remembrance of Mr. Mort, has been erected on the estate, where service is conducted by the resident chaplain. Population about 400.

**BOGGABRI** (30° 46' S. lat., 150° E. long.), a post, money-order, telegraph town, with railway station, and Government savings-bank, in the county of Pottinger, electoral and police district of Gunnedah, at the junction of Cox's creek and the Namoi river, 292 miles NW. of Sydney, to which the railway is the means of communication. It lies 822 feet above sea-level. Fares, 54s. 8d. and 35s. 5d. Hotels: Australian Arms, Rose, Thistle and Shamrock, and Court House; also

a court-house, one public school, with average attendance of 66 scholars, a union church, six stores, saw mill, and a branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. Pastoral and agricultural district; selectors are still taking up the country, soil being chiefly level alluvial plains of great fertility. Population about 500.

**BOLONG.** See BOMADERRY.

**BOMADERRY** (34° 40' S. lat., 150° 40' E. long.), in the county of Camden, electorate and police district of Shoalhaven, 119 miles S. of Sydney. It has a public school, with average attendance of 12 scholars, and about 500 residents in township and neighbourhood. It is a farming district of trap formation, and is described as "a very pretty place, out of the reach of floods, with plenty of good water." It can be reached *via* Kiama and Moss Vale railway stations.

**BOMBALA** (36° 54' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.), a leading township in the Monaro district on the Bombala river, 319 miles SSW. of Sydney, with telegraph, money-order, and Government savings bank facilities. It is in the county of Wellesley, police district of Bombala, and electoral district of Monaro. The country surrounding Bombala is occupied by farms and stations. Gold mining is carried on at Delegate, a few miles distant. Lead, silver and copper are found at Quidong, about 16 miles distant. Some rich gold-bearing reefs have been recently discovered at Bendoc, 8 miles on the Victorian side of the Border, with good results. Stream tin has been discovered about 14 miles from Bombala, on the main road to Merimbula, and the mines will be shortly worked. Steamer to Tathra, Eden or Merimbula are the means of travelling from Sydney, or by coach from Bombala to Cooma, distant 54 miles, thence by train. Hotels: Commercial, Australian, Imperial, and Globe. The district was incorporated in 1890 and has 1½ miles of roads and streets with rateable property of the annual value of £6,707. It has a telegraph and money-order, as well as Government savings bank office. The Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian bodies have each a church in the township, the first and last named edifices being handsome buildings. There is a public school, with average attendance of 120, two private schools, a School of Arts with a handsome hall, and library of 1,500 vols., and also a court-house, the Court of Petty Sessions sitting every Wednesday; the District Court and Quarter Sessions sitting three times in the year. Much land has been taken up by selectors, but the bulk of the country is used for grazing purposes. The stock returns for 1892: horses, 3,640; cattle, 19,519; sheep, 442,786; pigs, 7,300. The Commercial, N. S. Wales, and Australian Joint Stock Banks have branches here. There are several local societies, Agricultural, Dramatic Club, Masonic, Oddfellows, and Sons of Temperance. There are 13 stores in the township itself, and several in the outskirts. There are also two steam flour-mills, tannery, and a hospital. The post towns in the neighbourhood are Delegate, Craigie, Tombong, Bibbenlute, and Cathcart. Three steam saw-mills are in operation about twelve miles from Bombala. The district has some very valuable timber for building purposes. The Bombala bridge has four girders, each 104 ft. long, hewn from trees growing in the neighbourhood. Population now upwards of 1,100. The *Herald* and the *Times* are the newspapers.

**BONDI**, a rapidly advancing suburban village and watering-place in the county of Cumberland, overlooking the ocean, with postal, money-order and telegraph office, about three miles S. from Sydney, with which it is connected by tramway; it has two first-class hotels, an aquarium, with beautiful picnic grounds, to which large numbers of people flock at holiday times; some fine private buildings have recently been erected in the vicinity, and the population is rapidly increasing.

**BOOKHAM** (34° 47' S. lat., 148° 21' E. long.), a post town in the county of Harden, police district of Binalong, and electorate of Yass Plains, located on the Bogolong creek, 212 miles S. of Sydney, on the Great Southern road. There are three hotels, two stores, a Presbyterian Church, and a public school, with average attendance of 13, but no large or public buildings. Means of communication with Sydney is by mail coach to Bowning railway station, twelve miles distant. The district is principally pastoral, but recently lead, silver, copper, and iron have been found; and the working of these minerals is likely to bring the place into some celebrity. Formation: granite, sandstone, slate, and ridges of quartz, with very rich limestone. Population about 200.

**BOOLIGAL** (33° 53' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph station, and money order office, 544 miles W. of Sydney, and about 60 miles N. of Hay, situated on the Lachlan river. Cobb's coach connects with the train at Deniliquin and Hay. Public school here, average attendance 27, two hotels, and one store. It is an important crossing place for stock. Population, 150.

**BORAMBIL** (32° S. lat., 150° E. long.), a village about 2½ miles from Cassilis and 225 miles (301 postal) NW. of Sydney, in the county of Bligh, and police district of Cassilis. It has a store, butcher's, blacksmith's shops, and a public school with average attendance of 23. Conveyance to Sydney: coach to Mudgee or Muswellbrook, thence rail. Population, 100.

**BOTANY BAY** (34° 0' S. lat., 151° 14' E. long.), a large shallow sheet of water some 20 miles in extent, five miles distant S. from Port Jackson Heads, and 5 miles S. of Sydney. It has an historic interest arising from being the place where Captain Cook anchored the *Endeavour*, on Saturday, April 28th, 1770, and afterwards took possession of New South Wales in the name of the British Crown. The site of his landing on the southern shore of the Bay is now marked by a monument. It was named by Captain Cook, who says, "The great quantity of plants which Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander collected in this place induced me to give it the name of Botany Bay." On

the western side is a fine beach, known as Lady Robinson's Beach. In the village of Botany is a money-order, post, and savings bank office, a Mechanics' Institute with library of 1,200 vols., two public schools with an average attendance of 143, a Roman Catholic school, and a superior hotel, with well laid out gardens, much frequented by picnic and other parties. The tramway now connects it with Sydney.

**BOURKE** (30° 5' S. lat., 145° 55' E. long.), is situated on the southern bank of the Darling river, 503 miles NW. by rail from Sydney. It is in the county of Cowerp, and police district of Bourke; and has a district court house, post, money-order, Government savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station (fares from Sydney, 81s. 6d. and 54s. 9d.). Gongolgon on the River Bogan, 60 miles distant SE., has a population of 90. Eugonia is 65 miles distant, due North, and only 30 miles from the Queensland border. The principal hotels are the Royal, Tattersall's, Central Australian, Oxford, Telegraph and Gladstone. The Commercial, New South Wales, London Chartered, and Australian Joint-Stock Banks have branches here. The Mechanics' Institute has 1,450 vols. Churches: Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Schools: two public, one private, and one Catholic (the former has an average attendance of 246 scholars). Government buildings: court-house, post-office, police barracks and gaol, and hospital. Bourke, being the centre of an extensive and wealthy pastoral district, is becoming a place of importance. When the river is navigable, steamers ply from Adelaide, and from Bourke as far up the river as Walgett. Bourke is connected, commercially, with Sydney, Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria. A District Court is held three times a year, a Court of Quarter Sessions is also held, and a District Insolvent Court. The district is mainly occupied by sheep and cattle stations, the former largely predominating. The plains are well grassed in all ordinary seasons, and there are considerable tracts of salt bush. The Bourke district embraces the eastern portion of the pastoral district of Albert, the western and southern portions of Warrego, and the northern portion of Wellington. The want of rain is often felt severely, though during 1864, 1869 and 1890 the whole country in and around Bourke was inundated by floods, and in the latter year the inhabitants built a dam round the town, but which eventually gave way and flooded the township to a depth of from 2 to 4 feet. The railway line for miles was rendered unfit for traffic, and for some time the only means of communication was by boat. Coaches run to Hungerford, fare, 80s.; Barrington, 50s.; Wanaring, 80s.; Cobar, 50s.; Brewarrina, 30s.; Wilcannia, 120s. Artesian water has been discovered and proved to exist over a very large area, one well on Dunlop station yielding over half a million gallons per day, and several others yielding an average of 300,000 gallons per day. Within the last few years the southern extremity of the district has been discovered to be rich in metals. Copper ore, of a remarkably rich character, and in great abundance, proves the value of the district.—North Bourke is a small township on the west side of the Darling, 3 miles distant, having several stores and three hotels. A bridge has been erected there, as that site was considered the most suitable, owing to the liability of the flat on the opposite side of the river to floods. Stock returns: 7,759 horses, 23,350 cattle, 3,328,810 sheep, and 3,401 pigs. Total area of holdings, 1,155,916. In the Bourke municipal district (proclaimed July 3, 1878) the annual value of rateable property is £34,000. Population of town 3,180, of district about 7,000; number of voters on the electoral roll, 6,540. Newspapers: *Central Australian* and *Western Herald*.

**BOWENFELS** (33° 23' S. lat., 150° 9' E. long.), a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph township, in the county of Cook, electoral district of Hartley and police district of Lithgow, 97 miles W. of Sydney, with which it is in direct railway communication; fares, 1st single, 17s. and 11s. 3d. It lies 2,972 feet above the sea-level, at the junction of the Bathurst and Mudgee roads, and is situated on the Cox's river. There is a public school, with average attendance of 42. Presbyterian church, one hotel (Eather's Family), two boarding-houses, and a college. The district is both agricultural and pastoral; there are also large deposits of coal and kerosine shale in the vicinity. Not far from here are the works of the Lithgow Valley Iron Company, besides a foundry and rolling mills for turning out castings, railway, and bar iron. A Tweed Factory is here, employing a large number of hands. Population about 110.

**BOWNA** (35° 59' S. lat., 147° 4' E. long.), a post town with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Goulburn, police and electoral district of Albury, 398 miles SW. of Sydney. It is on the Mullingandra creek, near its junction with Twelve Mile creek, and is distant two miles from the Murray river and 12 from Albury. A daily coach runs to Albury. Hotel: White Horse. The Upper Murray road joins the main southern road at this point. There are two places of worship, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic (Episcopal services are occasionally held in the Presbyterian church); 2 stores, 2 blacksmiths' shops; one public school (average attendance 43), and one Roman Catholic; also a steam flour mill and police station. No public buildings of any size. Most of the land in the vicinity is occupied by free-selectors, and the farming prospects are good. Much attention is being paid to dairying. Kerosine shale has been found at Tabletop, 3 miles from Bowna. Population of district about 130.

**BOWNING** (34° 46' S. lat., 148° 45' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph, savings bank, and railway station in the county of Harden, police and electoral district of Yass, lying 1,804 feet above sea-level, on the Great Southern Railway, 194 miles S. of Sydney, on a creek of the same name, distant from Yass about seven miles. Bowning is at the foot of

Mt. Bowring. There are several selections taken up in the neighbourhood, which is suitable country for both stock and cropping. Railway fares, 36s. 3d., and 24s. Public school (average attendance 42), an Episcopal church, two stores, one hotel, and a police station. Geological formation: silurian, chiefly shales and limestone, rich in fossils; indications of copper and lead abound in the vicinity. Population 200.

**BOWRAL** (34° 18' S. lat., 150° 31' E. long.), county and electorate of Camden, and police district of Berrima, is a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, with branches of the Commercial, City, and English and Scottish Banks, 80 miles S. of Sydney, lying 2,171 feet above sea-level. It is a station on the Southern line, fares, 13s. 9d., and 9s., and has three hotels (Royal, Grand, and Commercial), a public school with an average attendance of 185, also a private school, three places of worship, Church of England, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic, several stores, and a school of arts with a library of over 1,000 volumes. Population about 2,250, but during summer months considerably greater, it being a favourite resort for metropolitan gentry; the district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £18,849, and 18 miles of roads. Newspaper: *Bowral Free Press*.

**BOWRAVILLE** (30° 40' S. lat., 152° 58' E. long.), a Government township about 20 miles from Nambucca heads, and 849 miles N. of Sydney, contains Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, post, telegraphic, and money-order facilities, 3 stores, 2 hotels, and branches of the Commercial and Australian Joint Stock Banks. Population, 120.

**BRAIDWOOD** (35° 30' S. lat., 149° 47' E. long.), the name of a town and district, being in the county of St. Vincent, and its chief town adjoining the counties of Argyle and Murray, on the West and North-West, and the county of Camden on the North, extending to the sea on the East, and on the South being bounded by the county of Dampier. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Tarago, thence by the Great Southern Railway. Coaches also run to Araluen and Major's Creek. A portion of the traffic to Sydney also finds its way *via* the Clyde per steamers. Hotels: among others, the Commercial, Albion, Royal, and Court House. Other towns in the district are Araluen, Major's Creek, Monga, Mongarlow, Nerriga, Jembaicum-bene. Braidwood is on the Jillimatong creek, and has money-order, telegraph, and savings bank facilities, is 186 miles to the SSW. of Sydney, and is situated 3,357 feet above the sea-level. It contains 8 stores, 2 tanneries, 4 boot factories, 1 lemonade and cordial factory, 1 flour mill, and other places of business. The public buildings comprise a court-house, gaol, police barracks, hospital, St. Andrew's Church, St. Bede's, the Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels, and Salvation Army barracks. The public school has an average attendance of 150; a convent school, average attendance 80. Banks: New South Wales and Commercial; there is a literary institute with 5,500 vols. The country in some parts is well suited for tillage, and large crops of wheat have been gathered. The district is also rich in its native forests, and is within 29 miles of railway communication; the timber trade is very extensive, as the whole of the Southern towns of New South Wales will be the most readily supplied from it. As a mining centre the district is one of the oldest in the colony. The district was incorporated in 1891 with 15½ miles of streets and ratable property valued at £10,750. In 1892 there were 3,790 acres under cultivation, and the produce amounted to 22,593 bushels of wheat, 5,926 of maize, 670 of barley, 4,977 of oats, 974 tons of potatoes, 1,100 gallons wine. Stock returns for the same year were 4,323 horses, 38,044 cattle, 95,793 sheep, 1,764 pigs; dairy produce: 97,611 lb. butter, 3,956 lb. cheese, 64,186 lb. bacon and hams. Total extent of holdings, 262,755 acres. The population of the municipality is about 1,500; of district 7,500. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 1,869. Newspaper: *Braidwood Dispatch*.

**BRANXTON** (32° 38' S. lat., 151° 21' E. long.), a postal, money-order, telegraph, and Government savings bank township, about a mile from the railway station, in the county of Northumberland, electoral district of the Hunter, and police district of Maitland, on the Anvil creek and main Northern road, 134 miles N. of Sydney, the communication with which is by rail. Fares to Newcastle (35 miles), 6s. 6d. and 4s. 2d.; or direct to Sydney, 18s. 4d. and 11s. 4d. Hotels: Branxton and Sportsman's Arms. There are large deposits of coal of superior quality around the town. The district is principally occupied by farmers. A public school, with average attendance of 42, and Roman Catholic with presbytery, Episcopal, and Wesleyan churches, also a Catholic Apostolic Church, and a branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. The Anglican Church is a neat brick building, erected at a cost of £1,500. The Court-house and lock-up are also new brick buildings of nice design. The Mechanics' Institute has a library of 600 vols. There is also a steam flour and saw mill in the township. Petty Sessions held at Branxton and Greta on alternate Thursdays. In addition to being a mining and pastoral district, it is also largely cultivated for vines, the wines known as the Dalwood, Fernhill, Côte d'Or, &c., being of considerable repute. The vineyard "Kirkton" is about five miles distant, and is famed for its wines. The villages of Stanhope and Elderslie, a few miles away, are agricultural centres. The Hunter river runs about three miles distant from Branxton. Population 500, of the district, 1,200.

**BREEZA** (31° 15' S. lat., 150° 29' E. long.), a small township, with telegraph, money-order office, and railway station on the Mooki river, 269 miles N. of Sydney, and 32 miles SW. from Tamworth. It is in the county of Pottenger, police and electoral district of Gunnedah, and stands 951 feet above sea-level. It is connected with Newcastle (170 miles SE.) by rail, being a station on the North-West Extension from Werris Creek; fares from

Newcastle, 32s. 6d., 21s. 6d., or direct from Sydney, 44s. 11d., 28s. 11d. There is a public school, with an average attendance of 35 scholars, and two stores. The district is principally occupied by runs, though numerous selectors have settled here. Population about 180.

**BREWARRINA** (30° 3' S. lat., 146° 56' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township on the southern bank of the river Barwon (Darling), county of Clyde, and police district of Brewarrina, 572 miles NW. from Sydney and about 70 miles E. from Bourke. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Byrock, thence the rail. Steamers run, when the river is high enough, to various parts. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms, Royal, Brewarrina, and Telegraph. Banks: Commercial, New South Wales and Australian Joint-Stock Bank. The township is progressing, and a considerable number of brick and other buildings have been erected, a Roman Catholic Presbytery of a handsome and substantial style; and the Episcopal church (Christ Church), which will seat 200. There are 4 large stores, a brick court-house, police barracks, a School of Arts, with 300 vols., a brick hospital, capable of accommodating ten indoor patients, and a public school with average attendance of 75. Stock returns: 4,045 horses, 19,147 cattle, 1,479,862 sheep. A handsome iron bridge has been erected here, a Local Pastoral Society holds annual shows here. Population of township 500, of district 3,047. Newspaper: *Brewarrina Argus*.

**BREWONGLE** (late MACQUARIE PLAINS) (33° 27' S. lat., 149° 45' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, and railway station on the western side of the Blue Mountains, at an elevation of 2,476 feet above sea level, 135 miles W. of Sydney, and within a short distance of Bathurst, in which police district it is. Fares, 24s. 9d., 16s. 3d. It is in the East Macquarie electorate. It contains one hotel, a Catholic and a public school, the latter with an average attendance of 24, and one place of worship. The district is alluvial, and admirably adapted for wheat and maize cropping. Some of the finest in Australia is grown in this locality. Population, 180.

**BRISBANE WATER** (33° 30' S. lat., 151° 23' E. long.), an arm of the sea on the north side of Broken Bay, the principal town being Gosford, which is situated at the north end of the large lake-like sheet of water. Direct railway communication is now established with Sydney. The country is very broken. Population 2,607.

**BROADWATER**, a township in the county of Richmond, electorate of Richmond river, and police district of Lismore, situated 342 miles N. of Sydney, with postal, money-order office, telegraphic station and savings bank facilities. Mode of conveyance steamer direct, or coach *via* Woodburn and Harwood Island, thence steamer. There are four hotels, public school, a Union and Roman Catholic Church, several stores, and a population of about 1,500, the Colonial Sugar Company's Mills, employing about 700 hands, the yield of sugar per year reaching 10,000 tons. Geological formation, sandstone.

**BROKE** (32° 45' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Northumberland, electoral and police district of Jerry's plains, situated on the Wollombi Brook, with money order and telegraph office, 161 miles N. of Sydney, having one store, public school with average attendance of 24 scholars, two places of worship. Nearest railway station Singleton. Population 120.

**BROKEN HILL** (30° 58' 13" S. lat., 141° 20' 32" E. long.), about 809 miles W. of Sydney, county of Yancowenna, parish of Pictou, in the electoral district of Sturt, and police district of Broken Hill, with postal, telegraph, money-order and Government savings bank facilities. The district is the principal silver mining centre of Australia, and contains a large number of valuable mines, one (the Proprietary), being the largest silver mine in the world, not even excepting the celebrated Comstock, in Nevada, U.S.A. This mine is worked night and day in three shifts, with its smelters always going, and employing over 2,000 hands. The lode has been proved to exist through the three forty-acre blocks, the width varying from 10 to 100 feet, with an almost unlimited supply of ore. The manager, John Howell, receives a salary of £4,000 per annum. The quantity of ore treated at this mine to November 30, 1890, was 513,394 tons, producing 20,769,306 ounces of silver, and 8,342 tons of lead, amount of dividends and bonuses paid to November 30, 1890, £1,736,000. There are numerous other rich mines in the district, notably the Broken Hill South, British, Junction, Block Ten, and others of lesser importance; but all giving promise of a bright future. Great deposits of asbestos, stated to be the largest lodes yet discovered in any part of the world, have been found within 9 miles of Broken Hill. The total number of miners employed in the field is about 6,500, total quantity of minerals won during 1891 being 473 tons copper, 5,277 ozs. gold, 17,243,807 ounces of silver, 37,404 tons lead and ore, and 74,057 tons of other mixed minerals, the whole being valued at £4,050,739. Value of machinery, £335,164. Principal hotels: The Grand, Freemasons, Australian Club, Denver, City, Oriental, Royal, Theatre Royal, Commercial, and about 50 others. Banks: Commercial, Joint Stock, Australasian, Union, National Bank of South Australia, New South Wales, and Commercial Bank of Australia. There are a large number of general stores, a court-house, hospital, police-station, lockup, gaol, post and telegraph-office, 4 public schools, and 5 private educational establishments, with an average attendance of about 2,500 scholars. Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, and other religious denominations, and about 5,300 private dwellings. The town is lighted by gas and electricity, and the water-supply derived from Steven's Creek and several Government tanks. The district is incorporated with 115 miles of roads and streets and ratable property of the annual value of



£202,125. Broken Hill is reached by rail from Sydney *via* Melbourne and Adelaide, or by rail to Hay and Bourke, thence coach *via* Wilcannia. Population of town, 19,800; of district, 25,000. The field was discovered by Charles Rasp, a German, whilst engaged boundary riding on Mount Gipps Station. He now resides in Adelaide, and is one of the richest men in Australia, but gives largely out of his wealth to charitable institutions. Newspapers: *Barrier Miner* and *Silver Age*, each daily, and *Budget*, weekly.

**BROUGHTON CREEK.** See BERRY.

**BROWN MOUNTAIN.** See LITTLETON.

**BRUNSWICK** (153° 30' S. lat., 28° 30' E. long.), an agricultural and pastoral township, situated on the river of the same name, 402 miles N. of Sydney, with postal, money-order, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, in the county of Rous, electorate of the Richmond River, and police district of Tweed, communication is by steamer direct, coach to Ballina and Lismore, or coach, *via* Tabulam and Penterfield, thence rail; coach also runs to Murwillumbah. There are two hotels, a provisional school, court house, police station, pilot station, three general stores, and a population of about 90. Geological formation, granite, sandstone and basalt.

**BRUSHGROVE** (28° 32' S. lat., and 153° 9' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Clarence, electoral district of the Clarence, situated on the river Clarence, at the upper apex of Woodford Island, about 360 miles (338 postal) N. of Sydney, the route to which is *via* Grafton by steamer. There is one hotel, a Wesleyan church, and several stores, but no buildings of particular note. On the south side of the river there are a number of residents, with one hotel, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and sugar mill. A punt plies across the south arm from Brushgrove to the south mainland, and the village at the latter place is known as Cowper. Population about 120.

**BUCKLEY'S CROSSING PLACE** (36° 28' S. lat., 148° 53' E. long.), a postal town, 291 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the Snowy river, on the road from Cooma to Gippsland. The route from Sydney is rail to Cooma railway station, thence 25 miles by coach. It has a court-house, public-house, two stores, a few private houses, and a public school. There is some good land in the district, principally utilized for wheat-growing and grazing. Population, with vicinity, about 500.

**BULLADELAH** (32° 30' S. lat., 152° E. long.), a postal village, with money-order, telegraph office and savings bank, in the county and electorate of Gloucester, situated on the Myall river, at the head of navigation, 148 miles N. of Sydney. Communication is by sailing vessel or coach from Hexham Railway Station tri-weekly. There is a public school with an average attendance of 40, two churches, three stores, two public-houses, saw-mills, court-house, police station, branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, and Assembly Room. The district is mainly supported by the timber trade, the formation being limestone with gold deposits, and has moderate land for agricultural purposes. Population 300.

**BULLI** (34° 9' S. lat., 150° 29' E. long.), a police and postal township, with telegraph station, money-order office, railway station, and Government savings bank, picturesquely situated between the Illawarra mountains and the coast, about 7 miles N. of Wollongong, and 59 miles (40 direct) S. of Sydney, the coast road from which city passes through the village. There are five hotels: Railway, Royal, Black Diamond, Denmark, and Star of the Sea. It is in the county of Camden, police district of Wollongong, and electorate of Illawarra. It is the headquarters of the Bulli Mining Company, whose mine is on the side of the mountain, about 400 feet above sea level, worked by an adit or tunnel, and at present the tunnel is about two miles long, the coal being taken by railway locomotives to the jetty, about 1½ miles distant. This jetty is 450 feet in length, and is built out into the open sea, where ships of considerable draught of water are easily and quickly loaded. A fleet of steam colliers takes the coal to Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane. The company was formed in 1861, and the first shipment of coal took place in 1863; there are also several other collieries in the district employing altogether about 700 hands, the total output for 1891 being 331,088 tons, valued at £119,969. South Bulli Company's output was 132,149 tons, valued at £35,430, and Bellambi, 98,000 tons, valued at £49,000. A sad calamity befel the district in the month of March, 1887, through an explosion in the Bulli mine, resulting in the death of over 80 miners; over £35,000 was subscribed for the relief of the widows and orphans, and the amount placed in the hands of trustees for investment, &c. Places of worship are Wesleyan, R. C., Presbyterian, Church of England, and Primitive Methodist; a school of arts, with a library of 300 volumes; Oddfellows' hall, four public schools, average attendance 138, a convent, and several stores. Banks: English and Scottish, and Australian Joint Stock; Foresters' Society, Sons of Temperance, Protestant Alliance and Good Templars. The communication is by rail direct, fare 6s. 3d. and 4s., and coach, *via* Campbelltown, or by the Wollongong steamer. Several farms surround the village. The land is principally held by free selectors. Formation: sandstone and carboniferous. There is a platform of wood (Webber's look-out) on the top of the mountain (1,000 feet high), from which one of the grandest panoramic views in Australia can be obtained. Robbinsville, 1 mile north of Bulli, is a rising village, with post office, railway platform, one hotel, public school, and several small stores. It forms the connecting link between Bulli and North Bulli. Bulli (north), 2½ miles from Bulli, with a post office, public school, and several stores. Population 2,570. Local newspaper: *Bulli and Clifton Times* (bi-weekly).

**BUNDANOON** (34° 25' S. lat., 150° 26' E. long.), a railway

station on the southern line, situated 2,202 feet above sea-level, in the county of Camden, electoral and police district of Berrima, 95 miles SW. from Sydney; fares, 16s. 9d., 11s. It is a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, three stores, an hotel, baker's and butcher's shops, saw mill, two places of worship, and a public school, average attendance 76. Formation: sandstone; five quarries at work, one of which belongs to the Government. Splendid timber is obtainable in the forests that clothe the gullies. The scenery is wild and romantic, pronounced to be equal to the Blue Mountain scenery, within twenty minutes' walk from the station. The gullies abound with the bangalow, cabbage tree and tree ferns. There are three excellent houses of accommodation, and a large hotel. As a sanatorium Bundanoon cannot be excelled. The Erith coal mine is situated about a mile and a-half from the railway station.

**BUNDARRA** (30° 9' S. lat., 151° 8' E. long.), a postal township, with Government savings bank, money-order and telegraph office on the Gwydir or Bundarra river, 373 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Hardinge, and police district of Armidale. The nearest places of importance are Inverell, about 30 miles N., and Armidale, 60 miles S.E. The metropolis is reached by coach to Uralla; thence railway. The hotels are: Commercial, Telegraph, and Killarney. Bundarra is situated in a valley of considerable extent and of great fertility; and there are five stores. Bank: Joint-Stock. Churches: Episcopal and Roman Catholic. School of Arts. Public school, average attendance 49, and a court-house and lock-up of brick. Formation: basalt and trap basin, surrounded by granite. Within a short distance of Bundarra are the flourishing tin mines of Tingha. Population about 330 within a 2 miles radius.

**BUNGENDORE** (35° 20' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.), a small but thriving township, with telegraph, savings bank, money-order office and railway station, in the county of Murray, on the Turrala creek, 177 miles SE. of Sydney, about 17 miles from Queanbeyan, and 43 miles from Goulburn; fares from Sydney, 32s. 9d. and 21s. 9d. Hotels: Royal, Lake George, Carrington and Commercial. There are Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship in the town, a public school, average attendance 117, and a convent school, branch of N.S. Wales Bank, a court house, police barracks, lock-up, temperance hall, and a large flour mill. Quartz reefing is now in full swing within a few miles of the township. The district is taken up by farms and stations, the soil being well suited both for tillage and grazing. Within three or four miles from the township lies Lake George, the largest and most picturesque inland lake in Australia. A court of petty sessions is held second Friday in each month. Coaches run daily between Bungendore and Captain's Flat (fare, 10s.), a rising silver mining township of 400 inhabitants, 27 miles distant. The principal hotels at Captain's Flat are Silver Age and Captain's Flat. Population about 650. Geological formation, granite and schist.

**BURRANGONG.** See YONGA.

**BURRAWANG** (34° 22' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, 93 miles S. of Sydney in the police district of Berrima, and electorate of Camden; mode of conveyance, coach every night at 9, to Moss Vale, thence rail to Sydney; it is situated on the Wingecarribee river. Hotels: Burrawang Club House, and Commercial. There is a branch of the E. S. and A. Chartered Bank here, also a public school, with average attendance of 73, a school of arts, with a library of 130 volumes, Oddfellows' hall, and Protestant hall. Places of worship: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The produce of the district is principally dairy farming. Population of district about 1,000. Local newspaper: *The Burrawang Herald*.

**BURROWA**, or BOORROWA (34° 30' S. lat., 145° 45' E. long.), is a township in the county of King, on the main road from Yass (about 38 miles from Yass) to Young, and the right bank of the Burrowa river. The district returns one member to Parliament, and the municipal district has an area of 34 square miles. The communication with Sydney, from which it is about 222 miles distant SW., is by coach to Bindalong, 18 miles thence by rail. The town is well laid out, with wide streets running at right angles. Hotels are the Australian, Harp of Erin, Courthouse, Royal Standard, Royal, Commercial, and Queen's Arms. The N. S. Wales and Commercial and Union Banks have branches here. Places of worship: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic. There is also a public school, average attendance 54, and a R. C. convent school. A number of farms are in the immediate vicinity of the town, and the breadth of land under cultivation is yearly increasing, the soil being well adapted for agricultural operations. Two steam flour mills are supported. In 1892 6,706 acres were under cultivation, produce being 43,982 bushels of wheat, 2,308 of maize, 1,173 barley, 1,829 oats, 38 rye, 429 tons potatoes, and 2,000 gallons wine. Area of holdings, 459,455 acres. Stock returns for 1892: horses, 3,586; cattle, 10,121; sheep, 632,096; pigs, 3,436; dairy produce: 42,829 lbs. butter, 6,520 lbs. cheese, 33,940 lbs. bacon and hams. The district is also a pastoral one. Burrowa is a place of Petty Sessions, District Court, and Quarter Sessions, has a post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph station, and Mechanics' Institute, with about 400 volumes, and Pastoral and Agricultural Association. The land is unsurpassed for agricultural purposes. Formation: limestone and slate. Population town and vicinity number 4,500 persons; in the town are 800 residents. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 1,243. The municipality has rateable property of the annual value of £8,815. The local newspapers are the *Burrowa News* and the *Burrowa Times*.

**BURWOOD** (33° 52' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), a suburban village and railway station on the Great Southern line, 7

miles W. of Sydney; fares, 8d. and 6d. Hotels: O'Gorman's, Ireland's, Freemasons', Burwood, and Bath Arms. Many of the merchants and superior tradesmen of the city have their residences at Burwood. Burwood was proclaimed a municipality March 27, 1874. It has 30 miles of roads, rateable property valued at £82,950 and a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office; public school, with an average attendance of 516; a branch of the A.J.S. Bank, and bank of N. S. Wales, a school of arts with 5,000 vols. and a free public library with 4,500 vols. Churches: Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Church of England, Congregational, and Roman Catholic. The population is 6,200. Burwood is now connected by railway with Marrickville.

**BYROCK** (30° 15' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a railway station, county of Cowper, and police district of Bourke, on the western line from Sydney to Bourke, 455 miles W. of the metropolis, and about 60 miles from Bourke; fares from Sydney 76s. 6d. and 51s. 6d. Hotels: Byrock, Royal, Carriers' Arms, and Commercial. It has a post, telegraph, money-order office, savings bank, police barracks, court-house; also several large stores and a public school, with average attendance 42; and a branch of the A.J.S. Bank. Cobb's coach runs to Brewarrina *via* Tarcoon; fare, £1. Geological formation, granite. Population about 250.

**CAMBREWARRA** (34° 40' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Camden, police and electoral district of Shoalhaven, on the road from Shoalhaven to Moss Vale, 122 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the Good Dog Creek. It has two hotels—the Royal and Cambewarra; 2 public schools, average attendance 109; a Union Church, and a school of arts, with 110 vols., three stores and one tannery. Formation—freestone, with various strata of lime stone, coal, &c. Population, 520.

**CAMDEN** (34° 1' S. lat., 150° 44' E. long.), (county Camden), one of the oldest places in the colony, is located in the centre of a district advantageously suited for vine culture, and the vineyards have reached perhaps as high a standard of excellence as any in Australia. It lies on the left bank of the river Nepean (or Cow Pasture), the main southern road passing through the village, and has a post, telegraph and money-order office, and Government savings bank. It is distant from Sydney about 41 miles SW., communication being by tramway to Campbelltown, 1 mile distant, thence by railway; fare, 6s. 2d. and 3s. 11d. Hotels: Camden, Crown, Commercial, and Plough and Harrow. The pleasing character of the country, coupled with its great agricultural advantages, early led to its settlement, and also to its being selected as the site of numerous gentlemen's seats. Much land is devoted to the growth of the grape, the principal vineyards being those at Camden Park (the estate of Messrs. Macarthur, where the foundation of Australia's wool trade was laid), and Maryland. The Church of England, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan bodies, have places of worship, and there is a public school, average attendance 141, Crabbe's grammar school, Mrs. Macdermot's ladies' school, Camden Academy, Roman Catholic convent school, and Carrington convalescent hospital, erected on ground presented by Mr. W. H. Paling, and endowed by him to the extent of £10,000; a boys' home, court-house, lock-up, school of arts (with 1,500 vols.), temperance hall, skating rink, Order of Foresters' lodge, agricultural and horticultural society, Mutual Improvement society, Sons of Temperance lodge, Band of Hope lodges, branches of N. S. Wales and Commercial Banks, seven stores, tweed factory, a farm and produce market, and three flourishing butter factories. The township comprises one long street with several cross and back streets. During the past two or three years farmers have turned their attention mostly to dairying, which has flourished during the past eighteen months, great quantities of milk and butter being sent daily to Sydney. Agricultural returns for the electoral district for 1891, 14,263 acres under cultivation, returning 335 bushels wheat, 80,896 bushels maize, 1,162 bushels barley, 2,436 of oats, 806 bushels rye, 1,914 tons potatoes, 14,280 gallons wine, 1,167 cases oranges, 148 gallons brandy. Stock returns: 9,421 horses; 63,167 cattle; 46,041 sheep; 10,636 pigs; total area of holdings, 426,640 acres. Dairy produce: 2,678,489 lbs. butter, 345,400 lbs. bacon, 36,322 lbs. cheese. Formation: alluvial and Wainamatta shale. The population of the township, 1,300. The municipality has rateable property of the annual value of £12,782, number of voters on the electoral roll 3,818. Newspaper: the *Camden Times*.

**CAMDEN HAVEN**. A post town, 236 miles N. of Sydney, with money-order, telegraph-office, and savings bank facilities, situated on the river of the same name in the county of Macquarie, electorate of Manning river. Mode of conveyance to the metropolis is by coach to Taree, thence steamer; coaches also run to Port Macquarie. There are two hotels, Ferry Inn and Royal, public school, Roman Catholic church, police station, and court-house, five steam saw mills, six stores, several other business establishments, and a population of about 670. The principal industries are agriculture and timber.

**CAMPBELLTOWN** (34° 5' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.) is another of the early settlements of the colony, situate 210 feet above sea-level, in the county of Cumberland in electoral district of Camden. It is connected with Sydney, 34 miles SW., by the Great Southern line of railway; fares, 7s. and 4s. 5d. Coach leaves for Appin every evening (except Sundays) at 7 p.m. Hotels: Royal, Forbes, Railway Hotel, Jolly Miller, Sportsman's Arms, and St. Patrick's Inn. It has a post and money-order office, Government savings bank, and telegraph station. George's river runs about 2 miles distant. The township comprises a court-house, gaol, watchhouse, and other Government buildings, New South Wales and Commercial Banks, a town hall, large public school, average attendance 177, two convents and several

private schools, places of worship—Church of England (St. Peter's), Presbyterian, Congregational, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. Water is derived from the S. W. S. Canal, 3 miles distant. Coaches run to Appin. The country surrounding Campbelltown is principally of an agricultural character. Wheat was formerly the chief crop, after that maize, barley, and oats; but owing to the havoc made by red rust in the wheat crops, farmers have discontinued sowing that cereal. Large quantities of hay are grown, and dairy farming is now largely carried on. Coal exists in considerable quantities, but up to the present time no steps have been taken to develop this resource, as it requires very deep sinking. Campbelltown is noted for the salubrity of its climate, and the consequent longevity of its inhabitants. The town and district was formed into a municipality in February, 1882, there being nine aldermen. There are 40 miles of streets, and rateable property to the annual value of £13,240. The population is estimated at 1,050. Local newspaper: *Campbelltown Herald*.

**CAMPERDOWN** (33° 54' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), a western suburb of Sydney, and a municipality, with post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, in the county of Cumberland, electoral and police district of Newtown, 3 miles W. of the city, on the Paramatta and Cook's river roads. Omnibuses run to and fro every six minutes; fare, 3d., also tramway communication. There are several important works and factories within the boundaries, which give employment to a number of hands, including Fowler's pottery, Camperdown glass works, Simpson's foundry, Pritchard's soap works, &c. The Sydney University and the colleges of St. Paul, St. Andrew, St. John and Moore College are also in the municipality. Public school with average attendance, 478; also a Roman Catholic Denominational school, average attendance about 200 and the Prince Alfred Hospital, accommodating about 200 indoor patients. There are five churches—Episcopalian, Congregational, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic; steam pottery, saw mills, and other works, about fifteen hotels, and a branch of the A.J.S. Bank. Camperdown was proclaimed a municipality Nov. 13, 1862. It has 15 miles of roads. The rateable property is of the value of £45,100. Population 6,600.

**CANDELO** (36° 45' S. lat., 149° 40' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office and savings bank, 258 miles S. of Sydney, and 14 miles SW. of Bega, is situated on a creek of the same name on the Monaro road, in the electoral district of Eden. It has three hotels (Candelo, Queen's, and Royal), a public school (average attendance 80), two places of worship (Roman Catholic and Church of England), both occupying commanding sites overlooking the township. There is also an Episcopal church at Kameruka, two miles distant. There are also four smithies, saddlers' and boot-makers' shops, five stores, one pretentious building, a tannery, coach builder's establishment, school of arts (with about 460 vols.), Protestant Hall, and branch of Commercial Bank. There is an Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Jockey Club, Coursing Club, and several other flourishing societies in the town. Communication with Sydney, *via* Tathra, by steamer twice a week, and six times a week *via* Cooma, the nearest railway station. A court of Petty Sessions is held each fortnight. The town is situated in the heart of the wealthy county of Auckland, and in the centre of perhaps the most important dairying district in N.S. Wales, as cheese factories, worked on the improved principle, are scattered throughout it, and twelve dairy establishments use the Danish Cream Separator, which system is fast coming into general use. The cheese and butter from this district have now become famous for its flavour and texture. The town being situated at the converging point of several important roads, one of which runs from Monaro to the sea, it can be said to derive considerable benefit from traffic. Shipping ports for goods, Merimbula or Eden; passengers chiefly come *via* Tathra. I.S.N. Company's steamers travel twice each week to these ports. The population of the town is not large, about 480, but in the district it is rapidly increasing. Local newspaper: *Candelo and Eden Union*.

**CANNONBAR** (31° 20' S. lat., 147° 17' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, situated on Duck creek, 330 miles (397 postal) NW. of Sydney. It is in the county of Gregory, and police district of Dubbo. A coach runs to Nyngan, the nearest railway station, twice a week. There is one hotel (Commercial), court-house, police barracks, and post and telegraph office. The district is almost entirely pastoral, sheep being more extensively reared than cattle or horses. Stock returns: 4,265 horses, 21,424 cattle, 1,709,055 sheep. It is at times subject to both floods and droughts. Population, about 100.

**CANOWINDRA** (33° 36' S. lat., 148° 44' E. long.), a township on the N. bank of the Belabula river, in the police district of Cowra, and electorate of Molong, distant from Cowra 20 miles, from Forbes 45, from Orange 41, and from Sydney 223 miles W. Inns: Clyburn's, Victoria, Dawes, and Collis. Has post-office, savings bank, money-order office, telegraph station, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. A fine wooden bridge spans the Belabula. Rich agricultural, pastoral, and mining country; a very large extent alienated. Churches: Episcopal and Roman Catholic. Public school (average attendance 62), court-house, school of art, and 3 stores; a steam flour mill, and one saw mill in the vicinity. Mails to Orange, Cowra and Woodstock, and to and from Sydney daily. Petty sessions held second Saturday in each month. Formation: silurian, intersected with granite dykes (gold and copper). Yield of gold for 1891 was 708 ozs., valued at £2,769. Population of town 400; of district 540.

**CANTERBURY** (33° 53' S. lat., 151° 8' E. long.), a postal and municipal district, with money-order office, and telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Newtown, situated on Cook's River, 6 miles S. of Sydney; conveyance is by omnibus from Sydney three times a day; fare, 9d. Ashfield is the nearest railway station. Principal hotels are the Wheat Sheaf, Rising Sun, and Woolpack; three public schools, several private seminaries, also two Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan places of worship, a race course, engineering works, a tannery, several brick yards and other factories, and a free public library with 800 volumes. District returns four members to the Legislative Assembly. The district is incorporated, and has 75 miles of streets, with rateable property valued at £40,880. Population of district, 2,400. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 18,704.

**CAPERTEE** (33° 9' S. lat., 150° 2' E. long.) is a railway station on the line to Mudgee, being 22 miles from the branching off point at Wallerawang, and 127 miles W. of Sydney; fares, 23s. 3d. and 15s. 3d. It lies 2,739 feet above sea-level. It has a money-order office and telegraph station, one hotel—Camp, a public school and a store. Formation: sandstone. Population about 50.

**CAPTAINS FLAT**, a post town, money-order office, telegraph station and government savings bank, on the Molonglo river, county Murray, police and electoral district of Queanbeyan, 201 miles S. of Sydney, to which communication is by coach to Bungendore 24 miles, thence rail, coaches also run to Hoskins Town and Molonglo, fare 10s. There is a public school, court house, Roman Catholic Church, 3 hotels (Miners' Arms, Captains Flat and Silver Age), 4 stores, a brewery, and a population of 490, engaged in gold and silver mining. The output of gold for 1891 was 2,133 ozs., valued at £8,518; silver, 86,846 ozs., valued at £26,258.

**CARCOAR** (33° 36' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.) is a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, and railway station (fare to Sydney, 34s 3d. and 22s. 6d.), prettily situated in a valley, on the banks of the Belubula river, 150 miles (183 postal) to the W. of Sydney, and about 33 miles from Bathurst, in the county of Bathurst. Principal hotels are the Victoria and Royal. The river intersects the town, and is spanned by a bridge of commodious width. The district is mainly agricultural, there being 24,360 acres of land under cultivation. Produce: 131,281 bushels wheat, 16,169 of maize, 1,450 of barley, 23,961 of oats, 3,062 tons potatoes, 518 bushels of rye, 340 cwt. tobacco, and 550 gallons wine. Stock returns: 8,253 horses, 25,533 cattle, 972,114 sheep, 4,968 pigs. Dairy produce: 172,498 lbs. butter, 10,522 lbs. cheese, 110,210 lbs. bacon and hams. Total area of holdings, 785,446 acres. There are alluvial gold workings at the Forest, and rich reefs at Galley Swamp, Burnt Yards, Mount McDonald, Brown's Creek, and on the "Church and School Estate." Powerful steam machinery has been erected for crushing the auriferous quartz, both in connection with the companies formed to work the reefs, and for the use of the general public, 1,000 ozs. being obtained in 1891, valued at £3,426. Copper is also found in abundance in the district, which is remarkable for the variety of its minerals. The electoral district is represented by two members. Carcoar is the centre of a Municipal district, proclaimed November 11th, 1878, having eight miles of roads and property of the annual value of £4,132. The more prominent buildings of the town comprise a Roman Catholic chapel and large convent, a neat rural looking Church of England, a Presbyterian church, a Roman Catholic Presbytery, a fine hospital, court-house, post and telegraph office, police quarters, branches of the Commercial and City banks, school of art with library of 280 volumes, a steam roller flour mill, and Pierce's buildings. The surrounding country is rugged and hilly, climate cold and healthy, and well adapted for the cultivation of English fruits. Communication is by railway. Public school here (average attendance 76). The population numbers about 560; and in the census district is 3,220. Number of voters on the electoral roll 3,685. Newspaper, *Carcoar Chronicle*.

**CARGO** (33° 21' S. lat., 148° 56' E. long.), a township, with telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Ashburnham, electoral district of Molong, prettily located 2 miles from Warri creek, 217 miles W. of Sydney, and occupying a very central position for both agricultural and pastoral operations, wheat being the principal product. The communication is by coach to Orange or Cowra, thence by railway. It contains Episcopalian and Roman Catholic places of worship, one large public school, with average attendance of 43 scholars, branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, convent of St. Joseph, three hotels, three stores, and a steam flour mill. Formation: granite and limestone, of which there are vast hills. Population about 600, residing within a radius of one mile.

**CARRATHOOL** (long. 32½° lat. 34½°), a post town, money-order, Government savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, in the county of Sturt, electorate of Murrumbidgee, and police district of Hay, 419 miles S.W. of Sydney, railway fares 70s. 3d. and 45s. There is a public school, two hotels, branch of the Commercial Bank, Episcopalian Church, police barracks, several stores. Population of town 160, of district 3,000. Geological formation, chocolate soil.

**CARRINGTON**, (32° 5' S. lat., 151° 43' E. long.), is a suburb or portion of the city of Newcastle, lying about a mile W., with postal, telegraph, money-order and Government savings bank facilities. There is an extensive foundry and engineering establishment here, belonging to Messrs. Morrison and Bearby, employing 120 hands. Some of the largest castings undertaken in the colony have been successfully accomplished. There are two small stores, several Inns, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist places of

worship, a Seamen's Bethel Union, and an agency of the A.J.S. Bank. A high bridge connects the island with Newcastle; ferry steamers also ply. The only hydraulic cranes in the Colonies are here. The engine house is considered to be one of the finest buildings in New South Wales. The public school (which is a large and commodious building constructed at a cost of £2,000) has an average attendance of 300, also a convent school and police station and lock-up. On the harbour side of the island is the Ballast Dyke, where extensive wharves have been formed; the total wharf frontage is about a mile and a half on which is erected 14 hydraulic and 3 steam cranes. This dyke has been formed by the ballast discharged from vessels coming to load coal at the port of Newcastle. Ships of the largest tonnage can be berthed here. A branch line connects the wharves along the dyke with the Northern Railway; two steam ferries ply to and from Newcastle. The Wickham and Bullock Island and Betton coal mines are now in full working order, and employ about 800 hands, the output for 1891 being 250,390 tons, valued at £90,778. The district is incorporated with 12 miles of streets and rateable property of the annual value of £14,566. Population about 2,100.

**CARROLL** (31° 0' S. lat., 153° 27' E. long.), in the electorate of Gunnedah, is a money-order and savings bank township, 236 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the Namoi River, the communication being *via* Tamworth or Gunnedah. It has two hotels, a public school with an average attendance of 25, one store, and an Anglican church. Population about 180.

**CASINO** (28° 52' S. lat., 153° 1' E. long.), a municipal town in the district of Richmond river, in the county of Rous, electoral district of the Richmond, situated on the Richmond river proper, 90 miles from the port of Ballina (40 by road), and a little above navigation, river steamers carrying goods to within about a mile of the town. It is 505 miles N. of Sydney. There are eight hotels, the principal being: Commercial, Tattersall's, Royal, and Australian. The streets of the town are broad, and laid out at right angles. Casino contains a hospital (which cost £3,000), an English church and a parsonage, a Roman Catholic church (of cut stone and brick) and presbytery, a Presbyterian and Wesleyan church, two public schools (average attendance 195), Roman Catholic convent, a court-house, gaol, post-office, telegraph, and money-order office, savings bank, school of arts, which cost over £2,000, with library of 1,800 vols., and a large hall, also branches of the Commercial, Joint Stock and Bank of New South Wales, and a Town Hall. Stores are kept by Messrs. F. G. Crouch, Gulley and Loveday, Simpson Brothers, J. Locke, T. Glynn, and others. A line of coaches run twice a week to Lawrence, 54 miles distant on the Clarence, from which there is communication with Sydney by steamship, and a daily communication by steamer to Coraki and all parts of the river, a daily mail coach service has been established to Tenterfield, and thrice a week to Coraki. District Court is held three times a year; courts of petty sessions weekly, and courts of requests every month. There is a land-agent for the district stationed at Casino; also C. P. S., registrar of district and requests courts, and of births, marriages, and deaths. The gaol for the Richmond river district is here, with a gaoler and warder, Quarter sessions being held at Lismore. Two constables are stationed here. A high-level timber bridge is over the river constructed upon the McCallum truss principle; the spans are longer than any other timber bridge built upon that principle in the colony, being 140 feet each. Clergymen of the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches are resident here. Casino is in the immediate neighbourhood of the large squatting stations celebrated for the excellence of the cattle raised on them, and in the lower district. sugar cane is grown with success. The banks of the river below the town are occupied by farmers, and free selectors are increasing up the river. Different varieties of excellent hardwood grow in the neighbourhood, and much cedar is being cut on the creeks at the head of the river. Farm lands near Casino have been sold for over £20 an acre, and sugar cane is now being cultivated to within a few miles of the town; and the dairying industry is also rapidly developing. In the neighbourhood of these creeks large deposits of coal and antimony of excellent quality are known to exist, and the Fairfield goldfield, on which 47 out of the 67 elements in mineralogy are known to exist, is about 50 miles distant. Good horses are bred in the district, and annual races by two clubs, with attractive prizes, are held. Latest stock returns: 8,844 horses, 124,519 cattle, 1,372 sheep. An Agricultural Society holds a show annually, and has ten acres of ground. Two of the largest cheese factories in the colony are situated at Woorewoolgon and Tomki near Casino. Formation: sandstone, with trap ranges and numerous rich alluvial flats. Casino is the centre of a municipal district, having 37 miles of roads, improved property valued annually at £10,499, and unimproved property at £76,719 (capital value). Population, 1,600; with vicinity about 4,500. The *Richmond River Express* newspaper and general printing office established 1870.

**CASSILIS** (32° S. lat., 150° E. long.), a post, money-order, telegraph, and Government savings bank station, in the county of Bligh (electoral district of the Upper Hunter and North-Eastern police district), 223 miles N. of Sydney, on the right bank of the Munmurra creek. There are in the town about 180 residents. Coach to Muswellbrook, 80 miles E., thence rail is the means of reaching the metropolises, but Sydney can also be reached, *via* Mudgee by Cobb's coach; distance, 55 miles. Hotels: Royal and Cassilis; an Episcopalian church and R. C. chapel, a court-house, lands office, public hall, public school, average attendance 28, police barracks, lock-up, four stores, and a branch of the A.J.S. Bank. The district is a pastoral one, consisting of high and broken country. Formation: decomposed basalt. Estimated population of 170 souls.

**CASTLE HILL** (lat. 33° 40' S., long. 15° 4' E.), a post-town with telegraphic facilities, in the county of Cumberland, 20 miles W. of Sydney. Conveyance, coach to Parramatta, thence rail; coaches also run to Dural and Galston. There is a public school, Episcopalian church, 1 store, branch of the A.J.S. Bank, and a population of about 500, engaged principally in fruit growing.

**CASTLEREAGH** (33° 42' S. lat., 150° 43' E. long.), a post-town on the right bank of the Nepean river, in the county of Cumberland, 40 miles W. by N. of Sydney. A good road leads from the township to the Penrith railway station, distance 6½ miles S. In Castlereagh are Wesleyan and Episcopal places of worship, and two public schools, with average attendance of 40 scholars. The surrounding land is mostly composed of alluvial deposit, and meets well the requirements of the farmer and grazier.

**CATHCART** (36° 52' S. lat., 149° 27' E. long.), post-town in the county of Wellesley, police district of Bombala, and electoral district of Monaro, 220 miles S. of Sydney, located on Badger's Swamp. Coaches to Eden, or Merimbula, about 40 miles E., thence steamer, are the means of reaching the metropolis. Queenbeyan is the nearest railway station. It contains one hotel—the Victoria Inn—two stores, Roman Catholic and Union churches, one school, average attendance, 31; and a School of Arts, with 200 vols. Formation: basaltic trap. The land is adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. With vicinity, the estimated population is 200.

**CHARCOAL.** See USANDERRA.

**CHARLESTOWN, OR SOUTH WARATAH** (32° 56' S. lat., 157° 45' E. long.), a mining township about eight miles from Newcastle, and 87 miles N. of Sydney (electoral district of Northumberland), on the road to Belmont, on the shore of Lake Macquarie. Hotels: the Commercial, Post Office, and Charlestown. It is the locale of the Waratah Company's coal pit, at which costly works have been erected, and is connected with Port Waratah by a private railway. Charlestown has a literary institute (500 vols.), a post-office, with savings-bank and money-order office; four stores, and other buildings, and a public school with average attendance of 86. Services are held regularly by Primitive Methodists. Population 350.

**CHATSWORTH ISLAND** (29° 23' S. lat., 103° 25' E. long.) is one of the several islands at the mouth of the Clarence river, 320 miles N. of Sydney, and 40 miles from Grafton. Communication with Sydney is by the Grafton steamers, and there is also daily communication with Grafton by river steamers, and daily coach to the Richmond. Hotels: Royal and Britannia; two stores, and two public schools, with average attendance of 100 scholars, also a Temperance Hall, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The soil is fertile, and grows large crops of sugar and maize. There are eight mills here, seven on the North Arm, and the Colonial Sugar Company's mill, the latter employing in the busy season several hundred hands. It has a money-order, post, telegraph, and savings bank office, branch of Commercial Bank. Population 370.

**CLARENCE RIVER HEADS, OR YAMBA** (29° 26' S. lat., 153° 22' E. long.), a post-town with telegraph office in the county of Clarence, 300 miles N. of Sydney. It is a customs' and also a pilot station. There are two inns, and lock-up and police quarters, and two stores. The Clarence steamers are the means of reaching the metropolis. District pastoral, of sandstone formation. Population, 340.

**CLARENCE TOWN** (32° 36' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a small township with telegraph station, Government savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Durlam, on the western bank of the Williams river, at the head of navigation, 114 miles NNE. of Sydney. The means of reaching Sydney is by steamer, daily, or by coach to Morphett, 18 miles distant, or *via* Mt. Land, thence rail. Hotels: Commercial, Crown, and Ship Inn. Six stores. The district in which it is situated is entirely agricultural, the alluvial flats on the banks of the river being specially fertile, and yielding heavy crops of maize, and other cereals. Tobacco, too, is cultivated. Places of worship: Church of England and Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Baptist chapels. Public buildings: court-house, lock-up, public school, with average attendance of 106 scholars; and school of arts, with 720 vols. Bank: Joint Stock. Population of about 490 persons, or 2,760 in the census district.

**CLARENDON** (now EURONGILLY) (34° 51' S. lat., 147° 50' E. long.), the postal centre of the Eurongilly gold field, is in the county of Clarendon, electorate and police district of Gundagai. It is a railway station 4 miles from the Billabong creek, 7 miles from the Murrumbidgee river, and 290 miles (342 postal) SW. of Sydney. Gundagai, Junee (15 miles) and Illabo (12 miles) are the nearest stations. There is one hotel—the Clarendon—a public school, with average attendance of 17, and one store, and about 60 settlers scattered over the district, which is of granite and slate rock formation. The diggings are both alluvial and quartz. Agriculture is assuming an important phase, the land being exceptionally good. Population 250.

**CLIFTON** (34° 11' S. lat., 151° 0' E. long.), a mining village with post and money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, and railway station, situated about 300ft. above sea-level on the steep cliffs overhanging the ocean at the Coal Cliff, in the county of Cumberland, police district and electorate of Wollongong, distant about 35 miles S., in a direct line, from Sydney (postal 65 miles), railway fare, 4s. 10d. and 3s. 1d. Messrs. Stuart and Co. own about 7,000 acres of coal land at this locality. Their mine is worked by two adits driven in on the seam of coal which is seen "like a broad black band" along the base of the cliffs, about 20ft. above high-water mark, and which a little north of the mine dips into the sea. The

seam of coal is 6ft. thick and of excellent quality, for household, smelting, and steam purposes, similar to that worked at Bulli and Wollongong. A timber jetty 500ft. long is erected from the mouth of the mine out into the open sea to a depth of about 20ft. of water at end of jetty. This is one of the boldest and most remarkable undertakings for working a mine to be found in any part of the world. The coal is brought out of the mine, screened on the jetty, and put into steam colliers; it being unsafe for sailing vessels to come so near the bold rocky coast. Two steam colliers are now constantly employed running with coal to Sydney, the output of the mine for 1891 was 19,746 tons, valued at £9,000. There is one hotel (the Scarborough), branch of the English and Scottish Bank, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches. A public school, average attendance 92, and school of arts (with 200 vols.), and there is a daily mail to Sydney. The site of the village is most picturesque, a view of the ocean for 30 miles all round is obtained. The Coal Cliff rises abruptly from the ocean to a perpendicular height of 1,350ft. Excellent fire clay and a seam of clay band iron, 40ft. thick, yielding by assay 24 per cent. of metallic iron, are found in the coal measures north and south of this locality. Population of Clifton, 450.

**COBAR** (31° 25' S. lat., 145° 31' E. long.) (co. Robinson), a post-town, telegraph, savings bank, money-order office and railway station, 550 (467 postal) miles W. of Sydney, 360 miles NW. of Orange, and about 110 miles S. from Bourke, in the police and electoral district of Bourke. Coaches run to Nyngan railway station, Bourke, Louth, Bulla Bulla, Nymagee and Euabalong. Hotels: Commercial, Club House, and others. It is the site of the Cobar Copper Mines, from which a large quantity of ore, containing a high percentage of metal, has been raised. Banks: Commercial and Joint Stock. Public school, average attendance 112, a convent school and private academy; a school of art with a library of 1,300 volumes; also Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches. About 65 miles distant is the Nymagee copper mine. The Great Cobar mine is said to be the most important copper mine in the Colony, but during last year very little work was done; when in full work about 500 people are employed, the deepest shaft being 94 fathoms. The town is incorporated; total annual value ratable property, £10,845. Within the past two years important discoveries of gold-bearing reefs have been made within a mile of the town. Several properties have been floated in the Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney markets, representing a nominal capital of close on £600,000. The premier claim is the "Occidental," the main lode in which is fully 8 feet wide. The leading company is the "Chesny Cobar," floated in Melbourne for £100,000. Other important companies are "Chesny No. 1, North," "Chesny North," "Chesny South," Albion and Great Cobar (gold mine). A fifteen head battery and Huntington mill have been erected by the Chesny Cobar Company, and a Huntington mill by the Quartz Crushing Company. The gold yield for 1891 was 2,635 ounces, valued at £10,540. Latest stock returns: 3,077 horses, 5,728 cattle, 1,494,609 sheep. A new mining township has sprung up called Goldenville, distance ¼ miles from Cobar. Population about 150. One line of reef is over three miles long and varies from two to twenty feet thick. A copper mine called the new Burra Burra, discovered three years ago, is now being worked, and smelting works to treat the ore are almost completed. It is about thirty miles east of the Great Cobar Copper Mine. The soil in the district of Cobar is of a rich chocolate nature, and in good seasons is capable of growing almost anything. Lucerne has been known to grow 2 feet in a fortnight, maize to a height of from ten to twelve feet. Vegetables and fruit of all descriptions flourish. From the nature of the soil, and the temperature of the climate, vine culture is being more extensively indulged in, and with much success. The district abounds in minerals of all kinds, only requiring the introduction of capital to develop them. A successful pastoral and agricultural association is established in Cobar. Also school of arts. The extension of the railway from Nyngan to Cobar (90 miles), was opened for traffic in July, 1891. A further extension to Wilcannia and Broken Hill is proposed, being a distance of about 340 miles. Population, 1,200. Newspaper: *Cobar and Louth Herald*.

**COBARGO** (36° 18' S. lat., 149° 59' E. long.), a post-town, telegraph station with savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Dampier, police district of Bega, and electorate of Eden, situated at the junction of the Wandella and Murrabine creeks, 234 miles S. of Sydney, on the road from Moruya to Bega. There are three places of worship, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and a Union Church, Good Templars' hall, school of arts, two hotels—the Cobargo and Post Office—a public school, with average attendance of 100 scholars; branch of the A. J. S. Bank, a police barracks, five stores, and other places of business. Much land has been selected, cleared, and fenced in here, but it is principally well timbered, undulating, grazing country. Mimosas bark once formed the chief article of export, but it is now getting scarce, and its place is well supplied by dairy produce. The harbour is at Bermagui, about 14 miles distant, with which there is steam communication, vessels sail every few days for Sydney, and the steamer to and from Eden calls for passengers and goods; the metropolis is also reached by coach *via* Moruya, Braidwood, and Tarago, thence per train. Newspaper: *Cobargo Watch*. Formation: granite. Population of town, 350; with vicinity, about 1,350.

**COBBORA** (32° 4' S. lat., 149° 28' E. long.), a post-town and telegraph station, with money-order office and savings bank, county Bligh, police district of Dubbo; situated on the Palbragar River, about 196 miles W. of Sydney, to which the mode of conveyance is per coach to Mudgee Railway Station (twice a week)

fare, 20s. Hotel: Commercial. There are two stores, a Church of England place of worship, public school (average attendance 31), and police station; population about 100, engaged in pastoral and agricultural pursuits.

**COBRINGTON** (28° 59' S. lat., 153° 13' E. long.), on the Richmond river, in the counties of Rous and Richmond, and police district of Casino, about 4 miles above Coraki, 355 miles (postal) N. of Sydney, has a post-office, two public schools, average attendance 31, a timber mill, also two sugar mills. The route is *via* Lawrence by the Clarence river steamers, also *via* Tenterfield and Casino tri-weekly. Population, 140.

**COLLECTOR** (34° 52' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.), a postal and money-order township in the county of Argyll, and police district of Goulburn, 140 miles SSW. of Sydney. Collector is about six miles distant from Lake George, and nine miles from Breadalbane railway station. The larger buildings in Collector consist of three places of worship—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, the first two of stone and the other brick; a public school, with an average attendance of 37 scholars, two hotels, a court-house and a police-station. There are also three stores. Goulburn is 22 miles distant NE. Agricultural district. A Court of Petty Sessions and a Small Debts Court is held on the first Friday in each month. Population, 230.

**CONCORD** (33° 52' S. lat., 151° 5' E. long.), a municipality and a suburb of Sydney, in county of Cumberland, electoral district of Canterbury, and police district of Newtown, lying about 9 miles W. on the Parramatta river, having two Episcopalian, Congregational and Roman Catholic churches, and railway station, fares, 11d. and 8d. The majority of the houses are occupied by professional men and others engaged in the city, the poorer classes being gardeners and wood-cutters. Long-bottom adjoins Concord. Two public schools here, also a Roman Catholic, two private schools, and two hotels, and about 50 places of business. The district was proclaimed a municipality on August 11, 1883, and has 25 miles of roads, and ratable property valued at £20,280; population, 2,100.

**CONDOBOLIN** (33° 10' S. lat., 147° 18' E. long.), in the centre of a large rich pastoral and agricultural district; a post-town, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station in the county of Cunningham, police and electoral districts of Forbes and Grenfell, 299 miles W. of Sydney, situate on the Lachlan river. Forbes is distant 60 miles E. The nearest railway station is Cowra, 115 miles, to and from which a coach runs daily, fare, £2, also to Orange; coach fare, £210s. Hotels: Commercial, Court House, Condobolin, Exchange, Royal, Family, Australian, and Bridge. There are 8 stores, and 2 mills. Churches: Presbyterian, Church of England, and Roman Catholic. The public buildings are the court-house, police-station, post and telegraph office, school of arts, with 600 vols., large hospital, a public school, with an average attendance of 91 scholars, a convent, and lands office. Branches of Freemasons', Oddfellows, Good Templars, Cricket club and Rifle corps. Banks: Joint-Stock and Commercial. Jockey Club, Amateur Race Club, also a Pastoral and Agricultural Society. Formation: slate, with indications of gold. A gold field has recently been discovered about 2 miles from the town giving splendid returns. The district is incorporated, and has 2½ miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £3,810. Population, 750. Several copper mines have been opened in the neighbourhood giving good assays. Stock returns: 5,292 horses, 12,989 cattle, 2,313,513 sheep. Local newspaper: *Condobolin Argus*.

**COOGEE** (33° 58' S. lat., 151° 16' E. long.) is a suburban village, in county Cumberland, 5 miles S. from Sydney, situated in a sandy bight known as Coogee Bay. It is connected by tramway, and has two first-class hotels—the Baden Baden and the Coogee Bay—with fine grounds, an aquarium, and many villa residences adjacent to or over-looking the ocean, and a public school, with average attendance of 33. It is a favourite place for picnic parties, and great numbers patronize the locality on holidays.

**COOKARDINIA** (35° 20' S. lat., 147° 17' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Goulburn, police district of Gernantown, and electoral district of the Hume, 355 miles S. of Sydney. There is coach connection with the Culcairn railway station on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. It is on the Jerra-Jerra Creek, has one hotel (O'Brien's), one store, a public school, average attendance 20, and a Presbyterian church. The district, of granite formation, is suitable for farms and stations. Population of district, about 400.

**COOLAH** (31° 48' S. lat., 149° 44' E. long.), a post-town, money-order and telegraph station, 60 miles S. from Coonabarabran and 246 miles WNW. of Sydney on the Coolaburragundy creek, county of Napier, electoral district of the Bogan, and police district of Mudgee. The communication with the metropolis is by coach to Mudgee railway station. Hotels: The Royal and Australian Inn. The surrounding land is rangy, and where suitable is utilized for farming. Public school, average attendance 55. Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Around Coolah are some splendid squatting properties, but the land near the towns is in the hands of a few, which prevents rapid settlement. Formation: coal measures. Population, 270.

**COOLAMAN**, a township, with postal, telegraph, and money-order offices 310 miles from Sydney, and 23 miles NW. of Wagga Wagga. It is a station on the Great Southern Railway, fares, 50s. 3d. and 37s. 9d., and has conveniences for trucking stock. (Two churches; Episcopal (St. John's) and Roman Catholic (St. Canice); two banking agencies, Union and New South Wales, and a public school, average attendance 38. It is the centre of a pastoral and agricultural district. Population, 320.

**COOMA** (36° 18' S. lat., 149° 9' E. long.), county of Beresford, police district of Cooma, and electoral district of Monaro, is prettily situated on high land, 2,657 feet above the sea-level, on the creek of the same name, 257 miles to the SSW. of Sydney, with which city the communication is by rail; fares, 49s. 6d., 32s. 9d. Six hotels, the Royal, Cooma, Prince of Wales, Railway, Free Selectors, the Royal, Cooma, Prince of Wales, Railway, Free Selectors, and Australian Arms. The river Murrumbidgee flows about 5 miles distant. It has a post, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph-office, and is under Municipal Government, having 50 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,782. The buildings in the town comprise, among others, the Hospital, school of arts, with library of 700 vols., court-house, lands department, survey office, gaol, post and telegraph office, Police Barracks, eight stores, two chemists' shops, branches of the Commercial, Australian Joint Stock, and N. S. Wales banks; English, Presbyterian, Catholic, and Wesleyan churches. A public school, average attendance 257. The Oddfellows, Freemasons, Good Templars, and Orangemen have branches or lodges, and there is also a R. C. Guild and Convent; and two steam flour mills. The surrounding country is pastoral, mineral, and agricultural. The criminal Sessions for Monaro are held at Cooma every four months. The land office at Cooma is the centre for Nimitybelle, Boudandarah, Buckley's Crossing, Adamambah, Jindabyne, Kiandra, Bunyan, Colinton, and Michelago, Bombala, Bega, Eden, Cobargo, Wyndham, Delegate and Queanbeyan. Stock returns for the Monaro electorate: 12,337 horses, 60,395 cattle, 1,410,406 sheep, 5,049 pigs. Agricultural returns for the district of Monaro: wheat, 32,134 bushels; barley, 3,034 bushels; oats, 23,315 bushels; rye, 240 bushels; potatoes, 1,346 tons; 360 bushels maize. Total area of holdings in the Monaro electorate, 1,269,586 acres. Gold returns: 580 ozs., valued at £2,200; dairy produce: 154,862 lbs. butter, 138,975 lbs. cheese, 85,453 lbs. bacon and hams. Formation: trap. Population, 1,740; of the township and district together, 13,000. The *Monaro Mercury* and the *Cooma Express* (both bi-weekly) are the local papers.

**COONABARABRAN** (31° 15' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township on the Castlereagh river, about twelve miles from its source, and 267 miles (330 postal) from Sydney NW. It is in the electoral district of Namoi, county Gowen, and police district of Coonabarabran. The traveller's route is by mail coach *via* Mudgee or Gunnedah, thence train. Gunnedah, 65½ miles, Mudgee, 110 miles. Coaches run to Coolah, Coonamble, and Pilliga. The Club House, Royal, Exchange, and Telegraph are among the hotels. Bank: Joint-Stock. Five stores. Churches: Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Public buildings: school, with average attendance of 98, a convent school, and a hospital. Mechanics' institute with 1,100 volumes, court-house, gaol and lock-up. There are also two steam flour mills, fruit canning establishment, and Pastoral and Agricultural Society, with show-ground of 10 acres. The country is well watered and fitted for farming, which is largely followed, but there are some large patches of unproductive land. Stock returns: 4,862 horses, 11,813 cattle, 1,277,985 sheep. Formation: sandstone and basalt. Population of the township is about 600; of the census district 1,472. Newspaper: *Bligh Watchman*.

**COONAMBLE** (31° S. lat., 148° 28' E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph town, situated at the junction of the Mogomodie creek and the Castlereagh river, 375 miles NW. of Sydney, and 100 miles N. of Dubbo. It is in the county of Leichhardt, police district of Coonamble, and electoral district of the Bogan. The inns are the Royal, Tattersall's, Commercial, Imperial, Club House, and others. Banks: Joint-Stock and Commercial. There are three churches, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, and two schools—one public, with an average attendance of 250 scholars, mechanics' institute, with 1,250 vols., court house, hospital, and gaol. The communication is by coach to Dubbo and Nevertire Stations, also coach to Walgett once a week. Court meets twice a week and Small Debts court every second Tuesday. District court and a court of Petty Sessions are also held here. Land Court also sits about twice a month. About 1,600 acres of land are under cultivation, principally for wheat, maize, and potatoes. Coonamble is the centre of a municipal district, having 15 miles of roads, and property of the ratable value of £11,141. The district is chiefly devoted to pastoral pursuits, the Castlereagh being one of the finest sheep districts in the colony. Latest stock returns: 5,715 horses, 1,963,441 sheep, 15,866 cattle. Formation: plicenes. Newspapers: *Coonamble Independent* and *Coonamble Times*. Population of town, about 1,150; of district, 4,500.

**COORANBONG** (32° 57' S. lat., 151° 32' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office and Government savings bank, in the county of Northumberland, police district of Brisbane Water, 30 miles N. of Gosford, 25 miles SW. from Newcastle, and about 123 miles N. of Sydney, which can be reached by rail to Morrisett, thence coach three miles. Hotels: Hand and Heart, Royal, and Commercial. There is a public school with an average attendance of 27 scholars, an Episcopal church (St. John's), and Roman Catholic place of worship, a court-house with constables' quarters—a court of petty sessions being held every fortnight—three general stores, and three saw mills. It is the principal town on Lake Macquarie, and where the greater portion of the timber is shipped for Sydney, Newcastle, and Walsend. The country around is very mountainous, and abounds with fine timber, fir, forest oak, blue gum, blackbutt, forest mahogany, iron bark, and other trees. Population stated at about 500 or 600.

**COOTAMUNDRA** (34° 39' S. lat., 148° 2' E. long.), co. Harden, a post town, with money-order, savings bank and

telegraph office, and incorporated under the Municipalities Act, 253 miles S. from Sydney, 36 miles NW. of Gundagai, and 32 miles SE. from Temora, situated on the Muttama and Flat Creeks, in the county of Harden, and electorate of Gundagai. It stands 1,079 feet above sea-level, and is an important station on the Great Southern Railway Line (fares, 47s. 9d. and 31s. 9d.), is the junction station of the line to Gundagai, the line to Temora and the lower Lachlan, and is about equi-distant from Sydney and Melbourne. Two coaches run to Temora, Barmedman, and Morangarell daily. There are fourteen public houses, Albion, Royal, Club, Emu, Commercial, Globe, Terminus, Railway, Star, Clarendon, Cootamundra, Golden Fleece, Australian Arms, and Farmers' Arms, and others, and several private boarding establishments, twelve general and produce stores, five banks: New South Wales, Union, Australasian, City, and Commercial. Cootamundra is comprised in the electoral district of Gundagai, and there are about 3,000 electors on the rolls. It is an independent land and police district, devoted to mining, pastoral, agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and famous for the good quality and abundance of its wheat, averaging about 20 bushels to the acre. Farmers now cultivate up to 1,000 acres each. Two, three, and four furrow ploughs, seed scatterers for sowing broad fields, strippers, winnowers, string binders, reapers and mowers, combined harvesters and threshers for harvesting, are the favourite implements, to which steam power is added. The township is well laid out, and can boast of some very pretty residences, besides other public buildings, court-house and lands office, gaol, lock-up, police barracks and churches, including Christ Church, a large and handsome edifice, which cost nearly £2,000; Roman Catholic church, a similar building; Primitive Methodist, Salvationist, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches; one large steam flour mill; good public school, with an average attendance of 250 scholars; Roman Catholic, also private schools, and a public assembly hall capable of accommodating 500; handsome post and telegraph office; Town Hall and School of Arts. The Commercial Bank is a very fine building, opposite the post office, and the City Bank have built handsome premises; a new railway station and a cottage hospital were also erected in 1889. Quarter Sessions are held, also District, Licensing, Land, and the Petty Courts, with a visiting police magistrate. Albert Park is a pleasure ground planted with shade and ornamental trees, with promenades, rustic seats, flower beds &c., a domain of about 500 acres has also been dedicated. A little way out of the town is a racecourse, comprising about 160 acres, with one of the largest saddling paddocks in the colony. There are also show grounds, comprising 30 acres, with grand stand show sheds, sheep and stock pens, oval, parade, and every convenience, with large excavated reservoir, the whole being fitted out with every requisite for an Agricultural Exhibition, and a large coursing ground. There are five resident rainsters, Episcopal, Wesleyan, two Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, a school of arts, free public library with 600 volumes, one lodge of Oddfellows (M. U.), a Masonic lodge of Hibernians, Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, Good Templars, Rechabite tent, lodge of the Orange Institution; well conducted Racing, Cricket, Football and Coursing clubs, and a mutual Improvement Society. Considerable trade is done in wool with the Sydney and Melbourne markets; and in wheat and other produce with Sydney, Wagga Wagga and Goulburn; the district has become a good central stock market. A reserve has been set apart for corporation sale yards on a large scale and for a produce market, and extensive contracts for water supply, gas works, and the construction of the railway to Temora are being carried out. Cootamundra is the natural centre of a large pastoral and agricultural country, and is the most direct, and shortest route for travellers to the gold fields of Temora, Barmedman, Muttama, and to Gundagai, Adelong, and Tumut. It was proclaimed a municipality on May 20, 1884, and has 14 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £19,746. Two breweries are conducted in the town, also two cordial factories. Geological formation: heavy chocolate coloured soil, principally granite rocks and black loam. Population, 2,230. Local newspapers, the *Cootamundra Herald*, established in January, 1877, and the *Cootamundra Liberal*, established in August, 1882, both published bi-weekly.

**COPELAND** (31° 48' S. lat., 151° 35' E. long.), county and electorate of Gloucester, is a Government township under the Towns' Police Act, with post, Government savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, 167 miles N. of Sydney, between the Barrington and Bowman rivers, with rich gold reefs in the district, and is an important mining locality. It is in the centre of a large pastoral district, with good agricultural land. The communication with Sydney is *via* Raymond Terrace and Hexham by coach, thence train. Three hotels and three stores. Public school, average attendance 50, and a Wesleyan Church. Population, 230.

**COPMANHURST** (29° 41' S. lat., 152° 48' E. long.), a village with post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, 450 miles N. of Sydney, with a population of about 250. It is in the county of Clarence and electorate of Grafton. Route to Sydney is *via* Grafton, 30 miles SE. Armidale is the nearest railway station. Hotel: Attwater's. The sea is thirty-five miles away, but the river Clarence, on whose banks Copmanhurst is situated, is tidal as far as the town. There is one store, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, A. J. S. Bank, police station, and Protestant hall. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Formation: sandstone.

**CORAKI** (29° 41' S. lat., 152° 48' E. long.), a Government township with population of about 500, situated at the head of

navigation of the main Richmond river, at the junction of the north and south arms. The principal portion of the town is on the southern bank of the river, but the boundaries extend across the river to the east and north points. Coraki is the principal shipping depot of the district, the Casino and New England cargo being discharged here for transhipment by drogher to Casino. The ocean vessels occasionally go no higher up the river, and in the near future when the bar improvements are completed, Coraki must become the terminus for large ships, and one of the most important towns in the northern districts. It is 14 miles from Lismore, and 18 miles from Casino by land, and 45 miles from the Heads by water. Access is gained with Sydney by two lines of steamers, the C. R. & M. R. running a bi-weekly, and W. T. Yeager a weekly service. The Clarence steamers are reached by coach to Harwood. Coraki is right in the heart of the sugar district, and within a 10-mile radius more cane is grown than in any part of the Colony. The town has been held back through much of the land being in very large holdings, but of late years it has been opened up, and a large settlement has taken place. The town is rapidly progressing, and was incorporated in 1891. It has a commodious post and telegraph office (with money-order and savings bank), court-house with regular monthly sessions, two public schools; English, Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches. Commercial and A. J. S. Banks, Oddfellows (M. U.), Good Templars, and Orange lodges; School of Arts and library, large public hall, Progress Association; several stores, and hotels; soap and bacon-curing works, two sugar mills, &c. Yabsley's extensive sawmill and ship-building yard affords constant employment for 50 men; and Yeager's sawmill (one of the most complete in the Colony) employs a similar number. The Government ferry punt works the three streams at the junction. The municipality has 20 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £3,773. A movement is now on foot to connect Coraki with the Clarence by railway to Maclean; also by Casino and Tenterfield. Local newspaper: *Richmond River Herald*, published on Fridays.

**COROWA** (35° 59' S. lat., 148° 25' E. long.), a money-order, postal, telegraph and savings bank township, in the county and electoral district of the Hume, prettily situated on the northern bank of the river Murray, 406 miles SW. of Sydney, and 40 miles W. from Albury. It is in the midst of good undulating grazing country, which is also well adapted for the vigneron's purposes. Steamers ply on the Murray to Echuca and other places during the winter season. The hotels are Royal (booking office for the coaches), Thomson's Riverina, Chenhall's Globe, Terminus, and others. There are, a School of Arts, with 1,200 volumes, Episcopal (St. John's), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and R. C. (St. Mary's) churches, branches of the N. S. Wales, Commercial, and Australasian Banks, Custom House, a public school (average attendance 71), a Roman Catholic and two private schools, crown land office, a court-house, school of arts hall, oddfellows' hall, and a branch of Australian Natives' Association. The communication with the metropolis is by the Southern line to Culcairn, thence to Corowa terminus; Corowa is easily accessible by rail by way of Melbourne, being only ½ mile N. of Wahgunyah Railway Terminus. Coaches leave the Royal, Riverina, and Globe hotels for the Wahgunyah Railway Station six times daily. Corowa is a fast growing, busy township, with a lovely climate, a very pretty situation, and an increasing population. The district is remarkably healthy and a favourite resort for invalids. Court of Petty Sessions is held here regularly, also District Court. Much wheat is grown in the district, affording almost constant work to the local steam flour mills, and an increasingly large area of land is under the vine; the rich, red, chocolate soil has been found admirably adapted for the growth of heavy sweet wines. A prosperous Pastoral and Agricultural Society holds an annual exhibition, and it has been stated by disinterested judges that the show of sheep at this event is the most important out of Sydney. Stock returns: 4,492 horses, 7,222 cattle, 1,009,637 sheep. There are Racing, Cricket, and Football Clubs, Masonic, and Oddfellows' lodges, and a Fire brigade. Population, 1,170; inclusive of district it is estimated at about 2,500. Newspaper, *Corowa Free Press*.

**COWFLAT** (38° 28' S. lat., 149° 38' E. long.) is a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, 156 miles W. of Sydney. Copper has been found here, in small quantities. Communication is *via* George's Plains. Public school here, with an average attendance of 30.

**COWRA** (33° 52' S. lat., 148° 45' E. long.), an agricultural township, with post, money-order, and land office, Government Savings Bank, and telegraph station, situated on the north bank of the Lachlan river, 32 miles SW. of Carcoar, and 219 miles W. of Sydney. It is in the county of Bathurst, and electorate of Carcoar, on the loop line of railway connecting Blayney with Murrumburrah. Railway communication with Harden on the Great Southern line, and Blayney on the Great Western (fares from Sydney, *via* Harden, 51s. and 36s. 3d., and *via* Blayney, 41s. and 27s.) has been established. A coach runs to Grenfell three times, Forbes six times, Canowindra and Orange three times, Burrowa twice a week, Wheco twice a week. A handsome iron bridge spans the Lachlan at this point. The railway bridge on the river, some half-mile above the town, is a magnificent iron structure, one of the finest in the colony. The Fitzroy, Royal, Courthouse, Club House, Great Western, Holmwood, Horse and Waggon, Railway, Australian Arms, and Royal Exchange are the principal inns. There are a Roman Catholic church and convent, Episcopal church built of rubble stone, Presbyterian church of brick, and a Wesleyan church, a superior public school—with an average attendance of 250, Roman Catholic

school, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, with 200 scholars, branches of the Joint-Stock, New South Wales, and Commercial Banks, a commodious court-house and lock-up, two steam flour-mills, and five large stores; the local hospital is one of the best conducted institutions of its kind in the colony. The land in the vicinity is well adapted for fruit, vine, and grain-growing, and nearly all the land open to conditional purchase is now taken up by free selectors. Formation: principally slate and granite. The surrounding country is highly auriferous and good sluicing ground, gold being found over a vast area. Gold returns for 1891 were 1,125 ozs., valued at £4,300. Silver has been found in the Broula range, at Breakfast Creek and other parts of the district; a valuable marble quarry also exists in the district. Manganese has lately been discovered in payable quantities at Woodstock. Copper lodes of splendid quality have been found near Woodstock. Cowra has a thriving Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Masonic, Oddfellows, Hibernian, and Good Templars' Lodges. Court of Petty Sessions is held daily and Court of Requests on second and fourth Monday in each month. As a grain-producing district, Cowra ranks in point of yield the highest in the Colony. As a pastoral district it also takes a prominent place. As a mineral-producing district it affords a splendid field for capitalists, being favoured with metalliferous lodes equal to many of those worked at a profit at Silverton, Broken Hill, and other argentiferous localities. Lodes of copper of great richness are being worked in various localities within easy access of the line of railway. The town is incorporated, and has 30 miles of roads with ratable property of the annual value of £11,966. Population of town, 1,300; suburbs, 900; town and suburbs, 1,570; of the district, 7,000. Newspapers, *Free Press* and *Guardian*. Geological formation, slate and granite.

**CROKI** (31° 53' S. lat., 152° 40' E. long.), a small village, situated about 8 miles from Harrington Inlet, 205 miles N. of Sydney, on the north bank of the Manning river, in the midst of a rich agricultural district, with postal, telegraph, money-order facilities, and Government savings bank. It is in county Macquarie, police district of Manning. Steamers run weekly, and coasting craft at intervals for the metropolis. In the town are two general stores. Croki is the great emporium for oysters, and a very important shipping place, with considerable exports and imports, almost equal to any in the Manning district. In the locality of which Croki is the post town, are two Episcopal churches, one Wesleyan church, one temperance hall, one public school—average attendance 43—four general stores, two steam saw-mills, a private boarding establishment, and a commodious public hall. The land is principally composed of rich alluvial deposit. Daily mails are received and despatched by coach, *via* Hexham, as well as a weekly mail per steamer. Population, about 600.

**CROOKWELL** (34° 17' S. lat., 149° 14' E. long.), electorate of Argyle, a post-town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraphic communication, 156 miles SW. of Sydney, and 30 miles NW. from Goulburn, the nearest railway station, daily coach thither, fare, 6s. It is situated on the Crookwell river, at an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea-level. A Court of Petty Sessions is held on the third Monday in each month. There is one steam flour-mill, ten stores, five hotels, five churches, a roads office, a public school—with average attendance of 150 scholars, temperance hall, branches of the English and Scottish N.S. Wales and A.J. Stock Banks, and lodges of Oddfellows, Good Templars, and three butter factories. The district is chiefly agricultural, the principal produce being wheat, potatoes, and oatmeal. The average yield of wheat per acre is about 20 bushels. Fruit culture is receiving considerable attention, the climate being suitable for many kinds; many of the farming population combine sheep farming with tillage. There is a district Progress Committee, Public Park Trustees, Jockey Club and Coursing Club and Agricultural Society. The climate is healthy and bracing. Snow falls during the winter months. The population is 925. Newspaper: the *Crookwell Gazette*, published every Wednesday.

**CROYDON** (33° 52' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), a rapidly extending suburb of Sydney with railway and telegraph station, money order, Government savings bank, and postal facilities, in the county of Cumberland, electoral district of Canterbury, and police district of Newton, 6 miles W. of Sydney; fares, 7d. and 5d. It has one hotel, several stores, an aerated water factory, a Congregational and an Episcopalian church, public school, with average attendance 318, one hotel, and a number of business places and superior residences.

**CUDAL** (33° 10' S. lat., 148° 38' E. long.), 209 miles west of Sydney, county Ashburnham, and electoral district of Molong—mode of conveyance, coach to Boreenore, 16 miles, thence rail. It is situated on the Boree Creek, and contains a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a steam flour-mill, 5 stores, 3 hotels, an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic church, a school of arts, with a library of 600 vols., a public school, average attendance 55, and a cordial factory. The district is principally agricultural, but gold is obtained in small quantities. The municipality has 60 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £4,068. Population, about 450.

**CUDGEGONG** (32° 38' S. lat., 149° 8' E. long.) is a mining township with post and money-order office, in the county of Wellington, electoral and police district of Mudgee, situated on the river of the same name, 59 miles NW. from Hartley, 25 miles SE. from Mudgee, and 145 miles NW. of Sydney. Communication is by coach to Mudgee or Capertee, thence rail. Hotel: the Royal. It has a fine public school (average

attendance 39), two stores, and an Episcopal church. The surrounding district is an agricultural one, although there are extensive alluvial gold-diggings in the neighbourhood, particularly at Campbell's Creek and the Meroo river, and the alluvial diggings at Appletree Flat (11 miles distant) are in a flourishing condition. Iron, copper, and coal are also found in the district. The country is clay-slate, with numerous quartz veins and antimony. Cudgegong is also the name of a municipality (Mudgee) proclaimed July 20, 1860, having 300 miles of roads, and ratable property valued at £20,500. Population about 2,500.

**CULCAIRN**, a township and railway station in the electorate of the Hume, 356 miles S. of Sydney, and 80 from Albury. It has post, money-order, and telegraph office, a Presbyterian place of worship, a public school and temperance hotel. Fares from Sydney, 60s. and 43s. Culcairn is connected with Corowa by rail. Daily coach runs to Gernantoin; thence to Little Billabong and Tumbermooba, tri-weekly. Population, 200.

**CULLENBONE** (32° 25' S. lat., 149° 36' E. long.), a post-town, 168 miles W. of Sydney, situated on the Cudgegong river, in the county of Wellington, and police district of Mudgee. A bi-weekly coach runs to Mudgee and Welling. Hotel: Green Swamp. It has a public school, with an average attendance of 32, Church of England and Presbyterian places of worship, and one store. Population, about 1,000.

**CUNDLETON** (31° 54' S. lat., 152° 21' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township on the north bank of the Manning river, 16 miles distant from the ocean, 4 miles below Taree, and 199 miles from Sydney, N.E., with which it has direct communication by steamer, and a daily overland mail (Saturdays excepted). Hexham is the nearest railway station. Hotels: Manning River, Royal, and Bryant's Family. It is in the county of Macquarie, and police district of Manning river. The district is mainly an agricultural one, maize being extensively cultivated. Courts of petty sessions are held monthly; places of worship, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. It has a court-house, police station, a public school, with average attendance of 73, a public library, a school of arts, with 400 vols., 5 stores, and branch of the Commercial Bank. Formation: principally limestone. Population, about 290.

**DALMORTON** (29° 40' S. lat., 152° 38' E. long.), a mining centre and post town, 343 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Gresham, electoral and police district of Glen Innes. The mining is from the quartz, one reef being worked; 717 ozs. being obtained in 1891, valued at £2,510. A tri-weekly coach runs from and to Grafton, and from and to Glen Innes, the nearest railway station. Population, district, 140.

**DALTON** (34° 44' S. lat., 149° 13' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, in the county of King, police district of Yass Plains, 163 miles SW. of Sydney. Communication is by conveyance to the Gunning railway station. Hotel: the Dalton. It is situated on the Oolong creek, about 1½ miles above its confluence with the Jerrawa Creek, and 4½ miles from the railway. It contains a brick Wesleyan chapel, a stone Episcopal church, a public school, with average attendance 35, a large steam flour-mill built of brick, one general store, several brick residences. Chiefly an agricultural district, wheat being the most extensively cultivated, but in the vicinity are extensive vineyards, where much wine is made, and there are also some large apple orchards. Formation: granite and quartz. Population, about 340.

**DANDALOO** (32° 16' S. lat., 147° 55' E. long.), a post town with money-order and telegraph office, 360 miles west of Sydney, county Narromine, police district of Dubbo, on the Bogan river. Mode of conveyance by coach to Trangie Railway Station. A coach also runs to Forbes, fare, 30s. There is one hotel, the post office, a provisional school, police barrack and court-house, and one large store. Formation: slate and granite. Population, about 100.

**DAPTO** (34° 28' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), a village on the south side of Mullet creek, in the Illawarra district, 74 miles S. of Sydney. It is in the county of Camden, and police district of Wollongong. The means of travelling are by rail direct, fare, 9s. and 5s. 9d.; or by steamer to Wollongong, 8 miles distant, thence conveyance. A substantial bridge spans the creek. There are two hotels, the Illawarra and Dapto, a post, money-order and telegraph office, and three churches—Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Anglican. West Dapto has a Roman Catholic place of worship, with school attached, and there are also 2 public schools, with average attendance of 72, and an agency of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. The district is principally taken up by dairy-farming; coal abounds in the neighbouring Illawarra range. Lake Illawarra, a magnificent sheet of salt water, is in the vicinity. Formation: limestone. The population of East and West Dapto is about 400.

**DARLINGTON** (34° 28' S. lat., 146° 0' E. long.) is a municipal suburb on the South-Western boundary of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland and electoral district of Newtown; it has a post, money-order, telegraph office and savings bank. Communication to Sydney is by bus and tram every eight minutes, fare, 3d. Principal hotels are Lalla Rookh, Golden Grove, Royal Albert, Johnson's family, and the Retford Arms. There is also an iron foundry in the borough, a public school, average attendance, 532; a Wesleyan church, jam factory, zinc works, cordial factory, several smaller works. A deaf, dumb, and blind asylum is here, with about 100 pupils. The borough has 4 miles of streets and ratable property of the value of £30,311. Population, 3,350.

**DEEPWATER**, a township, postal, money-order, Government savings bank, telegraph and railway station, about 397

miles N. of Sydney, and 350 from Newcastle, in the county of Gough, electoral district of Tenterfield and police district of Emmaville, situated on the Mole river, about midway between Glen Innes and Tenterfield. Fares to Newcastle, 68s. and 42s. 6d., or direct to Sydney, 75s. 6d and 50s. Hotels: Deepwater and Commercial. It takes its name from a river in the vicinity. There are four stores; a joint stock bank, public school, court house, Union church, two hotels, police barracks, and a branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank; the town has grown rapidly during the past 18 months, and attention is being directed to deep alluvial and lode workings. Tin returns for 1891 were 400 tons, valued at £21,200. Coaches run to Emmaville, Castle Rag, and Nine Mile. Formation: granite. Population 370 (census district 5,040). Newspaper, *Deepwater Miner*.

**DEEP CREEK**, situated about 10 miles from Fernmount 4 miles from Bellinger Heads, and 356 miles N. from Sydney, in county, electorate, and police district of the Macleay. It is a rising centre of great importance, gold and silver being found in great abundance. There is one hotel, two stores, and a population of about 300.

**DELEGATE** (36° 42' S. lat., 149° 6' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, 366 miles S. of Sydney, in the police district of Bombala (co. of Wellesley) and electorate of Monaro. The town of Bombala is 22 miles distant. Cooma is the nearest railway-station. Communication is by steamer to Merimbula, and coach to Bombala. There are two hotels, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, public school, average attendance, 26, and five stores, and branch of the Commercial Bank. Gold digging has been carried on to some extent, and a company has been formed to work some reefs at Bonanz in Victoria, close to the N. S. Wales border, about 20 miles from Delegate, returns giving over 3 ozs. to the ton. Court of petty sessions is held monthly. Formation: granite, slate, and sandstone. Population of town, 180; district, 700.

**DENILIQVIN** (35° 32' S. lat., 145° E. long.), 488 miles SW. from Sydney, postal, money-order, savings bank, telegraph, and municipal township, on the Edward river, county Townsend, and electorate of the Murray, and the principal place of importance in what is known as the Riverine district. Hay and Jerilderie are the nearest railway stations; to the former, 80 miles distant, a coach runs daily, fare, 30s.; from the latter, 65 miles by mail route, 43 direct. Coaches run from Hay six and Jerilderie three times a week; it can be reached by rail from Sydney in 24 hours, *via* Albury, Goulburn Valley, or Echuca; or from Melbourne 195 miles S., being only about 45 miles distant from the terminus of the Victorian Railway—Echuca, with which place it is connected by a line of railway constructed by the Deniliquin and Moama Railway Co., opened on the 4th July, 1876. The line averaged about £3,000 per mile for construction. Under powers conferred by the Company's Act, the large iron bridge (constructed at a cost of over £50,000, at the joint expense of the N.S.W. and Victorian Government) is used for carrying the line over the Murray. Trains run between the two towns twice a day, and the traffic on the line is very great, a large business being done in the carriage of live stock to the markets of Victoria. There are now about 25 hotels within the municipal area, of which the principal are the Royal, Black Swan, Dublin, Court House, and Globe Hotels at South Deniliquin; and the Sportsman's Arms, at North Deniliquin. The business of the town is principally connected with the interests of sheep and cattle farmers and free selectors. Stock returns: 5,925 horses, 15,725 cattle, 1,556,892 sheep. The public buildings in the municipality are the hospital, court-house, post-office, telegraph-office, Masonic-hall, Mechanics' Institute, and Town hall, the latter a most commodious building. The Mechanics' Institute has been rebuilt, and possesses a library of 3,129 vols. There is also a free public library containing about 600 volumes in connection with the School of Art. The various religious bodies, including the Episcopals, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics, have handsome and substantial places of worship, and each of these denominations has a resident clergyman. There are four banks, viz.: New South Wales, Australian Joint Stock, Union, and London Chartered Bank. Over forty retail establishments of different kinds; four firms carrying on business as stock and station agents; three leading building firms; several coach-building establishments, and many tradesmen of various descriptions. Circuit Courts are held at Deniliquin twice, and Quarter Sessions and District Courts three times a year. Several insurance companies are represented by agencies. Deniliquin has a public school (one of the finest out of Sydney, costing £4,000), with average attendance of 222 scholars, a convent, and a private seminary. The Deniliquin Pastoral and Agricultural Society, inaugurated in 1876, has very complete yards and buildings for exhibition purposes. During 1891 the Society gave away nearly £1,400 in prizes for competition. There is a flourishing Jockey Club, and the race-course, situated about two miles to the south of the town, is fenced in, has saddling paddock, grand stand, stewards' and refreshment rooms, and all other requisites for racing purposes; also an excellent training walk of 160 acres adjoining. The estimated annual value of ratable property within the municipality of Deniliquin, is £23,676, there being 24 miles of streets and roads. The district was originally entirely a pastoral one, consisting of vast plains of native grass and salt bush, intersected with clumps of timber, and in many parts not suitable for cultivation, but farming is now being tried with some prospect of success; the vine also flourishes in the neighbourhood. There are gasworks (private company) and waterworks erected by the municipality under the Country Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Act at a cost of £17,000, and

a magnificent Supreme Court, which cost £15,000. The population of the town is about 2,300, and that of the town and district is 5,500. The press is represented by the *Pastoral Times*, the *Deniliquin Chronicle*, and the *Riverine Advertiser*.

**DENISON TOWN** (32° 2' S. lat., 149° 27' E. long.), a postal township, county of Bligh and police district of Cassilis, 260 miles N. of Sydney, 50 miles from Mudgee, and 40 miles from Cassilis, situated on the Talbragar river. Coaches run to Mudgee, 16s., and Coolah, 10s. Hotel: the Royal; Mudgee is the nearest railway station. Provisional school, Episcopalian church, police station, and two stores. The district is principally agricultural and pastoral. Population, about 250.

**DENMAN** (32° 25' S. lat., 150° 43' E. long.) a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, 165 miles NW. of Sydney, on the banks of the Hunter river, about 3 miles above the junction with the Goulburn. It is in the county of Brisbane, and police district of Muswellbrook, and electoral district of the Upper Hunter, and is distant 16 miles SW. from the Muswellbrook railway station. Coach to Muswellbrook (fare, 6s.), rail to Newcastle, and thence steamer, are the means of reaching Sydney. Hotels: Fitzroy and Royal. Churches: Episcopal—a handsome stone building—Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Other buildings are a lock-up, a fine School of Arts, with 1,300 vols., two large stores, brick Court House and offices, and a Public School, with average attendance 55. The district is a grazing and farming one, and consists of rich alluvial flats backed up by lofty hills of sandstone. Stock return for 1892: horses, 4,236; cattle, 38,047; sheep, 45,250. Denman lying on the main road to Sydney, travelling stock has necessarily to pass through here. Population, 270.

**DOUBLE BAY** (33° 52' S. lat., 131° 16' E. long.), one of the prettiest suburbs of Sydney, situated about three miles S. from the city, on the shores of the harbour, and approached by omnibus. Hotels: the Royal Oak and "Family." The village is built on a level with the sea, and is a favourite watering place for boating parties; many of the leading gentlemen of Sydney residing in the neighbourhood. There is a public school, with average attendance of 62, a Church of England school, social and athletic institutions, a nursery, public reserve and several small stores. On the west of the bay is Darling Point, noted for its numerous mansions and the beautiful views obtained from its heights, and upon which stands the pretty little Episcopalian church of St. Mark. Population, about 500.

**DOUGLAS** (34° 9' S. lat., 150° 45' E. long.) (formerly known as DOUGLAS PARK), a post town, telegraph and railway station on the Southern line, in the county and police district of Camden, near the river Nepean, 45 miles S. of Sydney, lying 396 feet above sea-level. Fares, 6s. 9d. and 4s. 5d. It has a small population, scattered over an agricultural district. Public school with average attendance 17.

**DRAKE** (28° 54' S. lat., 152° 29' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, is 35 miles distant from Tenterfield, on the road to the Clarence river and Richmond river districts, 561 miles N. of Sydney, and is apparently embraced in the auriferous and metalliferous zone extending from Timbarra northwards. Coach daily to Tenterfield, tri-weekly to Tabulam, Casino, and Lismore. Gold has been found in various parts of the district for many years past, in more or less payable quantities. Public school here, with average attendance of 75, and a branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. Population 70.

**DRUMMOYNE**, an elevated rapidly rising and highly picturesque suburb of the Parramatta river. It includes three districts, known as Drummoyne, Birkenhead, and Bourketown, lately formed into a municipality under the name of Drummoyne, distant about 5 miles east from Sydney, and approachable by ferry steamers, which run frequently throughout the day. It is connected with Gladerville by a swing bridge across the Parramatta river, and with Balmain by a closed high bridge over Iron Cove. A line of omnibuses run through the township from Sydney to Ryde. Hotels: Oxford, Birkenhead, and White Horse. It has postal facilities, a public and Roman Catholic school, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, a butterine factory, a wire factory, several stores, a public hall, and other business premises. The municipality has 10 miles of roads and ratable property of the annual value of £19,066. Geological formation: sandy loam and clay. Population, about 1,400.

**DUBBO** (32° 21' S. lat., 148° 39' E. long.), a progressing township, 226 miles (278 by rail) NW. of Sydney, in the county of Lincoln, electoral district of Bogan, and police district of Dubbo, on the Macquarie river, across which a fine bridge (300 ft. long, opened in May, 1886) is here thrown. It is 865 feet above sea-level. The town is well laid out with fine broad streets. The communication with the metropolis is by rail, fares, 5s. 6d., and 3s. 6d.; the line is now open to Bourke. The principal hotels are the Royal, the Post Office (booking office for Peak Hill), the Court House (booking office for Conamole), and Simpson's. The Commercial, Joint Stock and N. S. Wales Banks, the Hospital—a brick building—the Exchange Hall and Mechanics' Institute, in Macquarie Street, with a library of 1,800 volumes, the Masonic Hall, the new stone gao, railway station, the post, money-order and telegraph office, new court house, town hall, Protestant hall, also of stone, and the churches, Wesleyan, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, comprise the principal edifices in the town. The school of arts has a library of 1,400 volumes. The manufacturing works include a steam flour and two saw-mills, a soap and candle factory and tannery, two breweries, and four soda-water factories. There are also ten principal stores. It has a public school, average attendance, 403 scholars, and R.C. denominational school, under the charge of nuns, a High school, and several private



schools. The district was principally a pastoral one, but of late considerable quantities of land have been taken up by free selectors for farming purposes. Wheat, oats, and maize principally are grown, with some green and fruit crops; but, though the soil is good, the climate is not altogether favourable for farming operations. Latest stock returns for the Bogan electorate: horses, 10,978; cattle, 30,448; sheep, 2,112,755; pigs, 4,055. Produce of the district, 92,494 bushels wheat, 19,614 of maize, 528 of barley, 800 of oats, 168 tons potatoes, and 8,330 gals. wine. Total area of holdings in the Bogan electorate, 2,298,922 acres. Dairy produce: 181,926 lb. butter, 2,862 lb. cheese, 38,050 lb. bacon and hams. Coal and copper are found in the neighbourhood. There is a large and commodious station yard here, and the station house of coarse rubble stone is a neat building fitted with every convenience. The municipal district (proclaimed Feb. 26, 1872) has 20 miles of streets, and ratable property to the annual value of £30,564. The population of the township is now about 4,580, with district it is 8,300 souls. Number of voters on the electoral roll for the Bogan, 6,102. Newspapers: the *Dubbo Dispatch* and *Dubbo Liberal*.

**DUNDAS**, a post town 18 miles W. of Sydney, in the county and electorate of Central Cumberland, and police district of Parramatta; mode of conveyance to metropolis by train and steamer. There is a branch of the Commercial Bank, two public schools, Episcopalian church, and a population of about 2,000, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. The district is incorporated and has 16 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £8,375. The principal industry of the district is fruit growing.

**DUNGOG** (32° 28' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a thriving post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank township, picturesquely situated on the west bank of the river Williams, 32 miles from Maitland, and 130 miles N. of Sydney, which is reached by coach from Maitland daily, and steamer from Newcastle to Clarence Town, thence coach daily. The hotels are Royal, Farmer's Home, and the Settlers' Arms. It is in the county and electoral district of Durham, and police district of Dungog. The district is principally an agricultural and dairying one, maize and wheat being the staple products; tobacco is also largely grown. Banks: Commercial and N. S. Wales. School: public, average attendance, 144, and a convent school. Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Free Church of Scotland; and four stores. Government buildings—court-house, post-office, and a cottage hospital. The School of Arts has a library of 950 vols. Wheat flour, maizena, and arrowroot of the best quality are produced in the district, there being two large mills—one for wheat and the other for maize and arrowroot. Total area of holdings in the electoral district of Durham, 298,209. Acres under crop, 9,669; producing 3,197 bushels wheat, 213,261 of maize, 2,496 of barley, 563 of oats, 200 of rye, 926 tons potatoes, 191 cwt. tobacco, 75,260 gallons wine, 37,715 cases oranges. Dairy produce: 164,107 lb. butter, 8,522 lb. cheese, 238,515 lb. bacon and hams. Stock returns for 1892: horses, 14,030; sheep, 3,019; pigs, 7,846; cattle, 41,073. Gold has been found in payable quantities in the quartz at Little River, about 20 miles distant, and at Cherry Tree, about 5 miles distant; it is also the centre of the Williams River Agricultural Association. The climate is very salubrious. Population, about 870 persons; in the census district, 1,750. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 1,750. Newspaper, the *Durham Chronicle*.

**DURAL**, a postal township, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Central Cumberland, and police district of Parramatta, 26 miles W. of Sydney, communication being by coach, *via* Castle Hill to Parramatta railway station. There is a public school, Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, two stores, and a population of about 350. The district is admirably adapted for fruit-growing and cereal crops.

**EAST KEMPSEY.** See KEMPSEY.

**EAUABALONG** (33° S. lat., 146° 42' E. long.), a postal, savings bank, telegraph and money-order township in the county of Blandford, police district of Hay and electoral district of Balmald, 339 miles W. of Sydney, 80 miles N.E. of Hillston, situated on the Lachlan river, which is spanned by a good timber bridge about 15 miles within the Riverine district. Howlong, Hay, and Orange are the nearest railway stations. Coach runs four times weekly. Principal hotels: Eauabalong and Royal, and two stores. Court of Petty Sessions is held on the third Monday in each month. The country is level sandy loam, lightly timbered, with open plains and salt bush, suitable for cattle and sheep. Population, about 100.

**EDEN** (37° S. lat., 149° 56' E. long.) (co. Auckland) is situated on the north shore of Twofold Bay, 200 miles (postal) S.W. of Sydney, and 50 miles N. from Cape Howe by land, but only 35 miles by sea. From Heads to Heads it is 202 miles from Sydney, as measured by the s.s. *Yarra* with a patent log some years ago. The Tasmanian S.N. Company run weekly boats between here and Sydney and Hobart, and some traffic has again been directed through Eden. Hotels: the Commercial, Pier, and Great Southern. The locality has been settled since 1845, at which time it contained "a public-house and three or four huts, and 63 residents." It has always been the terminus of the main coast road to Monaro and all the Southern District. The town is built on the slopes and valley formed by two hills which jut out into the bay, dividing it into two parts, whence it derives its name. There is a good pier, a pilot establishment, and a lighthouse station. The houses are principally of wood, some few are of brick and stone. There are an Anglican church, Presbyterian church, Roman Catholic chapel, court-house, post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, three or four stores, three private boarding houses, steam saw-mill, public school,

average attendance, 61, and branch of the Joint Stock Bank. The principal trade consists in the shipment of live stock to Hobart, pigs to Melbourne, and wool and hides to Sydney. Eden is the natural outlet of the Bega and Monaro country. The Illawarra Company's steamers trade between Eden and Sydney, calling en route at Tathra, Bermagui, and Merimbula. The Port is the starting point of the proposed Eden and Bega railway, which will ultimately connect at Jervis Bay with the Illawarra and Sydney line. At present Cooma is the nearest railway station, and route by coach *via* Bega and Nimitybelle. The harbour is a good one, and valuable in stormy weather as a port of refuge, being easy of access and well sheltered from all winds; in size and security it is second only to Port Jackson. The larger bay is three miles broad by six miles in length. Whaling in open boats is still carried on here, but the whales appear to have become scarce in this part of the ocean. The district is mountainous, and better suited for pastoral than agricultural purposes. 12,076 acres of land are under cultivation; produce being 601 bushels wheat, 273,050 maize, 4,024 of barley, 2,241 of oats; 2,713 tons potatoes, 810 bushels rye, 1,000 gallons wine, 321 cases oranges. Stock returns: pigs, 15,321; horses, 3,882; cattle, 49,673; sheep, 7,248. Dairy produce: 2,143,034 lb. butter; 4,530,529 lb. cheese; 729,434 lb. bacon. Total area of holdings, 531,738 acres. The population is estimated at 360 persons; in the census district it is 5,200. Number of voters on the electoral roll, including Bega Moruya to Bateman's Bay, 3,717.

**ELLALONG** (or **ELLALONG**) (32° 53' S. lat., 151° 24' E. long.), a post town in the county of Northumberland police and electoral district of Wollombi, 120 miles N. of Sydney, on the Cachaby Creek. It has two churches, English and Roman Catholic, one school, average attendance 44, four stores, and a police barracks and Court house. Inhabitants engaged in grazing, farming, and timber-getting. Communication is *via* West Maitland, 24 miles distant SW. Population in town about 50, in the district estimated at 700.

**EMMAVILLE** (late **VEGETABLE CREEK**) (29° 14' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, 403 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Gough, electorate and police district of Glen Innes. Wellingrove is 14 miles distant S. A coach runs to the Deepwater Railway Station six times a week carrying mails. Hotels: Miners' Home, Cricketers' Arms, Australian, Royal, and Tattersall's. Places of worship: Wesleyan, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches. Other buildings—a public school, with average attendance of 185 scholars, and Roman Catholic school, Miners' Institute with 800 vols., a court-house, lock-up, and police quarters. Bank: N. S. Wales. Seven stores and numerous tradesmen. Large smelting works are within 7 miles of the town. Vegetable Creek is most happily situated; there is splendid agricultural land within a mile, 544 acres being under cultivation; the tin field is the best in N. S. Wales, and is officially stated to extend 26 miles in one direction and 38 miles in another. In 1891 the yield of ore was 973 tons, also 595 tons of silver, lead and ores valued at £59,999. Deposits of emeralds have been found 6 miles distant and a company floated on the London market to develop same; the stones are numerous, and worth 42s. to 80s. per carat. It is surrounded by large and important stations, viz., Wellington Vale, Rangers' Valley, Wellingrove, Stratflogie, and Maidenhead. Tin was first discovered here early in 1872, and almost immediately after survey these mines gave employment to a large number of men. The best of the ground is in the hands of private companies, some of whom have sunk to a considerable depth, with most satisfactory results. Emmaville is surrounded on all points of the compass (except on S.E.) by silver-bearing lodes and veins; the pioneer of silver, Webb, first discovered the mineral here about five years ago, the first mine opened out bearing his name. The following were also quickly opened up, viz., Webb's South, South Extended, North, Central, and Webb's Consols; returns for 1890 being 102,150 ounces. Population of town, 980.

**EMU** (33° 41' S. lat., 150° 41' E. long.), a small postal and money-order township in the county of Cook, and police district of Penrith, on the Nepean river, about three miles distant from Penrith, a mile from the nearest railway station (Emu Plains), and 37 miles W. of Sydney; railway fares, 5s., 3s. 2d. The principal edifices are the Episcopal church, the Wesleyan chapel, two hotels—the Railway Inn and Clarke's Orient Hotel—and the railway station. It has one public school, average attendance 81, and two stores. The ascent to the Blue Mountains commences from about here. The district is partly agricultural, and partly pastoral. The formation is principally of ferruginous sandstone. Surface coal is found in Field's Gully, two miles from the township, and seams of coal are supposed to underlie. The river for several miles above the township is broad, and deep enough to float vessels of large tonnage. On this river Laycock and Beach proved Hanlan one race each for the championship of the world. The population is about 250; with vicinity it is upwards of 500.

**ENFIELD**, a post town, money-order office and telegraph station, about 8 miles S. of Sydney, in the electoral district of Canterbury, and police district of Newtown, situated on the George's river. Mode of conveyance, by train to Ashfield, thence train to Sydney. Coaches run to Bankstown and Burwood. There are two hotels—Enfield and Royal,—public school, several stores, Government savings bank, and a population of about 1,000. The district is incorporated, and has 20 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £19,644.

**ERMINGTON**, a post town and telegraph office, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Central Cumberland, and police district of Parramatta, 10 miles WNW. of Sydney, on the Parramatta river, communication by coach to Ryde rail

thence or steamer direct. There is a public school, branch of the Commercial Bank, an Episcopalian church, several stores, and population about 200. Geological formation, basaltic.

**EUGOWRA** (33° 20' S. lat., 148° 22' E. long.), a post town in the electorate and police district of Forbes, situated on the Mandagery Creek, with money-order office, telegraph station, and Government savings bank, 235 miles W. of Sydney. The nearest railway station is Borenore, to which a coach runs daily. There are two hotels, the Bridge and Eugowra, a public school, average attendance 37, school of arts, and Roman Catholic convent. Formation: granite. Population about 140.

**EUROBODALLA** (36° 5' S. lat., 149° 68' E. long.), 213 miles S. of Sydney, on the Turross river, is a postal village, with telegraph and money-order office, public school, average attendance 25, one hotel, blacksmith's shop, police station, and Court house. Nine miles W. is Nerrigundah, formerly one of the richest alluvial gold fields in the colony, now worked out. Tarago is the nearest railway station. Communication is by steamer to Moruya, thence per coach. Agricultural population of about 120.

**EURONGILLY.** See CLARENDON.

**EUSTON** (34° 32' S. lat., 142° 44' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and money-order township and port of entry, in the county of Tailla, police and electoral district of Wentworth, on the Murray river, about 608 miles SW. of Sydney, and 60 miles W. from Bahranald. Coaches pass through three times a week. Hotels: Royal Mail and Euston. Public school, average attendance 21, and two stores. It is an important crossing place over the Murray river for stock into the colony of Victoria, and can be easily reached from Melbourne by rail to Swan Hill, thence coach direct and from Hay *via* Bahranald, which is the nearest railway station. It is on the main road from Bahranald to Wentworth. A custom-house and police-station are here, also a bonded store, and a Court of petty sessions is held once a month. Population about 170.

**FERNMOUNT,** a post, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order station on the river Bellinger, in the county of Raleigh, police and electoral district of Macleay, 337 miles (371 postal) N. of Sydney, mode of conveyance to which is weekly coasting steamer or tri-weekly coach to Kempsey. Hotels: Fernmount and Imperial. Business and public buildings are comprised in two public schools (average attendance 64), Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, Commercial Bank, three stores, Good Templars' and Assembly halls. Fernmount is the business centre of the Bellinger river district, with a farming population of about 1,220 souls. Bellinger is steadily rising in importance, being more central to the North and South Arms, Dorrigo and other settlements, with a post and telegraph office, Roads Department, Court house, Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, and a branch bank. When the North Coast Railway is constructed, the New England Tablelands will doubtless be tapped by a branch line from the Bellinger, which would thus become an important seaport, as will also Coff's Harbour (14 miles distant) when the jetty there is constructed. A block of 30,000 acres of excellent land has been opened at the Dorigo Forest, New England (about 20 miles distant), but the land remains unsold and unoccupied. Raleigh is also a rising township on the Bellinger river, six miles from Fernmount; Bowraville (Nambucca river) is distant 22 miles from the Bellinger, and about 20 miles from Fernmount. Formation: rich alluvial land, permeated with quartz. Maize is the principal product. Population, 203. Newspaper: *Northern Courier*.

**FIELD OF MARS** (35° 51' S. lat., 151° 9' E. long.), a post town in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Parramatta, 15 miles W. of Sydney. The district is noted for its fruit-growing capabilities, oranges largely predominating. The Northern railway runs through the district. There are valuable quarries, too, here, which supply most of the metal with which the Sydney streets are macadamized. In the town limits are Episcopal and Wesleyan places of worship, two schools, and three stores.

**FIVE DOCK** (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 9' E. long.), a post town and telegraph office (Croydon railway station 1 mile distant, on the Suburban line), 8 miles W. of Sydney, located on the Parramatta river and Iron Cove creek, and Hen and Chicken bay, in the county of Cumberland. Communication is also by bus from the metropolis and tramway is now established. It contains five hotels, two schools—public (average attendance 63) and Roman Catholic; one church, Episcopal, a Roman Catholic convent, and a town hall. The district, which is under municipal government (since July 25, 1875), contains about 1,600 acres, is of sandstone formation, and is largely occupied by villa residences that command charming views; it has 61 miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £15,930. Much fruit and vegetables are grown here. A branch of the Sydney Gas Company's works is in operation, also a factory for the production of galvanized iron, &c. Population, including the neighbourhood, 1,250.

**FORBES** (33° 25' S. lat., 148° 5' E. long.), county Ashburnham, is the principal town on the Lachlan river, having telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices. It lies west from Sydney, from which it is distant about 250 miles. The nearest railway stations are Borenore, distant 66 miles, and connecting Forbes with the Western line at Orange, and Cowra, distant 60 miles, and by which latter route either the Western or Southern lines can be reached; two daily coaches run to Borenore, and to Cowra there is a coach three times a week, leaving Forbes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Hotels: Court House, Albion, Post Office, Casborne, and others. From its geographical position and the vast resources of the surrounding country, Forbes is destined at no distant date to become one of the most im-

portant centres of population and commerce in the west. The Commercial Bank has a very handsome building, and the Bank of New South Wales, Australian Joint Stock Bank, and Union Bank have commodious premises. The Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches are all substantial structures of dressed stone; a public school is here, average attendance 279, and two denominational schools. The Court House and post and telegraph offices are of brick, costing about £8,000 each. Forbes has a large and well-supported School of Arts, with 1,720 volumes, also a Free Public Library with 430 vols. The District Hospital is a fine building, standing on a commanding position near the town. There are two wool scouring establishments, two breweries, and steam saw and flour mills. The Forbes municipality has completed a scheme for supplying the town with filtered water from the Lachlan, and water is laid on through all the principal streets. This has been done at a cost of £8,000, and the money has been raised locally and without Government assistance. The country is admirably adapted for either squatting or agricultural pursuits, wheat crops generally averaging 20 bushels to the acre. In 1891, 9,921 acres were under cultivation. Yield 62,739 bushels of wheat, 8,713 of maize, 795 of barley, 1,193 of oats, 64 tons of potatoes, 3,300 gallons wine, and 250 doz. oranges. Stock returns: 10,637 horses, 32,637 cattle, 2,233,076 sheep, 1,955 pigs. Total area of holdings, 691,531 acres. Dairy produce: butter 89,560 lb., cheese 3,396 lb., bacon and ham 57,275 lb. In the municipal district of Forbes are 75 miles of streets and roads, of which only 7 are made. Annual value of ratable property is £22,477. Population of town about 3,000, district between 6,000 and 7,000. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 3,559. The extension of the railway from Molong to Forbes has been sanctioned. The two newspapers are *The Forbes Times* and the *Forbes and Parkes Gazette*.

**FOREST REEFS** (33° 20' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.), a postal, money-order, and mining township, 184 miles W. of Sydney and 13 miles from Orange. There is no established conveyance from either place. Mails run twice a week. The Forest was once famous for its gold deposits, and promises to revive its faded glories, if sufficient capital can be brought to bear on its known rich but deep alluvial runs. These rich runs are situated under a deep basaltic covering, and operations on them have been stopped in consequence of the heavy water. The best known leads are the Great Extended, Lumpy Lead, The Band of Hope, and the Grand Junction. The latter has obtained a grant from the Government Prospecting Fund and are proceeding to work the ground systematically. There is a Convent and Roman Catholic church near the township and a public school.

**FORSTER** (33° 15' S. lat., 152° 29' E. long.), a township at the entrance of Wallis Lake from the coast, near Cape Hawke, about 50 miles from Bulahdelah, and 198 miles N. from Sydney. Communication is by steamer from Sydney or Newcastle occasionally, coach from Hexham to Bulahdelah. It has a post office, savings bank, money-order office and telegraph station. There are here a School of Arts, with a library of 600 vols., one hotel (the Forster), three saw mills, four stores, and two public schools (average attendance 63). A police court is held once a month. Hexham is the nearest railway station. Population 330.

**FREDERICKTON** (31° 2' S. lat., 153° 0' E. long.), a post town with money-order office and telegraph station, in the county of Dudley, police district of Kempsey, and electoral district of Hastings, 301 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the Macleay river and Christmas creek. Hotels: Royal and Cooper's. Places of worship, Church of England, Presbyterian, and Methodist chapel. Bank: Joint Stock, a saw mill and several stores. The public school, a very handsome building, has an average attendance of 108. The School of Arts has 100 vols. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, about 350.

**FROGMORE** (34° 14' S. lat., 149° 0' E. long.), an old copper-mining township, with money-order office, about 16 miles from Burrowa, in the Burrowa police district, and 225 miles S. from Sydney. The land in the vicinity is principally occupied for grazing purposes, but not suitable for agriculture. Route is by rail to Binalong and thence coach *via* Burrowa. Hotel: Cassell's. Public school here (average attendance, 30). One store. A court of petty sessions is held fortnightly. Population about 100.

**GEORGE'S PLAINS** (33° 22' S. lat., 149° 34' E. long.), a post and telegraph station, 152 miles W. of Sydney. It is a station on the Great Western line (fares, 2s. 9d., 18s. 6d.), and lies at an altitude of 2,260 feet above sea-level.

**GERMANTON** (Ten Mile Creek), (35° 44' S. lat., 147° 16' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and Government savings bank township, with money-order office, in the county of Goulburn, and police district of the Murray, on the Ten Mile Creek, and the Sydney Road, 38 miles NNE. of Albury, and 386 (373 postal) miles SW. of Sydney. Culcairn (17 miles distant W.) is the nearest railway station. Hotels: Criterion, Riverina and Gernanton. There is a Presbyterian church, a new Episcopal place of worship (St. Paul's), and Roman Catholic church. There are two schools (public school has an average attendance of about 50 scholars), court-house, two public halls, police barracks, Mechanics' institute, with library of 200 vols., a flour mill, a branch of the Commercial and Australian Joint Stock Bank, four stores, about half a dozen tradesmen's shops, a School of Arts, a handsome Presbyterian manse, Church of England parsonage, and Roman Catholic presbytery. Pastoral and agricultural shows are held here annually. The district is occupied by farms, stations, and vineyards, and has a population of about 400 souls.

**GROGGERY** (35° 40' S. lat., 147° 2' E. long.), co. Goulburn, and electorate of Hume, a small post town and railway-station, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 368 miles S. of Sydney, on the main coach road to Albury 18 miles) and

Creek of the same name (799 feet above sea-level). The township is 3 miles from the station. Fares, 60s., 44s. Hotel: Missouri Tavern. It is divided into two parts, called respectively Gerogery Railway Station and Gerogery Township, the former having an hotel and about 50 inhabitants; the latter a store, German Lutheran church and school, and two public schools (average attendance 28). Wheat-growing is carried on to a fair extent, there being upwards of 1,200 acres under cultivation. Good building stone is also found in the neighbourhood. Population 225, who are principally employed in the pursuit of sheep farming.

**GERRINGONG** (34° 44' S. lat., 150° 49' E. long.), a village and municipal district on the South Coast road, 99 miles S. of Sydney, and about 7 miles S. of Kiama, where the steamer can be taken for the metropolis, overland route is *via* Kiama. Hotel: Ocean View. There are three places of worship, three stores, a public school, average attendance 60, and telegraph, savings bank, money-order office, a branch of the English and Scottish and Australian Joint Stock Banks. It was proclaimed April 22, 1871, has 64 miles of streets and property of the annual value of £10,000. Population 1,540.

**GILGANDRA** (31° 30' S. lat., 148° 40' E. long.), a post town, Government savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, in the county of Gowan, 324 miles N.W. of Sydney, police district of Dubbo, on the Castlereagh river; mode of conveyance is by coach to Dubbo railway station; tri-weekly coaches also run to Coomabie and bi-weekly to Murrumbidgee. Hotels: Telegraph and Post Office. There is a public school (average attendance 20), police barracks, court-house, two stores, and a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 200 vols. Geological formation: sandstone and trap. Population, about 100.

**GIRILAMBONE** (30° 59' S. lat., 146° 50' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 407 miles W. of Sydney (fares, 7s. and 48s.), county of Kennedy and electorate of Forbes, two miles west of Great Western Railway. Hotel: Royal. There are branches here of the Mercantile and Australian Joint Stock Banks, a public school (with average attendance of 23), one store, and a church used by all Protestant denominations. Population about 160.

**GLADESVILLE, or TARBAN** (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), a village with telegraph station, money-order, post office and savings bank on the north bank of the Parramatta river, 7 miles W. of Sydney. The Parramatta steamboats call at intervals. It can be reached too, by the road and the bridge over the river. Oranges and other fruits are largely grown in the district, and much of the neighbourhood is taken up by the residences and grounds of well-to-do citizens and others. The Hospital for the Insane is located here, and had on 31st December, 1891, 791 inmates. An Episcopal church (Christ Church) has been built. Public school has average attendance of 100.

**GLADSTONE** (31° 6' S. lat., 152° 51' E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank town, in the county of Macquarie, and police district of Macleay, 307 miles N.N.E. of Sydney, situate on the Macleay river, at the confluence with the Belmore, and reached by Clarence and Richmond river steamers to Kempsey, thence by river steamer. Hotels: Tattersall's and Gladstone. Places of worship, Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian church, and Templars' Hall. It has a court-house, police station, and school-house with average attendance of 80 scholars; several stores, one accommodation house, and branch of English and Scottish Bank. Agricultural district; maize is principally grown. Formation: alluvial, arising from drift and sediment from floods. Population about 180.

**GLANMIRE** (32° 23' S. lat., 149° 44' E. long.), a postal and mining township in the county of Roxburgh, electoral district of East Macquarie and police district of Bathurst, situated on St. Anthony's Creek, about 7 miles N.E. of Bathurst, and 117 miles (152 postal) W. of Sydney. A coach runs daily to and from the Raglan Railway station. Hotel: the Prince Alfred. The diggings were first discovered in June, 1865: from time to time a fair number of miners have been employed. Public school has an average attendance of 30 scholars. Population upwards of 600.

**GLEBE** (33° 52' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a suburb of Sydney, near Blackwattle Bay, on the S.W. side of the city, to which it is immediately contiguous, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and Government savings bank facilities. The tramcar runs frequently throughout the day, fare 2d. It is an independent municipality, having been proclaimed August 1, 1859, and contains an area of three-quarters of a square mile; 26 miles of roads; property for rating purposes is estimated at £166,886. Many of the citizens of Sydney have their residences here. There are upwards of 20 hotels, 15 schools, comprising two public, a denominational, a Ragged school, and 12 private schools; also 3 places of worship and Salvation Army barrack, a branch of the Joint Stock Bank, a School of Arts and Free Library with 1,600 volumes, a handsome Town Hall, police station, Court house, flour mills, biscuit factory, and a number of other manufactories. Formation: ironstone and sandstone. A hospital for sick children has been established here, under the management of a Board having both ladies and gentlemen on its Committee. Population 17,080. Number of voters on the electoral roll 4,752.

**GLEN INNES** (29° 45' S. lat., 151° 46' E. long.) is pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill, at an elevation of 3,318 feet above the sea-level, on the Rocky Ponds, about four miles from the Beady river, on the main Northern Overland Railway, 399 miles (423 postal) N.W. of Sydney; rail being the means of

reaching the metropolis; fare to Sydney, 874 miles, 72s. 3d. and 47s. 9d. The main Northern line to the Queensland border is through the town. Hotels: Royal, Commercial, Great Central, Tattersall's, Mount Pleasant, Railway, and New England. It is in the county of Gough, electorate and police district of Glen Innes, and takes its name from Major Innes, one of the oldest of the New England settlers. There are four churches—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, the latter having turret and spire; a public school (average attendance 224), a fine brick building—court-house, a large stone building, now enlarged by the addition of several stone-built rooms, post, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, branches of the N. S. Wales, Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, free public library with 600 vols. and a School of Arts, and a Good Templars' Hall. It has been a municipal district since June 17, 1872, having 65 miles of roads, and property of the annual value of £22,650. There are eight stores, several of them commodious, and numerous other business places. A large and handsome brick Masonic hall has been erected in East Street: there is also a spacious police barracks, a good brick hospital, town hall and temperance hall. The district is principally agricultural, but sheep stations and sheep farming have numerous representatives; much mining is carried on and the country is believed to be rich in minerals, particularly tin, silver and bismuth, which are now being obtained in the vicinity in large quantities. Most of the mines are worked on tribute, and some of the tributors realized large sums during the year. The output of tin for 1891 was 43 tons, valued at £2,121. Gold returns 1,989 ounces valued at £7,561. A large quantity of the ore is now locally smelted.—**VEGETABLE CREEK**, now called Emmaville, the most important tin field in the colony is within 28 miles distance. The soil is of a rich black character. Formation: granite. The Newton Boyd road affords a useful means of communication between the New England district and the seaboard by tri-weekly coach to Grafton. To South Grafton the distance is 110 miles, but the distance by the proposed Railway Survey is 96 miles. Wheat, oats, and cereals generally are principally cultivated, 7,199 acres in all being under crop; produce being 16,245 bushels of wheat, 24,942 of maize, 528 of barley, 15,422 of oats, 1,841 tons of potatoes, 291 bushels rye. Stock returns: 6,668 horses; 60,350 cattle; 230,060 sheep; total area of holdings, 317,770 acres. Dairy produce: 108,299 lb. butter; 81,860 lb. cheese; 61,884 bacon and ham. Population about 2,180; in the census district (1891), 5,040. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 2,699. The local newspapers are the *Glen Innes Guardian* and *Examiner*.

**GLOUCESTER** (32° 2' S. lat., 152° 0' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, and telegraph station, 154 miles N. of Sydney, in the police district of Port Stephens. A coach runs to Hexham, the nearest railway station. Principal hotels are Commercial and the Gloucester. There is an Episcopal place of worship, and a court-house. Court of Petty Sessions is held monthly, the district is chiefly pastoral. Stock returns: horses, 3,494; cattle, 37,028; sheep, 678; pigs, 4,688. Total area of holdings, 637,361 acres, 4,231 acres under crop producing 1,120 bushels wheat, 95,391 bushels maize, 710 of barley, 244 tons potatoes, 242 bushels oats, 3,000 gals. wine, 3,320 cases oranges. Population about 150. Number of voters on the electoral roll 1,663. Local newspaper *Gloucester Gazette*.

**GONGOLGON** (30° 12' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.), a township on the Bogan river, with money-order and telegraph office and savings bank, about 35 miles from Brewarrina, 464 miles (499 postal) W. of Sydney, and 60 miles S.E. from Byrock, county Copwer, police and electoral district of Bourke. Nyngan is the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs as required, and from Nyngan once a week. Hotels: The Lame Horse and the Royal. Public school has an average attendance of 16 scholars. Gongolgon is the main stock route to Brewarrina. Population about 100.

**GOODOGGA** (29° 0' S. lat., 146° 59' E. long.), (co. of Narran), a township, with telegraph station and money-order office, on the banks of the Bokhara river, 80 miles N.W. of Brewarrina, 548 miles N. of Sydney, and about 10 miles from the Queensland border. Narrabri and Byrock are the nearest railway stations, distant about 155 miles, to which coaches run *via* Brewarrina. Hotels: Commercial and Telegraph, three stores, a hospital, some tradesmen's shops, and a public school. Population, 220.

**GOOLAGONG** (33° 36' S. lat., 148° 36' E. long.), on the Lachlan river, 225 miles W. of Sydney, between Cowra and Forbes, distant from the former 28 miles, and from the latter 35 miles, with postal, and money-order facilities. Hotels: Royal, and Commercial. Fine agricultural country. It has two churches, Episcopal and Roman Catholic, public school with average attendance of 44, two stores, and a police barracks. Cowra is the nearest railway station. Population of town about 100; within a ten mile radius 1,600.

**GORDON** (late LANE COVE) (33° 40' 30" S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.), a post town and money-order office in the county of Cumberland, 9 miles N. of Sydney, situated about midway between the Lane Cove and Middle Harbour rivers, 2 miles from each. It is a railway station on the St. Leonard's Hornsby Junction Line; fares 2s. 10d. and 1s. 10d. Hotels: the Gardeners' Arms, Green Gate, Traveller's Rest, and three general stores. About here are located some of the finest orange orchards in the colony. Grapes are also extensively cultivated, and the whole district, which is of a pleasing and undulating character, is celebrated for its high degree of fertility and the luxuriance of its vegetation. Slate is abundant, but the kind used for roofing purposes is not met with. Bricklay and freestone abound in most parts. The schools here are public (average attendance 77), a denominational, a Roman Catholic school, and a convent. The population numbers about 500, for whose spiritual wants

are provided an Episcopal, a Wesleyan, and a Roman Catholic place of worship.

**GOSFORD** (33° 28' S. lat., 151° 22' E. long.), a post, savings bank, telegraph money-order township, and railway station, on the shore of Brisbane Water, at the head of a fine sheet of water, near Broken Bay, about 50 miles N. of Sydney. It is in the county of Northumberland, electoral district of Wollorabi, and police district of Brisbane Water, and is divided into Gosford and East Gosford, the former being the Government township. The hotels are the Pier, Royal, Union, Courthouse, Fern Tree, and Victoria. Public buildings, an Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, a public school with average attendance of 117 scholars, School of Art, with a library of 360 vols., a court-house, lock-up, several stores, police barracks, and a branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. The Homebusch Waratah railway line passes through the township, fares to Sydney, 8s. and 5s., fares to Gosford, 9s. and 5s. 10d. It is chiefly a timber-producing district, of which great quantities are exported, but is also highly adapted for fruit-growing, and large blocks of land are being cleared for farms. The town was incorporated on 10th November 1886, and has ratable property of the annual value of £3,980. Formation: principally coal and iron. Population about 690. Newspaper: *Gosford and Wollombi Express*, published every Friday.

**GOULBURN** (34° 45' S. lat., 149° 46' E. long.), county Argyle, with post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank facilities, is a city of great importance, being the principal depot of the southern inland trade, with postal, telegraphic, money-order office, and Government savings bank. It is situated about a mile S. of the junction of the Mulwarree Ponds and Wollondilly river, and lies distant from Sydney 134 miles in a south-westerly direction, at an elevation of 2,071 feet above the sea-level. The railway from Sydney to here was many years in progress, the mountainous character of the country having placed engineering difficulties of no small character in the way of its completion. Fares: Sydney to Goulburn, 2s. 6d., 16s. The line to Cooma branches off from here, the distance by rail from Goulburn to Cooma is nearly 130 miles. The most important hotels are the Royal, Commercial, White Horse, Mandelson's Hibernian and Thomas's. It was made a city in 1864, the diocese being known by the same name; its first occupant of the see was the Right Rev. Mesac Thomas, D.D., who died 16th of March, 1892. The bishop-elect is the Rev. Canon Chambers. There is also a Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Lanigan. The city is well laid out with broad thoroughfares crossing each other at right angles. The buildings, too, are of a substantial character. The more important of the public edifices are the various places of worship, of which the Church of England Cathedral is one of the most prominent; it is in the Gothic style, and was consecrated by Bishop Barry in the autumn of 1884. The Roman Catholic cathedral, newly completed, is a very fine edifice built of stone. Other places of worship are Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and one at West Goulburn (Church of England), and Primitive Methodist chapels; there are also three small religious edifices at North Goulburn, St. Nicholas (Church of England) and Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) and Wesleyan. The hospital is an old-established and important institution, and a new building on a fresh site has been erected at a cost of about £5,000. The Mechanics' Institute, with library of over 5,000 separate works, Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, St. Patrick's College, the post and telegraph office (which cost upwards of £16,000), are fine buildings. The gaol, a comparatively new building, erected at a cost of £72,000, and the railway station, which with the station-yard cost over £15,000, are important places, and the Courthouse is another ornament to the city. Additions are being made to the gaol at a cost of about £10,000. Large engine sheds, which cost £10,000, have also been completed, and the town hall is a neat building adjoining the post office. There are three public schools (average attendance, 1,600) and a Roman Catholic denominational school, also several private schools. Banks: Commercial, N. S. Wales, English and Scottish, Joint Stock, Australasia, City, and London Chartered, the last named having recently erected a handsome building. There are two tanneries here; also two large boot and shoe factories, three flour mills (City, Argyle, and Excelsior) and three breweries. The Agricultural Society's ground pavilion is a neat and attractive structure. Coaches run to Taralga, Laggan, Crookwell and Wheeo. Gold and silver have at times been discovered in the vicinity of the city; however, the prosperity of Goulburn mainly depends on its commercial position and on the agricultural resources of the country, which are of a very productive character. The mineral wealth of the country has yet to be developed; this will in time, it is expected, contribute largely to the advancement of Goulburn; silver, copper, and other metals, and marble, slate and lime, may be instanced as the best known at present. Lime-burning is an important industry. Goulburn was proclaimed a municipality on June 4th, 1859. It has ratable property of the estimated annual value of £82,160, and 146 miles of roads. The city has been lighted with gas since November, 1878, and a copious supply of water is now laid on from the Wollondilly river, about a mile and a half from the town. Stock returns for the Argyle electorate: horses 8,406, cattle 46,711, sheep 496,787, pigs 8,373. Total area of holdings, 3,091 acres, and in the electorate of Argyle 831,883 acres. During 1892, 13,957 acres were under crop in the Argyle electorate, produce being: 72,519 bushels wheat; 12,983 of maize; 1,636 of barley; 387 of rye; 13,648 of oats; 3,910 tons potatoes; dairy produce, 538,481 lbs. butter, 45,406 lbs. cheese, 92,417 lbs. bacon and hams, and in Goulburn alone 512 acres under cultivation. Population of the city 10,920. Number of voters on the electoral roll 2,778. The newspapers

are the *Goulburn Herald*, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; *Evening Post and Evening Star*, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

**GRAFTON** (29° 40' S. lat., 152° 55' E. long.) is a city, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities, distant from Sydney by land 350 and by sea 450 miles N.E., steamers belonging to the North Coast Steam Navigation Company, plying between the cities tri-weekly with marked regularity; fares: £2 saloon, £1 steerage. The principal hotels are Holmstein's, Greaves', and the Crown. In South Grafton the principal hotels are the Steam Ferry and Mrs. Rees. The present Anglican bishop is the Rt. Rev. J. F. Turner. The Roman Catholic See of Grafton, was created in 1888, with [the Right Rev. J. J. Doyle, as Bishop. It is a municipality (proclaimed July 19, 1859), with 48½ miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £32,811, and port of entry and departure, in the county of Clarence, electoral and police district of Grafton. It is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Clarence river, about 45 miles from the sea, from which it is navigable, the river here being about half a mile in width, with good wharves a patent slip for the shipping, and small floating dock. The river inside the entrance is wide, and many sandbanks exist which at times are troublesome to the navigator. It has been decided to improve the entrance in conformity with plans prepared by Sir John Coode, and when completed it is anticipated there will be fully 18 feet at the crossing; the preparatory works were recently started. The city is composed of North and South Grafton. The North side is divided into 3 wards, East, North and West. North Grafton is the larger and more important section of the city; a steam ferry and punt connect the two, and another steam ferry, about a mile lower down, gives communication with the parishes of Clarence and Ulmarra. Grafton may be considered a steadily rising place, the rich agricultural lands being its mainstay. The main buildings consist of the various bank premises—Commercial, Joint Stock, New South Wales, and English and Scottish and Australian Banking Company of Sydney—Court-house, School of Arts, with library of 4,500 vols., Post-office, and Australian Mutual Provident Society's office. The Commercial Bank is a handsome building, and the churches rank in about the following order as regards architectural merit—Church of England, Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian (Synod of East Australia), Wesleyan, and German Evangelical. The Church of England cathedral church is partially completed; it is a brick building of considerable architectural pretensions, and cost up to the present time about £5,000. South Grafton has also a Roman Catholic and an Episcopal church. There are also three saw-mills, two tanneries, three engineering establishments, gas works, three aerated water manufactories, two ice machine works, and the city is well supplied with stores of every description. In the Court-house, two Courts of Assize, three Quarter Sessions and four District Courts are held here during the year, also the Lands and Survey Office for the northern coast district, this is the headquarters of the Chairman of the Land Board for the Northern district. The hospital consists of two large two-story brick buildings and a casual ward, having the services of two medical officers, and is under the management of trained nurses. There are also a custom-house, a gaol, and a large lock-up, with police quarters. The streets are of considerable width, 99 and 132 feet, and laid out at right angles, NW. and SE. and NE. and SW.; street tree planting has been carried out to a considerable extent. Prince Street and Victoria Street are the main thoroughfares, these and a number of others are now lighted with gas. There are two public schools with average attendance of over 700 pupils, and four private schools in Grafton, besides a Grammar School and two Convent Schools. The leading insurance companies have agencies Grafton. Each of the wards is represented by three aldermen. The lowlands on either side the Clarence river are among the richest in the colony, and suitable for the growth of sugar, tobacco, and many other tropical productions, 40,664 acres being under cultivation in the Grafton and Clarence districts in 1892, producing 1,057,981 bushels of maize, 100 bushels of barley, 4,555 tons potatoes, 62,126 tons of sugar; total area of holdings in the Clarence district, 109,579 acres, and in Grafton 285,506 acres. Grafton alone produced 455,169 bushels maize, 4,331 tons sugar cane, 3,680 gallons wine, 1,230 cases oranges, and 2,272 tons potatoes. There are a number of sugar-mills, of which the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's is among the largest in Australia. They are all worked by steam power, and crush for five months of the year, commencing in July and August. Cereals, except maize, are not extensively cultivated. Stock returns for Grafton: 10,078 horses, 4,219 sheep, 6,120 pigs, 59,215 cattle; and in the Clarence electorate, 7,090 horses, 250 sheep, 3,800 pigs, 18,000 cattle. Dairy produce for the Grafton and Clarence: 305,958 lb. butter, 78,056 lb. bacon and ham, cheese, 23,910 lb. The Solferino gold reefs are still worked on a small scale with satisfactory results. Reefs are also being worked near Nana Creek, Dalmorton, Chandler's Creek, Cangli, and Cunglebung. It is expected the Clarence will yet prove one of the richest gold districts in the colony. The yield for 1891 was 2,229 ozs., valued at £6,658. There is a copper lode about 12 miles above the navigable part, and antimony is abundant. Coal exists all over the district, and some good seams have been discovered at Coaldale 35 miles westerly from Grafton. The country is well suited for pastoral purposes, and is taken up with stations principally devoted to the rearing of horses and cattle. The Australian Meat Works are at Ramormie, nine miles distant, the first of the kind in Australia. South Grafton has

a branch of the Joint Stock Bank. Three steamers run weekly trips between Sydney and Grafton, a tri-weekly mail to Sydney by coach to Dalmorton and Glen Innes. Coaches also leave Lawrence bi-weekly for Casino and daily from the North Arm, for Woodburn. There is a large traffic between the Clarence and Richmond, and numbers travel by coach and steamer in preference to the more direct way from Sydney to the Richmond. Steam droghers and two passenger launches ply to the upper part of the river as far as Copmanhurst, 35 miles above Grafton. A large shipping trade is carried on with Sydney, and a considerable portion of the New England and Tableland trade still finds its way here for shipment, notwithstanding the extension of the Great Northern Railway to Tenterfield. The Colonial Sugar Company has a large distillery at their works at Harwood, and turn out a large quantity of rum. Grafton has two companies of firemen, three jockey clubs, two rowing clubs, and skating rink. Formation: principally sandstone. The population of township 4,460, population of census district 10,540. Number of voters on the Grafton electoral roll, 2,640; Clarence, 2,100. The *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*, the *Grafton Argus* and the *Grip* are the local newspapers.

**GRANVILLE** is a town in the county of Cumberland, 15 miles W. of Sydney, fares, 1s. 4d. and 10d. It is an important railway junction, has a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. It is situated on the Duck River, in the electoral district of Central Cumberland (of which it is the place of nomination), and in the police district of Parramatta. There are five hotels (Granville, Royal, Exchange, Racecourse, and Vauxhall), several stores, branches of Commercial and Australian Joint Stock Banks; places of worship, Episcopal (St. Mark's), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational and Primitive Methodist, three public schools with average attendance of 765, and a School of Arts, with over 1,000 vols. The Town Hall is a handsome building, one room being set apart for a public library. The following are the principal manufactories in the district:—Hudson Brothers Company, Victoria pipe and tile works, numerous brick-works, Ritchie's plough factory, Withers' Express Printing Works, Bergan & Son's tweed factory, Marsh & Co.'s tannery, Kerosene works, and a co-operative fire-brick yard. The Rose Hill racecourse is within the Borough, which was incorporated in January, 1885, and has 60 miles of street and ratable property of the annual value of £32,466, and a population of 4,950. Newspaper: *Granville Advance*.

**GRENFELL** (33° 53' S. lat. and 148° 13' E. long.), 215 miles WSW. of Sydney, is an agricultural, pastoral, and goldfield town on the Emu creek, bounded on the north by Forbes, east by Cowra, south by Young, from which there is a daily coach, 34 miles, and west by Marsden and the Bland Country, communication being by rail from Sydney daily to Cowra, thence tri-weekly by mail coaches, leaving Cowra Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 8.45 A.M.; return coaches leave Cowra, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The Weddin Mountains rise to the SW., 7 miles from the town. Grenfell is an extensive and important district as regards its agricultural and pastoral resources. Its mineral resources, chiefly gold, embrace extended areas in various directions in the immediate vicinity, and for miles around defined quartz reefs encased between granite walls, and in which some extraordinarily rich deposits of gold have been taken, but many reefs known to be payable, if properly worked, are now being taken in hand, and a new battery is in course of erection. Deep alluvial leads are also known to exist, and there are six steam saw-mills, producing weekly 52,000 feet of timber, and two flour-mills. The land in the neighbourhood is exceedingly good, and for the most part consists of a rich loamy and chocolate-coloured soil, being peculiarly well suited for vines, fruit trees, and cereal products. The town is no longer dependent for support upon the gold-producing industry, but is principally sustained by agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Wheat and corn thrive, and the vine appears to luxuriate here equally as well as it does in the Albury district. Within the past few years vast areas of land have been selected, and a large thriving farming population is settled in all parts of the surrounding country. Grenfell is in the county of Montegale, parish of Brundah, and Southern gold-fields and Grenfell police district, and returns one member to the Assembly. The district is incorporated and has 10 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £7,740. It is a Government savings bank and money-order and telegraph station, with a very successful agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural Association, a Mutual Improvement Society, and Debating Institution, and Mechanics' Institute, with library of 650 volumes. Principal hotels: Royal, Tattersall's, Still's and Brian Boru. Banks: Joint Stock, N. S. Wales, Union and Australasia. Schools: one public, average attendance 206, and a denominational (R.C.). Churches: Holy Trinity, Episcopal; St. Patrick (R.C.); St. Andrew's (Presbyterian); and Wesleyan. The principal public offices are the police and district court, land office, hospital, and the telegraph and post-office. There is a Masonic Hall, Temperance Hall, Oddfellows' Hall, and a number of general stores. In 1891 there were 11,486 acres of land under cultivation, producing 80,091 bushels of wheat, 12,767 bushels of maize, 2,864 of oats, 48 tons of potatoes, and 4,090 gallons of wine. Gold returns: 388 ounces, valued at £1,504. Stock returns for 1892: horses 7,007, cattle 24,449, sheep 2,474,676, pigs 2,501. Total area of holdings 1,214,205 acres. Dairy produce: 86,288 lb. butter, 1,783 lb. cheese, 87,211 lb. bacon and hams. Formation: granite. Population of town 750, of district 9,000, number of voters on the electoral roll, 2,052. Newspapers, *Grenfell Record* and *Grenfell Vadeite*.

**GRESFORD** (32° 28' S. lat., 151° 32' E. long.), a postal town, with Government savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, county of Durham, electoral and police district of the Paterson, 121 miles N. of Sydney, on the Paterson river. There is a good road from Gresford to Maitland, distant about 25 miles SE, which is the nearest railway station, coach fare, 6s. One hotel, the Junction; Church of England and Roman Catholic churches, and public school, with average attendance of 46 pupils, and three stores. Country round both agricultural and pastoral. Vines are largely grown. A police court has been established, and sits fortnightly. Formation: principally limestone. Population, 350.

**GRETA** (32° 40' S. lat., 151° 36' E. long.), a colliery village and railway station which has a post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, 2 miles from Branxton, 32 miles from Newcastle, and 107 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Northumberland, police district of Maitland and electoral district of the Hunter. Fares from Newcastle, 5s. 3d., 8s. 5d.; or direct from Sydney, 17s. 7d. and 10s. 9d. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms, Prince of Wales, Cricketers', Family and Railway Inn. There are several collieries in the district, employing about 450 men, the output of coal for 1891 being 119,092 tons, valued at £60,340. There is a public school here, with an average attendance of 200 scholars, Roman Catholic school, conducted by sisters of charity, a mechanics' and miner's institute, with 1,000 volumes. Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, four large stores, and minor ones, 3 medical dispensaries, branches of the Australian Joint Stock and Union banks; and a population of about 1,750. The district is incorporated, and has 4½ miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £10,271. Local newspaper, *Greta and Branxton Gazette*.

**GULLFORD** a post town and railway station 17 miles S. of Sydney, county of Cumberland, electorate and police district of Parramatta. There is a public school, Episcopal church, several stores, and a population of about 200, employed principally in agricultural pursuits.

**GULGONG** (32° 22' S. lat., 149° 32' E. long.), a mining town in the county of Phillip 198 miles W. (202 postal) from Sydney, and 18 from Mudgee, between the Cudgegong river and the Wyadra or Reedy creek. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Mudgee, 20 miles, thence the rail. The hotels are Albion, Tattersall's, Powell's, Star, Centennial, Family, Commercial, and Belmore. It is mainly an alluvial goldfield extending over a considerable area, being 8 miles east and west, and 9 miles north and south, the leads lying under basalt, but the average sinking does not exceed 84 feet, the yield for 1891 being 1,700 ozs., valued at £6,460. The town consists mainly of two thoroughfares, running at right angles to each other, nearly north and south, and east and west. In Mayne Street is the N. S. Wales Bank; the Joint Stock Bank is in Herbert Street. It has three churches, two flour mills, two schools, public school has an average attendance of 150 pupils, hospital, post, telegraph, Government savings bank and money-order offices; police camp, and court-house. A free library is here, under the control of the Municipal Council, with 1,040 vols. Local companies have been formed for the purpose of working several old and new leads. Agriculture is now to a great extent superseding mining, and in 1877 a large portion of the non-ariferous land, which had formerly been reserved as a goldfield, was, on the report of Mr. Wilkinson, the Government Geologist, thrown open to free selection and conditional purchase. It is well adapted for farming, being alluvial flats and low hills, with a good depth of rich red soil. A steam flour-mill has been added to the industries. Gulgong has been incorporated since February 5, 1876, the municipality covering 36 square miles, there being 74 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £3,100; the Council consists of a Mayor and eight Aldermen. Gulgong forms portion of the police and land districts of Mudgee. Water is supplied from a reservoir near the town. There are estimated to be about 200 miners at work in the district, the total population being about 1,300. Newspaper, the *Gulgong Unionist and Advertiser*.

**GUNDAGAI** (35° 4' S. lat., 148° 6' E. long.), a post-town with money-order, post office savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, on the banks of the Murrumbidgee river, 251 miles (289 postal) SW. of Sydney, fares, 55s. and 35s. 6d. It is in the county of Clarendon, electoral and police district of Gundagai, and comprises Gundagai North and South. For the size of the place some of the buildings are of a superior order; the hospital is a fine commodious structure, as are also the gaol, post and telegraph office, court-house, Roman Catholic church, and Church of England vicarage. District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions are held periodically and Courts of Petty Sessions are held daily. The stores, too, and other places of business, are many of them large and handsome. The Bank of N.S. Wales has a branch here, also the Commercial and A.J.S. Bank. There are four schools, two public (with average attendance of 170) (one at North and one at South Gundagai), a Roman Catholic and a private school; three churches, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's), a gaol and police barracks, literary institute, with 1,800 vols. Several insurance companies are represented, and there are five first-class hotels with others of a less pretentious character. The iron bridge over the Murrumbidgee, connecting with South Gundagai, together with the viaduct, is 5-sths of a mile long, and cost £38,000. A large and handsome assembly room is erected opposite Fry's Hotel, with every convenience for theatrical performances. A large town clock adorns the court-house. Gundagai possesses Masonic, Oddfellows', Good Templars', and Sons of Temperance Lodges. The Murrumbidgee is navigable

as far as Gundagai. The river flats are liable to floods, but the present township is high and dry. The original township on the river flat was washed away in June 1852, when 71 dwellings were wrecked and 81 lives were lost. The country is taken up principally by squatters and small farmers. The land is in places, particularly along the banks of the river, of a very fertile character, 28,656 acres being under cultivation, producing 222,717 bushels of wheat; 22,736 of maize; 89 of barley; 2,027 of oats; 145 tons potatoes, 1,016 cwt. tobacco and 3,690 gallons of wine. Stock returns: 11,467 horses, 56,464 cattle, 1,256,584 sheep; 3,301 pigs. Dairy produce, 112,790 lb. butter; 6,008 lb. cheese; 86,116 lb. bacon and hams; total area of holdings, 761,789. There are some productive goldfields in the district. The mineral resources of the district are vast. The Australian Asbestos Company have a freehold here, and have exported a large quantity of that valuable fibrous material. The Florastan Gold Mining Company and the Victoria Quartz Reefing Company are obtaining good returns. Several other gold mining properties are in active operation in the immediate neighbourhood. Gold returns for 1891 were 523 ozs., valued at £2,026. Slate quarries have been opened here, and splendid white marble exists within a few miles of the town. A line of railway from Gundagai to Cootamundra, a distance of 34 miles, joins the main Southern line. Coaches run to Tumut and Adelong daily, fare, 7s 6d. The electorate returns one member to the Assembly, and has 2,300 voters on the roll. Gundagai is not a slightly town, and but for the conservative principles of its early residents the township would have been situated on the opposite bank of the river, where its buildings could have been seen to greater advantage. The district is incorporated, and has a ratable property of the annual value of £7,350. Population, 950 in the census district 3,000. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 2,282. The *Gundagai Times* (Tuesday and Friday), established 1858, is the local paper.

**GUNDAROO** (also known as Lower Gundaroo) (35° 1' S. lat., 149° 16' E. long.) is a post-town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, on the Yass river, 20 miles NW. of Queanbeyan, and 171 miles SW. of Sydney. It is in the county of Murray, police and electoral district of Queanbeyan. There is coach communication with Gunning and Queanbeyan. There are in the locality three hotels—Royal, Travellers' Home, and Commercial—school (public, has average attendance 21), a court-house, four stores, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship. Wheat, maize, oats, barley, and potatoes are principally grown in the district. There are also several stations. Population about 120.

**GUNNEDAH** (31° 0' S. lat., 150° 16' E. long.), a postal, Government savings bank, money-order township and telegraph station, on the Namoi river, near its junction with the Mooki, 296 miles NW. of Sydney. It is now connected with Newcastle by a line of railway called the North-Western, opened in September, 1879, which branches from the Great Northern at Werris Creek (41 miles), fares from Newcastle (196 miles), 37s. 6d. and 25s., or direct from Sydney, 49s. 11d. and 32s. 5d. Hotels: Royal, Court House, the Freemasons', Imperial, and others. It is in the county of Pottinger, and police district of Gunnedah. It lies 50 miles W. of Tamworth, 874 feet above sea-level, and is incorporated, having 25 miles of roads and streets and ratable property of the annual value of £7,193. Coaches run to Coonabarabran, Coolah, and Tamworth. Institutions: N. S. Wales, Commercial and Australian Joint Stock banks, public school, with average attendance of 127 scholars, and a convent school; Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, court-house, lock-up, and police barracks; post and telegraph office, and school of arts, with 1,000 vols, six large stores, and two sawmills. Irrigation for farming purposes on the banks of the Namoi is being extensively introduced. Formation: sandstone. Agricultural returns: 2,470 acres under cultivation. Produce: wheat 8,541 bushels, maize 13,307 bushels, barley 638 bushels, potatoes 68 tons. Dairy produce: 73,137 lb. cheese, 8,500 lb. butter, 33,923 lb. bacon and hams. Stock returns: horses 8,487, cattle 49,500, sheep 1,915,584, pigs 2,808; total area of holdings 1,543,314. Population, 1,400. In the census district are 7,490 persons. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 2,320. Local papers: *Namoi Independent* and *Gunnedah Advertiser*.

**GUNNING** (34° 45' S. lat., 149° 16' E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township, situated on the main southern road, and Meadow Creek (1,893 feet above sea-level), 24 miles NE. of Yass, about midway between Goulburn and Yass, and 165 miles SW. of Sydney, in the county of King. It is in direct railway communication with the metropolis; there are two trains each way daily, fares, 30s. 3d. and 20s. Hotels: Frankfield, and Telegraph. Churches: Roman Catholic (of stone), Church of England, and Wesleyan; public school, average attendance 106, four principal stores, a steam flour-mill, branches of the Commercial and Joint Stock Banks, Temperance Hall, a Court-house, and a successful Agricultural Society. Court of Petty Sessions is held fortnightly, and a Land Court every month. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 470.

**GUNTAWANG** (32° 21' S. lat., 149° 32' E. long.), a post-town in the electorate and police district of Mudgee, 184 miles W. from Sydney, and situated on the Cudgegong river. Mode of communication is by coach to Wellington, Gulgong, or Mudgee. It has a School of Arts, Episcopalian church, one hotel, a public school, average attendance 32, and school of arts with 400 vols. Formation: basalt, slate, and sandstone. Population about 150.

**GUYRA**, a mining, agricultural and pastoral township, 386 miles N. of Sydney, in the counties of Sandow and Elderbery, electoral district of New England, and police district of Armidale,

with postal, telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities, a railway station, and branch of the Joint Stock Bank, fares from Sydney 66s. 8d. and 43s. 6d.; three hotels, the Guyra, Tattersall, and Royal, a public school, Anglican, Union, and Roman Catholic places of worship, police-station, and a saw-mill. Coaches run to Ollera, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, and Tingha, fares, 6s., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15s. respectively. Population of district about 650.

**HAMILTON** (32° 57' S. lat., 151° 46' E. long.), a post-town, with telegraph, and money-order office, savings bank and railway station, on the Great Northern Railway, 78 miles N. of Sydney; fares from Sydney, 12s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Among the hotels are Cherry's, Miners' Exchange, and Queen's Arms. It is a suburb of Newcastle, and is described as one of the neatest and best laid out localities around the City. Omnibuses and cars ply frequently. It has English, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches; a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 1,200 vols., a public school, with average attendance of 435, and a denominational school (R.C.) and neat municipal chambers and branch of the Joint Stock Bank. The Castlemaine brewery is here, also the Patent Fuel Works, which latter utilizes the small coal from the mines, and forms it into egg-shaped blocks at the rate of 60 tons per day. The municipal district was proclaimed December 11, 1871. Annual ratable value of property is £31,780, there being 10 miles of streets. Population estimated at 4,800, a large number of whom are employed in the collieries of the Australian Agricultural Company.

**HANGING ROCK.** See **NUNDLE**.

**HARDEN** (34° 19' S. lat., 148° 23' E. long.), a railway station, post, telegraph, money-order office, and Government savings bank, on the Great Southern Railway line, 228 miles from Sydney (fares, 42s. 9d., and 25s. 6d.), police district of Young, situated on Murray's creek, and is the starting-point for the Young, Cowra, Carcar and Blayney Railway line, the shortest route by twenty-four hours for southern passengers to places west of Blayney to Bourke, &c. There are three hotels—Dun-caster, Crown, and Commercial; branch of the Joint S-ock Bank, police station, and several stores. Geological formation: granite. Murrumbidgee is 2 miles distant. Population of 150, engaged in mining, agricultural, and pastoral pursuits.

**HARGRAVES** (formerly LOUISA CREEK) (32° 38' S. lat., 149° 29' E. long.) is a post-town with a money-order and telegraph office, situated in the county of Wellington, police and electoral district of Mudgee, and extends from the Lewis ponds to Louisa creek. It is 190 miles NW. of Sydney, to which the coach running between Mudgee and Hill End, and passing through once a week, on Fridays, returning next day, is the means of access. Tambaroora is about 20 miles, and Mudgee 25 miles distant. It has one hotel, two churches, a public school, with average attendance of 21 scholars, police quarters, court-house, mechanics' institute, lock-up, and two stores. The district is of granite formation, and is more or less of an auriferous character, gold returns for 1891 being 309 ozs., valued at £1,167. Population about 180.

**HARTLEY** (33° 31' S. lat., 150° 12' E. long.), a money-order township situated on the river Lett, 83 miles NW. of Sydney, contiguous to the Great Western Railway, the nearest stations being Mount Victoria (6 miles) and Hartley Vale (4 miles). Hotel: Evans'. It has Anglican and Catholic places of worship. Public school has average attendance of 26 scholars. Area under cultivation, 3,632 acres, producing 787 bushels wheat, 2,965 of maize, 1,848 of rye, 8,483 of oats, 2,023 tons potatoes, 680 cwt. tobacco. Stock returns: horses, 3,608; cattle, 11,908; sheep, 91,726; pigs, 3,374; total area of holdings 180,950. The New South Wales Shale and Oil Company produced for the year 15,098 tons of shale, valued at £33,970. Dairy produce, butter, 80,741 lb.; cheese, 3,950 lb.; bacon and ham, 41,192 lb. The population numbers about 800 persons; in the census district were 9,000. Number of voters on the electoral roll 3,022. Hartley Vale, two miles distant, has a money-order office, railway station, savings bank, two hotels and a public school.

**HARWOOD ISLAND**, a post town on the Clarence river, 319½ miles N. of Sydney, county and electorate of the Clarence, and police-district of Grafton, with a postal, telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities. Mode of conveyance to the metropolis is by steamer, bi-weekly. Coaches run to Chatsworth Island and Woodburn. There are two hotels, Harwood and Morpeth, a public school, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a population of about 450, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits.

**HAY** (34° 30' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.) is situated in the heart of the Riverine district, on the Murrumbidgee river, 305 feet above sea-level, 454 miles SW. of Sydney. Post town, with money-order, telegraph office, railway station, and savings bank. The railway fares are 70s. and 45s.; return tickets are also issued to and from Melbourne *via* Albury at £4. Cobb's coaches leave Hay for Deniliquin (80 miles) daily, Monday excepted, fare, 30s., and for Boooligal, Hillston, Wilcannia, &c., three times a week. The leading hotels are Tattersall's, Caledonian, Commercial, Royal, and Crown. It is in the county of Waradagery, police district of Hay, and electorate of Balranald, returning two members. In the municipal district are 33 miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £29,654. Hay is [the principal receiving depot for the wool produced on the numerous stations about the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee rivers. It is an important crossing place, by a fine iron bridge over the Murrumbidgee river. This bridge is 400 yards in length, with a swing to enable steamers to pass in flood seasons. The river is navigable

gable from the Murray to Wagga-Wagga (470 miles) for a short period of the year. The highest rise in the river above summer level ever known here has been 24 feet. The town is described as "one of the smartest-looking, best laid-out, and the most comfortable in the colony;" most of the streets have been planted with shade-trees. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Salvation Army have places of worship here, also a convent with six nuns, who preside over 200 children; there is also a hospital, Athenæum, and free library, with about 2,100 vols. Banks: Commercial, Australian Joint Stock, N. S. Wales, London Chartered, and Union. The premises of the Joint Stock, London Chartered, and N. S. Wales banks are fine spacious buildings, the former cost upwards of £6,000, and the last named £3,500 in its erection. Principal buildings, besides those mentioned, are the court-house, post and telegraph office, lands office, survey office, police barracks, public school (average attendance 230), Masonic hall, three theatres, skating rink, municipal chambers, and gaol. There are Masonic, Foresters', Oddfellows', and Temperance lodges, two breweries, soap works, gas works, jockey club, and a Pastoral Association. The town is supplied with water from the municipal water-works, pumped up from the river and carried in pipes through all the principal streets. The surrounding country is principally taken up for sheep stations, but settlement is rapidly becoming thicker. Stock returns: 7,769 horses, 10,604 cattle, 1,916,707 sheep. It consists of plains sparsely timbered. About 80,000 bales of wool are sent from Hay during the season. Hay is the cathedral city of the Riverina diocese, of which Dr. Linton is the Bishop. Population over 2,750. The *Riverina Gazette* and *Hay Standard* are the local journals.

#### HAYDONTON. See MURRUMBUNDI.

**HELENSBURGH** (E. long. 151° 8', S. lat. 34° 10'), a post town and railway station with money-order, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, 27 miles S. of Sydney, county Cumberland, electorate of Camden, and police district of Wollongong, situated on Camp creek. (Fares 3s. 3d. 2s. 1d.) There are two hotels (the Paragon and Centennial), public school, branch of the A.J.S. Bank, several general stores, and a population of about 650, engaged principally in coal mining, which is the staple industry of the district, the output for 1891 being 76,500 tons, valued at £28,116. Geological formation: sandstone overlying the carboniferous strata or coal measures.

**HEXHAM** (32° 55' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.), a small post-town, with Government savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, on the south bank of the Hunter river, and railway station on the Great Northern line, and the main road to Maitland, 10 miles from Newcastle, and 85 N. of Sydney; fares from Sydney, first-class 13s. 8d.; second class 5s. 3d. The North Coast line of coaches, for about 206 miles, start daily from this place to Kempsey, &c. It is in the county of Northumberland, electoral district of East Maitland, and police district of Newcastle, lies on the main road between Newcastle and Maitland. Maize and lucerne are extensively cultivated, and haymaking is the chief occupation of the farmers; considerable supplies of fruit and fish are also sent to Sydney in the season. Churches: Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist; also two public schools, average attendance 98. A steam ferry is here for conveying passengers, stock, and vehicles across the Hunter. Formation: carboniferous, with rich and extensive coal beds. From Hexham the mail coaches to Stroud and the Barrington start. It is the terminus of Messrs. J. and A. Brown's Minmi and Duckenfield Railway, and here are also three private shoots, where a large quantity of the Minmi coal is shipped. Messrs. Brown also repair here their steam tugs and colliers, which keep several men in constant occupation; the output of coal for 1891 was 994 tons, valued at £347. The population is about 330.

**HILL END** (33° 5' S. lat., 149° 29' E. long.), an important township in the county of Wellington, electoral district of Mudgee, 3 miles from Tambaroora, about 30 miles N.W. from Bathurst, by coach route 58 miles, by bridle track only 37 miles, and 145 miles (205 postal) N.W. of Sydney. The hotels are Weir's, Royal, Club House, and Commercial. It is a post-town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station. It was proclaimed a municipality Aug. 6, 1878. It has 12½ miles of road, and property annually rated at £3,172. It dates its existence from 1853, when a rich reef was discovered near the surface, but it was in the year 1872, that the locality became famous as being one of the richest goldfields in the colony. The workings are principally in quartz, though there is alluvial ground, which however can only be profitably worked during the winter season, the yield for 1891 being 4,656 ozs., valued at £18,600. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and other churches, and a public school, with an average attendance of 169, free public library with 500 vols. and several stores. The Joint-Stock Bank has a branch here. Public buildings, in addition to those mentioned, post and telegraph office, court-house, hospital, and police barracks. Population of town 816.

**HILLGROVE** (30° 10' S. lat., 152° 10' E. long.), a mining township situated on Bakers Creek, with post and money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank in the county of Sandon, electorate of New England and police district of Armidale, 389 miles N. of Sydney, with which communication is by coach to Armidale, thence by rail; it has a public school, Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, also a convent school, court house, hospital, and gaol, branches of the Australian Joint Stock and City Banks, and several hotels, principal ones being, Miner's Arms, Hillgrove, Commercial, Tattersall's, Adelaide and Post Office. Geological formation: metamorphic

slate and granite. The district is rapidly developing and becoming one of the most important mining centres in Australia, gold and antimony being the chief exports. There are over 150 stampers going without intermission, gold returns for 1891 being 28,319 ounces, valued at £101,033, also 43 tons antimony, and 245 ozs. silver, valued at £3,259. A magnificent water supply is conserved, adjacent to the town, and a much larger scheme for the mines is being formulated. Population, 2,100. Local newspaper: *Hillgrove Guardian*, published bi-weekly.

**HILLSTON** (33° 29' S. lat., 145° 35' E. long.), county of Nicholson, electoral district of Murrumbidgee, a post-town, with telegraph station, money-order office, savings bank and Crown Lands office, 547 miles W. of Sydney, and 100 miles N.E. of Hay, on the Lachlan river. A coach runs to the Hay Railway station, and two coaches per week to and from Hay and Carrathool (75 miles). Coaches also run to Mount Hope, Lake Cudgellico, Gumar, Willantray, Euabalong, Condobolin, and Forbes. Hotels: Royal Mail, Hillston Club, Gladstone and Tattersall's. Joint Stock Bank, a court-house, gaol, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian places of worship, four stores, a brewery, wool-washing establishment, steam saw-mills, steam roller flour mill, large hospital, club house, and a public school, average attendance 69, and a convent, also an athletic and racing club. The district is a grazing one, and adaptable for wheat cultivation, and settlement is progressing rapidly. Stock returns: 2,812 horses, 4,037 cattle, 905,982 sheep. Court of petty sessions is held here. Local newspaper: *Hillston Spectator*. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £8,175. Population about 750.

**HINTON** (32° 45' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.), post-town with telegraph money-order office and Government savings bank in the county of Durham, 94 miles (98 postal) N. of Sydney, in the electoral district of Morpeth, situated at the junction of the Hunter and Paterson rivers, seven miles from West Maitland, and connected with Morpeth by ferry. It has a good wharf on the Paterson river, three hotels, five stores, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist places of worship, a brick school of arts, with 500 vols., a public school (average attendance 106), and a branch of the Commercial and Joint Stock Banks. Part of the town lies high, and is reputed healthy. The district is chiefly agricultural, lucerne and maize being largely grown. The town is connected by telephone with Morpeth. Population 520.

**HOMEBUSH** (33° 58' S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.), a pretty suburb on the railway line, about 8 miles from Sydney, having a large frontage to Parramatta river, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices; also a public school (average attendance 101). There are frequent trains; fares, 10d. and 7d. Hotel: Great Wentworth. The line made to connect the Great Northern Railway with Sydney branches off at this point. Cattle and sheep sale yards are here. Population about 600.

**HOME RULE** (32° 23' S. lat., 149° 35' E. long.), a money-order, post, and savings bank township, in the county of Phillip, and electoral and police district of Mudgee, 185 miles (204 postal) W. of Sydney, 7 miles from Gulgong and 14 miles from Mudgee, on the banks of the Cooyall Creek. One coach runs daily to the Mudgee Railway Station (fare, 3s.). It has one hotel (the Queensland), and two stores, Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship. The district is noted both for its mining and grazing capabilities, the stations of Messrs. Rouse, Lowe, and Blackman taking a leading position as regards wool producing. Gold mining is also carried on, and copper has been discovered at a depth of 170 feet, but not in payable quantities. The formations, or strata, from the surface to the bed rock, which is generally granite, differ much. They are composed of layers of red, white, yellow, and black clay, decayed and petrified wood, with veins of gravel and cement, and in many places basalt. The township has a reserve of 6,000 acres, and a never-failing supply of good water. Population, about 250; district, 400.

**HORNSEY**, a post town, and railway station, county Cumberland, electorate and police district of Ryde, 21 miles N. of Sydney, and 12 miles to St. Leonards by rail, fare 2s. 2d. and 1s. 3d. There is a public school, Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, a general store, and a population of about 200, engaged principally in fruit-growing.

**HOWLONG** (35° 59' S. lat., 146° 37' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated about 20 miles W. of Albury, and 389 miles (405 postal) SW. of Sydney. There is coach communication with Albury Railway Station twice a week. Hotels: Howlong, Court House, and Mill. There are Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, a public school, with average attendance of 54, a Roman Catholic school, Mechanics' Institute, a branch of the Bank of Australasia, flour-mill, two general stores, two blacksmiths' shops, and a steam saw-mill. Court of petty sessions is held every Thursday. The district, which is watered by the Murray, is of an undulating character, and is utilized for farming, wine-growing, and pastoral pursuits. The river is crossed by a splendid bridge. Population, about 425.

**HUNTER'S HILL** (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.) is in the county of Cumberland, electoral district of Central Cumberland and police district of Ryde, and a municipality, 4 miles N. of Sydney, of which it may be considered a suburb. Two lines of steamers run constantly to and from Sydney; fares, 6d. and 9d. The principal hotels are the Gladstone Family Hotel, Garibaldi, Fig Tree, and Woolwich Pier. It was proclaimed Jan. 5, 1861. It has 42 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £20,138. There is also a post and telegraph office and savings bank, also a branch of the A.J.S. Bank. It is pleasantly situated on the Parramatta and Lane Cove rivers, and is a favourite place of residence for the citizens, possessing

numerous fine buildings of the villa order, to which well laid-out gardens are attached. Places of worship: Episcopal (All Saints), Roman Catholic, and Congregational. Public school, with average attendance of 81, and a girls' grammar school. There is also a Roman Catholic school and Marist Brothers' College, and several recreation grounds in the vicinity, with public wharves, at which steamers call every hour. Population about 3,630.

**HURSTVILLE** (34° 1' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a railway station on the Illawarra line, 9 miles S. of Sydney, lying 217 feet above sea-level. Fares, 11d. and 8d.; return, 1s. 4d. and 1s. It has a post, telegraph, and money-order office, a public school (average attendance 177), several stores, two hotels, a branch of the A.J.S. Bank, two large timber yards, and a number of private residences; also Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship. The district was incorporated on 25th March, 1887, and has 99 miles of road and ratable property, of the annual value of £22,300. Population, 3,170.

**ILLABO** (35° 2' S. lat., 144° 12' E. long.), a township in the county of Ashburnham, electoral and police district of Forbes, 250 miles W.W. of Sydney, 2½ miles from Goobang Creek, on the main road to the Bogan, and 2 miles N. of Parkes, whence the metropolis is reached. The formation of the district is principally trap and slate, and allows of farming, grazing, and mining operations being carried on with success. The auriferous ground extends over a very large area. The agricultural land is unsurpassed, and is also unequalled for fruit and vine growing. The timber is principally box, currajong, myall, and pine. Population about 100.

**ILLAWARRA** (34° 30' S. lat., 150° 40' E. long.) is the name given to a beautiful, fertile, and romantic district containing the electorates of Illawarra and Kiama, and the Northern part of Shoalhaven, commencing at Coal Cliff or Clifton, about 33 miles S. of Sydney, and consisting of a belt of land lying between the coast ranges and the ocean, and extending southwards for a distance of about 60 miles to Shoalhaven. It is of exuberant fertility and thickly populated, being the principal district for supplying Sydney with dairy produce, of about £600,000 sterling yearly value. The district has two municipalities—Illawarra North and Central Illawarra—with ratable property of the annual value of about £43,927, and 115 miles of streets. The geological formation is that of the coal measures, with several areas of intrusive sub-aqueous volcanic rocks, many seams of coal of commercial value 400 to 600 feet above water-level, from 5 to 25ft. in thickness, are seen cropping out of the mountain sides, those worked being at Mount Keira, Mount Pleasant, Mount Kembla, Bulli, Corimul, South Bulli, Bellambi, North Illawarra Coal Co., South Clifton, and Helensburgh, and Coal Cliff Collieries, by adit driven in on the seam of coal, which is of very superior quality for use of steam shipping and smelting purposes. Freestone, fireclays, and rich iron ores are abundant. The chief towns and seaports are Wollongong, Kiama, Clifton, Shellharbour, Woonona, and Bulli (which see). The municipalities of North Illawarra, Wollongong, Central Illawarra, Shellharbour, Kiama, Gerringong, Berry and Nowra, are all within this thriving and wealthy district. The celebrated Illawarra Lake is also in this district. It is about 9 miles in length and 3 miles in breadth, surrounded by hills 400 to 500 feet in height, connected with the sea by a narrow channel. Work is in progress in connection with the construction of a breakwater. A syndicate has also been formed with a capital of £1,500,000 for the establishment of a port in Lake Illawarra, as an outlet for coal from the southern end of the district. The views of the mountain range seen from the lake, with the surrounding scenery, are amongst the finest and most enchanting in any part of the world, and captivate tourists and artists. Wild fowl and fish abound. Several fishermen are maintained by supplying Sydney with fish from the lake; 200 baskets of fish weekly are frequently sent by steamer, *via* Wollongong, to Sydney. The area under cultivation is 3,070 acres. Produce: 13,396 bushels of maize, 358 tons of potatoes, 370 gallons of wine. Stock returns: horses, 2,260; cattle, 16,235; sheep, 858; pigs, 1,513; total area of holdings 70,644. Dairy produce: 476,375 lbs. butter, 13,016 lbs. bacon and hams. By the census return of 1891 the population was 12,460. Number of voters on the electoral roll 3,273.

**INVERELL** (29° 45' S. lat., 151° 8' E. long.), county Gough, a flourishing township on a flat bordering on the Macintyre river, 341 miles (354 postal) N. of Sydney, and 42 miles W. of Glen Innes. It is in the police and electoral district of Inverell. There are coaches to Uralla, Glen Innes, Armidale, Tingha, Bundarra, Warialda, and Bingera, thence rail to Sydney. The principal hotels are Inverell, Telegraph, Australian, Royal, Tattersall's, and Oxford. There are several other hotels and numerous accommodation houses. The churches are Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, all brick edifices and Salvation Army barracks. Other buildings are the court-house, the public school (average attendance 236), a school of art with 1,000 volumes, post, money-order, savings banks, and telegraph office, gaol, hospital, and the Joint Stock, Commercial, and N. S. Wales banks, a high school, and several private schools. There are three flour-mills, a tannery, about a dozen stores, and a wool-washing establishment. Among social institutions are a flourishing building society, Masonic lodge, having a Masonic Hall, Oddfellows, Good Templars, and Debating societies, and a Druids' lodge. The country surrounding Inverell is principally a pastoral and farming one: the soil is of a rich red and black character, especially adapted for the growth of cereals; 13,568 acres of land were under crop in 1891, the harvest being 118,196 bushels of wheat, 78,066 of maize, and 523 tons of potatoes, 819 bushels of barley, 1,635 of

oats; 38,291 gallons of wine, 926 gallons of brandy. Stock returns: horses, 6,086; cattle, 30,226; sheep, 542,667; pigs, 2,117; total area of holdings, 411,047 acres. Dairy produce: butter, 70,915 lbs.; cheese, 8,335 lbs.; bacon and hams, 74,154 lbs. The vine is extensively grown, and there are some large stations. The discoveries of tin led to a great influx of population, and the soil being admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, a vast quantity of land has been taken up by free selectors. Diamond mining is also carried on within a few miles of the town, with very favourable results. The municipal district of Inverell (proclaimed March 4, 1872) has 35 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £24,930. The hospital is a spacious building, and is managed by an efficient staff of officers. The P. and A. Society holds an annual exhibition. The population is 2,570; in the census district are 4,580 persons. Number of voters on the electoral roll 2,062. The *Lowerell Times* and *The Argus* are the local papers. Geological formation: granite and black soil.

**IRONBARKS.** See STUART TOWN.

**IVANHOE** (32° 48' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.) is a post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank town, 634 miles S. of Sydney (situated on the Willandra and Billangong Creeks) in the police district of Hillston. Communication is by coach to the Hay railway station. Coaches also run to Wilcannia and Baralal. There are two hotels (McDougall's and Elliott's), police barracks and station, and two stores. Stock returns for 1892: horses, 2,042; cattle, 2,409; sheep, 831,204.

**JAMBEROO** (34° 30' S. lat., 150° 52' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township in the electorate of Kiama, between Wollongong and Kiama, about 5 miles from the latter town W., and 86 miles S. of Sydney. Communication is by steamer or train to Kiama, thence coach. Hotels: Tate's and Wood's. The district is agricultural and a dairy-farming one. There are several stores in the village, and four places of worship—Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic a Protestant Hall, and a branch of the English and Scottish Banks. The Presbyterian church is a neat edifice in the Norman style of architecture. There are two schools. Public school has an average attendance of 98. Jamberoo constitutes one of the three wards of the municipality of the borough of Kiama, and has its own free library with 1,100 volumes. Formation: sandstone; surface is hilly and well-watered. There are promising indications of coal deposits. Three miles N. of Jamberoo is the "Whispering Gully," which is entitled to rank among the natural wonders of the colony. The district is incorporated with 67 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £18,839. Population of district, about 600.

**JENOLAN CAVES** (formerly known as Fish River Caves), one of the grandest sights in the world, situated 107 miles W. of Sydney, and about 36 miles from the Tarana railway station, from which coaches run regularly. There are postal and telegraphic facilities, with a public school, and a population of about 30 persons. The caves are situated in a deep valley, down which a zigzag road is formed for about 1,200 feet. An accommodation house erected by the Government offers every convenience to tourists; assistants, guides, lights, etc. furnished as required. The caves are in groups, very numerous, of dazzling grandeur and countless beauties. In the Bone Cave are numerous remains of wallabies and other animals, which have become encrusted with limestone. One lovely spot in the Imperial Cave is called the Crystal City; the stalactites are very beautiful, while immense masses of snow-white limestone hang from the roof in all directions; nothing can exceed the beauty of these caves when illuminated with magnesium light.

**JERILDERIE** (35° 21' S. lat., 145° 48' E. long.), a municipal town, and railway station, on the Billabong Creek, 412 miles SW. of Sydney, and 40 miles from the Murray frontier; fares, 65s. and 45s. In the county Urana, police district of Deniliquin, and electoral district of Murray. Post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, Mechanics' Institute, with 860 vols., public school, average attendance 84, a private school, Roman Catholic school, and three churches (Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic), and a free public library. Flour-mill, four hotels, Royal, Albion, Jerilderie, and Court House, four stores, police station, hospital, branches of N. S. Wales, Australasia and Commercial banks. Coaches run to Deniliquin, Urana, Tucumwal, Darlington Point, Colombo Creek, Corowa and Mulwalla. The district is incorporated, with 3 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £6,789. Population, about 550. Weekly newspaper: the *Jerilderie Herald*.

**JERRY'S PLAINS** (32° 30' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), a post-town, money-order, telegraph station and savings bank, on the right bank of the Hunter river, 144 miles N. of Sydney, 16 miles W. of Singleton, the nearest railway station (to which a coach runs), and 25 miles S. of Muswellbrook, on the road from Singleton to Cassilis. Hotels: Victoria, Post Office, and Horse and Jockey. It is in the electoral, and police district of Patrick's Plains. There are two large stores, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, a public school (average attendance 58) and a school of arts. The district is an agricultural one principally, the low lands being especially fertile. Formation: sandstone and basalt. Good coal is to be seen cropping out on many of the hills. A court of petty sessions is held every alternate Thursday. Population, 230; of district, 8,308.

**JINDABYNE** (36° 23' S. lat., 148° 42' E. long.), a postal village, 292 miles S. of Sydney, on the Snowy river. Communication is *via* Cooma. It has one public-house, one store, and a public school (average attendance 23). Good deposits of tin have been found about the locality, and gold-mining is carried on to a small extent. Population about 100.



**JINDERA** (35° 57' S. lat., 146° 53' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order facilities, county of Goulburn and electoral district of Albury, 390 miles SW. of Sydney. A coach runs to Albury station (11 miles). Hotels: the Mill and the Forest. It has an Episcopal (St. Thomas) and two German Lutheran churches, a public school, average attendance 38, a German school, two stores, a mill store, agricultural implement works, a blacksmith's shop, and a Government reservoir, with troughs for watering travelling stock. The district is an agricultural one, and the settlers mostly Germans. Population about 130.

**JOADJA CREEK** (34° 25' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order office and Government savings bank, county Camden, and police district of Berrima, 84 miles S. of Sydney, to which communication is by the company's train to Mittagong, thence rail; fares, 18s. 3d. and 8s. 9d. There is a public school (average attendance 74) and a Presbyterian church. The quantity of coal raised during 1891 was 6,002 tons, valued at £3,031; and shale 20,758 tons, valued at £36,326. Geological formation: principally sandstone. Population, 400, about 120 being employed at the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Company's Works, and a large number at the Southern Cross Candle Works.

**JUGIONG** (34° 47' S. lat., 148° 37' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph and money-order office (county of Harden, electorate and police district of Gundagai), on the river Murrumbidgee and the road between Gundagai and Yass, 226 miles (202 postal) SW. of Sydney. Coolah is the nearest railway station. There are two hotels here, Jugiong and Bird-in-Hand, two stores, police barracks, and lock-up; an Episcopal (St. Jude's), and Roman Catholic (St. John's) church, and a public school, with average attendance of 32, and mechanics' institute with library of 300 vols. A Court of Petty Sessions is held once a month. Much land is under cultivation in the district by small farmers, and there are numerous large sheep stations in the vicinity. Formation: granite. One of the prettiest views in the colony is obtainable from Cooney's Hill, on the main road, close to Jugiong. Population about 180.

**JUNEE** (OLD) (34° 40' S. lat., 147° 33' E. long.), a postal centre in the parish of Junee, county of Clarendon, and police district of Wagga-Wagga, being the centre for all wool and grain traffic. It is situated on Houlahan's Creek, 290 miles SW. of Sydney, and lies 833 feet above sea-level. It is a railway station on the South-Western line, fares, 53s. and 35s. 6d. There are two hotels, Old Junee and Enterprise; a money-order, post, and telegraph office, one store, public school, with average attendance of 40 pupils, Anglican church. Formation: granite. In the district, which is of a mining, grazing, and agricultural character, there are about 530 persons.

**JUNEE** (34° 40' S. lat., 147° 33' E. long.), an incorporated borough, a station on the Great Southern line, 287 miles S. from Sydney, at the junction of the Narandera and Hay line, 16 miles from Murrumbidgee river (fares, 53s. and 35s. 6d.). It is in county Clarendon, electorate of Murrumbidgee, and police district of Wagga Wagga. The township contains six hotels, Royal, Union, Railway, Loftus, Commercial, Locomotive and the finest railway refreshment rooms in Australia; twelve stores, a public school, with average attendance of 253, Episcopalian (St. Luke), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Joseph) churches, also a convent school, branches of the Union Bank and Bank of N. S. Wales, and Masonic, Oddfellows, Orange, and Good Templars' lodges, Salvation Army barracks, court-house, Pastoral and Horticultural Association, Hibernian lodge and Catholic Benefit Society. Coaches run to Euroungilly and Temora twice a week. The surrounding country is chiefly pastoral, but agriculture is steadily on the increase. There is a money-order and telegraph office and savings bank, a large railway refreshment room, and four stores. Height above sea-level, 985 feet. Coaches run to Temora. Junee is one of the most thriving towns in the colony; being in a good position it is a railway locomotive depot, large sheds being in use for the purpose, and about 36 engines are stationed here; it is proposed to bring the water supply from the Murrumbidgee at Wantabadgery, at a cost of £28,000. The town was incorporated on the 26th of July, 1886, and has ratable property of the annual value of £12,500. Population about 1,700. Geological formation: granite. Local newspapers: *Southern Cross* and *Junee Democrat*.

**KANGAROO VALLEY** (34° 30' S. lat., 150° 30' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank in the counties of Camden and St. Vincent, electoral districts of Camden, Shoalhaven, and Kiama, and police district of Shoalhaven, 107 miles S. of Sydney, on the Kangaroo river. It has English, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches; also two hotels, seven stores, and several schools. Public school has an average attendance of 32 scholars. Branches of the Commercial and English and Scottish Bank. Mail coach daily to Moss Vale (22½ miles), thence the railway, are the means of travelling to Sydney. A bridge has been thrown across the Kangaroo river, at an expense of £3,000. The district is principally of a dairy character, with a large extent of land under cultivation, the soil in many places being very rich. The principal shipping port for Kangaroo Valley is Nowra, but traffic is also conducted by teams to Moss Vale. Formation: principally sandstone. Population, 560, engaged principally in dairy farming. A court of Petty Sessions is held every alternate Thursday. A number of dairy factories are in operation. Local newspaper: *The Pioneer*, Tuesday.

**KATOOMBA** (33° 27' S. lat., 150° 24' E. long.), a post-town, with telegraph, money-order office, savings bank, and railway station on the Western line, 66 miles W. of Sydney, county Cook and electorate of Hartley; Saturday excursion fares,

available ten days, return, 11s. and 7s. 3d. It is on one of the most elevated portions of the line, 3,338 feet above sea-level, and, being on the eastern slope of the Blue Mountains, commands one of the most extensive views in N.S.W. There are four hotels, principal being the Carrington and Long's, several private boarding establishments, several stores, private seminary for ladies, boys' college, branches of the London Chartered and Australian Joint Stock Banks, school of art, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic Congregational and Wesleyan places of worship. The Katoomba colliery and shale mines employ about 200 hands, the output for 1891 being 24,462 tons coal, valued at £8,115, and 3,000 tons shale, valued at £3,000. Waterfalls and other mountain scenery are within easy distance. Public school has an average attendance of 150. The district is incorporated and has ratable property of the annual value of £11,156. Jenolan cave can be reached from this place by a bridle track, or coach *via* Mount Victoria. Local newspaper: *Katoomba Times*. Population about 1,600.

**KAYUGA** (32° 15' S. lat., 150° 57' E. long.), a postal township on the banks of the river Hunter, about 4 miles N. of the Muswellbrook Railway Station, and 164 miles (156 postal) NW. by N. of Sydney. It is situated in the county of Brisbane. Public buildings, a Primitive Methodist chapel, Church of England and public school, with average attendance of 21 scholars. The inhabitants of the surrounding district are chiefly free selectors, deriving their livelihood from the produce of the land—wheat, vegetables, fruits, and oaten hay. The formation is a kind of sandstone, overlying coal measures. Population about 200.

**KELSO** (33° 26' S. lat., 149° 43' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and money-order township, Government savings bank, and railway station (fares, 26s. 3d. and 17s. 3d.) on the eastern bank of the Macquarie river, in the county of Roxburgh, police district of Bathurst, and electoral district of East Macquarie, about 1½ miles from Bathurst, with which it is connected by a substantial bridge. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms and the Melbourne. It lies 143 miles W. of Sydney, and contains an Episcopal place of worship (Trinity Church), a public school, average attendance 45, and a Roman Catholic school. The railway station is a neat brick building. It is surrounded by country well suited for agricultural and pastoral purposes, and more or less auriferous. It is on elevated ground, about 2,154 feet above sea-level. Population, about 690.

**KEMPSEY** (31° 9' S. lat., 152° 50' E. long.) is situated on the Macleay river, in a bend of the river, about 280 miles (296 postal) NE. of Sydney. It is about 30 miles distant from Macleay river Heads, and is the principal township in the Macleay district. It is a post, Government savings bank, telegraph, and money-order township, and is in the county of Dudley, electoral and police district of the Macleay. The three townships join each other, and are all increasing in size and importance. Kempsey proper, or as it has lately been called—Central Kempsey—is the centre of business. The hotels and private boarding-houses are numerous, and accommodation very reasonable, principal hotels being Victoria, Royal, Commercial, Star, Great Northern, and Court House. There are numerous stores. The principal public buildings are the Hospital, Court-house, Good Templars', Oddfellows', Masonic, and Protestant Halls, two theatres; Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, two Presbyterian, one Primitive Methodist churches, two public schools (average attendance 249), and a denominational school. Branches of the Joint-Stock, Commercial, and E. S. and A. C. Banks are established. Many minerals are known to exist in the neighbourhood. There are antimony mines at Corangula, silver mines at Warrell Creek, gold and silver at Deep Creek, Dungay Creek, and Mooneebah, from which good results are being obtained; recent discoveries of tin have been made at Gundie. Dairy farming is also carried on to a considerable extent. Much land has been taken up by selectors, and many have done well by judicious selection. The town is incorporated, and has 32 miles of streets, with ratable property valued at £15,000, and comprises an area of about 118 square miles, embracing East, West, and Central Kempsey. At present the township is lighted with kerosene. In 1892 the area under crop was 23,245 acres. Maize is the principal product, the district ranking high in the, official returns of maize-growing districts, produce for 1892 being 828,565 bushels and 1,750 tons of sugar, 1,075 tons of potatoes, 1,650 gallons of wine, 3,000 bushels barley. The floods of 1890, although most disastrous, have rendered the soil practically inexhaustible for agriculture. There are several stations a few miles distant from Kempsey, devoted mainly to the breeding of horses and cattle. Stock returns for the district: horses, 6,790; cattle, 30,867; sheep, 203; pigs, 13,279; total area of holdings in the electorate of the Macleay is 120,060 acres. Dairy produce: butter, 197,631 lbs., cheese, 12,824 lbs., bacon and ham, 112,273. The communication with Sydney is by steamer direct, *via* Port Macquarie, fare 30s., or coach to Hexham Railway Station. River steamers ply daily between Jerseyville and Kempsey, calling at the various townships. Coaches run to Fernmount, Bellinger, Macksville, and Nambucca. Population of East, West, and Central Kempsey, about 2,230. Number of voters on the electoral roll 3,140. Geological formation: alluvial river flats with undulating hills of trap and fertile belts of chocolate soil. Local newspapers: the *Macleay Chronicle* and *Argus*.

**KEMPSEY WEST.** See KEMPSEY.

**KIAMA** (34° 38' S. lat., 150° 53' E. long.) (county of Camden), a seaport town, with Government savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, 92 miles to the S. of Sydney. It was erected into a municipality on Aug. 11, 1859, and has 96 miles of roads, and property of the annual value of £13,846.

There is communication with Sydney by train and steamer daily, railway fare 11s. 9d. and 7s. 9d. Coach runs three times a day (Sundays excepted) to Gerringong, Berry and Nowra. The hotels are Royal, Tory's, the Grand, and Brighton. A considerable trade is done with the metropolis, a large portion of the butter supply coming from the dairy farms in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. Large quantities of milk are daily shipped to the Sydney Fresh Food and Ice Company. The town is lighted with gas, pleasantly situated, and is becoming a place of great importance; it has numerous stores, a soda-water manufactory, a brewery, hospital, and dairy factory; four banks: Commercial, City, English and Scottish, Joint Stock, a collegiate school; with the usual public buildings, among which the churches are the most notable. These latter consist of the Scotch Church and the Episcopal Church in Terralong Street, the Wesleyan Chapel, and the Roman Catholic Church in Manning Street, Presbyterian Church, and Salvation Army barracks. The post and telegraph office facing the ocean is a handsome building. It has a clock-tower, with large bell. Public school has average attendance of 210. There is a free library, containing 1,200 vols. Stock returns: 7,892 horses, 63,661 cattle, 3,250 sheep, 4,566 pigs. The soil is of a very fertile character, 3,238 acres being under cultivation, producing 14,381 bushels maize; 255 barley; 292 tons of potatoes; total area of holdings 74,724 acres. Dairy produce: 2,212,060 lbs. butter, 632,760 lbs. bacon and ham. The mineral products of the district consist of coal of a more than average quality (one of the many seams being 22 feet thick), iron, slate, and freestone. One of the "lions" at Kiama is the Blow Hole. It is a cave into which the sea enters, and, in rough weather, is violently thrown up in gusts of foam and spray through a natural aperture in the rock. Formation: basaltic. Staiths have been erected at the basin to facilitate the loading of vessels with blue metal, which is shipped from this port in great quantities, employing a large number of men. Public baths have recently been erected on Blowhole Point. Population of the town is about 4,550 persons; with 1,750 on the electoral roll. The township is connected with Nowra by railway. The *Kiama Independent* and *The Reporter*, are the local journals.

**KIANDRA** (35° 50' S. lat., 148° 31' E. long.), once an important goldfields township, has retrograded with the falling of the goldfield. Communication with Sydney is *via* Tamut to Cootamundra station, or Cooma to Goulburn. Hotels: Kiandra and Prince of Wales. It is situated on the Encumbene creek, a tributary of the Snowy river; 313 miles SW. of Sydney, in the county of Wallace and district of Monaro. It lies 4,640 feet above the sea-level. It has telegraph, savings bank, and money-order facilities, 3 stores, and a public school (average attendance 28). The diggings lie at various distances from the town, and are alluvial; gold returns for 1891 being 194 ozs., valued at £729. From the mountainous character of the country the temperature is very low, the thermometer sometimes registering 1 below zero; the mean annual temperature in the shade is 46°. Population about 240, of whom about 40 are Chinese.

**KOGARAH** (33° 55' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a rising township on the Illawarra railway line, about 7 miles from Sydney (train fares, 8d. and 6d.), with postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order facilities. County of Cumberland and police district of Canterbury. Coaches ply to Sandringham and Woniara; fare, 1s. Hotels are the Sandringham, Woniara, Gardeners' Arms, Moorfield, and Kogarah, also a large racecourse. The district is incorporated, and has 65 miles of roads with ratable property of the annual value of £22,544. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Oddfellows' Hall, School of Art, with 900 volumes, a public school, average attendance 193, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, neat railway station, 3 stores and other business establishments. Population of district, 2,800. A tramway runs from Kogarah to Sans Souci and Sandringham. Newspaper: *St. George Advocate*.

**KOOKABOOKRA**, a mining and pastoral township, 429 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Clarke, electorate and police district of Glen Innes; mode of conveyance is by coach to Glen Innes, thence rail; coaches also run to Red Rango and Bear Hill. There is a public school, two hotels (Carrington and Royal), police station, court house, several stores, and a population of about 250. Several batteries are at work in the vicinity, and some excellent returns obtained, yield for 1891 being 1,668 ozs., valued at £6,652. Geological formation: granite and slate.

**KURRAJONG, NORTH and SOUTH** (33° 30' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), 46 miles NW. of Sydney, is situated on Whoney's creek, which takes its rise near here, in the county of Cook, and police district of Windsor. A coach runs daily from the Richmond Railway Station to Whoney Creek. There are in the locality three churches—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan—two public schools, with average attendance of 69, a store, and three boarding establishments. Telegraphic communication with Sydney *via* Richmond. The district is of an agricultural and pastoral character, the formation being alluvial deposit, overlying clay and sandstone. The climate is very salubrious, and the views are delightful, embracing a wide panorama of country. Splendid orangeries abound.

**KURRAJONG HEIGHTS (NORTHFIELD)** is a postal village in the county of Cook, and police district of Windsor, about 46 miles W. by N. of Sydney, and 12 miles distant from the Richmond Railway Station, to which a coach runs, and is connected by telephone with Kurrajong telegraph station. It is, as its name implies, on the summit of the Kurrajong hills, a spur of the Blue Mountain range. The buildings are comprised in a school, Presbyterian church, and two or three boarding-houses, besides several handsome gentlemen's residences. The district

is much resorted to by invalids on account of its healthy and invigorating climate. It is a beautiful and romantic locality, commanding magnificent far-stretching views of the low country, scrambling walks "up hill and down dale," delightful peeps into "sylvan shades," "bosky dells," and "ferry glades;" fine glimpses of Mounts Hay, Wilson, Tomah, and King George, with the bold precipitous cliffs of Govett's Leap in the distance, and the deep mysterious gorges of the Grose river and Big Wheeny winding all round. Some Sydney gentlemen have country residences here, and there are extensive orange orchards producing abundant crops of the golden fruit. Most of the English fruits flourish—apples, pears, plums, cherries, raspberries, and even gooseberries—but the orange is chiefly cultivated. Visitors from Sydney and other parts of the colony, from all the other colonies, from England, India, America, and other parts of the world, are frequent. It is a place of general resort as a sanatorium, and is nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Population about 300.

**KYAMBA** (35° 29' S. lat., 147° 44' E. long.), a post town with telegraph office, situated 350 miles SW. of Sydney, county Wynyard, police district of Wagga Wagga, on the Kyamba Creek; mode of conveyance, coach to Gundagai, or Wagga Wagga railway stations (fares, 55s. and 24s. respectively); coaches also ply to Tarcutta (0s.) and Gernantown (12s. 6d.). Geological formation: granite and slate. Population about 100.

**LAGGAN** (34° 26' S. lat., 149° 33' E. long.), a postal village with telegraphic facilities, in the county of Georgiana, and police district of Goulburn, 155 miles SW. from Sydney, situated on the Cutty Cuttygang creek, and the main road from Goulburn to Bathurst. Communication is *via* Goulburn. Hotel: the Shamrock. It contains a Roman Catholic church (of stone), a public school (average attendance 22), Presbyterian church, a large steam flour-mill, and three stores. The district is reported to be auriferous, and rich also in tin, copper, lead, and other minerals. Much wheat is also grown about here. Population about 456.

**LAKE CUDGELLICO** (33° 12' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.), a postal town, 367 miles W. of Sydney, with a post and money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. Electorate of the Murrumbidgee, and police district of Hillston. Principal hotels are the Albion and Rising Sun; public school here with an average attendance of 67, and branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. Orange and Whittier are the nearest railway stations. Population of township about 350.

**LAMBTON** (32° 57' S. lat., 151° 43' E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank, telegraph station, and municipal township (proclaimed June 24, 1871), in the county and electoral district of Northumberland, and police district of Waratah, 81 miles N. of Sydney, distant inland 3 miles from the Hunter river and 5 miles N. of Newcastle. There are several hotels, among which are Prince of Wales, Miners' Arms, Lambton Arms, Red Lion, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, Exchange, Northumberland, and Marquis of Lorne; nine places of worship, Episcopal, Roman Catholic (a convent and school attached), Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, English Congregational, Welsh Congregational, Baptist, and Particular Baptist, a court-house and police quarters; a large Music hall, Druids' Hall, assembly room, one banking establishment (the Joint-Stock), Public school, with average attendance of 455, a mechanics' and miners' institute, having 2,000 vols., and four temperance hotels. Coal-mining is the industry of the district; the colliery here belongs to the Scottish Australian Mining Company, who commenced work in 1863; it is worked by one shaft and two tunnels, and employs about 500 hands and 60 horses. The seam of coal is about 8 ft. 6 in. in width. In the neighbourhood there are numerous orange orchards, vineyards, and flower gardens, and 3 quarries of good building stone, and steam saw-mills. Formation of the district, shale and sandstone. About 1 mile distant SE. is the colliery township of NEW LAMBTON, which is built on the estate of Messrs. Brown and Dibbs, who own the pit and employ about 60 hands. The seam is the same as that worked at Lambton. A private line two miles in length connects the colliery with the Northern Railway. In the township are four hotels—Hand of Friendship, Sportsman's Arms, Duke of Wellington, Temperance Hotel, a Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapel, and a large public school, with average attendance of 525. The New Lambton Smelting Works are in the vicinity. Omnibuses run to Newcastle and Wallsend every ten minutes. A tramway runs from Newcastle through Lambton to Plattsburg and Wallsend. The yield of coal for 1891 was 139,382 tons, valued at £94,024. The town consists of about 650 houses, tenanted by a population of about 2,000; in the entire municipality there are about 950 houses, a population of about 3,500, and ratable property of the annual value of £14,160.

**LANE COVE.** See GORDON.

**LAWRENCE** (29° 32' S. lat., 153° 51' E. long.), a small postal, telegraph, and money-order village and savings bank, on the left bank of the Clarence river, at a point termed the Elbow, about 9 miles above the Rocky Mouth, 18 miles from Grafton NE., and 464 miles (330 postal) N. of Sydney. Coaches run to Casino (Richmond river), 50 miles distant, on Mondays and Thursdays. Hotels: the Lawrence, Commercial, and Family. Steamers call regularly to ship wool, maize, stock, tin, and other products, Lawrence being the shipping port for much of the wool raised about Tenterfield. Presbyterian, Episcopal, Baptist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, two public schools, with average attendance of 62 scholars, and a private (ladies') seminary, four stores, and a school of arts, with a library of 350 vols. Court of Petty Sessions is held every alternate week. Bank: Joint Stock. There are three sugar mills and one saw-mill in the village. Population 350.

**LAWSON**, situated on the Blue Mountains, 58 miles W. of Sydney, in the county of Cook, electoral district of the Nepean,

and police district of Penrith with railway station, postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order facilities; it has one hotel (the Blue Mountain), several private boarding houses, a provisional school; fares 9s. 6d., 6s.; Anglican and Congregational churches, and a population of about 90. The climate is most salubrious, and the district is a favourite resort for tourists and others in the summer months. Dante's Glen, and Adelina and Junction Falls are places of interest in the neighbourhood. Geological formation: sandstone.

**LEICHHARDT** (33° 53' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), an improving suburb 3 miles W. of Sydney, county of Cumberland, and electoral district of Balmain, situated on the Iron Cove and Johnson's Creek, contains a post, telegraph, money-order office and savings bank, three hotels, two public schools (average attendance of 679), and six places of worship: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Baptist and Wesleyan. The municipal district has 86 miles of streets, with ratable property to the annual value of £125,681. Banks: Union, Joint Stock and Australasia. Mode of conveyance, omnibuses from Wynyard Square, and tram from Bridge Street, to Stanmore and Petersham. Population 16,900. Newspaper: *Leichhardt Guardian*.

**LEWIS PONDS.**—This is one of the latest discovered silver fields, situated 16 miles from Orange, near the banks of the Lewis Ponds creek, at the junction of which with the Summer Hill gold was first discovered in Australia. Coach runs daily to Orange. It has postal, telegraph, money-order and Government savings bank facilities. A portion of the district was once worked for copper, by the Icey Company principally. Though then, eighteen years ago, silver was known slightly to exist in the cupiferous lodes, no assays were made; and, furthermore, the method of developing silver lodes was unknown or not understood. Some three years ago a miners' party took up a lease of what is known in the locality as the Marble-hill, with the object of developing the deposit of marble there. A promising looking lode of gossan was found, and assays from it proved its argentiferous nature. Since then the ground has been worked methodically, first by the prospectors, then by the Lewis Ponds Company, and lately by the New Lewis Ponds Company, but with not very satisfactory results. There are numerous stores and two hotels.

**LIDSDALE** (33° 15' S. lat., 150° 9' E. long.), a post, Government savings bank and money-order township, 105 miles W. of Sydney, situated in the Hartley district; one mile from Wallerawang Railway station.

**LISMORE** (28° 42' S. lat., 153° 20' E. long.), a township, with money-order and telegraph office and Government savings bank, situated in the centre of what is a rich agricultural and dairying district, on the north arm of the Richmond river, about 520 miles N. (357 postal) from Sydney. It is at the head of navigation for sea-going vessels and steamers, and the town is placed at the junction of Leycester and Wilson's creeks, about 22 miles by land and 72 miles by water W. from Ballina, in the county of Rous. Hotels: Lismore, Exchange, Royal, Imperial, Bridge, Junction, Freemasons' and others. Lismore has Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, brick court-house, lock-up, land office, public school with average attendance of 215, post-office, fourteen stores, hospital, Temperance hall, Protestant hall, branches of the Commercial, English and Scottish, Joint Stock, and New South Wales Banks, a school of art with 470 vols., free public library with 350 vols., six boarding-houses, three saw mills, &c. District Court, Quarter Sessions, courts of Petty Sessions and Small Debts are held here. Three steamers trade regularly to Sydney, leaving at intervals of five days, and there are several small steamers engaged in the river traffic. A coach runs daily to Casino, some 16 miles distant W., and thence to Lawrence, daily coach to Tabulam and Tenterfield, the nearest railway station, 106 miles; also daily to Ballina, while mails are despatched to other places at stated times. The district is partly pastoral and agricultural, some very fine stock being raised by the squatters, while sugar, maize, potatoes, &c., are grown, the land is rich and prolific and eminently suited for all kinds of cultivation, and there is an immense area of timbered land reserved which will be revoked as the railway line proceeds, and thrown open for selection. The district abounds with coal of the best description, which will in time prove a great source of wealth. The main exports of Lismore are pine and cedar timber—of the former large quantities are exported, while maize and other colonial produce is rapidly increasing, especially butter and cheese, several factories being fully employed, produce of the Richmond for 1892 being 1,133,195 lb. butter, 125,721 lb. cheese, 49,472 lb. bacon and hams, 428,996 bushels maize, 121,329 tons sugar cane, 2,385 bushels barley, 2,700 gallons wine. Stock returns: 15,950 horses, 1,233 sheep, 9,660 pigs, 152,265 cattle. The municipal district of Lismore was proclaimed March 4, 1879. It has 50 miles of roads and streets, and property of the ratable value of £19,779. The population of Lismore and vicinity is about 7,100. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 1,150. The town will shortly be connected with the Tweed and Brisbane by railway. The Colonial Sugar Co.'s mill, and the Richmond river Sugar Co.'s mill are two of the largest in the world, and employ some hundreds of men in the crushing season. Cane is being planted along the section of railway to Byron Bay. Local papers: the *Northern Star* and *Chronicle*.

**LITHGOW** (33° 35' S. lat., 150° 31' E. long.), a township, in the electoral and police district of Hartley, situate on either side of the Great Western Railway, in a valley of the Blue Mountains, "in the wide and westerly portion of that secluded

rocky glen, into which the Western Railway abruptly descends by the well-known Great Zigzag," 96 miles W. from Sydney; fares, 16s. 9d. and 11s. There are nine hotels, the Royal, Volunteer, Commercial, Club House, Zigzag, Vale of Clywd, Imperial, Court House, Tattersall's, and Cosmopolitan; two breweries, court-house, soap works, paint works, and a jockey club, and Mr. J. Gray's large assembly room for public meetings and entertainments, and a handsome School of Arts, with hall capable of seating 500 persons, also Protestant hall and Temperance hall. Height above sea level 3,006 feet. There is a telegraph office, money-order office, post-office savings bank, branch of the Commercial E. S. & A. Chartered Bank, and a public school, average attendance 502. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Salvationists, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. There are nine collieries in the township—which afford employment for upwards of 430 hands—the Lithgow Valley Colliery Company, the Eskbank Company, the Eskbank Old Tunnel Coal Company Vale of Clywd, Hermitage, Vale, Zigzag, Oakley Park, and Coerwell. The output of coal for 1891 was 305,434 tons, valued at £117,625. The Eskbank Iron Works Company have a large foundry on the ground and iron rolling mills, where iron rails are now made in quantities, the output for 1891 being 4,125 tons of iron, valued at £36,101. There are four brick-making establishments, the largest pottery in the colony, and a terracotta works, two lime-kilns, and two steam saw-mills, also a tweed factory (Coorwell) having 24 power looms. The country abounds in coal, iron ore, freestone, and kerosine shale, and has a plentiful supply of water from the stream which runs through the township. There is a police station, and a court of petty sessions is held regularly, also a small debts court monthly. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £30,451. The population is estimated at 3,870 souls. Local papers: *Lithgow Mercury* and *Lithgow Times*.

**LITTLE BILLABONG** (35° 35' S. lat., 147° 33' E. long.), a post town in Hume electorate and Albury police district, 54 miles NE. of Albury, 250 miles (360 postal) SW. of Sydney, on the creek of the same name and the Main Sydney road, 381 feet above sea level. Coach runs thrice a week to Germanton, Tarcutta and Tumberumba. Hotels: The Australian and Little Billabong. Episcopal Church (St. Thomas) and public school. The district consists of rich agricultural and grazing land, interspersed with slate and auriferous quartz ranges, and has a population of about 300. Formation: quartz, granite, slate.

**LIVERPOOL** (33° 54' S. lat., 150° 58' E. long.), one of the very early Government settlements of the colony, is situated on George's river, at the head of navigation, 22 miles S. of Sydney. It is a post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank town, and also a station of the Great Southern line, which gives it easy access from the metropolis. Fares, 2s. 3d., 1s. 4d. There are several hotels, of which the principal are the Commercial, Cloke's, Family, Railway, the Royal, Tattersall's, and Brewer's. It takes its name from the Earl of Liverpool, who in 1812 was Premier of Great Britain. It is under municipal government (proclaimed June 27, 1872), having a council of nine, 50 miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £20,972, and is in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Liverpool. There are several places of worship—St. Luke's (belonging to the Church of England, an old building erected as far back as 1819), a Roman Catholic church, a Wesleyan chapel (new building completed in 1853), a Presbyterian church, Salvation Army barracks, capable of seating 400 people, a free public library with 600 volumes. The Roman Catholics have a school with average attendance of 217, and there is also a public school (average attendance, 248). The Benevolent Asylum for male paupers is an old building on the western bank of the river, to which two substantial and commodious wings have been added. Moore College, formerly an institution for training candidates for holy orders in the Anglican Church, has been converted into a Grammar School. Two large stores and a number of small shops, gaol, court-house, and police barracks, also branches of the N. S. Wales and Commercial Banks, and a post and telegraph office. In the recreation reserve is a monument to Captain Cook, and the township is lighted with gas. The district is partially taken up by dairy farms; much milk and butter is produced. There is a large paper-mill here, which was enlarged in 1878, and supplied with the newest machinery. The works cover an area of 5½ acres, and employ five steam engines of from 10 to 50 horse-power, and upwards of 100 hands. A branch line connects the mills with the main railway. It is the finest and largest establishment of the kind in Australia. News, printing, writing and the better class of wrappings are manufactured. The river is navigable for boats as far as the freshwater dam. There are two large wool-washing establishments, a fellmongery, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Formation: sandstone. Population, 4,460; of the census district, 5,860. Local papers, *Liverpool Herald* and *Cumberland Times*.

**LIVERPOOL PLAINS** (31° 14' S. lat., 150° 58' E. long.) (native name *Cobon Conlayra*) is the name given to a tract of pastoral land containing 10 millions of acres, in the NE. part of the colony. It was discovered by Mr. Oxley in 1818, and by him named after Lord Liverpool; it is supposed to have been at one time the bed of an immense inland lake. Much of the land is now under cultivation, and the district contains the following diggings—Hanging Rock, Nundle, Peel River, Wood's Reef, Ironbarks, and Barraba. It is watered by the Namoi river, and its tributaries—Thalaba Creek, Baradine Creek, Brigalow Creek, Turrabelle Creek, Maule's Creek, and other branches, and the Peel River. The towns are—in the East, Tamworth, Quirindi, Breeza, Gunnedah, Wallabadah, and Nundle; in the centre; and in the extreme west, Wallgett. The river Darling divides it from the Warrego district.

**LOCHINVAR** (32° 43' S. lat., 151° 28' E. long.), county of Northumberland, electoral district of the Hunter, and police district of Maitland, a postal village a mile from the railway station on the Great Northern line, 8 miles from Maitland, 26 from Newcastle, and 128 miles N. of Sydney, with telegraphic, savings bank, and money-order facilities. Fares from Newcastle, 4s. 2s. 7d., or direct from Sydney, 16s. 5d. and 10s. Hotel: Red Lion. The Hunter river runs close by, and the Great Northern road passes through it. The district is a very fertile one, immense crops of maize, potatoes, barley, and oats being raised when floods do not occur. There are also numerous large vineyards, the wines from the Kaludah press having an English as well as an Australian reputation. The township consists of one main street. The Episcopalians, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics have places of worship here. There is a Roman Catholic school and convent, one store, and a public school (average attendance, 51). Lochinvar lies about 210 feet above sea-level. Population, 460.

**LONG REACH** (34° 30' S. lat., 149° 50' E. long.), a post town 121 miles SW. of Sydney, situated in the county of Argyle, electorate of Marulan, and police district of the Goulburn. It lies on the S. side of the Wollondilly river, on the old Southern road. The route to Sydney is *via* Marulan Railway Station, 6 miles distant. Public school here, average attendance 26. The country is principally open forest, with limestone and granite formation. The limestone is capable of taking a good polish. Population, with vicinity, estimated at 400.

**LONG SWAMP** (33° 40' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.) is a postal town in the county of Georgiana, in the police district of Carcoar, 155 miles (174 postal) W. of Sydney. The district is agricultural and grazing. Newbridge, 25 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. The population of town and district is between 200 and 300.

**LOUTH** (30° 35' S. lat., 144° 57' E. long.), a post town, money-order and telegraph station and savings bank on the left bank of the Darling river, 65 miles below Bourke and 573 miles NW. of Sydney, county of Yanda and parish of Yandagulla. Communication is by rail to Bourke, thence coach; the river at times is also available, and is largely used for the carriage of goods and station produce. Hotels: Royal and Telegraph. Two stores, police station, and lock-up. It lies on the direct overland travelling stock track from Queensland to Victoria and South Australia. Coaches run to Wilcannia, Cobarr, and Bourke. The district is almost entirely of a pastoral character. Public school here, with average attendance of 14. Population of town about 150; of district 1,000. Geological formation: ironstone, quartz, and sandstone.

**LOWER GUNDAROO.** See GUNDAROO.

**LUCKNOW** (33° 16' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.), a post, money-order, and telegraph station 198 miles W. of Sydney, on the main road from Bathurst to Orange, 6 miles from the last-mentioned town. Lucknow sprung into prominence in consequence of the discovery there, nearly thirty years ago, of very rich gold deposits. When the alluvial and the brown vein carrying the gold was worked out, operations were carried on in the lode formed at the contact of diorite and serpentine rocks. Several companies have at various times worked the ground most profitably, the enormous sum of over £2,500,000 having been taken out; but in recent years, owing to the nature of the country, and the formation, the yield has considerably fallen off. Now it is in the hands of a single proprietor, and undergoing energetic development with good results. It is confidently anticipated that in a very short time the field will have recovered some of its pristine renown, and contribute a large quota to the gold returns of the Colony. It has a public school, Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, all good substantial buildings, one public house, one large and several small stores, and the equipments of the various mines are not excelled. The principal mining workings are known by the names of the Jackass Flat, Phoenix, New Reform and Reform Shafts. Lucknow is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and obtains railway communication within a few miles, at Grange, Huntley, Spring Hill, and Millthorpe.

**LYNDHURST**, a post town and railway station 191 miles W. of Sydney (fares 35s. 6d. and 23s.), county Georgiana, electoral and police district of Carcoar, situated on Two Mile Creek. It has a public school, 2 churches, 2 hotels (Royal and Lyndhurst), and 2 general stores. Population of township 160; of district 600, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. Geological formation, limestone.

**LYTTLETON** (36° 26' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.) 312 miles S. of Sydney is situated on the Benbocka river, 23 miles west of Bega, and 16 west of Candelo, county Auckland, electoral district of Eden, and police district of Monaro. It contains post, telegraph and money-order office, police-station, public school, with an average attendance of 42, and two churches—Anglican and Roman Catholic. The means of communication for passengers are by steamer to Tathra; thence coach to Bega; and thence coach *via* Lyttleton; fare, 8s. Rail to Cooma, thence coach *via* Mimitybelle. The business places consists of two hotels, four general stores and a produce store, saddler, a bootmaker, two butchers', two blacksmiths' shops, and a school of arts. There is a progress committee and a jockey club. Bank: Branch of the A. J. S. Bank. Hardwood timber of excellent quality is abundant, and there is a saw-mill to supply the wants of the building trade in that respect. The district is of granite formation, nicely undulating, well watered by numerous perennial streams, and is admirably adapted for grazing. Dairying and pig-farming are the leading industries. Maize is grown for fattening pigs, and oats and sorghum for winter fodder for the dairy cows. Fruit, potatoes, and other vegetables

grow well for the mere planting, but owing to the highly profitable nature of the two industries before mentioned, these other lines are generally neglected. The neighbouring hills (offshoots of the Monaro range) are the haunt of the lyre bird and several species of pigeons and parrots, and furnish some delightful scenery. Wallabies, native bears, and opossums are extremely plentiful, and dingoes are occasionally met with. The platypus is found in the river. Teams ply regularly between Lyttleton and Merimbula, through which port the produce is despatched and stores received by the I. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

**MACDONALD TOWN**, a suburban municipal district situated between Newtown and Alexandria (proclaimed May 23, 1872), in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Sydney, from which it is 2 miles distant, in a southerly direction, and having now a railway station, money-order office, and savings bank. Railway fares, 3d. and 2d. Hotels: Imperial, Rose of Australia, and Erskinvile. The district is principally of ironstone and clay, the latter well suited for the making of bricks. There are 11½ miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £93,000. There are several private schools, a public school (average attendance, 687), and an Episcopal church. It has a population of 5,200.

**MACKSVILLE** (late NAMBUCCA) (30° 45' S. lat., 153° 1' E. long.), a mining and agricultural district, with post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated on the Nambucca river, 341 miles N. of Sydney, in the electorate of the Macleay; communication being by steamer and tri-weekly coach *via* Kempsey. Hotels are the Nambucca and Star; there are three public schools, with average attendance of 109, two places of worship, a court-house, police and pilot station, and branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. The district is noted for its valuable timber productions, especially cedar. Agriculture is carried on to a limited extent, while both silver and antimony are obtained in the district, return for 1891 being 69 tons, valued at £1,206. Population 130.

**MACLEAN** (29° 25' S. lat., 153° 19' E. long.) (formerly ROCKY MOUNT) is situated on the south or right bank of the Clarence river, at the junction of the North and South Arms with the main river. Maclean is an increasing township of much importance. It is distant from the Clarence Heads about 18 miles, 30 miles from Grafton, and about 350 miles (323 postal) N. of Sydney, and is in the county and electoral district of The Clarence. Communication with all the other towns and villages on the river is kept up by five passenger steamers plying twice daily to Grafton (30 miles), Maclean being the principal terminus, but lower townships are adequately provided in this respect. Hotels: Commercial, Maclean, Argyle, Criterion, and Clare Castle. It is the centre of the sugar industry on the Clarence, and the main central depot for the agricultural products on both sides of the main river and its numerous branches for some distance above and below the township, with extensive accommodation in eight large stores and three wharf sheds, having deep-water frontages. A road has been surveyed between Maclean and Coraki, the central town on the Richmond river, a distance of 28 miles, and upon which route an agitation has been commenced to construct a cheap line of railway. There are four churches and four resident clergymen, the Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Episcopalians being represented; a mechanics institute with a library of 700 volumes, Protestant hall, Masonic hall, a court-house (with police residence attached), where District Court is held every four months. Police and Petty Debts and Licensing Courts are held as occasion requires, presided over by resident magistrates and the P.M. from Grafton periodically; superior public school, average attendance, 150, and two private schools; post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, and a splendid hospital; Banks: N.S. Wales, Joint-Stock, and Commercial: two aerated water-works; brewery, foundry and engineering works, belonging to the Clarence Engineering Company. Coal and ironstone abound in the neighbourhood. Maclean is the place of nomination for a member to represent the electorate of The Clarence in Parliament, and was incorporated in 1888, having 12½ miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £6,030. Population of town, 1,020; of electorate, 10,000. Weekly newspaper: *The Clarence River Advocate* (Friday).

**MACQUARIE PLAINS.** See BREWONGLE.

**MAITLAND** (32° 45' S. lat., 151° 35' E. long.) is the second town in N. S. Wales, and comprises both East and West Maitland. The former was the original Government town. It lies 120 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Northumberland, and police district of Maitland, and is situated on the Hunter river; its proximity to this has been the cause of the numerous disastrous floods which have from time to time devastated the town and district, the last one occurring in March 1890, and causing a great amount of damage. The river banks at West Maitland are now protected by stone and embankments at a cost of upwards of £30,000, half of which sum was subscribed by the West Maitland Borough Council, and privately by residents. The Great Northern Railway connects the town with Newcastle and Sydney, and also links it with the following towns lying northerly and to the north-west—Singleton, Muswellbrook, Scone, Murrumbidgee, Quirindi, Tamworth, Uralla, Armidale, Gunnedah, Narrabri, Glen Innes, Tentfield, Wallangarra, and Queensland; fares from Newcastle, 3s. and 1s. 10d.; fares direct from Sydney, 15s. 6d. and 9s. 4d. There is also a branch line to Morpeth, 4 miles distant. The railway stations in West Maitland are at Church and High Streets, the latter being more popular for passenger traffic. At

the former place there is a large and commodious station-house, now known as Church Street station, also a station-house at East Maitland. The principal hotels in West Maitland are Main's, Sheather's, Royal, and Holden's Exchange; besides these there are some forty others. In 1891, 10,334 acres of land were under cultivation in the Hunter and Maitland district, the crops ranking in the following order:—Lucerne, maize, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, pumpkins, and melons, the yield of maize being 106,058 bushels, wheat 1,702 bushels, barley 3,314 bushels, and potatoes, 3,483 tons. The grape is widely cultivated in the district, and much wine is made, the produce for 1891 being 296,580 gallons, and 1,662 gallons of brandy; oranges 15,600 cases. Total area of holdings for East and West Maitland, 43,928 acres, and in the Electorate of Hunter 144,626. Coal of excellent quality and unlimited supply is found in the neighbourhood, and seven or eight pits are almost constantly at work, and fresh seams are still being developed, the output for 1891 being 7,940 tons, valued at £3,928. A seam of kerosene shale is also worked at Greta. A very large trade is done with the inland towns. The two parts of Maitland are distinct municipalities each being governed by a Mayor and Councillors.

**EAST MAITLAND** has 32 miles of streets, and annual ratable property valued at £22,000. The boundaries of East Maitland are marked by the Hunter river and Wallis's creek as far as the Victoria Bridge (a fine structure of wood, which here spans the creek, alongside of which flood-gates have been erected for preventing the submergence of the lowlands, at the rear of West Maitland during heavy freshes in the river); these gates have proved a great boon to the district, and cost the adjoining borough of West Maitland about £12,000; but since their erection more than five times this amount has been saved in crops, the gates being of great service during the 1889 flood. The streets are wide and well made, and contain numerous stores and many substantial-looking private residences. Maitland is the see of a Roman Catholic bishop (Dr. Murray). The public buildings in East Maitland are, the court-house, gaol—one of the largest and strongest in the colony—Mechanics' Institute, with 2,260 vols., the Bank of Australasia (a rather ornate edifice), the new Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, the Free Church, and the Public School, completed in 1883, is one of the finest buildings in the Colony, average attendance, 268. A new handsome and commodious public high school for boys was opened in 1892. Omnibuses ply between East and West Maitland every half hour throughout the day. East Maitland property is gradually rising in value, and a large number of dwellings have lately been erected in the town. East and West Maitland are both electoral districts, the boundaries of the latter coinciding with those of the municipality, while those of East Maitland include a considerable area of suburban country, elevated and quite free from floods.

**WEST MAITLAND** much the larger and more populous of the two divisions was proclaimed a municipality on November 13, 1863. It has about 34 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £68,627. The town itself consists mainly of one long, somewhat straggling thoroughfare, called High Street, winding as the river winds, containing the principal business houses, and it is intersected by several cross streets. Some of the business premises are of a superior order, the stores of D. Cohen and Co. being among the finest in the whole colony. Wolfe, Gorrick and Co. is an old-established house, the premises having been recently doubled in size. The banks, too, deserve mention, the Australasia City, Union, New South Wales and Australian Joint-Stock Banks being fine structures. The Commercial Banking Company, a year or two ago, completed a magnificent building, and one of the grandest out of Sydney, costing about £20,000. A new Masonic hall is erected in Victoria Street, a Town Hall (one of the largest in the colony) was completed in 1890, the foundation stone of which was laid by the mayoress, Mrs. J. Gillies, in February, 1889. The industrial interests of the town are comprised in several coach-building factories, a tobacco manufactory and brewery, two mills, and three boot factories, employing a large number of hands. The public buildings are a court-house, a three-story building, with ground floor formerly known as the Northumberland Hotel; the hospital, situated on an elevated site at Campbell's Hill, one of the best and most economically managed institutions in the colony; the School of Arts, which possesses a valuable library of upwards of 7,000 vols., the Benevolent Asylum, a magnificent building, and the Adelphi Hall. The places of worship in West Maitland comprise three Episcopal, one Wesleyan, Congregational, Presbyterian churches, and a Jewish Synagogue, a handsome little edifice; also a Roman Catholic Cathedral (St. John). There is a convent of Dominican nuns, devoted chiefly to education, and in addition numerous schools—the Superior Public has average attendance, 670, a Roman Catholic school, two High Schools, also several ladies' schools, the Sacred Heart College at Campbell's Hill; and the principal Insurance Companies have agents here. The town is lighted with gas, and property has of late years greatly advanced in value. The West Maitland Savings Bank is a useful institution, and largely patronised. There is daily communication with Sydney by railway three times a day, and by steamer *via* Newcastle. Fares to Newcastle, 3s. 3d. and 2s. 3d.; direct to Sydney, 15s. 9d. and 9s. 8d. Mail coaches run daily to Paterson, Dungog, and tri-weekly to Wollombi, and the town is, by means of the railway, placed in daily communication with the north and north-west. Stock returns: 13,504 horses, 61,513 cattle, 7,598 sheep, 4,040 pigs. Number of voters on the electoral roll for East and West Maitland, about 3,000. Formation of country principally sandstone, with overlying alluvial deposit. Population: West Maitland, 7,300; East Maitland, 2,920. The *Maitland Mercury* is the oldest and largest

provincial journal in New South Wales, and has a very wide circulation. The proprietors have completed large and spacious premises, which are not only an ornament to the town, but one of the largest printing establishments in the Colonies. The completion of an extensive system of water supply has enabled the inhabitants to obtain water on very favourable terms from the Government.

#### **MATLAND EAST.** See MAITLAND.

**MAJOR'S CREEK** (35° 27' S. lat., 149° 35' E. long.), a post town with telegraph station, savings bank, and money order office, 198 miles S. of Sydney. It is on the creek from which it takes its name, in the police and electoral district of Braidwood, and is distant about ten miles from the town of Braidwood, Tarago is the nearest railway station. Hotel: Hezlett's. Public school, average attendance 71. It is a gold-mining district; the gold is in pyritous veins, from which it is difficult to extract it; the returns for 1891 being 1,261 ozs., valued at £4,723. The chlorine process, used in Victoria, the only known successful one, is said to be too expensive to be used profitably. Similar stone raised at Lucknow is sent to England to be treated. Population, 960.

**MANILLA** (30° 45' S. lat., 150° 45' E. long.), a post town, savings bank, money-order and telegraph station, 281 miles N. of Sydney, situated at the junction of Namoi and Manilla rivers, county Darling, electoral and police district of Tamworth. Mode of conveyance to Sydney is per coach to Tamworth, thence per rail and steamer. There is a court-house, two hotels, three stores, public school (average attendance 55), a school of arts with about 140 volumes, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. Geological formation: trap. Population about 280, principally wheat growers.

**MANLY** (33° 50' S. lat., 151° 17' E. long.), county of Cumberland and electoral district of St. Leonards, a post town with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, 9 miles distant NE. from Sydney, to which large, commodious steamers run frequently throughout the day. It lies on the isthmus connecting the North Head with the mainland, and has good sandy beaches both on the Ocean and the Harbour sides. It has six hotels, Pier, Steyne, Clarendon, New Brighton, Aquarium, and Ivanhoe, a large number of business establishments, and other essentials of a good watering place, and is at all times a favourite and frequent place of resort of the citizens of Sydney, and especially thronged at holiday times. Public school here, with average attendance of 169 scholars. Churches: Congregational, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, English and Roman Catholic. Bank: Joint Stock. It was proclaimed a municipal district on January 6, 1877; it has 37 miles of road and streets (11 made), and ratable property of the value of £48,022. Formation: sandstone. Coaches run regularly to Narraben, Lakes, Bay View, Newport and Pitt Water, two and three times a day. Newspaper, *The Manly Gazette*. Population about 3,500.

**MARENGO** (34° 22' S. lat., and 148° 30' E. long.), a small post town with money order office, savings bank and telegraph office, 241 miles SE. of Sydney, situated on the right bank of the Marengo or Murrungo creek, in the county of Montegale, and police district and electorate of Young. The means of reaching Sydney is by coach to Young, 14½ miles W., and Burrowa, thence to Binalong Station and from Young to Murrumburrah. Hotels: Farmer's Arms and Marengo. A public school with average attendance of 47, Episcopal and Roman Catholic church, fine stone police barracks, and 2 stores are here. The district is in a prosperous condition, particularly as regards sheep rearing and farming. It is 16 miles distant from Burrowa, and 14½ from Young. Court of Petty Sessions held fortnightly. Formation: granite, overlying in some cases limestone. Population, about 200.

**MARRICKVILLE** (33° 35' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), an important and rapidly advancing suburban borough, in the county of Cumberland, electoral district of Canterbury and police district of Newtown. It lies about 3¼ miles SW. of Sydney, and has a post, money-order, telegraph office, railway station, and savings bank. Communication to Sydney is also by tramway and omnibus; railway fare, 4d. and 3d., the tram also runs through to Dulwich Hill. The principal hotels are Warren View, Stanmore, Garden Palace, Newington, Empress of India, Town Hall, Frankfort, Gladstone, General Gordon and Royal Exchanges. There are two public schools, average attendance 735, also one at Marrickville West, and Dulwich Hill, and two Roman Catholic schools; Church of England, Congregational, Roman Catholic, Baptists, and Methodist places of worship, the Presbyterians hold service in the Excelsior Hall, and the Christian Brethren in the Town Hall, branches of Bank of Australasia, and Australian Joint Stock Bank, a leather and boot factory, two tanneries, a brewery, several cordial factories, coach builders, a large number of brickyards and pottery works, a few market gardens and Graham's Nursery, at the extreme end of the borough. A new and handsome post-office has been erected at a cost of £2,500. There are 120 miles of made roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £119,286. The Town Hall is a substantial and handsome building, situated on the Illawarra road. Population about 13,300. The work of connecting Marrickville with Burwood by rail is nearly completed.

**MARSDEN** (33° 39' S. lat., 147° 40' E. long.), a post, telegraph and money-order station with savings bank, 327 miles W. of Sydney, on the Bland creek, county Gipps and police district of Forbes; conveyance to Sydney is by coach to Young, thence rail; coaches also ply to Forbes and Wollongough bi-weekly. There are two hotels (Marsden and Royal), provisional school, an Episcopal church, court house, and one store. Population of district about 300, who are employed solely in pastoral pursuits.

**MARULAN** (34° 43' S. lat., 150° 1' E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township, 18 miles E. of Goulburn, and 114 miles SW. of Sydney, at an elevation of 2,105 feet above sea level, at a junction of the main southern road and the Great Southern Railway line, in the county and electorate of Argyle, police district of Goulburn. It is a station on the Great Southern line, fares, 20s. 6d. and 13s. 6d. Public buildings: an Episcopal church, a stone-built Roman Catholic church, Presbyterian church, Oddfellows' hall, police station, a school (average attendance 53), a branch of the English and Scottish Bank, a Court of Petty Sessions, and a school of art. Principal hotels: Royal and Terminus. District is principally pastoral, but is also agricultural, wheat and hay being the leading crops. A marble quarry and lime and freestone quarries are in the vicinity: these mainly supply Sydney and the neighbouring districts. The floor of the Sydney University is paved with marble from here. Coal has also been obtained about four miles from the town, and several payable gold and silver mines have been opened up in the vicinity. Formation: granite and freestone. Population, 250.

**MARYLANDS** (28° 35' S. lat., 152° E. long.), in the electoral and police district of Tenterfield, a post town on the Northern frontier on the Maryland creek, 468 (490 postal) miles N. of Sydney. There is one hotel (Droyer's), Church of England place of worship, and two stores, but no public buildings of importance. Public school has average attendance of 23 scholars. The district is of a tin-mining and pastoral nature. It is more easily reached *via* Tenterfield, Wallangarra and Dalveen Railway stations. Formation: basalt and rich agricultural soil. Population of town 170; of district, 504.

**MARYVALE** (32° 20' S. lat., 148° 50' E. long.), a railway station 254 miles W. from Sydney, situated on the Macquarie river, police district of Wellington; fares, 47s. 9d. and 31s. 9d. It has a post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank. There is an Episcopalian church and a public school, average attendance 47, but no business places of any importance. Population, number about 300, employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

**MATHOURA** (35° 50' S. lat., and 145° 2' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, money-order and railway refreshment station in the county of Cadell, Murray and Moama police district and electorate of the Murray, 512 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the banks of the Gulpha creek. The metropolis is more easily reached *via* Melbourne, on the Goulburn Valley Railway line, than *via* Hay, to which place a coach runs daily. Hotels: the Railway, Kangaroo, and Station. There are here 2 blacksmiths' shops, 3 stores, 1 flour, 1 saw mill. It is a pastoral and agricultural district, and is benefited by the Deniliquin and Moama railway, which passes through here. Police-court is held once a month before the police magistrate of Mathoura. Public school here, with average attendance of 36 scholars, also Anglican and Presbyterian church. Principal export of the district, flour, timber, and wool. Population, 180.

**MENANGLE** (34° 8' S. lat., 150° 45' E. long.), a railway and telegraph station and township in the county of Camden, and police district of the same name, situated on the Cow-pasture or Nepean river (370 feet above sea-level), 40 miles S. of Sydney, fares, 5s. 9d., 3s. 9d. There are two places of worship—Church of England and Roman Catholic—and a public school with average attendance of 29. The land is partly taken up with farms, and in part used for grazing purposes. Formation: principally sandstone. The viaduct and bridge, which at this point carries the railway over the river, is one of the finest pieces of engineering work in the colonies. The bridge is on the box girder principle, 498 feet long, and is carried on four piers 65 feet high. The viaduct is 978 feet long on the Sydney side and 432 feet in length on the southern side. The river is not navigable—in fact, in the summer season it can be easily forded in places—but the scenery on the banks is very fine, and well worth a visit. Population, about 250.

**MENINDIE** (32° 30' S. lat., 142° 25' E. long.) is a rising township, with upwards of 250 inhabitants. It lies on the west bank of the Darling river, 100 miles from Wilcannia, 160 from Wentworth and 832 WNW. of Sydney, in the electorate of Wentworth, and police district of Mitchell. The communication with the metropolis is *via* the Hay railway station, Wilcannia, Wentworth, or Deniliquin and Broken Hill. Hotels: Menindie, Crown, and West End, and four stores. It has a public school with average attendance of 18 scholars, a Roman Catholic place of worship, court-house, police barracks, branch of Joint Stock Bank, post, money order, Government savings bank and telegraph station, the latter being the principal building, and a mechanics' institute, with about 370 volumes. The town is irregularly built on sandy rises, back from the Darling and out of flood reach. The district is altogether occupied by stations. Stock returns: 3,736 horses, 4,380 cattle, 1,078,256 sheep. Menindie has some historic interest from the fact of Burke and Wills having made it the starting point of their fatal expedition in 1860. The population of the whole district is returned at 700.

**MEREWEATHER** (32° 58' S. lat., 151° 42' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank facilities, in the county and electoral district of Northumberland, and police district of Newcastle. Coaches run to Charlestown, Swansea, Belmont, Lake Macquarie and Newcastle. There is a public school, 4 places of worship, Episcopalian, Welsh Baptist, United and Primitive Methodist: several general stores, 3 hotels (Mereweather, Glebe Colliery, and Beach), branch of the Joint Stock Bank and a population about 4,340, engaged almost exclusively in coal mining, the output for 1891 being about 11,000 tons, valued at £4,700. The district is incor-

porated, and has 3½ miles of streets; annual value of ratable property, £22,560. Geological formation, sandstone.

**MERIMBULA** (36° 52' S. lat., 149° 56' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office in the county of Auckland, and electoral district of Eden, 200 miles (272 postal) SSW. of Sydney, situated on Merimbula lake, and is the chief sea port resorted to by the inhabitants of Monaro for export of produce to Sydney. Hotel: the Merimbula, opposite the Company's wharf stores. The township is mainly formed and owned by Munn's Maizena Company, which gives employment to the inhabitants, and the I. S. N. Company have four wharves and stores in connection with their carrying trade, which is very large. There is a small wooden church used as a union church by the various Protestant denominations, and a public school with average attendance of 27 scholars. Mails from Sydney by Merimbula steamer, and overland *via* Moruya and Bega bi-weekly. Formation: old red sandstone. Population, about 100.

**MERRIWA** (32° 8' S. lat., 150° 20' E. long.), a thriving township in the Hunter, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities, electorate and police district of Cassilis, county Brisbane, situate on the Merriwa river (Smith's rivulet) and the main north-western route to Fort Bourke, 224 miles N. from Sydney, 50 from Muswellbrook, 30 miles from Cassilis, 40 from Scone, and 60 from Gulgong (cross country route). Route: rail to Muswellbrook, thence by coaches daily, except Sunday, making the journey through from Sydney in about eighteen hours. Hotels: Cricketers Arms, Fitzroy, and Rose inn. Gold has been found in the vicinity on the Worondi Hill, coal and kerosene shale at Portmanteau. The district is thickly timbered in parts with box, gum, iron-bark, stringy-bark, pine, and cedar. The soil is admirably adapted for the growth of wheat, maize, potatoes, vines, and grain of all kinds. Pursuits: pastoral and agricultural combined. Climate salubrious and dry. Large fertile plains known as Gummun Plains. The district is intersected with rivers, and water-courses, having their rise in the Liverpool Range, the highest portion, Moon Rock or Mount McArthur, and Oxley's Peak, being 25 miles to the north-west, and almost southerly Mount Dangar, most conspicuous in the distance; altogether the scenery is beautiful—wooded slopes and rivers, interspersed with villas, vineyards, and cornfields, and a network of paddocks, dotted with the Merino sheep, for which the Brindley Park and Collaroy estates are so famous, the wool being of high character. Latest stock returns: 3,923 horses, 17,820 cattle, 504,433 sheep. The streets of the town are nicely laid out. The buildings are of wood, except those erected by Government; among the principal are the court-house in Vanacher Street, the police barracks, the telegraph, post, savings bank and money-order office, centrally situated in Bettington Street, the School of Arts in Bow Street, with a good library of 650 volumes, and a stage with scenery for theatrical performances; Episcopal church, with a parsonage on a slope of the river built of stone, three large stores, flour-mill, Roman Catholic church, a new Gothic building of stone with a presbytery, a R. C. denominational school, and a cottage hospital. Bank of New South Wales, and Joint Stock Bank. Public school with teachers' residence, a fine large building, with average attendance of 48 scholars. A substantial bridge spans the Merriwa river at West End; alongside the recreation ground, well laid out and planted with avenue trees. Formation: basalt, sand, and limestone, partly auriferous. Population about 440.

**MICHELAGO** (35° 39' S. lat., 149° 13' E. long.), a postal village, with telegraph, money-order office, and railway station on the banks of the creek of the same name, the Murrumbidgee river bearing about 1 mile to the westward, and 224 miles S. of Sydney; fares, 42s. and 27s. 9d. It is in the county of Murray, and electoral and police district of Queanbeyan. Hotels: Hibernian, Union, and Imperial. Church: Roman Catholic. School: a public one, with average attendance of 32. Court-house, police barracks, lock-up, and four stores. The district is suited for pastoral and farming purposes, and has some mineral wealth. Formation: granite and limestone. Entire population estimated at 225.

**MILBURN CREEK** (33° 5' S. lat., 148° 56' E. long.), county Bathurst, electorate and police district of Carcoar, 215 miles W. of Sydney, is a post town, situated about the centre of the Mount Macdonald goldfield. Mode of conveyance is coach to Woodstock, thence rail to Sydney. There is a public school, average attendance 13. Population is about 100. Gold returns for 1891, 1,031 ozs., valued at £3,789.

**MILLFIELD** (32° 50' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Northumberland, and electorate of Wollombi, situated on the Wollombi brook, 122 miles N. of Sydney. It has one place of worship (Church of England), a public school, with average attendance 26, three stores and a flour and saw mills. Agricultural district. A coach runs to West Maitland on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, whence the train can be taken for Sydney. Formation: sandstone. Wheat, tobacco, maize, oats, and the vine are cultivated here.

**MILLIE** (29° 39' S. lat., 149° 45' E. long.), a post town, money-order and telegraph station, about 360 miles NNW. of Sydney, county Jamieson and police district of Namoi, on the Waterloo creek. Conveyance by coach to Narrabri station, thence rail to Sydney. Coaches also run to Moree and Mogil Mogil. There are two hotels, Royal and Exchange—a private school, court-house, lock-up and police barracks, several small stores, and a population of about 300, engaged principally in pastoral pursuits.

**MILLTHORPE** (late SPRING GROVE, in 149° E. long. and about 33° 30' S. lat.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order,

and savings bank office, and railway station on Bray's creek, a branch, or rather the head of Brown's creek, a tributary to the Belubula river, 179 miles NW. of Sydney. Fares, 33s. 6d. and 22s. It is in the county of Bathurst and police and electoral district of Orange, and has a public school, average attendance 61, Church of England and Wesleyan places of worship, one hotel, a mill, two general stores, Good Templars' Hall, and a branch of the New South Wales Bank. Formation: limestone. Soil is a red loam; and the district, which has about 300 residents, is reputed to be one of the best wheat-growing localities in the colony. It is found too cold and wet for sheep and cattle, being 3,138 feet above sea-level.

**MILPERINKA** (23° 45' S. lat., 141° 45' E. long.) is the largest township on the Albert goldfield, near Mount Browne, lying about 924 (888 postal) miles from Sydney, with postal, telegraph, and money-order facilities. There is bi-weekly coach communication with Hay railway station. It has three hotels, Royal Albert, Royal Standard, Milperinka. It is on the south bank of Evelyn creek near a large water hole of the same name, about 200 miles NW. of Wilcannia. Branches of the Commercial Bank, court house, and a public school, average attendance 14. Yield of gold for 1890 was 1,450 ounces, valued at £5,727. Population, about 150.

**MILTON** (82° 9' S. lat., 150° 24' E. long.), a neat and flourishing township, 4 miles from the port of Ulladulla and the central ward of the municipal district of Ulladulla, containing a population of about 800, and post office, Government savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, and branches of the Commercial, English and Scottish, and Australian Joint Stock banks. It is situated in the county of St. Vincent, electoral district of Shoalhaven, police district of Dowling, 160 miles S. of Sydney, 44 miles S. of Shoalhaven, 45 miles N. of Bateman's Bay. Hotels: Star, Commercial, and Milton. Lake Burrill is three miles and Lake Conjola four miles distant. There are eight stores. Direct communication is had with the metropolis by the Illawarra Company's steamers twice a week, and overland via Shoalhaven and Moss Vale, or Kiama, thence by railway to Sydney, daily. The places of worship comprise: Church of England, with a branch church at the Forest, 5 miles distant, Roman Catholic chapel at the Forest, Congregational Church and Wesleyan chapel. The public buildings consist of court-house, telegraph and post-office, school of arts, agricultural hall, large and commodious public school in the centre of the township, with average attendance of 107. There are about 850 volumes in the School of Arts Library, and about 1,200 volumes in the Free Public Library under the control of the Municipal Council. The township is supported by the dairy farmers. Granite formation: clay subsoil. Newspaper: *Ulladulla and Milton Times*.

**MINMI** (32° 40' S. lat., 151° 38' E. long.), a post town on a creek of the same name, 89 miles N. of Sydney (115 postal), 14 miles from Newcastle, and 6 miles from Hexham, the nearest railway station. It is in the county of Northumberland, and electoral district of Newcastle. The district is a coal-mining one, and the product of the Minmi collieries (belonging to Messrs. J. and A. Brown) has a good reputation for its heat-producing and steam-generating qualities. A private line connects the colliery with the Great Northern Railway and the shipping shoots at Hexham. The output of coal for 1892 was 302,074 tons, valued at £144,736. There are in the village 6 hotels, the Northumberland being the principal; a Wesleyan, Welsh Congregational, and a Primitive Methodist chapel, a public school, average attendance 434, a money-order office, telegraph station and Government savings bank. The A. J. S. and Bank of Australasia also conduct business here. In the neighbourhood is a fine orangey. Population, about 2,350.

**MITCHELL** (see SUNNY CORNER).

**MITTAGONG** (34° 17' S. lat., 150° 31' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, in the county and electorate of Camden, police district of Berrima, on the Great Southern Railway, 77 miles S. of Sydney, fares, 13s. 3d. and 8s. 9d. Inns: Morris's, Draper's, Hilder's, Hobson's and Rudland's. It lies at an altitude of 2,069 feet above the ocean level. Two miles distant from here is the celebrated Gibraltar tunnel, 572 yards in length, cut through hard shale and sandstone, and lined throughout with brick-work and masonry in cement. It is a coal and iron district, and the country round is of a pastoral and farming character. Banks: Commercial, City and English and Scottish, and ten stores. There are four churches, three public and one private school, the former with average attendance of 166, also a Court of Petty Sessions, school of arts, and a horticultural society. Fifteen miles from here are the Australian Kerosene Oil and Mineral Co.'s Works (near Joadja Creek); about 1,944 acres are in occupation, in which there is a proved seam estimated at a million and a half tons of kerosene mineral, besides almost unlimited quantities of coal. A large stationary engine has been erected for winding the mineral out of the valley, and extensive works for the manufacture of the kerosene. The Mittagong Coal Company have a fine seam, about 4 miles from here. Sapphires and zircons have also been found in the district, and diamonds are said to exist in some localities. It is connected by railway with the Southern Line near Mittagong. The district is incorporated, with ratable property of the annual value of £9,272. Population, 1,480. Newspapers: *Southern Mail and Mittagong Express*.

**MOAMA** (36° 3' S. lat., 144° 5' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office and railway station, formerly known by the name of Maidens' Point, situated on the north bank of the river Murray, opposite Echuca, in Victoria, being the border town of New South Wales at this point. It is in the county of Cadell, and police district of

Moama. It lies 516 (539 postal) miles SW. of Sydney, the communication overland with the metropolis being by rail to Deniliquin, thence coach to Hay or Jerilderie; also by rail through Echuca via Seymour and Albury. Hotels: Bridge, Border Inn, Plough and Harrow, Railway Terminus, and Vine. It is in direct railway communication with Melbourne (158 miles S.), from which it is easily reached in a few hours' journey. A railway connects it with Deniliquin, the chief town of Riverina, and a substantial iron bridge, that is used for the railway and general traffic, spans the Murray. It has been constructed at the joint expense of the two colonies, at a cost of about £100,000, and is, without doubt, the finest structure of the kind in the Southern hemisphere. Banks: N. S. Wales and Joint-Stock, also an Agricultural Society and Jockey Club. Public school here, with average attendance of 44 scholars. A handsome court-house, and post-office, public schools and police barracks have been erected, and a customs house established. There are about 100 houses, the new School of Arts being about the most prominent building. A dock has been excavated, and a large wharf made. The Episcopalians have a large place of worship, and another commodious building is used for promiscuous congregations. The district is principally devoted to grazing purposes, but of late cultivation has been followed with success. There are valuable red gum flats along the banks of the Murray, which are now reserved from being cut, for the future use of the colony. A police court is held here, presided over by a police magistrate. The population is estimated at upwards of 1,720; in the census district are 3,380 souls. The district is incorporated, and has 50 miles of roads and streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £9,642. A daily newspaper, called the *Riverine Herald*, circulates widely here, also the *Echuca and Moama Advertiser*, and the *Border Post*.

**MOGIL MOGIL** (29° 15' S. lat., 149° 47' E. long.), a postal town with telegraph and money-order offices and Government savings bank, situated on the Barwon river, 547 miles W. of Sydney, to which communication is by coach to Narrabri bi-weekly, thence by rail. A coach also plies to Walgett every Wednesday and Saturday, fare, 40s. There is one hotel—the Mogil Mogil,—a private school and a general store. Population of district about 250, who are engaged in pastoral pursuits.

**MOGO** (35° 32' S. lat., 150° 9' E. long.), a post town with telegraph and money-order facilities, on the coast, 205 miles S. of Sydney, and about 12 miles from Moruya. It has three places of worship and a public school, with an average attendance of 31 scholars. Mining (quartz-reefs) and agricultural district, principally the latter. Tarago is the nearest railway station. Population, with neighbourhood, about 250.

**MOLONG** (33° 6' S. lat., 148° 54' E. long.) (electorate of Molong) lies on a rivulet of the same name, on the road from Orange to Wellington, 172 miles (216 postal) WNW. of Sydney; it has a money-order and telegraph office, Government savings bank, and railway station; fare to Sydney, 40s. 6d. and 26s. 9d. Coaches run to Parkes, Peak Hill and Obley. Hotels: Freemasons', Commercial, Club House, Telegraph, Royal, Court-house, Criterion, Post Office. Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Roman Catholic, and the Christian Army. Public buildings: court-house and police barracks, public school—a commodious brick building, recently enlarged—with average attendance of 130, and a R. C. convent school; branches of the Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 1,000 volumes, and a fine brick hall, erected in 1879, and steam flour mills are here. The district abounds with copper ore, and two mines, the Goodrich and the Copper Hill, have been worked. Quartz reef with fair indications has been discovered at Buckinbath, 30 miles from Molong, Delaney's Dyke Gold Mine is a few miles from the township, and Mount Aubrey on the outskirts of the district between Molong and Peak Hill is now being developed. Extensive deposits of valuable natural pigments have been recently discovered in various parts of the district, and a company formed in Sydney to manufacture painters' supplies. Coal has also been found, but the capabilities of this part of the country have yet to be developed. Farming is now extensively carried on. In 1892 the area under crop was 28,625 acres, the yield of wheat being 141,216 bushels; maize, 56,134 bushels; oats, 3,957 bushels; barley, 380 bushels; potatoes, 692 tons; 1,600 gallons wine; 49 bushels rye; there are also 1,233,484 sheep in the district, 24,963 head of cattle, 10,391 horses, and 2,704 pigs. Dairy produce: 139,859 lb. butter, 1,874 lb. cheese, 107,127 lb. bacon and hams; and in every respect the district will compare favourably with any other in the colony. Total area of holdings, 579,858. Gold returns 210 ozs., valued at £558. Places of petty sessions are Molong, Cudal, Obley, Toogong, and Cummo-k. Molong is a municipal centre, proclaimed November 13, 1878, having property of the annual ratable value of £12,353, and 52 miles of roads. The population numbers about 1,120 persons. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 2,128. Newspaper: *Molong Express* (Saturdays). Geological formation: limestone.

**MOLONGLO** (35° 25' S. lat., 149° 25' E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order office, Government savings bank, on the river of the same name, 188 miles S. of Sydney, to which communication is coach to Bungendore station, thence rail. It is a farming and grazing settlement.

**MONTEFIORES** (32° 20' S. lat., 149° 2' E. long.), a township on the western bank of the Macquarie, about one mile from Wellington, with which it is connected by a good bridge. The communication with the metropolis is by rail from Wellington; distance from Sydney 198 miles W. (240 by rail). It contains two stores and three hotels. It is named after its founder and original proprietor.

**MOORWATHA** (35° 52' S. lat., 146° 44' E. long.), a postal township in the county and electoral district of the Hume, on the banks of a small stream called Major's creek, 413 miles SW. of Sydney. Hotel: Sheetz. The only building of more than average size is the church (Anglican), St. Mary's. Public school here, average attendance 21. The communication with the metropolis is *via* Albury (20 miles SE.) or Gerogery; to this last place there is a good road. District is principally of an agricultural character, and has mostly been taken up by selectors; much wheat is grown, exports being about 100,000 bushels annually. A large vineyard is in the neighbourhood. Population, with the vicinity, is stated at between 500 and 600.

**MORANGARELL**, a post town with money-order, and telegraphic facilities, 295 miles S. of Sydney, county Bland, police district of Young, situated on the Bland, or Yeo Yeo creek; conveyance is by coach to Young, thence rail; coaches also run to Marsdens. There is one hotel, a provincial school, Presbyterian church, police station, and court house, and a population of about 50 (district 500). Geological formation: plains, saline soil.

**MOREE** (29° 30' S. lat., 149° 53' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, 421 miles N. of Sydney, situated on Mc Ili river. It is in the police district of Warialda, and electoral district of The Gwydir. Hotels: Bank, Post Office, Criterion, Royal, and Sportsman's Arms, Court House, Tattersall's, and four stores. Public school, average attendance 170. Banks: N. S. Wales, Commercial, and Australian Joint Stock; Anglican, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches. Public buildings: court house and gaol. The route to Sydney is by coach to the Narrabri railway station—70 miles. Coaches also run to Warialda, 20s.; Bingara, 20s.; Merve, 20s.; and Mungindi 25s. each way. It is a farming and grazing district, and supports two Racing Clubs, Pastoral and Agricultural Society, and a School of Arts, with library of 560 vols. Total area of holdings, 1,665,965 acres; area under crop in the electoral district 3,033 acres, produce being: 17,938 bu-hels wheat, 16,157 maize, 123 tons potatoes. Stock returns: 6,871 horses; 1,420,834 sheep; 2,135 pigs; 56,926 cattle. Dairy produce: butter, 33,761 lb.; cheese, 254 lb.; bacon, 23,922 lb. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 2,935. The district is incorporated and has 34 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £9,292. Population, 1,170. Local newspapers: *Gwydir Examiner* and *Moree Record*.

**MORPETH** (32° 49' S. lat., 151° 35' E. long.), prettily and healthily situated at the head of the navigation of the river Hunter, about half a mile from its junction with the Paterson, 30 miles from Newcastle (fares, 3s. 3d. and 2s. 2d., or direct from Sydney 15s. 5d. and 9s. 5d.), 4 miles from East Maitland, with which it is connected by a branch line of railway (fares, 7d. and 5d.), and 95 miles N. of Sydney, with which it has daily communication by steamer and railway. The hotels are the Royal, Hunter River Steam Packet, Settler's Arms, Crown and Anchor, Commercial, Farmers' United Home, and Caledonian. It is in the county of Northumberland, parish of Alnwick and Morpeth, and police district of Maitland, and has a telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank. The trade of the town depends, in a large measure upon the agricultural interests. There are several pits in active operation, yielding large quantities of the fuel, within 4 miles of the town. The fertility of the river flats has before been referred to; every kind of produce is grown, but the staple articles are maize and lucerne, 8,558 acres of land being under cultivation, producing 133,340 bushels of maize, 46 of rye, 3,890 of millet, 940 of barley, 806 of wheat; 2,572 tons of potatoes, 10,020 gallons of wine. Stock returns: horses, 2,768; cattle, 6,348; sheep, 768; pigs, 2,378. Dairy produce: 173,908 lb. butter, 18,674 lb. bacon and hams, cheese, 1,024 lb. Total area of holdings, 47,949 acres. The Episcopal church is said to be one of the most romantic and English-looking in the colony; the Wesleyan chapel is a fine building; the Primitive Methodist chapel is small; both Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship are neat and good structures. A schoolhouse serves the Roman Catholics for both educational and devotional purposes, also a convent. The public school (average attendance 148) is a superior building. Banks: Commercial and Joint Stock. The buildings are principally of stone, there being extensive quarries in the neighbourhood. The School of Arts has a fine hall, library and reading rooms, with 1,300 vols.; the court-house is a substantially-built structure. The Newcastle and Hunter River Steam Company has two wharves for the loading and discharging of its steamers free of wharfage duties. These wharves communicate with the railway. Vessels up to 500 tons can navigate the river to Morpeth. Coaches run to Hinton daily, and to Dungog and other north coast towns three times a week. The town was erected into a municipality on December 1, 1865. It has 10 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £8,996. The district returns one member to Parliament, and has 1,279 voters on the electoral roll. The population is estimated at 1,140 persons. Local newspaper: *Morpeth Want*.

**MORUYA** (35° 52' S. lat., 150° 2' E. long.), a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph town, five miles from the Heads, on the river of the same name, in the county of Dampier, electoral district of Eden, and police district of Broulee, 198 miles (235 postal) S. of Sydney, with which there is regular communication by steamer and mail coach to Tarago station. The leading hotels are Keating's, Adelaide, Commercial, Club House, Royal, and Criterion. There are several places of worship in the town—Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian,—six stores, court house, police station, and branches of the N. S. Wales and Commercial Banks. Public school (average attendance 104), also a R.C. school and convent. In the neighbourhood are a tannery, steam flour-mill, several cheese

and bacon factories, seven saw mills, a flourishing Agricultural Society, mechanics' institute, with over 1,000 vols., also Oddfellows', Good Templars', and Masonic Lodges. Coaches run to Braidwood, Bateman's Bay, Bega, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, and Eurobodalla. The district is an agricultural and mining one. The Moruya silver mines are within four miles of the town, and have been profitably worked; returns for 1891 being 4,680 ozs., valued at £604; other minerals, including gold, also exist. At Moolulan Creek some promising quartz reefs have been uncovered, also at the head of Kelly's Creek 10 miles north, the yield of the district for 1891 was 764 ozs., valued at £2,821. At BURRA, 7 miles from the town, a fine slate quarry exists, but has not yet been worked, and from a quarry on the river were obtained the splendid granite columns of the Sydney post-office. Large crops of maize, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes have been raised on the cultivated land, which mainly consists of fertile alluvial flats, but the production has decreased considerably during the last two years owing to the bad shipping facilities. Two expensive breakwaters have been constructed at the river entrance; a silt dredge has also been at work for several years with small success. Nine miles from Moruya township is the beautiful harbour of Broulee, 30 miles south are the Dromedary mountains, where rich quartz reefs exist. The population is estimated at 1,240 persons. The district is incorporated and has 18 miles of streets with ratable property of the annual value of £7,710. The *Moruya Examiner* is the local paper.

**MORVEN** (35° 39' S. lat., 147° 7' E. long.), distant 36 miles from Albury, on the Wagga Wagga road, and 345 miles (360 postal) from Sydney, S., is situated on the Billabong creek, which at this point is spanned by a wooden bridge. The district is a squatting one, the creek frontages being all secured by the owners of the adjacent runs. The principal buildings are a Church of England, a hotel and store. There is a post-office, and mails are made up daily for Wagga Wagga and Albury. Culcairn is the nearest railway station.

**MOSSGIEL** (33° 10' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), a post-town with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, county of Waljeers, and electoral district of Balarand, 56½ miles W. of Sydney, and about 70 miles W. of Hillston. Hay is the nearest railway station, to which a bi-weekly coach runs. Has three stores. Court of petty sessions is held monthly. Inns: the Mossgiel and Royal. Population about 120.

**MOSSMAN'S BAY** (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.), a healthy and beautifully situated suburb, about 2½ miles from Sydney, on the north shore of the harbour in the county of Auckland, parish of Willoughby, and police district of St. Leonards. It is incorporated with the borough of East St. Leonards, and approached by ferry steamers every half-hour from Circular Quay; it has postal and telegraph facilities, two hotels (Harding's on the Military Roads, and Thompson's in Chowder Bay); there is a public and Roman Catholic school, Episcopalian and Congregational churches, one general store, and a number of substantially built private residences; the land rises to a considerable height and commands a splendid view of the harbour.

**MOSS VALE** (34° 19' S. lat., 150° 23' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town, situated 2,205 feet above the sea-level, on Wait'e creek, and Bong Bong river, 85 miles S. of Sydney, in the county and electorate of Camden, and police district of Berrina. Communication is direct by the Great Southern line, fares, 15s. and 9s. 9d., and on Saturdays excursion trains run at 1d. per mile. Hotels: Commercial, Aland's Central, Family, Royal, and splendid railway refreshment rooms. Cullin's, Elm Court now belongs to the Roman Catholic body, and used as a ladies' college and primary school. A public school is here, with average attendance of 101 scholars, a Roman Catholic school, and two ladies' seminaries, and branches of the English and Scottish and Commercial Banks. Coaches run to Nowra, Kangaroo Valley, Berry, Sutton Forest, Berrina, Burrawang, Robertson, and other places. A Court of Petty Sessions, District Court, Land and Licensing Courts are established at Moss Vale, and there is a commodious courthouse; Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, Salvation Army barracks, Centennial Hall, Masonic Hall, Oddfellows' Hall, and Council chambers; and the town is lighted with electricity. A gravitation water scheme from the Wingecarribee swamp will shortly be started. A summer residence for the Governor has been built two miles from here, near Sutton Forest, enclosed in spacious grounds; and numerous summer residences of Sydney gentry have been built in the vicinity of the township. The new school of arts is a fine substantial edifice containing large library, reading, and smoking rooms, &c.; the new post office is also a splendid building. There are also numerous stores and several public societies, including Oddfellows, Freemasons, Protestant Alliance, Hibernians, Good Templars, &c. The land in the district consists mainly of rich black and chocolate-coloured soil, admirably suited for farming. Moss Vale railway station is the outlet to Sydney and Goulburn, of the rich dairy and agricultural districts of Burrawang, Robertson, Sutton Forest, Berrina, Kangaroo Valley, Yarrunga, Kangaloon, Wilds Meadows, Bundanoon, and Meryla. Butter factories have been successfully established in various parts of the district. A recreation and musical club exists in the town, also a rifle reserve. The district was incorporated in 1888, and has about 25 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £12,705. The Throsby and other estates have recently been sub-divided and sold. Population of town 1,240. Local papers: the *Moss Vale Scrutinizer* and *Moss Vale Record*.

**MOULAMEIN** (144° 5' S. lat., 35° 5' E. long.), a postal township with money-order office, Government savings bank and telegraph station in the county of Wakoal, electoral dis-



trict of the Murray, on the Edward river, at the junction of the Billabong creek, 541 miles SW. of Sydney. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms and the Moulamein. A Presbyterian church with resident minister; a court-house, police barracks, a public school, with average attendance of 17 scholars, branch of the Joint Stock Bank, one large store. District, principally a pastoral one, is surrounded on all sides by stations. Stock returns: 1,589 horses, 7,694 cattle, 841,146 sheep. Conveyance to Deniliquin, about 75 miles distant SE.; thence coach to Hay, is the route to Sydney, or per train *via* Echuca to Melbourne. Population, 131.

**MOUNT BROWNE** (29° 45' S. lat., 141° 46' E. long.), called after Dr. John Browne, who accompanied Sturt in his exploration of 1845, is a mining locality, with postal and money-order facilities, situated in the Grey range in the north-west corner of New South Wales, in the county of Evelyn, equidistant from the boundaries of Queensland and South Australia, some sixty miles from each, and about 926 miles NE. of Sydney. The best route to the metropolis is *via* Silvertown and Adelaide. Milperinka is the post-town. The ridges of which Mount Browne is part, trend apparently from SSE. to NNW., and on the eastern side of its most southerly point, near a small and sharp summit is the prospector's claim where the find was made that caused the New South Wales Government to proclaim the Albert Goldfield, 42,000 square miles in area. The district itself is said to be of historic interest, as nine miles NW. of Mount Browne is "Depot Glen," where Sturt's party rested so long; where remains of the boat with which he was to have sailed over Central Australia are still preserved; where Poole, the surveyor of his party, died; whence, whilst the others waited, he and a few others pushed on to Fort Grey; and within three miles of which, on a conical peak, a cairn was laboriously, day by day, and with scurvy affecting its makers, built up in memory of Poole, the peak being named after him. The whole country is said to be sandstone impregnated with quartz. Gold was discovered during 1855 in deep ground by a miner named McKenzie. A network of gold-bearing reefs exist at Warratta creek, about 15 miles distant, and is attracting considerable attention. By the mail route the distance from Wilcannia is 170 miles. Bourke is the nearest railway station, 250 miles distant; coaches run bi-weekly to Wilcannia, fare £5, and weekly *via* Cobham to Silvertown, thence rail to Adelaide. The mining population is about 500. There is a public school, court-house and police station, and two hotels, Royal Standard and Albert. The principal town, Milperinka, contains a population of 140.

**MOUNT COSTIGAN** (34° S. lat., 145° E. long.), 204 miles SW. of Sydney, a post town and money-order office, on the Tuena creek, county Georgiana, electorate of Carcoar, and police district of Tuena. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Newbridge, fare, 19s., thence by rail. Principal hotel: the Commercial. A public school and Roman Catholic church. The district is chiefly mining. Population, 130.

**MOUNT HOPE**, a postal town, having facilities of telegraph, money-order, and savings bank. It lies 440 miles W. of Sydney, county Blaxland and police district of Hillston; it has 3 hotels, Royal, Commercial, and Albion, a Roman Catholic Church, public school (average attendance 34), police station and court-house, several small stores, and a branch of the Commercial Bank; coaches run to Nymagoe, Enabalong, and Hillston. Route to Sydney is coach to Nyngan or Hay, thence per rail. The local industry is almost solely confined to mining pursuits, copper being the only mineral at present worked. The yield for 1891 being 208 tons valued at £9,158. Population of town about 250.

**MOUNT KEMBLA**, one of the highest peaks of the Illawarra range of mountains, is 1,560 feet above the sea-level, distant about 5 miles SW. from the port of Wollongong, and 71 miles S. of Sydney. Is a noted landmark and guide to mariners sailing along the coast. The steepness of the mountain side on the north of Mount Kembla discloses a section of the geological formation of "the coal measures," five seams of coal being seen *in situ* at this locality. The lower seam is above the level of the plain, and the others lying superimposed at convenient working distances above each other, and all cropping out to view in several places, can be easily and cheaply worked by adits driven into the mountain side. These five seams are respectively 7 ft., 4 ft., 17 ft., 7 ft., and 14 ft. in thickness. From the report of an experienced mining engineer it has been estimated that these seams will yield in the aggregate coal at the enormous rate of 52,000 tons per statute acre. There is also found in this locality abundance of fire-clay and a rich seam of iron ore, as well as a seam of kerosene shale, 4 ft. 9 in. thick. Public school here, average attendance 112.

**MOUNT McDONALD.** See MILBURN CREEK.

**MOUNT VICTORIA**, a post-town, with money-order, telegraph office and railway station and Government savings bank (fares, 13s. 3d. and 8s. 9d.), 77 miles NW. of Sydney, in the electoral and police district of Hartley. It lies 3,422 feet above the sea-level. Buildings: two hotels, Royal and Imperial, and several private boarding establishments, a public school, with average attendance of 57, branch of the Australian Stock Bank, a Church of England and Roman Catholic church, a large public hall, a boys' private boarding school, and three stores. District is very mountainous, with magnificent scenery, and possessing a climate that fits it for a sanatorium; and during the summer season is a favourite resort of tourists from all parts. From here the Weatherboard Water-falls, Jenolan Caves, and the celebrated Govett's Leap can be visited. A new road has been opened to the celebrated Jenolan Caves, distant 32 miles. Population about 600 persons.

**MUDGEES** (32° 35' S. lat., 149° 32' E. long.) is a town of some importance, on the Cudgegong river, about 153 miles (190 by rail, fares 35s. 6d. and 23s. 6d.) NW. of Sydney, and about 80 miles N. from Bathurst, in the county of Wellington. It is 1,635 feet above sea-level. It has several substantial stores and shops, and numerous hotels. Among the latter are the Tattersall's, Imperial (Cobb and Co.'s booking office), the Club House, Post Office, and the Royal. It is located in the centre of a very rich auriferous district, and has besides the advantage of being environed by country valuable alike to squatter and farmer. The diggings are both alluvial and quartz, and the latter may be considered as practically inexhaustible. The wool from the Mudgees district has long had both a London and colonial reputation. The town, which is well built, with streets laid out at right angles, is presided over by a mayor and eight aldermen, and has been a municipality since February 21, 1860. There are 14½ miles of roads, with rateable property of the annual value of £17,898. The Cudgegong municipality has rateable property of the annual value of £17,721. The public buildings are the hospital, the Mechanics Institute, with a library of 3,500 vols., the court-house, the churches, and the Town Hall, which cost £5,000, and the Cudgegong Council Hall. At the corner of Market and Church Streets are the R.C. church, a towered stone structure, and St. John's (Church of England); the Wesleyan chapel is a fine roomy building, and a splendid Presbyterian church has been erected at a cost of £4,000. There is also a Primitive Methodist chapel. There are two schools, one Roman Catholic, the other a public school, having an average attendance of 480 scholars also a boy's high school; there is also an excellent ladies' school known as "Bleak House." At the end of Church Street a wooden bridge spans the river. Three banks: New South Wales, Joint Stock, and Commercial, all of which are located in fine buildings. The mining capabilities of the Mudgees district are not limited to gold, as silver, iron ore, coal, slate, antimony, cinabar, manganese and other minerals abound, only needing capital for their profitable development. On the Mudgees roll are 4,080 electors, three members being returned to the Assembly. There is a large breadth of land (17,767 acres) under cultivation; produce: 62,770 bushels of wheat, 127,529 of maize, 2,186 of barley, 3,014 of oats, 983 tons of potatoes, and 10,088 gallons of wine, 207 bushels of rye, 565 cwt. of tobacco. Total area of holdings 522,777 acres. Dairy produce: 402,864 lb. butter, 10,992 lb. cheese, 86,813 lb. bacon and ham. The manufacturing interests in the town are represented by three coach factories, one tannery, a soap works and candle factory, butter factory, two boot factories, two steam flour-mills, and a farmer's co-operative mill is being erected. To the post-office is attached telegraph, savings bank and money-order office. Mudgees is connected with Sydney by rail, fares, 35s. 6d. and 23s. 6d. Coaches run to Gulgong, Hill End, Denison Town, Coolah, Stony Creek, Wellington, Home Rule, Capertee, Cudgegong, and Appletree Flat. Stock returns: 10,246 horses, 40,372 cattle, 677,481 sheep, 4,923 pigs. The population comprises about 2,400 persons; in the census district are 5,750. Newspapers: *Mudgees Independent Western Post*, and *Mudgees Guardian*.

**MULGOA** is in 33° 50' S. lat. and 150° 40' E. long., 40 miles W. of Sydney. It is on the Copwasture river, in the county of Cumberland and police district of Penrith. The country is noted for its pasture land (a large area being under cultivation of the vine), and the magnificence of the surrounding scenery; the township itself is on the estate of the Hon. G. H. Cox, and is rising in importance. It has a public school, with average attendance of 40, an Episcopal church. Communication with Sydney is by way of Penrith, coach thence daily. Formation: generally sandstone. Population, 160.

**MULLENGANDRA** (35° 57' S. lat., 147° 4' E. long.), a small township on the Main South road, 20 miles NE. from Albury and 353 miles (404 postal) from Sydney SW. It has an Episcopal place of worship (Morrice Memorial), (Presbyterian services also held), a public school, two hotels, Rose and Crown and Royal Oak, and a store. Communication is *via* Albury railway station. Agricultural, wine, and fruit-growing district. Population about 200.

**MULWALLA** (35° 59' S. lat., 146° 0' E. long.), a border town in the county of Denison and police district of Albury, situated on the Murray river, 427 miles S. of Sydney, to which conveyance is per coach to Albury. Hotels: Post Office and Royal Mail. It has postal, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph facilities, with branches of the Bank of Australasia and Commercial Banks, a public school, average attendance 20, Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a court-house. Coaches run to Tocumwal and Corowa, fares, 15s. and 10s.; population of town, 200.

**MUNDOORAN** (31° 52' S. lat., 149° 10' E. long.), a post-town, money-order office and telegraph station, and Government savings bank, on the creek of the same name, in the county of Gowan, electorate of Bogan, and police district of Dubbc, 21½ miles (238 postal) W. of Sydney and 54 miles S. from Coonabarabran. Travellers' route is per coach to Mudgees. It contains one hotel, the Royal, a police station, public school, with average attendance of 27, several dwellings, and about 50 inhabitants.

**MUNGINDI** (29° 2' S. lat., 149° 10' E. long.) is a township, with telegraph station, 400 miles (481 postal) NW. of Sydney. It is centrally situated on the borders of N. S. Wales and Queensland, electorate of the Gwydir. Bi-weekly coach plies from Moree. Narrabri is the nearest railway station. It is built on the south-eastern or N. S. Wales side of the river Barwon, which forms the boundary of the colonies, and is one of the most important crossing-places on the frontier, being on

the main roads from Sydney and Maitland to the Moonie, Balonne, and Narran rivers; it has been for years the officially proclaimed crossing-place for stock. A bridge, opened in September, 1880, connects the two colonies. There is a post and telegraph office on each side of the river, a police station on N.S.W. side, and a custom house on the Queensland side; this locality is rising in importance, and the traffic through it is considerable; there is within a radius of 60 miles from Mungindi over a million sheep, the wool of which nearly all passes this way to Sydney. Population about 100.

**MURRUMBURAH** (34° 32' S. lat., 148° 27' E. long.), county of Harden, electoral and police district of Young, a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, 1,268 feet above sea-level, on the Currawong creek, a tributary of the Jugiong, about twenty miles each way from the towns of Young, Binalong, Jugiong and Cootamundra, and 230 miles SW. of Sydney. There is a station on the G. S. line of railway here, fares, 43s. and 28s. 9d. The Commercial, Criterion, Exchange, Carrington, Shamrock, Doncaster, Telegraph, and Railway are among the principal hotels, twelve stores, and a mill. Banks: Commercial and Joint Stock, and Bank of New South Wales. A steam flour-mill is here (Allsopp's). The town is making satisfactory progress. A new post-office was erected during 1879, and a court-house and public school (average attendance 127), and a convent school; also a Mechanics' Institute with 300 vols., a Pastoral and Agricultural Society. There is a Roman Catholic church (St. Mary), Episcopal (St. Paul), and handsome parsonage, also Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. Courts of Petty Sessions are held on alternate Thursdays; Police magistrate of Young attends. The line connecting the Great Southern and Western systems of railway junctions is near the town. Formation: granite. The Blind Creek diggings, maintaining an average population of 50 miners, are situated within two miles of the town. Gold yield for 1881 was 296 ounces, valued at £900. The Cunningham Quartz Reef, which employs from 50 to 100 men, is situated within 12 miles of Murrumburrah. Population, 1,230. The district is incorporated, and has 5 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £7,254. Newspaper: *The Signal* (published weekly).

**MURRURUNDI** (31° 46' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.) is situated on the Page river, which runs through the town and divides it into two parts, 192 miles (217 postal) NW. of Sydney, at the foot of the Liverpool range of mountains, at an elevation of about 1,546 feet above the sea-level; at a distance of three miles is Mount Murrula. It is in the county of Brisbane and electoral district of Upper Hunter, and on the Great Northern Railway, and has a telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office. Railway fares to Newcastle (120 miles), 22s. 6d. and 18s., or direct to Sydney 34s. 9d. and 22s. 3d. The Royal Railway, Commercial, Club, Murrurundi, and White Hart are among the leading hotels. The places of worship are substantial buildings in use by the Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and a convent and school. There is also a Pastoral and Agricultural Association. The Commercial and Australian Joint-Stock Banks have branches here. The public offices comprise two post and telegraph offices, hospital, court-house, public school, with average attendance of 120, a convent school and private college for ladies and a school of arts, with a library of 1,000 vols. The town is connected by a strong wooden bridge with Haydonton, a township of nearly equal importance, but generally considered as forming a part of Murrurundi, the whole being a municipal district with 3 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £5,500. About 15 miles distant is Warrah station, the property of the A. A. Company. A few miles from here is the tunnel which pierces the Liverpool range. It is 528 yards long, and is lined throughout with brickwork set with Portland cement. About three miles north of the town is a kerosene shale mine, on which boring operations are being conducted to prove the extent of shale measures, and which the present proprietors intend to open up at a cost of about £30,000. Geological formation: sandstone and conglomerate. Stock returns: 7,266 horses, 37,133 cattle, 525,627 sheep. Newspaper, the *Murrurundi* and *Queirindi Times*. The population is enumerated at about 1,250 souls, the census district returns give 7,300. The village of Blandford lies 4 miles distant. It has a public school, Episcopalian church, post and telegraph office, railway station, and several business premises. Doughboy Hollow is about 4 miles distant with a public school, post, money-order, and telegraph office, one hotel, and a population of about 150.

**MURWILLUMBAH**, or KYNBOON (20° 15' S. at., 153° 31' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, Government savings bank and telegraph office, on the Tweed river, 407 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Rous, and electoral district of the Richmond. Best route is *via* Brisbane and Nerong creek, or Brisbane and Southport; coach also runs to Lennirre *via* Brunswick twice a week. Hotels: Australian and Metropolitan. There is a public school, with average attendance of 40, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, a branch of the Commercial and Australian Joint-Stock Banks, and a court-house. It is a place of Petty Sessions. Communication by sailing vessels and steamers occasionally from Sydney. The Colonial Sugar Company operate extensively here, and have erected machinery for crushing the cane. There are about six sugar-mills in the district, and about 3,000 acres of land under cultivation, the average being two tons of sugar per acre. Petty Debts Courts are held regularly, and District Court twice a year. Hotels: Club House, Australian, Cosmopolitan and Imperial. Population of town, 537. Newspaper: *Tweed and Brunswick Advocate*. Geological formation: volcanic and alluvial flats.

**MUSWELLBROOK** or MUSCLEBROOK (32° 16' S. lat., 150°

59' E. long.), electorate of Upper Hunter, and police district of Muswellbrook, is situated on Muscle creek and the Hunter river, about 475 feet above sea-level, on the main northern road, 60 miles N. from Maitland, and 150 miles (178 postal) NW. of Sydney, and is a station on the Northern Railway; fares to Newcastle (80 miles), 14s. 9d. and 9s. 9d., or direct to Sydney 27s. 11d. and 17s. 2d. The principal hotels are Barclay's and Green's. The district is agricultural and pastoral, principally the former. Wheat and maize are largely grown; tobacco and the grape also receive some attention. The places of worship belong to the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan communities. A public school, with average attendance of 167, Catholic school, average attendance 70. The Anglican church is said to be one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices north of Sydney. Other public buildings are the hospital, the school of arts, with library of 1,700 vols., and branches of the Commercial, Joint Stock, and Australasian Banks. There is also a steam flour-mill, a money-order office, telegraph station, a number of stores, and a branch of the Government savings bank. The municipal district was proclaimed April 13, 1870. It has 8 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £10,057. Stock returns for the district: horses, 15,811; cattle, 48,067; sheep, 1,190,406; pigs, 4,892; total area of holdings in the electorate of the Upper Hunter, 1,510,008 acres; produce of the Upper Hunter district for 1892 was, wheat, 32,953 bushels; maize, 38,904 bushels; barley, 7,621 bushels; oats, 1,550 bushels; potatoes, 541 tons; wine, 85,600 gallons. Area under crop, 8,480 acres. Dairy produce: 162,955 lb. butter, 5,980 lb. cheese; 73,813 lb. bacon and hams. Population, 1,300; of the whole district, 3,615. Number of voters on the electoral roll 3,415. Local newspaper: *Muswellbrook Chronicle*.

**MYALL RIVER.** See BULLADELAH.

**NAMBUCCA.** See MACKSVILLE.

**NARANDERA** (34° 45' S. lat., 146° 35' E. long.), an important municipal town, with a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on the Murrumbidgee river (county of Cooper), electorate of Murrumbidgee, police district of Narandera, 348 miles SW. from Sydney, on the Great South-Western Railway line, fares, 62s. 3d. and 42s. A branch line from here is constructed to Jerilderie, distant 65 miles, the line crossing the river upon a massive lattice-girder bridge. There are thirteen hotels, the principal being the Royal and Royal Mail. The Government buildings comprise a court-house and land-office, police barracks, a public school with average attendance of 160, a Roman Catholic, and two private schools, Mechanics' Institute, free public library, and a well conducted local hospital. Banks: Australian Joint Stock, Commercial and New South Wales. A Court of Petty Sessions is held every day, a Small Debts Court once a month, and Court of Requests sits every second Tuesday in the month. Places of worship, Church of England, St. Thomas, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, St. Bridget, and Wesleyan, all commodious brick structures. The river is navigable to here during six months of the year. There are several large saw-mills about Narandera; a flour-mill, chilled meat factory, a large brewery and three woolwashing establishments; the pine and red gum are exported to a great extent. The district is principally a pastoral one, but good agricultural lands have been taken up, and satisfactory crops grown in the vicinity of the town. A new and magnificent bridge here spans the Murrumbidgee river and is the chief crossing-place for stock travelling from Queensland to Wagga, Albury and Melbourne. The municipality has 154 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £17,000. About 38 miles from here is the Aboriginal station of Warangesda, a reserve of 600 acres, which is now under the direct supervision of the Government. Stock returns: 4,324 horses, 15,071 cattle, 1,646,711 sheep. Population of borough, 1,850; district, 3,600. Newspapers: *Narandera Argus* and *Narandera Ensign*.

**NARELLAN** (34° 0' S. lat., 150° 46' E. long.), a village of some 120 inhabitants, 38 miles S. of Sydney, between Campbelltown and Camden. It is in the county of Cumberland. The route to Sydney is by tram to Campbelltown railway station. twice daily (fares 6s. 2d. and 3s. 11d.). There are here one inn (the Queen's Arms), two stores, a post-office, a good school-house, average attendance 43, and an Episcopal church. Numerous small farms are in the neighbourhood. Population about 260.

**NARRABRI** (30° 19' S. lat., 149° 45' E. long.), in the electoral district of the Namoi, is a post, telegraph, money-order, railway station, and Government savings bank town, county Nandewar, on the Narrabri Creek, a branch of the Namoi river (half a mile distant), 351 miles E. of Sydney, (fares 60s. 11d. and 38. 8d.), and 252 miles from Newcastle, fares, 48s. 6d. and 32s. 3d. There are twenty hotels, West's Family Hotel, Commercial, Club House, Greyhound, Victrola and others. Narrabri contains a gaol, hospital, two public schools (average attendance 470), convent school and branches of the Commercial, Australasia, Joint Stock and New South Wales Banks; a mechanics' institute with 1,200 vols., a flour-mill, and two saw-mills. There are 16 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £13,284. Coaches run to Walgett and Moree. Churches: Episcopalian, Catholic and Wesleyan. The district is pastoral and agricultural; the soil fertile. Area under cultivation in the electoral district, 2,837 acres, produce being: wheat, 9,943 bushels, maize, 16,367 bushels, potatoes, 186 tons. Stock returns: horses, 4,099; cattle, 11,294; sheep, 931,465. Dairy produce: butter, 53,649 lb., cheese, 3,166 lb., bacon and ham, 42,692 lb. The low-lying lands are somewhat subject to inundation, but thousands of acres of first-class wheat land at the foot of the ranges are entirely beyond the reach of the floods, and are being free-selected.

Water is obtainable almost everywhere for the sinking, and numerous creeks traverse the country. The locality has been pronounced carboniferous, but nothing definite has been discovered. Population about 2,000, of census district 5,890. Number of voters on the Namoio electoral roll, 3,000. Local journals, the *Narrabri Herald*, (published Wednesday and Saturday), *Northern Advocate* (Saturday). Geological formation, sandstone and rotten basalt.

**NARRAMINE**, a pastoral and agricultural district, 300 miles W. of Sydney, with railway station, postal, telegraphic, and money-order facilities; situated on the Macquarie river, in the electorate of the Bogan, and police district of Dubbo. There is a public school, with average attendance of 50, a Union church, 3 hotels (Narramine, Royal, and Railway), 2 stores, cordial factory, and a population of about 300.

**NATIONAL PARK.** PORT HACKING. In 1880 the Government of New South Wales dedicated by proclamation in the *Government Gazette* an area of 86,300 acres of land for a public park and pleasure grounds for the use of the inhabitants of the colony, under the designation of "National Park." This is one of the largest public parks in the world. The management is vested in trustees, the Legislature voting money for beautifying and improving the grounds. The boundaries of this immense domain for the people's use has a frontage of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the Pacific Ocean (with a good boat harbour at Wattamolla, and good fishing grounds),  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Port Hacking Bay, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to Woinora river,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the former main road between Sydney and Illawarra, *via* Woinora River, and 8 miles to the main road now in use between those places. There are within the boundaries of the park from north to south about 7 miles of the Illawarra railway. The Port Hacking river flows through it for  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles of its course into the bay, 5 miles being navigable for boats and small steam-launches. The northern boundary of the park is distant, by road and by the Illawarra railway, 15 miles from Sydney Railway Station, and about 17 miles from Liverpool. The southerly boundary is 8 miles from Clifton, 17 miles from Bulli, and about 25 miles from Wollongong, the nearest railway stations being Sutherland, Loftus Junction, and Loftus. Salt-water fish are at times plentiful; fresh-water fish—trout and perch—from Ballarat, Victoria, have been introduced. There are clean sandy beaches for bathing. The park generally has an excellent aspect, and abounds with very beautiful, picturesque, fairylike scenes. From the high table-lands at numerous places, most extensive views are obtained of the Pacific Ocean eastward of Port Hacking; Botany Bay, Randwick, and Sydney on the north; the coast line towards Wollongong and Illawarra Mountains on the south and of the Blue Mountains on the west. The high table-lands consist of stony heaths, and fair to indifferent land, situated at elevations of from 350 feet to 800 feet above high-water mark. The valleys of the principal watercourses, notably of Port Hacking river and Bola creek, are to a large extent covered with rich foliage, including stately cabbage-trees and bangalo palms, tree-ferns, Christmas myrtle, waratahs, gigantic lilies, and other handsome shrubs, growing in tropical luxuriance and brilliancy of colour, numerous well-grown black-butt, woollybutt, turpentine, ironbark, and other noble forest trees, growing up to nearly 200 feet in the southerly part of the park, most of them bordering adjacent beautiful streams, having occasional long reaches of deep, shaded, pure, cool, fresh water. About 50 miles of carriage roads have been formed through the park, and other roads are in course of formation, securing varied and most beautiful drives and pleasant walks. Principal drives are Lady Carrington Road, from Loftus to the southernmost boundary of the park, along which at frequent intervals pretty and extensive views and glimpses of Port Hacking river, and the handsome palm and fern foliage bordering thereon, come into view, not surpassed for picturesque scenery in any part of the world.

**NELLIGEN** ( $35^{\circ} 36' S.$  lat.,  $150^{\circ} S' E.$  long.), a seaport town, with telegraph station, money-order office and Government savings bank, in the county of St. Vincent, electoral district of Eden, on the Clyde river, 183 miles S. of Sydney; a steamer plies weekly between the two places. Tarago is the nearest railway station. Hotel: the Steam Packet. It is the outlet of most of the trade between Braidwood and the Metropolis. Bate-man's Bay is 10 miles distant E., and Moruya 30 miles S. There is a R. C. church, a Church of England, a public school with average attendance of 40, a court-house, a wheelwright, 4 saw-mills, 4 stores, and blacksmith's shop. The district is principally an agricultural and pastoral one, though there were some alluvial workings in the vicinity of the town. The population numbers about 200.

**NERRIGUNDAH** ( $36^{\circ} 3' S.$  lat.,  $149^{\circ} 55' E.$  long.), a postal and money-order village on the Gulf creek, 30 miles S. of Moruya, and 226 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Dampier, electorate of Eden, and situated in a valley enclosed by ranges. In the village are: 1 hotel, Free Selection, 4 stores, 3 places of worship, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Church of England, a court-house, and public school (average attendance 21). The travellers' route is by conveyance to Moruya, thence by coach, *via* Braidwood and Upper Tarago. Gold mining is extensively carried on in the district, the workings being both alluvial and quartz. They are sometimes known as the Gulph diggings, gold returns for 1891 being 600 ozs., valued at £2,300. Population about 200.

**NEWBRIDGE** ( $33^{\circ} 25' S.$  lat.,  $149^{\circ} 25' E.$  long.), a post-town, telegraph, money-order, and railway station on the Western line, 164 miles W. of Sydney, lying 2,877 feet above sea-level, on Back creek, in the county of Galbraith, and electorate of West Macquarie. It is 19 miles W. of Bathurst, and 28 miles E. of Orange. It has 2 hotels (Newbridge and Royal), public school, average attendance 51, 2 stores, branch of the

Joint Stock Bank, and 2 places of worship, Church of England and Wesleyan. An iron mine is here, and at a radius of a few miles are gold diggings, both alluvial and quartz, and a valuable slate quarry. Pares, 30s. 3d. and 20s. Population about 100.

**NEWCASTLE** ( $32^{\circ} 55' 15'' S.$  lat., and  $151^{\circ} 49' 15'' E.$  long.) is the principal shipping port on the northern coast, the amount of its tonnage being frequently above that of Sydney, from which it is distant about 160 miles N. By the Great Northern Railway Newcastle is connected with the northern towns as far as Wallangarra (392 miles). At Werris Creek station the North-Western line branches off, and was opened to Narrabri in October, 1882, a distance of 256 miles from Newcastle. The bridge over the Hawkesbury, 36 miles from Sydney, was opened on May 1, 1889. Its estimated cost being £350,000, but this has been increased from unforeseen circumstances. Fare to Sydney, 12s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. Numerous hotels, of which the Great Northern, Criterion, Terminus, Centennial, Imperial, Oxford, Clarendon, Cardiff Arms, Exchange, The Grand, Metropolitan, Crystal Palace, Crown and Anchor, and Rouse's Hotel may be considered as the most prominent. It is now a city under the Episcopal supervision of Dr. Stanton, Bishop of Newcastle. It is situated at the mouth of the river Hunter on the south bank, and is the coal emporium of the Northern district. The entrance to the harbour, however, is dangerous in ESE. stormy weather, owing to the heavy sea which breaks across, and several disastrous wrecks have from time to time occurred. The construction of the Southern Breakwater, which is a seaward prolongation of the Nobby's Head peninsula (the first portion of the work was the connection made between Nobby's Head and the mainland), and the formation of the Northern Breakwater, has already proved of service, the bar being now sheltered, where formerly there were heavy seas and SE. gales to contend with. At the end of the breakwater a small tower, showing a red light, has been erected, to enable masters of vessels to define the end of the breakwater when entering or leaving the port at night. The lighthouse on Nobby's Head carries a fixed white light, visible at 17 miles distant. The depth of water at the shores is about 22 feet and 27 to 30 feet in mid-harbour. Powerful dredges are continually employed deepening and clearing the channels and the wharf frontages. In the Horseshoe there is now room for 24 loaded vessels to lie at moorings. A lifeboat is stationed here, with an efficient crew, and paid coxswain, and assistant. Nearly all the produce of the Hunter river district finds its way to Newcastle for shipment; but coal and wool are the principal articles, of which enormous quantities are exported. The total output of coal in the northern district during 1891 was 2,853,251 tons, valued at £1,354,025. It is considered that the seams now being worked contain enough coal to keep up the present rate of production for 512 years. Previous to 1845 only one mine and one shoot were in work; now there are 42 seams of coal, varying in thickness from 5 to 12 feet (the Greta coal seam is 21½ feet thick), being worked in Newcastle or the immediate neighbourhood. These give employment to 6,730 miners underground, and 1,570 at the pit's mouth, who are able to conduct their operations with considerable freedom from the dangers which beset English pitmen; explosions from fire-damp being almost unknown. The deepest pits are New Wallsend, 820 feet; Richmond Vale, 765; South Burwood, 625; Burwood Extended, 471; Durham, 470; Greta, 450; Stockton, 380; and the Newcastle Companies, 303 feet; some of them are worked by adits or tunnels. At present there are 73 coal and one shale mine under examination in the Newcastle or Northern district, and new companies are being constantly floated. The machinery for loading vessels is very complete, consisting of three steam cranes, belonging to Government, five shoots belonging to the A. A. Company, and two shoots belonging to the Waratah Company, the estimated capabilities of all being 15,000 tons per day and these have been considerably increased by the appliances on Carrington (late Bullock Island) Dyke (fourteen hydraulic cranes) on an estimated loading capacity of 22,400 tons per day. The hydraulic cranes erected on the wharf formed by the Dyke, comprise twelve of 15 tons power, and two others of 25 tons. This fine stretch of wharf, 2,340 yards long, is lighted by 50 electric arc lights of 5,000 candle-power each. A branch line, with viaduct over Thorsby's creek, connects the wharves at Carrington with the Northern Railway. The appliances for shipping coal are believed to be unequalled at any coaling station, and on one occasion it is reported that 250 tons of coal were shipped in 1½ hour and 2,900 tons in 12 hours. Sixteen steam tugs, nine of which are owned by Messrs. J. and A. Brown, and seven by Mr. John Dalton, are employed in towing vessels to and from their moorings. During 1891, 13,927 vessels, of 1,418,390 tons, entered the port with crews numbering 22,290, exclusive of coasting vessels. The accommodation for berthing vessels has been largely increased; there are now about 5 miles of wharf frontage. The principal coal companies are the Wallsend, Australian Agricultural, Co-operative, Lambton, Brown's, Waratah, Duckentfield, New Lambton, Greta, Newcastle, South Waratah, Penrith, Stockton, Wickham and Bullock Island, Hetton, West Wallsend, Great Northern, Young Wallsend, Burwood, South Burwood, Durham, North Stockton, Hetton, and Maitland. All the pits belonging to these companies, except Stockton, are connected by private lines with the Great Northern Railway. Another important branch of commerce has taken permanent root in this city. The shipment of wool direct from Newcastle to foreign or English ports was commenced in 1883 by Messrs. Dalgety & Co. This has been the means of affording the northern squatters the opportunity of shipping their wool direct from the natural port of the northern district, thus avoiding coastal expenses in sending it to Sydney for shipment. The business is now on a firm footing, and has

been the means of inducing many large and high-class steamers to visit the port. For the season 1891-92 the export was 67,706 bales. Filling and tanning operations are also being carried on. A tramway has been opened through the mining townships, from Newcastle to Plattsburg, a distance of 7 miles, and two other lines to Merewether on the south, and Tighes Hill and Waratah to the north-west, are being constructed. Tram cars stop at all places of importance *en route*, and as the fares are moderate they are extensively patronized. A fort has been erected on what was long known as Allan's Hill, now designated Fortification Hill, or Fort Scratchley, as a sea defence; it is armed with three 9-inch guns and four rifled 80-pounders, which will command the entrance to the harbour; three hydro-pneumatic breach-loading guns, one 13-inch and two 8-inch, are mounted, making the fort the strongest in the colonies. A second fort was lately completed on Shepherd's Hill, and one 13-inch breach-loading Armstrong gun, with an effective range of 6 miles, mounted thereon. A detachment of the New South Wales permanent artillery force is also stationed here. Newcastle is well laid out, and has considerably improved of late years, all the streets being well paved and lighted with gas. Hunter Street contains many fine shops, including several magnificent piles of buildings recently erected by the Corporation and private individuals. The ground upon which the town is situated rises rather steeply from the sea, and some portions of the town are therefore considerably elevated—a fact to which it owes its comparatively low rate of sickness and mortality. Newcastle possesses a substantial court-house, a hospital, a handsome post-office, a benevolent asylum, a hospital for the insane (originally used as barracks for the military, afterwards as an industrial school for girls) with about 250 inmates; a grammar school, three public schools, with an enrolment of 2,100 pupils, and an average attendance of 1,500, independent of a Roman Catholic school, a handsome school of arts, in Hunter Street, with library of 12,000 vols., reading room, lecture hall, classrooms for technical and other kinds of education. A magnificent railway station, several large churches, belonging to the Episcopalians (3), Presbyterians (2), Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, besides an extensive and well-conducted convent and school connected therewith; spacious Corporation salt-water baths in Newcomen Street, erected at a cost of £4,000. The swimming area will accommodate 150 bathers, and there are 25 private baths, a market building, which cost £5,000, telegraph and post-office, a custom-house, completed in 1879, a spacious yet compact edifice, with clock tower, surmounted by a time ball, which is dropped daily at one P.M.; this building is of brick with stone facings, and is 127 feet long by 53 feet deep. A new theatre was opened in September, 1891 (one of the finest in the colonies), seating 1,750 people, and costing £26,000. The shops and places of business are above the average of Australian towns. The banks in Newcastle are Australasia, New South Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, Mercantile, Commercial, London Chartered, Union, New Zealand, and Savings Bank. At Stockton, on the northern side of the harbour, is a patent slip, upon which vessels of large tonnage frequenting the port can be taken up for repairs, also the large shipbuilding yard of Callen Bros., who have turned out some very fine steamers. Newcastle was formed into a municipality on June 7, 1859. It has 25 miles of roads and streets. The annual ratable value of property is £182,643. Newcastle is divided into four Wards: the City, Honeysuckle, Macquarie, and Belmont. The electoral area includes the municipalities of Wickham, Hamilton, Carrington, Merewether, and Stockton. Three representatives are returned to the Legislative Assembly, for Newcastle, and three for county of Northumberland. There are two lines of steamers regularly plying between Newcastle and Sydney, viz., the Hunter river and the Newcastle Steamship Company's boats. These companies have recently become amalgamated, and all these fine steamers now run under the one flag. Various industrial establishments are in full operation in Newcastle and its vicinity—viz., boot manufactories, copper works, an extensive brewery, cordial factories, shipbuilding yard, fellmongery, steam biscuit factory, carriage factories, foundries, and engineering establishments. A new industry has been established, namely, the export of frozen meat; the Australian Meat Chilling and Freezing Company, of London, have erected extensive works at Aberdeen, a little town on the Great Northern Railway, where 1,000 sheep are slaughtered daily, and about 170,000 carcasses were exported to London during 1892. The city is now well supplied with water, the scheme extending as far as Maitland, but Newcastle is the only place yet reticulated. The water supply to Newcastle cost £160,000. On Monument Hill is a reservoir, holding 500,000 gallons, and one holding 250,000 gallons on Obelisk Hill, which are supplied with water from the falls beyond Butta. Around Newcastle there is some land under cultivation, which is, however, gradually being encroached upon for building purposes. The mouth of the Hunter river, formerly called Port Hunter, but now known as Newcastle harbour, was discovered on Sept. 16, 1797, by Lieut. Shortland, while on an expedition to Port Stephens in search of runaway convicts. He called the stream the Coal river, from the fact of having found some pieces of coal on the banks. It was afterwards named after Governor Hunter. For many years after its discovery it was a convict dépot. In 1821 the district was thrown open to free settlement, from which date its progressive career commences, but it is only within the last few years that the trade of the town has made such gigantic strides. The population of Newcastle proper is 24,600, and the immediate district 62,406, the number of electors on the rolls being—Newcastle, 8,400; Northumberland, 8,120. The newspapers are the *Newcastle Morning Herald* (the

largest and most influential paper issued daily outside of Sydney) and the *Newcastle Despatch*.

**NEW ENGLAND** (30° 30' S. lat., 151° 30' E. long.) is the name given to a pastoral district, comprising a vast tract of grazing country, discovered by Oxley in 1818, in what is now the county of Sandon. It lies in the N.E. part of the colony, and is traversed by the great Dividing Range. The main northern road goes through the centre of the district, and the railway to the Queensland border bisects it. It forms an immense tableland at an elevation of about 3,000 feet above the sea-level, and has an area of 13,100 square miles. The climate is genial, but in winter rather severe, from frost, snow, and sleet occur, particularly on the mountains, Ben Lomond, etc. Much of the soil is well adapted for agriculture. It contains the following gold diggings: Rocky River, Timbarra, Tooloom, Pretty Gully, Obari, Puddledock, Congi, Rock Vale, Cameron's Creek, Gostwyck, Macleay, Lunatic, Perseverance, and Boorook, near Tenterfield. The "Isabella," "Ileanora," and other extensive gold and anti-mony mines at Gara Falls are now in full operation. Silver has also been found in many parts of New England. The Glen Morrison reefs, near Walcha, are showing themselves to be rich, as also are those on Cameron's Creek. The tin mines of Skeleton and Vegetable Creeks, Tent Hill, and others, are also in New England. Area under cultivation 13,428 acres, producing 53,802 bushels wheat, 19,223 of maize, 1,406 of barley, 23,651 of oats, 4,052 tons of potatoes, 736 bushels of rye. Stock returns for the district: horses, 10,832; cattle, 102,358; sheep, 1,473,466; pigs, 4,825. Dairy produce: 150,248 lb. butter; 12,713 lb. cheese; 180,322 lb. bacon and hams. Total area of holdings 1,237,042 acres. Dr. Robertson reports as follows regarding the discovery of bismuth, in this district: "The backbone of the country is of granite, which is replaced on the northern or Queensland border by felsites and transmuted rocks. At the irregular line of junction, some claims were recently taken up for the purpose of prospecting for tin. Of this metal none was found, but the quartz veins disclosed a variable quantity of coarse gold and an unknown mineral, which the Government chemist pronounced to be 'native bismuth.' Some native metal has been obtained in Bolivia, and in smaller quantities from Cornwall and South Australia, but, until the discovery of the mines, it was a mineral curiosity." Population, 15,141. Number of voters on the electoral roll 5,338.

**NEW LAMBTON**, a colliery township, situate about one mile south by east of Lambton, in the county and electoral district of Northumberland. It is on the Brown and Dibbs estate, which covers about 1,500 acres. There are in the village two churches, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, 3 hotels, several shops and stores, Benefit Society, and Oddfellows' lodge. This colliery is worked by one pit, and employs about 50 men; the output for 1891 being 21,862 tons, valued at £9,800. Close to the New Lambton mine is the East Waratah Tunnel. The coals, which are of good quality, are taken for shipment to Carrington by a private railway joining the Great Northern Railway. The copper works, the property of the English and Australian Copper Company (Limited), are situate close to the New Lambton Railway line. A public school (average attendance 304), and teacher's residence, cost about £4,000. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £8,868. Population 1,550.

**NEWPORT**, a beautiful and picturesque watering place, 23 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, electorate and police district of St. Leonards, with postal and telegraph facilities, situated at the head of Broken Bay. Communication is by coach to Manly, thence steamer, or steamer direct; coaches run to Manly and Narrabeen daily. There is one hotel (The Newport), a well-conducted boarding-house, public school, public hall, general store, and a population of about 100. The scenery in the vicinity is most beautiful, and attracts a large number of tourists at holiday times.

**NEWTOWN** (33° 52' S. lat., 131° 12' E. long.), a suburban municipality of Sydney, proclaimed December 19, 1862, adjoining the city on the SW., having 23 miles of roads, and property of the annual value of £176,111. It is connected by railway—fares, 3d. and 2d.—and tramway; there is also frequent omnibus communication from Wynyard Square—fare, 3d. Principal hotels: Webster's and Goodin's. Its proximity to the city renders it a popular place of residence for merchants and others, and is the great emporium for a large surrounding district. It possesses a very good free library, and has post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices, and branches of the Commercial, Australasia, New South Wales, City, Union, Australian Joint Stock, and English and Scottish Banks. Four public schools here, having 1,250 average attendance, and there are Episcopal and Roman Catholic schools, grammar school, Salvation Army barracks, ten churches. A biscuit factory, paint works, tobacco factory, steel factory, iron works, &c. Newtown is well supplied with public buildings, including St. George's Hall, Oddfellows' Hall, Court House, Temperance Hall, &c. Population 17,800. Number of voters on electoral roll 8,163. Newspaper: the *Suburban Independent*.

**NIMITYBELLE** (36° 28' S. lat., 149° 17' E. long.), a post, telegraph, and money-order town, with Government savings bank, in the county of Wellesley and electoral district of Monaro, police district of Cooma, 23 miles from Cooma S.E., and 282 miles S.S.W. of Sydney. Conveyance to Cooma, thence the railway; or steamer *via* Eden, Tatura, or Merimbula, are the means of reaching the metropolis. Hotels: Royal, Commercial, and Nimitybelle. A court-house and lock up, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship, four stores, a public school, average attendance 20, and a saw and flour-mill are in the town. The district is a farming and grazing

one, sheep breeding being the chief pursuit. The population is about 250.

**NORTHFIELD.** See KURRAJONG HEIGHTS.

**NORTH RICHMOND** (33° 20' S. lat., 150° 58' E. long.), a post-town and telegraph station, 3 miles from Richmond, on the opposite side of the river, and 41 miles W. of Sydney. It is the leading thoroughfare to the famed Kurrajong heights, and is of importance owing to the splendid orangeries surrounding it. Coaches between Richmond and North Richmond, fare, 1s. It has one hotel, a public school, with average attendance of 55, an Episcopal and Wesleyan place of worship, and a diffused population of about 100. It lies on the Hawkesbury river and Red Bank creek, and is a fruit country. For further particulars of the district, see RICHMOND.

**NORTH SYDNEY** (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.). A fast-extending suburb, lying on the northern shore of Port Jackson, in the county of Cumberland and electoral district of St. Leonards, with postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph facilities. Its religious places of worship comprise three Anglican, four Congregational, four Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, and two Presbyterian. There is also a convent and a Jesuit College. Hotels: Royal and Dind's, at Milson's Point, Royal Princess, and Darton's, at St. Leonards. The Public Education Department supports three schools, with an average attendance of 963. Banks: Commercial, New South Wales, and English and Scottish. The School of Arts has a well-stocked library of at least 3,500 volumes, and the locality boasts of a musical society of nearly 100 members. There is an Oddfellows' hall, owned by the Grand United Order, a Salvation Army hall, and a Masonic hall. The district is now incorporated under one municipality, with 76 miles of roads, ratable property of the annual value of £191,926. Transit to Sydney is by a ld. steam-ferry every quarter of an hour, from 5 A.M. until midnight. In the interval a steam-packet plies every half-hour. The traffic for vehicles across the harbour is conducted by the company owning the passenger ferries, and from Milson's Point, which is the nearest approach to the metropolis, a cable tramway conveys passengers as far as the reserve, or about a mile and a half. There are probabilities of either a bridge or a tunnel joining the two shores, as the distance from Dawes Point, Sydney, to Milson's Point, does not exceed 1,300 feet. The railway station, terminus of the Hornby Pyrmble, Gordon and Chatswood line, is about 2 miles from Milson's Point at the Crow's Nest; but the line is in course of completion to the deep waters of Port Jackson. Population, 17,100. Newspaper: *North Shore Times*.

**NORTH WILLOUGHBY** (32° 47' S. lat., 157° 13' E. long.), a postal suburb, with money-order facilities, about five miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland and police district of St. Leonard's, mode of conveyance being ferry boat to North Shore, thence per coach. There are 3 public schools, 3 churches, 6 stores, 4 tanneries, and a number of market gardens worked by Chinese. The district is incorporated, and has 70 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £24,567. Large quantities of fruit of all descriptions are produced and sent to the Sydney market. Population 3,400.

**NOWRA** (34° 51' S. lat., 150° 43' E. long.), the Government township of Shoalhaven, and the chief centre of a large district laid out by the Crown lands surveyors, on the southern bank of the Shoalhaven river, 10 miles W. of Greenwell Point, the seaport of Shoalhaven at the mouth of the river, and 124 miles S. of Sydney by the mail route, county St. Vincent, electoral and police district of Shoalhaven. It has post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices; also branches of the English and Scottish, Australian Joint Stock and Commercial Banks, two public schools, average attendance 165, two private schools, a public free (municipal) library, with 1,200 vols., nine stores and three hotels: Imperial, Bridge, Prince of Wales, and Albion. For the district of Shoalhaven, Nowra is the chief place of petty sessions, district court, &c.; and contains the court-house, principal police-station and lock-up, the office of the Shoalhaven clerk of petty sessions, district court registrar, district registrar, Crown lands agent, mining warden, officer of customs, &c. The ecclesiastical edifices include the Presbyterian church, a cut freestone structure, the Roman Catholic, a rubble freestone erection, with dressed quoins, &c.; the Wesleyan church, also of freestone; the Anglican chapel of ease, and the parsonage of Shoalhaven. In Nowra there are lodges of Freemasons, Oddfellows, and Good Templars. The main South coast road passes through it; there is daily mail communication between it and Sydney, *via* Mossvale, and Milton 10s.; adjacent is the Shoalhaven iron bridge, which covers 1,050 linear feet of water, and cost £42,000. Nowra has direct steam communication with Sydney, and is connected by railway with Kiama. The town, from its situation on a gently sloping eminence, bounded on the North by the Shoalhaven river, which swarms with fish, and on the West by Nowra Creek, with the superb beauties of tropical plant-life, including an extensive variety of the most delicate ferns which adorn its banks, commands a splendid view of the rich pastoral and agricultural alluvial flats of Shoalhaven, of the unsurpassed mountain and water scenery along the coast range, from Saddle Back north to Kiama, and south-west to the mist-covered peaks through which the upper Shoalhaven leaps along in its serpentine course, all forming a panorama matchless in this country for the varied beauties of settled and unsettled country it contains. Municipal district of Nowra, proclaimed Dec. 29, 1871, has 30 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £14,200. The land—of alluvial and trapezoid origin—is devoted to dairy-farming and the growth of cereal crops, potatoes, &c. New machinery has been erected at Yalwal

goldfield, and good results obtained, the yield for 1891 being 3,267 ozs., valued at £10,104. Nowra town, parish, and municipality form part of the electoral and police district of Shoalhaven. Population 1,700, of district, 13,000. Weekly newspaper: *the Shoalhaven Telegraph*.

**NUMBA.** See SHOALHAVEN.

**NUMERALLA** (36° 9' S. lat., 149° 27' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Beresford, and police district of Cooma, 18 miles from Cooma railway station, 316 miles (346 postal) S. of Sydney, situated on the Numeralla river and Big Badger creek. Pastoral, mining, and farming locality. Formation: granite and slate. Population about 200.

**NUNDLE** (31° 30' S. lat., 151° 5' E. long.), a township, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the centre of the Peel river goldfield, within the county of Parry, electorate and police district of Tamworth, on the Nundle creek and Peel river, 37 miles SE. of Tamworth, and 234 miles (321 postal) NW. of Sydney. The Manning and Burnard rivers take their rise about two miles from the Hanging Rock. Coach to the Tamworth railway station, thence rail *via* Newcastle, are the means of reaching Sydney. Hotels: Schofield's and Taylor's. It has Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, a handsome public school, average attendance 60, and 2 stores. A medical man is resident in the town. Farming is now principally carried on. It is a very picturesque and healthy locality, being the commencement of the New England district. There are large tracts of very fine agricultural land, and magnificent timber abounds.—**HANGING ROCK** is a village about 5 miles off. The inhabitants number about 260; the entire district is returned at 7,700.

**NYMAGEE** (32° 3' S. lat., 146° 20' E. long.), a postal township in the police district of Nymagee, and electorate of Barranald, having savings bank, money-order and telegraph facilities, 441 miles W. of Sydney. There is a tri-weekly coach from the Cobar railway station. There are five hotels, a branch of the Commercial and Australian Joint Stock Banks, several large stores, and a public school, with an average attendance of 137. Geological formation: limestone, slate, and iron. The celebrated Nymagee copper mine employs about 400 hands when in full work, the output for 1891 being 901 tons, valued at £45,050. Population about 1,320.

**NYNGAN** (31° 40' S., 147° 20' E. long.), county Gregory, electorate of the Bogan and police district of Bourke. It is a railway station, on the line from Sydney to Bourke, with postal, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities, electorate of the Bogan and police district of Dubbo. It is 99 miles from Dubbo, 126 miles from Bourke, and 377 miles NW. of Sydney; fares, 66s. 6d. and 45s. 3d. There are thirteen hotels, principal being Great Western, Tattersall's, and Family Hotel, several stores, two banks (Commercial and Joint-Stock), a court house, school of art, public school, with average attendance of over 200. Two churches, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic, to which latter is attached a small convent and primary school, and an agricultural society. Coaches run to Canonbar, Nymagee, Dandaloo and Gongolgon. The district is incorporated, and has 3½ miles of roads and streets with ratable property of the annual value of £8,612. Local newspapers: *Nyngan Observer* and *Western People*. Population of town 1,500, of district about 4,500.

**OAKS** (33° 55' S. lat., 150° 40' E. long.), a postal township and money-order office on the Werriberri creek, in the county, electorate, and police district of Camden, 50 miles SW. of Sydney. Picton railway station is 12 miles distant, and Camden 9 miles. The surrounding country is tableland, chiefly pastoral, but also adapted for farming pursuits. It has long been celebrated for the quality and quantity of its timber. The principal kinds are the oak (whence the place takes its name), iron bark, stringy bark, blackbutt, gum and every variety of hard wood, well adapted for building purposes. There are also several fine quarries of the most beautifully grained stone, highly prized by builders. In the town are about 100 residents, a public school, with average attendance of 34, a church, and two stores. In the district the inhabitants are reported at 410.

**OBBERON** (33° 40' S. lat., 149° 51' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, 120 (136 postal) miles W. from Sydney, about 39 miles equi-distant from Bathurst and Hartley; in the county of Westmoreland, police district of Bathurst, and electorate of East Macquarie, situated on the Fish River creek. Hotels: the Royal, and the Club House; three stores. Churches: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, and a branch of the A. J. S. Bank. Public buildings: court-house, police-station, public school, with average attendance of 58 scholars, and Good Templars' hall. Principally a farming and mining district; a payable quartz reef has been discovered about two miles from the township. Copper has also been found about 10 miles from the township. Tarana is the nearest railway station (18 miles). Eighteen miles from here are the famous Jenolan Caves, which are connected with Oberon by telegraph. Photographs of them have been taken by means of the magnesium light. Oberon is the final halting-place *en route* for the Jenolan Caves, *via* Tarana. Coaches run daily to Tarana, fare 5s. Population of district about 250.

**OBLEY** (32° 44' S. lat., 148° 31' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office and telegraph station, in the county of Gordon, electorate of Molong and police district of Dubbo, 208 miles (247 postal) W. of Sydney, situated on the Little River. There is one church, used promiscuously by Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Churchmen, one hotel, a court-house, police-barracks, with a lock-up. The celebrated Goodrich copper mine is within 5 miles of the township south. There is tri-weekly mail communication by coach with Molong Railway Station, thence coach. In the town are two general stores and a wheelwright's, and blacksmith's shops. Soil and climate are

well suited for a moderate population of agriculturists, but the district is more of a mining than grazing character. Population about 60.

**O'CONNELL** (35° 28' S. lat., 149° 41' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order and telegraph office on the fish river, in the county of Bathurst, electoral district of East Macquarie, 139 miles W. from Sydney, and four miles from Brewongle railway station. There is one hotel, a Roman Catholic school, a public school, average attendance 29, an Episcopalian and Roman Catholic church, one store, a steam flour-mill, school of art, and lodges of Oddfellows and Good Templars. The district is principally agricultural. Population about 200.

**OLD JUNE.** See JUNE.

**OPHIR** (35° 9' S. lat., 149° 20' E. long.) is contiguous to the Summerhill creek, 154 miles (216 postal) to the W. of Sydney. It is in the county of Wellington, police and electoral district of Orange, and is famous as being the first goldfield in New South Wales, having been discovered by Mr. Hargraves, on Feb. 14, 1851. There is one hotel, Ophir Arms, one church, one store, and a public school, average attendance 19. The land in the vicinity of the town is taken up by sheep and cattle stations. The communication with Sydney is *via* Orange (16 miles). The country is alluvial ground, abounding with veins of quartz. It has now very few marks left of its former greatness, and the population from thousands, has dwindled away to about 150 persons.

**ORANGE** (33° 16' S. lat., 149° 11' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, situated on what was originally known as Blackman's Swamp creek, now converted by masonry and concrete walls into a sewerage channel, on the road from Bathurst to Wellington, Dubbo and Bourke, 192 miles by railway W. of Sydney, at an elevation of 2,843 feet above the sea-level. It is in the counties of Wellington and Bathurst, and is famed for its bracing climate. The town contains numerous excellent shops and hotels, among the latter being the Royal, Telegraph, Commercial, Club House, Occidental, Exchange, Metropolitan, Carrington Club, Federal, &c. West's Great Western hotel is close to the railway station. Numerous trades flourish in the town, which also contains some of the finest stores in the colony out of Sydney, a very large business, both wholesale and retail, being transacted with the western interior. Orange is principally noted as a fruit and wheat-producing district. Other crops are also largely grown in considerable variety, comprising chiefly maize, barley, oats, and potatoes. There is a very large area of land under cultivation. The orchard industry is attaining great proportions, hundreds of acres having been planted within the last few years, and the trees are now numbered by scores of thousands. From its position on the Great Western Railway and the suitability of the soil for fruit production, Orange promises to be capable of supplying the whole western country with the best qualities of English fruits, which are here later in season than in other parts of the colony. Apples grow to perfection, and orchardists devote themselves to growing them chiefly. Orange is surrounded by considerable mineral wealth. The Ophir, Cadia, Forest, and Lucknow are the principal gold-fields. At Caran-gara, the locality of old copper workings, some very rich discoveries of gold have been made. Copper and silver also abound in the neighbourhood. There is communication with Sydney by railway (fares, 35s. 9d., 23s. 9d.), and from its favourable climate and situation, it is expected that Orange will become an important depot for the slaughter of meat for the Sydney market. The chief coaching lines are from Orange to Forbes, along the Lachlan river, and Orange to Cargo, Canowindra, and Cowra. The town is lighted with gas, and contains numerous handsome buildings, amongst the most prominent of which may be mentioned the wholesale stores of Messrs. Dalton Brothers, and Messrs. Warby, Davis Brothers, Blackwell, McDermott, Bonnor, and others. Banks: the Commercial, Joint Stock, N.S. Wales, Union and Bank of Australasia. Land Board and offices, &c., the post-office, telegraph, and public offices. There are four steam flour-mills, Dalton Brothers being considered the most complete in the colony, two breweries, tanneries, three soap and candle manufactories, two foundries, &c. The various religious denominations are represented by a handsome Catholic church and a new Church of England; the Wesleyan Church and schools occupy a prominent position, and the Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Plymouth Brethren, and Baptists also have chapels. The School of Art has a library of over 3,700 vols. The town was proclaimed a municipality January 9, 1860, and is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. It has 14 miles of roads, and the estimated annual ratable value of property is £36,470; a public school, with average attendance of 500, a Roman Catholic, denominational school and convent are at Orange, besides private seminaries. The streets are wide and well laid out, and the town and district are rapidly advancing. Water is supplied the town from a reservoir containing 120,000,000 gallons at Gosling Creek, two miles away, the construction of which was carried out by the Harbours and River Department. Every street in the borough is reticulated with the water-mains, and the cost of the scheme will be about £30,000. In 1891, 24,077 acres were under crop, principally for wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes. The produce was 115,055 bushels of wheat, 4,655 of maize, 651 of barley, 23,145 of oats, 90 bushels of rye, 8,238 tons of potatoes, 900 gallons wine. Stock returns: horses 4,655, cattle 12,140, sheep 221,176, pigs 1,823; dairy produce: 160,279 lb. butter, 204 lb. cheese, 98,710 lb. bacon and hams. Total area of holdings 239,737 acres. Gold returns, 3,767 ozs., valued at £14,182; 720 tons lead, valued at £21,269. The town contains a popu-

lation of about 3,240 persons, while the census district of Orange has a population of 5,070. On the electoral roll are 3,094 names. The *Western Advocate* and *Orange Leader* are the local papers.

**ORANGE, EAST.**—This is a suburb of Orange proper, and adjoins it on the eastern side. It was proclaimed a municipality on March 29th, 1888. East Orange is divided into three wards—North-west, South-west, and East—governed by a Council of Mayor and eight Aldermen. The borough has an area of 690 acres, with annual ratable property valued at £10,457. Population about 1,880. The Great Western Railway line passes through its entire length, and the railway station is on the South-Western boundary. It is in the electorate and police district of Orange and county of Bathurst. There are three hotels, a public school, an assembly hall, and many substantial buildings.

**OURNIE** (35° 50' S. lat., 147° 56' E. long.), co. Selwyn, electorate The Hume, is a postal township on the Upper Murray in a quartz-mining district, having rich reefs, and lying 20 miles S. of Tumberumba, and 339 miles (451 postal) S. of Sydney. Albury is the nearest railway station. The stone from here has yielded an average of two ounces to the ton. Public school here, with average attendance of 17.

**PADDINGTON** (33° 52' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a suburban municipality, proclaimed April 17, 1860, having 26 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £184,355; number of houses, 3,750. It is in the electoral district of the same name, and police district of Sydney, and joins on to Sydney by the Old South Head road. Numerous omnibuses ply to and from the city during the day, fare, 3d.; also tramcar, fare, 2d. The Victoria Barracks are in the municipality. There are several public, private, and denominational schools, several places of worship, and telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices, a brewery, tannery, soap works, and a number of manufactories of various descriptions. Banks: English and Scottish, New South Wales, London Chartered, Joint Stock and Commercial. A new town hall, the finest outside of Sydney, was opened with great ceremony by Lord Jersey on October 3rd; the magnificent building stands on a block of land connected with the military barracks, and cost about £10,000. Population of the borough, 18,350. On the electoral roll are 10,896 names. Local newspaper, *Paddington Times*.

**PALMERS ISLAND,** a postal township, telegraph, money-order office, and Government savings bank, situated on the Clarence river, 316 miles N. of Sydney, to which there is steamer communication bi-weekly. There are two hotels (Commercial and Tabulam), a public school, average attendance 54, three places of worship, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, one large store, and a population of about 470, engaged almost solely in the manufacture of sugar.

**PAMBULA** (36° 49' S. lat., 149° 57' E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township in the county of Auckland, and electoral district of Eden, on the Pambula river, about 275 miles S. of Sydney (200 miles by sea), 4 miles from Merimbula, 25 miles from Bega, and about 12 miles from Two-fold Bay. The communication with Sydney is by the Merimbula steamer bi-weekly, fare, 40s. Cooma is the nearest railway station. Hotels: the Roan Horse, Royal and Commercial. Coaches run to Eden, fare 6s., Bega 12s. 6d., Cooma 40s. Churches: Episcopalian (with resident clergyman) and Roman Catholic, both of stone. Bank: Joint Stock. Public buildings: Court-house, public school, average attendance 52, and teachers' residence, also of stone. There are two stores, two tanneries, and a School of Art, with 500 vols. Court of petty sessions is held every fortnight. Large areas of the surrounding district have been free-selected during the past years. The exports consist of bacon, hams, cheese, butter, maize, potatoes, &c. Recently discovered gold-fields are rapidly developing, and Pambula promises to be one of the richest gold-mining districts in the country, the yield from some of the chief mines going 23 to 4½ ozs. to the ton; but there has been great loss of gold in treatment of the ore, returns for 1891 being 3,122 ozs., valued at £11,707. Population of town about 420, and of district 2,000. Newspaper, *Pambula Voice*.

**PARKES** (35° 9' S. lat., 148° 17' E. long.) (co. Ashburnham), electorate and police district of Forbes, a mining and agricultural township, with money-order office, Government savings bank and telegraph station, on the Billabong creek, 264 miles W. of Sydney. Hotels: Exchange, Commercial, Club House, Occidental, Cambridge, Bushman's, Tattersall's, Union, Australian, and Royal. Cobb's coach runs to the Molong railway station (54 miles distant) is the means of reaching Sydney. Coaches also run to Wellington (fare 20s.), Bulgandramine 15s., Tomingley 15s., Forbes 5s., Trundle and Peak Hill 10s. The extension of the railway from Molong to Parkes and Forbes is in course of construction. Places of worship: Church of England, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Salvation Army. Banks: Joint-Stock, Commercial, Union, and Bank of Australasia. In the township are a court-house, hospital, masonic hall, assembly hall, municipal council, free public library, with 400 vols., and School of Arts, a public school (average attendance of 149) and five other public schools within eight miles of the post office, also a convent and school, three quartz crushing machines, flour-mill, three saw-mills, a lock-up, and numerous stores. In the Parkes division of the Forbes electoral district are about 1,900 voters; the municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £15,406, and 33 miles of roads. The district is of a good agricultural and pastoral character, and several valuable gold reefs are being worked near the town, the yield for 1891 being 8,485 ozs., valued at £30,543. Geological formation: limestone slate and diorite. The district is making rapid strides in settlement, and a large extent of land has during the past few years been taken

up for agricultural, dairying and pastoral purposes, and the soil is excellently adapted for the growth of cereal crops, fruit, &c. Population of town about 2,500, and district about 4,000. Newspapers: *Parbes Independent* and *Parbes Examiner*.

**PARRAMATTA** (33° 46' S. lat., 151° 1' E. long.) is next to Sydney, the oldest town in the colony, with postal, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities. It is situated on what is called the Parramatta river, which in reality is an elongation of Port Jackson. The borough is an electorate, returning one member to the Legislative Assembly, and police district of Parramatta. It is distant from Sydney 14 miles W., with which constant communication is kept up by the river steamers and the Great Western railway; fares, 1s. 5d. and 11d. The Woolpack, Railway, Orient, Commercial, Tattersall's, the White Horse, the Star, Park, Emu, Royal Oak, and Royal Exchange, are the prominent hotels. It was originally known under the name of Rosehill, which was afterwards changed to its old aboriginal name of Parra-mat-ta, which means "head of the waters." It was established as early as November 2nd, 1788, on which day "His Excellency the Governor (Phillip) went to the Crescent to choose the spot and to mark out the ground for a redoubt and other necessary buildings. Ten convicts were ordered to clear some land on a rising ground which his Excellency named Rose Hill;" the natural beauty of the country and the fertility of the soil having attracted his attention, and caused him to make it his residence. In July, 1790, the Governor laid down the lines for a regular town, the principal street extending for a mile westward from the landing place, 205 feet wide, huts capable of containing ten persons each at a distance of 60 feet apart being built on either side. Much of the early history of the colony is bound up with Parramatta; the first grain was grown and harvested here, and the earliest grants of land to convicts, who had served their time, were made. The town had many features of interest, it is well laid out, and is not altogether unlike an English town of the same size. The public buildings are numerous, and comprise the Town Hall and Council Chambers, the Government House, which is now let on lease by the Park authorities as a boarding-house under the name of Park House; the Parramatta and district hospital, St. Joseph's, which is a branch of St. Vincent's Hospital, the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute; George Street, formerly the factory for female convicts, and a building formerly used as a tweed factory, contains 930 inmates; Macquarie Street Asylum, formerly a military hospital, for which purpose it was built by Governor Macquarie, with about 300 inmates; and Newington Asylum for old women contains 500 inmates; the Roman Catholic Orphanage has been converted into an industrial school, and the Protestant Orphan School into a branch of the lunatic asylum (1,060); the court-house, and several places of worship—two Episcopal, St. John's and All Saints, the former of which was opened as early as April 10, 1803; Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, two Roman Catholic, Baptist, and a handsome Gothic Congregational church. There is also one tweed manufactory, a brewery, a drain pipe and tile works, soap and candle factory, kerosine and shale works, a Benevolent Society, two lunatic asylums, a new hospital for female lunatics, a very extensive gaol, and several schools, viz., four public, two superior, one Church of England grammar school, one Roman Catholic school, for boys, under the supervision of the Marist Brothers, and one for girls, under the management of the Sisters of Charity. The Masonic Hall and Victoria Theatre are available for public entertainments, &c. The King's School is the oldest grammar school in Australia, having been founded in 1822. Cottage homes for aged and indigent couples have recently been established here, and contain about 25 couples. Cottage home for State children on Pennant Hills. A beautiful park is reserved for the recreation of the inhabitants, and a centennial monument and drinking fountain has been erected at a cost of £600. The Rose Hill racecourse is situated near the town, and is acknowledged to be one of the prettiest in the colonies. The walks in the park are planted with oaks, which are the largest in Australia. Banking facilities are afforded by branches of the Commercial, A.J.S., and N.S.W. Banks, and a savings bank. The A.J.S. have erected a splendid new building at a cost of £10,000. Another institution is a mechanics' institute with 1,772 vols. A tramway line, constructed by private enterprise at a cost of £20,000, connects the river with the township; it is about 3 miles in length, and was opened for traffic on October 1, 1883. The district is mainly devoted to fruit-growing, and the orange-ries and orchards of Parramatta have an almost world-wide reputation. The largest orange-trees in the world are believed to be here, on the estate of the late Mr. James Pye, a gentleman who devoted the greater part of his life to the introduction and cultivation of the best varieties of this favourite fruit, the earliest having been planted soon after the colony was founded. Upwards of 10,000 oranges have been gathered in a season from one tree. The total area of holdings in the electoral district of Central Cumberland is 127,055 acres. By a late return the total quantity of land under crop in the electoral district was 16,839 acres, principally devoted to orchards and gardens, produce being 364,226 cases oranges, 2,635 bushels of maize, 240 tons of potatoes, 6,770 gallons of wine, 1,646 tons of grapes. Stock returns: 6,411 horses, 9,869 cattle, 5,309 sheep, 4,110 pigs. The town has been under municipal government (four wards) since Nov. 27, 1861. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water of an excellent quality, contains 104 miles of streets, and the annual value of ratable property is £75,875. The population is estimated at 11,680; number of electors 2,165. The local newspapers are the *Mercury*, *Cumberland Times*, and *Cumberland Argus*.

**PATERSON** (32° 39' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.), a post, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order township on the right bank of the river of the same name, at the head of navigation, in the county and electorate of Durham, and police district of Paterson, 105 miles N. by E. of Sydney, between the Williams and Hunter valleys. The communication is *via* West and East Maitland (12 miles), by mail coaches, fare, 2s. 6d., and *via* Morpeth, 10 miles distant S., by steamer. Commercial and Court-house are the hotels. Bank: Commercial. The principal buildings are the Episcopal church, near the river; the Presbyterian church, and Roman Catholic chapel, on the higher ground Wesleyan chapel, police barracks, lock-up, the court-house, the Oddfellows' hall and a public school. The school of art has a library of 800 vols. The district is partly an agricultural one, broken up into numerous small farms; and, in addition to cereal and root crops, large quantities of fruit of all kinds, particularly oranges and grapes, are grown, and also tobacco. Owing to its low site and the lofty hills that environ it, it is at times liable to destructive floods: the uplands are mostly of rich loam over sandstone, and the flats are all flood or alluvial deposit, varying from 5 to 18 feet in depth. The district is rich in minerals, coal, iron ore, and limestone. The produce of the district is sent regularly to Newcastle and Sydney every week by steamer; this comprises large quantities of cheese, butter, eggs, poultry, and many tons of bacon, and large quantities of oats and lucerne hay are sent by road to Maitland. Adjoining here are the noted and choice herds of Tocal, Gostwyck, and other celebrated estates. There are a number of free selectors, who appear to be doing well, and farming operations and the rearing of stock generally is followed to a great extent. The population of the town comprises about 330 persons, and of the district 2,760.

**PEAK HILL** (lat. 32° 33' S., long. 148° 49' E.), a mining township with postal, money-order and telegraphic facilities, county Narramine, electorate of the Bogan, and police district of Dubbo, situated on the Bogan river, 272 miles W. of Sydney, communication being coach to Dubbo, or Molong, thence rail; coaches also run to Tomingley, Parkes, and Alectown. Hotels are the Royal Exchange, Commercial, Cambridge, Club, Royal, Imperial Carrington and Tattersall's. Branches of the A.J.S. and Union Banks, public school, court house, police station, four stores, Roman Catholic and Union places of worship, and a population of about 1,560, engaged principally in mining; some splendid discoveries have recently been made, and the field gives every promise of being one of the richest in the Colony, the reefs being capable of producing enormous wealth. Gold yield for 1891 was 9,666 ozs., valued at £37,705. Local newspaper: *Peak Hill Times*. Geological formation: silurian, intersected by diorite dykes.

**PEEL** (33° 17' S. lat., 149° 45' E. long.), a postal village on Clear Creek, in the county of Roxburgh, police district of Bathurst, and electoral district of East Macquarie, 128 miles (150 postal) W. of Sydney. Within the boundaries of the township are a public school with average attendance of 31 scholars, a Roman Catholic school, an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic place of worship, two stores. Coaches run to Bathurst, which is the nearest railway station. Mining, pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: slate, with quartz reefs. Gold, silver, lead, and other metals have been found in the neighbourhood. Population of town about 120, within four miles 800.

**PENRITH** (33° 45' S. lat., 150° 44' E. long.), a municipal township (proclaimed May 12, 1871) on the east bank of the Nepean river, 88 feet above sea-level, 34 miles W. of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, and electoral district of the Nepean. It is a railway and telegraph station, with money-order and telegraph facilities; fares, 4s. 6d. first-class, 2s. 11d. second. Tourist and excursion trains on Saturday, return fare 1d. and 2d. per mile. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal, Federal, Tattersall's, Red Cow, Australian Arms, Nepean and Riverside. There are 92 miles of streets in the municipal district, with ratable property of the annual value of £13,177. The iron tubular bridge which carries the railway over the river at this point, is one of the finest pieces of work in the colony. It consists of three openings of 186 ft. clear, and one span of 127 ft., carried at an elevation of 49 ft. above the ordinary river level. The viaduct over Knapsack Gully, a few miles from here, is the largest specimen of railway architecture in New South Wales. It has five spans of 50 ft. each, and two of 20 ft. each; its total length is 388 ft., and height 126 ft. The Station yard at Penrith is the next largest to Sydney, being the junction for the Western goods traffic, and having large engineering and fitting shops for rolling stock, the whole of the building and yard being lighted by electricity. The larger buildings in the town comprise post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, a court-house, town-hall, temperance hall, Foresters' hall, the schools—public, average attendance 600—and Roman Catholic, the police office, the railway station, and places of worship for the Episcopalians (St. Stephen), Roman Catholics (St. Nicholas), Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodist, and Salvation Army. Banks: N. S. Wales, Australian Joint Stock, and Commercial. Nearly all the Friendly Benefit Societies are represented. There is also a free public and lending library, under the control of the Penrith Municipal Council, with 1,500 vols. Principal storekeepers: W. & E. Fulton, W. Dickson, Judge Brothers, George Nash, Noble & Co., and H. Neale. The district is almost purely an agricultural one, about 6,336 acres being under cultivation, but the town residents are principally railway employes. Maize is the most extensively grown crop, produce of 1891 being 49,093 bushels, 146 tons potatoes; 874 gallons brandy, 20,096 gallons of wine were also produced, and 17,202 cases oranges. Dairy produce: 95,186 lb. butter, 18,850 lb. bacon and hams. Stock returns: horses, 3,477; cattle, 10,100; sheep, 3,334; pigs, 2,195; total area of holdings 109,911 acres. There are two factories on the banks of the Nepean, besides one tan-

nery in Penrith and several at St. Mary's, employing a large number of hands. The population is 3,800 for the town of Penrith, 1,820 for town of St. Mary's, 618 for town of Emu. Number of voters for the Nepean electorate, 2,695. Local newspaper: *Nepean Times*—weekly.

**PERTH** a post town and railway station situated on Vale Creek, 149 miles W. of Sydney, in the county of Bathurst, electorate of West Macquarie, and police district of Bathurst, fare, 27s. 3d. and 18s. 3d. Coaches run to Rockley, 18 miles, twice a week, fare, 5s. There are two hotels, Hen and Chickens and Bridge, a public school, with average attendance of 50, convent school, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a population of about 500.

**PETERSHAM** (32° 53' S. lat., 151° 11') is a municipal suburb of Sydney, and one of the fashionable railway suburbs, lying 3 miles W., situated at 100 feet above the sea-level, the highest point on the railway lines between Sydney and Campbelltown, one of the high-level water reservoirs being placed on the heights on the Canterbury Road; fares, 4d. and 3d. It was proclaimed a municipality on December 14, 1871; it has 29 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £115,760. To the post-office is attached money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, also a branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank. Public school here has average attendance of 679 scholars, and there is an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic school: a new town hall of brick was opened on April 19, 1882, which cost £500, with hall to seat 400 persons; there are three railway stations in the boundaries of the borough, viz., Stanmore, Petersham, and Lewisham. Principal hotels are the Carrington and the Masonic. Petersham was named by Lieut.-Governor Grose in 1793, when nine huts for labouring convicts were built and sixty acres cleared of timber, twenty being sown with Indian corn. A timber yard, 200 feet square, was formed here for the purpose of constructing a "walking mill" to grind wheat. Population, 10,360.

**PICTON** (formerly known as **STONEQUARRY**) (34° 10' S. lat., 150° 44' E. long.) is a postal, money-order, savings bank, railway, and telegraph station in the county and electoral district of Camden; fares, 8s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. The leading firms are the George, the Railway, Commercial, Club, and Great Southern. It lies in the valley 550 feet above sea-level, on the Stonequarry creek, 53 miles SW. of Sydney, on the main southern road. It has a Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, two schools (public school has average attendance of 120 scholars); court-house, some half-dozen stores, a flour-mill, a branch of the Commercial Bank, lands office, and a private hospital for incurables, the expense of which is provided by Mr. J. H. Goodlett, of Sydney, school of art and Protestant Hall. The railway viaduct here is 276 feet long and 78 feet high, and has 5 openings of 40 feet each. The district is an agricultural one, much of the land on the banks of the creek being very rich. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is dairy farming. Kerosene shale has been found in the neighbourhood. Silver and iron are also known to exist in great quantities. Formation: sandstone and a Wainamatta shale. Picton has the character of being a healthy district. From the many little hills surrounding it, large tracts of country of a pleasing and varied character are presented to the view. There are several family residences in the neighbourhood, Nepean Towers, Morton Park, Stanbury Park, and Clifton on the East, Abbotsford on the West, Jarvesfield on the North, and Broomhill on the South. Six miles to the West are lagoons, at all times containing a large body of water, now called Picton Lakes. Stock returns: 3,248 horses, 28,272 cattle, 6,434 sheep. Population, about 1,180 persons. Newspaper: *Picton Argus*.

**PILLIGA** (30° 15' S. lat., 148° 59' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph and police station on the lagoon of the same name, on the road from Narrabri to Walgett, about 35 miles from Wee Waa, and 384 miles (455 postal) NW. from Sydney, county of Barradine, electorate of the Namoi, and police district of Bourke. Coach runs to Narrabri, which is the nearest railway station, fare 25s., also to Walgett and Coonabarabran (fare 25s.). Has two hotels, Pilliga and Newtown, 2 stores and 2 saw-mills, and is surrounded by large pastoral properties and numerous selections. It is a place of petty sessions. There is a public school, with average attendance of 20, school of arts, court-house and lock-up, and several business establishments of various kinds. The Namoi river runs within 3 miles of the township, and when high is navigable from Walgett to Narrabri, which was the case in 1890. Stock returns: 2,354 horses, 15,510 cattle, 651,423 sheep. Population about 100; of district about 400. Geological formation: alluvial.

**PITT TOWN** (33° 35' S. lat., 150° 54' E. long.), a small village about 38 miles distant from Sydney W., in the county of Cumberland, near the Hawkesbury river. Windsor is 4 miles off. The trains can be met at Mulgrave, 4 miles distant. The village consists principally of a very long street; it contains an Episcopal church, a Presbyterian church (both of stone), public school, average attendance 86, one inn, and a number of dwelling-houses. Agricultural district. Population, 350; of district, about 600.

**PLATTSBURG** (32° 57' S. lat., 151° 42' E. long.) is a municipal township, 85 miles N. of Sydney, adjoining the township of Wallsend, having a court-house, post and telegraph office, and police barracks. A school building capable of holding 800 children has been erected; it is one of the best schools in the district, average attendance 535. The mechanics' institute is a splendid building, having a large hall, reading room, library, lecture room, class rooms and lodge room. The library contains about 1,100 volumes. There are also Presbyterian, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, United Free Church, and Roman Catholic places of worship and Salvation Army barracks. The principal

business places in connection with the township of Wallsend and Plattsburg are situated in this borough, including 15 large hotels. The estimated annual value of ratable property is £23,327. There are 12 miles of roads and streets within the borough. Within a short distance is the Co-operative Colliery, at which about 400 hands are employed, the output for 1891 being 130,737 tons, valued at £62,678. The seam worked is known as the Wallsend, being a continuation of the seam worked by the A. A. Company at Newcastle. In connection with the colliery there are a large number of ovens, where coke of an excellent quality is produced. Population, 3,300.

**POONCARIE** (33° 23' S. lat., 142° 38' E. long.), county Perry, a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, pleasantly situated on rising ground on the river Darling, about 80 miles N.E. of Wentworth, and 780 miles W. of Sydney. Hotels: Pooncarie and Telegraph. Two sheep stations are in the vicinity. Cobb's coaches pass through on the way from Wentworth. Hay is the nearest railway station. Population about 50.

**PORT STEPHENS** (32° 42' 30" S. lat., 152° 11' 45" E. long.) is a fine harbour, about 80 miles N.E. of Sydney. It is principally used as a harbour of refuge, and is well lighted. The lighthouse is a circular white tower 60 ft. high, showing a revolving red and white light alternately every minute, visible 16 miles. Stock returns: 7,174 horses, 50,391 cattle. Carrington, at the head of the harbour, is a small township.

**PROSPECT** (33° 41' S. lat., 151° 3' E. long.) is on the main Western road in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Parramatta, 22 miles W. of Sydney, and 6 miles W. of Parramatta. It has an hotel—the Prospect—a post-office, 2 public schools, average attendance 116, and an English and R. C. church. The Blacktown railway station is 3 miles distant, but passengers generally travel to and from Fairfield railway station. A blue metal quarry is being worked in the district, turning out about 100 tons per week. The reservoir to conserve the water in connection with the New Sydney Waterworks is here. Municipality comprises 83 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £18,866. Population, 2,075.

**PORT MACQUARIE** (31° 29' S. lat., 152° 47' E. long.) is picturesquely situated on the sea-coast, on a promontory at the entrance of the river Hastings, 180 miles (276 postal) N. of Sydney, with which the communication is direct by steamers twice a week, or sailing vessels, or the route *via* Manning river steamer can be taken. A coach runs daily to the Hexham railway station. Passengers are occasionally embarked or landed by the Richmond, Clarence, and Macleay river steamers. A daily coach also runs to Kempsey. There are four hotels in the town, the leading ones being the Royal and Star. It is in the county of Macquarie, Hastings and Manning electoral district, and has handsome post and money-order, telegraph, Government savings bank office, and School of Art, with library of 600 volumes. It is also a pilot station. There is an Episcopal Church—St. Thomas's—a Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian chapel, a brick court-house, a superior public school (average attendance 170), a gaol, 11 stores and branches of the New South Wales and Commercial banks. Court of Petty Sessions is held every day; Small Debts Court first Tuesday in every month; District Court three times a year, also County and Quarter Sessions. The surrounding district is an agricultural one, the principal crops being maize, barley, oats, and potatoes. The vine is, next to maize, the principal object of culture, soil and climate suit it well, and the quantity of wine made is yearly increasing. There is a very large area of land yet uncultivated, admirably suited for the vine culture, which industry has already assumed large proportions. The cultivation of sugar, after persevering efforts, has almost been abandoned, the seasons being too uncertain, and the frost too destructive to make it profitable to the grower. Stock returns: 9,508 horses, 45,205 cattle, 1,293 sheep. Copper is extensively indicated, and payable gold has been discovered towards the head of the Hastings, and on Frazer's creek. A steam saw-mill is three miles up the Hastings, at which coasting vessels take in cargo; there is also a large saw-mill in the west suburb of the town, and another on the Maria river, a tributary of the Hastings. A steam drogher brings produce down the rivers from over 80 miles. A very flourishing Agricultural and Horticultural Society holds its annual shows at Port Macquarie. The town is incorporated, the annual value of ratable property being £5,424. The population of the town, is about 960, that of the district 1,290. Local newspaper: *Port Macquarie News*.

**PYRMONT** (33° 52' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a thickly populated, and rapidly extending suburb of Sydney, situated on the western shores of Darling Harbour, on an elevated position, with a post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph office; communication is by ferry steamers, omnibus, or over Pymont bridge. There is a public school here (average attendance 544), and Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship; banks: Commercial, Australian Joint Stock, and English and Scottish, and a large number of hotels and business establishments; the Government abattoirs are situated at Glebe Island. Formation: sandstone. One of the largest quarries in the colony is worked here, and has supplied stone for all the principal buildings in the city.

**QUAMBONE** (31° S. lat., 148° 5' E. long.), a post town on the Merri-Merri creek, in the police district of Coamabee, 350 miles (405 postal) W. of Sydney. A coach runs to Dubbo railway station. It has one hotel, the Quambone, and one store. Population about 80.

**QUEANBEYAN** (35° 20' S. lat., 49° 15' E. long.) is a railway station, money-order and Government savings bank and telegraph township on the river of the same name, 194 miles SW. of Sydney; fares, 36s. 3d. and 24s. It is in the county of



Murray, and electoral and police district of Queanbeyan. Hotels: Royal, Victoria, Commercial, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, and Globe. One member is returned to the Legislative Assembly; the district is incorporated, has 10 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £7,255. Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Queanbeyan also possesses a hospital, School of Arts, public school (average attendance 146), a court-house, a gaol, police-barracks, a convent, two large stone flour-mills, one roller flour-mill, a large wool-washing establishment, new post and telegraph office and two banks, Commercial and N. S. Wales. The public buildings also include an Odd-fellows' Hall, Protestant Hall, Temperance Hall, skating rink, and Masonic Hall, all of which are fine buildings; also a pretty little park, with suitable cricket and football grounds. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. The number of acres of land under cultivation in 1891 was 5,426; producing—wheat, 29,488 bushels; maize, 3,595 bushels; barley, 2,132 bushels; oats, 6,603 bushels; potatoes, 543 tons; rye, 307 bushels. During the same period the live stock returns were: 4,341 horses; 23,698 cattle; 643,607 sheep, 1,901 pigs; total area of holdings 377,700 acres. Dairy produce: 107,467 lb. butter, 5,572 lb. cheese, 74,886 lb. bacon and hams. Queanbeyan, now a mining district, is picturesquely situated, and has many natural advantages, including valuable deposits of copper, silver, lead, iron, and gold. The police district includes several thriving villages, at four of which—Bungendore, Gundaroo, Captain's flat, and Micalago—courts of petty sessions are held, presided over by the police magistrate of Braidwood. There are seven societies—Loyal Orange, H. C. Guild, Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, Grand United Oddfellows, Buffaloes, Good Templars, Benevolent Society, and Protestant Alliance; also a company of Mounted Infantry, and Reserve Rifle Corps. Formation: schist. The population comprises about 1,260 persons, the district numbering 5,455; 1,635 electors are on the rolls. Newspapers: the *Queanbeyan Times*, *Queanbeyan Age* and the *Observer*.

**QUIRINDI** (31° 23' S. lat., 150° 48' E. long.), a post town and railway station on the Great Northern Railway, is situated 1,278 feet above sea-level, on the creek of the same name, an eastern tributary of the Namoi, on the northern slope of the Liverpool range, in the county of Buckland, electorate of Gunnedah and Tamworth, and Murrurundi police district, 242 miles N. of Sydney. It is the nearest station for the greater portion of the Liverpool Plains. A great number of stock are trucked for the metropolitan markets. Business premises comprise six hotels: the Terminus, Commercial, Royal, Central, Volunteer, and Club House, six principal stores, the Commercial and Australian Joint Stock banks, and two flour-mills. There are four churches and a public school (average attendance 116), also a Roman Catholic school and nunnery, and four other schools within 5 miles radius, also a money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station, court-house, police barracks, and Pastoral and Agricultural Society. The train *via* Newcastle (144 miles S.) is the means of reaching Sydney; fares, 39s. 8d. and 25s. 5d. Coaches run to Nundle, Yarraman, and Collie Blue twice a week. The district is incorporated, and has 20 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £7,410. Farming locality; grain principally grown here, return being about 200,000 bushels annually; many sheep and cattle reared here. Population about 1,140. Local newspapers: *Quirindi Gazette* (Wednesday and Saturday), and *Quirindi Argus* (Friday).

**RAGLAN** (33° 27' S. lat., 149° 44' E. long.), a railway station on the Great Western Railway, in the county of Roxburgh, electoral district of East Macquarie, and police district of Bathurst, 140 miles (122 by road) WNW. of Sydney. Fares, 25s. 6d. and 16s. 9d. It lies 2,436 feet above sea-level. It has one hotel, a public school with average attendance of 25 scholars, and a Church of England (St. James), and was formerly a principal coaching centre. The soil is of a deep alluvial character, and the country is mainly extensive plains (Macquarie), used for grazing purposes and agricultural pursuits. Population about 215.

**RANDWICK** (33° 55' S. lat., 151° 14' E. long.), an improving suburban municipality in the electoral district of Paddington, on the south side of the city, and distant from it about three miles. Trams ply at frequent intervals during the day, fare, 4d. It has money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, and branch of the Joint Stock Bank. There are many villa residences of the Sydney merchants, four hotels, a large asylum and hospital for destitute children, with about 180 inmates. Randwick is noted for its racecourse, admitted to be one of the finest in Australia, the principal meetings attracting visitors from all parts of Australia. The first Australian Derby and Ledger were contested here, and won respectively by Clove and Falcon. The course has, up to the present time, cost over £150,000. Randwick joins Waverley on one side, Botany on another, Sydney on the north, and the ocean is the eastern boundary. There are two public, a Roman Catholic, three private schools, and five churches, two Episcopalian, a Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, and a school of art, with 780 vols. There is good building stone (freestone), with plenty of sand, and a good water and gas supply laid on. Moore Park and the Centennial Park are partly in the Randwick borough. It was proclaimed a municipality on February 22, 1859. It has 85 miles of roads. Estimated annual value of ratable property, £121,870. The model suburb of Kensington, consisting of 1,025 acres, is situated alongside the racecourse. Population about 6,360.

**RAYMOND TERRACE** (32° 46' S. lat., 151° 42' E. long.) lies on the east bank of the Hunter river, near its junction with the Williams river, 18 miles N. from Newcastle. It is in

the parish of Eldon, county and electorate of Gloucester, and police district of Raymond Terrace, and has a post, money-order, and Government savings bank, and telegraph office. Steamers of the H. R. N. and Newcastle Steamship Companies ply daily to Sydney, 118 miles to the SE. Hexham is the nearest railway station, daily coach, fare, 2s. 6d. Raymond Terrace forms the starting point of the coaching system on the northern coastal district. The principal hotels are the Royal, Cosmopolitan, Clare Castle, and the Junction. The town is prettily situated, being built on a gentle slope, the river running at the foot. It contains a few good buildings, among which are a steam saw-mill, the court-house, and lock-up; and four places of worship occupied by the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian bodies, a Roman Catholic, and a public school (average attendance, 104). The Joint-Stock and Commercial have branch banks here, and there are three principal stores. The School of Art has a library of 760 vols. The Municipality has ratable property valued at £5,738, and 9 miles of roads. The district is principally agricultural; the grape is also extensively cultivated, some of the earliest vineyards in the colony being within a short distance of the town; sugar has also been grown. Dairy produce returns for 1892: butter, 175,130 lbs., cheese, 780 lbs., bacon and ham, 67,104 lbs. Formation: old red sandstone, with splendid stone quarries. Country swampy, but adapted for industries requiring a good supply of water. There are about 900 persons resident in the town and outskirts, and 2,760 in the census district (1891). Local newspaper: *Gloucester Gazette*.

**REDFERN** (33° 53' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), the principal suburb of Sydney, on the SSW. side, in the county of Cumberland. It was proclaimed a municipality on August 11, 1859, and has an area of one square mile. There are 20 miles of streets, annual value of ratable property, £202,000. Omnibuses run frequently to and from the city; fare, 3d., also tramcar, and railway. Redfern is lighted by electricity, has town hall and Council chambers, money-order, savings bank, post-office, and telegraph facilities; returns four members to the Assembly, and has 9,960 voters on the electoral roll. The Free Library here has 2,500 vols. There are three public schools, with average attendance of 1,100, a denominational school (Episcopal) and a Roman Catholic and several private schools; three Episcopalian, two Roman Catholic, one Congregational, Wesleyan and two Presbyterian places of worship; about 86 hotels; the extensive railway works at Everleigh; 11 boot factories, nine ironworks, seven coach factories, five cooperages, five dairies, three cordial factories, three printing offices, two broom factories, three iron foundries, two brass foundries, vinegar works, nursery, art metal works, three soap factories, besides Anthony, Hordern & Sons' bedding factory, and the New York and Brooklyn tobacco factory; also a park of 12 acres, planted with trees. Banks: Joint Stock and Commercial. Population (census 1891) 21,320. Newspaper: *Suburban Times*.

**REDMYRE**. See STRATHFIELD.

**REEDY FLAT** (35° 21' S. lat., 147° 50' E. long.), a post town and money-order office, 333 miles SW. of Sydney; county Wynyard, and police district of Tumut; situated on the Gilmore and Reedy Flat creeks. Communication to the metropolis is coach to Gundagai, thence rail. There is a public school, hotel, Roman Catholic, and Union Protestant places of worship. A saw-mill and one general store. Geological formation: basalt. The township has a population of about 100, who are principally engaged in mining and agricultural pursuits. Gold returns for 1891 were 372 ounces, valued at £1,441.

**RICHMOND** (33° 36' S. lat., 150° 46' E. long.), one of the most English-looking towns in the colony, is situated in the county of Cumberland, police district of Windsor, and electorate of the Hawkesbury, within a short distance of the Hawkesbury river, 4 miles from Windsor, and 38 miles NW. from Sydney, with which it is in direct communication by railway, fares, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 5d. The principal hotels are: Royal, Post-office, Black Horse, and Horse and Jockey. It has a post, savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, and has been a municipality since June 18, 1872. It has 9 miles of road, and ratable property of the annual value of £7,195. The town is traversed by several streets, of which Windsor is the leading one. The more important buildings are the Episcopal church, a fine large brick building; the Roman Catholic church; a much smaller edifice; the Presbyterian church, a compact building of stone with a palatial manse; and the Wesleyan chapel, an unpretending structure of brick: a School of Art, with library of 1,600 vols.; branches of the N. S. Wales, Joint Stock and Commercial Banks; one public school with average attendance of 192, and denominational school belonging to the Roman Catholics, conducted by Sisters of Charity, and a court-house. There is a spacious park-like reserve, with handsome pavilion, in the centre of the town. Masonic, Oddfellows', Temperance, and Orange lodges are also established in the town. Coaches run to Kurrajong Heights, fare, 5s. The district is an agricultural one, and similar in many respects to the Hunter river country, the river flats being of the most fertile character. In 1867 the river rose 63 feet above its usual height, submerging a vast expanse of country. It is said that a canal could be cut at a comparatively small cost, that would materially assist in the escape of water at flood time, and make the district one of the most prosperous and flourishing agricultural fields in the colony. The alluvial flats are extensively cultivated, and large quantities of oats and lucerne hay, and heavy crops of maize are raised. About 4,400 acres of the Ham Common have been taken by the Agricultural Department for the establishment of an agricultural college and farm, the college will

accommodate about 50 students. The Kurrajong Mountains, about 5 miles west of the town, are the chief seat of the orange and stone fruit industry; the Kurrajong Heights, 10 miles from the railway station, and to which coaches run daily, are considered one of the sanatoriums of New South Wales. The population of the town is 1,250 persons, of the district, 3,270.

**RIVERSTONE** (33° 33' S. lat., 150° 52' E. long.), a post-town, telegraph, money-order office, Government savings bank, and railway station, 28 miles N.W. of Sydney; fares, 3s. 5d. and 2s. 2d. It is situated on the Eastern Creek, about midway between Blacktown and Windsor, in the electorate of the Hawkesbury, and police district of Windsor. There are two hotels, a private and public school, average attendance at latter, 87; two public halls; churches—Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian: several small stores and saw-mills, several handsome substantial brick residences, branch of the A. J. S. bank, large orchards and vineyards. Extensive meat works are in operation here. Population about 900.

**ROBERTSON** (34° 33' S. lat., 150° 36' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, in the county of Camden, and police and electoral district of Berrima, about 102 miles S. of Sydney, which is reached by coach from Moss Vale Railway station, from which it is 14 miles distant. It lies at an elevation of about 2,500 feet above the sea-level, on the road between Kiama and Moss Vale, and commands fine scenery. A public school is here, with average attendance of 62; there are two places of worship—Church of England and Wesleyan—three hotels, Sanatorium, Criterion and the Royal; three stores, a saw mill, branches of Commercial, and English and Scottish Bank, Court of Petty Sessions, an Agricultural Society, and a school of art. The land is principally taken up for dairy farming, large quantities of butter being manufactured and sent to Sydney. Population is estimated at 460. Trial survey completed of railway from Bowrab to Robertson. Local papers: *Robertson Advocate* and *Argus*.

**ROCKDALE**, a rapidly rising suburb, with post, telegraph, money-order office, and railway station, 6 miles from Sydney (fares, 7d. and 5d.), on the Illawarra line, county Cumberland, and police district of Newtown. Hotels: Royal and New Brighton. It has a public school, six churches, branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, representing all denominations, and several large stores. A tram line connects the railway with the beautiful pleasure grounds at Lady Robinson's Beach. The municipality has 41 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £39,440. Population, about 5,000.

**ROCKLEY** (38° 43' S. lat., 149° 43' E. long.), a small picturesque postal township with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on Pepper's creek, near its junction with Campbell's river, 22 miles south of Bathurst, and 147 miles (167 postal) W. of Sydney. It is situated in the midst of a cluster of low hills, in the county of Georgiana, police district of Bathurst, and electorate of West Macquarie. The traveller's route is by coach to and from George's Plains Railway station daily, 16 miles, fare, 5s.; also by coach to and from Bathurst twice a week. Hotels: Club House and Commercial. The township consists of about 50 to 60 dwellings; a substantial stone-built Wesleyan chapel; an Episcopal and Presbyterian church, both of brick; the Catholic church, a more ornate structure than the others—all of these places of worship being erected on elevated sites; a flour-mill, four stores, a branch of the Joint Stock Bank; a public school with average attendance of 42 scholars, a convent, and a court-house. There are some farms and sheep stations in the district, and also some alluvial and quartz workings, but not of a very rich character, though supporting a moderate population. Formation: quartz, limestone and basalt. Population, 220.

**ROCKY MOUTH.** See MACLEAN.

**ROCKY RIVER** (30° 45' S. lat., 151° 30' E. long.), a postal centre in the county of Sandon and police district of Armidale, 304 miles (348 postal) N.N.E. of Sydney. Communication with the metropolis is by coach to the Uralla railway station, thence by train *via* Newcastle. It has one hotel, the Crown; one public school, average attendance 52, and a general store. This district, which is of granite formation, was formerly a thriving gold-field, but has of late years declined.

**ROOKWOOD** (33° 50' S. lat., 151° 4' E. long.), a post town, with Government savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, on Haslam's creek (by which name it was formerly known), situated 10 miles S.W. of Sydney, with which there is railway communication; fares, 1s. and 8d. It is four miles from Parramatta. It is in the county and electorate of Cumberland and police district of Parramatta. There are here a Church of England (St. Stephen's) a Congregational chapel, a public school, average attendance, 156, a temperance hall, and two hotels. A large area of land has been set apart for the purposes of interment, and is named "The Necropolis." This City of the Dead is already numerously tenanted, and many graceful memorials of affection have been erected. Funeral trains leave twice a day. Formation: clay combined with slate. The Australian Meat Preserving Company's works are in the neighbourhood, and in the vicinity at Brixton are extensive brick-fields. Population, about 2,100.

**ROOTY HILL**, a post town, money-order, telegraph office, and railway station, 25 miles W. of Sydney, electorate of Nepean, and police district of Penrith; fares, 2s. 11d. and 1s. 9d. There are two public schools, 1 hotel (the Imperial), 2 places of worship, and several small stores. Population about 500. The celebrated Woodstock Jam Factory is here, and has an orchard attached of several hundred acres, planted with fruit trees of every description.

**ROUSE HILL** (33° 33' S. lat., 151° 1' E. long.) derives its name from the Messrs. Rouse, old residents of the district. It

is a post town in the county of Cumberland, electorate of the Hawkesbury, and Windsor police district, 28 miles W. of Sydney, and an old settled locality. Riverstone is the nearest railway station, but coaches run twice daily from Parramatta. There are here a public school, with average attendance of 45 children, an English church, a police station, a store, one hotel, and about 50 residents. Formation: sandstone, slate, and clay. The timber here is iron-bark, box, and gum. Much oaten hay is grown, and there are numerous orange orchards; many of the farms belong to the farmers themselves. Population of district, about 800.

**RYDAL** (33° 29' S. lat., 150° 3' E. long.), a money-order, telegraph, Government savings bank, and railway station on the Great Western Railway, 111 miles W. of Sydney, fares, 20s. and 13s. 3d. Hotel: the Royal. It lies 3,117 feet above sea-level on the Solitary creek, in the electoral district of Hartley, and police district of Bathurst. Churches: Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; with one public school having average attendance of 32 scholars. The surrounding country is taken up by farmers and squatters. The district is well adapted for farms and the growth of fruit. About 15 miles from here are the Sunny Corner silver mines, which can be reached by daily coaches. Population, 160.

**RYDE**, or **KISSING POINT** (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), is a railway station, with money-order, telegraph, Government savings bank and post office, on the north bank of the Parramatta river, 12 miles N.W. of Sydney, and about the same distance from Parramatta. The new line of railway to the Hunter river runs through Ryde; fares, 1s. 3d. and 10d. The railway station is about a mile from the township. The Parramatta steamers call on their journeys up and down; fares, 1s. and 1s. 6d. each way, and land passengers close to the town. The leading hotels are the Steamboat, Bay View, and the Royal. It is in the county of Cumberland, and Parramatta police district, and is one of the most picturesque suburbs about Sydney. It was proclaimed a municipality on November 11, 1870, and proclaimed June 11, 1872. It has 55 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £25,400. Bank: New South Wales. Mechanics' Institute with a small library. Churches: St. Ann's (Episcopal), a stone Wesleyan chapel, Baptist chapel, and St. Charles, Roman Catholic; the latter has a school attached. Two public schools here, average attendance, 239. At North Ryde there is now an Episcopal Church (St. John's). A stone Church of England (Christ Church) has been erected in East Ward. Public buildings: court-house and police station. The country is celebrated for its orange and other orchards, 4,000 acres being under cultivation. Omnibuses run daily to and from Sydney. Population (census 1891), 3,218. Local paper: the *River Times*.

**RYLSTONE** (32° 47' S. lat., 149° 59' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Roxburgh, lying 1,993 feet above the sea, on the left bank of the Cudgegong river, 32 miles S.E. from Mudgee, and 138 miles W. of Sydney. The town is connected with Sydney *via* Wallerawang by rail, the line to Mudgee running through the centre of the district; fares, 29s. 3d. and 19s. 3d. Hotels: Rylstone Arms, Globe, Bridge, and Shamrock, and there are six stores. A branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank is here, a public school (average attendance, 125), and Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship. Government buildings are a court-house, police barracks, and handsome telegraph and post-office. Population is about 600; the police district, numbering 3,180 persons, now forms part of the electoral, sheep, and registry district of Mudgee. Diamonds have been found in the river bed.

**SCONE** (32° 3' S. lat., 150° 54' E. long.), a small post town, with money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office on the northern road, 75 miles from Maitland, 9 miles N. from Aberdeen, and 194 miles N. of Sydney. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway; fares from Sydney 30s. 2d. and 19s. 2d. The principal hotels are the Golden Fleece, Belmore, Willow Tree, the Crown and Anchor, and Railway. The town is prettily situated on the stream called the Kingdon Ponds, on the slope of a small hill, about 680 feet above the sea-level, almost surrounded by mountains, and from its elevated position and natural advantages, as regards drainage, has a high character for healthiness. Other buildings of note are the three places of worship—Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian; hospital and benevolent asylum, the court-house, School of Arts (with library of 1,600 vols.), Good Templars' Hall, Oddfellows' Hall, and the public school, average attendance 104. There are also several stores, a branch of the Bank of N. S. Wales, and Australian Joint Stock bank, and one steam flour-mill. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one: the yield of gold, from Stewart's Brook and the Denison has caused a revival of mining industry all round the district, the returns for 1891 being 1,689 ounces, valued at £5,650. Wheat, maize, and tobacco are the leading crops. The land in the neighbourhood of the town is well adapted for tillage, and many thousands of acres have been conditionally purchased. About one mile from Scone is a wild and picturesque spot known as the Flat Rock, the romantic scenery of which is highly spoken of and well worth visiting. About 10 miles from Scone in a northerly direction, on a spur of the Liverpool range and 1½ miles from the Great Northern road and about 2 miles from the Wingen railway station, is the only burning mountain in Australia supposed to be covered with coal beds continually on fire. It is a great attraction to tourists and visitors. The population comprises about 870 persons, the whole district 4,594. The district is incorporated, having 8 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £5,414. Local newspaper: *The Scone Advocate*.

**SEVENHILLS** (33° 38' S. lat., 150° 57' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, and railway station in the county and electorate of Cumberland, and Parramatta police district, 20 miles W. of Sydney; fares, 2s. and 1s. 2d. The formation is hilly, with slate strata: the soil is rich and admirably adapted for oranges the orchards being numerous and very productive. There are forests of native timber here. In the township is an Episcopal church, and a public school, with average attendance of 58. Population of district about 400.

**SHELLHARBOUR** (34° 27' S. lat., 150° 57' E. long.), a municipal district, three miles from the famous Lake Illawarra, proclaimed June 4, 1859, with 56 miles of streets, and ratable property of the value of £15,408, situated 66 miles SSW. from Sydney, county Camden. Mode of conveyance to Sydney, per steamer direct, rail to railway station three miles from township; railway fares 11s. and 7s. 3d. It is in the electoral and police district of Kiama, contains a post, money-order and telegraph office, two hotels, a public school (average attendance, 62), a branch of the Commercial Bank, four places of worship, three stores, public library with 1,000 vols., courthouse and lock-up. The district is principally pastoral, with basalt and sandstone formation. Population of the borough about 1,600.

**SHOALHAVEN** (34° 50' S. lat., 150° 47' E. long.) is a large agricultural, dairying and mining district, situated upon the river of that name, 100 miles from Sydney by steamer to Greenwell Point, or 120 by road and rail *via* Moss Vale, coach 40 miles; fare, £1; or Kiama, 26 miles to Nowra; fare, 10s. The sea frontage of the district is about 50 miles. The Shoalhaven electoral district embraces the SE. portion of the county of Camden and the NE. portion of the county of St. Vincent. This electorate returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. The Shoalhaven police district has separate extents of boundaries, though within the same electorate. The places of petty sessions are Nowra, Berry and Kangaroo Valley. A district court is held at Nowra thrice a year. Within the district of Shoalhaven there are at present five municipal districts, viz.: Berry, Nowra, Numba, Broughton Vale, and Central Shoalhaven. Central Shoalhaven has 21 miles of roads and ratable property of the annual value of £4,760; and about twenty-one towns or villages, comprising Boolong, Bomaderry, Berry, Broughton Vale, Burrier, Cambewarra, Greenwell Point, Huskisson, Nowra, Numba, Kangaroo Valley, Meroo, Jasper's Brush, Coolangatta, Woodhill, Brogner's Creek, Berreilan, Nowra Hill, Terrara, Tomerong, Wandandian, Yalwal, and Worrigee, of which Terrara is the central, lie within the police district boundaries of Shoalhaven. Kangaroo Valley, Cambewarra, Yalwal, Greenwell Point, Crookhaven Heads, and Tomerong have telephonic communication with Nowra. In Terrara is situated a telegraph office, a branch of the Commercial Bank, three good hotels, and other business places. The Berry Agricultural Society was presented by the late Mr. D. Berry with ten acres of splendid land and erected a large exhibition building costing £9,000. In the electorate, which comprises 2,899 names, there are thirty-one postal and money-order towns and villages, forty-two public and private schools, a number of churches, chapels, and other places of public worship, four free libraries and four schools of Art. The district is very extensively under farms, the Hay Estate (late Berry's) alone having between 80,000 and 90,000 acres, and between 400 and 600 tenants. A large portion of this estate was recently sold by auction, and in almost every case the tenant became the purchaser. Agricultural returns: 8,567 acres under cultivation for maize, oats, and potatoes, produce being 555 bushels wheat, 132,498 of maize, 548 bushels rye, 1,920 bushels of barley, 461 oats, 1,048 tons potatoes; 4,422 horses, 35,632 cattle, 1,458 sheep, 8,256 pigs. Total area of holdings 225,214 acres; dairy produce: 2,888,696 lbs. butter, 3,210 lbs. cheese, 793,920 lbs. bacon and ham. Some of the maize crops of 1892 averaged 75 bushels to the acre. Independently of the arrival and departure of six steamers weekly, there are a number of small coasters trading regularly to the river, principally in the timber trade. Coaches run to Kiama and Milton. One of the longest and most expensive bridges in Australia connects the north with the south portion of the district, and adds considerably to the progress and importance of the township of Nowra, through which there is now extensive traffic. The population of the district is over 7,000. Number of voters on the electoral roll, 2,890. Newspapers: the *Shoalhaven News*, *Nowra Colonist*, *Broughton Creek Mail*, *Shoalhaven Telegraph*, and *Berry Register*.

**SILVERTON** (35° 38' S. lat., 138° 12' E. long.), situated on the Umberumberka creek, about 18 miles in a direct line from the Border of South Australia and distant from Sydney about 822 miles W., with postal, telegraph, money-order and savings bank facilities. The town comprises about 960 acres, and has a population of about 1,400. There are eight hotels: Silvertown, Victoria, Royal, Barrier Ranges, Miners' Arms, and Exchange Hotel. Bank: Australasia; a public school with average attendance of 87; several general stores, a brewery, and boarding houses, in addition to a Court-house, gaol, and police station. Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian places of worship. The district was proclaimed a municipality on 22nd October, 1886, and has ratable property of the annual value of £6,222, and 25 miles of road. The mining district is a very extensive one, commencing at Thackaringa on the south, and extending beyond Mount Gipps, comprising a tract of country known at present to be argenteiferous, at least fifty miles long by half that distance broad. At Thackaringa the first discovery of silver was made. The lodes there are principally galena. The Umberumberka mines are situated about twelve miles north of Thackaringa, and extend to within a mile of Silvertown, the principal being the Umberumberka Company's property. About 50 miles north of Silvertown is

the Poolamacca or Enriowie tin field covering an area as yet but imperfectly known, but which promises to eclipse all other tin fields as the Broken Hill has eclipsed all known silver fields. A township has been laid off and named Enriowie. A railway has been built by the S. A. Government from Petersburg to Coskburn, on the border, which is continued to Silvertown and Broken Hill by a private company. The route from Sydney is by rail *via* Melbourne and Adelaide; or by rail to Hay or Bourke, thence by coach *via* Wilcannia.

**SINGLETON** (32° 24' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), county of Northumberland, electorate of Patrick's Plains, is a town on the Hunter river, 29 miles to the N. of Maitland and 147 miles NW. of Sydney, with which it is connected by rail *via* Newcastle. Fares to Newcastle (49 miles), 9s., 5s. 9d., or direct to Sydney 21s. 2d. and 13s. The principal hotels are the Royal, the Commercial, and the Caledonia, and there are thirteen others. It is named after Mr. Benjamin Singleton, who in 1825 was one of a party who first explored the Valley of the Hunter. The railway station is 135 feet above sea-level. Singleton is a place of considerable business importance, and is the head post-town of the district. It is well laid out, and has some superior buildings, public, private and commercial; among the former are the Benevolent Asylum and hospital, affording now accommodation for 90 to 100 inmates; the Mechanics' Institute (with 4,000 vols.)—a very superior edifice—the courthouse, the Oddfellows' hall, the post and telegraph offices, the public school (average attendance 381), the various churches, and some of the clergymen's residences, the grammar school, Bank of New South Wales, &c. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian places of worship. A very large trade is done with the surrounding district. A volunteer infantry corps has a muster roll of 60 members. The banks are the New South Wales, Joint-Stock, and the Commercial; several of the insurance companies have agencies also in the town. The country in the vicinity of Singleton is known as Patrick's Plains (so named by the first explorers, John Howe, Benjamin Singleton and party, who camped here on St. Patrick's day). It is principally an alluvial flat, and therefore very fertile, but subject to occasional inundation. 8,660 acres of land are under cultivation, producing 11,914 bushels of wheat, 95 of oats, 152,861 of maize, 4,494 barley, 1,303 tons of potatoes, 154 cwt. tobacco, 73,550 gallons of wine, 6,240 cases oranges. There are numerous stations in the district. Stock returns: 7,749 horses, 50,349 cattle, 116,697 sheep, 5,514 pigs. Total area of holdings 452,662 acres. One member is returned to Parliament, 1,802 voters being on the electoral roll. Singleton was proclaimed a municipality on January 30, 1866. It has 1½ miles of streets, and property of the annual value of £17,061. The Junior Municipality, South Singleton, has about five miles of streets and property, valued at £5,858. The Northern Agricultural Association, one of the most flourishing of its kind in the Colony, has its show grounds in South Singleton, where it possesses freehold property valued at upwards of £10,000. Singleton has post, money-order, and telegraph offices, and a Government savings bank. Two collieries are being worked by the same proprietary, not far from here, at Rix's creek (3 miles). The product is a bituminous coal, suitable for manufacturing and household purposes. The mine is connected with the Great Northern Railway by a tramway about a mile in length, the output for 1891 being 30,968 tons, valued at £15,599. Copper has also been found in payable quantities. Singleton was first lighted by gas in September, 1881. The town has three reserves, one known as Burdekin Park, which is planted with numerous trees, and has asphalted paths; a second, Victoria Square, chiefly used for cricket; and the other, Howe Park, a block of 3½ acres, recently acquired, and in course of permanent improvement. The permanent Town Common, ¼ mile distant, is an extensive forest of about 2,400 acres. The Masons, the Druids, the Oddfellows, Orangemen, R. C. Guild, Sons of Temperance, Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, and Good Templars, are severally represented by local lodges. Singleton claims to be one of the prettiest and most attractive towns in N. S. Wales. The population by census of 1891 was 2,600; that of the district 7,022. The local newspapers are the *Singleton Argus* (published every Wednesday and Saturday), and *Advocate* (Wednesday and Saturday).

**SMITHFIELD** (33° 49' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, money-order office, and Government savings bank, bounded by Prospect creek, two miles from the Fairfield railway station, 20 miles S. of Sydney, and two miles from Prospect water works. It is in the county of Cumberland, and police and electoral district of Liverpool. It has two hotels, one public school, with average attendance of 118 scholars, a Methodist and a Baptist chapel, an Episcopal church (St. James), Roman Catholic church (St. Gertrude's), branch of the Joint Stock Bank, and three stores. It is an agricultural and fruit-growing district. In the vicinity are the Sherwood brick and tile works, and a large tannery. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £8,913. Population about 1,320.

**SMITHTOWN** (31° 6' S. lat., 152° 56' E. long.), county Dudley, a post town with money-order office and telegraph office, situated on the Mucleary river, about 18 miles from the Heads; police district of Kempsey, 318 miles N. of Sydney, to which communication is by Clarence and Richmond River Company's steamers, 3 times a week. There are 2 hotels (Shaunrook and Centennial), a branch of the Joint Stock and Commercial banks, public school, Primitive Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, school of arts, and several large stores. The district is noted for its agricultural products, maize being culti-

vated in great abundance Dairy farming is also largely followed. Population 220.

**SOPALA** (33° 5' S. lat., 149° 47' E. long.), a pretty little gold-fields township, on the Turon river, 149 miles (172 postal) N.W. of Sydney, and 30 miles N. from Bathurst. Coach to Bathurst (fare, 2s. 6d.), thence rail, form the means of communication with Sydney. The principal hotels are the Royal and the Globe. It has a money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. The district in which it is situated is altogether a mining one, the workings being both alluvial and quartz; the former, however, is now nearly worked out. The reefs give employment to one crushing machine. In the early days of mining large quantities of gold were obtained from this district, and a large number of reefs have been discovered in various parts of the district, and give employment to several crushing machines, the yield for 1891 being 3,733 ounces, valued at £14,264. Places of worship: Episcopal and Roman Catholic. There is a hospital, public school with average attendance 41, four stores, Roman Catholic convent, an Oddfellows lodge, court-house, police station, hospital, and literary institute, with 1,000 vols. Bank: N. S. Wales. The population of the town is 310.

**SOLFERINO** (or LIONSVILLE) (29° 23' S. lat., 153° 5' E. long.), a postal station, in the county of Drake, police district of Tenterfield, and electoral district of Tenterfield, 60 miles from Grafton, and 520 miles N.E. of Sydney. The Grafton steamer is the means of conveyance to and from Sydney. The registrar and warden's office, and the stores, comprise the larger buildings of the place; public school here, with average attendance of 20. The country has good mineral resources of copper, tin, antimony, and iron, with some pipe-clay, and has, too, grazing and cultural capabilities. Several quartz-crushing machines were at work here, and some very good returns have been reported; but the gold appears to be patchy. Population, 90.

**SOMBERTON** (30° 58' S. lat., 150° 38' E. long.), a post town and money-order station, on the Peel river, 273 miles N. of Sydney, and 24 miles N.W. of Tamworth, the nearest railway station. It is situated in the county of Parry, electoral district of Liverpool Plains, and police district of Tamworth. There are several farmers and selectors in the district, which is also good grazing country. A public school. There is one hotel, two stores, and an Episcopal church. Population about 510.

**SPRING GROVE** (See MILTHORPE).

**SPRING HILL** (33° 20' S. lat., 199° 15' E. long.), a railway station with telegraph, money-order office and savings bank, 184 miles W. of Sydney, in the police district of Orange (fares, 3s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.). There is 1 hotel (the Railway), a public school, average attendance 67, 1 store, 2 places of worship (Wesleyan and Baptist). Geological formation: ironstone. Population, 150.

**SPRINGWOOD** (33° 32' S. lat., 150° 28' E. long.), a railway and telegraph station, with post-office, and money-order and Government savings bank facilities, on the G. W. Railway (fares, 7s. 6d. and 4s. 9d.), county Cook, and electorate of the Nepean, 47 miles W. of Sydney, pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the tableland, 1,216 feet above sea-level. A favourite resort of visitors to the Blue Mountains, and noted for the mildness of its climate and beauty of the surrounding scenery. Church of Eng and Wesleyan services are held weekly, and Roman Catholic less frequently. There are two hotels, general store, and a public school, average attendance 53.

**ST. ALBANS** (36° 15' S. lat., 151° 0' E. long.), a secluded and picturesque township, situated on the left bank of the Macdonald (tributary of the Hawkesbury). It belongs to the electoral district of Wollombi, and police district of Windsor. It is 60 miles N.W. of Sydney (postal 75). There are three hotels, a public school (with average attendance 41), a post and money-order office, and telephonic communication with Wiseman's Ferry; Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches; police station and court house. The district is an agricultural one, of sandstone formation, and very suitable for fruit growing. Population, about 800.

**STANNIFER**, a post town, with telegraph and money-order office, 352 miles (397 postal) N. of Sydney and 6 miles N. of Tingha. Communication is by coach to Uralla railway station, *via* Glen Innes and Inverell. It sprang into existence in 1880, and has two substantially-built hotels, one large store, and other minor ones, also a spacious well-built school, with average attendance of 46. The erection of buildings is extending towards Middle Creek, where there are two hotels, one store and other buildings. It is the centre of a rich tin-mining district. Population 220.

**ST. MARYS** (33° 29' S. lat., 150° 48' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, a mile from the town (fares, 3s. 9d. and 2s. 4d.), in the county of Cumberland, electorate of the Nepean, and police district of Penrith; situated on South Creek and the Western Road, 29 miles W. of Sydney. There are nine tanneries, four hotels, branch of the Joint Stock Bank, a convent, also Church of England (St. Mary's), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, seven stores, a public recreation ground, public school, average attendance 181, and mechanics' institute. The district is incorporated, and has 5½ miles of streets with ratable property of the annual value of £10,767. The Mulgoa Irrigation Colony surrounds the town, and will shortly be in full work. Population, about 800. Local newspaper: *St. Mary's Gazette*.

**STOCKTON** (32° 53' S. lat., 151° 50' E. long.), a post town with money-order and telegraph office, about one mile from Newcastle, on the northern side of the harbour, and

76 miles N. of Sydney, county Gloucester, and electorate of Newcastle. Among the industrial institutions are lime kilns, steam saw-mills, and the extensive ship-building yards of Messrs. O'Sullivan & Co. The patent slip connected with these yards is capable of taking up vessels of very large tonnage; the workshops are provided with every appliance for the repair and construction of ships, with powerful shears capable of lifting 30 tons. The Stockton Coal Colliery is in full work, the output for 1891 being 96,622 tons, valued at £53,142, this mine employs about 330 hands. The public school has an average attendance of 255. The Church of England (St. Paul's), Roman Catholics and Primitive Methodists have places of worship here. There is also a Temperance Hall, a school of art, and a branch of the Joint Stock Bank. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £19,617. Population 2,400.

**ST. PETERS** (33° 56' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.), a municipal suburb and railway station, about 4 miles S. of Sydney, on the Cook's river, county Cumberland, and electorate of Canterbury, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Newtown to Cook's river, composed of a ridge of high land, bounded by Shea's creek and Cook's river on the east, and Gumbramorra Swamp on the west. It has post, money-order, and telegraph office, and savings bank. There are seven hotels, four places of worship, public school (average attendance 457), Roman Catholic school, private lunatic asylum, with about 100 inmates, and a branch of the Bank of Australasia. There is also a large Town Hall here, with spacious room for entertainments, &c., a Free Library, and reading-room with 1,000 volumes, Foresters' Hall, and St. Peter's School Hall. The municipality has 17 miles of streets, and annual ratable property valued at £29,577. The Illawarra Railway skirts the western boundary. Population 4,900. Tempe station being within the municipality; fares, 3d. and 2d.; omnibuses also run frequently.

**STRATHFIELD** (late REDMYRE), (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), a railway station, telegraph and post-office, situated 7 miles S. of Sydney; fares, 8d. and 6d. In the county of Cumberland and police district of Canterbury. There are two private schools, one place of worship (C. E.), several stores, and a large number of private palatial residences, and the recreation ground near the station is the most extensive institution of its kind in the Colony. The district is incorporated, and has 20 miles of roads, with ratable property valued at £32,617 annually. The Great Northern railway branches off from here. Population, 1,800.

**STROUD** (32° 28' S. lat., 151° 58' E. long.) is situate near the centre of the police district of Port Stephens, a short distance from the Karuah river, 32 miles north from Raymond Terrace, and 124 miles north of Sydney, in the county and electoral district of Gloucester. A four-horse coach runs daily to and from Copeland, Gloucester, Stroud, Raymond Terrace and Hexham. It was formerly the head-quarters of the Australian Agricultural Company, to whom a grant of 464,640 acres was made in fee simple in 1826. The sale of portions of this to actual cultivators, and the granting of leases to them and others of larger areas, has now left but a small portion in the occupation of the Company within many miles of Stroud. It has a public school (average attendance 72), School of Art, with a library of 1,860 volumes, a hospital and benevolent institution, a money-order and telegraph office, Government savings bank, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, other social institutions, two hotels, Australian Inn and Cottage of Content, a branch of the Bank of Australasia, a court of petty sessions, and is noted for its excellence of climate and beauty of scenery. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, well watered, with an abundance of the finest timber, employing about 12 saw-mills. In the N.W. portion of it is situate what is commonly known as the Copeland gold-field. Maize is extensively grown all round the district. Formation: sandstone, coal, and iron. The population of Stroud numbers 260 persons.

**STUART TOWN** (late IRONBARK.), (32° 56' S. lat., 149° 7' E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order, and mining township in the police district of Stony Creek, and electoral district of Wellington, on the Kugaberga creek, 227 miles (by rail) W. of Sydney. Ironbarks is reached from Sydney by railway, fares, 4s. 9d., 2s. 6d. Hotels: Post-office, Railway, and Diggers' Rest. The district abounds in quartz reefs, many of them being profitably worked and capable of further development; there are also some alluvial workings; the yield for 1891 was 1,926 ounces, valued at £7,597. There are churches belonging to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic bodies, one public school, average attendance 57, a court-house, police-station, lock-up, and three stores. It lies 1,780 feet above sea-level. Formation: basalt and slate. Population about 250, of district about 570.

**SUMMERHILL**, a rising suburb, about 4 miles SW. of Sydney, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities and railway station, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Canterbury, and police district of Newtown, borough of Ashfield. Railway fares, 5d. and 4d. It has one hotel, a branch of the A. J. S. Bank, one public and several private schools, Episcopalian and Congregational churches, Western club, an Assembly Hall, skating rink, and several large private and business premises.

**SUMMERHILL CREEK.** See OPHIR.

**SUNNY CORNER**, a new silver-mining township, with postal, money-order, telegraph, and Government savings bank facilities, 134 miles W. of Sydney, county Roxburgh, police district of Bathurst, the nearest railway station

being Wallerawang, 12 miles distant, to which there is coaching communication; coaches also run to Rydal and Bathurst (fare, 6s.). Principal hotels are the Royal, Royal Exchange, and Court House. Banks: Commercial and Australian Joint-Stock, Public and Roman Catholic schools, former with an average attendance of 215; Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, nine general stores, and a court house. A way from the mining centre a few farms for produce are carried on. The principal mine, the Sunny Corner, has six furnaces, and employs a large number of hands. During 1891, amount of silver and copper raised was valued at £91,132, and 3,281 ounces of gold, valued at £19,618. Other silver mines at work are Tomkins and Silver King, and the gold mines working are St George, Diamond Swamp, and the Australian Band and Albion. Population, about 1,680, all principally engaged in mining pursuits.

**SUTTON FOREST** (34° 19' S. lat., 153° 35' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, about three miles south of Moss Vale, in the county and electoral district of Camden, police district of Berrima, on the Great Southern line, 89 miles SSW. of Sydney. It lies on the Medway creek. There are two hotels, Royal and Commercial; three places of worship, belonging to the Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic bodies, a public school (average attendance 49), and several gentlemen's residences, including the Governor's country seat. The district is a pastoral one, but cultivation is carried on to a fair extent. Coal and iron abound, but have not yet been worked. Formation: carboniferous with sandstone. Population of the town and neighbourhood is about 440.

**SWAMP OAK**, a rising mining township, 325 miles N. of Sydney, in the Tamworth district, at present reached by coach from Walcha Road railway station, 30 miles; but the regular mail coach runs daily from Walcha station 12 miles, fare 10s., and thence twice a week to Swamp Oak, 30 miles, fare 20s. There is a post office, 3 hotels, several stores, and a population of about 500. About 90 leases have been taken out, the average size being 10 acres, and several mines are now engaged crushing gold-bearing quartz, the yield for 1891 being 1,023 ozs., valued at £3,734.

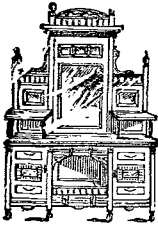
**SYDNEY** (33° 51' 41" S. lat., and 151° 11' 40" E. long.), the capital and seat of government of the Colony of New South Wales, is also the parent city of Australia. It is picturesque situated on the southern shore of Port Jackson—named after Sir George Jackson, the then Secretary to the Lords of the Admiralty—Sydney itself being named after Viscount Sydney, who first suggested the idea of establishing a Colony in N. S. Wales, and who was Secretary of State for the Colonies when the territory was taken possession of for Great Britain. The outside boundaries of the city include the locality known as Pyramont, Strawberry Hills, Surrey Hills, Elizabeth Bay, and Woolloomooloo Bay. The City was founded on the 26th January, 1788, by Captain A. Phillip, who came here with a fleet of store and transport ships, for the purpose of founding a convict establishment. He had six days previously landed at Botany Bay, but finding it unsuitable for settlement, abandoned it for the site of Sydney. The locality chosen for the future city was a delightful spot at the head of what has since been named Sydney Cove, near a limpid stream of water, which has long since been covered in, but which was then, or soon after, known as the Tank Stream. The city proper is situated at a distance of four miles from the mouth of the harbour. The entrance to Port Jackson from the Pacific Ocean is upwards of a mile in breadth, and is well lighted during the night on its southern cliffs. On the South Head, 1½ mile from the entrance, in 33° 51' 30" S. lat., and 151° 19' E. long., was the Macquarie lighthouse, 76 feet high, erected on cliffs 268 feet above the sea-level, the light being visible at 25 miles distance. This lighthouse has been superseded by a larger building, from which the electric light now flashes its rays across the ocean. It is one of the most powerful lights in the world, and can be seen at a distance of about 30 miles. On the Inner South Head is the Hornby Tower, painted in vertical stripes of red and white, with a fixed light, that can be seen from a ship's deck at 15 miles. This light shows the entrance to the harbour. Vessels drawing as much as 27 feet can enter at low water, and in many parts in the city can lie close inshore. This last natural advantage has been greatly utilized, and the water is skirted with wharves, stores, and warehouses. On the Western side, where the shores are a little more precipitous, there is also an unbroken line of wharfage, used mainly by the inter-colonial and other large steamers, and by coasters. The harbour is not an uniform expanse of water, but is broken up in all directions into capacious open-mouthed bays by the numerous promontories jutting out into it. Several of these bays are harbours in themselves; and a few of them, principally on the northern side, are the continuation of other harbours or rivers, which are navigable for several miles. The watery indentations that partially encircle the city allow the very heart of it to be easily reached from the water.

The public traffic of the city and suburbs is carried on by a large number of hansom cabs, omnibuses, and trams. The water communication between the city and its transmarine suburbs, Balmah, North Shore, Manly Lane cove, Mossman's Bay, Middle Harbour, Parramatta, and other localities, is maintained by numerous steam ferry-boats, which ply at frequent intervals during the day and at night. The steam tramway system is extended to most parts of the suburbs; the lines at present in full working order are those from the terminus in Bridge Street to railway station, Redfern; to Randwick, Coogee Bay, Crown Street, Surrey Hills, Glebe Point, Forest Lodge, Waverley, Cemetery, Woolahra, Newtown, Marrickville, Botany, Bondi, Leichhardt, Dulwich Hill, and Five Dock, a cable tram being in course of construction from Erskine Street to Ocean

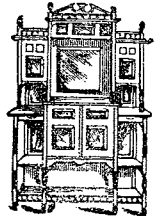
Street, Double Bay. A cable tram also runs from Milson's Point to the Government reserve at North Shore. The leading hotels are the Australia, Royal, Petty's, Pfahler's, Exchange, Metropole, the Oxford, Metropolitan, Grosvenor, Empire, and Roberts'; but the present Licensing Act has been the means of considerably improving the average character of hotel accommodation throughout the whole of the City and suburbs, and the small hovels which once did duty as hotels have entirely disappeared, being replaced with substantially built and roomy buildings.

There are several features of the city of Sydney which bear a striking resemblance to those of an English town. Some of the streets are narrow, tortuous, and without any pretensions to modern architecture. Of late years the older portions of the city have been pulled down to make way for business establishments of modern design and great capacity; while some of the worst tenements in the lower localities, through the efforts of the corporation, are being rapidly swept away. Several of the business premises in Pitt, George, Bridge, Clarence, and York streets, in Wynyard Square, and in the neighbourhood of the Circular Quay, are capacious and elegant, and rank high in order of architectural merit, and periodical visitors feel something approaching to wonder on seeing the old city giving place to a new one, of a kind resembling the great commercial centres of Europe. The principal streets are laid out to the cardinal points of the compass, and intersect each other at right angles. They are designated George, Pitt, York, Clarence, Market, King, and Hunter, the leading one being the first-named, which starts from near the water's edge at Dawes point, and runs through the city into the country, being called George Street West when it passes beyond the railway station. The greatest length of the city is 3½ miles north and south, and breadth 2½ miles east and west, the total area being about 2,600 acres.

The modern public buildings of Sydney, as well as the hotels, warehouses, banks, and churches, are for the most part handsomely designed and substantially constructed edifices. The city and suburbs abound in sandstone, which is easily quarried, capable of being worked into the most ornate designs at little expense, hardens on exposure to the weather, and is of a substantial nature. The Sydney University, which is built of this stone in the Gothic style of the 15th century, is an elegant building. The great hall is described by the late Anthony Trollope in the following words: "I think no one will dispute the assertion when I say that the college hall is the finest chamber in the colonies; if I were to say that no college, either at Oxford or Cambridge, possesses so fine a one, I might perhaps be contradicted. I certainly remember none of which the proportions are so good." Its dimensions are 135 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 73 feet high. The building is on a gentle acclivity, and commands a magnificent view; it has a frontage of nearly 400 feet. The colleges of St. Paul, St. John (R.C.), and St. Andrew are of the Gothic of the 14th century; a large lecture hall has been recently added, the whole of the University buildings are surrounded by a large park to which the public have access. St. Andrew's Cathedral, the foundation of which was first laid on July 1, 1819, by Governor Macquarie, has been pulled down and re-erected thrice (the last time on May 16th, 1837, by Governor Bourke), and eventually consecrated on November 30, 1868; now it is a very handsome building with two towers, and belongs to the Gothic of the 14th century. Its internal decorations are finished off in the most beautiful style; the front of the building, unfortunately, does not face George Street. A Chapter House adjoining has been erected, and efforts are being made to enlarge the main building, and effect several important interior alterations. The Jewish Synagogue, in Elizabeth Street, which was completed in 1878, belonging to the Byzantine order of architecture is also an elegant edifice. The new buildings for Government offices—the Colonial Secretary's and Public Works forming one lofty massive building facing Macquarie, Bridge and Phillip Streets, and the Crown Lands Offices fronting Bridge and Bent Streets—are specimens of the skill of the architect which are rarely surpassed for elegance and comprehensiveness of construction. St. Mary's Cathedral (R.C.), after being twice burned, is now almost completed on a grander scale than ever; when fully completed its length will be 350 feet, width within transepts 118 feet, width of nave and aisles 74 feet, height about 90 feet; a central tower will be 120 feet high, and two towers with spires at the southern end will rise to an altitude of 260 feet. The building is being gradually completed, and was temporarily opened for Divine worship with great ceremony in September, 1882. Other places of worship are:—St. Patrick's (R.C.), St. George's, St. John's, St. Philip's, (one of the oldest in Sydney, though the present structure is not altogether the original building), St. James', (the old Cathedral Church, opened on January 6th, 1823). Besides these there are about 200 other ecclesiastical buildings throughout the city and suburbs, some of which will compare favourably with the edifices of older countries. Government House, which belongs to the Tudor style, is delightfully situated, overlooking Farm Cove, or Man-of-War Bay, and has a splendid view of the harbour down to South Head, the building is surrounded by the Domain and Botanical garden. This building was commenced in 1837, and cost upwards of £25,000. It was occupied for the first time by Governor Gipps in 1845. It was overtopped by "The Garden Palace," where the first International Exhibition of Australia was inaugurated on the 17th of September, 1879, but was unfortunately totally destroyed by fire on the morning of September 22, 1882, the total loss being estimated at over half a million sterling, including the destruction of a large number of most important public documents, the museum of mines, technological museum, the building having been temporarily used for several Government offices, and was wholly uninsured.



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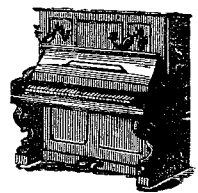
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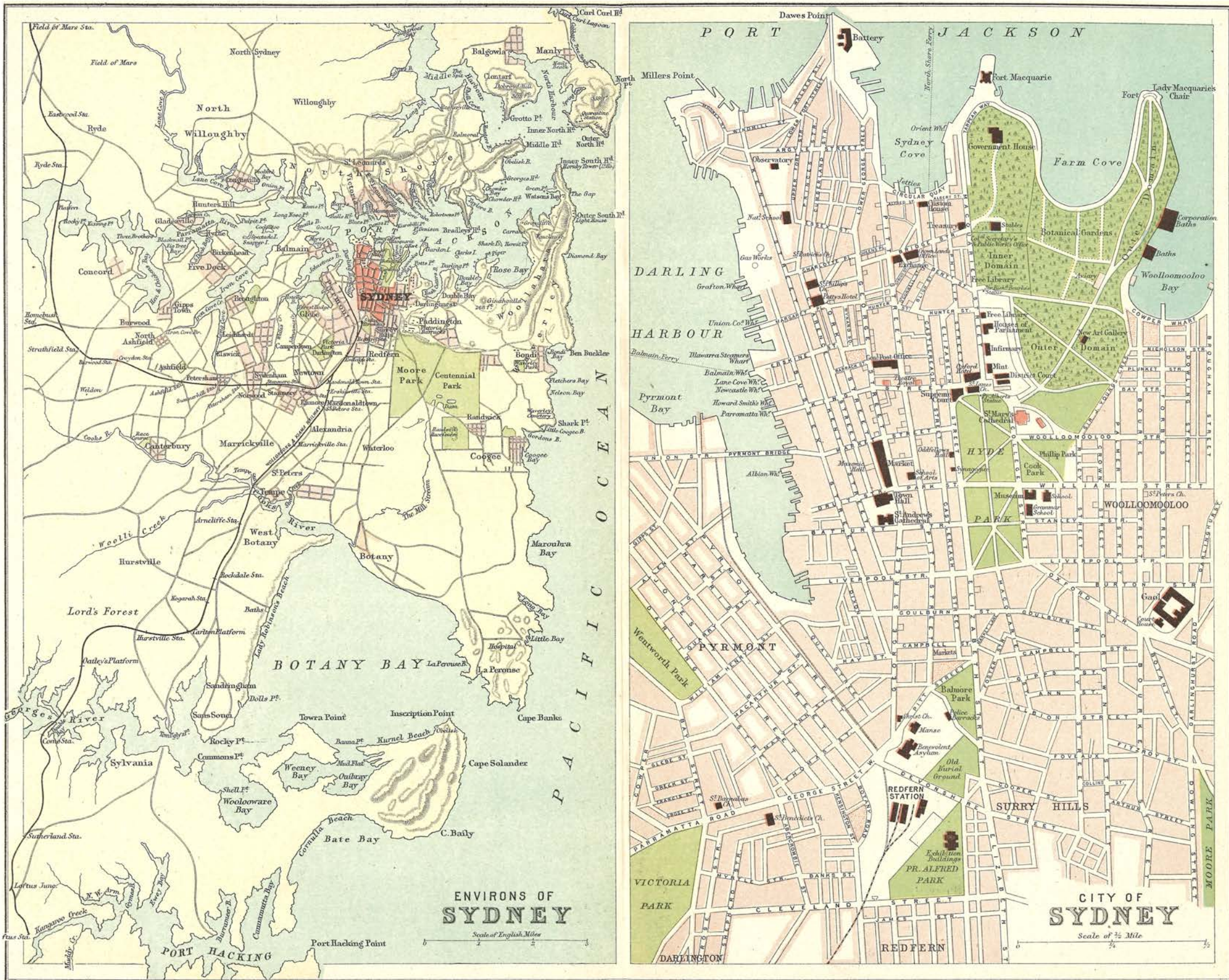
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## **SYDNEY,**



Near the "Sydney Morning Herald" Office.





# DIAMOND DRILLS.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DRILLS, W. H. J. SLEE, J.P., F.G.S.

The following are the terms and conditions under which the use of Diamond Drills may be obtained :—

1. Applications for the use of Diamond Drills must be in writing, addressed to the Under-Secretary for Mines and Agriculture, accompanied by a deposit of £2 2s. towards the cost of inspection. If an application be refused without inspection having been made, the deposit will be refunded.

2. Each application must state the mineral to be bored for, the probable depth to be bored, and whether the work is to be confined to one or more holdings owned or occupied by the applicant, or to be spread over a tract of country for prospecting purposes, and in either case a plan, sketch, or description defining the holding or tract of country to be operated upon must accompany the application. Upon receipt of any such application and deposit, the Minister for Mines and Agriculture may direct an inspection and report to be made, or he may refuse the application without inspection or report.

3. Applications approved of will be dealt with in the order of priority.

4. Before commencing operations the Minister may require the applicant to deposit a sum of money as security that the conditions will be observed, and the payments duly made.

5. The person to whom the use of a Drill is granted must :—

- (a) Make their own arrangements with carrier, and defray the cost direct of removing the Drill and all necessary appliances in connection therewith from the place where standing to the site of the operations, and also defray the cost of carriage of all machinery, material, and appliances which may afterwards be required for the successful working of the Diamond Drill.
- (b) Supply and pay direct for all suitable and necessary fuel and water for working the Drill.
- (c) Pay the cost price of any tubes that may be damaged or destroyed, or that cannot be withdrawn from the bore.
- (d) Pay £10 per week to cover the cost of diamonds and wear and tear of machinery, from the time boring is started till the bore is finished.
- (e) Pay the wages at least every four weeks (4) of the engineer and his assistants working the Drill.

6. Payments shall be made within seven days (7) after accounts are rendered, for every hundred (100) feet bored, or fraction thereof; and upon failing to do so, the Drill may be withdrawn, and the money deposited applied to payment of amount due. Applicants shall pay the cost of delays through the non-fulfilment of conditions.

7. Persons preferring to pay for the work by the foot instead of the foregoing rates, may, in their application, state that fact, and the Minister may, if the site be considered suitable, cause a price per foot to be fixed for various depths, such price to include the cost of all labour, diamonds, wear and tear of machinery, and all material, and, in addition, pay the cost of any tubes that may be damaged or destroyed, or that cannot be withdrawn from the bore, make their own arrangements with carrier, and pay the cost direct of removing the Drill and all necessary appliances in connection therewith, from the place where standing to the site of the operations, and also defray the cost of carriage of all machinery, material, and appliances which may afterwards be required for the successful working of the Diamond Drill; also supply and pay direct for all suitable and necessary fuel and water for working the Drill. The Minister may remove the Drill at any time if deemed necessary. Payments of accounts shall be made in accordance with clause 6.

8. When a Drill is required by any body of co-operative miners, association, or corporation for the purpose of developing in the public interest the mineral deposits of any district, or for prospecting any lead or lode or the Crown Lands generally in any given locality, the Minister may reduce the rates aforesaid according to the importance to the public of the work. The reduction in no case to exceed fifty per cent.

9. In any case in which it shall appear necessary in the interest of the public to do so, areas may be reserved under the Mining Act, in order to secure to the persons contributing towards the expense of the prospecting operations the benefit of any discovery that may be made.

10. Persons desiring the use of a Diamond Drill to bore for water, can on application made as aforesaid if the site prove on inspection suitable, obtain the use of a Drill in the order of priority of application, on the forms set out in clause 5, subject, in cases where in the opinion of the Minister the work is of public benefit, to a reduction proportionate to the public importance of the work.



The banks are all imposing buildings, and may be said to elong to the Florentine, Roman, Italian, and Greek orders of architecture; they comprise—the N. S. Wales, Commercial, Australian Joint-Stock, City, English and Scottish, Australasia, New Zealand, Union, New Oriental Bank Corporation (in liquidation), Queensland National, Commercial Bank of Australia, and the Federal, the A. J. S. Bank, at the corner of George and King Streets, being one of the most handsome and substantial buildings in Australia.

All these, as well as the savings bank in Barrack Street, would effect credit on many of the towns in the mother country. The exchange buildings near the Circular Quay are also admired for their substance of construction, and are admirably adapted to the shipping business of the port. Among other buildings which attract the attention of visitors are the offices of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, one of the largest Life Insurance institutions in the world; the offices of the Mutual Life Association of Australasia, corner of George and Wynyard Streets, the New Naval Home, Church Hill, and the *Sydney Morning Herald* office.

The appliances for printing the *Herald* have kept pace with the newspaper press of the old world. It began with the old-fashioned Albion press—then a primitive hand machine; the next was a machine made in Sydney expressly for the *Herald*, the one-cylinder Napier and the two-cylinder Brown. Later on, Mr. John Fairfax, when on a visit to England, ordered two double-cylinder Coppers, with steam engines. Thus came the first printing by steam power. Enterprise in printing continued by the importation of Hoe's rotary four and six-cylinder machines, which were superseded by the modern appliances now at work in the establishment of John Fairfax and Sons, for the production of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Sydney Mail*, and the *Echo*. The motive power consists of four steam engines and four gas engines, the latter being most in use, the former being held in readiness in case of emergency. Four Hoe and Co.'s web-printing and folding machines, one Victory web-printing and folders, with special machines and appliances for the production of illustrated papers, the papers are printed from stereotype plates, the apparatus for moulding and casting of which are of the most modern invention. Thus the firm may fairly take credit for keeping in advance in the mechanical progress of newspaper enterprise. The number of pages contained in the *Herald* ranges from 10 to 26, according to the pressure upon its columns. This paper, under the able management of the late Mr. John Fairfax, has justly earned its title to be considered "The *Times* of the Southern Hemisphere." The *Sydney Mail*, published and printed in the same building, is a weekly illustrated journal of a superior character. The *Echo* is an evening paper, issued from the same office, and is framed on the lines of the well-known London journal of the same name. The structure where the *Town and Country Journal* and the *Evening News* are issued, in Market Street, is a fine handsome edifice, with all the recent improvements requisite to meet the growing circulation of both papers. The office is fitted with one of the Victory printing and folding machines, which is capable of printing and folding 20,000 four-page copies per hour, or 10,000 eight-page, and was introduced by the late Mr. Samuel Bennett. The buildings of the *Sydney Bulletin* in Pitt Street are substantial and well designed. The *Daily Telegraph* have new and handsome buildings in King Street splendidly fitted up, and replete with all the latest improvements in machinery necessary for the production of its large circulation. The *Australian Sea* has also a convenient office in Pitt Street. There are also the magnificent warehouses occupied

Messrs. Newton Brothers, Newton, and Lamb's Auction Rooms, with the warehouses of Messrs. Frazer and Company, Albert Gray and Sons, Farmer and Co., John Keep and Son, Vickers, Dalton Brothers; also the large warehouses of Messrs. S. Hoffnung and Company, Collins, Sons and Co., Gardner and Co., Elliott Brothers, Cowan and Co., W. and A. MacArthur, Wallach Brothers, David Jones and Co., Paling & Co., Feltham, Gotthelf and Co., the Mutual Life Assurance Co., Anthony Hordern & Sons, and an immense number of premises for other merchants and warehousemen in and around York Street, Wynyard Square, Pitt Street, and the Circular Quay, which indicate the large business that is now carried on by importers and manufacturers in New South Wales. The wool warehouses of Messrs. Harrison, Jones and Devlin, Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., Messrs. Hill, Clark and Co., and J. H. Eddes and Co., are among the most substantial and elegant buildings in the city, and replete with every convenience for carrying on the increasing business in connection with the great staple product of the country. The New Zealand Mortgage, Loan and Agency Company have also spacious wool stores at the Circular Quay, and Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. have immense stores at Darling Harbour to meet the growing requirements of the wool trade. Messrs. Dixon and Sons have a large and substantially-built new factory in Elizabeth and Park Streets, and carry on a tobacco business to an extent equalled in the Australian colonies.

The Post Office is of the Venetian and Florentine Italian order, and is one of the most imposing buildings in the Southern Hemisphere, colonnaded on two sides, with a frontage of 353 feet. It is built of Pyrmont stone, the colonnade formed of pillars of polished grey granite. It was commenced in September, 1874; the building extends through from George to Pitt Street, in the most central part of the city. The tower, also built of stone, reaches an altitude of 250 feet. At the top of the clock is 15 feet 8 inches in clear diameter, with a splendid peal of bells for chiming; the hour bell weighing 5 tons; the total cost of the building being estimated at £400,000. A handsomely designed street about 100 feet

wide faces the whole length of the building from George to Pitt Streets, and is continued through to Castlereagh Street. The Town Hall is of great size, with a tower 200 feet high, and a clock which chimes each quarter of an hour, and is an architectural ornament to the city; the hall is one of the largest in the world, its length being 166½ feet, width 85 feet, height 65 feet, representing a superficial area of 14,110 feet, thus exceeding in size the Preston Town Hall, Glasgow Public Hall, Liverpool Philharmonic Hall, Manchester Free Trade Hall, Exeter Hall (London), St. James's Hall (London), Freemasons' Hall (London), House of Lords, and other public buildings. On each side of the great hall are corridors 9 feet wide, terminating in an open colonnade at one end, and joining the present corridors at the other. The open colonnades are 60 feet long and 9 feet wide, and constitute an agreeable promenade. They are connected with the rear of the building by iron balconies, giving access to lavatories and other conveniences, so situated as to prevent effluvia from them entering the building. From the corridors, the colonnades, and the vestibule the great hall is entered by thirteen doorways, opening outwards. At the western end is a covered recess, 85 feet by 26 feet, for the organ, which is the largest and most powerful instrument in the world, costing about £13,000; at the opposite end of the hall is a fine gallery capable of seating between 300 and 400 persons. The building will accommodate 5,000 persons. It is called the Centennial Hall, to commemorate the commencement of Australasian colonization at Sydney in 1787. It occupies the site that was formerly the old burial place, when the brilliant future of Sydney was undreamt of. The last remains of the occupants of this interment ground were transferred to the Necropolis at Rookwood. The Museum, on the eastern side of the city, overlooking Hyde Park, is a fine structure, with a bold Grecian front, and is extensively patronized, some 120,000 persons visiting it annually. It is now open to the public on Sunday afternoons. The Treasury is a very good building, of the usual freestone. Then there are the Prince Alfred Hospital, the Protestant Hall, Parliament Houses, new Masonic Hall, Custom House, the Mint, Royal Hotel, Grosvenor Hotel, Pettys' Hotel, Central Coffee Palace, Australia Hotel, Australian Club, Union Club, Tattersall's Club and others, which remind one of the days when George III. was King and Colonel Macquarie Governor. The various Insurance Companies and Building Societies and other financial institutions, have substantial buildings in various parts of the city, and the old dilapidated corner public-houses are now a thing of the past. The Royal and Sydney arcades are now much frequented, they are well lighted, lined with handsome shops, and have considerable architectural merit; there are two arcades of smaller dimensions in George Street West, an extensive one running from Castlereagh to Elizabeth Street, a most elaborate arcade (the Imperial) running through from Pitt to Castlereagh Streets, and "The Strand" running from George to Pitt Streets. Turning to the private residences, principally in the suburbs, many of them have been erected at enormous expense, and are surrounded with pleasure grounds and gardens, which, with the natural beauty of the scenery, lend them a peculiar charm, most of the handsomest mansions being in the neighbourhood of Darling Point, Potts Point, Woolahra, North Sydney, and Glebe.

The streets are lighted with gas, at a cost of about £15,000 per annum to the corporation, while the electric light throws its rays over the Circular Quay, Woolloomooloo, Redfern, and other large business centres. The old markets in George Street have recently been demolished for the purpose of rebuilding on a more elaborate scale. There are also the Belmore markets, used principally for the sale of vegetables, fruit, and market-garden produce. The theatres are the Theatre Royal, Imperial, Garrick, Princess, Royal Standard, Criterion, and Her Majesty's; and notwithstanding the distance from the great centres of high civilization, Sydney is well supported with theatrical stars of all kinds. Besides the theatres, the School of Arts, new Masonic Hall, Protestant Hall, Temperance Hall, Tattersall's Hall, Young Men's Christian Association Hall, the Old Exhibition building, Victoria Hall, Centenary Hall, Carrington Hall, Alhambra, and others are used as places of public entertainment.

Although the city is well supplied with fire brigades worked under a properly constituted Board, and an efficient superintendent, it has not escaped the calamities which all large cities are subjected to at the hands of the devouring element, the largest conflagration yet experienced in Australia occurring on the morning of October 2nd, 1890, when a whole block of valuable buildings covering an area of nearly three acres were burnt to the ground, including the City Bank, several large clubs, warehouses, business establishments, offices, &c., the total loss being estimated at about a million sterling.

Although Sydney has few reserves answering to the shrubbed squares of most of the large cities of Great Britain, it has excellent park lands and gardens within its boundaries, easily accessible to the citizens. Hyde Park is a beautiful plateau of forty acres, nearly in the centre of the city, with a statue to "Albert the Good," directly opposite which in Hyde Park Square is one to her Majesty Queen Victoria, and another to Captain Cook. A considerable amount of money is yearly expended towards beautifying and improving this park, which in the early days of Sydney was used for the racecourse. All unsightly fences have been removed, and the intersection of walks converted into beautiful shrubberies and flower beds with a magnificent ornamental pond enclosure at the southern end. Several fountains are continually at work, and bands of music perform in the park on special afternoons during the week. The Domain, a charming expanse of park land of 138 acres, is on the north-eastern side of Sydney, surrounding the pretty

inlet called Farm Cove. Near the main entrance is an excellent bronze statue of Sir Richard Bourke, by Edward Hodges Baily, R.A. The Botanical Gardens embrace 38 acres, and are considered as among the finest in the colonies; as in addition to the immense collection of exotics from every clime, the locality is one of great beauty, the grounds encircling the waters of Farm Cove, where the men-of-war belonging to the Australian station are anchored. Added to this is a most beautifully laid out area on the site of the Garden Palace. Other reserves are Prince Alfred Park, 18 acres, Belmore Park in the south, 10 acres, Callan Park, near Balmain, where the new lunatic asylum has been erected, a tract of 600 acres on the south-east side of the city named Moore Park, Wentworth Park, laid out on a site formerly known as Blackwattle Swamp, and the National Park at Port Hacking. The most recently proclaimed park is the "Centennial," an area of 768 acres, formerly used as the water reserve, situated between Moore Park, Waverley, and Randwick. This is to form a monument to celebrate the colony's centenary, and a considerable amount of money has been spent in laying it out into drives, walks, ornamental lakes, pleasure grounds of various descriptions. Its central position and natural advantages give every facility for making this one of the most extensive and beautiful parks in the world. Adjoining Moore Park is the Metropolitan race-course (Randwick), which has an area of about 202 acres. The course is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in circumference, and is now reached by tramcar, and considered one of the best running grounds in the southern hemisphere. In addition to the above reserves there are others of a less extensive area in different parts of the suburbs.

The Circular Quay, at the head of Sydney Cove, has a length of 1,300 feet, available for the largest vessels. It is now provided with piers and pavilions for the ferry steamers. The Government have expended a large sum of money in extending the wharfage accommodation, and erecting goods sheds, which add much to the convenience of shipping and improve the appearance of the Quay. The Australasian United Steam Navigation Company have their wharves and warehouses on Circular Quay, and a part of the shipping business of this extensive association is now carried on there. The fine vessels of the Orient Line, reputed for the rapidity of their voyages to Europe, and Messageries Maritimes boats, now discharge here, and the mail steamers of the P. and O. Company also berth at the wharf. Woolloomooloo Wharf, to the east, is 1,200 feet long, and was constructed at a cost of £26,000, a large tract of valuable land being reclaimed; the water is, however, too shallow and unsuited for large sea-going shipping, but is largely used by small coasting vessels for the discharging of coal, timber, &c.

The eastern side of Darling Harbour, which skirts the western side of the city, has its frontage entirely occupied with wharves and quays. Here several steam companies, Howard Smith's, North Coast Company, the Hunter river, the Illawarra, and others, have their stations, and the gas company its large works. The Grafton Wharf is one of the completest and best appointed in Sydney; with its building it occupies an area of  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres. There is a wharf frontage of 430 feet, with three piers, extensive sheds, and ten nine-story warehouses. On the north, from Miller's Point to Dawes' Point (which includes all one end of the city), and thence round the largest headland of the port, the waterside is also fully taken up by commercial premises, with the exception of the site at Dawes' Point, on which there is a battery. The works of Messrs. Thomas Rountree and Co., associated with their floating dock, are important. The dock offers every facility for vessels not exceeding 160 feet in length, and from 500 to 600 tons burden. The Fitzroy Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island, some few miles to the west of the city, is a Government establishment, originally intended for the repair and overhauling of vessels of the Royal Navy. Vessels of the largest capacity can be taken in without the slightest difficulty, its dimensions being—length, 450 feet; width on floor, 35 feet; width between coping, 36 feet; width at entrance, 59 feet; depth of water over sill, 21 feet. The establishment is well provided with the largest, most powerful, and recently improved kinds of machinery. A much larger graving dock has been constructed by the Government, and situated at Cockatoo Island, excavated almost entirely out of sandstone rock. The length is 630 feet, and the width 108 feet. The depth of water over the sill is 28 feet at neap, and 30½ feet at spring tides. The width of entrance 84 feet. It is said to be the largest single graving-dock constructed, and that it is capable of receiving the largest vessel afloat. Other great dock works are those of Messrs. Mort and Co., at Watervue Bay. The dock is 409 feet long, with an entrance 68 feet wide, and a depth of water over the sill 19 ft. 6 in. It is fitted with patent keel blocks—length of blocks, 390 feet; is partly cut out of the rock, and partly built up very compactly with stone masonry. This dock has taken in vessels of the largest size visiting the port, including that magnificent vessel, the *Chimborazo*. The workshops cover an area of 5 acres, with a bay frontage of 1,500 feet, employing when in full work 700 hands. A substantial patent slip is also here available for vessels of 1,000 tons; the length of carriage is 200 feet. The company undertake forgings up to 7 tons, and castings up to 14 tons. Some very extensive and important wharfage improvements are completed on the site of the old Australian Steam Navigation Company's Works, Darling Harbour. They represent altogether an expenditure of about three-quarters of a million of British and Australian capital. Between 10 and 15 powerful stationary and travelling hydraulic cranes are provided to load or unload trucks for the railway. Machinery for freezing and electric lighting is also provided, and cold storage space of several thousand tons capacity is provided, besides space for grain, wool, &c. The two stores,

each of eight stories, give an available floor space of about 400,000 ft. The wharfage space is 2,154 ft. The owners are an English and Sydney syndicate. The entire enterprise represents an investment mainly for the purpose of facilitating the shipment of food and wool, and other produce, to the European market, and in this respect is of great public importance. The Railway Commissioners have also erected here an immense goods shed capable of stowing ten thousand bales wool.

The city has been placed in a state of defence, and batteries carrying Armstrong guns of large calibre now protect it, from North and South Head, in a great measure from attacks from a hostile fleet. The conformation of the shores affords the best facilities for the erection of fortifications, and seawards there is nothing to prevent the city being made practically impregnable. A military road now connects all the forts on the northern side of the harbour, and at present it would be a difficult matter for any ship to run the gauntlet of the numerous guns that could be brought to bear upon it even before entering the Heads, while every elevated position inside the harbour is fully mounted. Among the large guns are two 10in. 25-ton guns firing charges of powder of 180lb. (nearly 20 barrels), giving to a projectile of 400lb. weight a muzzle velocity of about 1,900ft. a second, and a power capable of perforating 15in. of solid iron armour. These guns are mounted *en barbette* behind earthen parapets, in such a manner that they have a very large angle of lateral training, and can thus cover a large area with their fire. The gunners and the loading gear are completely protected. Forts are also constructed at Newcastle, Botany Heads, and Wollongong.

A torpedo corps has been established, and an electric light apparatus placed at the South Head, which will throw a light a radius of 30 miles.

The trade of Sydney is considerable, and gives employment to a large fleet of steamers. It is the head-quarters of the Australasian United Steam Navigation Company, the Pacific mail steamers, the E. and A. steamers, the P. and O. steamers, the vessels of the Orient, and Messageries Maritimes lines, and others; besides there are always four or five men-of-war anchored in the harbour. During the year 1891 the number of British and Foreign vessels which entered Port Jackson was 1,686. The aggregate tonnage being 1,934,556.

The water supply of the city is obtained from the Nepean river near Penrith. The number of houses in the city is estimated at 19,100. In 1891 the annual value of ratable property was £2,785,846 at 1s. 6d. in the pound; capital value, £55,716,900; estimated extent of roads and streets, 115 miles; number of electors, 22,358. All the main streets are paved with wooden blocks and cubes, and the system is being rapidly extended to the minor streets. The area already laid being 329,721 square yards, exclusive of the Circular Quay, which was paved by Government. The revenue of the City Council for 1891 amounted to £223,321. The public vehicles are under the control of the Metropolitan Transit Commissioners.

The charitable institutions of the capital are numerous and are partly supported at the expense of Government, aided by private benevolence. Some of the leading institutions are: the Sydney Hospital in Macquarie Street, in course of re-building; the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital, opened on Sept. 25, 1882, but only partially finished; the Good Samaritan Institution; Sydney Female Refuge, Children's Hospital at Glebe; the Shaftesbury Reformatory, on the South Head Road; Gladsville Asylum, Callan Park Asylum, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, Newtown; City Night Refuge, Kent Street; St. Vincent Hospital at Darlinghurst; Benevolent Asylum at George Street South, Children's Asylum at Randwick, and other minor public and private institutions for the relief of the aged destitute and suffering.

The suburbs of Sydney comprise Balmain, on the opposite side of Darling Harbour; the Glebe, adjoining the city, on the south-west; Newtown, Redfern, Marrickville, Waterloo, all to the south; Paddington, Randwick, Waverley and Woollahra, on the east; Concord, on the south-west; St. Leonard's, Mossman's Bay, and Manly on the north shore of the harbour, and there are other places within a radius of 10 miles, and are usually considered as suburban to the metropolis; these are Alexandria, Ashfield, Botany, Burwood, Camperdown, Canterbury, Darlington, Five Dock, Gladsville, Home Bush, Hunter's Hill, Macdonald Town, Kogarah, Hurstville, Leichhardt, North Willoughby, Petersham, Ryde, and Watson's Bay. Favourite sites for pleasure resort are Atfol Gardens, Chowder Bay, Balmoral, Pearl Bay, Clontarf, Coogee, Botany, Bondi, Double Bay, Watson's Bay, Manly Beach, Mossman's Bay, Randwick, Middle Harbour, South Head, Long Bay, Lane Cove Association Cricket ground, Moore Park, Centennial Park, Botanic Gardens, Fern Bay, Agricultural Society's Grounds, Zoological Gardens, Sandringham, Sans Souci, &c., and the various stations along the Illawarra and Northern Railway lines.

Sydney is the seat of an Anglican Bishop and a Roman Catholic Cardinal. The city is under municipal government, being divided into eight wards, named respectively Bourke, Brisbane, Cook, Denison, Fitzroy, Gipps, Macquarie, and Phillip, which return three aldermen each. It has a fine School of Art, in Pitt Street, with a library of about 70,000 volumes. A commodious hall is attached, and a Technological College, with laboratory, is now connected with the institution. The free public library in Bent Street, is largely patronized, and open on Sundays. To this library is attached a lending branch, of which a large number avail themselves. There are at present about 100,000 volumes in the institution.

Numerous factories are in full work. That of Messrs. Wright, Davenport, and Co., at Marrickville, employs 350 hands in

the manufacture of boots and shoes. There are numerous clothing factories, several large steam joinery establishments, the largest of which has 250 men and boys in its employ. The coach factories are extensive, and splendid cloths are turned out at Vicar's Tweed Mill. There are also several large foundries and engineering works, including Hudson Brothers', Ritchie and Co., and Mort's Dock and Engineering works, and others in which large castings and every description of mechanical appliances are turned out, even up to locomotive engines for the Government railways, and others of smaller dimensions.

The geological formation of Sydney is sandstone, overlying part of an immense carboniferous deposit, extending from beyond Newcastle to Jervis Bay.

The population of the city proper by the census of 1891 was 111,980: of the suburbs, 268,000, a total of 380,040.

Newspapers: Morning daily: *The Sydney Morning Herald*, the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, and the *Daily Guide*. Evening dailies: *The Echo*, *The Evening News*, *Star*. Weeklies: *The Sydney Mail*, *Town and Country Journal*, *Freeman's Journal*, *Stock and Station Journal*, *Churchman*, *Church of England Record*, *Referee*, *Australian Record*, *Christian World*, *Builders and Contractors' News*, *Presbyterian*, *Once a Week*, *War Cry*, *Protestant Standard*, *Illustrated News*, *Sunday Times*, *Truth*, *Mining Standard*, *Pastoralist*, *The Bulletin*, *Wesleyan Advocate*, *Government Gazette* (bi-weekly). Monthlies: *The A B C Railway Guide*, *Costner's Rural Australian*, *Australian Journal*, *Medical Gazette*, *Parthenon*, *Dawn*, *Railway and Tramway Review*, *Colonial Military Gazette*, *Australian Temperance World*, *Australian Engineer*, *Freemason's Chronicle* and *Skinner's Gazette*.

**TABULAM** (28° 50' S. lat., 152° 30' E. long.), distant 40 miles W. from Casino, on the Clarence river, at the crossing place from Lawrence to Tenterfield, is a small postal and telegraph township, with an accommodation house, one hotel, and a Government punt. It is in the county of Drake, electoral and police district of Richmond river. The means of reaching Sydney (530 miles S.) is by coach to Lawrence, thence by the Grafton steamer, or *via* the Tenterfield railway station. Mining and pastoral (principally cattle stations) district. Formation: granite and trap. Population about 70.

**TALBRAGAR.** See DENISON TOWN.

**TAMBOROORA** (33° 1' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.), a mining township with postal and money-order office on the Tamboroora creek, 168 miles (202 postal) NW. of Sydney, 25 miles W. from Sofala. Bathurst is about 60 miles distant south by coach and 40 by bridle track. Hotels: Daggers' and Smith's. The district is very hilly, and is principally taken up for gold mining, the workings being both alluvial and quartz. The country is clayslate, with quartz veins, and including Hill End, has been one of the richest gold-reefing districts in Australia; but though enormous quantities of gold have been obtained, the early promise of the locality has not been fulfilled. The town itself is situated on a rugged table-land, through which the water-courses have cut deep channels. Hill End is about 3 miles distant, and with vicinity had in its palmy days a population of about 4,500 souls. It lies at the summit of the famous Hawkins Hill, on undulating land stretching northwards towards Tamboroora. Between the two townships there is a good macadamized road. Places of worship, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Public school, average attendance 49. There are several gold mines in the immediate vicinity. Population, 260.

**TAMBER SPRINGS** (31° 19' S. lat., 150° 1' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, 42 miles SW. of Gunneedah, 322 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the slopes of the Tamber Range. It derives its name from the many springs in the vicinity. Mail communication three times a week from Gunneedah. Coach fare, 20s. Hotels: The Tamber Springs and the White Horse. Public school here, average attendance 20.

**TAMWORTH** (31° 4' S. lat., 150° 57' E. long.), 282 miles N. of Sydney, and 163 miles from Maitland) is a township on the Peel and Cockburn rivers and Goonoo Goonoo creek, in the county of Inglis. The Peel river divides it in the centre, and is spanned by a handsome iron bridge. The railway is now extended beyond Tamworth to Wallangarra, on the Queensland border; there are two stations, one on the Peel River Company's side, a mile from town (Tamworth West), (the other in the town proper; fares from Newcastle, 183 miles), 35s. and 28s. 3d.; or direct from Sydney 47s. 5d. and 30s. 8d. The principal hotels are the Royal, Imperial, Caledonian, Norfolk, Club House, Criterion, Cricketer's Arms, Post Offices, and Great Northern; there are also about a dozen others. The town is situated on low ground, surrounded by a range of undulating mountains, in the midst of a fine pastoral, agricultural, and mining district, and is gradually growing into importance as these interests become developed. The principal goldfields in the neighbourhood are at Bowling Alley Point (28 miles), Nundle (37), Hanging Rock (40), near Barraba (60), and at Bingera (110 miles north). Near the latter place diamonds in large quantities have been obtained. The town of Tamworth has been incorporated since March 17, 1876; it has 32 miles of streets (most of which are planted with ornamental and foliage trees, while the reserves and other public grounds are being greatly improved), and ratable property of the annual value of £36,064; well-built stores; branches of the Commercial, Joint Stock, Australasian, and N.S. Wales Banks; also local offices, for the leading insurance companies, and a Penny Savings Bank. In the municipal chamber is established a free public library, with about 1,300 vols. There are three steam flour-mills, several steam saw-mills, galvanized iron manufactory, three extensive coach and buggy factories, a boot, and

rubber stamp factory, one brewery, a substantial court-house, also gaol, lock-up, and police barracks, hospital, mechanics' institute, with 1,094 vols., gymnasium, a flourishing debating society, Oddfellows' hall, Council chambers, Olympic hall, fitted as a theatre, temperance hall, a fine pleasure garden and casino, two public schools, each being splendid buildings, with commodious teachers' residence detached, average attendance, 500; a Roman Catholic school (presided over by the Dominican Nuns), who have a Convent, 3 stories high, containing 40 rooms, which is the handsomest building north of Maitland, also several private schools. There are two churches, belonging to the Anglican community (St. Paul's and St. John's), also Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels, and a very handsome Cathedral belonging to the Catholic body; the Baptists at present worshiping in the Olympic Hall; the Salvation Army has also erected a very fine brick barracks. It has a telegraph, money-order office, and a branch of the Government savings bank, a magnificent building, with a four-dial clock, striking the hours, and self-illuminating at night, clock-tower and every telegraphic and postal convenience. There is an "Agricultural and Pastoral Association," a Fire Brigade with fire engine; and a branch office of the Orange Association. The M.U.I.O.O.F. has a lodge of over 200 members. The Foresters Court, Royal Oak, has some 160 members. A branch of the I.O.G.T. is a very strong lodge, which is still prospering. There is also a flourishing branch of the H.C. Guild, and a volunteer corps of infantry, with a roll of about 100 men. A Gas Company, with a capital of £8,000 has been in existence several years and is now paying a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum. The Municipal Council has abandoned gas and now illuminates the streets with electric lights, Tamworth being the first Australian town lighted with electricity; the scheme is now working splendidly. The town is surrounded by good agricultural land, adapted for any cereals. In 1892, 17,248 acres of land were under tillage, the products being 151,823 bushels of wheat, 49,950 of maize, 5,315 of barley, 451 tons of potatoes, 160 cwt. tobacco, 11,460 gallons wine, 238 bushels oats. Dairy produce: 148,075 lb. butter, 11,685 lb. cheese, 100,119 lb. bacon and hams. Stock returns: 11,086 horses, 49,282 cattle, 1,120,563 sheep, 3,340 pigs; total area of holdings, 974,469 acres. A large area of land in the vicinity of Tamworth is held by the Peel River Land and Mineral Company. A considerable township exists on the Company's side of the river, and lots, amounting to nearly 500 acres, have been alienated for building and other purposes at moderate rates. Tamworth has two representatives in Parliament, with 3,970 voters on the roll, and is the most important town in the Northern District. Geological formation: Upper Devonian or Lower carboniferous, granite, basalt, &c. A scheme is under weigh for supplying the town with water from Swamp Oak, 14 miles distant. The population numbers 4,600 persons. Papers: the *Tamworth News* and *Tamworth Observer*; which latter has handsome and commodious buildings in Peel Street, opposite the Commercial bank. The *Pioneer*, the local organ of the Baptist body, is also published monthly.

**TARALGA** (34° 17' S. lat., 150° 51' E. long.), a township in the county and electoral district of Argyll, and police district of Goulburn, on the Corroboree creek, 30 miles N.E. of Goulburn, the nearest railway station, and 155 miles SW. of Sydney, with telegraph and money-order facilities. Hotels: Royal, Richland, Argyll, and Commercial. It has a post, money-order, and telegraph office, a court of petty sessions, a flour-mill in full work, a tannery, and numerous small stores. Places of worship: Episcopal, Roman Catholic (a stone building), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Salvation Army. Bank: New South Wales. Schools: public (average attendance, 39), and Roman Catholic, taught by the nuns. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, but on the north-west the country is of a very auriferous nature, bearing strong indications of mineral deposits. Twelve miles distant are the Wombeyan limestone caves, one of the sights of the colony. Population about 450, of district 2,000.

**TARANA** (38° 30' S. lat., 149° 50' E. long.), a railway station, with post, telegraph, and money-order office on the Western line, 120 miles from Sydney (fares, 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d.); county Roxburgh, police district of Hydral, and electorate of Hartley. There is one hotel (the Railway), Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, one store, and a private boarding establishment. Coaches run to Oberon and the celebrated Fish River Caves, which is the resort of a great number of holiday-seekers. Geological formation: granite. Population about 70.

**TARCUTTA** (35° 14' S. lat., 147° 47' E. long.), a money-order, telegraph, and postal township on the Tarcutta creek, 30 miles east of Wagga-Wagga, and 238 miles (336 postal) SW. of Sydney. It is in the county of Wynyard, electoral district of Murrumbidgee, and police district of Wagga-Wagga. A coach runs to Wagga-Wagga, Cootamundra, Gernantun, and Gundagai. Wagga-Wagga is the nearest railway station. Hotels: Horse and Jockey and Tarcutta. Two stores and police barracks. School: one (public), average attendance 31. The district is principally taken up for pastoral purposes. Tobacco is grown in some parts, and several gold reefs are being worked near the township. Population about 200.

**TAREE** (31° 54' S. lat., 152° 33' E. long.), county of Macquarie, is the chief postal, township in the police district of the Manning river, and electorate of the Hastings and Manning, with a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office. Mail coach runs from Hexham, on Northern Railway line, to Taree, and from Taree to Kempsey six times a week. Communication with Sydney is by steamer twice a week, and by sailing vessels, distance 170 miles;

or by coach to Hexham, fare, 4s. 6d., thence rail and steamer. Coaches run daily to Wingham, Camden Haven, and Port Macquarie. Hotels: the Windsor Castle, Commercial, Royal, and the Steam Packet. It is situated on the north bank of the Manning river, about 20 miles from the junction with the sea, and 4 miles from the junction of the Dawson with the Manning, and is the stopping place of the ocean going steamers; the "Brothers," three high mountains (named by Captain Cook) near the sea-coast, bearing north-east, and Mount Talawak, bearing south-west. The district is agricultural and pastoral, principally the former; the soil on the banks of the river, is rich, deep, and fertile admirably suited for the cultivation of maize. Rice is also being grown on the Lower Manning, and wheat on the Upper Manning; dairy farming is being opened up very extensively. Gold has been discovered in several places, and mining is actively carried on at Coolongalook, 30 miles distant. The town contains branches of the N. S. Wales and Commercial banks, a superior public school, with average attendance of 130 scholars, five stores, a court-house, gaol, Land office, Protestant hall, Agricultural hall and grounds, a School of Arts, one of the finest hospitals in the colony, Masonic and Oddfellows' halls, Orange, Rechabites, and Good Templars' lodges, and it is the headquarters of the police magistrate, district coroner, road superintendent, and inspector of conditional purchases. The places of worship, which are substantial brick buildings, comprise Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, the latter with a substantial brick parsonage; a service is also held every third week by the Free Presbyterians, and occasionally by the Church of Christ. The main road from Maitland to Port Macquarie passes through Taree. In the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and near the river banks, the country is flat, but at a larger radius it becomes mountainous. Quarter sessions and district courts are held three times a year. A court of petty sessions is held when necessary at Taree, Wingham, and Cundletown every three weeks, and at Tinonee and Foster once a month. Good roads radiate from Taree to Tinonee (3 miles), Wingham (8 miles), Cundletown (4 miles), and Foster (24 miles). The township is now incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £5,250. Population by last census 720. Total area of holdings in the Hastings and Manning electorate 331,872 acres, area under cultivation 23,494 acres, producing 893 bushels wheat, 778,047 maize, 11,106 barley, 529 oats, 957 tons potatoes, 25,760 gallons wine, 262 cwt. tobacco, 2,262 cases oranges. Geological formation: limestone. The local papers: *Manning River Times* and *Manning River Independent*.

**TEMORA** (34° 12' S. lat., 147° 20' E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank township, situated in the parish of Bundawarrah, county of Bland, district of Lachlan, and between the Trigalong and Deep Creeks, the first-named lying two miles to the west, and the second five miles to the east, electoral and police district of Young, 283 miles S. of Sydney. Yeo Yeo, or Bland Creek, is 20 miles distant, and is the nearest permanent water, and dams have been constructed by the Government about 3 miles from the township. It is distant 33 miles NW. from the Cootamundra station on the Great Southern Railway, from which a line of coaches run daily. Chief hotels: Family, Royal Exchange, Royal, Queensland, Ward's Club, Golden Fleece, Tattersall's, the Grenfell, Empire and Westminster. A court-house, the Bank of New South Wales Joint Stock and Union Banks have branches, and there are numerous stores, a flour-mill, and other places of business, three theatres and Oddfellows' hall. A fine building has been erected by the Roman Catholic portion of the community; the Church of England, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians have also erected commodious buildings. Public school, the largest building in the town, has an average attendance of 104. There is also a R. C. denominational school and a convent. Telegraph communication with Cootamundra and Barmedman has been established. Coaches run to Barmedman, 7s. 6d.; Cootamundra, 12s. 6d.; Young, 12s. 6d.; Merool Creek, 10s.; also from Temora to Morangarell. A diamond drill was placed to work, boring for an artesian well, but without success. Numerous nuggets of various sizes, from 175 ozs. downwards, have been found. The sinking is from 56 to 145 feet in depth, and the wash dirt varies in thickness from 18 inches to as many feet, the bottom being pipe-clay, and occasionally slate. The yield of gold for 1891 was 309 ozs., valued at £1,199; there is a falling off in the yield of alluvial gold owing to many of the claims being worked out. The country is undulating and timbered chiefly with box, pine, and wattle, and well suited for agricultural operations. There was a discovery of tin at West Mandemah some time ago, but the venture collapsed for want of funds. The land having been thrown open for free selection, a vast number of conditional purchases have been taken up, and the district round Temora is thickly dotted with farms and vineyards. The climate is specially adapted to wheat growing, the yield being exceptionally good. A Pastoral, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Industrial Association has recently been established, and promises to be a great success. The work of connecting Temora with Cootamundra by rail is proceeding; a line of railway from Cootamundra to Temora has been sanctioned. Geological formation: Silurian. Population about 1,000. Newspapers: *Temora Independent* and *Advocate*.

**TEMPPE**, a postal suburb about 6½ miles S. of Sydney, with railway station and money-order facilities, situated on Cooks river, county Cumberland, electorate of Canterbury, and police district of Newtown; fares, 6d. and 4d. There are several hotels, a public and private school, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a population of about 500. The principal

industry of the district is brick-making. The township is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Nepean.

**TEN MILE CREEK.** See GERMANTON.

**TENTERFIELD** (29° 0' S. lat., 152° 0' E. long.) is a border town and railway station in New England, on the main northern road, and on the creek of the same name, county of Clive, electoral and police district of Tenterfield, at the head of the river Dumaresq, 314 miles (480 postal) to the N. of Sydney. Fares from Newcastle, 68s. 3d. and 46s. 6d., or direct from Sydney, 80s. 9d. and 54s. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal, and Great Northern. The town is located on a plain, and is envired by lofty granite hills. It owes its rise and increasing importance to the large extent of pastoral, agricultural, mineral (tin), and auriferous ground by which it is surrounded. The diggings are known as Timbarra, Drake, Poverty Point, Boorook, Lunatic (antimony and plumbago have also been found here), Slaty Creek, Boro (silver also found here), and Boonoo Boonoo, and consist of alluvial and reef. They are variously situated from Tenterfield, east, north-east, and north, and are within from 15 to 35 miles of the town. Maryland tin mines are from 22 to 40 miles N. of Tenterfield. Brassington creek and the Scrub, 12 miles S.E., and the Mole Table-land mines from 30 to 40 miles S.W. At the Boorook silver mines the prospects were very bright during the winter of 1879, stone at a depth of 130 ft. assayed 813 ozs. of silver, and 15 ozs. of gold to the ton, the reef from which it was obtained being 2 ft. wide, and well defined, but at present the returns are not so encouraging. Fresh discoveries of rich silver and gold-bearing stone have also been made, returns for 1891 being 496 ozs. of gold, valued at £1,860. The public buildings comprise the Episcopal church (of brick), the Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches (of wood), the Roman Catholic (of stone), the post and telegraph offices, and the court-house, both very handsome buildings; a public school, with average attendance of 276; there are also three other public schools in the neighbourhood; the Prince Albert Memorial Hospital; the school of art, with a library of 1,300 vols.; the branches of the Joint Stock and N.S. Wales banks. A collegiate school has been established here. The district has many advantages of soil and climate, and is well suited for farming and pastoral purposes. About 4,796 acres of land are under cultivation, mostly for cereal crops. Returns for 1892 were: 31,473 bushels of wheat, 34,077 of maize, 781 of oats, and 759 tons of potatoes; the stock returns for the same period were: 6,884 horses, 59,530 cattle, 88,665 sheep, 1,739 pigs; total area of holdings, 157,367 acres. Dairy produce, butter, 79,923 lbs.; cheese, 8,733 lbs.; bacon and ham, 58,254 lbs. The district was erected into a municipality in 1871. Estimated annual value of ratable property, £13,540. Tenterfield has a telegraph station, with savings bank, money-order office, and bonded store. Coaches leave six times a week for Drake, tri-weekly for Tabulam, Casino, and Lismore, and bi-weekly for Lawrence. Wallangarra, the nearest Queensland town, is 11 miles N., and connects with the N.S. Wales line. The nearest point of Queensland territory is 10 miles distant. Formation: granite. The population of the town proper numbers 2,480, for the municipality 1,800, for the electoral district 6,980, and 2,350 voters on the roll. Local newspapers: *Tenterfield Star* and *Tenterfield Courier*.

**TERARA.** See SHOALHAVEN.

**THACKARINGA**, a rising township in the county of Yalcoovina, electorate of Sturt, and police district of Mitchell, 975 miles from Sydney, with money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank. Mode of conveyance by rail, *via* Adelaide or Melbourne, coaches run to Broken Hill and Cockburn (S.A.) three times a week. There are three hotels (Royal, Thackaringa and Miners' Arms), a public school, several general stores, and a population of about 260. Geological formation, slate and ironstone.

**THURGOONA** (35° 56' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.), a postal centre on the main Sydney road, about 6 miles from Albury and 350 (392 postal) from Sydney S., comprising an Episcopal (St. John's) and Roman Catholic church, a convent school, an orphanage, a public school, with an average attendance of 43, and a public-house. It is a wine-producing district, the late Mr. Fallon's, and other well-known vineyards being in the immediate vicinity. Communication is by rail to Albury and coach thence.

**TIBOOBURRA**, a mining and pastoral township situated 892 miles S. from Sydney, in the electorate of Broken Hill, and police district of Wilcannia. It has postal, money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank facilities. Mode of conveyance, coach to Broken Hill or Wilcannia; coaches also run to Yalpunya and Worpale. There are three hotels (Family, Royal, and Central Australian), a public school with average attendance 60, and a police station. Population, 300.

**TIGHE'S HILL** (33° 45' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.) is a postal township, and money-order office, situated on a slight eminence, commanding a good view of the city of Newcastle. It has sprung into prominence during the last decade. "The Sydney Soap and Candle Company," have a factory here doing a good business. Another industry of moment is the Port Waratah Copper Smelting Works, situated a short distance from the "Hill." At this establishment about 50 hands are employed smelting and refining copper, which is brought chiefly from: South Australia. Tighe's Hill is not a separate corporation, but lies within the precincts of the Wickham Municipality. The local wants are abundantly supplied by two places of worship, a public school, where the average daily attendance is 202, a police station, mechanics' institute, with a library of 200 volumes, a number of good general stores, and hotels, together with numerous friendly societies, &c. Population of over 1,200 inhabitants, the majority of whom were employed in coal-mining.

**TIMBARRA** (28° 58' S. lat., 152° 30' E. long.), a small gold-fields township in the county of Drake, and electoral and police district of Tenterfield, situate at the head of McLeod's creek, 539 miles (495 postal) N. of Sydney, about 77 miles from Grafton, and 18 miles from Tenterfield, which is the nearest railway station. The hotel is the Timbarra; there are, besides, three stores, and some tradesmen's shops. Thousands of acres of unexplored auriferous ground lie within a radius of 10 or 15 miles from the township. The physical features of the country are undulating quartz ridges and quartz, sandstone, and alluvial flats. Tin has been found within three miles. Population of town 200; of district about 2,000.

**TINGHA** (28° 48' S. lat., 151° 18' E. long.), an important township in the county of Hardinge and electoral district of Inverell, about 427 miles north of Sydney, 40 miles from Glen Innes, 105 miles north of Tamworth, and midway between Bundarra and Inverell, situated on Cope's Creek, nearest railway station is Uralla. Hotels: Commercial, Royal, and Caledonian. It was established in 1872, on the opening of the tin fields of New England, of which it is the centre. The public offices here are as follows: court-house, police quarters, Warden's office, telegraph office, post, savings bank, and money-order office, public school (with an average of 118 scholars), and a public hall capable of seating 250 people. A Good Templars' Lodge is in existence, a branch of the Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows, and a School of Art. Coaches run from Uralla, Guyra, and Glen Innes. The business places are: four large stores, and a number of smaller ones. Place of worship: Roman Catholic chapel; the ministers of other denominations using the public hall. In the vicinity is ore saw-mill, which employs from 12 to 15 men. The principal production is tin ore. It has been officially stated that payable stanniferous wash extends in the district 25 miles. The richest deposits have been found from Stony Creek to the township of Kimberley, a distance of seven miles, the output for 1891 being 862 tons, valued at £77,580. Population, 1,160.

**TINONEE** (32° 0' S. lat., 152° 20' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station and money-order office, on the south bank of the Manning river, 219 miles N. of Sydney, and on the main postal route from Raymond Terrace to Port Macquarie. A coach runs to the Hexham railway station; fare, 42s. 6d. Hotels: Commercial and Freemasons'. The town is a small one, and has but few buildings of note; it is in the county of Gloucester, and police district of Manning. It has Commercial bank, public school, average attendance 51; three churches—Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian—one steam saw-mill, and several stores. Formation: trap rock. Population about 300. It has ratable property of the annual value of £11,489. The population of town and neighbourhood in 1891 was estimated at 1,990.

**TOCUMWALL** (35° 47' S. lat., 145° 35' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and money-order office, on the river Murray, about 80 miles W. of Albury, and 485 miles S. of Sydney. The Deniliquin and Albury coach passes through the town, and there is a daily mail from Melbourne, and twice a week from Jerilderie. Hotels: Bridge and Hillson's. A Court of Petty Sessions is held every month. Public school here, average attendance, 33, and a branch of the Commercial Bank and Bank of N. S. Wales. The wool from the surrounding stations is conveyed per teams to Numurkah railway terminus (22 miles S.), a considerable quantity also going to Echuca, *en route* for Melbourne. Population, 325.

**TOMAGO** (32° 40' S. lat., 151° 41' E. long.), a postal village on the Hunter river, 87 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Gloucester, electorate of Lower Hunter, and police district of Raymond Terrace. Communication with the metropolis is *via* Hexham. Public buildings: a public school (with average attendance of 25 scholars), and an Episcopal church. It is in the flat part of the Hunter valley, and is therefore liable to floods, though the land is of a productive character. A steamer runs daily to Newcastle. Formation: sandstone. Population about 100.

**TOOLOOM** (28° 38' S. lat., 152° 18' E. long.), a post town on the Toooloom river, a northern tributary of the river Clarence, 345 miles (412 postal) NNE. of Sydney. It is in the county of Buller, electorate of Richmond, police district of Casino; has a public school, average attendance 20. Tenterfield is the nearest railway station, and Killarney in Queensland. Formation: trap. Population of town about 50, with neighbourhood about 120.

**TOONGABBIE** (33° 40' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), a railway platform and post office, on the Suburban line, 18 miles from Sydney, and 2 miles NW. of Parramatta; fares from Sydney 1s. 9d. and 1s. 1d. This locality is frequently mentioned in the early annals of the colony, having been the site of a penal stockade, and where a mill was set up. Public school here, with average attendance of 33.

**TRANGIE**, 321 miles W. of Sydney: a post town and railway station, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank facilities, county Narromine, electorate of the Bogan and police district of Bathurst; train fare, 58s. 9d. and 39s. 3d. Coaches run to Dandalo, fare 12s. 6d. There are three hotels, Trangie, Railway, and Union Club, public school, Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, several stores, and a population of about 200, engaged chiefly in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

**TRUNKEY CREEK** (33° 45' S. lat., 149° 28' E. long.), a money-order and telegraph station, with Government savings bank, on the Goulburn road, 159 miles (182 postal) W. of Sydney. It is in the county of Georgiana and electoral district of Carcoar. Coach to New Bridge railway station (18 miles) six times a week (coach fare, 6s.), thence rail, are the means of reaching Sydney. The goldfield, of which this is one of

the settled points, consists almost entirely of quartz reefs, returns for 1891 being 580 ounces valued at £2,270; there are here three churches, a quartz-mill, a court-house, four stores, and two hotels—Corner and Commercial. The court here is presided over by the police magistrate, and is held about once a fortnight. Court of Requests is held first Thursday in each month. Public school here has average attendance of 31. Formation: principally basalt, with mountainous broken country. Copper and silver, also abundant in the district. Population, 190.

**TUENA** (34° 5' S. lat., 149° 25' E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order station, and Government savings bank, on the creek of the same name, a tributary branch of the Abercrombie, 200 miles postal (180 by road) SW. of Sydney. New Bridge is the nearest railway station; New-bridge is the coaching station. It is in the county of Georgiana and police and electoral district of Carcoar. Hotel: the Post-Office; a court-house is here, and public school, with average attendance of 32 children, two stores, and an Episcopalian church. It is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral district, with quartz and iron ore abounding. A copper and silver mine is also in the neighbourhood; gold returns for 1891 being 1,440 ounces, valued at £5,537. The court here is held about once a month, and is presided over by the police magistrate. Formation: slate, limestone, and granite. Population estimated at 250.

**TUMBERUMBA** (33° 45' S. lat., 148° E. long.), a post-town, with telegraph station and money-order office, in the county of Selwyn, police district of Albury, and electoral district of "The Hume," 304 miles (400 postal) SW. of Sydney, on the creek of the same name, 90 miles NE. of Albury. Coach to Culcairn, 74 miles, thence by rail, are the means of reaching Sydney. Also coach to Gundagai *via* Adelong once a week, also coach to Wagga Wagga. Hotels: The Union (coach office), Globe, Tumberumba, The Terminus, Tattersall's, and the Star. It lies at an elevation of 2,000 feet above sea-level, and is noted for its salubrious climate, which is very keen in winter. "The snow-clad peak of Kosciusko, 7,308 ft. above sea-level, forms a commanding point in the landscape"; and there are several stores, a brewery, a flour-mill, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 700 vols. The public buildings are the court-house, police station, school, Episcopal church, St. Jude (a brick building), Roman Catholic Chapel and Presbyterian church. Bank: Commercial. The public school has an average attendance of 107. Nearest towns are: Adelong (40 miles N.), Tumut (40 miles), and Gormanton (57 miles W.). Gundagai is the nearest railway station. There is a good deal of land under tillage in the district, particularly for wheat and potatoes, and in the driest of seasons a fair harvest is gathered, wheat and oats appearing to thrive remarkably well in the ferruginous soils; tobacco is also grown in the district. The Tumberumba gold-fields have yielded a large quantity of gold, and are still being worked with fair results; returns for 1891 being 1,271 ounces, valued at £4,956. Many extensive leased tracts have been taken up in the different creek beds, and the neighbouring basalt hills have been pierced by tunnels at a great cost, but sluicing is now the only form pursued. At Ournie, 20 miles S. of Tumberumba, some reefs have been found which bear promise of being very productive. The country is hilly and rich in good timber. Formation: granite, with belts of basalt, other portions slate and sandstone. Population of town, 500; of district, 2,500.

**TUMBULGUM**, a post town with money-order, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, 421 miles N. of Sydney, on the Tweed river, county Ross, electorate of Richmond river, and police district of the Tweed; mode of communication is steam launch, *via* Tweed Heads, thence coach to South Port station, Queensland; coaches run to Murwillumbah and Tweed Heads. There are three hotels, principal being the Metropolitan, a branch of the Commercial Bank, public school, Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, police station, several stores, and a population of about 100.

**TUMUT** (35° 16' S. lat., 148° 14' E. long.), a pretty little town located on the south bank of the river Tumut, an important tributary of the Murrumbidgee, 80 miles SW. from Yass, 21 miles from Gundagai, and 264 miles (342 postal) SW. of Sydney, with which the communication is by two daily coaches to Gundagai railway station, one *via* Gocup, fare, 7s., and the other *via* Adelong, fare 12s. 6d. Hotels: Commercial, Royal, Beehive, Star, Woolpack, Wynyard, Oriental, Globe, Killarney, Gilmore, and Gocup. It is in the counties of Buelch and Wynyard, and police and electoral district of Tumut, and has a post, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office. The district was incorporated on 27th April, 1887, and has 13 miles of roads and ratable property of the annual value of £10,580. On the electoral rolls are 1,743 names. Churches: Church of England, All Saints, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army barracks; public buildings: court-house and lock-up, public school (average attendance 159), and Roman Catholic school. Banks: N.S. Wales, Commercial, and Australian Joint Stock. Mechanics' Institute, with library of 700 vols.; and several insurance agencies. Societies: Agricultural and Pastoral Association, Freemasons, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance, and Orange Lodge. The district environing Tumut is mainly rich agricultural land, of which 11,153 acres were under cultivation in 1891. Tumut has long been famed for its cereals, the alluvial deposit being extremely rich and the growth little affected by change of season. The returns were as follows:—32,411 bushels of wheat, 241,003 of maize, 2,486 of barley, 5,098 of oats, 665 tons of potatoes, 230 cwt. of tobacco, 1,762 gals. of wine. Stock returns: horses 5,924, cattle 36,334, sheep

234,949 and pigs 4,177. Total area of holdings 324,805 acres. Dairy produce: butter, 73,471 lbs.; cheese, 8,500 lbs.; bacon and ham, 43,624 lbs. Formation: granite. The population of the town numbers about 1,300 persons, and of the census district 2,450. Newspaper: *Tunui and Adelong Times*.

**TURON** (33° 0' S. lat., 149° 39' E. long.) is the name given to numerous and extensive diggings on the Turon river and its tributaries in the county of Roxburgh. The Turon was first occupied in June, 1857. It is distant 177 miles W. from Sydney, Bathurst being the nearest railway station.

**TWEED HEADS**, an agricultural and pastoral township with post, money order office, telegraph station and savings bank, situated on the Tweed river, 427 miles N. of Sydney, county Rouss, and electorate of Richmond, mode of conveyance is steamer, direct or *via* Brisbane to Southport by railway, thence coach. There is a public school, two hotels (Commercial and Pacific), pilot station, several stores, and a population of about 200. Coaches run to Southport, and a steam launch to Tumbulgum. Parliament has sanctioned the construction of a railway from Lismore to the Tweed.

**ULLADULLA** (35° 18' S. lat., 150° 30' E. long.), a small seaport and Government township, in the electoral district of Shoalhaven and police district of Dowling, about 50 miles S. of Shoalhaven and 169 miles S. of Sydney, to which a steamer plies regularly twice a week. Kiama is the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs six times a week. The harbour, which is about one mile across from east to west, by half a mile from north to south, is a good one, protected by high land, with a sufficient depth of water for large vessels, and is well lighted by an iron light-house, 54 feet high, on the corner of the pier. This commodious pier was erected at considerable expense; it is 300 feet long, with a rubble-stone approach, and affords ample facilities for the loading and discharge of vessels of large tonnage. There is a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office; other buildings are: the court-house, public school (average attendance 39), free public library with 900 vols., agency of the Joint Stock bank, and one hotel; places of worship: Church of England, Wesleyan, and Independent. Dairy-farming is the principal industry of the district, and large quantities of produce find their way to Sydney. There is plenty of good timber, and one saw-mill turns out about 15,000 feet weekly. The entire district is a municipality consisting of three wards, proclaimed April 14, 1874, each represented in council by three members. There are 120 miles of roads in the district, and property of £16,693 annual rateable value. Population 1,630. Local newspaper: *Ulladulla and Milton Times*.

**ULMARRA** (29° 40' S. lat., 153° 2' E. long.), electorate of Clarence, a postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order town, on the Clarence river, nine miles N.E. of Grafton, with which city communication by steamer is had with Sydney, 342 miles S. Hotels: the Commercial and Exchange. The chief product of the district is maize, which is largely grown. The principal buildings in the place are: three churches, two public schools (with average attendance of 106), five stores, School of Art, branches of the Australian Joint Stock and Commercial banks, assembly hall, and council chambers. It was proclaimed a municipal district November 16, 1871. It has 120 miles of roads, and rateable property of the annual value of £13,061. Population, 1,660.

**UNANDERRA** (34° 17' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), a postal village and railway station on the main south-coast road, in the police district of Wollongong, about four miles distant from the latter town and port, and 52 miles S. of Sydney, fare 8s. 3d. and 5s. 3d. Denominational school here, and a first-rate hotel. The Central Illawarra Municipal Council have built a very handsome council chamber, and maintain a public library for the use of the ratepayers. The Illawarra railway passes through the village.

**URALLA** (30° 40' S. lat., 151° 31' E. long.), a rising township in the county of Sandon, police and electoral district of New England, with money-order, telegraph, and savings' bank facilities, and railway station on the main northern road, situated 3,335 feet above sea-level on the Rocky river, 300 miles (343 postal) N. of Sydney, 15 miles S. from Armidale, and 245 miles from Newcastle; to which the fares are 47s. 3d. and 31s. 3d., or direct to Sydney 59s. 8d., 38s. 9d. The hotels are the Royal, Uralla, Commercial, Court-house, Great Northern, Bellevue, and Locomotive, and a first-class winery. The township consists of a main street, which is the Great Northern Road, besides several intersecting streets, with an Episcopal church, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic chapels, Salvation Army barracks, also a convent school. There are nine stores, a money-order and telegraph office, Government savings bank, a court-house, lock-up, public school of brick, average attendance, 100, Salvation Army Barracks, Masonic Hall, and Literary Institute, with 300 vols. Uralla also possesses a clerk of petty sessions, a resident Church of England clergyman, Oddfellows' Hall, one steam flour-mill, and three resident medical officers. The Northern Railway is open beyond Uralla to Wallangarra on the Queensland border. Rich alluvial gold diggings. Known as the Rocky, are in the vicinity. At these diggings a considerable number of persons are settled, the returns for 1891 being 550 ounces, valued at £2,062. There are also a very large number of farms and several large stations in the district, within 3 to 12 miles of the town. The Bank of N.S. Wales and Australian Joint Stock bank have branches here. The district is rich in minerals, and is a splendid wheat-growing country. The district is incorporated: rateable property of the annual value of £3,438. Estimated population about 820 persons. Newspaper: *Uralla and Walcha Times*.

**URANA** (35° 20' S. lat., 146° 18' E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station on the Urana creek, which empties itself into Lake Urana, and on the mail route from The Rock to Deniliquin, 76 miles S.W. and 393 miles (381 postal) S. of Sydney, in the county of Urana, and electoral district of Murrumbidgee. The communication is by railway to The Rock railway station, 62 miles, coach fare, 25s.—also railway to Coonong Siding (Jerilderie line), 18 miles; also communication by coach with Corowa, distant 55 miles, and Jerilderie, distant 85 miles. Hotels: Royal, Royal George, Commercial, and Urana. It has Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, a Presbyterian manse, branches of the N.S. Wales and Joint Stock banks, a hospital, a brick court-house, a public school, with average attendance of 67, and a School of Art, with a library of 410 vols., three stores, about ten tradesmen's shops, and a common comprising 5,200 acres. The country is both pastoral and agricultural, and, in good seasons, crops are very productive. Stock returns: 2,687 horses, 5,769 cattle, 1,197,116 sheep. Free selections are on the increase, and there is plenty of fine land suitable for tillage, but the country is indifferently watered. Wagga-Wagga Land Board holds meetings when required. A scheme is now being prepared by the Government, by which a large area of land in this neighbourhood will be irrigated by water conveyed from the Murrumbidgee river; the country round Urana is admirably adapted for irrigation, being level and of great fertility. Population, 400.

**VEGETABLE CREEK.** See **EMMAVILLE**.

**WAGGA-WAGGA** (35° 10' S. lat., 147° 20' E. long.), a pastoral and agricultural town in the county of Wynyard, on the south or left bank of the Murrumbidgee. It is 309 miles distant S.W. from Sydney, and is connected with the metropolis by the Great Southern railway, the connection with South Wagga being completed on September 1, 1879; fares, 56s. 3d. and 37s. 9d. The principal hotels are the Criterion, Australian, Commercial, Pastoral, and Union Club. Here is an extensive station ground, on which have been erected a handsome and commodious passenger station, a goods shed 150ft. by 45ft., an engine shed to accommodate 12 engines and tenders, a 50ft. turntable, and about three miles of sidings. Communication with Melbourne, 267 miles distant, is *via* Albury and thence from Wodonga. The principal engineering difficulty has been the bridge over the Murrumbidgee and its approaches. These latter consist of heavy embankments connecting the viaducts, containing about 70,000 cubic yards of earthwork. On the north side there are 215 spans of 29ft., and on the south side 51 spans of the same width, varying from 9 to 24 feet in height. These are to allow for the escape of the flood waters, all the spans are constructed of timber which is so rapidly decaying that the authorities are contemplating the re-erection of the whole structure in iron. The main channel of the river is spanned by a bridge having two continuous wrought iron lattice girders of 636 feet each in total length, 12ft. in deep, and placed 14ft. apart. These are divided into four spans of 150ft., each span being supported on two cast-iron cylinders 9ft. in diameter. These piers are filled with concrete, and are strongly braced together with wrought iron stays. The town does a large trade with the surrounding districts. A mail coach runs to Tumberumba on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, returning Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; fare, £1. Fitzmaurice Street is the main thoroughfare. It is a fine street, about one mile in length. There are several extensive stores, and three or four respectable public buildings, among which may be named the new Oddfellows' Hall, the Town Hall, the Protestant Hall in Baylis Street, and the hospital. There are five branch banks, Joint Stock, N.S. Wales, Union, Commercial and Australasia; four places of worship, Episcopal (St. John's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Michael), a fine stone building, of which only a portion has yet been erected. Public school, with average attendance of 250; at Wagga, and one at Newtown, with an average attendance of about 250 at North Wagga is another with 75. A very fine convent of the Presentation Nuns is here, charmingly situated on Mount Erin. The School of Art has a library of 2,000 vols. It has been a municipality since March 15, 1870. It has 50 miles of roads, and rateable property to the annual value of £47,782; the town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Murrumbidgee; the water is pumped up into the reservoir on Willan's Hill, and thence circulates through pipes into the streets. The country round Wagga-Wagga is principally pastoral, though experience has proved it to be well suited for agricultural purposes, and a considerable area of land has been selected and brought under cultivation. By a return for 1891 there were 92,363 acres under cultivation in the Murrumbidgee electorate; produce: 824,290 bushels wheat, 5,140 of maize, 1,632 of barley, 31,847 of oats, 343 tons of potatoes, 2,109 cwt. of t. bacon, and 8,123 gallons of wine. 28 of rye. Stock returns: horses, 13,247; cattle, 35,640; sheep, 2,427,319; pigs, 4,094. Dairy produce: 180,691 lb. butter, 13,372 lb. cheese, 80,933 lb. bacon and hams. Total area of holdings in Murrumbidgee electorate, 5,103,272. Wagga-Wagga has a post, money-order, and telegraph office, and a Government savings bank, and one of the most complete pastoral and agricultural show grounds in the colony. The racecourse, about half a mile from the town, is reputed to be one of the finest in the colony: the grand stand can accommodate 2,000 people. The population is 4,600, the entire district being 10,000. Number of voters on the Murrumbidgee electoral roll 7,594. The local newspapers are: *Wagga-Wagga Express* and *Wagga-Wagga Advertiser*, both published Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

**WAGONGA** (36° 9' S. lat., 150° 6' E. long.), a post town in the county of Dampier, police district of Broulee, and electoral district of Eden, 260 (228 postal) miles S. of Sydney, situ-

ated about 7 miles south of the Bodalla Estate, and 5 miles north-west of Montague Island. The entrance to the river here—the Wagonga—is a good one, and the bay is of capacious size. Communication is by sailing vessel and steamer, or overland, to the Tarago railway station, or by way of Moruya and Bateman's bay. A line of coaches run daily to and from Moruya *via* Bodalla, Tilba-Tilba, Cobargo, Brogo, and Bega; through fare, 35s. There are two places of worship, a public school, one hotel (the Wagonga), and two saw mills, a mining Registrar and Warden's office, and two stores. Formation: granite, slate, and quartz. About 3 miles from the head of the river the ascent of the N. side of the Dromedary commences; the principal staples of the district are gold, butter, cheese, bacon, timber, and bark. Population of district, 300. At Wagonga-heads, or Noorooma, as the village is called, there is one saw mill, an hotel, and a public school.

**WALBUNDRIE** (35° 43' S. lat., 146° 44' E. long.), a small township and telegraph station, on the right bank of the Billabong Creek, 36 miles NW. from Albury, 25 miles N. from Howlong, on the main road to Urana, and 376 miles (418 postal) S. of Sydney, in the county and electorate district of Hume. Conveyance by coach, fare, 15s. to Albury station. There is a hotel, Piney Range, store, post and telegraph office, police station, a public school, and saddler's and blacksmith's shops. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic services are held monthly. District is pastoral. Geogery and Culcairn railway stations are each about 20 miles distant. Population, 60.

**WALCHA** (31° 5' S. lat., 151° 30' E. long.) (county of Vernon), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town, on the river Apsley, 40 miles S. of Armidale, and 332 miles N. of Sydney, police district of Armidale and electorate of New England. Daily coach, fare, 5s., to Walcha Road railway station, 12 miles N., on the Great Northern line, is the means of travelling to the metropolis. The hotels are the Commercial, Royal, New England, Walcha, and the Apsley. There is also a very good mountain road to the coast either to the Manning or Raymond Terrace or Bendemeer. There are five stores, also a druggist's shop, 3 blacksmiths' shops, Temperance Hall, and Skating Rink. Places of worship: Episcopal and Presbyterian (both with a resident clergyman), and Roman Catholic. Banks: Commercial and Australian Joint Stock. There is also a School of Art, with 3,000 vols. Two schools, with average attendance of 114 scholars. Farming and mining are the principal industries of the district, and there are several stations in the neighbourhood, Ingelba, Aberaldie, Branga Park, Orundumbie, Europambela, and others. The Glen Morison goldfields lie 17 miles S. of Walcha. The Niangala goldfield is distant about 30 miles, with a good road; mails leave for Niangala and Rywong (Swamp Oak), twice a week. Gold returns for 1891: 964 ozs., valued at £3,364. There is a land office here, with a resident clerk of petty sessions. Population is about 870. The district is incorporated with ratable property of the annual value of £6,230. Local newspaper: *Walcha Witness*.

**WALGETT** (30° 1' S. lat., 148° 9' E. long.) is situated at the junction of the Barwon and Namoi rivers, 476 miles NNW. of Sydney. It has a money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, and is in the electoral district of Namoi, county of Baradine, and police district of Walgett. It is a town of rising commercial importance, as it forms the business centre of all the outlying districts to the north and west, and on to the Queensland border. The town is situated on the borders of the central and western pastoral divisions, large areas of land are open for homestead occupation in the western district, and conditional purchase in the central. The route to the metropolis is *via* Narrabri, to which place coaches run three times a week carrying mails, and thence by Great Northern railway *via* Newcastle. Communication with the Western line of railway is also kept up by Cobb and Co.'s line of coaches running twice a week *via* Coonamble and Dubbo, fare, 50s., and *via* Coonamble, Mudgee, and Wallerawang. There are also well organized mail services between Walgett and the Narran river, by which the Queensland borders can be reached at Mungindi or Brenda. There are seven hotels, namely, the Telegraph, Commercial, Royal, Australian, Imperial, Exchange, Sportsman's Arms, and five stores. Government buildings are the telegraph and post-office, the court-house, land office, police barracks, new gaol, and lock-up, and there is a good public school, with average attendance of 71, and two ladies' schools, an hospital, school of arts, a brewery, several brickyards, and a Court of Quarter Sessions held here. Banks: Commercial, Australian Joint Stock and New South Wales. The district is almost entirely occupied by sheep and cattle stations. Stock returns: 5,631 horses, 31,707 cattle, 2,326,942 sheep. The Dangar bridge over the Barwon is the means of bringing travelling stock through the town, *en route* for their different markets. A substantial bridge has been erected over the Namoi, about a mile above the junction, and within easy distance of the town, and two other large bridges over the Two-mile, Warrambool, and Barwon rivers at Eumanbah, and one bridge over Five-mile Warrambool, which greatly facilitate traffic towards the back country. Occasionally the river is utilized as a means of traffic, but it is very uncertain, from its fluctuating depth. Population is about 750, of census district 2,950. Newspaper: the *Walgett News* (Saturday evening).

**WALLABADAH**, a post town with money-order office, in the county of Buckland, electorate of Gunnedah, situated on the Quirindi creek, and Great Northern Road, 253 miles N. of Sydney, surrounded with land adapted for farming and grazing. Quirindi is the nearest railway-station (10 miles distant). There are three churches, two stores, one hotel, court-house, and a public school, average attendance, 40. Population, 200.

**WALLENDREEN** (34° 25' S. lat., 148° 19' E. long.) is a post, telegraph, money-order, railway station, and savings bank,

241 miles S. of Sydney, fares, 45s. 6d. and 30s. 3d., in the police district of Murrumburrah. There are two hotels (Railway and Wallendreen), a public school, average attendance 37, two churches, one mill, and a general store. Population about 200.

**WALLERAWANG** (33° 20' S. lat., 150° 7' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Cook, and electoral district of Hartley, 105 miles due W. of Sydney, situated on the banks of Cox's river. It is in direct railway communication with the metropolis, fares, 18s. 9d. and 12s. 6d., and is the junction of the line to Mudgee. Hotels: principal are Royal, Commercial, and Railway Inn. There are churches belonging to the Wesleyan, Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic bodies; and a public school, with average attendance of 98 children. Bank: Commercial. It lies about 2,928 feet above the sea-level. Among the minerals found are coal in large quantities, iron ore, limestone, alum, gold, and silver in small quantities. Population about 500.

**WALLSEND** (32° 57' S. lat., 151° 42' E. long.) is the chief colliery township in the coal district of Northumberland county, and lies in a valley running in a N.E. direction from the head waters of Lake Macquarie to the banks of the Hunter about 8 miles from Newcastle; fares, 1s. 2d. and 9d., or direct from Sydney 13s. 5d., ss. 1d. It is situated 85 miles (119 postal) WNW. of Sydney, having telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices. Wallsend is connected with Newcastle by rail, tramway, and omnibus. Hotels: the Traveller's Rest, Metropolitan, Railway, Carrington, Royal, Exchange, Great Northern, Lemongrove, Australian, Victoria, and others. It is the site of the Newcastle and Wallsend Coal Company's works, one of the wealthiest companies in Australia, the pit being situated about a quarter of a mile from the township. There is also a tunnel tapping the SE. portion of the field, from which a large output is available. The seam is a continuation of the Borehole seam. This colliery employs about 1,000 men and boys, and is capable of sending out upwards of 2,000 tons of coal per diem, which is considered equal to that of the largest collieries in England. The output for 1891 being 396,991 tons valued at £200,401. A private line connects the collieries with the Great Northern near the township of Waratah. The West Wallsend Company employ about 270 men, the output being 87,000 tons, valued at £42,900. The Purified Coal and Coke Company's works are situated close to the tunnel. Twenty-four ovens can be utilized, and nearly 150 tons weekly turned out. There is also an iron foundry situated in the borough, where extensive castings are frequently done for the adjacent collieries. Wallsend possesses a School of Art, described as a magnificent structure, with a library of 1,000 vols., a public school (with an average attendance of 602), seven churches, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Welsh Church (Independent), two banks, Joint-Stock and Australasia. New houses are being rapidly built in every direction. There are also several friendly societies in a prosperous condition. Its business places and hotels are numerous and substantial. Wallsend was proclaimed a municipality on Feb. 27, 1874. It has 14 miles of streets, and property of the ratable annual value of £27,784. Population 3,650. Newspaper: the *Wallsend Sun*.

**WAMMERAWA** (30° 28' S. lat., 147° 40' E. long.) is in the pastoral district of Wellington, and electoral district of Bourke, about 450 miles (postal) NW. from Sydney. The Wammerawa is the stream which starts from the Macquarie marshes on the opposite side to which the Macquarie enters them, and is, in fact, a continuation of that river. The country is of the finest pastoral description, there being extensive reed beds for cattle, which are irrigated by every rise in the river, the country being almost a dead level. Travellers' route is *via* Neverthre and Warren. Population about 20.

**WANARRING** (lat. 29° 50' S., long. 144° 10' E.), a post town, 616 miles W. of Sydney, with money-order, telegraph and government savings bank facilities, county Urana, electorate and police district of Bourke, connection with the Metropolis: being coach to Bourke, thence rail; coaches also ply to Wilcannia, Hungerford, and Brewarrina Downs. Stock returns: 3,709 horses, 11,679 cattle, 1,599,913 sheep. There are two hotels (Royal and Victoria), a public school, police barracks, several general stores, and a population of about 240.

**WANDANDIAN** (34° 54' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.) is a small quiet hamlet situated on the creek of the same name, which is navigable up to this point for vessels of thirty tons. The tide flows about half a mile beyond the hamlet. The creek empties into the shallow lake called on the maps St. George's Basin, connected with the sea by the narrow gut, or natural canal, known as the Berrewerree. The mouth of the Berrewerree is a noted place of resort for fish, and frequented at certain seasons by Chinese and other fishermen. Inside the bar there is good shelter for vessels not exceeding the tonnage mentioned, but the frequent changes in the channel and depth of water; caused by inundations from the large extent of country drained by the lake, make the entrance hazardous for any strangers. It is a postal town, and is 144 miles S. of Sydney. It is in the county of St. Vincent, and police and electoral district of Shoalhaven. Kiama is the nearest railway station, connected by mail coach six times a week, and Jervis Bay the nearest shipping port, nine miles distant. It is an agricultural and pastoral district of sandstone formation. It abounds in fine timber, chiefly spotted gum and blackbutt. Honeysuckle and wild flowers grow profusely here, adapting it for bee-keeping, and honey of excellent quality is very plentiful. In the hamlet are 30 persons, in the district, about 130.

**WARATAH** (32° 50' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, and telegraph and savings bank offices, and also a municipality, about 4 miles from Newcastle, and 106 miles

N. of Sydney. The municipality comprises the township of Hanbury, Georgetown, and North Waratah. Waratah is a station on the Great Northern railway. The line from Sydney connects here; direct fare being 12s. 10d. and 7s. 9d. There are six hotels—Railway, Miners' Arms, and others. It is in the county and electoral district of Northumberland, and police district of Waratah. Coal mining, quarrying, copper smelting, brick making, and vine dressing are the industries of the district. The Waratah Coal Company now raise coal from the new colliery at South Waratah, or Raspberry Gully, near Charleston. A public school, with an average attendance of 90 children, four churches—two Episcopal, one Wesleyan, and one Primitive Methodist—a court-house, a post and telegraph office, with money order and savings bank, and a School of Art, with a library of 1,100 vols. In the vicinity are the Crystal Palace gardens, a favourite resort for holiday makers. Two copper and one tin smelting works are in operation, and there are stone quarries in the vicinity, and an extensive pottery. Owing to the large mining population, it is one of the busiest stations on the Great Northern railway, the output of coal for 1891 being 105,900 tons, valued at £49,100. Besides the coal-mining, copper-mining, and smelting industries, large quantities of fruit—oranges, grapes, bananas, &c.—are grown in and exported from the gardens of North Waratah. The municipality was proclaimed February 23, 1871. It has 35 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £18,880. Population is about 400, of district, 2,839.

**WARDELL**, in lat. 28° 50' S. and 153° 24' E. long., is a rising township, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, on both sides of the Richmond river, about 10 miles above Ballina. It is in the counties of Rous and Richmond, and police district of Casino, and is distant 353 miles (postal) N. of Sydney, with which the means of communication are steamers direct, and Clarence river steamers *via* Harwood Island and Woodburn. There are two saw-mills, one in the township, and one on the opposite side of the river, also a Roman Catholic church; four stores, two public schools, with average attendance of 78, three hotels, two commodious halls, police station, sub-branch of the Joint-Stock bank, and several hotels in the town, and another about a mile distant. Population, 430.

**WARIALDA** (29° 32' S. lat., 150° 36' E. long.), a township, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station on Reedy creek, 245 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Burnett, electorate of Gwydir, and police district of Warialda. Coach to Tamworth railway station is the means of travelling to Sydney; coach fare, 60s.; also bi-weekly coach to Inverell. The hotels are the Royal, the Gwydir Arms, Royal Oak, and Tattersall's; there are three large stores. Banks: N. S. Wales and Commercial. Churches: Episcopal and Roman Catholic. Public buildings: court-house, police barracks, post-office, lock-up, public school, with average attendance of 63 scholars, hospital, and Mechanics' Institute, with 600 vols. The nearest gold-fields are at Bingera, 25 miles south, but the district is mainly a pastoral one. Stock returns: 10,896 horses, 62,437 cattle, 1,435,764 sheep. Population of town, 400, with the district it is 3,656. Newspaper: *Warialda Watchman*.

**WARKWORTH** (32° 33' S. lat., 151° 2' E. long.), a post town on Cockfighter creek, 135 miles N. of Sydney. It is in the county of Northumberland, and electorate and police district of Patrick's Plains. A coach connects with the Singleton railway station (12 miles W.), fare 8s. There are in the township one hotel, a public school, with average attendance 46, and an Episcopal church. Agricultural and pastoral district of sandstone formation. Population about 180.

**WARNETON** (31° 2' S. lat., 152° 59' E. long.), a post town in the county of Dudley, electorate of Hastings, and police district of Kempsey, 280 miles (302 postal) N. from Sydney. Communication is by Macleay river steamer. Hexham is the nearest railway station. It has one school and a church, and is principally a farming and grazing locality. Population 50, with 150 in the district.

**WARREN** (31° 43' S. lat., 147° 52' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, 353 miles W. of Sydney. It lies on the left bank of the Macquarie river, in the electoral district of the Bogan and police district of Dubbo. Coaches run to the Nevertire railway station (12 miles distant) daily. Coaches run to Coonamble, Nevertire, Lower Macquarie, Quambone, and Tenandra. Hotels: Club-house, Royal, Commercial, Exchange, and Albion. Public school has an average attendance of 58 scholars; a Court house, five large stores, and an Episcopal church. Banks: Commercial, Joint Stock, and New South Wales, and Mechanics' Institute. Principally a squatting district. Population, 870; Newspaper: *Warren Herald*. Geological formation, alluvial.

**WATERLOO** (33° 54' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.), a suburban municipality on the road from the city to Botany, 2½ miles from Sydney. It was proclaimed May 16th, 1860, extended on the east, and re-proclaimed November 19th, 1861. The Western Ward (now the borough of Alexandria) was separated, and the municipality again proclaimed August 27, 1865. Borough of Waterloo has 24 miles of streets, and total annual value of ratable property, £60,151, and borough of Alexandria 20 miles of roads, and ratable property valued at £48,611. Places of worship are Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan. The district is fast becoming a manufacturing centre, already containing a large number of industrial works, including the Fellmongering establishments of J. H. Geddes and Co., and Walsh, Elliott and Rennie; Paul's Pottery; Goodlett and Smith's Brickworks; Forsythe's Rope Works, and numerous others; 19 hotels. Communication from city is by tram-car and omnibus. Two public schools here (with average attendance 500), also two Roman Catholic and several

private educational establishments, and there are post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities, branches of Commercial and Australian Joint Stock banks, and a free public library of 1,300 vols. Population about 8,600.

**WATSON'S BAY** (33° 47' 40" S. lat., 151° 14' 30" E. long.), a favourite resort of Sydney people, is a small place on the shores of an indentation of Port Jackson, a short distance from the South Head, situated 7 miles distant by road, and 4½ miles by water S. of Sydney, with postal, money-order office, Government savings bank, and telegraphic facilities. It forms a portion of the electoral district of Paddington, and is in the police district of Sydney. It is part of the municipality of Woollahra, and known as Bella Vue Ward. Two companies ply their steamers daily from Circular Quay, return ticket being 9d. It is a pleasant drive from the city by the South Head road. There are three hotels here, the Palace, Pier, and Signal, one public school, with an average attendance of 61, and three places of worship, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Congregational. The portion of cliff facing the ocean has been strongly fortified, and supplied with modern appliances for defence, including torpedo works. A detachment of N. S. W. Artillery is located here in barracks. There are two lighthouses here, viz., Hornby and Macquarie; also a Reformatory for girls. The surrounding land is rocky and hilly, and affords splendid views both citywards and seawards. Not far from here is the place known as the Gap, where the unfortunate *Dunbar*, with all on board, save one, was lost. The pilots lie here, and board incoming vessels by means of a steamer stationed off Camp Cove.

**WATTLE FLAT** (33° 5' S. lat., 149° 40' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order office, on the Bathurst road, five miles from Sofala, and 165 miles W. from Sydney. Bathurst is the nearest railway station. It has two hotels, Star and Post Office, and three stores. It is in the county of Roxburgh. The district is a mining one, mountainous in character, and well timbered. Public school here, with average attendance of 76. Population, 530.

**WAVERLEY** (33° 53' S. lat., 151° 17' E. long.) is suburban to Sydney, lying E. about 4 miles. Access is by the old South Head road, along which tram-cars pass from Sydney every 20 minutes. The fare from Sydney to terminus at Charing Cross is 4d. Waverley is under municipal government, and has postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities. The Council are trustees for the cemetery for the eastern suburbs, which is one of the most beautiful in the colonies, being situated on one of the picturesque heights fronting the Pacific. The cemetery is largely used for the population of the eastern portions of the city, its area is about 20 acres, and is ornamented with many of the handsomest monuments in Australia. The tramway is now extended to the Bondi Beach, recently reserved by the Government, passing the Waverley Park, a reserve of 27 acres, upon a portion of which is the high-level reservoir, for supplying the eastern suburbs. The borough has 50 miles of road, and property of the annual ratable value of £112,572. Banks: English and Scottish, London Chartered, New South Wales, and Australian Joint-Stock; two public schools, (with average attendance of 547), Roman Catholic and Church of England, a convent, a large seminary for daughters of the clergy. Churches: two Episcopalian, Congregational, two Wesleyan, and a Roman Catholic. There are about a dozen hotels in the borough. Population 8,300. Newspaper: *Waverley Guardian*.

**WEE WAA** (30° 14' S. lat., 149° 26' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, on a lagoon of the same name, near the Namoi river, about 25 miles W. from Narrabri, and 337 miles NW. of Sydney. It is situated in the county of White, electoral district of Namoi, and police district of Wee Waa and Narrabri. Coach to the Narrabri railway station, fare, 10s., thence rail, is the means of reaching Sydney. The hotels are Prince of Wales and Victoria. There is one public school, with average attendance of 30, a court-house, police-station, two stores, a School of Art, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. The district is principally a pastoral one. Population is about 260, district 1,850.

**WELLINGROVE** (29° 38' S. lat., 151° 33' E. long.), a township on the Wellingrove creek, 13 miles W. from Glen Innes, and 385 miles (486 postal) N. of Sydney. It is in the county of Gough, electorate and police district of Glen Innes. The traveller's route is *via* Glen Innes railway station. The mail is carried on horseback twice a week. The hotel is the Post Office; there is one place of worship, a Presbyterian church. A good many farmers and free selectors are now settled upon the land, which is highly spoken of for farming pursuits. Copper and tin are found within a radius of 8 miles or so. Formation: granite. Wellingrove station is about 2½ miles from this township. Population is about 120; the district, which is principally pastoral, numbering upwards of 2,600 persons.

**WELLINGTON** (32° 30' S. lat., 149° E. long.) is distant from Sydney 248 miles NW., and includes the township of Montefiore, on the opposite side of the Macquarie. The town and environs are incorporated, and mayor and aldermen were chosen for the first time in 1879. In the municipal district are 37 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £9,480. It is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Macquarie river, at its junction with the Bell river, about 1,000 feet above the sea-level, at the foot of a mountain range. At this point the river is spanned by a fine bridge of ironbark, which cost £8,000. It is in the county, police, and electoral district of Wellington. The railway to here was opened on June 1, 1880; fares, 46s. 9d. and 31s. The principal hotels are Connolly's Royal and Fitzgerald's club hotel. The railway bridge over the Macquarie is a work of some magnitude. It consists of two continuous wrought-iron lattice girders, 477 feet long,



12 feet 1 inch deep, placed 14 feet apart, divided into spans of 150 feet, each span resting upon two cast-iron cylinders, 9 feet in diameter. The approaches are also carried by girders. The total length of the bridge, including abutments, is 648 feet 9 inches; the height of the rails above the bed of the river is about 70 feet. The churches comprise a handsome brick edifice used by the Episcopalians, a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan, and a Presbyterian. There are also a public school (average attendance 183) and R. C. denominational school and convent, a telegraph, money-order, savings bank, and post office of brick, two steam flour-mills, hospital, large court-house, gaol, free public library, with 570 vols., Church of England and Roman Catholic parsonages, Public Hall, Temperance hall. Many new buildings have been erected, including two handsome banks—the Bank of N.S. Wales, Commercial Bank; and the leading Insurance Companies are represented by agents. The water supply to the town is unsurpassed by any in Australia. Coaches run to Yeoval, Parkes, Cobar and Mudgee. The district has the threefold advantage of being admirably suited for agricultural and pastoral purposes, and of being highly auriferous, the reefs of the neighbourhood being many and rich. Copper mining is now actively carried on, new smelting works being erected near the town. A considerable breadth of land (16,995 acres) is under cultivation for wheat, oats and maize, the soil being most suitable for the former. The harvest returns for 1892 were: wheat 131,673 bushels, maize 32,270 bushels, barley 729 bushels, oats 2,613 bushels, potatoes 158 tons, 3,435 gallons wine, and 60 gallons brandy. Rearing stock is most extensively followed, the different grasses growing luxuriantly and affording excellent pasturage. Stock returns: horses, 5,374; cattle, 13,218; sheep, 457,960; pigs, 2,034; total area of holdings 319,487 acres. Much land has been taken up by free selectors. Gold returns: 4,302 ozs., valued at £15,962. The vine is also extensively cultivated, and fruit is largely grown. The Wellington caves in the vicinity are famous for their beauty, and are much frequented by visitors. During an exploration by the curator of the Sydney Museum he found many specimens of great interest, among them the toe-bones of a large species of echidna, the tooth of a diprotodon, and the pelvis of an immense kangaroo. More recently (January 1887) remains of the long extinct Australian lion were found, consisting of several complete jawbones, with the teeth in an excellent state of preservation. Professor Owen is of opinion that the animal was a marsupial lion fully equal in size to the now existing African species. Dubbo is 30 miles distant, N.W., and Orange about 60 miles distant, S.E.; bi-weekly coach runs to Mudgee. District Court and Quarter Sessions are held three times a year, Petty sessions daily, and a Court of Requests second Friday in each month. Formation: limestone, granite, and rich alluvial flats. Population, 1,560 inhabitants. On the electoral rolls of district are 1,600 names. Newspapers: *Wellington Gazette* and *Wellington Times*.

**WENTWORTH** (34° 8' S. lat., 141° 56' E. long.), a municipal district (proclaimed January 23, 1879, having 14 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual rateable value of £8,600), telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, situated on the banks of the river Darling, near its confluence with the Murray, 500 miles W. (731 postal) of Sydney, 407 miles N.W. from Melbourne. It is in the county, police district and electorate of Wentworth. Coaches leave regularly for Adelaide Monday and Thursday evenings, and for Menindie and Wilcannia Monday and Friday mornings, for Sydney and Melbourne *via* Hay, on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. Broken Hill direct on Mondays. Communication is held with Adelaide by weekly steamer to Morgan, thence by rail. Steamers also ply regularly to Echuka, Wilcannia, and Bourke. Hay is the nearest railway station. The hotels are the Crown, Wentworth, Royal, Commercial, and Racecourse; the churches are Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, the former being the finest church, with parsonage; banking establishments, the Joint-Stock and Commercial, public school, with average attendance of 133; two private schools, customhouse, court-house, lock-up, gaol, wharf, police barracks, a mechanics' institute, with 1,000 vols., and about twelve principal stores. The river steamer traffic is large and yearly increasing. The district, which embraces the south-eastern portion of the pastoral district of the Darling, is a pastoral one, principally sheep stations. In 1891, 1,595 acres were under cultivation, the principal returns being 3,771 bushels of wheat and 200 gallons of wine. Stock returns: 1,988 horses, 2,398 cattle, 631,176 sheep, 1,699 pigs; total area of holdings 245,146 acres. It has been seriously proposed that in the future Wentworth (so named after the late Wm. Chas. Wentworth, the framer of the Constitution of New South Wales) shall be the capital of Federal Australia, and its central position gives some reason for such a selection. It has been observed that Wentworth occupies a peculiar and exceptionally advantageous position. The junction of the rivers alone renders it an unrivalled terminus for all the intercolonial railways that may be now or at any future time projected. The natural topographical condition and surroundings of the locality also greatly favour such a selection for any inter-colonial railway, especially when the line shall be extended to Sydney. This town is the present depot for the supply of the interior when the river is un navigable, as it too often is, and with a railway to carry the supplies, it would become the central city of Australia. An irrigation settlement has been started, and the Trust only await the sanction of the loan to enable them to open the area for population. Court of Petty Session is held daily, and a Court of Requests on the second Wednesday in each month. Population of 800 inhabitants, the municipality numbering 1,500. In the census district are 1,260 persons; number of

names on the electoral roll 1,996. Newspaper: *Wentworth Federal Standard*.

**WENTWORTH FALLS**, one of the principal tourists districts on the Blue Mountains, situated on Jamieson Creek, 62 miles W. of Sydney, to which there is railway communication daily, fare, 13s. 9d. and 8s. 9d. It has a post town, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, in the county of Cook, electorate of the Nepean and police district of Hartley. There are two splendid hotels, the Grand View and Wentworth, and a number of public boarding establishments, a public school, Episcopal church. Several stores and a 'permanent population of about 800, but during the summer months large numbers of tourists take advantage of the salubrious climate and magnificent scenery, the falls being one of the grandest sights in the Colony. Geological formation: sandstone, ironstone, and coal.

**WERRIS CREEK** (31° 15' S. lat., 150° 40' E. long.), a station on the Great Northern line, being the point whence the branch line to Narrabri takes its departure, 155 miles from Newcastle, fares, 29s. 9d. and 19s. 9d. and 254 miles N. of Sydney, fares direct to Sydney, 41s. 11d. and 27s. 2d. Hotel: The Royal. It has a telegraph station and money-order office, and lies at an altitude of 1,245 feet. Public school here, with average attendance, 32. The station-house is one of the finest on the Northern line. There are two stores, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic places of worship, a Good Templars' Hall, and several small business places; the district is principally pastoral, but agricultural pursuits are also carried on, principally in wheat, barley, and oats.

**WEST BOTANY** (34° 0' S. lat., 151° 14' E. long.), a municipal district, about 6½ miles from Sydney, adjoins municipal district of St. Peter's, commencing from south side of Cook's River Dam, and extending to Sans Souci, having the waters of Botany Bay on the south-east. It is in the county of Cumberland, and electoral district of Canterbury (the latter represented by four members in Parliament). Omnibuses run from Wynyard Square to Arncliffe every 20 minutes; fare, 6d. Hotels: Jacob's Tempe Family Hotel, Barden's Highbury Barn, Ridgeway's Sandringham Hotel. There is a public school, the post-office (Arncliffe and Rockdale), and four places of public worship, one Church of England, two Wesleyan, and one Primitive Methodist. Municipal affairs are under a Mayor and five Aldermen, the municipality being divided into two wards (West Botany and Arncliffe wards). It has about 41 miles of streets, made and unmade; the annual value of rateable property is £19,620; much of the land is used for market-gardening and horticultural purposes, but large quantities have been taken up for building purposes, and the population is increasing largely, owing to the fact that the Illawarra railway now intersects the Arncliffe ward, where a commodious railway station has been erected. It boasts of one of the finest beaches in the world, "Lady Robinson's Beach," formerly called Seven-mile Beach; Scarborough park, containing 100 acres, a boulevard, 193 feet wide, skirts the park on the south-east, and an esplanade, 100 feet above high water mark on the beach. Watering places of public resort are—Sandringham and Sans Souci. Saywell's tramway connects the Beach with Rockdale station on the main road. Population about 2,000.

**WHEEO**, a post town 169 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the Wheeo Creek, county of King, electorate of Yass Plains, and police district of Crookwell; communication is by coach to Goulburn, thence rail to Sydney. There is a public school, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, several stores, and a population of about 200. The district is devoted principally to agricultural pursuits.

**WHITTON**, a post town with money-order, telegraph office, savings bank and railway station, county Cooper, electorate of Murrumbidgee, and police district of Hay, 375 miles S.W. of Sydney, fares 66s. 3d. and 45s. There are four hotels (Commercial, Royal, Hulong and Royal Mail), public school, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, branch of the A.J.S. Bank, and several large stores; coaches run to Mount Elliott, fare 12s., Rankins Springs, 28s. 6d., and Lake Cudgellico, 45s. Population about 300. Geological formation: clay.

**WICKHAM** (32° 16' S. lat., 150° 32' E. long.), an important suburb of Newcastle, which includes the villages of Linwood, Port Waratah, Smedmore, Islington, and Tighe's Hill, situate about 1 mile from Newcastle city. It lies about 60 miles (704 postal) N. by E. ½ E. of Sydney. There are here telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices. Wickham was proclaimed a municipality on February 23, 1871, with a municipal council of 6 aldermen, but it now consists of 9, increased population entitling it to 3 additional aldermen. Nearly a dozen hotels, Royal and others. It has 11½ miles of roads, property of the annual rateable value of £43,300. The Hunter River Copper Works, a large and important industry is here carried on, keeping a large staff of men constantly engaged. There are also other industries, viz.: Hudson Brothers' large engineering establishment, Sydney Soap Company's Works, Henderson's Saw Mills, Redman's Cordial Factory, Jewell's Wool Washing and Fellmongering Works, and Bryant's Tannery, several stores, sub-branch of Joint-Stock Bank, &c., a Church of England, and handsome parsonage. The Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists have also their places of public worship. A large superior public school and teachers' residence has been erected, which cost, with value of land, £1,000; average attendance, 700. It has been enlarged by the erection of a handsome wing, to be used as a girls' school. A School of Art was established in June, 1882, in a handsome and substantial building, and has about 1,500 vols. The output of coal for 1891 was 23,236 tons, valued at £11,364. Wickham is on the Hunter river and Throsby's creek, in the county of Northumberland, and electorate and police district of Newcastle. In the vicinity is the extensive brewery known as the Castlemaine

Brewery, the property of Messrs. Prendergast and Wood Bros. Estimated population, 6,580.

**WILBERFORCE** (33° 50' S. lat., 151° E. long.), a small postal village in the county of Cook, and the electoral district of the Hawkesbury, lying 38 miles W. of Sydney. It is about 4 miles distant from Windsor (the nearest railway station), across the Hawkesbury. Hotel: the Old Retreat. The Episcopal church is a neat stone building at the north end of the town; there is another place of worship (Wesleyan), a brick building in the centre of the town, also a public school, with average attendance of 60, a watchhouse, two stores, and a leather factory. The district is of a rich agricultural character, but low, and subject to floods; the staple crop is maize, and the yield at times is very large. Formation: sandstone. Population of district about 500.

**WILCANNIA** (31° 32' S. lat., 143° 29' E. long.), county of Young and electoral district of Wilcannia, a prosperous and thriving township, with post, telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, on the west bank of the Darling river, 583 miles (708 postal) NW. by W. of Sydney. The most comfortable route from Sydney is by rail to Broken Hill, through Victoria and South Australia; from Broken Hill here by bi-weekly coach, fare, £3 10s.; another route, but one involving two days and nights constant coaching, is by rail to Hay, thence bi-weekly coach, total fare being £8 10s.; there is an alternate route, which is quicker, by rail to Bourke, thence bi-weekly coach, fare £8 12s. The railway has been opened to Cobar, and will ultimately be continued to Wilcannia, which will divert the Middle Darling and South Queensland trade to Sydney. A bi-weekly mail now runs between Wilcannia and Cobar being the cheapest and most direct route to Sydney. The hotels in the town are Mount Murchison, West End, Wilcannia, Punt, Queen's Head, Mechanics' Arms, View Point, Commercial, Crown, Globe, Cricketers' Arms, Bacon's, and the Royal. There are bonded stores, several general stores, and a public school, with average attendance of 143. Banks: Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial, and London Chartered. There is a brewery, 1 cordial manufactory, 3 wool-scouring establishments, soap works, and several boarding-houses. Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic clergymen are here, and the Roman Catholics worship in a building erected for a Presbytery, and a Roman Catholic School church is in course of erection, there is also a Wesleyan School church, and a convent. Church of England has a handsome stone building. It is a place of Petty Sessions, and Courts of Quarter Sessions, and District Courts are held three times a year. The district is entirely occupied for grazing and mining purposes. There are promising copper, silver, and lead indications, excellent opals have been found, and hopes are entertained that, as a gold producing district, Mount Browne (of which Wilcannia is the *entrepôt*) will eventually become valuable; but, owing to the scarcity of water and the depth of the ground, mining has languished of late. At Tiboburra, near Milparinka, there has been a revival of the gold mining industry, several good nuggets having been found. At a distance of 100 miles to the west lies Broken Hill, the centre of the celebrated Barrier Ranges silver and tin fields. White Cliffs opal field is situated about 45 miles from here, and the silver mines at Nuthurungie promise great results. Wilcannia is on the main line of traffic from Western Queensland, but the opening of the Bourke railway has diverted part of the stock trade from Wilcannia, which is, however, still a great crossing place for stock, and there is a large amount of wool shipped from the town when the Darling is navigable, and by teams when the river is closed. The stock trade has been lately much on the increase. There are stone quarries within three miles of the town, with an abundant supply of stone of superior quality. There are some handsome stone-built public buildings, court-house, police-barracks, gaol, post and telegraph offices, Athenaeum, with a library of about 1,100 vols., and the hospital. A wharf has been constructed and steamers can load and discharge cargo with comparative ease. The town has been incorporated, and the council have, without Government loans, performed several useful works, such as forming streets, &c., the annual value of ratable property being £10,884. The Council have erected (without Government aid) water supply works, several miles of reticulation mains being already laid; the main street is planted with trees. There are racing, rowing, and cricket clubs, and lodges of Masonic fraternity, Oddfellows, Druids, Good Templars, and headquarters of the Pastoral Protection Association. The town is the centre of trade for many smaller settlements, such as Milparinka, Tiboburra, Wanaaring on the north, Menindie to the south, and other places. Latest stock returns give 6,133 horses, 7,884 cattle, 2,067,213 sheep. Total area of holdings 40,116. Population about 1,300 persons; number of names on the electoral roll 1,063. Newspaper: *Western Grazier*, published on Wednesday and Saturday.

**WILLIAM TOWN** (32° 28' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.), a post town in the county of Gloucester, electorate of Lower Hunter, and police district of Raymond Terrace, 92 miles N. of Sydney. There is one church and a school, with average attendance, 48. Farming and grazing district. Hexham is the nearest railway station. Population about 100.

**WILLOUGHBY.** (See NORTH WILLOUGHBY.)

**WINDEYER** (32° 45' S. lat., 149° 32' E. long.), a township and money-order station on the Meroo creek, 123 miles (197 postal) W. of Sydney, and 25 miles S. from Mudgee, whence the coach runs. It is in the county of Wellington, and electoral district of Mudgee. Two places of worship, Episcopal and Roman Catholic; one inn (Mulholland's), and five others in the district;

a public school, with average attendance of 42, a police barracks, a general store, and 360 residents. The district is a mining one. Formation: slate.

**WINDSOR** (33° 35' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), a borough town on the Hawkesbury river, 84 miles NW. from Sydney, in the Hawkesbury electorate, with which it is connected by railway; fares, 4s. 8d. and 2s. 11d. It was proclaimed March 4, 1871. It has 11 miles of roads, and ratable property to the annual value of £14,232. It is situated in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Windsor; it has a post, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office. It is one of the best settled places in the colony, and but for the frequency of floods in the district, it would hold a much higher position than it now does. In 1887 the river rose 63 feet above its ordinary level, and the whole country was converted into one immense lake 10 to 60 feet deep, villages and farms being submerged. The town itself is built on a hill, and is therefore not much affected by the floods that occasionally sweep over the district. The soil is of unrivalled fertility, and produces the cereals and other farm products to perfection. The principal streets are George and Macquarie. There are about 12 principal streets. Hotels: the leading being the Fitzroy, Royal Exchange, the Royal, and Carrington. The School of Art is a substantial building, with a library of about 1,100 volumes. The public school is a fine building, costing about £1,500, and having an average attendance of 302 scholars, increased accommodation recently afforded by the erection of a girls' school; there are four other schools, including a high school, grammar school and a ladies' school. The places of worship are the Church of England (St. Matthew), a brick building with tower and belfry, the foundation stone of which was laid by Governor Macquarie in 1819, Roman Catholic church (St. Matthew), built in the Gothic style, Wesleyan chapel, and Presbyterian church, both of brick, the Congregational church, and the Salvation Army barracks, a wooden building. The Fitzroy bridge crossing the South creek has been replaced by a new iron structure, on iron cylinders. The Windsor bridge, built on iron cylinders and spanning the river Hawkesbury, is a fine substantial work. The Bank of N.S. Wales, A.J.S., and Commercial Bank have branches here. There is also a hospital, and benevolent asylum combined, a court-house, and a gaol; also a private observatory, kept by Mr. John Tebbutt, F.R.A.S., astronomer. Water is laid on the supply having cost £6,500. The town is lighted with gas. Formation: sandstone and slate. Surrounding the town are the famed Wilberforce, Pitt Town and Cornwallis bottoms, which are unsurpassed for fertility, producing as much as 100 bushels of maize to the acre. Stock returns: horses, 7,341; cattle, 17,595; sheep, 4,848; pigs, 3,878; total area of holdings 100,459 acres. Area under cultivation, 15,299 acres. Produce of the district for 1892 was, wheat, 25 bushels; maize, 270,473 bushels; oats, 300 bushels; potatoes, 1,177 tons; wine, 17,520 gallons; oranges, 164,753 cases; barley, 6,278 bushels; rye, 445 bushels. Dairy produce: butter 98,765 lb.; bacon and ham, 73,895 lb. The river is navigable, and vessels of any draught can reach Churchill's wharf, on the Sackville Reach, which is 22 miles by river, and 10 by land. The population is estimated at 2,030; there are 2,600 electors on the roll of the Hawkesbury, of which Windsor forms part. Local papers: *The Australian* and the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette*.

**WINGEN** (31° 55' S. lat., 150° 54' E. long.), a railway and telegraph station and postal township on the Great Northern railway, 204 miles N. of Sydney, and 106 miles from Newcastle; fares to Newcastle, 20s. and 13s. 3d., or direct to Sydney, 32s. 2d. and 26s. 5d. It is in the county of Brisbane, electoral district of the Upper Hunter, and police district of Scone, and is situated on the Kingdon Ponds creek, 1,002 feet above the sea-level. The town contains one store, but no buildings of magnitude. Public school has an average attendance of 20. The surrounding district has good agricultural soil, and the mountains are rich in mineral wealth in the form of coal of good quality, kerosine shale, and the baser metals. A great natural curiosity exists within two miles of Wingen, a burning mountain, 1,320 feet high, being the only one on the continent, so far as is known. The fire is not volcanic, but is supposed to be the combustion of a coal seam that has in some way become ignited. Formation: schist and trap. Population, 110; of the district, 15,500.

**WINGHAM** (31° 53' S. lat., 152° 22' E. long.), a rapidly rising township with telegraph station, post, and money-order offices and savings bank, situate at the head of navigation of the Manning river, in police district of that name, and county Macquarie, on the road leading, on the one hand to Port Macquarie, and on the other to New England. Sydney lies 233 miles south. Communication by steamer once or twice a week, or by coach *via* Gloucester to Hexham, thence to Newcastle, thence per rail or steamer. Postal communication daily. Hotels—the Australian, Shamrock, and the Wingham. The town is well laid out with a reserve in the centre, and contains some good buildings, built with bricks from yards in the neighbourhood of the town. The chief buildings are Fotheringham's hotel, with 46 rooms, a grand brick store, built arcade fashion, two handsome brick banks, the Commercial and Australian Joint-Stock, post-office, also brick, and costing £2,000; court-house and lock-up, School of Art, with library of nearly 900 well-selected volumes, and a large assembly room; very pretty public school (with average attendance of 89), and teachers' residence. Oddfellows' Hall, six stores, three saddlers' shops, two bakers', three butchers', furniture arcade, shoemaker, undertaker's shop, two brick-yards, three blacksmiths' (who also manufacture vehicles, and farming implements), two wheelwrights, steam saw-mill, three auctioneers', and five private boarding

establishments. Several Insurance Companies have agencies here. There are three churches—Church of England, Free Church of Scotland, and Presbyterian: the Church of England parsonage and Presbyterian manse are ornaments to the town. There are lodges of the Oddfellows and Orangemen here, who hold periodical meetings, cricket club, and a most successful Agricultural Society. The town is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £3,610; Courts of Petty Sessions held at stated periods. This town is of great and increasing importance, being the only outlet for the produce from the large outlying districts of Upper Manning, Upper Creek, Marlee, Cedar Party Creek, Killawarra, &c., &c. Produce of the electoral district for 1892 was: maize, 7 bushels; barley, 11,106 bushels; oats, 529 bushels; tons potatoes, 25,760 gallons wine, 262 cwt. tobacco, 12 lb. butter; 5,939 lb. cheese; 64,948 lb. bacon and tallow. Of wool there is only a small quantity. Gold has been found in the vicinity, but not in any great quantity; there are also indications of copper and tin. Stock returns for the district: horses, 8,667; cattle, 37,800; sheep, 1,690; pigs, 1,428; total area of holdings 112,177 acres. There is an almost inexhaustible supply of fine timber, and it will be from this district that the future supply of railway girders will be drawn. The population of the town is about 300, and of the district 1,450. The local papers are the *Manning and Hastings Advocate*, and the *Wingham Chronicle*, both bi-weekly.

**WISEMAN'S FERRY** (33° 17' S. lat., 151° 2' E. long.) (so named after Solomon Wiseman), a post, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order station, on the Hawkesbury river, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Hawkesbury and police district of Windsor, 64 miles NW. of Sydney. Steamers ply to Hawkesbury railway station and Sydney direct. Windsor is the nearest railway station, 25 miles. It is more a postal and telegraph centre than a town, and consists, besides a few private buildings, of one hotel, Anglican church, and a public school, with average attendance of 21. It is principally a farming district. Formation: sandstone. The ferry here connects the Great Northern road with the South, and is the principal place of crossing for the large herds of cattle from the north that supply the Sydney market.

**WOLLOMBI** (32° 56' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.) is a small rural, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank township on the Sugar-loaf and Wollombi Brook, 110 miles (159 postal) to the N. of Sydney, and 36 miles from Maitland. Communication is had with the metropolis by the Farley railway station, or *via* Maitland by coach each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; coach fare, 10s. The principal hotels are the Cricketers' Arms, Laguna Inn, Court House, Kenny's Hotel, and Travellers' Rest. It is in the county of Northumberland, and electoral district of Wollombi. The churches are Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic; there is also a public school, with average attendance of 54, a court-house, police barracks, and lock-up, two stores, and a steam flour-mill. The surrounding country is largely occupied with small farms, 8,748 acres being under cultivation in 1892, the results of the harvest being: wheat 6,351 bushels, 139,964 bushels of maize, 663 of barley, 3,135 bushels of oats, and 331 tons of potatoes, 8,571 cases of oranges, 4,470 gallons wine. Stock returns: horses, 3,412; cattle, 14,154; sheep, 1,307; pigs, 3,880. Total area of holdings 167,868 acres. Dairy produce: butter 84,270 lb.; cheese 2,260 lb.; bacon and ham 60,488 lb. Wollombi returns one member to the Legislative Assembly, and there are 2,460 electors on the rolls. Formation: principally sandstone. The district is at times subject to flood. The population numbers about 180 persons, the district 900.

**WOLLONGONG** (34° 20' S. lat., and 156° 55' E. long.), county Camden, electorate of Illawarra, is a seaport town and harbour, distant 49 miles S. from Sydney. It is the principal harbour on the south coast, and ranks in tonnage and number of shipping the third seaport of the colony. Passenger steamers ply almost daily with Sydney, and there is overland communication by railway, fare 7s. 6d. and 4s. 9d. The harbour, under the management of the Wollongong Harbour Trust Commissioners (12 in number), is being greatly improved by the construction of two breakwaters (enclosing 107 acres of water), and the erection of jetties and appliances for the shipment of coal, as designed by Sir John Coode which will give accommodation to the largest class of shipping. The present harbour, known as Behmore Basin, and excavated out of the solid rock to a depth of 14 feet and under the coal straits to 18 feet at low water, has an area of about 3 acres, giving 1,700 feet of wharfage. On the end of the breakwater there is a circular iron lighthouse, 56 feet above water-level, with fourth-class (catadioptric) white light (gas light), visible 10 miles off, to lead shipping into harbour. The Osborne, Wallsend, and Mount Pleasant collieries are 600 feet above sea-level, worked by adit into the side of the mountain, about 3 miles distant, and are connected with the port by railways. The town is well built, and prettily situated near the base of Mount Keira (1,540 feet high), one of the highest points in the Illawarra range; its environs for beautiful mountain and ocean scenery are not surpassed by any part of the world. The hotels are the Queen's, Freemasons', Brighton, Commercial, Royal Alfred, Terminus, Harp of Erin, and Cricketers' Arms. The Commercial, and English, Scottish and Australasian Chartered Banks, post and telegraph-office, Court House, Town Hall, and Public School, are all fine buildings. The Bank of New South Wales, and the Joint Stock Bank, savings bank, and post-office have also convenient premises for business. The Albert Memorial Hospital is one of the principal buildings, next the English church (of freestone) on Church-hill; the Scotch church with tower and spire in Crown-street, the Congregational,

handsome new Wesleyan church (of freestone), and Roman Catholic chapels are creditable structures. The public school is one of the finest out of Sydney, and has an average attendance of 330; there are also the Roman Catholic and private schools. The School of Art, Municipal Free Library, with about 800 vols., and Protestant hall, are all roomy buildings. There are numerous and well-appointed stores in the principal streets (Crown, Corrimul, and Keira). Extensive seams of fireclay and iron ore abound. There are six seams of coal from 5 to 17 feet thick, all of commercial value. The steamships of Her Majesty's Navy, P. and O. Co., Orient and Pacific mail lines, and all large ocean-going steamers prefer these coals to any other in the Southern Hemisphere. The Illawarra railway connecting the town with Sydney passes through the National Park, Clifton, Bulli, Wollongong, Dapto, on to Kiama. The police district has the same boundaries as the electorate of Illawarra; electors on roll, 3,486, returning two members to the Legislative Assembly. Wollongong has long been noted for its dairy farming, and is one of the principal sources whence the metropolis is supplied with milk, of which the yearly export (per train) amounts to hundreds of thousand gallons. The other exports include pigs, poultry, calves, eggs, cheese, and bacon. The town was proclaimed a municipality February 22, 1859, and has ratable property to the annual value of £29,108. In 1891 the collieries in the district employed about 1,036 miners; 401,580 tons of coal, of the value of £152,926, were raised. The harbour is defended by a company of artillery and a fortification on Signal Hill, mounted with a six-inch hydromatic 5-ton gun, throwing 146 lb. shot, also a battery of four 5-ton guns, throwing 72 lb. shot. Formation: carboniferous, ironstone and limestone. The town was lighted with gas in August, 1883, by a local company. Population about 3,050. Local papers, *Illawarra Mercury* (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday), and *Wollongong Argus* (Wednesday and Saturday). Export of produce and imports of merchandise is about 60,000 tons yearly.

**WOLUMLA** (36° 27' S. lat., 149° 5' E. long.), a township on the main Monaro and Eden road, at its junction with the Bega and Eden road, being 30 miles from Eden, 10 from Candelo, and 267 miles S. from Sydney, situate on the Camberwell Creek, in the county of Auckland and electorate of Eden. Tarago is the nearest railway station. Hotels: Railway Junction and Wolumla. It has a post, telegraph and money-order office, branch of the Joint Stock Bank, two stores, and a tannery. Two public schools (average attendance of 52), one church, and a School of Arts with a library of about 200 vols. It is the centre of a large, fertile, and pastoral district, and has several large dairies and cheese factories, which are the principal support of the place. Gold, copper and tin has been found in small quantities. Population about 511.

**WOMBAT** (34° 25' S. lat., 148° 10' E. long.), a postal and money-order village on the Wombat creek, in the county of Harden, 241 miles WSW. of Sydney, 10 miles from Young, and about 55 miles from Yass. Coach to Murrumburrah railway station (fare, 6s.), thence the Southern line, are the means of reaching Sydney. Hotels: the Commercial and the Australian Arms. An Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan chapel represent the places of worship. A public school, average attendance 49, police barracks, and three stores are here. Great sheep-grazing district; considerable quantities of wheat are also grown. Formation: granite. Population, 319.

**WOODBURN** (29° 3' S. lat., 153° 22' E. long.), a township in the Richmond river district above Wardell, about 303 miles (337 postal) N. by E. of Sydney, and 30 miles from the Clarence Heads. It is in the county of Ross, Richmond electoral district, and police district of Richmond river. It is on both banks of the river, has two post-offices, with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank on both sides of the river, a public school, average attendance 105, a Presbyterian church, four stores, five sugar manufactories, six hotels, branches of the Joint-Stock and Commercial banks, and a School of Arts with about 200 vols. There is a large breadth of land now under cultivation, particularly for the sugar cane. Formation: alluvial, clay subsoil, country flat on the north bank of the river, very hilly and broken towards the south. Agricultural, sugar-growing, and pastoral district. A court of Petty Sessions is held once a month. Several lines of coaches run between Woodburn and the Lower Clarence, and river steamers daily to and from Ballina and Lismore, also steamers direct with Sydney twice a week. Estimated population, 850.

**WOODHOUSEE** (34° 30' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.), a post town in the county of Argyle, electorate and police district of Goulburn, 144 miles SW. of Sydney. A coach runs to and from the Goulburn railway station (17 miles distant), three times a week. In or near the township is a public school, with 22 average attendance, and an Episcopal church. The district is employed mainly for farming and grazing purposes. Formation: ironstone and slate. Woodhousee is within 4 miles of the dividing range between the Bathurst and Goulburn districts. Population, 200.

**WOODSIDE** (31° 50' S. lat., 152° 16' E. long.) is a grazing and farming locality, with a post-office, 249 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Macquarie, electorate of Hastings, and police district of Manning river. Hexham is the nearest railway station. See *TAREE*.

**WOODSTOCK**, a post town with railway station, money-order and telegraphic facilities, in the electorate of Carcoar, county of Bathurst, and police district of Cowra, 207 miles W. of Sydney, fares 80s. and 25s. 9d. Coaches run to Milburn Creek, Mount McDonald, and Canowindra. There is one hotel (the Royal), public school, and a population of about 200.

**WOOLLAHRA** (33° 53' S. lat., 151° 14' E. long.) is a beautiful, picturesque, and thickly populated municipal suburb of

ydney, about 3 miles distant SE., having frequent tramway and 'ous communication from the city, fare, 2d. and 3d. respectively. Members of the professions and leading Sydney tradesmen reside here. In 1889 it had 66 miles of roads, and ratable property of the total annual value of £147,876. Branches of the English and Scottish and Australian Joint Stock Banks are here, also four Episcopalian, two Roman Catholic, two Congregational Presbyterian, and one Wesleyan church. Three public schools, several private educational establishments, a brewery and iron foundry; several hotels; post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph office. Population 10,000.

**WOOMARGAMA** (35° 48' S. lat., 147° 13' E. long.), a postal township on the Main South Road, 2½ miles NE. of Albury, and 347 (415 postal) SW. of Sydney in Goulburn county. It has a public school (average attendance of 19), Roman Catholic church, one hotel (the Woomargama), one store and a blacksmith's shop. Good agricultural district, oats, potatoes, and tobacco being the leading crops. Population about 50.

**WOONOONA** (34° 29' S. lat., 151° 4' E. long.), a postal village in the county of Camden, electoral district of Illawarra, 60 miles S. of Sydney, and 6 miles from Wollongong, whence the steamer can be taken for Sydney; also by rail *via* Bulli station, one mile. Hotel: The Royal. There are three stores, a School of Art, a post and money-order office, and Government savings bank, branch of the English and Scottish Bank, and a Presbyterian church, also a public school, with average attendance, 161. The Bulli coal mines are about a mile distant. Population, 440.

**WYBONG** (32° 20' S. lat. and 150° 41' E. long.), a post town on the creek of the same name, in the county of Brisbane, electorate of the Upper Hunter, and police district of Muswellbrook, 194 miles N. by W. of Sydney, and 17 miles W. from the Muswellbrook railway station. Two churches; one school, with average attendance of 17. Formation: volcanic rocks with black alluvial soil in the flats, and light sandy soil on the ridges. There are about 18 residents in the township, and 260 in the entire district.

**WYNDHAM**, a mining, agricultural, and dairying township, with postal, money-order, telegraph station and savings bank facilities, 358 miles S. of Sydney, communication being by coach to Eden, fare 7s. 6d., thence steamer 30s.; it is situated on the Maittagara river, in the electorate and police district of Eden. Coaches also run to Bombala, fare, 15s.; Cathcart 10s.; Rocky Hill 5s.; and Pambula 10s. There are three hotels (Robbie Burns, Royal, and Wyndham), a public school with average attendance of 70, school of arts, branch of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Episcopalian Church, and police station, and a population of about 350.

**YALWAL**, a mining township and post office, county St. Vincent, electorate and police district of Shoalhaven, situated on Dangars creek, 149 miles S. of Sydney; mode of conveyance, coach to Kiama or Moss Vale *via* Nowra, thence rail. There is one hotel (the Pioneer), several small stores, a public school, branch of the English and Scottish Bank, and a population of about 300, engaged almost solely in mining. The principal mines in full work being the Homeward Bound, Pioneer, Caledonian, Eclipse, and Pinnacles—all showing good results.

**YAMBA** (29° 27' S. lat., 153° 26' E. long.) is a seaport town situated at the mouth of the Clarence river, 307 miles N. of Sydney. The entrance to the Clarence is obstructed by a bar, which greatly interferes with navigation. The genial climate of Yamba renders it a favourite seaside resort, and a great number of people take advantage of the daily communication with Grafton by steamer, especially during the summer months. Yamba possesses a large boarding-house, two large hotels, two small stores, post, money-order and telegraph office, gaol, lighthouse, and a public school with an average attendance exceeding 24. A pilot station has been established here for many years. The population numbers 290 persons.

**YASS** (34° 49' S. lat., 148° 56' E. long.), an important town on the main southern road, on the banks of the river Yass, 190 miles SW. of Sydney, with which it is connected by the Great Southern Railway; fares, 35s. and 23s. 3d. The hotels are the Royal, Commercial, Yass, Salutation, Australian, Builders' Arms, Farmers' Home Hotel, and the North Yass Inn. Yass is in the counties of King and Murray, and electoral district of Yass Plains, and lies 1,657 feet above sea-level. The town consists of one main street, intersected by numerous other streets, which cross at right angles, all of them the sites of respectable business and private buildings. North Yass, which forms part of the town, and is connected by a handsome iron lattice bridge of 285 feet span crossing the Yass river, is well populated, and the site of numerous private residences, as well as a few business places. O'Connelltown is also included within the boundaries of Yass. Both the public edifices and the places of business are substantial erections, and are tangible evidences of its growing prosperity. The Mechanics' Institute is a very notable building, with a large hall, capable of accommodating over 300 persons. The institute has a reading-room, where English and colonial papers and periodicals are to be seen, an extensive and well-selected library of 3,200 vols., to which large additions are being made, class-rooms, &c. The Oddfellows have also erected a new and handsome hall in the centre of the town. The municipal chambers are also at the institute. The town is lighted with gas at a cost of £8,000. A large and handsome public school, with pretty cottage residence for teachers, built at a cost of over £5,000, was opened in January, 1879; and has an average attendance of 113. There is also a Roman Catholic school. A court-house, with necessary offices, erected at a cost of over £15,000, is the most handsome edifice of the kind out of Sydney.

The police quarters are also fine buildings, and police stations are scattered all over the district. One member is returned to the Assembly. The surrounding country will, no doubt, be some day remarkable for its mining wealth, as it is rich in copper, silver, and lead ore, samples of which were shown at the International Exhibition in Sydney, but at present the district depends upon its agricultural and grazing resources. About 8,974 acres of land are under cultivation. The yield in 1892 was: wheat, 45,090 bushels; maize, 27,037 bushels; barley, 1,095 bushels; oats, 4,062 bushels; potatoes, 1,685 tons; 500 gallons wine, 230 bushels rye. Total area of holdings, 766,616 acres. Stock returns: 5,699 horses; 18,940 cattle; 699,580 sheep; 3,364 pigs. Dairy produce: 121,158 lb. butter; 4,675 lb. cheese; 135,691 lb. bacon and hams. On March 12th, 1873, the town was incorporated; it has a mayor and eight aldermen, and 33 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £17,812. Circuit courts (presided over by judges of the Supreme Court of the colony) are held twice a year, and Courts of Quarter Sessions and District Courts at least three times a year. Courts of petty sessions are held daily before a resident police magistrate, and Small Debt Courts every fortnight at the Court-house. Commercial and Joint Stock Banks and Bank of New South Wales have branches here. The Joint-Stock and Bank of New South Wales have now very handsome buildings in Cooma Street. There is also a Government savings bank and telegraph office; lands office and gaol; the Mutual Provident Society and a large number of similar societies have agencies here. The Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan Methodist denominations have each handsome churches, in which divine service is regularly held. Principal hotels are Commercial, Royal, Australian, Farmer's Home, Yass, Builders' Arms, and Salutation. There are, as stated above, a large well-conducted public school, one Roman Catholic, and a denominational, besides several private schools, a number of handsome private and business places, and three steam flour-mills. In addition to these, there is a large and handsome building, the Convent of Mount Carmel, connected with which is a large number of Sisters of Mercy, who keep a well-attended select school, as well as one in a separate building, erected for the purpose, as a girls' school; also a special separate school at the convent, presided over by the nuns, for the education of the blacks, at which there is a daily attendance of about 20 children. Gold is sometimes found in payable quantities up and down the Yass river. Formation: granite, limestone, and slate. The population numbers, within the municipality 1,830, the district 8,800, and 2,249 electors on the roll. The local journals are the *Yass Courier*, which was established in 1857, and is issued twice a week, and the *Yass Tribune*, also issued twice a week.

**YETMAN** (28° 43' S. lat., 150° 52' E. long.), a post town and telegraph station on the banks of the river M'Intyre, 433 miles (450 postal) N. of Sydney, electoral district of Gwydir and police district of Warialda. It is about 200 miles from Grafton, where the steamer can be met. Tamworth is the nearest railway station; also coach *via* Warialda and Inverell to Glen Innes. Two hotels: Yetman and Bushman's Arms. One store, a public school with average attendance of 16. District, pastoral. Formation: alluvial.

**YOUNG** (34° 17' S. lat., 148° 18' E. long.), a pleasant township on the north side of the Burrangong or Main creek, 250 miles SW. of Sydney, with which the communication is now by rail, fares, 47s. and 31s. 3d., with postal, money-order, telegraph and Government savings bank facilities. The principal hotels are the Royal Australian and Albion. It is in Montague county, Young police and electoral district, and lies 1,416 feet above sea-level. Gold was accidentally discovered in June, 1860, and the gold-fields in the immediate neighbourhood, known as the Burrangong Gold-fields, principally alluvial, have from time to time attracted large numbers of miners; companies are now working the ground on the main creek, one of which is now paying dividends. It has also many other resources in mineral wealth that have yet to be developed; gold returns for 1891 being 5,387 ounces, valued at £21,083; 44,633 acres of land are under cultivation, the produce for 1892 being 331,648 bushels of wheat, 16,253 of maize, 365 of barley, and 5,091 of oats; potatoes, 67 tons, and 6,150 gallons of wine, 110 bushels rye, besides green crops, &c. The land in the district is eminently suited for agriculture, and surrounding Young are permanent homesteads, settled populations and cultivated soil. There are three main streets—Main, Burrowa, and Lynch. The first-named is the oldest, but Burrowa is the leading thoroughfare. There are five banks—City, N.S. Wales, Commercial, Union, and Bank of Aust. Asia; and agencies of the leading insurance companies; a court-house, a hospital, a Wesleyan chapel, a pretty little Episcopal church (St. John), Roman Catholic (St. Mary), and Presbyterian churches; superior public school with an enrollment of 350, and an average attendance of 411, and a Roman Catholic school, a free library with about 600 volumes, two steam flour-mills, a co-operative flour-mill, and a gaol; a Circuit Court is held twice and General Sessions three times a year. Besides Young, the post towns of the district are Marengo, Murrumbarral, Musgrave (10 miles distant on the Grenfell rd.), Wombat, Grogan, and Morangorell. During the last few years the town has made considerable strides, and both it and the district are fast rising in importance. There are many new buildings, notably the new court-house, superior public school, and several new business premises, and brick structures on all sides are fast superseding the wooden edifices of the early times; among these may be mentioned the banking premises of the N.S. Wales, Commercial, Union and City banks, which are fine spacious structures, and the Town Hall. The municipal district has

ratable property to the annual value of £26,088. The borough is lit by electricity on the high potential or transformer system. The town is connected by railway with the Southern and Western systems, *via* Harden south, or Blayney west. The local Pastoral and Agricultural Association and Horticultural Society hold a show each year, at which valuable prizes are largely competed for. A very large number of single and two-story brick cottages and stores have within a very recent period been erected, especially in Burrowa Street, and some of the stores would do credit to a town more densely populated and of much larger pretensions. The post office, a most commodious and attractive structure,

is situated in Lynch Street. Young and district returns two members to the Assembly, the electoral roll numbering 3,187 voters. Stock returns: 15,740 horses, 42,644 cattle, 2,494,610 sheep. A company has been formed, with a capital of £12,000, for the establishment of meat-chilling works, the prospects of success being exceedingly good. Tenders for the erection of works and supply of machinery have been accepted. Total area of holdings 944,952 acres. Dairy produce: 143,850 lb. butter; 1,310 lb. cheese; 112,993 lb. bacon and hams. Population of the town, according to the last census, was 2,750. Newspapers: the *Burrangong Argus* and the *Burrangong Chronicle* (both bi-weekly).







THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.







LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW CLARKE, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Agent-General (*Acting*) for Victoria.

*From a Photograph by Elliott & Fry.*



# THE COLONY OF VICTORIA.

THE COLONY OF VICTORIA, which, from 1835 to 1st July, 1851, formed a portion of New South Wales, under the name of Port Phillip, may be said to have been practically discovered in January, 1802, by Lieutenant John Murray, the commander of the *Lady Nelson*; although its existence had been known some time before.

Captain Cook in the *Endeavour* first sighted its coast near Ram Head at Point Hicks (so named after Lieutenant Hicks who discovered it, now called Cape Everard) on 19th April, 1770. Cape Everard lies in 37° 49' S. lat., 149° 17' E. long., about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.

Mr. Clarke, the supercargo, and some of the crew of the *Sydney Cove*, wrecked in February, 1797, at Furneaux Islands, Bass's Straits, and who while endeavouring to reach Sydney in the launch were driven on shore to the southward of Cape Howe, are believed to be the first Europeans who trod what is now Victorian soil.

On December 3rd, 1797, Dr. Bass, who was at the time officiating as surgeon to H.M.S. *Reliance*, set out in an open whale boat on a voyage of discovery. He was accompanied by six seamen, and was provisioned for six weeks. He coasted the greater part of the way, and sedulously examined every inlet along the shore. On 19th January, 1798, he discovered Twofold Bay, and on the following day rounded Cape Howe, landing in the evening at the entrance of a lagoon one mile north of Ram Head. Bass returned in safety to Sydney on February 24th. Up to this time the southern portion of Australia was supposed to be connected with Tasmania.

On March 17th, 1800, the sloop *Lady Nelson*, 60 tons, under the command of Lieutenant James Grant, left Portsmouth for the purpose of surveying and exploring the Southern Coast of New Holland. After a long voyage, several places being touched at *en route*, the Australian land was made on 3rd December at Cape Northumberland; subsequently Cape Bridgewater, and other points, including Cape Albany Otway (now called Cape Otway), were seen and named, the *Lady Nelson* reaching Port Jackson on 16th December, being the first vessel to pass through Bass's Strait from the westward.

Soon afterwards the *Lady Nelson* was despatched from Sydney on her first exploring trip. During this expedition the coast was surveyed from Western Port to Wilson's Promontory, the return to Sydney being made on 14th May, 1801. In the course of this voyage Grant landed on an island in Western Port Bay, and according to his own version cultivated some portion of it.

Lieutenant Murray, having succeeded Lieutenant Grant (who returned to England on 9th November, 1801) in the command of the *Lady Nelson*, started from Sydney on the important cruise which resulted in the discovery of Port Phillip Bay. He passed through Port Jackson Heads on 12th November, 1801, and from the log of the vessel it appears that Port Phillip Bay was discovered on 6th January, 1802, but owing to unfavourable weather an entrance could not be effected. Some days later Mr. Bowen, the first mate of the *Lady Nelson*, was despatched from Western Port in a launch to examine the entrance before a second attempt was made to take the *Lady Nelson* in. Mr. Bowen was successful in his survey, and succeeded in entering the Heads on 1st or 2nd February; soon after his return the *Lady Nelson* was brought round, and on 15th February threaded the narrow channel that forms the gateway to this "noble harbour," as Lieutenant Murray terms it, which was first called Port King, in honour of Governor King, but afterwards Port Phillip, in honour of Captain Phillip, the first governor of New South Wales. Some days were spent in exploring the shores, and on 9th March, 1802, the "United Colours of Great Britain and Ireland" were hoisted on land and ship, and in the midst of a discharge of small arms and artillery the port was taken possession of, in the name of "His sacred Majesty George III." On 12th March the vessel left Port Phillip Bay, reaching Port Jackson on the 24th, after a stormy passage.

On 18th July, 1801, Captain Matthew Flinders was despatched from Spithead to New Holland for the purpose of making a complete examination and survey of the coast. The sloop *Investigator* (334 tons), in which he sailed, arrived at Cape Leeuwin on December 6th, and thence sailed along the shores of South Australia, reaching the westernmost extremity of Victoria on 18th April, 1802. On the 27th of the same month Flinders took his vessel through the Heads into the Bay, whose vast expanse occasioned him no little surprise. His original intention was to have sailed round the Bay, but this plan he afterwards abandoned, and explored the coast by boat. He left the Bay on 3rd May, arriving on 9th May in Sydney Harbour. It is an interesting historical fact that Sir John Franklin was a midshipman of the *Investigator* during this voyage.

In the same year (1802) Governor King despatched Mr. Charles Grimes, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, in the colonial schooner the *Cumberland*, of 29 tons, with orders to "walk round" Port Phillip. The little craft was under the command of Lieutenant Charles Robbins, of H.M.S. *Buffalo*, who carried despatches to "warn off" the French Commodore Baudin, who was known to be on the coast with the vessels *Geographe* and *Naturaliste* under his command, and to be meditating the annexation of the South Coast of Australia for the French Government. The *Cumberland* left Sydney on 23rd November, and on 8th December fell in with Commodore Baudin, at Sea Elephant Bay, on the east coast of King's Island, and the despatches were then and there delivered. After exploring King's Island, the *Cumberland* proceeded on her voyage, entering Port Phillip Heads on 20th Janu-

ary, 1803. This vessel was the same in which Flinders, a year afterwards, was made prisoner in the Isle of France. "The Journal of the Exploration of Charles Grimes, kept by James Flemming," found by Mr. J. J. Shillinglaw, in the archives of the Colonial Secretary's Office at Sydney, shows that the greater portion of the coast line of Port Phillip, to some little distance inland, was explored by Mr. Grimes and his party. The first ascent of the Yarra was made on 2nd February, 1803. On one occasion the party breakfasted on Batman's Hill (which has been swept away for the Melbourne (Spencer Street) Railway Station), and consequently have the honour of being the first white men who trod the site of the Victorian capital. On the 7th of February Mr. Grimes went up the river as far as Dight's Falls (Studley Park). In its first mention it is called by Mr. Flemming, the Great River. Mr. Flemming concludes his report by saying, "The most eligible place for a settlement that I have seen is on the Freshwater River (Yarra). In several places there are small tracts of good land, but they are without wood and water. The country in general is excellent pasture and thin of timber, which is mostly low and crooked." On 27th February the *Cumberland* cleared Port Phillip Heads on her return trip, anchoring in Sydney Cove on 7th March.

During the same year Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, who was judge advocate in Captain Phillip's expedition that colonized N. S. Wales, was sent out from England, with a small armed force and a party of convicts, in order to form a settlement on the shores of Port Phillip similar to that at Sydney Cove. This expedition, consisting in all of 402 souls, comprised 15 Government officials, 9 officers of marines, 2 drummers and 39 privates, 5 soldiers' wives and a child, 307 convicts, 17 convicts' wives, and 7 convicts' children, carried in H. M. ship *Calcutta*, 50 guns, 1,200 tons, Captain Daniel Woodriff (who had previously been in the Colony of N. S. Wales in 1792 and 1793), and the *Ocean* (storeship of 600 tons), owned by Mr. Hurriss of Newcastle, John Mertho, master, sailed from Spithead 24th April, 1803, and from Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, on the following Thursday, the 28th. On the voyage out the *Calcutta* called at Tenerife, Rio de Janeiro, and Simon's Bay, at which places food and seed were purchased for the new settlement. The *Ocean* arrived at Port Phillip on the 7th, and the *Calcutta* on the 11th October. Collins first landed at "Seal Island," near the entrance to the Bay, and after examining the coast for several days, disembarked his party not far from the present township of Sorrento. During the voyage two convicts died, a third was drowned, a convict's wife died, and there was one birth. For mutiny three men were transferred from the *Rio Nora*, which was spoken on the passage, to the *Calcutta*. Several explorations were made into the country, resulting generally in a belief of the unsuitability of the locality for a settlement. The first interviews with the natives were friendly, but on one occasion there was a disposition to attack the settlers, when the apparent chief, after being warned, was shot dead. Divine service was held on 23rd October, "to return thanks for the prosperous voyage and safe arrival in the harbour." Finding no water (all that could be obtained was from casks sunk in the sand) Collins abandoned such an apparently sterile and inhospitable spot on 27th January, 1804, after a short sojourn of a little over three months, tempted, too, no doubt, by the glowing accounts he had heard of the beauty and fertility of the opposite shores of Tasmania, to which place he removed. The General Orders issued by Colonel Collins during his stay at Sullivan's Bay (which were printed on the spot on a small press set up under a gum tree) have been made public. In the order of 31st December he regrets that circumstances compel him to employ the Sunday in labour (in loading the *Ocean* for their departure), but defends it on the ground that "the sooner we are enabled to leave this unpromising and unproductive country, the sooner shall we be able to reap the advantages and enjoy the comforts of a more fertile spot."

In a letter to Lord Hobart, Collins concludes by saying: "When all the disadvantages attending this Bay (Port Phillip) are publicly known, it cannot be supposed that commercial people will be very desirous of visiting Port Phillip." The first sermon preached in Port Phillip was on 13th November, 1803, by the chaplain, the Rev. Robert Knopwood. The first death was that of John Skilhome, which occurred at Sullivan's Bay on 10th October. The first child born in "the settlement of Port Phillip" was William James "Hobart" Thorn, who first saw the light on 25th November, and was publicly baptized on Sunday (Christmas Day), 25th December. The first marriage was on 28th November, the contracting parties being Richard Garratt, prisoner, and Hannah Harvey, free.

Victoria, or, as it was then called, Port Phillip, does not appear to have attracted any attention for the twenty years following this cursory visit, and, in fact, all that is known of the country in the interior is the meagre information obtained from one William Buckley, one of the convicts, a soldier and a native of Macclesfield, in Cheshire, who escaped into the bush during Collins's encampment on the bay, and dwelt for many years with the aborigines.

In the year 1824 two squatters, named Hamilton Hume and W. H. Hovell, living near Lake George, in New South Wales, determined to explore the unknown country to the south of them in search of new pastures. They set out from the district of Appin on 3rd October, accompanied by six prisoners of the Crown, and after a laborious and protracted journey of four hundred miles, during which they passed over the Australian

Alps, and crossed the rivers now known as the Hume or Upper Murray (on the 16th November), the Owens, and the Gouburn or Hovell, and on the 16th December came out on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, which Hovell imagined to be Western Port, but which Hume maintained was Port Phillip. There is but little doubt now that it was the western arm of Port Phillip, somewhere about where now stands the large and flourishing town of Geelong. It is believed that the exact spot was Bird Rock Point, some twelve miles to the east of Geelong. Sixteen weeks were occupied in this journey; Hume and Hovell made no attempt at settlement in the new country they had found.

In 1826, in order to forestall a supposed design of the French to occupy some portion of the southern coast, an expedition, consisting of detachments of the 3rd and 30th Regiments (the Buffs), under the command of Captain S. Wright and Lieutenant B. L. Burchall, was despatched (18th Nov.) from Sydney in H.M. ship *My* (Captain Wetherall) and the brig *Dragon* to the shores of Western Port Bay, at a place called Old Settlement Point, facing French Island. Hovell was attached to this party as guide. The place was occupied for about a year, and then abandoned at the instance of Governor Darling, on the ground that the place was not fit for colonization, though the reports of Hovell and the military officers hardly afford the reasons for such a decision; the ruins of the dwellings are yet to be seen.

On 19th November, 1834, Messrs. Edward and Francis Henty, a firm engaged in whaling pursuits in Tasmania, crossed the Straits and established a branch station at Portland, in the south-western district, and imported sheep and cattle to feed on the rich grass of that favoured locality. This was, indeed, the first real attempt at settlement in Victoria, and these gentlemen may be considered the first founders of Victoria. The Messrs. Henty were followed by other flock-owners from Tasmania. In the early part of 1835 an Association was formed in Van Diemen's Land to colonize Port Phillip. Its members were John Batman, Joseph Tice Gellibrand, James Robertson, William Robertson, Henry Arthur, John Sinclair, Charles Swanston, James Simpson, John Thomas Collicott, Anthony Cottrill, William George Sams, Michael Connolly, Thomas Bannister, and John Helder Wedge. It was arranged that John Batman should be sent to Port Phillip with the object, as stated in his journal, of secretly ascertaining the general character and capabilities of Port Phillip as a grazing and agricultural district. Mr. Batman, who was a native of Parramatta, New South Wales, but then resident in Tasmania, sailed from Launceston on 12th May, 1835, for Port Phillip, in the *Rebecca* (Captain Robson), a small schooner of about 30 tons, with three other white men and seven N. S. Wales aborigines. Adverse winds detained the little craft, which did not clear the Tasmanian coast till 27th May, the heads of Port Phillip being made two days later, on 29th May. On or about 31st May the little party landed on the shores of the bay (first of all at Indented Heads on the west side), afterwards ascending the Yarra to a little below the Falls, near the present Customs House, whence Batman explored a portion of the new country to the banks of the Merri Creek, near Northcote, where he entered into negotiations with the principal chiefs, namely, three brothers Jaga Jaga, Jaga Jaga, Jaga Jaga and Bungarie, Yan Yan, Moowhip, and Momarmallar, of a native tribe called Dutigallar, and induced them to assign "to him and his heirs for ever," in consideration of receiving a certain quantity of apparel, and other miscellaneous wares, particularized as "20 pairs of blankets, 30 tomahawks, 100 knives, 50 pairs of scissors, 30 looking-glasses, 200 handkerchiefs, 100 lbs. of flour, and 6 shirts," a tract of land estimated at about 600,000 acres. This "bargain" was, however, ignored and nullified by the Government; as was a similar one dealing with 100,000 acres of land in the Geelong district. Ultimately the Governor of New South Wales allowed the Batman Association £7,000 in the remission of the purchase of land at Port Phillip, as compensation in respect of their claims. Batman was followed in the same year by Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner, who despatched the schooner *Enterprise* (50 tons) from Launceston on 27th July, 1835, which sailed up the Yarra, and on 28th or 30th August was moored by its captain, John Lancey, to a tree, where the Australian Wharf now is. Prevented by sickness from accompanying his vessel on her first trip, Mr. Fawkner and his family joined her on her next voyage, reaching Melbourne on 18th October. As a child, Mr. Fawkner accompanied his father (in the *Calcutta*) in the expedition under Colonel Collins. To him may fairly be ascribed the honour of founding the settlement which has since grown into the colossal city of Melbourne, while to Batman may be credited the fame of being the first colonizer of the shores of Port Phillip Bay. Mr. Fawkner died on 4th September, 1869. Mr. Batman died on 6th May, 1839 (aged 39), at his residence on the slope of Batman's Hill, and was buried in the Old Cemetery on Flagstaff Hill. In the early part of 1882 an obelisk of dressed bluestone, raised by public subscription, was placed over his grave. Mr. Batman's journal, and also the deed made with the natives, are now in the Melbourne Public Library.

Mr. J. H. Wedge, a member of Batman's Association and formerly Assistant Surveyor-General in Van Diemen's Land, soon after the arrival of Batman's pioneer party, explored, about 13th August, some portion of the country round Port Phillip, on the western side, discovering and naming the Barwon and other rivers. In his report he states: "On the whole, I think favourably of the country for the general purposes of colonization."

On 10th November, 1835 the *Norval* (Captain Collish) landed the first of the flocks and herds, consisting of 50 pure Hereford cows and 500 sheep. About the same time there came over Messrs. Cowie, Stead Steiglitz and Ferguson. The first overlander with stock was Mr. John Gardiner. He set out from the Murrumbidgee, N. S. Wales, towards the end of 1835, accom-

panied by Messrs. Hovell and Hepburn, and conducted a "mob" of cattle to the Yarra in the short space of three weeks.

The very favourable reports which spread far and wide as to the capabilities of the new country soon produced their natural effects, and although the short-sighted government of the day endeavoured by all means in their power to prevent occupation, shepherds and stockmen soon spread overland from the more settled districts of New South Wales, and across the Strait from Tasmania, so that when what may be called the first official census was taken, on 25th May, 1836, by Mr. George Stewart, under instructions from Governor Bourke, the population consisted of 142 males and 35 females. The second census taken by order of Captain Lonsdale, on November 8th of the same year, showed an increase of 47 souls, the number being 186 males and 38 females. In the same year the stock was estimated at 75 horses, 155 horned cattle, and 41,832 sheep; there being besides 50 acres of land under cultivation. It was about this time (12th July, 1835) that Buckley, the convict who escaped from Collins's party, returned to civilization, after having spent thirty-two years among the blacks. He had almost forgotten his native language, and had become chief of the savage tribe with whom he had dwelt so long. In April, 1836, the Rev. Mr. Orton, a Wesleyan minister, held Divine service in Melbourne for the first time, the congregation worshipping at Batman's Hill, under the shade of the Casuarina or Sheoaks, which at that time adorned its crest.

In 1837 the population had increased fivefold, although there had been but eight births, and in that year (June 1) the first land sales took place, comprising 100 half-acre allotments, which realized from £25 to as high as £95 each, the average price being £35; Mr. Robert Hoddle, surveyor in charge of the district, acted as auctioneer; in the November following the second sale took place, when the average price was £42. At this sale Mr. John Fawkner purchased the allotment at the corner of Collins and Market Streets for £10.

James Backhouse, the Quaker Missionary, who arrived by the *Edora*, gives the following description of Melbourne at this time (13th November, 1837):—"The town of Melbourne, though scarcely more than fifteen months old, consists of about 100 houses, among which are stores, inns, a gaol, a barrack, and a school-house. Some of the dwelling-houses are tolerable structures of brick. A few of the inhabitants are living in tents or in hovels, resembling thatched roofs, till they can provide themselves with better accommodation. There is much bustle and traffic in the place, and a gang of prisoners are employed in levelling the streets. The town allotments (of half an acre each) were put up here a short time since at £5 each, the surveyor thinking £7 too much to ask for them; but the fineness of the country has excited such a mania for settling here that they sold for from £25 to £100 each."

In the meantime the steady influx of population had gone on, and parties had penetrated inland in all directions, more particularly to the westward, over that part of the country now so well known as the Ballarat goldfield. In 1836 Major Thomas Mitchell (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir), then Surveyor-General of New South Wales, proceeded on a journey of exploration down the Murray river, and striking south, crossed the Loddon, the Avoca, the Wimmera, and other rivers draining the enormous territory forming the western portion of Victoria, and reached the sea at the mouth of the Glenelg, near Cape Bridgewater. Partially retracing his steps, he re-ascended the river to Fort O'Hare (Dartmouth), thence to Eckersley, and travelled from here to Portland, where he arrived on 29th August, and obtained a supply of stores from Messrs. Henty. So delighted was he with the nature of the country through which he had passed, that he bestowed on it the suggestive title of "Australia Felix." Returning to the Murray, he passed by way of Mount Macedon and Mount Alexander, now known as Castlemaine, through what has since turned out to be one of the richest and most extensive goldfields in the world.

On the 29th of September, 1837, Captain William Lonsdale, of the 4th Regiment, arrived at Port Phillip, in H.M.S. *Rattlesnake*, Captain Hobson (after whom Hobson's Bay is named), and assumed the position of resident magistrate. He selected the present site of Melbourne for that of the future city, his selection being endorsed by Sir Richard Bourke on his visit some six months after, in April, 1837. There accompanied Governor Bourke at this time Captain Hunter, as military secretary; G. K. Holden, as private secretary; Captain P. P. King; and the late Mr. Robert Hoddle, as surveyor. Mr. Hoddle laid out the town of Melbourne, and the Governor gave it its name, after the then Prime Minister of Great Britain, and also named the principal streets. Prior to this time the settlement was variously known as Beargrass, Bearpurt, Batmania, Yarrow Yarrow, and Glenelg.

In 1837 the first exports, consisting of wool, tallow, and hides, are recorded, the value of the two latter being estimated at £50, and that of the wool at £11,639. The imports for the same year amounted to £115,379. During that and the following year immigrants crowded in from all parts of Great Britain. Labour, provisions, and rent rose to enormous prices, the four-pound loaf being sold for 3s. 6d., and the veriest huts let for £2 per week. On 1st January, 1838, the first newspaper, a miniature sheet of four foolscap pages, called the *Melbourne Advertiser*, was issued as a weekly, the first nine numbers being in manuscript. The tenth number was printed with ink and type. Owing to non-compliance with the requisite legal formalities, the paper had to be suspended for some time, reappearing on 16th February, 1839, under the new title of the *Port Phillip Patriot and Melbourne Advertiser*. The first number of the *Port Phillip Gazette* (owned by Messrs. Arden and Strode) appeared on 27th October, 1838. The *Port Phillip Herald* appeared in January, 1840, and the

*Geelong Advertiser* in October of the same year. The *Argus* commenced in 1846. On 30th September, 1839, the first governor, Mr. C. J. Latrobe, entered on his duties under the title of Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip. By this time the third census showed that the population had increased to a total of 3,511 persons, of whom, however, only 431 were females. Extensive land sales took place, although only 150 acres were under cultivation, attention being mainly given to the raising of stock, which in two years had increased to 524 horses, 13,272 horned cattle, and 310,946 sheep; the exports of wool being computed at 320,383 lbs., of tallow 18,114 lbs., to the value of £22,120, and hides and skins to the value of £117. Attention also began to be directed to the requirements of the young, and four schools, with 73 scholars, are returned as the educational statistics of the year. The official returns also show that there were six places of worship in existence at the time.

Matters progressed pretty much as usual with young countries for the following two years, the settlement steadily progressing, when, in 1841, its prosperity received a considerable check through a monetary crisis taking place, which operated injuriously on the colony, and which may be said to have lasted till 1845. At the same time the population continued to increase, and land settlement to a tend, much greater attention being devoted to agriculture than formerly; so that in 1843 there were 12,073 acres under cultivation. In 1841 the land funds of Port Phillip, which had up to that time been appropriated by the general government of New South Wales, were surrendered, and, despite the determined opposition of a very influential party in Sydney, Port Phillip practically acquired a separate existence, returning six members to the Legislative Council of New South Wales. The first public meeting of colonists on the Separation question took place on the 30th December, 1840, in the store of Mr. J. Hind, a wooden building, situated at the south-east corner of the Market Square, Melbourne. In 1842 (12th August) Melbourne obtained a Municipal Corporation under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 66, Mr. Henry Conell, a brewer, and colonist from Tasmania, being elected the first mayor.

The Separation movement, under the energetic leadership of Mr. Edward Curr, continued to grow, being materially assisted by the efforts of the late Dr. Lang, at that time one of the representatives of the Port Phillip district, and the favourable consideration given by the Home authorities (the late Earl of Derby then being Colonial Secretary) to the memorial of the colonists. A change of ministry, however, retarded the movement, which was again quickened into active progress by the election by the residents of Port Phillip of Earl Grey, the Secretary of the Colonies, as their representative to the N. S. Wales Legislature. The matter was referred by Earl Grey to a committee of the Privy Council, who reported in favour of erecting the district into a separate colony, suggesting the name of Victoria. In November, 1850, the Act for the separation of the colony from New South Wales was passed.

The first Congregational minister in Melbourne was the Rev. W. Waterfield, who arrived in May, 1838. Wesleyan services were first held in the house of Mr. John Gardiner, afterwards in the large room of Fawkes's Hotel. The Rev. John C. Grillis, Church of England clergyman, arrived in Melbourne in October, 1838, and conducted public worship in a wooden building near the spot where St. James's Church now stands. The Rev. P. B. Geoghan, D.D., for many years Vicar-General (R.C. Church), arrived on 15th May, 1839, and the first Mass offered in Melbourne was on 19th May following, in an unroofed store then building, now the site of the Colonial Bank. The first regularly ordained Baptist minister to officiate in Melbourne was the Rev. John Han, who preached in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Forbes, who arrived 25th January, 1839, was the first resident Presbyterian minister.

On 15th August, 1838, a branch of the Bank of Australasia was opened in Melbourne, in a small brick building on the north side of Little Collins Street, near Elizabeth Street. On 17th October of the same year a branch of the Union Bank was established in a weather-board building in Queen Street.

In January, 1839, the barque *Thomas Laurie*, 300 tons, W. B. Price, master, sailed for London, being the first vessel which left Port Phillip bound direct for a European port; in addition to a mail, she took away 400 bales of wool, valued at £6,500. In June following, the barque *Millothian*, George Morrison, master, from Leith, put in an appearance, being the first ship to open a direct trade with the infant settlement.

In the years following 1842 the population continued steadily to increase, both by natural progress and immigration, and settlement and culture of the land went on, so that when the fifth census was taken, on 2nd March, 1846, the numbers were 20,184 males, 12,695 females, a total of 32,879; and in 1850, the year previous to the gold discovery, the population numbered 76,162, viz. - 45,495 males and 30,667 females; the stock numbered 21,219 horses, 378,806 cattle, and 6,032,783 sheep; 52,341 acres of land were under crop; the exports amounted to £1,041,796, and the revenue to £259,438. The ships which arrived numbered 555, of an aggregate tonnage of 108,000, and those which departed numbered 508, of an aggregate tonnage of 87,000. More than half a million bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of oats, and 21,000 tons of hay were grown. The wool exported amounted to 18,000,000 lbs., of the value of £826,000, and the tallow to 10,000,000 lbs., valued at £133,000.

On 26th June, 1847, Melbourne was erected into a city, and gazetted as such in Sydney on 5th February, 1848.

On 23rd January, 1848, the Rev. Charles J. Perry, the first Anglican Bishop of Melbourne, arrived, and was installed in the Cathedral Church of St. James on 28th January. On 18th February the Letters Patent constituting Melbourne a bishopric and Dr. Perry its first Bishop were read in St. James'. About the

same time Dr. Gould, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Melbourne, arrived in the colony.

In the year 1851 another crisis took place, and one so important in its character, so potent in its effects, that Victoria in a night, as it were, was uplifted from being an unconsidered nook in an out-of-the-way wilderness to the position of a nation and a power in the world.

This was due to the practical discovery of the existence of gold. So early as January, 1849, gold had been found by a shepherd, of the supposed name of Thomas Chapman, in the Pyrenees range, who brought it to Melbourne, and sold it to Mr. Charles Brentani, a jeweller in Collins Street, Melbourne. In 1839 Count Strzelecki, detected gold in the Australian Alps; and in 1841 the Rev. W. B. Clarke discovered gold in the mountainous country to the west of the Vale of Clwyd, in the county of Cook, New South Wales. In March, 1850 it was discovered at Clunes by the Hon. W. Campbell, but the fact was not publicly announced till 10th of June, from fear that the station would be injured. In June 1851, it was found at Burnbank or Lexton; on 5th July by H. J. Michel and six others in the quartz rocks of the Yarra Ranges at Anderson's Creek; about the same time by James Esmond in the quartz rocks of the Pyrenees, near Mr. Donald Cameron's station; on the 20th July, at Mount Alexander by Christopher Thomas Peters; on the 8th August, at Buninyong, by Mr. Thomas Hiscock; and on the 8th September, at Ballarat. Up to this time the Government had done all in its power to prevent men searching for gold, and to withhold the knowledge of its presence in the soil becoming public. But these finds, coming so rapidly one after another, created a gold fever, and all the obstacles the Government could present, were swept away as a sand barrier would be by the rising tide. Finding that it was totally in vain to attempt to stem the flood, the Government gave way—the first licenses to mine for gold being issued on the 1st September, 1851. No sooner had gold-digging been declared a recognised pursuit than the entire population became, as has been aptly said, "drunk with gold." Settlers left their homesteads, merchants their desks, professional men their offices, tradesmen their avocations, sailors their ships, and all engaged in the hazardous and laborious search for the precious metal.

For a time there was an excitement in the land which nothing could allay, and it was not until the hardships, privations, and dangers of a digger's life, to say nothing of its uncertain results began to prove that none but the strong, hardy, and experienced could hope to succeed, that things began to resume anything like their normal state.

The first ship that took gold from the colony was the *Honduras*, which left on 29th August, 1851, for London, with eighteen ounces; the second one, the *Atelbourne*, which sailed on the 22nd December, took 54,000 ounces. The *Eagle*, on 30th August of the following year, carried 145,843½ ounces.

To return to the history of the development of the colony: Up to 1851 Port Phillip was merely an appanage to, or rather a portion of, the original colony of New South Wales. On the 1st of July of that year, and by virtue of Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 59, the recommendation of the Committee of the Privy Council took effect, and it was severed from N. S. Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of VICTORIA; Mr. Latrobe exchanging the title of Superintendent for that of Lieutenant-Governor, being sworn in on 15th July, and a Legislative Council of thirty members, twenty of whom were elected, and ten nominated by the Governor, being constituted, who held their first meeting on 11th November, 1851, Dr. Palmer being the first speaker. In 1852 Mr. Hugh Childers, then Auditor-General (Finance Minister), obtained leave to propose to the Legislative Council the establishment of a University for Melbourne. A Bill was introduced for its founding and endowment, and passed on 23rd January, 1853; the Council being gazetted on the following 11th April. In 1853 road districts, the origin of the present shires, were established, and in 1854, the Municipal system, the origin of the present cities, boroughs, &c., came into force. On 22nd June, 1854, Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., succeeded Mr. Latrobe who had retired on the 5th of the previous month, after a term of office extending over fifteen years. He died in England on 4th December, 1875, at the age of seventy-four. After the departure of Mr. Latrobe the Government of the colony was, from 8th May to 22nd June, administered by Mr. J. V. F. Foster. The new Governor's rule was not a popular one, and on the last day of the following year he died, his end having been hastened, as is generally thought, by the harassing nature of his office. In 1854, what is known as the Ballarat riots, took place. These arose out of the increased tax demanded from the diggers as a mining license, and the vexatious manner of its collection. The miners fortified themselves within an enclosure called the Eureka Stockade, which was taken by storm on 3rd December, by Captain Thomas, of the 40th Regiment, after considerable bloodshed on both sides. The practical result of the outbreak was the abolition of the obnoxious tax.

In 1854, the population returns were 205,629 males, 106,678 females, being a total of 312,307 souls, spread over a wide area, for whose religious wants only 187 places of worship were provided; the number of schools, too, exhibited the same disparity, 391 only being enumerated with over 20,000 scholars. The revenue was estimated at £3,087,986; the exports at £11,775,204; the imports at £17,659,051. The gold raised during the year was estimated at 2,392,065 ounces, valued at £9,568,262; 2,506 ships, bringing 83,410 passengers, arrived; 152 manufactories of different kinds were in operation. Land to the extent of 405,679 acres was sold, realizing £1,357,965; 54,905 acres were under cultivation, and the stock was enumerated at 27,038 horses, 481,640 cattle, 5,332,007 sheep, and 9,278 pigs. On 3rd March of this year the electric telegraph was first put in operation by the opening of the line between Melbourne and Williamstown.

November, 1856, responsible Government, as now existing, was initiated in the room of the former representative mode. In this year, too, the railway system was inaugurated, the line from Melbourne to Sandridge being opened. The line to Geelong, though in course of construction, was not available for traffic until 1857. Sir Henry Barkly, after a short interregnum, during which time the Government was administered by Major-General Macarthur, succeeded Sir Charles Hotham on 26th December 1856, and during his term of office, extending to 10th September, 1863, he achieved great popularity, which he retained till his transference to the Mauritius. In 1857 the property qualification of members for the Legislative Assembly was abolished, and manhood suffrage became law. In the previous year vote by ballot had been prescribed by Act of 19 Vict., No. 12.

On 11th September, 1863, Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B., was sworn in as Governor of Victoria. His reign was remarkable for a contest between the two Houses of Legislature, which was carried on with great obstinacy on both sides. The Governor's conduct during this trying period was deemed by the Home Government unconstitutional, and led to his recall in April, 1866. He retired from office on 7th May, and died soon after his return to England. Till the arrival of his successor the office administering the government was Brigadier-General Carey, C.B. On 15th August, 1866, he was relieved by Sir Thomas Henry Manners Sutton (the late Viscount Canterbury). His term of office expired on the 19th March, 1873, and Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., was gazetted his successor, sworn into office on the 3rd March, 1873, and administered the government till the 22nd February, 1879, when he was nominated to the Mauritius. Sir Redmond Barry and Sir W. F. Stawell administered the government until the arrival of his successor, the Marquis of Normanby, who assumed office on 27th February, 1879, and resigned it on 18th April, 1884. His governorship will be memorable for the holding of the great International Exhibition, which was opened on 1st October, 1880, and closed on 30th April, 1881. A magnificent collection of works of art and manufactures of many nations was shown—the attendance being enumerated at 1,309,496. Another important event was the settlement—for the present, at any rate—of the question of the reform of the Legislative Council. On the departure of the Marquis of Normanby the government was administered by Sir W. F. Stawell, until the arrival of his successor, Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., who was sworn in on the 15th of July, 1884. During the period of Sir Henry Loch's governorship, the hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia was celebrated. The weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, and the second Victorian International Exhibition was opened in Melbourne, on August 1, 1888, and closed on January 31, 1889. Sir Henry Loch, being absent on leave, Sir Wm. C. Robinson sustained the position of Acting-Governor from March 9, 1889, retiring on October 17, 1889, Sir Henry Loch having returned to the colony, who finally retired on November 15, 1889, Sir Wm. Robinson again assuming the office of Governor until the arrival of the present Governor, the Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., who was sworn in on Nov. 28, 1889.

VICTORIA is situated at the south-east of the continent of Australia, and lies between the parallels of 34° and 39° south latitude, and the meridians of 141° and 150° east longitude. Its boundaries are—on the north and north-east, the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the river Murray, and an imaginary line running in a south-easterly direction from the Springs on Forest Hill to Cape Howe; on the west by South Australia—the 141st meridian of east longitude dividing the two colonies; south and south-east, the Southern Ocean, Bass's Strait and the Pacific Ocean. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles; its greatest breadth about 250 miles; and its area 87,884 square miles, or 36,245,700 acres. The coast line, broken by several bays and capes, is about 600 geographical miles. It is estimated to be about one thirty-fourth part of the entire continent, and, compared with Great Britain (which, exclusive of the islands in the British Seas, contains 88,006 square miles, while the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles), it is slightly smaller.

**Mountains.**—A range of mountains traverses the entire length of the colony, dividing it into two unequal parts. This range runs in an eastern and western direction, generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the sea coast. It is part of the Australian Cordillera, and is called the Dividing Range; all the Victorian rivers have their sources in this range or in its spurs, those to the north running towards the Murray, and those to the south flowing into the sea. Its eastern part, which divides the Gipps Land district from the Murray, is known as the Australian Alps. It varies in height from 1,000 to 7,000 feet, the principal peaks being Mount Smyth, Mount Selwyn, The Twins, Forest Hill, and the Cobberas. The range dividing the Wimmera district from the county of Ripon is termed the Pyrenees; the principal peaks are the Corong-Ageering, the Jambour, and Ben Nevis. The Grampians form the west termination of the Great Dividing Range; the principal peak is Mount William, 5,600 feet high. Other mountains are—the Benambra, the Gibbo, Bogong, Buffalo, and Futter ranges; the Delatite, Mount Wellington, Bawbaw, Hoddle, Strzelecki, Dandenong, Victoria, and Sierra ranges. The ranges running at right angles to the main Dividing Range are not very lofty, and consist mostly of heavily-timbered hills, although in the Geelong and Ballarat districts are numerous bald hills, the slopes of some of which are in a high state of cultivation as vineyards and otherwise. The highest peaks of the mountain system of Victoria are the following:—Bogong, 6,508 feet; Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Hotham, 6,100 feet; Cobberas, 6,025 feet; Pilot, 6,020 feet; Cope, 6,015 feet; Buller, 5,934 feet; Gibbo, 5,764 feet; Wills, 5,758 feet; Howitt, 5,715 feet; Buffalo,

5,645 feet; Twins, 5,575 feet; Wellington, 5,363 feet; Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Cobbler, 5,342 feet; Kent, 5,123 feet; Torbreck, 5,001 feet; Forest Hill, 5,000 feet; Benambra, 4,840 feet; Castle Hill, 4,860 feet; Useful, 4,720 feet; Bald Head, 4,625 feet; Ellery, 4,255 feet. As far as is known at present there are at least 16 peaks over 5,000 feet high, and 15 between 4,000 and 5,000 feet; there are also many peaks above 4,000 feet, whose actual heights have not yet been determined.

**Islands.**—The largest islands are French and Phillip in Westport Bay; others are Snake, Sunday, and Clonmel off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, and several small uninhabited islands off Wilson's Promontory.

**Capes.**—The principal headlands are—Cape Bridgewater, Cape Nelson, and Cape Otway (the last-named is at the south-western extremity of the colony, and usually the first land sighted by the immigrant), Cape Volney, Point Plinders, Port Phillip Heads, and Point Lonsdale on the south, to the west of Port Phillip Bay; and Point Nepean, Cape Schanck, Cape Woolamai, Cape Paterson, Cape Liptrap, Wilson's Promontory (the southernmost point in Victoria as well as of the whole continent), Cape Wellington, Cape Conran, Cape Everard, Ram Head, and Cape Howe (the easternmost point of Victoria), to the east of Port Phillip Bay.

**Rivers.**—The absence of rivers of any size is one of the greatest obstacles to the opening up of the country. With the exception of the Murray, the Goulburn, the Yarra-Yarra, and the Gipps Land streams, none are navigable in the English acceptance of the term. The names of the principal rivers, and their length, according to the corrected figures by Mr. A. J. Skene, are as follows:—The Murray, 1,800 miles, 980 miles of which flow along the Victorian border; it rises in the Australian Alps near Forest Hill; Goulburn, 345 miles, a tributary of the Murray, having its source in the Great Dividing Range; the Snowy, 300 miles, 180 of which are in New South Wales; Glenelg, 281 miles, rising in the Grampians; Wimmera, 228 miles, has its sources in the Pyrenees and Grampians; Loddon, 225 miles, rising in the Dividing Range; Mitta-Mitta, 175 miles, rising in the Australian Alps near Mount Omco; Avoca, 163 miles, also rises in the Pyrenees on its eastern side; Hopkins, 155 miles, springs from the Pyrenees; Campaspe, 150 miles, rising in the Dividing Range and flowing into the Murray; Wannon, 150 miles; Yarra-Yarra, 150 miles, has its rise among the southern spurs of the Dividing Range; Owens, 140 miles, rises in the Australian Alps; Latrobe, 135 miles, springing from Mount Bew Baw, and falling into Lake Wellington. In winter time the rivers of Australia are frequently swollen by the heavy rains into angry torrents, which carry all before them in their resistless course, and, overflowing their banks, devastate the country. Many of the smaller streams, colonially called "creeks," and, indeed, some of the larger rivers in the west, dwindle down into mere threads of water, and occasional pools or water-holes, during the summer heat, and sometimes dry up altogether, a circumstance which, when it occurs, is productive of terrible loss to stockowners, cattle dying in thousands from thirst.

**Lakes.**—There are numerous salt and fresh water lakes, many of these being dry during the summer months, and all of them more or less shallow; the largest of these is Lake Corangamite, covering 57,700 acres. This lake, with a number of small ones in its neighbourhood, has no visible outlet, and is extremely saline, from the accumulation of salt in solution passed into it by drainage from the basalt rock, the water being kept down by vaporization, while the quantity of salt continually increases. A few miles distant from this is Lake Colac (fresh water), 6,650 acres in extent. Lake Burrumbeet, in the county of Ripon (fresh water), embraces an area of 5,200 acres. Lake Albacutya, in the Wimmera district, covers 13,000 acres; Bolec, in the same division, 3,500 acres. Lake Connewarre is 3,880 acres in extent; Lake Hindmarsh (salt water), 30,000 acres; Lake Tyrrell (salt), 42,600 acres. The Gipps Land lakes, Victoria, King, Reeve, and Wellington, are approachable from the sea at certain times, a belt of sand only separating them therefrom, through which there is a narrow entrance. The largest of them is Lake Wellington, covering an area of 34,500 acres; Lake Victoria occupies 28,500 acres.

**Bays and Harbours.**—The principal harbours are Port Phillip Bay, 40 miles long, and about the same width at the widest part, area about 800 square miles, the head waters of which are called Hobson's Bay, and form the port of Melbourne; the south-western waters of Port Phillip Bay form Corio Bay, on the shores of which Geelong is located; others being Portland Bay, Port Fairy, Lady Bay, Western Port, Venus Bay, and Port Albert.

**Divisions.**—VICTORIA is divided into four districts and thirty-seven counties; the districts are GIPPSLAND, the MURRAY, WIMMERA, and LODDON.

GIPPSLAND, so named after one of the early Governors of Australia, includes Gippsland north and Gippsland south. It was practically discovered by Mr. Angus Macmillan in 1839, though two years previously Andrew Huxton travelled over a portion of the country to the entrance of the lakes. Count Strzelecki (who was one of a party consisting of Mr. James McArthur, who initiated and bore the expenses of the exploration, Mr. Jas. Riley, two other men, and an aborigine) divides the honours with Macmillan of the making known Caledonia Australis, as Gipps Land was at first called by Mr. Macmillan. Strzelecki's exploring party left Eilerslie on 2nd March, 1840, and arrived at Western Port on 12th May. This district occupies the south-eastern portion of the colony, extending from long. 145° 50' on the west to long. 150° on the east. The area of the tract is about 13,898 square miles, or 8,894,720 acres. Its extreme length from W. to E. is 250 miles, and its mean breadth is about 80 miles. It may be regarded as bounded on the NW. and W. by the Cordillera and on the SE. by

the sea. Much of it, to the north and east particularly, is unavailable for agricultural or pastoral purposes, from its rugged and mountainous character, but there are in other parts large tracts of grazing and tillable country, rich deposits of alluvial soil predominating in some parts, rendering large returns for the labour of cultivation. Owing, however, to the heavy timber—gum and ironbark—that grow on it in many places, its clearing is attended with considerable toil and expense. In the south and west portion, a large quantity of land is occupied for farming and cattle grazing, for which its rich and fertile soil peculiarly fits it. A large proportion of the fat cattle supplied to the Melbourne market during the winter months is received from here. Its mineral resources are immense, comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, coal, marble, and limestone. In the north-west portion of the district quartz reefs are very numerous, and these are now being systematically worked, and in many cases with remunerative results. The climate and soil are well fitted for the growth of oranges, limes, hops, tobacco, and opium, and its rivers abound in fish. The population by the census of 1891 was 34,420, and the railway which now connects Melbourne with its chief town, Sale, is continually increasing that number. The lakes are admittedly the finest in Victoria, and are a great source of attraction to tourists and sportsmen; the fishing and shooting being unsurpassed. The principal rivers are—the Avon, Thompson, Tambo, Snowy, and Latrobe, all rising in the Dividing Range or its spurs. The mountain ranges are numerous, and most of them are covered with snow for a considerable portion of the year. The chief towns are—Sale, Drouin, Toongabbie, Heyfield, Morwell, Moe, Mirboo North, Traralgon, Wangul, Yarragon, Maffra, Stratford, Bruthen, Alberton, Rosedale, Tarraville, Yarram, Bairnsdale, and Walhalla. Gippsland is a country of colossal mountains, of magnificent streams, and of fertile plains, and “combines in its varied landscapes all that is attractive to the artist and the traveller.” The geological formation is chiefly volcanic, with large outcropping beds of granite and trap rock to the north-east. In the south it is carbonaceous, and contains lepidodendron and other fossil plants characteristic of the English coal strata, and nearly all over the district auriferous indications have been found.

THE MURRAY DISTRICT is a vast tract of country lying in the north-east, and comprising the Omeo, Ovens, and Goulburn districts. It is well watered by several streams, which flow through it north and south, the principal of these being the Goulburn, Mitta-Mitta, Kiewa, Ovens, Broken, and numerous tributary creeks. It is generally a mountainous country, the ranges being lofty, rugged, and thickly covered with fine trees. The principal of these are—the Bogong, Benambra, Buffalo, Strathbogie, and Delatite. The Ovens to the north, the Omeo to the south-east, the Buckland about the centre, and the Woods' Point diggings to the south-west are noted for their auriferous wealth; and mining, both alluvial and quartz, is extensively carried on. In the north-east are vast plains of fine grass land, principally devoted to pastoral purposes. There is also some good agricultural land in the district, which is principally used for the culture of the vine and tobacco, and the growth of wheat. The North-Eastern line of railway cuts through a considerable portion of this district, and the facilities afforded to farmers and others for quickly and cheaply transporting their stock and produce to a market are doing much to develop the fine capabilities of the country. The most important towns are—Avenel, Euroa, Benalla, Wangaratta, Beechworth, Chilchren, Wodonga, Yackandandah, Tarraville, Rutherglen, Wahgunyah, Yarawonga, Timgumah, Numurkah, Nagambie, Myrtleford, Buckland, Bright, Nathalia, Shepparton, Tatura, Kyabram, Mansfield, and Jamieson. The geological formation is varied, consisting of lower silurian with recent surface drift, principally of shale and slate, and occasional basaltic plains with vast out-cropping beds of granite.

THE WIMMERA DISTRICT is a large extent of country, occupying the whole of the north-west portion of Victoria, and covering an area of 25,000 square miles. It is almost exclusively pastoral, and consists for the most part of vast sandy and sparsely-grassed plains intersected with belts of myall scrubs and forests of shea-oak, box, honeysuckle, and stringy bark. Occasional patches of land suitable for agricultural purposes have, however, been found, and taken up by settlers. In the north-west are extensive swamps, caused by the overflow of the Murray river. There are some ranges of mountains in the south, but generally the country is flat. The principal rivers are—the Wimmera, Yarrambiack creek, and the Avon and Richardson; they are all, however, liable to dry up, and in the dry season become mere chains of water-holes. The country is badly watered, and in hot seasons suffers greatly from drought, but as a system of irrigation is being initiated, this calamity will be prevented in future. Water is obtained by the squatters by digging wells, which, at a depth of 80 to 140 feet, almost invariably give fine fresh water. The most important towns are—Horsham, Dimboola, Murtola, Nhill, Kaniva, Rupanyup, Minyip, Natimuk and Warracknabeal. Three lines of railway now touch on the southern portion of this district—Ararat to Dimboola and Serviceton, with branches to Rupanyup, Warracknabeal, and Noradjuha, the St. Armand and Donald extension, and the Inglewood and Wycheproof extension. The geological formation is pliocene tertiary, with granite and porphyry dykes. Gypsum has been found in a few places.

THE LODDON DISTRICT, occupying the north central part of Victoria, is also principally pastoral, but containing some auriferous land towards the south. The Loddon, whence the district takes its name, flows from south to north directly through it. The leading towns are—Bendigo, recently known as Sandhurst, Dunolly, Inglewood, Wedderburn, Elmore, Rochester, Charlton, and Rheola. The Melbourne and Echuca line, with the extensions

to Kerang and Charlton, and branches to Boort and Wedderburn afford railway facilities to the district. The geological formation is generally lower silurian, with recent surface drift.

**Counties.**—The counties with their area, leading towns, and population by the census of 1891 are—*Mornington* (1,625 sq. miles)—Frankston, Mornington (pop. 19,616); *Evelyn* (1,172 sq. miles)—Lilydale, Eltham, Queenstown, Warrandyte (pop. 9,972); *Bourke* (1,721 sq. miles) pop. 517,009—*MELBOURNE* (the Metropolis, pop. 490,896), Williamstown, Essendon, Keilor, Gisborne, Lancefield and Brighton; *Grant* (1,534 sq. miles)—Geelong, Queenscliffe, Steiglitz, Buninyong, and Ballarat East (pop. 69,599); *Grenville* (1,465 sq. miles)—Ballarat West, Smythesdale, and Pitfield (pop. 41,975); *Polwarth* (1,225 sq. miles)—Colac (pop. 3,361); *Talbot* (1,621 sq. miles)—Castlemaine, Creswick, Clunes, Talbot, Amherst (Daisy Hill), Daylesford, Majorca, Maryborough, Tylden, and Carisbrook (pop. 59,088); *Dalhousie* (1,310 sq. miles)—Kilmore, Kyneton, Heathcote, Carlsruhe, and Woodend (pop. 21,514)—*Angelsea* (1,647 sq. miles)—Seymour and Yea (pop. 8,456); *Rodney* (1,699 sq. miles)—Echuca, Redcastle, Rushworth, Whiroo, and Runnymede (pop. 19,155); *Hampden* (1,561 sq. miles)—Skipton, Mortlake, Terang, and Camperdown (pop. 8,169); *Ripon* (1,759 sq. miles)—Ararat, Wickfield, Beaufort, and Streatham (pop. 11,833); *Dundas* (2,028 sq. miles)—Balmoral, Coleraine, Redruth, and Hamilton (pop. 3,223); *Follett* (1,103 sq. miles)—Casterton, and Lindsay (pop. 2,749); *Normanby* (2,013 sq. miles)—Portland, Heywood, Branxholme, and Mermo (pop. 11,618); *Villiers* (1,637 sq. miles)—Belfast, Dunkeld, and Warramboul (pop. 21,857); *Heytesbury* (920 sq. miles)—Allansford and Cobden (pop. 6,014).—*Benambra* (2,749 sq. miles)—a part of the Murray district—(pop. 6,042); *Bendigo* (1,949 sq. miles)—part of the Loddon district—(pop. 52,756); *Bogong* (3,069 sq. miles)—part of the Murray district—(pop. 24,142); *Borung* (4,282 sq. miles)—part of the Wimmera district—(pop. 30,645); *Bulu-Bulu* (3,739 sq. miles) (pop. 27,195); *Croajingalong* (3,396 sq. miles) (pop. 1775) and *Dargo* (1,744 sq. miles) (pop. 4,221)—these three counties are part of Gipps Land; *Delatite* (3,240 sq. miles) (pop. 19,633)—part of the Murray district; *Gladstone* (1,802 sq. miles) (pop. 18,726); and *Gunbower* (1,945 sq. miles) (pop. 3,706)—both counties part of Loddon district; *Kara-Kara* (2,301 sq. miles) (pop. 16,056); *Karkaroc* (5,938 sq. miles) (pop. 3,433); *Lowa* (4,971 sq. miles) (pop. 16,820); *Millera* (3,572 sq. miles) (pop. 172)—all four counties part of the Wimmera district; *Moria* (3,104 sq. miles) (pop. 32,723)—part of the Murray district; *Tschera* (3,341 sq. miles) (pop. 5,204)—part of the Wimmera district; *Tambo* (1,958 sq. miles) (pop. 2,262); and *Tewin* (2,818 sq. miles) (pop. 18,872)—these two counties are part of the Gipps Land district; *Weald* (4,004 sq. miles) (pop. 14)—a wholly unsettled county, part of the Wimmera district, and *Wonnangatta* (2,224 sq. miles) (pop. 2,068)—this county is part of both Murray and Gipps Land districts.

For the purposes of local self-government there were in 1892 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 137 shires. These municipal bodies are incorporated under the Local Government Act, 1890. Any district containing ratable property valued at £10,000 can be constituted a shire. Any aggregation of 300 houses can be constituted a borough. A borough with a revenue of over £10,000 per annum becomes a town and with a revenue of over £20,000 per annum becomes a city. The constitution and powers of these bodies are nearly identical. Every ratepayer has one or more votes, according to the amount at which he is rated. The councils may strike rates, which must not be less than 6d. in the pound, nor more than 2s. 6d. By the census of 1891 the estimated value of the ratable property in the cities, towns, and boroughs was £36,226,966; annual value, £6,833,043; revenue, £925,638. In the shires the estimated value of ratable property was £108,086,680; annual value, £6,432,500; revenue, £925,678.

**Climate.**—Victoria being usually regarded as the antipodes of Great Britain, the seasons are thought to be exactly opposite; this, however, is not altogether correct, as the British and Victorian climates differ widely, particularly in the degrees of heat and cold, and the amount of rainfall; though as regards the duration of the seasons, they have some affinity. January, or the early part of February, may be considered as the hottest period of the Victorian year, the thermometer frequently standing at noon in the shade at 100° to 108°. The coldest month is July, but it rarely falls below freezing point. With the exception of the hot north winds during the summer months, which are not nearly so frequent as they were a few years back, the climate is not uncongenial to the European constitution, while in cases of pulmonary diseases it has been found highly beneficial in prolonging life. The average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of the mean population during the year 1886 was 15.18, in 1887 15.74, in 1888 15.44, in 1889 17.79, in 1890 16.10, and in 1891 16.24. The average death-rate in the United Kingdom is 20.1. “Though the summer is invariably marked by a few days of great heat, yet even in the season there are many days when the weather is pleasant and cool, and nothing can exceed the climate experienced in the colony during the autumn, winter, and spring. A cloudless sky, a bright sun, and a refreshing breeze are characteristics of the greater number of days in each of those seasons; and while the salubrity of the climate is shown by the absence of those diseases which yearly sweep off so many of the inhabitants in England, it is yet equally favourable to the growth of fruits and vegetable of the colder countries.” By examining an isothermal chart, Melbourne will be found situated on or near the line corresponding with that in the northern hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. The hot winds blow from the north and continue from twenty to thirty hours; they are always accompanied by great dryness of the air which render the high temperature far less unpleasant; they are confined to the months



of December, January, February, and sometimes to November and March and are not now so frequent as in past years; they are succeeded by cool, refreshing breezes from the south and south-west, the thermometer sometimes is less than an hour showing a difference of 40°. The average annual rainfall is 26 inches. The spring season commences about September, and may be said to include October and November. The summer season includes the months of December, January, and February. The autumn season, which comprises the months of March, April, and May, may be considered the pleasantest and most genial portion of the year, and constitutes almost a second spring. The winter season extends over June, July, and August.

In Melbourne, during 1891, the highest temperature in shade, 103°0', was on the 4th January, and the lowest, 33°9', on the 31st July. Mean temperature in the year, 57°6', and was slightly above the average of the previous 28 years. The greatest range of the thermometer in any one day (46°3') occurred on the 5th March, and the least range (4°5') on the 25th June and 28th July. The mean daily range was 17°3'. The mean atmospheric pressure was 29·98 inches. Rain fell on 126 days, and the amount of rainfall was 26·73 inches, the latter was 1½ inches above that in 1890, and was nearly 1½ inches above the average of the decennial period. The number of days on which fog occurred was sixteen.

**Geological Formation.**—Victoria seems to be formed of a great mass of Palæozoic rock, through which protrude large areas of granite and trap, and upon which repose, near the coast, belts of Mesozoic and Tertiary strata, and volcanic products. The younger members of the Tertiary or Cainozoic series, and the older members of the primary or Palæozoic series, are by far the most widely distributed, and are in all respects the most prominent and important formations. With their associated granitic and plutonic or igneous and volcanic rocks they occupy nearly nine-tenths of the surface of the country. Devonian sandstone, slates and limestones occur in Gipps Land; secondary rocks are found in the Cape Otway district and the country east of Western Port. The extinct volcanoes are remarkable and apparently recent; there are several to be found on the south-western side of the dividing range. Many of the plains are formed by outflows of basalt.

**Vegetable Productions.**—The largest trees indigenous to the colony belong to the Eucalyptus tribe—popularly known as the Gum-tree. This tree has been extensively exported, as it is believed to possess great efficacy in correcting the miasmatic influences of swampy land. The varieties known as the red and blue gums are the most useful; as regards size, the species known as the peppermint (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*), though a middle-sized tree in open plains, attains a colossal height in the mountain ravines, and there are reasons for believing that the highest trees in the world are to be found in this colony, overtopping even the celebrated Mammoth trees (*Welingtonia gigantea*) of the Yosemite valley. In the Dandenong ranges, trees 420 feet in height have repeatedly been measured. Near Healesville a fallen tree measured 480 feet, being 14 feet higher than the spire of Strasburg Cathedral. The Casuarina or shea-oak, the Banksia or honeysuckle, the native cherry-tree, a bushy, shrub-like tree, having the peculiarity of the stone growing outside the fruit, the Melaleuca (known as the ti-tree, flourishing in marshy districts), and several varieties of the Acacia, of which the wattle is the most common, comprise the most widely distributed of the native trees. Ferns are numerous, particularly in the mountain gullies; the variety known as the Great-nest fern has been found with fronds six-feet in length. As a timber-producing country, Victoria has many advantages. The woods of nearly all the trees are durable, and many of them are beautiful, and admirably fitted for the finer kinds of cabinet work, especially blackwood, myrtle, and myall, which bear a very high polish.

The most valuable of all Australian woods is the *Eucalyptus rostrata*, or Red Gum. The timber is hard and dense, with a rather short but handsome and curly grain, and almost free from any tendency to shrink longitudinally. It is next to indestructible in damp ground or in water, salt or fresh, and although not adapted to stand horizontal strain from the shortness of the grain, it makes, within reasonable length, the best of all piles for engineering works, in consequence of its resistance to the attacks of the *teredo navalis*. It also makes splendid planking and sleepers for bridges and wharves, and, properly seasoned, knees, and other rigid portions of ships' framing. Next in value is the Blue Gum, *E. Globulus*, and the box, *E. Viminalis*. They are very strong, and are adapted for heavy longitudinal bearers, but not for piles, owing to being pervious to the *teredo*. Blue Gum makes excellent "sawn stuff," and Box is used for the naves of wheels and the cogs of machinery. Stringy-bark and Peppermint are free splitting woods, and are used for shingles, palings, posts, and rails. Iron-bark is a very heavy and hard wood, and is much used by wheelwrights and coachbuilders for wheel spokes. The blackwood and the lightwood varieties of the Acacia are magnificent woods, largely used by coachbuilders, coopers, cabinet-makers and in the construction of railway carriages and trucks, and the better class of agricultural implements. The Wattle is used as staves for casks, and the bark for tanning purposes, the Myall for whip handles and tobacco pipes. There are many other varieties of timber not so well known, but some of them are gradually coming into repute.

**Animals.**—The largest indigenous animal to be met with in Victoria is the kangaroo, known by the distinctive names of kangaroos, wallabys, and paddymelons; and kangaroo rats and mice, which are very plentifully distributed in various parts, and of which there are several species. Opossums are numerous, and so are the wombat, the porcupine, the landcoot, the native

bear, the native cat, and some others. There are also several species of the bat tribe, the largest of which is known as the flying fox, and causes great destruction among the fruit crops.

The feathered tribe is largely represented; there are several kinds of eagle and hawk; there are also the emu, crane, black swan, wild turkey, pigeon, duck, teal, water-hen, quail, snipe, plover, and many other birds. The parrot tribe are very numerous, and of the most brilliant plumage. Magpies and the great kingfisher, or laughing jackass, may, in the early morning or at sundown, be heard filling the "bush" with their peculiar noise.

Snakes are to be found in most parts of the colony; many of them are of a venomous nature, the black and brown snake and the dead adder especially. Others, mostly of brighter and more variegated colours, are not so dangerous. The insect world is, perhaps, in no other country so variously and widely distributed. The paucity of animals suitable for game and food, and the scarcity of song and other birds, have led to the introduction of numerous well-known English animals and birds. Hares, rabbits, pheasants, partridges, quails, white swans, foreign ducks, thrushes, larks, etc., are now becoming quite plentiful; and rabbits in some parts have been found a serious pest from their number and destructive tendencies. Deer have been acclimatized, and may be found in some of the scrubs on the mountain ranges. Axis deer, of which about 35 were turned out at the Wimmera some years since, have wonderfully increased, and now are found in numbers in the rugged ranges of the Grampians in the Western district. Other species of the deer have been set free in other parts of the colony. A large number of Angora goats have also been released. Birds of almost all kinds have been liberated from one end of the country to the other, and the sweet songsters of the English woods and hedgerows may now be frequently heard. Most of the animals take very kindly to their new home, and have shown a marvellous tendency to increase and multiply.

**Population.**—On the 15th of August, 1835, the white population of Port Phillip was 14; the enumeration of 1836 showed a total population of 224—186 males, 38 females; of 1838, 3,511—3,080 males, 431 females; of 1841, 11,738—8,274 males, 3,464 females; of 1851, 77,345—46,202 males, 31,143 females; of 1861, 540,322—328,651 males, 211,671 females; of 1871, 731,528—401,050 males, 330,478 females. By the census of 1881 the population was shown to be 862,346, of whom 492,083 were males and 410,263 females. The number of inhabited dwellings in the colony was 170,086; uninhabited, 9,049; places building, 681; in all, 179,816. Among the population were 12,128 Chinese, 259 of whom were females.

According to the returns of the census of 1891, taken on 5th April, the population was 508,414 males, and 541,991 females, a total of 1,140,405. The births during the year numbered 36,359, viz., males, 18,713, and females, 17,646; the deaths during the same period numbered 19,392, viz., males, 11,064, and females, 8,328.

There were in all 241,560 dwellings. The following enumeration is from the census of 1891:—Of the habitations, 69,545 were of brick or stone; 154,843 of wood, iron, or lath and plaster; 4,841 were of slabs, bark, mud, etc.; 5,888 were tents, 6,473 not specified.

The ages of people in 1891, including Chinese and Aborigines. Under one year, 32,814; one and under five years, 115,920; five and under ten years, 128,240; ten and under fifteen years, 116,064; fifteen and under twenty years, 114,419; twenty and under twenty-five, 125,541; twenty-five and under thirty, 117,909; thirty and under thirty-five, 87,299; thirty-five and under forty, 58,070; forty and under forty-five, 45,256; forty-five and under fifty, 41,574; fifty and under fifty-five, 41,966; fifty-five and under sixty, 38,267; sixty and under sixty-five, 32,938; sixty-five and under seventy, 18,215; seventy and under seventy-five, 11,969; seventy-five and under eighty, 5,444; eighty and upwards, 3,498. The ages of 4,873 persons were not specified; one age was returned at 109.

The birthplaces of people (1891) were—Victoria 713,585, other Australian colonies, 79,719, United Kingdom 298,881, other British possessions, 4,852, British subjects born at sea 1,882, unspecified 6,360, France 1,274, Belgium 235, Holland 322, Germany 10,764, Austro-Hungary 586, Switzerland 1,317, Italy 1,700, Spain 208, Portugal 140, Denmark 1,389, Sweden and Norway 3,214, Russia 1,172, Turkey 26, Greece 179, Asiatics 8,522, Africans 84, North and South America 3,049, Polynesia 53. Of the remainder the birthplace is not stated.

The conjugal condition of people, including Chinese and Aborigines (1891) is thus stated—Never married 408,768 males, 335,227 females; married—males 171,050, females 173,848; widowed—males 18,596, females 32,916.

The number of persons to the square mile was 12·940, the number of dwellings to the square mile 2·549, the number of persons to a dwelling 5·08.

The occupations of the people according to the census of 1891 are thus stated:—Engaged in general or local government, or in the defence of the colony, 6,877; in the learned professions, or in literature, science, or art, 21,851; in domestic offices—wives, mothers, including children, 619,374; performing personal offices for man, 56,600; traders and carriers, 65,408; engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, 105,745; artisans and mechanics, 50,994; workers in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials, 47,296; workers and dealers in food and drinks, 22,786; workers and dealers in animal and vegetable substances, 13,526; workers and dealers in minerals, 53,278; labourers and others, 40,548; persons of independent means, 17,741; paupers, prisoners, and others supported by the community, 11,886; occupations not specified, 4,905.

The population of Melbourne and suburbs on 5th April, 1891,

was 490,896. The following are the estimated populations of the municipalities with populations of 20,000 and over:—South Melbourne City, 41,724; Prahran City, 39,703; Richmond City, 38,797; Collingwood City, 35,070; Fitzroy City, 32,453; Brunswick Town, 21,961; and North Melbourne Town, 20,997.

The populations of the four principal extra-Metropolitan towns in 1891 were as follows:—Ballarat, 40,849; Bendigo, 26,774; Geelong, 17,445; and Castlemaine, 4,770.

The estimated population of the colony on 30th June, 1892, was 1,162,756, 606,987 males, 555,769 females; the registered births during the first quarter were 9,305, deaths 4,669; during second quarter, births were 94,496, deaths 4,066.

**Aborigines.**—The aboriginal population of Victoria when the colony was first settled numbered about 6,000, according to an official return of the Legislative Council of New South Wales. (Other, and it is said more reliable estimates, state the number at not less than 15,000.) In the ten years from April 1, 1839, to December 31, 1849, Mr. Thomas, the guardian of aborigines, reported of the natives in the Yarra and Western Port districts that there were 158 deaths and only 20 births. These tribes, numbering 350 in 1836, were reduced in 1851 to 76. In 1851 the aborigines were reduced to 2,693; in 1863 they had dwindled down to about 1,908. At the date of the census, in 1871, they numbered 1,330—viz., 784 males and 546 females; on March 15th, 1877, their numbers were reduced to 1,067 (in this were included half-castes)—633 males, 434 females, children 297; those entirely black numbered 774, and those of mixed blood 293. By the census of 1881 the number had still further decreased to 780. In 1886 there were 806 persons on the several Victorian aboriginal stations (of whom 550 are pure blacks, and the remainder half-castes), the census of 1891 showing the number of aborigines, including half-castes, to be 565. The existence of the few now remaining alive has no political or social significance. The race will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

**Soil and Products.**—The land available for pastoral and agricultural purposes has been approximately classified thus:—Of rich light loam, generally distributed near the coast, there are approximately 36,000 square miles, generally to be met with on terraced flats along the river valleys, and running in narrow belts along the sea-coast; it is also found in extensive level plains with stunted timber and thickly-grassed undulating forest country. The geological features of these stretches are clay, sand, lime, gravel, tertiary, and superficial deposits, including alluvial: of cold sandy clays and loams, occupying the central, north, north-east, and south-east portions of the country, there are about 28,000 square miles in hilly and undulating country abounding in iron-bank and stringy-bark trees, growing on clay, slate, schist, and sandstone; of rich black and chocolate soils, eminently adapted for purposes of tillage, distributed in the south-western and central districts, there are about 12,000 square miles; of light and sandy soil of granitic formation, in patches throughout the country, there are about 8,000 square miles; of rich sandy loams, near Geelong, and in the counties of Normanby and Dundas, South Grenville and Polwarth, there are about 3,000 square miles, showing shales and soft sandstone. Nearly everything grown in England flourishes in Victoria, and very many things that the cold, uncertain climate of England will not allow to attain to maturity thrive in the colony. Wheat, barley, and oats—the latter cultivated more as hay than for grain—are the farmers' leading articles. Next come potatoes, rye, peas, beans, maize, sorghum, mangold-wurzel and beet, clover, and various fodder grasses, which are largely grown. Of tobacco, too, a large breadth has been devoted to its cultivation. Among other things which have been successfully tried are hemp, flax, hops, chicory, beet, canary grass; and in fruit all kinds flourish, as do also, in some localities, olives, oranges, guavas, black mulberries, and other fruits. The cereals do remarkably well. The greatest weight recorded of a bushel of wheat is 69 lbs. 4 oz., the average is about 61 lbs.; the average weight of oats is 40 lbs., of barley 51 lbs., and of maize 55 lbs. As many as 50 and 60 bushels of wheat, 60 bushels of oats, and 42 bushels of barley per acre have been obtained; but these returns are unusual. From the nature of the soils and the favourable character of the climate, wine and oil of good quality can be produced with ease in Victoria. Already the vines made in the colony have taken a high place in the estimation of European connoisseurs, and the cultivation of the grape will form a source of great wealth in time to come, if disease can be prevented or mastered and the culture systematically and intelligently carried on. Large vineyards have been planted, and while the quality of the vines is such as to command a ready sale at a high price, the yield is large, the average being about 250 gallons per acre. The culture of the vine has received a serious check through the ravages of the *Phylloxera castoricæ*. The apple, pear, peach, and nectarine, apricot, almond, gooseberry, currant, and fig, and the cabbage, cauliflower, turnip, carrot, parsnip, asparagus, pea, bean, water-melon, rock-melon, and tomato, may be seen all growing together luxuriantly in the same plot of ground, while the borders blossom with the fuchsia, geranium, violet, daisy, and other common flowers of the English garden.

**Irrigation.**—By Act No. 778, passed in 1883, provision was made for the construction of irrigation works. It was proposed to form trusts, the commissioners of which were to be elected by the ratepayers, and they were empowered to borrow money on the security of the rates leviable within their districts. An amending Act recently passed by Parliament deals with the creation of urban divisions within irrigation districts, and provides for their constitution and government; the formation of special irrigation and water supply districts of areas limited to 10,000 acres is authorized; the powers of Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts to expend money upon the drainage of land

within their district is extended; and the Board of Land and Works is invested with authority to institute proceedings for illegal diversion of water. It is anticipated that all riparian rights will eventually be vested in the Crown, each year making it more apparent that the State should be invested with fresh power over all natural sources of water. The Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts now number twenty-nine, one new one having been constituted during the year. The aggregate area of the Trusts districts is 2,711,949 acres, the total quantity of irrigable land being estimated at 1,818,804 acres, of which 353,662 acres can be irrigated annually. The borrowing powers accorded to these corporations by their constituting Orders in Council amount to £1,303,172. On account of these loans the department has advanced £791,063 of which £169,866 was advanced during the year. The gross value of the irrigable lands in the Trusts districts, estimated upon a low basis of valuation, is £6,888,076; the annual ratable value, according to the municipal assessment, being £295,932.

**National Irrigation Works.**—The following is a brief outline of the more important works connected with irrigation actually taken in hand, in some form or other, with a statement of the progress made in respect of them during the past year.

**Goulburn District.**—The Goulburn weir, with some protective works it was found desirable to add to the river bed immediately below, has now reached completion, while the western channel has been completed to the fifteenth mile. The permanent surveys for the Western National Channel, beyond the proposed Waranga reservoir, are completed to the Wanatta creek. The trial survey has been carried on to the Campaspe river. From the meridian of Moora to Lake Cooper the country is much flooded in the winter season, consequently it may be advisable to divert the flood-water to Lake Cooper and embank the lake so as to convert it into a storage, if the cost be not prohibitive. In the interest of the irrigators, as well as of the owners of lands affected by the floods, it is thought that a scheme for the diversion of part of the flood-water may be found to be more efficient. That the question may be rightly determined, extensive trial survey is being made. During the past year contracts were let for the construction of about 4½ miles (extension) of the main channel on the west side of the river. When these contracts, which are well in hand, are completed, the length of the western channel will be about 19½ miles. These works will complete the Goulburn system, less the works held in abeyance.

**Loddon District.**—About half a mile above Laanecoorie is the regulating reservoir for the Loddon river, which is a compound structure of concrete masonry with automatic tilting gates, the extension on the left bank being in the form of an earthen dam, with a berm or banquetta in the rear of materials not liable to scour. The capacity of the reservoir to the full supply level is 610,000,000 cubic feet, equal to 3,812,000,000 gallons, which makes it rather more than 25 per cent. greater than the Malmesbury reservoir. All the work is completed. The reservoir, up to the masonry crest, and exclusive of the flood-gates, contains about 351,000,000 cubic feet.

**Kow Swamp.**—Contracts for the completion of these works were let early in the year, and it is fully expected that they will be completed in sufficient time to admit of the works being used during the summer. The amount expended to 30th June on the three works was £682,501, leaving a balance of £94,499 to complete them, less the works held in abeyance.

**The Mildura Irrigation Colony.**—This settlement affords indisputable proof that the arid waste lands of Victoria can be made to sustain those who settle on them; and thus demonstrates what irrigation, properly employed, can accomplish. The population is continually increasing, and numbers over 3,000 persons. Though the colony is only four years old, up to the 30th June of last year £275,000 had been expended, while in addition to this it is estimated that the settlers have spent, in improving their land, £100,000. Of the 25,000 acres now being dealt with, more than 20,000 are in the hands of purchasers and cleared, 6,500 acres being already cultivated, 6,000 of which are devoted to vines or fruit trees. An engine of 1,000 i.h.p., pumping water from the river Murray into King's Billabong, lifts 650 tons of water per minute. At the chief pumping station a new pumping plant of 50 h.p. has been erected, having a lifting capacity of 20,000 gallons per minute, to raise water from a lower level channel to one of higher level. There are now constructed 125 miles of main channel and 200 miles of subsidiary channels, which are being daily extended. From the ease and cheapness with which raisins can be prepared, this industry will manifestly be the leading one at Mildura. With the exception of apples, every possible fruit has been found to flourish amazingly. Oranges will yet occupy a prominent position among the products of this settlement.

**Campaspe National Work** is intended to be a storage and regulating reservoir on the Campaspe River near Langwornor. The proposed weir, 80 feet high in the centre and 900 feet long at the top, is to be immediately below the junction of that river with the Coliban. It will probably be of concrete masonry, or of concrete combined with rubble, and the reservoir will have a capacity of 785 millions of cubic feet. Its purpose will be to maintain a constant and nearly uniform flow in the river, so as to provide for the service of the Irrigation Trusts lower down. The permanent surveys are complete, and two designs have been prepared for the weir, one of solid concrete, the other of concrete and rubble combined.

**Broken River Works.**—These consist of a weir on the Broken River, at a point about two miles north from Benalla; a channel thence to the Mokoau Swamp; a reservoir at the swamp to store about 2,700 millions of cubic feet, for the summer supply of the

Broken River and Broken Creek districts; and the clearing, sectioning, and grading of the Stockyard Creek, so that it may act as a supply channel from the reservoir to the Broken River at Goorambat. The total cost, including land, is estimated at £88,000.

**East Wimmera Works.**—Further survey and examinations have been made in this district. The contemplated reservoir at Hall's Gap has been abandoned on the ground of its excessive cost. The proposed National works are—a reservoir at Lake Lonsdale; channels thereto from Fyan's, Mokepilly, and Pleasant Creeks; and a channel from the reservoir to Glenorchy and Glenorchy Weir.

**West Wimmera Works.**—Surveys for a work for the supply of the Western Wimmera have been carried out.

**Werribee National Works.**—Surveys have been made for a reservoir on the Werribee above Balton, and a channel thence to the distribution areas.

**Agriculture.**—The returns for the year ending 1st March, 1892, were:—Number of cultivated holdings, 35,945; extent of land under tillage, 2,687,575 acres. Wheat occupied 1,332,683 acres, produce, 13,679,268 bushels, average yield per acre, 10.26 bushels; oats, 190,137 acres, produce 4,445,551 bushels, average yield per acre, 23.43 bushels; barley, 45,021 acres, produce, 544,198 bushels; maize, 8,250 acres, produce 461,957 bushels; rye, 561 acres, produce, 7,495 bushels; peas and beans, 31,053 acres, produce, 769,196 bushels; potatoes, 57,334 acres, produce, 200,523 tons, average yield, 3.50 tons; turnips, 403 acres, produce, 5,300 tons; mangel wurzel, 922 acres, produce, 16,160 tons; beet, carrots, parsnips, 828 acres, produce, 3,370 tons; onions, 2,661 acres, produce, 14,682 tons; hay, 369,498 acres, produce, 514,406, average yield, 1.39 tons; green forage, 9,202 acres; artificial grasses, 174,982 acres; chicory, 215 acres, produce, 1,509 tons; grass and clover seeds, 2,861 acres, produce, 43,985 bushels; hops, 767 acres, produce, 6,513 cwt.; tobacco, 545 acres, produce, 2,579 cwt.; vines, 25,295 acres, produce, 60,313 cwt. not made into wine, and 232,955 cwt. made into wine produced 1,554,130 gallons; other crops, 2,279 acres; gardens, 7,931 acres; orchards, 29,504 acres; land in fallow, 395,939 acres.

Compared with the previous year the increases in the area under crop were:—land under tillage, 34,807 acres; wheat, 187,520; peas and beans, 5,061 acres; potatoes, 3,516 acres; onions, 423 acres; green forage, 889 acres; grass and clover seeds, 274; turnips, 10; mangel wurzel, 30; beet, carrots, and parsnips, 13; vines, 4,609 acres; other crops, 1,184 acres; market gardens, 1,022 acres; gardens and orchards, 2,549 acres; land in fallow, 10,367 acres.

The decreases were:—Number of cultivated holdings, 63; oats, 30,891 acres; barley, malting, 37,942; other, 4,788 acres; maize, 2,127 acres; rye, 387 acres; hay, 43,554 acres; artificial grasses, 60,259; chicory, 43; hops, 18 acres; tobacco, 73 acres.

The increases in the produce were:—Wheat, 92,773 bushels; peas and beans, 29,836 bushels; turnips, 801 tons; mangel wurzel, 1,454 tons; tobacco, 2,253 cwt.; onions, 721 tons; grass and clover seeds, 7,570.

The decreases were:—Oats, 463,774 bushels; barley, malting, 639,053 bushels; other, 88,348 bushels; maize, 112,126 bushels; rye, 10,088 bushels; potatoes, 3,632 tons; beet, carrots, and parsnips, 687 tons; hay, 53,373 tons; chicory, 350; hops, 1,418 cwt.; wine, 454,363 gallons.

For the year ending March, 1892, the value of the agricultural implements and machinery on farms was estimated at £2,866,945, the improvements at £15,300,667, a total of £18,167,612. The principal agricultural machinery, &c., on farms was comprised in 930 steam engines, of 7,766 h.p. The other machinery was 40,969 carts and drays, 17,467 chaff-cutters, 3,035 earth scoops, 36,430 harrows, 393 hay elevators, 1,732 horse hay-rakes, 1,608 mowing machines, 51,011 ploughs, of which 17,192 were double- and 4,538 were treble-furrow ploughs, 7,449 reapers and binders, 7,948 reaping machines, 17,023 rollers, 12,733 scarifiers, 585 threshing machines, 15,596 waggons, 173 windmills, 9,599 winnowing machines, 1,078 wool presses, 302 clod crushers, 1,191 grain crushers, 2,598 horse hoes, 2,306 seed drills, sowers, and stump extractors, 781 cheese presses, 444 cream separators, 181 cheese-making machines, 621 butter workers, 590 wine presses, 5,426 horse works, 9,801 strippers, 1,370 horse peakers, 257 harvesters, 181 grain dressers, 196 maize shellers, 168 root cutters, 70 hop presses, and 884 grape mills.

The returns of stock in March, 1892, were:—Horses, 440,696; milch cows, 405,973; and other cattle, 1,406,131; total, 1,812,104; sheep, 12,928,148; pigs, 286,780.

On the 26th July the Secretary for Agriculture reported that during the year 1,047 applications for bonuses for planting a total area of 9,468 acres, and some had been approved, and 925 applications for bonuses for planting 4,936 acres of fruit trees had likewise been granted. For 18 butter factories bonuses to the amount of £5,379 had been paid; £6,596 for 54 creameries; £133 for raisin and currant factories; and £172 10s. for one country tobacco factory. £53,000 has been granted for export of dairy produce and fruit; and in 1891-2 the butter exported amounted to 4,792,613 lbs.

As the result of an inquiry made for the first time in 1891, it was ascertained that there were 4,590 bee-keepers possessing 31,470 beehives, the honey produced being 1,127,383 lbs., and the beeswax 28,342 lbs.

**Land.**—The estimated area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres, of which 11,572,000 acres are Mallee country. Of these 41,673,760 acres, 22,467,288 acres are either alienated or in process of alienation, 8,069,865 acres are occupied by reserves, &c., 6,515,284 acres are under lease for pastoral purposes, the remaining 7,621,233 acres being available for settlement, and these may be thus classified:—pastoral lands, 2,050,358 acres; agricultural and

grazing lands, 4,361,860 acres; auriferous lands, 1,048,920 acres; swamp lands, 85,226 acres; may be sold by auction, 74,919 acres. The Mallee country is leased for pastoral purposes under a special Act, and is divided into blocks and allotments, the following areas being still available for occupation—Mallee blocks, 965,700 acres; Mallee allotments, 178,928 acres.

On 1st January, 1892, the number of licences and leases for pastoral occupation was 20,572, embracing an area of 21,140,413 acres, the yearly rent being £86,507.

During 1891, 234,602 acres were alienated from the Crown in fee simple and realised £316,593; of this amount £174,875 was paid in previous years, for land selected under the deferred payment system, besides instalments on account of land sold by auction, which under Section 71, Land Act, 1884, may extend over a period of three years from date of sale.

Total extent of land unalienated at the end of 1891 was 39,919,278 acres.

**Religion.**—There were on 1st January, 1891, 2,445 churches and chapels, other buildings, 2,137; making a total of 4,583. The denominations are now entirely self-supported—the annual grant of £50,000 provided by the Constitution Act having terminated on 31st December, 1875. The detailed returns to 1st January, 1891 were:—Church of England, 997 places of worship, 115,268 sittings, average attendance 58,911; Free Church of England, 1 place of worship, 300 sittings, average attendance 70; Presbyterian, 900 places of worship, 93,750 sittings, average attendance 69,200; Free Presbyterian, 31 places of worship, 3,460 sittings, average attendance 1,210; Reformed Presbyterian, 1 place of worship, 280 sittings, average attendance, 70; Wesleyan Methodist, 964 places of worship, 108,110 sittings, average attendance, 108,413; Primitive Methodist, 156 places of worship, 16,111 sittings, average attendance 11,531; United Methodist Free Church, 110 places of worship, 10,125 sittings, average attendance 5,313; Bible Christian, 176 places of worship, 19,690 sittings, average attendance 10,643; Congregationalists, 105 places of worship, 13,466 sittings, average attendance 13,154; Baptists, 109 places of worship, 20,940 sittings, average attendance 12,682; Evangelical Lutheran, 53 places of worship, 5,150 sittings, average attendance 2,700; Unitarian, 1 place of worship, 500 sittings, average attendance 120; Welsh Calvinistic Connexion, 4 places of worship, 860 sittings, average attendance 610; Church of Christ, 77 places of worship, 10,000 sittings, average attendance 5,000; Society of Friends, 4 places of worship, 230 sittings, average attendance 67; Moravians or United Brethren, 2 places of worship, 232 sittings, average attendance 100; Australian Church, 1 place of worship, 1,500 sittings, average attendance 1,200; Mariners' Church, 2 places of worship, 300 sittings, average attendance 300; Swedenborgians, 2 places of worship, 230 sittings, average attendance 30; Union and Un denominational churches, 6 places of worship, 2,480 sittings, average attendance 1,445; Roman Catholic, 551 places of worship, 123,588 sittings, average attendance 124,699; Catholic Apostolic, 2 places of worship, 480 sittings, average attendance 180; Christian Israelites, 1 place of worship, 200 sittings, average attendance 120; Spiritualists, 1 meeting place, 400 sittings, average attendance 100; Jews, 6 synagogues, 2,850 sittings, average attendance 805; Salvation Army, 309 places of worship, 57,385 sittings, average attendance, 60,950; Seventh Day Adventists, 8 places of worship, 550 sittings, average attendance 300.

The registered Clergy by the returns to 1st January, 1891, numbered 1,509, as follows:—Church of England, 230; Free Church of England, 1; Roman Catholics, 189; Presbyterians, 211; Free Presbyterians, 6; Reformed Presbyterian, 1; Wesleyans, 154; Primitive Methodists, 40; United Methodist Free Church, 27; Congregationalists, 54; Baptists 50; Bible Christians, 47; Evangelical Lutherans, 17; Welsh Calvinists, 3; Church of Christ, 22; Moravians, 2; unattached (Mariner's Church), 1; Unitarian, 1; Union, 5; Swedenborgian, 1; Society of Friends, 2; Catholic Apostolic, 29; Christian Israelites, 1; Jews, 1; Salvation Army, 409; Australian Church, 2; Seventh Day Adventists, 5.

The census returns of 1891 thus classified the people according to their respective creeds—401,604 Episcopalians (15,578 Protestants not otherwise defined), 167,027 Presbyterians, 134,841 Wesleyan Methodists, 22,110 Independents or Congregationalists, 27,883 Baptists, 15,529 Lutherans and German Protestants, 8,267 "Christians" (Church of Christ), 134 Moravians or United Brethren, 1,027 Calvinists and Calvinistic Methodists, 360 Members of the Society of Friends, 1,502 Unitarians, 1,161 Australian Church, 970 other Protestants, 240,310 Roman Catholics (8,281 Catholics not otherwise defined), 407 Catholic and Apostolic Church, 247 Greek Church, 293 Israelites and Christian Israelites, 48 Mormons or Latter Day Saints, 6,439 Jews, 6,746 Buddhist, Confucian, &c., 42 Hindoos, 1,412 of other sects, 12,992 of no denomination, 3,444 of no religion, 9,269 unspecified, and 13,608 who objected to state their religion.

Compared with the returns of the previous census (1881), there are the following increases:—Church of England 105,891, Presbyterians, 34,436; Methodists, 42,987; Congregationalists, 2,232; Baptists, 7,510; Roman Catholics, 45,111; Jews, 2,129; no denomination, 8,839. The only decrease was in Buddhists, &c., 4,413.

**Sunday Schools.**—There are, as shown by the returns to 1st January, 1891, 2,325 Sunday Schools in the colony, with an average attendance of 115,274 scholars and 14,688 teachers. They are thus particularized:—Church of England: 488 schools, 3,379 teachers, 41,072 scholars.—Presbyterians of Victoria: 451 schools, 2,429 teachers, 18,307 scholars.—Other Presbyterians: 4 schools, 55 teachers, 424 scholars.—Wesleyan: 508 schools, 4,256 teachers, and 26,082 scholars.—Primitive Methodist: 106 schools, 437 teachers, 2,517 scholars.—United Methodist Free Church: 51 schools, 133 teachers; 1,196 scholars.—Bible Christians: 113 schools, 512 teachers, 1,952 scholars.—Independent: 69 schools,

738 teachers, 3,935 scholars.—Baptists: 62 schools, 917 teachers, and 4,602 scholars.—Evangelical Lutheran: 21 schools, 51 teachers, 557 scholars.—Welsh Calvinistic Connexion: 3 schools, 50 teachers, 110 scholars.—Church of Christ: 46 schools, 338 teachers, 1,755 scholars.—Unitarians: 1 school, 6 teachers, 60 scholars; other Protestants, 24 schools, 70 teachers, 391 scholars.—Swedenborgians: 1 school, 1 teacher, 32 scholars.—Roman Catholic Church: 299 schools, 859 teachers, 10,153 scholars.—Jews: 5 schools, 17 teachers, 142 scholars.—Spiritualists: 2 schools, 10 teachers, and 34 scholars.—Salvation Army: 71 schools, 213 teachers, 1,302 scholars; no denomination, 161 teachers, 1,351 scholars.

**Education.**—The system of public primary education in Victoria is free, secular, and compulsory, the Act establishing it having come into force on the 1st January, 1873, this being amended by the Education Amendment Act which received the Royal assent, 24th October, 1876, and was further amended by the Education Act, 1889. The department is under a Minister of Education, who is alone responsible to Parliament and the country, in whom (or his successors) all school properties are vested, and, virtually, at whose disposal are the appointment and dismissal of officers. Attendance at the schools is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 13 years; the attendance to amount to at least forty days in each quarter of the year, any of the following reasons only being a valid excuse for non-attendance:—Efficient education elsewhere; sickness, fear of infection, or any unavoidable cause; if there be no State school within two miles; if a child be educated up to the standard. This provision of the Act is enforced by "truant officers," whose special business it is to hunt up defaulting parents and compel them to have their children educated. The instruction imparted is severed from all connection or special arrangement with the religious denominations, is secular in the sense of not being distinctively religious, and is free in certain prescribed subjects, other subjects being allowed to be taught on the payment of small fees, fixed by regulations. Every school locality is termed a school district, which for local purposes is presided over by a Board of Advice.

According to the census returns of 5th April, 1891, the educational status of the people exclusive of Aborigines and Chinese was—907,588 able to read and write, 32,698 able to read only, 190,177 unable to read. The number of children in the colony of school age—that is, between 6 and 13—was 182,130, of whom 172,024, or 93.6 per cent. were on the rolls of State or private schools.

The number of State schools in operation on the 1st January, 1891, was 2,170, 17 of which were night schools. The number of children enrolled in 1891 was 250,097, of whom 129,932 were boys, and 120,165 were girls. The average attendance was 133,768, viz., 69,891 boys, and 63,877 girls. The cost of the instruction of each scholar in average attendance at January, 1891, was £5 5s. 10d. The amount expended during the year for purely State school purposes was £714,507. The teaching power was comprised in a total of 4,708 persons, as follows:—Head teachers, 1,421 males, 700 females; assistants, 203 males, and 669 females; work mistresses, 485; pupil teachers, 221 males, 1,009 females.

On 1st January, 1891, the private schools of all kinds throughout the colony numbered 791, having 2,037 teachers and 40,181 scholars. In these figures are included the College and Grammar schools, which number 6, with 76 masters and 1,225 students, and are as follows:—The Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, having 18 masters or professors, and 293 pupils; the Geelong Grammar School, also connected with the Church of England, having 7 masters and 104 pupils; the Scotch College, Melbourne, in connection with the Presbyterian Church, having 14 masters and 350 pupils; the Wesley College, Melbourne, connected with the Wesleyan body, with 9 masters and 175 pupils; St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, having 12 masters and 137 students; and St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, also connected with the Roman Catholic Church, having 16 masters and 166 pupils. In addition to the foregoing there are, a Presbyterian College at Geelong, a High School at Sandhurst, a college at Ballarat, a college at Hamilton, and three ladies' colleges, the Presbyterian College at Melbourne, the Methodist College at Kew; and the Alexandra College at Hamilton.

In connection with the Melbourne Grammar School there are three council scholarships of the annual value of £21, tenable for three years, awarded to boys under 14 for education in the school; also two annual exhibitions of the value of £20, given for two years to students proceeding to the Melbourne University. The head master offers for open competition, in February in each year, two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25, and four exhibitions—two of the value of £15 and two of £10. There is a "Witherby Scholarship," the holder of which claims exemption from school fees for three years. A scholarship of the value of £60 per annum, tenable for two years, has also been given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage. In connection with the Scotch College, scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each are given to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the Matriculation Examination, such scholarships to be tenable for one year; scholarships value 20 guineas and 10 guineas each (according to merit), open to all boys who have passed the ordinary Matriculation Examination, to be awarded for excellence in any one or more of the four groups of subjects:—Classics, mathematics, French and German, English and history. Scholarships value £10 each open to all boys who gained State school exhibitions or scholarships. In connection with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the "Draper," established in memory of the Rev. D. J. Draper, who was lost in the steamship *London*. It is of the value of £25, and is tenable for one year. Two other scholarships have also been founded by Mrs. Powell,

called the "Walter Powell Scholarships." They are of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20, and tenable on condition of the scholar pursuing his studies at the "Melbourne University." There are also the "Waugh" (for boys below the Matriculation form), the "Eggleston," and the "Corrigan" Scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years.

The Melbourne University was incorporated by Act of Victorian Parliament (16 Vic., No. 34) in 1853, was begun 3rd July, 1854, and opened 3rd October, 1855; it takes a high rank among kindred institutions. Its degrees and diplomas (by virtue of Royal Letters Patent issued in 1859) entitle the holder to the same rank, precedence, and consideration as those of any University in the United Kingdom, and in British Colonies and Possessions throughout the world. The subjects taught comprise Natural Science, Mathematics, Law, Anatomy, Classics, History and Political Economy, Logic and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Engineering, Medicine, Branches of Law and Mining, each department being under professors or competent masters. It is under the government and control of a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, selected out of and assisted by a Council of twenty members, of whom sixteen at least must be laymen and of a Senate presided over by a Warden. It is endowed to the extent of £9,000 annually out of the General Revenue. During the year 1890 it was attended by 570 students, of whom 563 were matriculated. During 1891, 635 students attended, and 623 matriculated. Including those who matriculated during the year, a total of 3,271 have passed this examination since the establishment of the University to December 31, 1891. The graduates during 1890 were 109, of whom 35 took the degree of B.A., 33 of M.A., 17 of M.B., 2 of M.D., 17 of B.Ch., 7 of LL.B., 1 of LL.D., 4 of Bachelor of Civil Engineering, 2 of Master of Civil Engineering, 1 of B.Scienc.; during 1891 there were 137 graduates, 43 took B.A., 30 M.A., 26 M.B., 7 M.D., 16 B.Ch., 8 LL.B., 6 LL.M., 7 B.C.E., 3 M.C.E., 1 M.Sc., making a total of 1,816 who have graduated since the establishment up to December, 1891. The expenditure of the year 1891 amounted to £31,919 7s. 6d.; the income to £33,215 10s. 8d.; of this £16,875 was the Government grant, £16,252 17s. 10d. was derived from College fees, and £779 17s. 6d. from other sources. Since 22nd March, 1880, the University has been thrown open to females, who are admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

Within its boundaries the Church of England has an affiliated college (Trinity), which was opened for the reception of students in July, 1872. Through the liberality of Sir W. Clarke and his brother, Mr. Joseph Clarke, who gave nearly £11,000 towards the enlargement, a handsome block, styled the Clarke Buildings, has been erected, and was opened during the winter of 1883; the Presbyterian Church have a similar college, opened on 18th March, 1881, by His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby, called the "Ormond," after the munificent founder, the late Mr. F. Ormond, M.L.C., who contributed during his lifetime the sum of £41,780 out of the £47,850 which the college has cost up to the present. The ultimate cost is estimated to total £75,000. This college was extended by the erection of a north-eastern wing, containing students' bedrooms, sitting-rooms, &c., which was formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. Subscriptions for its endowment amount to upwards of £15,000. The lectures in connection with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered by two professors in Ormond College. These professors are appointed by the General Assembly. The Queen's College in connection with the Wesleyan denomination was opened last year.

The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the "Wilson" Hall, was laid on 2nd October, 1879, and is now completed; it has cost in its erection upwards of £40,000, the whole of which has been donated by Sir Samuel Wilson.

The object of these institutions is to afford residence, domestic superintendence and tutorial aid to students attending the University, and also to serve for theological seminaries for students who have matriculated at the University.

**Technological Schools.**—On 1st January, 1892, there were 29 Schools, of which there were 3 working-men's colleges, 11 schools of art, and 12 schools of mines, with 6,899 pupils on the roll at the end of the year, the number who attended eight times during last quarter being 3,813, and 195 lecturers. At the end of 1892 there were 25 schools, with 10,620 pupils. In the majority of these the instruction is given at night. These schools are now under the direct control of the Education Department, and are recognised in certain authorized centres only, and payments are provided in accordance with amounts raised locally. The Royal Technological Commission was dissolved on the 30th June, 1890. New regulations for the management of schools of mines and technical schools come into force on the 1st January, 1893. Hitherto this branch of State education has been subsidized by a lump sum voted to each school. Inquiries made by the Minister for Public Instruction, however, showed that the money was not utilized to the best advantage, and a system of payment by capitation grant, based on the results of the pupils' examination, has been drawn up. The new regulations revise the list of subjects to be taught, and photography, shorthand, sewing, telegraphy, and other subjects which could not be classified under mining or technical education are struck out. There will be four terms in the school year, each of not less than ten weeks duration, and for each student attending not less than 15 times in each term for the first year's course in science subjects a fee of 15s. will be paid, in the second year 25s., and in the third year 35s. per term. For trade subjects the fees will be 5s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. in respectively successive years. Provision is made in regulations for granting awards for passes both in the elementary and advanced stages of each subject, and also for honours, the same to be given, ranging from £1 to £10 per head.

A different rate will be enforced in the art section. No grant will be made for teaching any subject unless the Minister is satisfied that the teacher appointed is competent to give instruction. The subjects comprise geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, free-hand drawing of the figure and ornament, the principles of design, the theory and practice of harmonious colouring, perspective, model drawing, &c. Fees varying from 2s. to £3 3s. per quarter are paid by the pupils for one lesson per week; an exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in the other towns. There are also schools of mines at Ballarat, Sandhurst and Castlemaine, where among other things the students are inducted into the mysteries of mining and the treatment of ores.

The Government expenditure in 1890-91 was £38,613. The fees per term for each subject at Ballarat are from 5s. to £3 3s., trainees indentured for three years, professional course, 100 guineas; special course of lectures for pharmacists (3 years), 15 guineas, and at Sandhurst from 5s. to £3 3s. Laboratory practice is according to a fixed scale from 10s. 6d. to £4 4s. per quarter.

Through the munificence of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, a Working Men's College is now in operation in Latrobe Street, Melbourne. He contributed the sum of £5,000 towards it, the working men £3,000, and the public £2,000. Mr. Ormond's total contribution amounted to £60,700. For the last term of the year 1890 there were 2,018 students enrolled in 101 classes, taught by 44 instructors at an average fee per student of 6s. 3d. For the last term of the year 1891 there were 2,040 students enrolled in 120 classes and taught by 51 instructors at an average fee per student of 6s. 10d. The receipts during the year amounted to £27,344, of which £15,000 was contributed by Government. The expenditure amounted to £18,883. From the year 1882 the total receipts have been £56,737, and the expenditure £43,003.

**Charitable Institutions.**—On June 30th, 1890, there were in all eighty institutions for the relief of the sick, indigent, needy, orphans, refugees, and unfortunates. These institutions have 1,797 dormitories, wards, or rooms, and 10,513 beds. They were maintained during the year by £250,204 from the State Funds, £179,462 from private contributions and other sources, making a total of £429,736. The expenditure was £388,506. The average cost of each inmate per annum was £27 9s. 5d., varying from £12 7s. in the Immigrants' Home to £132 in the Women's Hospital. Including the Immigrants' Home, Melbourne, there are 6 Benevolent Asylums, having 169 dormitories and 2,106 beds. There are also seven Orphan Asylums, with 61 dormitories and 988 beds. The total number of general hospitals throughout the colony is 30, with 355 dormitories and 2,421 beds. There are 6 Hospitals for the Insane, 994 dormitories and 3,546 beds. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum has 4 dormitories and 74 beds. The Asylum and School for the Blind has 6 dormitories and 111 beds, and the Eye and Ear Hospital 6 dormitories and 43 beds. The Hospital for Sick Children has 9 dormitories and 70 beds. The Victoria Infant Asylum, Fitzroy, has 9 dormitories and 61 beds. For the support of the hospitals for the year 1890 the Government aid was £62,698 from private contributions, and other sources were received £83,774, making a total of £146,472. The expenditure, including buildings and repairs, was £134,750. For the support of the Benevolent Asylums the receipts were, Government aid £23,586, private contributions and other sources £17,679, making a total of £41,265; the total expenditure amounted to £32,862. For the support of the Orphan asylums, the receipts were, Government aid, £9,474, private contributions and other sources, £22,769, making a total of £32,243; the expenditure was £19,458. The expenditure of the various Hospitals for the Insane for the year 1890 amounted to £110,065, the Government contributing £98,860.

There are seven refuges or homes for fallen women, one at each of the following places—Ballarat, Geelong, Melbourne, Abbotsford, Collingwood, and two at South Yarra. These have in all 127 wards or rooms and 487 beds, receiving Government grant £1,920, and from other sources £12,754, making a total of £14,674; the expenditure was £13,939; during the year 461 had been restored to their friends or placed in service. At the three medical dispensaries, one of which is homoeopathic, 5,099 patients were under treatment during the year 1890. The contributions to these were, from Government £250, and private sources £472; the expenditure was £794. The miscellaneous benevolent societies having their operations in all parts of the colony number 46. The number of persons who received relief was 14,800, the expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1890, being £16,118, and the receipts £16,119 of which £5,683 was from the State funds.

The Sailors' Home in Spencer Street, Melbourne, has three wards, containing 96 separate rooms, with the same number of beds. The Melbourne Home and Governesses' Institute was maintained at an expenditure of £830. The total receipts from private sources were £829. The number of beds is 35, and during the year 59 governesses and 69 new-learned women or servants passed through the institution. The Retreat for Inebriates at Melbourne had during the year 57 inmates. Its receipts were almost entirely from the patients. There is every possibility of the Retreat being closed as a Government institution. During 1890 the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society relieved 334 persons, at an expenditure of £1,233. The total contributions to what is known as the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund, amounted for the year 1890 to £11,245 5s. 3d., for 1891 to £9,407 2s. 6d. The total amount of subscription list for the 13 charities participating in the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Fund for 1889 was £18,309, for 1890 £20,209.

The Salvation Army had 28 Rescue Homes on June 30, 1890, with 65 beds; total number admitted 543, of which 242 were restored to their friends or placed in service. The total expendi-

ture was £3,961; the receipts, from Government £250, private contributions £1,299, other sources £1,672.

**Industrial and Reformatory Schools.**—There are in various parts of the colony 5 Industrial and 4 Reformatory Schools, or the former, two are wholly maintained by the State, and 3 partly; of the latter 2 are Protestant, 1 Roman Catholic, and 1 receives both Protestants and Roman Catholics. The Industrial Schools have 20 wards and 309 beds, the Reformatory Schools 22 wards and 218 beds. The total number of Industrial School children in the schools, boarded out, and at service during 1890 was 3,063—1,749 males and 1,314 females. The total expenses amounted to £11,422 which, after deducting £1,454 received for maintenance from parents, and £286 derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., leaves as the net amount expended by Government £99,682. The mean number of children maintained was 3,330, and the average net cost of each to the State was £11 18s. 4d. The Reformatory Schools are at Ballarat, Coburg, Oakleigh, and Brookside.

**Mining.**—The colony of Victoria is justly celebrated for the wealth, extent, and variety of its mineral resources. Copper ore has been found at St. Arnaud, Bethanga, Specimen Gully, and on the River Thompson; in Gipps Land, where native copper is found associated with other ores of copper in the form of carbonates and pyrites; it also occurs in small quantities at Steiglitz, Castlemaine, Bendigo, and other places. Up to the 31st December, 1891, the quantity of copper raised in Victoria was 16,953 tons 5 cwt., valued at £191,423; and there were exported 107 tons of copper. The total value of Victorian copper produce exported was £123,095. During 1891 60 tons of copper ore were raised. At St. Arnaud and Bethanga are silver mines. During 1891 there were extracted from gold at the Mint 30,089 ozs. of silver. During 1891, 10,082 ozs. of silver were exported from Victoria. Tin occurs in numerous places in the district of Beechworth, in the beds of tributaries of the Yarra, Thompson, Tarwin and Latrobe; also at Taradale, Omeo, Toora, S. Gippsland, and Strathbogie; during 1891, 287 tin mining leases were in force, the quantity of tin ore raised amounting to 1,778 tons 10 cwt., valued at £5,092. Favourable reports having been received from the English experts on the discovery of tin at Mount Wills, near Omeo, a company has been successfully working several of the leases. Antimony, in the form of sulphuret and oxide, is found at Heathcote, Whroo, Anderson's Creek, Rutherglen, Maryborough, Costerfield, Ringwood, Merton, near Mansfield, and Nunawading, near Melbourne. Zinc has been found at Daylesford, also in Gippsland; lead at Talbot, Avoca, and Gippsland; cobalt at Yea; bismuth at Omeo and Tarragower; manganese at Pleasant Creek, Daylesford, and Gippsland; coal at Cape Pater-son, Western Port, Coleraine, Hazelwood, and Mirboo, the quantity raised during 1891 being 22,834 tons; lignite has been found at Lal Lal, near Ballarat, while the vast deposits of lignite or so-called house coal of Gippsland, have attracted much attention, the quantity raised during 1891 being 6,322 tons 10 cwt. Kaolin has been discovered at Bulla Bulla, near Melbourne, and at Beechworth; bitumen near Portland; iron is found at Lal Lal; and up to the 31st December, 1891, 5,434 tons 10 cwt. of iron ore were raised. The other chief metals or metallic ores found in Victoria are:—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridium, and zinc-blende. These metals or ores have not yet been discovered in payable quantities. Diamonds and sapphires have been found in the north-eastern parts of the colony, in what is known as the Ovens district, at or near El Dorado, the Woolshed and Pilot Creek, near Beechworth.

During 1891 502 miners were engaged in mining for metals and minerals other than gold. 394 mineral leases for mining for other purposes than gold were in force, the extent of ground taken up being 36,035a. or 18p. The leases were for antimony, bismuth, calcite and silicate of alumina, coal, copper, and the ores of copper and iron, gypsum, kaolin and infusorial earth, lead and the ores of lead, copper, porphyry, lignite or brown coal, silver and the ores of silver, silver and copper, slate and slate flagging, tin and the ores of tin, turquoise. There are 4 smelting works, employing 62 men, with 14 furnaces and 14 steam-engines of 147 horse-power employed in smelting gold, silver, tin, copper, the value of the smelting works being £12,900. There are also 28 pyrites works, employing 250 hands, and 26 steam engines of 434 horse-power. The value of all the machinery used in connection with these works is estimated at £46,325.

Up to 31st December, 1891, the quantities and values of the principal metals and minerals raised since the discovery of the gold fields were—gold, 57,446,973 ozs., value £229,787,892; silver exported, 353,129 ozs., value £76,304; tin ore raised, 13,960 tons, value £679,111, of which 4,918 tons, value £2,351 were exported; copper exported, £344,552; antimony ore raised, 22,385 tons, value £173,760; antimony ore exported, 16,086 tons, value £203,666; lead, 753 tons 16 cwt. of ore raised, producing metal of the value of £5,419; iron, 5,434 tons, value £12,540; coal, 77,913 tons, valued at £72,685; lignite, 25,506 tons, value £6,500; slate and flagging, 64,758 tons, value £32,964.

But Victoria is chiefly remarkable for its gold, to which it owes its extraordinarily rapid progression; it has been stated that one-third of the total area of the colony may safely be considered as occupied by gold-bearing rocks. The gold occurs in quartz and alluvium; the latter was, of course, the first worked, surface mining being comparatively easy. This was however, quickly exhausted, and some of the sinkings are now carried on at considerable depths.

Quartz reefing is extensively followed, employing much machinery and a large amount of capital; and owing to the im-

provements in obtaining gold from the quartz, a yield of a few dwts. to the ton is found remunerative.

Some of the quartz mines are now worked to a depth exceeding 2,500 feet. For the year ending December 31st, 1891, 304,083 tons of quartz, obtained from the Ballarat mining district, yielded 122,409 ozs. of gold, or an average of 8 dwts. 1 gr. of gold per ton; 31,527 tons of quartz from the Beechworth mining district, yielded 20,990 ozs. of gold, or an average of 13 dwts. 7 grs. of gold per ton; 286,819 tons of quartz, obtained at Sandhurst, yielded 130,884 ozs. of gold, or an average of 9 dwts. 2 grs. of gold per ton; 31,714 tons of quartz from the Maryborough mining district, yielded 19,919 ozs., or an average of 12 dwts. 13 grs. of gold per ton; 70,291 tons of quartz from the Castlemaine mining district, yielded 31,437 ozs., or an average of 8 dwts. 22 grs. of gold per ton; 25,519 tons from the Ararat mining district, yielded 7,280 ozs. of gold, or an average of 5 dwts. 16 grs. of gold per ton; 22,949 tons from the Gippsland mining district yielded 22,793 ozs., or an average of 19 dwts. 20 grs. of gold per ton.

In the districts of Maryborough, Ballarat, and Gippsland there is an increase in the average yield per ton as compared with the previous year; in Beechworth, Sandhurst, Ararat, and Castlemaine, a decrease. The average of all the districts was 9 dwts. 4 grs. The average yield to 31st December, 1891, of all the crushings since records have been published, has been 10 dwts. 8 grs. per ton, being 13,652,759 ozs. 7 dwts. 10 grs. of gold from 26,379,073 tons 6 cwt. of quartz.

In 1851 it was estimated that the total yield of the gold fields then known was 212,899 ozs.; in 1852, 2,286,535 ozs.; in 1853, 2,744,098 ozs.; in 1854, 2,218,483 ozs.; in 1855, 2,319,288 ozs.; in 1856, 3,053,744 ozs.; in 1857, 2,830,213 ozs.; in 1858, 2,596,231 ozs.; in 1859, 2,348,703 ozs.; in 1860, 2,224,069 ozs.; in 1861, 2,035,173 ozs.; in 1862, 1,730,201 ozs.; in 1863, 1,694,819 ozs.; in 1864, 1,622,447 ozs.; in 1865, 1,611,554 ozs.; in 1866, 1,546,948 ozs.; in 1867, 1,501,446 ozs.; in 1868, 1,648,918 ozs.; in 1869, 1,544,756 ozs.; in 1870, 1,304,904 ozs.; in 1871, 1,368,942 ozs.; in 1872, 1,331,377 ozs.; in 1873, 1,170,397 ozs.; in 1874, 1,007,643 ozs.; in 1875, 1,068,417 ozs.; in 1876, 963,760 ozs.; in 1877, 909,653 ozs.; in 1878, 758,040 ozs.; in 1879, 758,947 ozs.; in 1880, 829,121 ozs.; in 1881, 833,378 ozs.; in 1882, 864,610 ozs.; in 1883, 750,253 ozs.; in 1884, 778,618 ozs.; in 1885, 735,218 ozs.; in 1886, 665,196 ozs.; in 1887, 617,751 ozs.; in 1888, 625,026 ozs.; in 1889, 614,838 ozs.; in 1890, 588,900 ozs.; in 1891, 576,399.

The total yield of gold for 1891 was 576,399 ozs., being a decrease of 12,161 ozs. on the previous year, of which 188,547 ozs. were the produce of alluvial mines, and 387,851 ozs. from quartz reefs.

Gold mining is of two kinds—quartz mining and alluvial digging. The latter has already been alluded to. In working a quartz vein, a shaft is either sunk on the crown of the hill where the vein is found; or the reef is penetrated by an adit or tunnel. The quartz brought to the surface is broken into pieces, and passed through inclined spouts to the stampers, which resemble the ordinary stamps used in other countries for dressing ores. They weigh from 2 to 9 cwt. each, and one stamp strikes from fifty to eighty blows per minute, the fall of the stamp head being 6 to 15 inches. A ten-horse power engine will give motion to eight stampers. The crushed quartz is carried by water over copper ripples, where the gold is brought in contact with mercury. Once a week, or oftener, the ripples are cleaned out, and the amalgam retorted. The average yield of the crushed quartz has already been given. From the wash dirt, which generally consists of quartz, gravel, sand, and clay, the gold is separated by puddling and washing, and from these, for the year ending 31st December, 1891, the average was 1 dwt. 10 grs. The yield from quartz tailings and mullock was 1 dwt. 10 grs. per ton; from pyrites 2 ozs. 8 dwts. 15 grs. per ton; and from cement, 3 dwts. 11 grs. per ton.

Nuggets of gold of great size and value have been found at various times in the colony, the largest being the "Welcome Stranger," weighing 2,280 ozs., which was found at Moliagul.

The gold mining returns for the year ending 31st December, 1891, were as follows—10,520, alluvial miners, 13,006 quartz miners, a total of 23,526, of whom 2,747 were Chinese. The average yield of gold per man was £97 0s. 6d.; these figures show an increase in the number of miners of 186 as compared with the previous year, and a decrease of £1 15s. 1d. per man of gold raised. There were 42,165 acres, 3 roads, 25 perches, held as claims under the mining bye-laws, this does not include 5,059 acres, 3 roads, 32 perches, over which suspension certificates had been granted by the mining registers. The mining plant used on the various fields of the colony was valued at £1,848,218. The machinery used in alluvial mining comprised 200 steam engines, of 7,047 horse-power, used in winding and pumping, 131 stamp-heads (crushing cement), 106 steam-puddling machines, 291 horse-puddling machines, 109 whims, 96 whips or pulleys, 10,709 sluices, toms, and sluice-boxes, 27 hydraulic hoses, 265 pumps, 86 water-wheels, 45 quicksilver and compound cradles, 1 diamond drill, 10 boring machines, and 14 Root's patent blowers, 45 all other machinery. The quartz mining machinery was returned at 894 steam engines of 20,765 horse-power, 78 crushing machines operated by other than steam power, 5,726 head of stampers, 40 buddles, 6 water-power winding and pumping machines, 80 whims, 266 whips or pulleys, 10 diamond drills, 227 other boring machines, 12 stone breakers, 206 concentrating tables, 34 Wheeler's pan, 69 Chilean mills, 44 arastras, 25 berdans, 69 amalgamating barrels, &c., 9 quicksilver and compound cradles, 315 all other machinery.

The value of gold per ounce varied from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s. in the Ballarat district; from £3 to £4 2s. in the Beechworth district; from £3 3s. to £4 2s. 3d. in the Sandhurst district; from £3 3s.

to £4 2s. 6d. in the Maryborough district; from £3 17s. to £4 3s. 6d. in the Castlemaine district; from £3 18s. 6d. to £4 1s. in the Ararat district; and from £3 5s. to £4 1s. in the Gippsland district. The prices charged per ton for crushing quartz ranged from 4s., the lowest, in the Pleasant Creek division of the Ararat district, to 20s. in the Boggy creek division of the Gippsland district. The length of water races was 1,905 miles 24 chains, the approximate cost being £267,866.

The ten deepest shafts in Victoria at the beginning of January, 1892, were:—

1. Lansell's, 180 mine, Sandhurst, 2,640 feet.
2. New Chum and Victoria Company, Sandhurst, 2,448 feet.
3. Moonlight Company, Pleasant Creek, 2,409 feet.
4. North Old Chum Company, Sandhurst, 2,310 feet.
5. Victoria Reef Quartz Company, Sandhurst, 2,302 feet.
6. Victory and Pandora Company, Sandhurst, 2,300 feet.
7. Lazarus Company, Sandhurst, 2,264 feet.
8. Old Chum Company, Sandhurst, 2,210 feet.
9. Garibaldi Company, Sandhurst, 2,183 feet.
10. New Chum Railway Company, Sandhurst, 2,180 feet.

The yield of gold for the quarter ended 30th June, 1892, was 157,451 ozs.

The revenue derived from the gold-fields and mineral districts, during 1891 was £20,047; viz., miners' rights, £6,275; business licenses, £140; rents of auriferous and mineral lands, £10,246; rents of water rights and searching leases, £952; rents under Mining or Private Property Act £1,403; fees for leases, £1,028.

The dividends declared by mining companies during the year 1891 amounted to £515,946, showing an increase of £11,470 compared with the returns of the previous year (1890). For the half-year ended 30th June, 1892, the total dividends paid amounted to £249,391, an increase on the first six months of 1891 of £19,219 12s.

**Naval and Military Forces and Defences.**—Important changes in the system of Victorian defences were made in 1883 and 1884 by the Discipline Act, 1883, which came into operation on the 3rd of November of that year, by the importation of British naval and military officers, and by the addition of several vessels to the Victorian fleet.

On the 1st July, 1891, the Victorian military forces consisted of a permanent force, a militia force and volunteers—the establishment of these forces, is shown under:—

PERMANENT FORCES :		Men.
Head Quarters Staff . . . . .		6
Permanent Staff Militia . . . . .		38
"    "    V.M. Rifles . . . . .		15
"    "    Vict. Rangers . . . . .		13
"    "    Cadet Corps . . . . .		3
Permanent Section Corps of Engineers . . . . .		31
Victorian Artillery . . . . .		286
Military Staff Clerks . . . . .		8
MILITIA :		
Head-Quarters Staff . . . . .		5
V. Horse Artillery . . . . .		90
Field Artillery (A, B, C, Batteries, and Head Quarters) . . . . .		268
Garrison Artillery (Geelong, Port Phillip, North Melbourne, Williamstown, Port Fairy, Warrnambool, Harbour Trust, and Portland Batteries) . . . . .		723
Victorian Engineers (Submarine Mining and Field Companies) . . . . .		184
Victorian Regiments, Nos. 1 to 4 . . . . .		1,916
Mounted Rifles . . . . .		1,209
Rangers . . . . .		1,356
Ambulance Corps . . . . .		40
Commissariat and Transport Corps . . . . .		39
Medical Staff . . . . .		15
	Total . . . . .	6,245
NAVAL :		
The "Victorian Naval Forces" embrace the Permanent Forces . . . . .		237
Naval Brigade . . . . .		379
	Total . . . . .	616

LIST OF SHIPS.

- Cerberus*.—Double screw iron armour-plated turret ship, 3,480 tons, 1,660 h.p.
- Nelson*.—Wooden steam frigate, 2,730 tons, 500 h.p.
- Victoria*.—Gunboat (steel), 530 tons, 300 h.p.
- Albert*.—Gunboat (steel), 350 tons, 400 h.p.
- Childers*.—First class torpedo boat (steel), 63 tons, 800 h.p.
- Lady Hopetown*.—First class torpedo boat (steel), 82 tons, 1,100 h.p.
- Nepean*.—Second class torpedo boat (galvanized steel), 12½ tons, 150 h.p.
- Lonsdale*.—Second class torpedo boat (galvanized steel), 12½ tons, 150 h.p.
- Batman*.—Harbour Trust steam hopper barge (iron), 387 tons, 350 h.p.
- Fawkner*.—Harbour Trust steam hopper barge (iron), 387 tons, 350 h.p.
- Gannet*.—Harbour Trust tug (iron), 346 tons, 500 h.p.
- Gordon*.—Turnabout torpedo launch.
- Customs No. 1 and Commissar*.—Torpedo launches.

**Electric Telegraphs.**—Messages of six words or under can now be sent to and from any part of Victoria for 6d. Any additional words are charged at the rate of one penny per word. Press messages are charged—10 words and under, 6d.; extra

words up to 34 words, each one halfpenny; from 34 words to 100 words, 1s. 6d., and for every additional 50 words or under, 6d. After office hours private messages are transmitted from 8 p.m. till midnight, at 2s. per 10 words and 2d. for every additional word. After midnight and until 8.30 a.m. at 3s. for ten words, and for every additional word 3d. The tariff for press messages is after 7.30 p.m. to midnight, 100 words and under, 1s. 6d., each additional 50 words, 6d.; after midnight and until 8.30 a.m. at 4s. for 100 words, and 9d. for each additional 50 words. On Sundays, the charge for private messages from 8.30 a.m. until 9.30 p.m. is for ten words 2s., every additional word 2d. After 9.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m. the charge for ten words is 3s., every additional word 3d. Press messages are transmitted at the following rates:—From 8.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., 100 words, 2s. each, additional 50 words 9d.; from 9.30 p.m. to 8.30 a.m., 100 words, 4s., each additional 50 words 9d. Inter-colonial charges are: to Tasmania, 2s. for first ten words, and 2d. for every additional word. Address and signature sent free if they do not exceed ten words; if over that number the extra words are charged as part of the message. To Sydney and the towns of New South Wales, except Border stations, the charge is 1s. for first ten words, and 2d. for each extra word. Address and signature are not charged for. To Adelaide and other South Australian towns (stations on the overland line excepted), 2s. for first ten words, and 2d. for every additional word. Address and signatures are not charged for. To Brisbane and other Queensland towns, 3s. for first ten words, and 3d. per word after. Address and signature are not charged for. To New Zealand, 10s. for first ten words, and 1s. 1d. per word after, address and signature forming part of the message and to be paid for. To West Australia, 3s. for first ten words, and 3d. per word after. Address and signature are not charged for. The charges for telegrams to Europe are 4s. 1d. per word; to Africa, 4s. 1d. to 12s. 10d.; to North America, 5s. 1d. to 6s. 9d.; to Central America, 8s. 1d. to 9s. 4d.; to South America, 9s. 1d. to 13s. 2d.; to West Indies, 6s. 9d. to 16s. 6d.; and to Asia, 3s. 1d. to 9s. 1d. The cable charges for press telegrams to England are 1s. 10d. per word.

Telegrams may be posted at any post-office which is not a telegraph office, when they will be forwarded to the nearest telegraph office, and transmitted thence by wire. The telegraph charge, in postage stamps, must be affixed.

Telegrams for places within Victoria must have affixed postage stamps to the value of at least sixpence. Telegrams to stations beyond the colony must be prepaid.

Telegrams, with the necessary stamps affixed, if posted in any letter receiving box or pillar, will be handed to the telegraph branch for transmission.

Telegrams posted as above may be written on plain paper and enclosed in an envelope (which need not be stamped) endorsed "Telegraphic Message only."

Telegrams to post-towns to which there is no telegraphic communication will be transmitted by wire to the telegraph office nearest thereto, and forwarded thence by post without additional charge. Telegrams for any other Australasian colony may be directed to be sent by post from any telegraphic station in Victoria, without other charge than that for transmission by wire in Victoria, which must be fully prepaid.

No postage is required on telegrams to be posted from stations in neighbouring colonies.

There were, on 1st January, 1892, 376 stations in the colony, exclusive of 411 railway stations. During the year 1891 2,550,672 local messages were transmitted, the value of which was £87,006 6s. 7d. This is exclusive of the number and value of messages O.H.M.S. The number of telegrams transmitted and received between Victoria, Europe, and the East was 28,229, value £107,481. There were in operation on January 1, 1892, 9,115 miles of telegraph wire, the total mileage of existing lines being 4,153.

**Telegraphic Money-orders.**—At all towns from which money-orders are issued, and with which the electric telegraph is connected, persons may despatch a post-office order per telegraph, on paying, in addition to the cost of the order, the sum of sixpence for transmission of the message. All that is requisite to do is simply to advise by telegram of the order having been sent, which will cost another sixpence when the receiver may apply at the post-office and get the money.

Telegraph money-orders are issued and paid at all telegraph offices in Victoria upon payment of one shilling for any sum under £5, and one shilling and sixpence for any sum not over £10.

**Telephone Exchanges.**—On the 22nd September, 1887, the Government took over the buildings, plant, &c., of the Victorian Telephone Exchange Company, carrying on operations in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Sandhurst, and the business is being continued by the Post and Telegraph Department. The Exchange is never closed night or day, and special attention is paid to calls for and from the Fire Brigades and Police Stations. The subscription charged for the use of telephone, maintenance of wires, batteries, &c., and connection with the Exchange is £12 per annum. The subscriptions to Telephone Exchanges for 1891 were to amount of £38,384. There are also exchanges at Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, Malvern, Windsor, Warrambool, Brighton, and Hawthorn, Footscray, and Brunswick. At the end of 1891 there were 85½ miles of aerial cable, 10 miles underground cable, and 7,921½ miles of wire.

Non-subscribers may converse with any subscriber for a fee of sixpence for three minutes.

**Postal.**—The rate of postage for letters in Victoria is 2d per ounce. Inter-colonial (including New Zealand, Fiji, New Hebrides, and British New Guinea) letters is 2d. per half ounce. Letter cards are now issued at 1¼d., and post cards at 1d. between

places in the colony of Victoria; they are also available for the other Australian colonies. Letter cards can be sent to Queensland and Tasmania only for 1¼d. To Europe (including all countries), letters per half ounce 2½d. Books are transmitted within the limits of the colony or the other Australasian colonies at 1d. for every 4 ozs.; to Great Britain and all Foreign countries the charge is 2 ozs. 1d. (including all countries). Packets to places within Victoria and to the other Australasian colonies are charged, for every 2 ozs. or under, 1d.; to Great Britain and all Foreign countries, commercial papers, 4 ozs. or under, 2½d.; exceeding 4 ozs. but not exceeding 6 ozs. 3d.; every additional 2 ozs. (up to 4 lbs.) 1d.; printed papers (other than newspapers), every 2 ozs. or under (up to 4 lbs.), 1d.; patterns and samples, 2 ozs. or under, 1d. The postage on newspapers to any part of Victoria is 1d.; to the other colonies ½d., to Great Britain 1d., to Europe (including all countries), each newspaper, for every 4 ozs. or under, 1d. Money-orders are issued as follows:—To any post town in Victoria, sums under £5, sixpence; under £10, one shilling; under £15, one shilling and sixpence; under £20, two shillings. For the neighbouring colonies, sums under £2 sixpence; under £5, one shilling; under £7, one shilling and sixpence; above £7 and not exceeding £10, two shillings; not exceeding £12, two shillings and sixpence; not exceeding £13, three shillings; not exceeding £17, three shillings and sixpence; not exceeding £20, four shillings. Telegraph orders are charged, in addition to above rates, if drawn upon places within Victoria, 6d., if to any of the other colonies the charge for a message of ten words for the United Kingdom, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, China, Hawaii, India (and its agency at Aden), Japan, Macao, Mauritius, North Borneo, Orange Free States, Straits Settlements, and United States: not exceeding £2, one shilling; over £2, but not exceeding £5, two shillings and sixpence; over £5, but not exceeding £7, three shillings and sixpence; over £7, but not exceeding £10, five shillings. Orders drawn on the following countries will be payable in the currency of those countries, £1 being considered equivalent to each following amount:—Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, 25 francs 20 cents; Germany, 20 marks 40 pfen; Holland and Dutch East Indies, 11 florins 95 cents; Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Danish West Indies, 18 kroner 15 ore; Sweden, 18 kroner 12 ore; Portugal, 4,570 reis; Egypt, 97 piastres 20 paras; United States and Canada, 4 dollars 87 cents. No single order will be issued to places in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Western Australia, China, India, and the United States of America for a larger sum than £20, and to other places for a larger sum than £10.

List of places upon which orders will be issued subject to deductions upon payment.—Foreign countries and places:—\*Abbas, Austria, Bagdad, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bunder, Bushire, Busrab, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, France (with Algeria), Germany, Guadur, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Jask, Linga, Muscat, Norway, Portugal (including Azores and Madeira), Portuguese India, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis. The German Empire includes the under-mentioned States:—Anhalt, Schwartzburgh Rudolstadt, Schwartzburgh Sonderhausen, Waldeck, Reuss, Schaenburg Lippe, Lippe, Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, Prussia, Saxony, Heligoland, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Steinitz, Hesse, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe Weimar, Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Cobourg Gotha. Foreign Cities and Towns:—Adrianopolis, Beyrout, Constantinople, Panama, Philippopolis, Salonica, Smyrna, Tangier. British Possessions and Colonies:—Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Lagos, Malta, Natal, Newfoundland, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar. West Indies, including:—Antigua, Bahamas, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks Island.

Postal notes may now be obtained for sums from one shilling to twenty shillings, the fee varying according to the value of the note, from halfpenny to threepence.

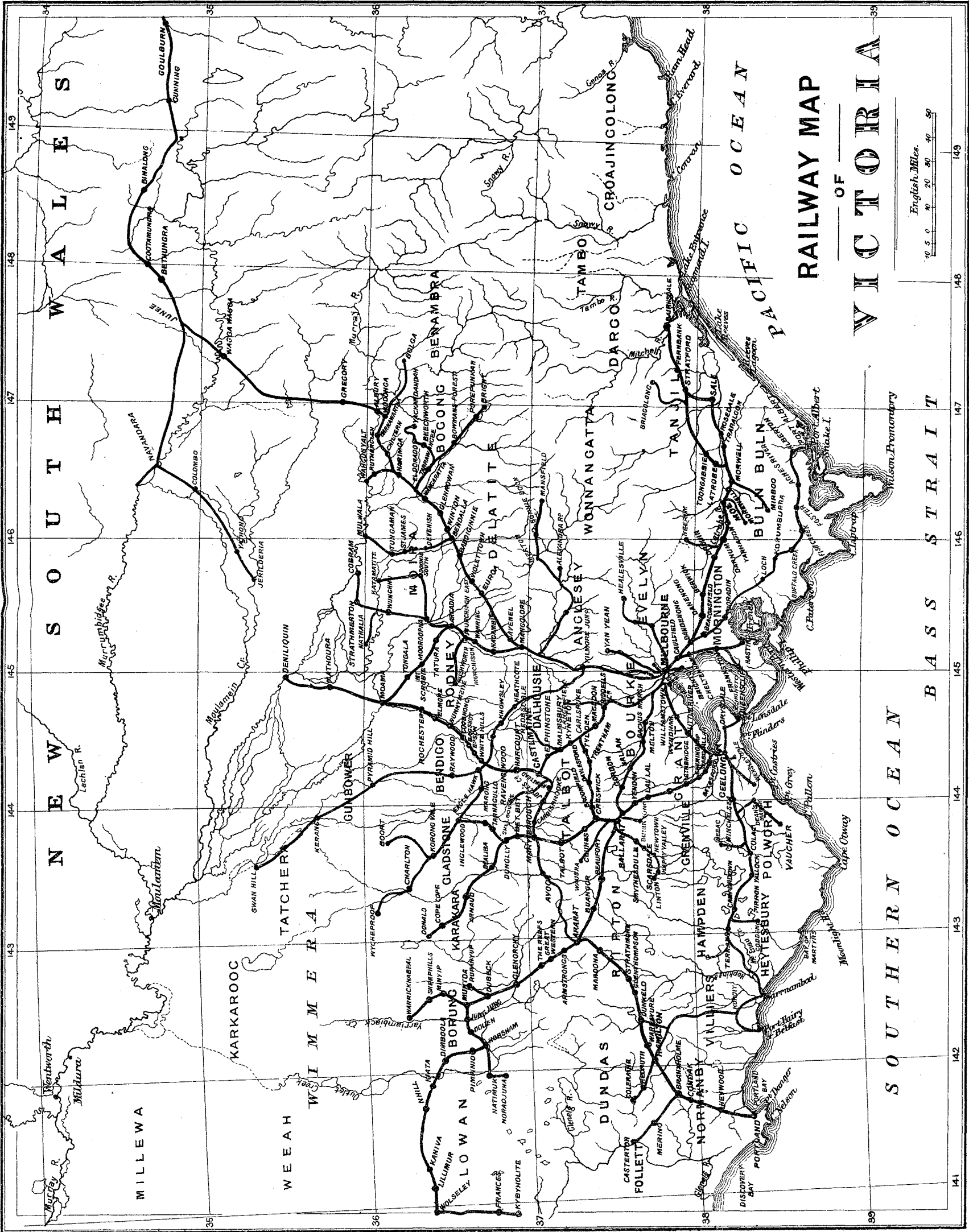
On the 31st December, 1891, there were 1,729 post-offices. Staff of Department—2,955 persons, including 408 females. There were received and despatched during 1890—62,526,448 letters, 7,491,316 packets, and 22,729,005 newspapers. The information for 1891 is not available.

There were 443 money-order offices. During the year 1891 there were issued 258,776 money-orders, of the value of £767,757, and there were paid 244,453, of the value of £761,120. There were also paid 476,032 postal notes, of the value of £196,044.

The commission on money-orders and postal notes amounted to £15,275. The total expenditure of the Department for 1891 was £690,119.

The intercolonial postal and telegraphic conference, held in the early part of 1892, and presided over by Mr. Zeal, the Postmaster General of Victoria, despatched some important business during its sittings. It was agreed to accept the proposal of New Zealand to join the colonies of New South Wales, Victoria,

\* As orders on the above-mentioned places cannot be paid without passing through the London office, new orders will be there issued and forwarded to the addresses of the payees, less the following charges:—For any sum not exceeding £2, 3d.; exceeding £2 but not exceeding £5, 6d.; exceeding £5 but not exceeding £7, 9d.; exceeding £7 but not exceeding £10, 1s. The full addresses of the payees must be given so that there may be no difficulty in delivery of the orders. Money-order business with Adrianople, Beyrout, Bulgaria, Philippopolis, and Salonica being carried on by London through the agency of another country, the deduction from the amounts of orders payable will be double that mentioned above.



# RAILWAY MAP OF VICTORIA

English Miles.  
 0 5 0 10 20 30 40 50

S O U T H E R N O C E A N      B A S S S T R A I T      P A C I F I C O C E A N



South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania in the present cable guarantee to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, on the understanding that the cable rates were increased from 4s. to 4s. 9d. a word. The present Government rates will remain unaltered, and under the new tariff—which came into force on the 1st of October—it is estimated that the liability of the colonies will be reduced from £26,000 to £8,000 per annum. The conference also decided that the permanent heads of the Post and Telegraph departments in the contracting colonies should consult as to the best means of securing a more advantageous mail service between England and Australia than the one which terminates in February, 1895.

The cost of the ocean mail service to Victoria in 1891 was £36,439; on the San Francisco line the colony paid £1,915 14s.; on the Torres Straits Service, £28 6s.

**Victorian Inland Parcel Post.**—Limit of weight of parcel 7 lbs., and of size 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or 6 ft. in girth and length combined. Postage: 2 lbs. or under 9d., each extra lb. 3d. All parcels must be prepaid by stamps affixed to label. The postage on parcels for 1891 amounted to £8,610, an increase of 7½ per cent.

**Foreign Parcel Post.**—Limit of weight of parcel 11 lbs., of size 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or 6 ft. in girth and length combined. All postage must be prepaid by stamps affixed to the parcels. To the United Kingdom the rate is 1s. 6d. net pound, and to other countries at varying rates. For 1891, 31,682 parcels were received and despatched, from which the Customs collected in duty £4,327 10s. 2d.

**Railways.**—All the railways in Victoria now belong to the State. The railways are comprised under the name of the NORTHERN, the NORTH-EASTERN, the EASTERN, and the WESTERN SYSTEMS, and in addition to them, the SUBURBAN LINES.

**NORTHERN SYSTEM.**—A line from Melbourne to Echuca (a double line as far as Sandhurst), a distance of 156 miles, with the following stations: North Melbourne, Middle Footscray, Footscray W., Braybrook Junction, St. Albans, Sydenham, Diggersrest, Sunbury, Lancefield Junction, Riddell's Creek, Gisborne, Macedon, Woodend, Carlsruhe, Kyneton, Redesdale Junction, Malmsbury, Taradale, Elphinstone, Chewton, Castlemaine, Harcourt, Ravenswood, Kangaroo Flat, Golden Square, Bendigo, Huntly, Bagshot, Wellford, Goornong, South Elmore, Elmore, Rochester, and Echuca; trains run twice a day from terminus to terminus, Melbourne to Echuca, the journey occupying about seven hours, by express 5½ hours; and the through fare is 28s. first class, and 18s. 7d. second class; return, first class, 41s. 11d., second class, 28s. This line has been extended to Deniliquin, New South Wales, and a train connects with the morning train from Melbourne. To and from Bendigo there are five trains daily, which, with the exception of the express, stop at all stations. The fares are, first class, 18s.; second class, 12s.; return, first class, 27s., second class, 18s. 3d. To Castlemaine the fare is 14s. first class, 9s. 5d. second class; return, first class, 21s., second class, 14s. 3d.—A line from Bendigo to Wycheproof (89½ miles), with stations at Eglehawk, Marong, Leichhardt, Derby, Bridgewater, Inglewood, Kurting, Glenalbyn, Wedderburn Junction, Korong Vale, Wychitella, Buckrabanyule, Barrakee, Charlton, Teddywaddy, Gienloth, and Fairview. There are three trains daily to Korong Vale, and two through trains to Wycheproof. There is a short branch line of 4½ miles from Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn. A line from Bendigo to Kerang and Swan Hill (113½ miles), with stations at Eglehawk, Myer's Flat, Sydney Flat, Sebastian, Raywood, Tandara, Dinee, Prairie, Mitiamo, Mologa, Pyramid Hill, Mincha, Macoma, Tragowel, South Kerang, Kerang, Reedy Creek, Lake Charm, Mystic Park, and Lake Boga. A branch line from Korong Vale to Boort (15 miles) with stations at Boring and Mysia.—A branch line from Castlemaine to Maldon and Melbourne (21½ miles), with stations at Muckleford, Maldon, and Bradford.—A branch line from Castlemaine to Maryborough a distance of 84 miles, with stations at Campbell's creek, Guildford, Newstead, Joyce's Creek, Mooroot, and Carlsbrook. The fares from Castlemaine to Maryborough are, single first class, 6s. 7d.; second class, 4s. 1d.; return, first class, 9s. 2d.; second class, 6s. 2d. Trains run four times daily. This line is now extended to Donald, a distance in all of 104½ miles from Castlemaine. The stations are Simons, Havelock, Bet Bet, Dunolly, Goldsborough, Bealiba, Emu, Carapooce, St. Arnaud, Sutherland, Swanwater, Cope Cope, and Laen Siding.—A branch line from Maryborough to Inglewood, 36½ miles, with stations at Simons, Havelock, Bet Bet, Dunolly, Painswick, Laurie, Tarnagulla, Llanelly, Arnold's Bridge, and Ballabul.—A branch line from Maryborough to Ararat (54½ miles), with stations at Adelaide Lead, Bung Bong, Homebush, Avoca, Amphitheatre, Elmhurst, Eversley, Crowlands, Dunneworthy, and Warra-Yadin.—A branch line from Ballarat to Maryborough, 42½ miles, with stations at Sulky, Bald Hills, Creswick, North Creswick, Towello, Clunes, Talbot, and Daisy Hill. A branch line from Woodend to Daylesford, Creswick, and Ballarat (64½ miles, with stations at Carlsruhe, Tylden, Fernhill, Trentham, Lyonville, Bullarto, Musk creek, Daylesford, Sailor's Falls, Leonard's Hill, Wombat, Rocky Lead, Newlyn, Kingston, Allendale, Broomfield, North Creswick, Creswick, Bald Hills, and Sulky.—A branch line from Lancefield Junction to Lancefield (14½ miles), with stations at Bolinda, Monegetta, North Monegetta, and Romsey.—A branch line from Kyneton to Redesdale (19½ miles), with stations at Redesdale Junction, De Graves, Edgcombe, Green Hill, East Metcalfe, Emberton, and Barfold.

**NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM.**—The North-Eastern line from Melbourne to Wodonga, 187 miles, with stations at North Melbourne, Newmarket, Essendon, North Essendon, Pascoe Vale, Glenroy, Broadmeadows, Somerton, Craigieburn, Donnybrook,

Beveridge, Wallan, Kilmore Junction, Wandong, Kilmore Bast, Broadford, Tallarook, Seymour, Mangalore, Avenel, Monea, Burnt creek, Longwood, Euroa, Balmattum, Violet Town, Baddaginnie, Benalla, Winton, Glenrowan, Wangaratta, Springhurst, Chiltern, and Barnewartha. The through single fares are 38s. 7d. and 22s. 4d.; the return fares are, first, 50s. 6d.; second, 38s. 7d. To Benalla, there are five trains daily, but to Wodonga only three, which connect with the N.S. Wales lines, extended to Albury on the New South Wales side of the Murray, thus placing Sydney and Melbourne in railway communication. The journey from Melbourne to Sydney by express, a distance of 576½ miles, occupies about 19 hours. (The connecting link between Wodonga and Albury was completed and opened in June, 1883.)—A branch line from Wangaratta to Beechworth and Yackandandah, 38½ miles, with stations at Beechworth Junction, Landrigau, Straraweege, Everton, Lee's Crossing, Beechworth, and Wooragee. From Everton there is a line to Bright (85 miles), with stations at Brookfield, Bowman's Forest, Palmerston, Myrtleford, Owens Vale, Eurobin, and Porepunkah.—A line from Springhurst to Wahgunyah (14 miles), with stations at Lilliput and Rutherglen.—A branch line from Wodonga to Tallangatta (25 miles), with stations at E. Wodonga, Bonegilla, Bethanga Road, Huon Lane, and Bolga.—A branch line of the North-Eastern line, from Seymour to Nathalia (86 miles), called the Goulburn Valley line, with stations at Mangalore, Tablik, Nagambie, Wahrag, Murchison East, Arcadia, Toolamba, Mooroopna, Shepparton, Congupna Road, Tallygaroopna, Wungah, Numurkah, and Waai.—A branch line from Numurkah to Cobram (21½ miles), with stations at Katunga, Strathmerton, and Yarroweay.—A branch line from Shepparton to Dookie (17 miles), and Katamite by tramway (17 miles), with stations at Pine Lodge, Cosgrove, Dookie, Yabba South, Yabba North, and Youamite.—A branch line from Toolamba to Echuca (36½ miles), with stations at Tatura, Baldwinville, Merrigun, Kyabram, Tongala, and Koyuga.—A branch line from Murchison East to Rushworth, 13½ miles, with stations at Murchison and Waranga.—A branch line from Tallarook to Alexandra road (41½ miles), with stations at Traawool, Kerrisdale, Homewood, Yea, Cheviot, Balham, Molesworth, and Cathkin.—A branch line from Cathkin to Mansfield (38 miles), with stations at Yarek, Kanumbra, Merton, Woodfield, and Bonnie Doon and Maingamp.—A branch line from Benalla to Yarroweay (40½ miles), with stations at Gooramant, Nooramunga, Devenish, St. James, Tungamah, and Telford.—A branch line from Wallan to Bendigo (73 miles), with stations at Kilmore Junction, Leslie, Bylands, Kilmore, Willomavin, Moranding, High Camp Plains, Pyalong, Tooborac, McIvor Road, South Heathcote, Heathcote, Derrimal, Knowsley, Axedale, and Axe Creek.

**EASTERN SYSTEM.**—A line from Melbourne to Bairnsdale (170½ miles), with stations at Richmond, South Yarra, Hawksburn, Toorak, Armadale, Malvern, Caulfield, Rosstown, Murrumbena, Oakleigh, Clayton, Spring Vale, Dandenong, Hallam's Road, Narre Warren, Berwick, Beaconsfield, Officer, Pakenham, Nar-Nar-Goon, Tynong, Garfield, Bunyip, Longwarry, Drouin, Warragul, Bloomfield, Darnum, Yarragon, Trafalgar, Moe, Morwell, Traralgon, Loy Yang, Flynn's Creek, Rosedale, Fulham, Sale, Montgomery, Stratford, Munro, Fernbank, Lindenow and Hill-side. Fares, single, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 5d.; return, 45s. 8d., and 30s. 8d.—A line from Melbourne to Stony Point (45½ miles), with stations at Richmond, South Yarra, Hawksburn, Toorak, Armadale, Malvern, Caulfield, Glen Huntly, North Road, McKinnon, East Brighton, South Brighton, Highbet, Cheltenham, Mentone, Mordialloc, Carrum, Frankston, Langwarrin, Mornington Junction, Somerville, Tyabb, Hastings, Bittern, and Crib Point. Fares, single, 8s. 1d. and 5s. 5d., return, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d.—A branch line from Mornington Junction to Mornington (7½ miles), with a station at Moorooduc; fares from Melbourne, 7s. and 4s. 7d., return 10s. 6d. and 7s.—A line from Melbourne to Healesville (88½ miles), with stations at Richmond, East Richmond, Burnley, Hawthorn, Glenferrie, Camberwell, Canterbury, Surrey Hills, Mont Albert, Box Hill, Blackburn, Tunstall, Mitcham, Ringwood, Croydon, Mooroolbark, Lilydale, Coldstream, Yering, Yarra Glen and Tarrawarra; fares, 7s. and 4s. 7d., return, 10s. 6d. and 7s.—A branch line from Ringwood to Upper Fern Tree Gully (7½ miles), with stations at Bayswater and Lower Fern Tree Gully; fares, from Melbourne, single, 2s. 8½d. and 1s. 1½d.; return, 4s. 1½d. and 3s. 0½d.—A branch line from Morwell to North Mirboo (20 miles), with stations at Hazelwood, Yinnar, Boolara, and Darlimurla.—A branch line from Traralgon to Stratford (40½ miles), with stations at Glen-garry, Toongabbie, Cowwarr, Dawson, Heyfield, Tinamba, and Maffra.—A branch line from Maffra to Briagolong (12½ miles) with stations at Boisdale, and Bushy Park.—A branch line from Moe to Thorpdale (11½ miles), with stations at Coalville and Narracan.—A branch line from Warragul to Neerim South (12½ miles), with stations at Lilloco, Bulu Bulu, Bravington, Rokeby, and Lancaster.

**WESTERN SYSTEM.**—A line from Melbourne to Ballarat (74 miles), with stations at North Melbourne, Middle Footscray, Footscray West, Braybrook Junction, Deer Park, Rockbank, Melton, Parwan, Bacchus Marsh, Rowsley, Ingleston, Ballan, Bradshaw's Creek, Gordons, Millbrook, Wallace, Bungaree, Dumstoun, Warrenheip, and Ballarat East. There are five trains daily between Melbourne and Ballarat. Fares, single, 18s. 2d., and 8s. 11d.; return, 19s. 11d. and 18s. 5d.—A line between Ballarat and Serviceton (21½ miles), where it connects with the South Australian railway, having stations at Dowling Forest, Windermere, Burrumbet, Trawalla, Beaufort, Middle creek, Buangor, Dobies, Ararat, Armstrongs, Great Western, Stawell, Deep Lead, Glenorchy, Lalwal, Lubeck, Hopefield, Murtoa, Jung Jung, Doon, Horsham, Pimpino, Wail, Dimboola, Gerang Gerung, Kiata, Salisbury, Nhill, Tarranginnie, Diapur, Miram Piram,

Kaniva, Lillimur, and Leeor; there are two trains daily between Ballarat and Serviceton. A line from Melbourne to Geelong (45 miles), with stations at North Melbourne, Footscray, Yarraville, Spottiswoode, Newport, Laverton, Werribee, Little river, Lara, Cowies creek, North Geelong; five trains daily. Fares, single, 8s. 1d. and 5s. 5d.; return, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d.—A line from Geelong to Warnambool (121 miles), with stations at South Geelong, Breakwater, Connewarre, Germantown, Pettavel Road, Mount Moriac, Buckley's Road, Winchelsea, Birregurra, Warracoot, Irrewarra, Colac, Larport, Pirron Yallock, Stoneyford, Pomboineit, Weerite, Camperdown, Booran, Terang, Garvoc, Panmure, Cudgee, and Allansford; three trains daily.—A line from Warnambool to Port Fairy (20½ miles), with stations at Dennington, Illova, Koroit, Crossley, Kirksfall, and Rosebrook, three trains daily.—A branch line from Birregurra to Forrest (20½ miles), with stations at Whoorel, Dean's Marsh, Pennyroyal, Murrone, Barwon Downs, Gexangarmete, and Yaugher.—A line from Geelong to Ballarat (55½ miles), with stations at North Geelong, Moorabool, Gheringhap, Leigh Road, Lethbridge, Meredith, Elaine, Lal-Lal, Yendon, Navigators, Warrenheip and Ballarat East.—A line from Geelong to Wensleydale (26½ miles), with stations at Mount Moriac, Layard, Gherang, and Wormbete, one train daily.—A line from Terang to Mortlake (13 miles), with a station at Koonendah.—A line from Colac to Beac (123 miles) with stations at Irrewarra and Ondit.—A line from Geelong to Queenscliff (22½ miles), with stations at South Geelong, Moolap, Leopold, Scarsborough, Drysdale, Mannerim, and Ocean Grove; two trains daily.—A line from Murtoa to Warracknabeal (31½ miles), two trains each way daily, with stations at Coromby, Minyip, Nullan, Sheep Hills, and Kellalac.—A branch line from Lubeck to Rupanyup (9½ miles), with a station at Jackson.—A branch line from Horsham to Noradjuha (204 miles), with stations at Vectis East, Natimuk.—A line from Ararat to Hamilton and Portland (120 miles), with stations at Maroona, Wickliffe Road, Glen Thompson, Dunkeld, Moutajup, Hamilton, Braxholme, Condah, Myamyn, Milltown, Heywood, and Portland; there are two through trains from Melbourne daily to Portland Pier. Fares, single, 44s. 1d. and 30s. 1d.; return, 67s. 6d. and 45s. 2d.—A line from Warnambool to Hamilton (61 miles), with stations at Dennington, Illova, Koroit, Warrong, Woolsthorpe, Hawkesdale, Minhamite, Purdeet, Penschurst, Croxton East, and Tarrington.—A branch line from Hamilton to Coleraine (24½ miles) with stations at Bochera, Wannan, and Hilgay.—A branch line from Braxholme to Casterton (32 miles), with stations at Murndal, Grassdale, Merino, Henty, and Sandford.—A line from Ballarat to Linton, (25 miles), with stations at Cardigan, Trunk Lead, Haddon, Nintingbool, Smythesdale, Scarsdale, Newtown, and Happy Valley; three times daily.—A line from Ballarat to Wauba (21½ miles), with stations at Pishag, Minersrest, Mount Bloward, Learmonth, N. Learmonth, and Addington.—A line from Ballarat to Buninyong (8 miles) with stations at Ballarat East, Canadian, and Mount Clear.

**SOUTHERN SYSTEM.**—A line from Melbourne to Port Albert (136½ miles), with stations at Oakleigh, Clayton, Spring Vale, Dundenong, Lyndhurst, Cranbourne, Clyde, Tooradin, Koo-Wee-Rup West, Koo-Wee-Rup, Monomeith, Caldermeade, Lang Lang, Nyora, Loch, Jeetho, Bena, and Whitelaw, Korumburra, Kardella, Ruby, Leongortha, Koonwara, Tarwin, Meeniyan, Stony Creek, Buffalo Creek, Bup, Fish Creek, Hoddle Range, Foster, Franklin River, Toora, Agnes River, Welshpool, Hedley, Gelliondale, and Alberton. Fares, single, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d.; return, 36s. 10d. and 24s. 9d.

**SUBURBAN LINES.**—A line from MELBOURNE to SOMERTON (133 miles) with stations at North Melbourne, Macaulay Road, Flemington Bridge, Royal Park, North Brunswick, Brunswick, Moreland, Coburg, Bell Park, North Coburg, Fawkner, Campbellfield, and Campbellfield North. Fares, 1s. 2½d. and 1½d.; return, 1s. 10d. 1s. 6½d.—From MELBOURNE to PRESTON (10 miles) with stations at North Melbourne, Macaulay Road, Flemington Bridge, Royal Park, North Carlton, North Fitzroy, Northcote, Middle Northcote, Croxton, Thornbury, Preston (Bell Street), Preston (Murray Road), Preston (Regent Street), Preston (Reservoir). Fares: first, 10½d., return, 1s. 4d.; second, 8½d., return, 1s. 1d.—From MELBOURNE to WILLIAMSTOWN (9½ miles), with stations at North Melbourne, South Kensington, Footscray, Yarraville, Spottiswoode, Newport, North Williamstown, Beach, Williamstown, and Williamstown Pier. Trains run at intervals of about twenty minutes, accomplishing the distance in about half an hour; fares are 9½d. first class single, 1s. 1d. return; 6½d. second class, 10d. return; monthly tickets are charged 2½s. first class, 16s. second.—From MELBOURNE (Flinders Street) to PORT MELBOURNE (2½ miles) with stations at Montague, Port Melbourne North, and Graham Street; trains leave about every twenty minutes; the fares are, first class 3d., return 4½d.; second class, 2d., return 3d.—From MELBOURNE (Flinders Street) to SANDRINGHAM (11 miles) with stations at Richmond, South Yarra, Prahran, Windsor, Balalava, Elsternwick, North Brighton, Middle Brighton, Brighton Beach, and Hampton; through fares (Melbourne to Sandringham), 1½d. single, 1s. 4½d. return, first class; 8d. single 1s. return, second class; trains run every few minutes.—From MELBOURNE to St. KILDA (3½ miles) with stations at South Melbourne, Albert Park, and Middle Park; trains run about every ten minutes; fares, first class, 3d. single, and 4½d. return; second class, 2d. single, and 3d. return.—From MELBOURNE (Princes' Bridge) to RINGWOOD, 15½ miles, with stations at Richmond, East Richmond, Burnley, Hawthorn, Glenferrie, Auburn, Camberwell, Canterbury, Surrey Hills, Mont Albert, Box Hill, Blackburn, Tunstall, and Mitcham. Through fares, first class, 1s. 3½d., return 1s. 1½d.; second class, 1½d., return, 1s. 5½d. From Melbourne (Princes' Bridge) to Kew, which branches off at Haw-

thorn; station at Barker's Road; fares, first class, 5½d., return, 8½d.; second class, 4½d., return, 7d. From MELBOURNE (Spencer Street) to ESSENLEN and BROADMEADOWS, with stations at North Melbourne, Kensington, Newmarket, Ascot Vale, Moonee Ponds, Essendon, North Essendon, Pascoe Vale, and Glenroy. Fares, single, 5½d. and 4½d.; return, 8½d. and 7d. to Essendon; single, 1½d. and 8½d.; return, 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 1d. to Broadmeadows. From Melbourne (Spencer Street) to St. ALBANS, 11½ miles, with stations at North Melbourne, South Kensington, Middle Footscray, Footscray West, Tott-nham, Braybrook Junction, and Albion; fares, single, 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 0½d.; return, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 7d. From Melbourne to OAKLEIGH a line 9½ miles in length (being the first part of the Gippsland line), with stations at Richmond, South Yarra, Hawksburn, Toorak, Amadale, Malvern, Caulfield, Rosstown, and Murrumbena. Fares, single, 9½d. and 6½d.; return, 1s. 1d. and 10d. From Melbourne to Oakleigh (via Burnley), 9½ miles, with stations at Heytington, Kooyong, Tooronga, Gardiner, Glen Iris, Dalring, and Waverley Road. Fares, single, 9½d. and 6½d.; return, 1s. 1d. and 10d. From Melbourne (via Camberwell) to Oakleigh, 12 miles, with stations at Riversdale, Hartwell, Ashburton, and Waverley Road. Fares, single, 1s. 0½d. and 9½d.; return, 1s. 7d. and 1s. 2½d. From Riversdale to Fairfield Park (8½ miles), with stations at Shenley, Deepdene, East Kew, Willmere and Fulham Grange. Fares from Melbourne, single, 1s. 0½d. and 9½d.; return, 1s. 7d. and 1s. 2½d. The Crib Point line as far as Frankston is also within the suburban railway area.

A line from Melbourne (Spencer Street) to HEIDELBERG (12½ miles), with stations at North Melbourne, Macaulay Road, Flemington Bridge, Royal Park, North Carlton, North Fitzroy, Clifton Hill, Northcote South, Fairfield Park, Alphington, and Ivanhoe. Fares, single, 1½d. and 8½d.; return, 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 1d. There is a branch on this line from North Fitzroy to Fitzroy, 1 mile, and a second from Clifton Hill to Collingwood, ¾ mile. There is an extension of the Preston line to Whittlesea (27½ miles), with stations at Thomastown, Epping, South Morang, South Yan Yean, and Yan Yean. Fares from Melbourne, single, 3s. 1½d. and 2s. 9½d.; return, 5s. 11d. and 4s. 4d.

From the Railway Report for the year ending 30th June, 1892, there were 2,903 miles of line open; 140 miles were opened during the year. The rollingstock employed in working the traffic was 462 engines, 1,114 passenger vehicles, and 8,179 goods conveyances, 463 vans and sundries. At the end of the same period there were constructing 48 loc. motives, 6 passenger carriages, 439 waggons, trucks, and vans. The total spent in construction, including rolling stock, £37,085,309, being an average of £12,775 per mile of line open. The net revenue paid on the capital cost was 2'58 per cent., and on the debenture capital 2'51 per cent. The debenture capital amounted to £34,782,939; the yearly interest payable on this being £1,365,470. The expenses on payment of interest was £2,558 10s. 3d., making a total of £1,367,028 12s. 8d. The gross earnings were £3,095,122; working expenditure, £2,138,139; profit on working £956,983. The debit balance after paying all working expenses and interest on capital amounted to £430,046. The number of passengers conveyed was 69,546,921. The weight of goods carried was 3,431,578 tons, and of live stock, 223,389 tons. The train mileage was 11,807,677 miles. The gross earnings per train mile were 5s. 2'91d., and expenditure, 3s. 7'45d.

The different systems yielded the following results on their capital cost, including rolling stock, in 1891-92: Northern, 2'55; Western, 2'64; North-Eastern, 4'14; Eastern (North); Hobson's Bay, 5'82 per cent. The gauge is a uniform one of 5ft. 6in.

The following extracts are from the Commissioners' report for the year ending June 30, 1892:—"The decrease in the revenue is unprecedented in the history of the Victorian Railways. On no other occasion has the revenue for any year been below that preceding." Having referred to the savings effected by the new Commissioner, such as 800,000 train miles per annum, £70,000 in salaries, &c., the report concludes as follows:—"In our opinion the unparalleled depression through which the Colony is passing, and which has so materially affected the railway revenue, will diminish. While a state of financial stagnation exists we cannot hope for any considerable expansion of traffic. We contemplate still further action in the direction of raising additional revenue. In the meantime we have, as has been stated, already effected large economies in the cost of working. Some of the reforms we have made and have under contemplation will take a little time to develop. Their full effect cannot be immediately apparent, and under existing circumstances there are various factors which retard their development. We are confident, however, that by the exercise of judicious economy in all branches, with due regard to the requirements of the public, a considerable diminution in the railway deficit for the year will be the result of our administration of the department."

During the year 1891-92 there were 52 persons killed on the railways, of whom 19 met their death by want of caution or misconduct on their own part, and 21 through trespassing on the lines, while 342 were injured.

**Tramways.**—With the construction of the line along the esplanade at St. Kilda, the Melbourne tramway system is complete, and forms one of the largest and most perfect systems of this description of tramway in the world. In the streets of Melbourne and suburbs there are now in operation 43½ miles of double track for cable-power, worked by stationary steam engines located at the inter-sections of Bridge Road and Hoddle Street, Richmond; Brunswick Street and Victoria Parade, Nicholson and Gertrude Streets, Fitzroy; Sydney and Brunswick Roads; St. Kilda Road and Bromby Street; Chapel Street and Toorak Road; Abbotsford and Queensberry Streets, North Melbourne; Clarendon Street and City Road, South Melbourne; Johnston and Brunswick Streets, Fitzroy; Rathdown and Parkside

Streets, Carlton; and 4½ miles of double track for horse-power. The traffic on these lines was as follows:—Passengers carried by omnibuses, 821,801; passengers carried by tramway, 43,003,638; giving a total of 43,825,439 passengers carried during the year; the miles run by the omnibuses being 299,115, while the running of the tramways was 8,592,962 miles. The amount expended on tramway construction is £1,630,000. The various lines are paved with red gum blocks. The company has now in constant use 25 wire ropes, totalling a length of over 477,000 feet, or over 90 miles, the cost of which is over £40 per ton.

The following are the tramway routes now opened for traffic: From Spencer Street to Richmond, and Hawthorn *via* Flinders Street, also Fitzroy, Collingwood, Clifton Hill, Preston and Northcote *via* Bourke Street, and to Victoria Street, Kew and Collingwood and North Fitzroy *via* Collins Street; and to Nicholson Street *via* Bourke Street; from Flinders Street *via* Swanston Street to Carlton, and Abbotsford, also North Carlton; from Flinders Street *via* Elizabeth Street to Brunswick, Royal Park, Coburg, also to North Melbourne, and West Melbourne; from Collins Street *via* Market Street to Port Melbourne, and South Melbourne; from corner of Lonsdale Street *via* Swanston Street to South Yarra, Prahran, Windsor, and Balacava, and St. Kilda; and from Queensberry Street *via* Madeline and Swanston Streets to Toorak and South Carlton. Fare on all lines 3d. Tram cars on the various lines are painted different colours, and show lights at night to match.

**Revenue and Expenditure.**—The net revenue for the year ending 30th June, 1892, was £7,728,828. The customs contributed £2,388,961; excise and inland revenue, £565,446; territorial, £519,387; public works (railways, water supply, &c.), £1,139,304; ports and harbours, £18,880; general post and telegraph (does not include sale of stamps), £67,143; fees (including sale of stamps), £738,774; fines, £9,354; miscellaneous, £281,379. The expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1892, was £8,639,900. The chief items were interest and expenses of debt, £1,723,112; railways, £2,162,700; post and telegraph, £590,913; public works, £421,849; public instruction, £817,377; subsidy to municipalities, £225,000; charitable institutions, £281,065; miscellaneous, £59,566. The expenditure under special appropriation amounted to £2,681,434.

The estimated revenue for 1892-3 is £8,654,152. The estimated expenditure for the same period, £8,473,700.

**Public Debt.**—On the 30th June, 1892, the public debt of the colony was £46,711,288.\* Of this sum £36,449,606, was borrowed for the construction of railways, £5,005,216 for country water works, £2,349,939 for Yan Yean Water Works, £1,105,557 for State school buildings, and £1,800,970 for other public works. The interest paid during the last financial year, 1891-92, was £1,810,460. The payment of both principal and interest of this debt is made a primary charge on the revenue of the colony. The yearly interest on the debt varies from 3½ to 5 per cent.

**Imports and Exports.**—The Imports for the year 1891 were £21,711,603; the Exports amounted to £16,006,743. In the Imports there was a decrease of £1,242,407 and in the Exports of an increase of £2,740,521 on the returns of the previous year.

The principal Imports and their value during 1891 were—Apparel and slops, £519,948; bags and sacks (including wool-packs), £206,032; beer, cider and perry, £270,491; books, £234,550; boots and shoes, £153,433; butter and cheese, £18,107; candies, £16,103; carpeting and drugging, £88,024; coal, £387,810; coffee, £44,130; cottons, £978,704; cutlery, £46,312; drugs and chemicals £78,130; earthenware, brownware, china-ware and porcelain, £98,918; fancy goods, £57,545; fish, £139,395; flour (including bread and biscuit), £16,434; fruit (including currants and raisins), £319,559; furniture and upholstery, £68,163; glass and glassware, £117,851; gloves, £118,610; gold (exclusive of specie), £716,510; grain-oats, £28,767; grain-wheat, £55,719; grain, other (including malt and rice), £91,313; haberdashery, £239,236; hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware), £157,276; hats, caps and bonnets, £96,779; hides, skins and pelts, £159,478; hops, £13,367; hosiery, £143,634; iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraphic wire, &c.), £878,509; jewellery, £40,171; leather, leatherware and leathern cloth, £159,419; linen piece goods, £35,967; live stock, £1,553,727; machinery (including steam engines and boilers), £257,957; matches and vestas, £61,418; meats (fresh, preserved and salted), £39,500; musical instruments, £113,748; nails and screws, £20,927; oil of all kinds, £282,794; oilmen's stores, £35,838; opium, £32,963; paints and colours, £73,813; paper (including paper bags), £301,908; sewing machines, £70,145; silks, £306,199; specie, £364,945; spirits, £466,427; stationery, £84,591; sugar and molasses, £1,051,838; tea, £626,173; timber, £897,264; tobacco, cigars and snuff, £394,491; tools and utensils, £58,154; watches, clocks and watchmakers' materials, £73,082; wine, £130,033; wool, £3,372,154; woollens and woollen piece goods, £903,657.

The leading exports during 1891 were—antimony, ore, regulus, &c., £1,642; apparel and slops, £191,762; bark, £84,132; bones and bone-dust, £12,731; books, £70,172; boots and shoes, £47,197; butter and cheese, £234,265; candies, £7,910; coffee, £5,548; copper-ore, regulus, &c., £2,984; flour and biscuit, £488,347; gold (exclusive of specie), £423,709; specie-gold, £2,217,734; silver, £20,950; grain-oats, £6,819; grain-wheat, £909,636; grain, other (including malt and rice), £43,212; hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware), £49,486; hay, straw and chaff, £163,653; hides, £19,905; horns and hoofs, £3,805; leather, leatherware and leathern cloth, £232,130; live stock, £457,394; machinery (including steam engines and

boilers), £162,901; meats (fresh and preserved), £22,498; meats, salted (bacon, beef, hams and pork), £6,504; oil of all kinds, £32,218; potatoes, £52,685; skins and pelts, £206,729; soap, £28,795; spirits, £96,951; stationery, £42,337; sugar and molasses, £175,495; tallow, £163,412; tea, £338,813; timber, £40,777; tin, tin ore and black sand, £2,413; tobacco, cigars and snuff, £103,776; wine, £69,785; wool, £7,165,092; woollen and woollen piece goods, £76,209.

The total value of the products of the colony, comprising gold, wool, tallow, hides, breadstuffs, minerals, bark, and timber, manufactures, &c., exported in 1891 was £13,026,426.

The transshipments during 1891 amounted to £1,817,569. The value of goods exported for drawback during 1891 was £769,201, and the amount paid as drawback was £119,019.

The total customs duties and revenue collected in 1891 amounted to £2,727,472.

**Weights and Measures.**—The weights and measures used in the Colony of Victoria are the same as those used in the United Kingdom.

**Explosives.**—The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Explosives shows that in 1891 there were 300 more licences issued for storage of gunpowder and detonators than in the previous year. The importations of explosives for 1891 are stated as follows:—Dynamite, 98,750 lb.; gelatine dynamite, 249,000 lb.; sporting powder, 195,850 lb.; blasting gelatine, 5,000 lb.; blasting powder, 550,473 lb.; tonite, 250 lb.; caps, 57 packages; cartridges, 762 packages; detonators, 88 packages; and fuses, 85,005 coils.

**Shipping.**—During the year 1891 there were entered inwards 2,531 vessels, of 2,338,864 tons, manned by crews of 92,861, of which 2,352 vessels of 2,053,344 tons were British; outward clearances, 2,560 vessels, of 2,876,245 tons, with crews numbering 93,179; of which 2,377 vessels of 2,090,539 tons were British.

In 1891 there were three sailing vessels of 257 tons, and two steamers of 62 tons built; the vessels registered numbered 27, of 3,520 tonnage, and 153 men. The vessels on the register at the end of 1891 numbered 412, viz.—143 steamers, and 269 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 44,384 tons, and the latter 42,741. Total men employed thereon, 2,899.

In 1891, 80 licenses were issued to lighters and 461 to boats. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

**Public Libraries.**—The Public Library in Melbourne is the finest institution of this kind in Australia. Among interesting historical documents are Batman's Journal, Log Book of the *Lucy Nelson* (1801), MS. Log of Captain Flinders, the MS. newspapers published by Fawcner, the deed between Batman and the Port Phillip natives, and charts, maps, La Trobe MSS. and prints belonging to Captain Cook. It was patronized during the year 1891 by 644,891 readers. The reading room is illuminated with the electric light. The total cost of erection of building to the end of 1890 was £147,403 16s. 9d.; and the amount of aid received from Government, £471,105; and the estimated value of contents, £26,267. The National Gallery under the same roof contained in 1890 171 oil paintings, 2,573 statues and works of art, and 13,025 drawings, photographs, and prints. The Public Library was founded in 1853 and the management was from the first placed in the hands of Trustees appointed by the Governor in Council. The Trustees were incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed in 1869, which, amongst other things, provided that there should not be less than fifteen at any time and gave the Trustees the power to make rules and regulations for the management of the Institution. The Institution comprises a Library, National Gallery (including Picture and Sculpture Galleries and Art and Ethnographical Museums), Technological Museum and National Museum of Natural History. Each section is under the management of a Committee subject to the control of the Trustees. The whole funds are provided by the Government. The Library contained, at the end of 1891, 276,382 volumes, pamphlets, and parts, and according to the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," ranked as the tenth library in the British dominions. Every department of literature, science and art is represented, and in the number and character of its works the library stands foremost amongst similar institutions in the Southern Hemisphere. The National Gallery collection was commenced in 1864, and in that year consisted of seventeen paintings, which were exhibited in the northern end of the reading-room. From that time the collection has gradually increased till it now contains 171 oil paintings besides large collections of watercolour drawings, engravings, photographs, statuary and other works of Art. The Art Museum is one of the most attractive features of the Institution and the collection of Ethnological specimens from the South Sea Islands is probably unequalled in any part of the world. The Technological Museum has made very rapid progress and every branch of industrial science is represented. The collection of natural history specimens at the University is undoubtedly the first in Australia. The number of students during 1890 was—School of Painting, 12 males, 19 females; School of Design, 48 males, 101 females. The Supreme Court Library, free to members of the legal profession, contains 20,148 volumes, and the expenditure from commencement has amounted to £30,090 5s. 6d. All the leading towns have either a public library or a mechanics' institute. On 1st January, 1891, these numbered 380. The total number of volumes in the various libraries, exclusive of those in the Public Library in Melbourne, was 599,448; to several of these local libraries books are periodically lent from the Public Library. On August 8th a lending branch of the Library was opened to the public; borrowers must either be on the ratepayers' roll or accredited by two citizens. The Lending Library embraces some 6,000 volumes,

\* Of this amount £2,000,000 was not actually floated till 29th June, 1892.

which are lent out for 14 days. Excellent arrangements have been made.

**Manufactures.**—Receiving a stimulus from the protective tariff which came into force on Feb. 6, 1867, manufactures of varied descriptions have been set in operation, consequently, articles which once found a place in the list of imports are now produced in the colony. Some idea of the number and extent of these establishments may be gathered from the following statistics, which show that the factories generally are of an extensive character. To give an idea of the increase of establishments engaged in the production of manufactures, it will be interesting to compare the returns for 1868, the year after the protective tariff came into operation, with those of 1891, or twenty-two years later. For the year ended March, 1868, the total number of establishments (exclusive of stone quarries) was 1,106, for 1890, 3,137; the number of establishments using steam or gas engines was, during 1868, 454, during 1890, 1,717; the number of hands employed in 1868 was 14,152, while in 1890 57,432 were employed; the approximate value of lands, buildings, machinery and plant in 1868 was £2,671,338, in 1890 having increased to £15,612,054. The number of manufactures, large and small, according to the returns made up to 1st March, 1892, including flour mills, breweries, distilleries, woollen mills, brickyards, potteries, soap and candle works, tobacco and cigar factories, tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments, was 3,316, employing 45,050 males, and 8,220 females, and 1,404 steam, and 404 gas engines, principally steam, of 31,305 h.p., the machinery and plant being of the value of £7,133,549; the land, £5,082,630; and the buildings, £4,888,967. Among the industries may be enumerated the following manufactures, foundries, &c.—12 account book, 180 printing establishments, 3 organ building, 3 pianoforte, 80 agricultural implement, 9 cutlery, 202 engine, machine, including foundries, 63 sheet iron and tin works, 219 coach and wagon, 72 saddle and harness, 10 ship and boat, 8 graving docks and patent slips, 33 cooperage, 10 basket, 13 venetian blind, 19 malthouses, 4 sugar refineries, 3 whip, 33 bedding, 74 cabinet making, 12 chemical, 5 dye, 14 essential oil works, 12 ink and blacking, 6 blasting powder, fuse and dynamite, 2 shot manufactures, 17 hat, 8 fur, 10 umbrellas, 3 hosiery, 103 clothing, 101 boot and shoe, 14 rope and twine, 25 meat curing, 8 biscuit, 15 confectionery, 21 jam, sauce and pickle, 6 maizena, starch, &c., 163 aerated waters, 13 coffee and spice, 13 tobacco and snuff, 9 brush, 4 curled hair, 3 glue, 6 fancy leather, 2 machine belting, 34 soap, candle, and tallow, 6 fancy box, 249 moulding, framing, and saw mills, 3 paper, 36 gas, 6 electric light manufactures, 3 glass, 52 stone-sawing and polishing, 9 ice, 4 smelting, 29 brass and copper foundries, and 15 wire working. Goldsmiths, electroplaters, &c., factories 25, lime and cement works 30. The above returns only refer to manufactures of an extensive character; similar manufactures limited in operation are not included. There were 129 establishments used as tanneries, fellmongeries, and for wool-washing, employing 70 steam engines of 905 h.p. and 1,713 hands; there were 3,290 tannets and tan holders, the number of hides tanned during the year being 355,655, and skins 1,569,911; 2,275,745 sheep skins stripped, and 11,222,779 lbs. wool washed; the approximate value of machinery and plant, £116,932, of lands £110,178, and buildings £220,096. Breweries 68, employing 1,173 hands, 58 steam engines of 758 h.p., brewing 17,505,463 gallons of beer; value of machinery and brewing plant £222,410, of lands £914,049, and of buildings, £374,189. Woollen mills 7, with 7 engines, steam 895 h.p., number of hands employed, 888; value of machinery and plant, £180,460, lands £8,132, and buildings £64,657. The cloth, tweed, and flannel produced during the year ending 1st March, 1892, was 1,196,747 yards, 3,093 pairs of blankets, and 1,336 shawls, from 2,474,441 lbs. of wool. Brickyards and potteries 215, employing 234 machines for preparing clay, 168 for making bricks, and 63 steam engines of 2,384 h.p., and 103 h.p. machines, and 2,342 hands. There were made 207,269,840 bricks, and pottery to the value of £85,519; value of machinery and plant £266,942, lands £365,579 and buildings £237,591. There were 34 soap and candle works, employing 26 engines of 651 h.p. and 431 hands, the value of machinery and plant being £86,435, lands £80,051, and buildings £55,181. There were produced during the year 139,540 cwt. of soap, and 60,837 cwt. of candles. There were 13 tobacco factories with 5 steam engines of 84 h.p., employing 687 hands, value of machinery and plant being £58,532, lands £40,060, and buildings £38,350; the year's produce was 1,064,797 lbs. of tobacco, 10,146,900 cigars, 1,670,000 cigarettes, and 1,100 lbs. of snuff. There were 6 distilleries, employing 6 steam engines, of 146 h.p., and 108 hands, the approximate value of machinery and plant being £61,000, lands £29,300 and buildings £65,500. During the year there were produced 119,494 gallons of whiskey, 99,300 of brandy, 30,000 of rum, 18,835 of gin, and 138,886 of other spirits, making a total of 456,515 gallons.

By the returns for the year ending 1st March, 1892, the mills for grinding and dressing grain number 93, of which 89 are driven by steam and 4 by gas, there being 171 pairs of stones, and 494 sets of rollers; amount of horse-power employed, 3,511; approximate value of machinery and plant £343,250, of lands £88,248, and of buildings £200,000. The number of hands employed was 737; 8,892,090 bushels of wheat, and 313,724 bushels of other grain were operated on during the year, and 191,182 tons of flour made.

The number of stone quarries in 1892 was 178, giving employment to 1,280 hands. There were 24 steam engines used, of 818 h.p. The approximate value of machinery and plant was £98,902, of lands £86,605, and of buildings £13,715.

The number of butter and cheese factories at the end of 1891

was 74, steam engines in use 67 of 586 h.p., employing 313 hands, value of plant £57,913, of lands £29,339, of buildings £38,382. The butter made amounted to 5,842,942 lbs., the cheese made \$18,282 lbs. In addition to the butter and cheese made in factories there were 10,860,844 lbs. of butter and 2,492,730 lbs. of cheese made on farms throughout the colony.

**Patents, &c.**—The patent term is limited to fourteen years from date of application. The fees are as follows:—On filing provisional specification, £1; on filing complete specification, £2; on giving notice of objection, £1; on obtaining letters patent, £1; at or before expiration of third year, £2 10s.; do., seventh year, £2 10s.; on presenting petition for extension or confirmation, £1; for all searches, &c., 1s.; entry of license, 10s.; filing memorandum of alteration, &c., £1; entering any caveat, £2 10s.; on giving notice of appeal, £2 2s.; copies, 6d.; summons to witness, 1s.

During the year 1891 956 patents were applied for, and 751 articles, of which 575 are described under the head of "Literary, Dramatic, and Musical productions," were copyrighted. Since December, 1869, a Copyright Act for the protection of inventors' interests has been in force. It applies to literary productions and works of art as well. There were registered during 1891, 336 trade marks out of 395 submitted for registration.

Reciprocal arrangements have been entered into between the Victorian and New Zealand Governments for the protection of patents taken out in either colony. Under the provisions of the act in question any person taking out a patent in New Zealand for an invention will be entitled to protection in this colony in priority to other persons whose applications in Victoria for a patent in respect of the same invention were made subsequent to the granting of the patent in New Zealand. The patentee is required, however, within six months to make good his protection by applying for a patent in this colony for his invention.

**Mint.**—A branch of the Royal Mint was opened on 12th June, 1872. Up to 31st December, 1891, 12,829,772'88 ounces of gold, valued at £51,352,830 11s. 7d. have been received at the Mint, and gold coin and bullion issued of the value of £51,349,946 19s. 4d. No silver or bronze coin is struck at the Melbourne Mint, though negotiations are proceeding to enable Victoria to strike silver coin. At present the Melbourne branch receives supplies of the other coinage from the Royal Mint, London, as required, which is delivered to the public free of all charge for coinage, freight, &c.

**Banking.**—On December 31, 1891, there were 17 banks in Victoria, two of which were not banks of issue. Their total assets on that date were £63,720,546, the liabilities being £42,244,217, and the amount of paid-up capital was £13,563,255. The average rate of dividend was 12'139 per cent. The aggregate amount of dividends last declared was £23,274, the amount of reserved profits at the time of declaring such dividend being £6,913,634. On June 30th, 1892, there were 13 banks, of issue, their assets amounted to £63,371,676, and their liabilities to £41,193,225. The amount of capital stock paid up was £11,556,250, and the amount of undivided profit was £6,411,041, aggregate amount of dividends £697,312.

**Commissioners' Savings Banks.**—These banks were established in 1841, and are now administered under the "Savings Banks Act, 1890"—a re-enactment of the Savings Banks Statute, 1865—which vests the control in five Commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and have the sole management of the funds, which must be invested in the Colony. At the 1st July, 1892, there were 201,550 depositors, with £3,714,244 7s. 7d. at their credit, or an average balance of £18 18s. 7d. The Reserve Fund was £200,000, and Fidelity Guarantee Fund £2,454 3s. 11d., balance of profit and loss £19,053 18s. 7d., making the total funds £3,935,752 10s. 1d., all invested in Victoria in Government debentures, bank deposit receipts, and mortgages on freehold properties. The savings banks established at Melbourne, Bendigo (with branch at Eaglehawk), Geelong, Portland, Port Fairy, Castlemaine, Ballarat, Maryborough, Warrnambool, Kyneton, Hamilton, Stawell, Sale, Daylesford, Bairnsdale, St. Arnaud, Echuca, and Horsham, are managed by local boards of Trustees appointed by the Commissioners. In addition, the Melbourne savings bank has branches at Fitzroy, Prahran, Richmond, South Melbourne, Carlton, North Melbourne, St. Kilda, East Collingwood, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, Williamstown, Footscray, Hawthorn, Victoria Market, Clifton Hill, North Fitzroy, Newmarket, and Brighton. Sums from one shilling to £1,000, received on deposit, but interest at 4 per cent. is allowed up to £250 only. Sums up to £20 may be withdrawn without notice. The accounts are audited in July by special auditors.

**Post-Office Savings Banks.**—Deposits are received at nearly all the post-office savings banks of one shilling and upwards, which may be withdrawn on presentation of bank-book, without any notice of withdrawal. The interest allowed is 4 per cent. per annum.

In 1891 there were 370 Post-office Savings Banks open. The number of accounts opened was 25,820, the number of accounts closed was 22,469, and the number of accounts remaining open at end of year 107,671. The number of deposits was 197,753; the amount, including interest, received being £1,342,510. The depositors' balances on 31st December, 1891, amounted to £2,083,203, an increase of £87,110, or 4'36 per cent. The average balance to each depositor was £19 6s. 11d.

**Lighthouses on the Coast of Victoria.**—Cape Nelson, a fixed red and white light, a first order dioptric, visible 19 miles; Portland on Whaler's Point, a fixed green and white fourth order dioptric, visible 13 miles; Port Fairy a fixed and flashing fourth order dioptric light, exhibits a red flash every three minutes, visible 9 miles; Warrnambool, two lights, upper one fixed white, fourth order dioptric, visible

14 miles, lower fixed red, visible 5 miles; Cape Otway, a first order dioptric light showing white flashes in groups of three every minute, visible in clear weather 24 nautical miles; Point Lonsdale, a fixed red and green light, fourth order dioptric, visible in 10 miles; Queenscliff (high lighthouse), a fixed white light, catadioptric, visible 17 miles; Queen-cliff (low lighthouse), a fixed red and white light, third order dioptric, white light visible 14 miles, and red light visible 10 miles; Cape Schanck, a fixed and flashing white light, catadioptric, showing a bright flash of ten seconds duration, every two minutes, visible 23 miles; Wilson's Promontory, a fixed white light, first order catoptric, visible 24 miles; Clifty Island, a third order dioptric flashing light, showing red, and giving five flashes and eclipses alternately in every minute, visible 15 miles; Gabo Island, a first order catadioptric fixed white light, visible 20 miles. Cape Everard, a first order heliophotal double flashing white and red light, showing a double flash every thirty seconds, the white light visible in clear weather 21 nautical miles; Eagle Nest or Split Point, a first order dioptric fixed red light, visible in clear weather 18 nautical miles, and an auxiliary white light invisible to an observer 14 feet above the level of the sea until within about 3 miles distance from the lighthouse.

**Lighthouses and Lightships inside Port Phillip Bay.**—West Channel Pile Light, a fixed red and white light, third order dioptric, visible 11 miles; Swan Spit Lightship, a fourth order dioptric fixed red light, visible 8 miles; South Channel (land light) a fixed red and white light, third order dioptric, visible 13 miles; South Channel (pile light), a fixed red and white light, fourth order dioptric, visible 10 miles; Geelong Lightship, a fixed bright light, visible 9 miles; Gellibrand's Point Lightship, a white revolving light, exhibits bright flash once every 30 seconds, visible 10 miles. Schnapper Point, a dioptric fixed white light, visible ten miles; Portarlington, a dioptric fixed red light, visible about seven miles.

**Friendly Societies.**—On 1st January, 1891, there were 32 societies, having, in various parts of the colony, 1,003 branches, with 88,134 members. The aggregate amount to the credit of these societies at the end of 1890, including the Sick and Funeral Fund, and the Incidental Fund, was £909,504 *rs. 9d.* or an average of £10 *6s. 5d.* per member. Total amount invested £881,422; the total income was £220,163, and the total expenditure £268,207, capital per member £10 *6s. 5d.* During the year 14,988 members were admitted, 10,614 left, and 925 died. The number of members sick was 14,806, or at the rate of 210.0 per thousand effective members.

**Building Societies.**—At the close of the financial year, 1891-1892, there were 60 building societies which furnished

returns to the Government, on the Permanent and Terminating principles, having 17,050 members, with a paid-up capital of £3,243,983, and the moneys on deposit were £4,439,625, number of borrowers 22,103. The average rate of interest allowed to depositors varied from 5½ per cent. to 7 per cent.; the total amount of advances to members during the previous year was £2,059,627.

**Administration of Justice.**—The machinery for administering the laws and hearing and decision of disputes is comprised in a Supreme Court, having a Chief Justice and six puisne judges. This court has also jurisdiction in divorce and matrimonial cases, and in ecclesiastical matters. There are Courts of General and Petty Sessions; County Courts; Courts of Insolvency, Courts of Mines, and Courts for Licensing.

**Constitution.**—Victoria is under the control of a Governor appointed by the British Government, whose term of office is seven years, and of an Executive Council, and two Houses of Legislature. The Executive consists of the Governor of the Colony, and the Ministry for the time being.

The Legislative Authority is vested in a Parliament of two Chambers: the Legislative Council composed of forty-eight members, and the Legislative Assembly, composed of ninety-five members. A property qualification is required both for members and electors of the Legislative Council. According to an Act that came into force in 1881 members must be in the possession of an estate of the annual value of £100, and the electors must be in the possession or occupancy of property of the rateable value of £10 per annum, if derived from freehold, or of £25 if derived from leasehold or the occupation of rented property. No electoral property qualification is required for graduates of British universities, barristers and solicitors, ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, legally qualified medical practitioners, matriculated students in the Melbourne University, and officers of the army and navy. One-third of the members of the Legislative Council must retire every two years, so that a total change is effected in six years. The number of electors on the rolls for 1891-92, 162,047, of whom all but 1,106 are ratepayers.

The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for the term of three years. The number of the electors on the roll are (1891-92) 278,812, of whom 49,197 are non-ratepayers. A member's qualifications are: He must be of full age, have lived in the colony two years, and be either a British subject or a naturalized one. By an Act passed in December, 1870, which is still in force, Members of Parliament are paid £300 per annum for "reimbursing their expenses," though a proposition is being convened to reduce the amount, owing to the depressed times.

**GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA.**

Governor-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of Victoria, The Earl of Hopetoun, born in 1860; married in 1886, Hersey-Alice-Eveleigh de Moleyns, daughter of Lord Ventry.

The Right Hon. John Adrian Louis Hope, seventh Earl of Hopetoun (Viscount Aichrie and Baron Hope, Scottish Peerage; Baron Hopetoun and Baron Niddry, Peerage of the United Kingdom) was educated at Brighton and then at Eton. He was appointed a "Whip" in the House of Lords, 1883, and held that appointment till 1887. He has twice been Lord-in-

Waiting to the Queen, and has held successive terms of office as Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. He is an ardent sportsman, especially in the hunting field.

Private Secretary, Capt. E. W. Wallington.  
Assistant Private Secretary, Mr. Agnew Ralston.  
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. E. Forbes and Capt. E. Sebright.  
Extra Aide-de-Camp, The Earl of Northesk.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.**

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Wm. Shiels, M.L.A.  
Treasurer, Hon. Sir Graham Berry, M.L.A.  
Chief Secretary and Minister of Lands, Hon. A. McLean, M.L.A.  
Minister of Public Works, Water Supply and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. Graham, M.L.A.  
Commissioner of Customs and Minister of Health, and Solicitor-General, Hon. G. Turner, M.L.A.

Minister of Railways, Hon. James H. Wheeler, M.L.A.  
Postmaster-General, Hon. W. Zeal, M.L.C.  
Minister of Mines and Forestry, Hon. A. R. Outtrim, M.L.A.  
Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. A. Peacock, M.L.A.  
WITHOUT OFFICE.  
Hon. F. Brown, M.L.C.

**PARLIAMENT OF VICTORIA.**

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.**

PRESIDENT—Hon. Sir James MacBain, K.C.M.G. £1,000.  
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—Hon. F. Stanley Dobson, LL.D., Q.C. £400.

Province.	Name.	Retire.	Province.	Name.	Retire.
Melbourne .....	Service, James	... 1894	South-Eastern	Dobson, F. S., LL.D.	... 1896
"	Reid, R.	... 1898	"	Q.C.	... 1894
"	Ham, C. J.	... 1898	"	Balfour, James	... 1896
"	Coppin, G. S.	... 1895	"	Buchanan, James	... 1898
North Yarra ...	F. S. Grinwade	... 1894	Nelson .....	Osmand, W. H.	... 1894
"	Pitt, W.	... 1896	"	Dowling, T.	... 1898
"	Levi, N.	... 1898	Western .....	Williamson, S.	... 1896
South Yarra ...	MacBain, Sir J.	... 1894	"	Wynne, Agar	... 1896
"	Sargood, Sir F. T.	... 1894	"	Thornley, Nathan	... 1898
"	K.C.M.G.	... 1896	Wellington .....	Ham, D.	... 1894
"	Fraser, S.	... 1898	"	Cuthbert, H.	... 1896
"	Davies, J. M.	... 1895	"	Steinfeld, E.	... 1898
Southern .....	Clarke, W. J., Sir	... 1894	South-Western	Morey, Ed.	... 1895
"	Melville, D.	... 1898	"	Connor, J. H.	... 1896
"	Brunton, T.	... 1896	"	Wallace, D. S.	... 1898
			"	Austin, Sydney	... 1894
			North-Eastern	Sachse, A. O.	... 1894

Forty-eight Members. Elected for six years. Fourteen Provinces. 138,562 Electors, including 944 non-ratepayers. Members take the title of Honourable.

Province.	Name.	Retire.
North-Eastern	Wallace, John Alston	1896
"	Brown, F.	1896
Gippsland .....	McCulloch, William	1896
"	Davis, George	1894
"	Pearson, Wm.	1898
"	Sargeant, Charles	1895
North-Central	Zeal, W. A.	1894
"	Fitzgerald, Nicholas	1896
"	Embling, Dr. W. H.	1898
Northern .....	Sternberg, J.	1894
"	Winter-Irving, Wm	1896
"	Abbott, J. H.	1898
"	Sinnie, George	1895
North-Western	Bell, James	1894
"	McBryde, Duncan	1896
"	Coutts, David	1898
"	Pratt, J. M.	1895

Clerk of the Parliaments and Legislative Council—G. H. Jenkins. £1,000. Clerk Assistant—C. L. Comyns. £770. Usher of the Legislative Council—A. A. C. Le Souef. £450. Clerk of Committees and Accountant—J. B. Drummond. £520.

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Fifteenth Parliament.—Elected April 20, 1892. First Session opened May 12, 1892.  
 Period elected for—Three years, but Governor can dissolve when considered expedient.  
 Ninety-five Members. Eighty-four Districts. 278,800 Electors, including 49,194 non-ratepayers.

SPEAKER—Hon. Thomas Bent.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—F. C. Mann, Esq.

Albert Park ... White, J. S.	Emerald Hill... Smith, Thomas.	Melbourne South Winter, A.
Anglesey ... M'Kenzie, M. K.	Essendon and Flemington } Deakin, Hon. Alfred.	Melbourne West Maloney, Wm.
Ararat ... McLellan, Hon. William.	Evelyn ... Cameron, E. H.	Mornington ... Smith, Hon. L. L.
Ballarat East ... Dunn, J. N.	Fitzroy ... Best, R. W.	Normanby ... Shiels, Hon. William.
Ballarat West ... Kirton, J. W.	" ... Tucker, Hon. A. L.	Numurkah and Nathalia } Graham, Hon. George.
" ... Vale, R. T.	Footscray ... Clark, Wm. McG.	Ovens ... Ferguson, Joseph.
Barwon ... Levien, Hon. J. F.	Geelong ... Andrews, Charles.	Polwarth ... Forrest, C. L.
Benalla & Yarrowonga } Campbell, James.	" ... Hopkins, J. R.	Port Fairy ... O'Loghlen, Hon. Sir Bryan.
Benambra ... Craven, A. W.	Gippsland Cntl. Harris, Albert.	Portland ... Wrixon, Hon. H. J.
Bogong ... Isaacs, J. A.	Gippsland East Foster, Henry.	Port Melbourne Salmon, P. M.
Borong ... Dyer, J. H.	Gippsland, NorthMcLean, Hon. Allan.	Prahran ... Dixon, E. J.
Bourke East ... Harper, R.	Gippsland, SouthMason, F. C.	Richmond ... Bennett, G. H.
Bourke West ... Staughton, S. T.	Gippsland, WestTurner, G. J.	" ... Trenwith, Wm. A.
Brighton ... Bent, Hon. Thomas.	Grant ... Armytage, Harry.	Ripon & Hampden } Austin, E. H.
Carlton ... Bromley, F. H.	Grenville ... Davies, Hon. D. M.	Rodney ... Murphy, T.
Carlton South ... Devers, W.	" ... Young, Alexander.	" ... Webb, Wm. T.
Castlemaine ... Gordon, W. J. S.	Gunbower ... McCoil, J. H.	St. Kilda ... Turner, George.
" ... Patterson, Hon. J. B.	Hawthorn ... Taylor, C. F.	Sandhurst ... Bailes, A. S.
Clunes and Allandale } Peacock, Alex. J.	Horsham ... Madden, Hon. Walter.	" ... Burrows, Hon. Robert.
Collingwood ... Beazley, Wm. D.	Jolimont & W. } Bosisto, J.	Sandhurst, SouthSterry, D. C.
" ... Wilkins, E.	Richmond } "	Shepparton & Euroa } Grattan, W.
Creswick ... Richardson, Richard	Kara Kara ... Dow, Hon. John Lamont.	South Yarra ... Harris, Joseph.
Dandenong and Berwick } Keys, John.	Kilm.ore, Dal-house, and Lancefield } Duffy, Hon. John Gavan.	Stawell ... Burton, J. B.
Daylesford ... Wheeler, Hon. James H.	Korong ... Langdon T.	Talbot & Avoca Bowman, R.
Delatite ... Graves, Hon. James H.	Kyncton ... Ranson, H.	Toorak ... M'Kinley, A.
Donald and Swan Hill } Taverner, J. W.	Lowan ... Baker, Richard.	Villiers & Heytesbury } Scott, T.
Dundas ... Thomson, G.	Maldon ... McIntyre, John.	Wangaratta & Rutherglen } Phillipson, G.
Dunolly ... Tatchell, W. F.	Mandurang ... Highett, J. M.	Warrenheip ... Murphy, Edward.
Eaglehawk ... Williams, Hon. H. R.	Maryborough ... Outtrim, Hon. A. R.	Warmambool ... Murray, John.
E. Bourke ... Berry, Sir Graham.	Melbourne ... Carter, G. D.	Williamstown ... Carter, Wm. T.
Boroughs } Methven, David.	Melbourne East Stuart, Frank.	Windermere ... Butterly, M.
Eastern Suburbs } Gillies, Hon. Duncan.	" ... Zox, E. L.	
	Melbourne NorthWyllie, D. R.	

Clerk to Legislative Assembly—W. V. Robinson. £1,200. Clerk Assistant—C. G. Duffy. £750. Serjeant-at-Arms and Clerk of Committees—T. G. Watson. £393. Parliamentary Librarian.—R. Church. £600. Chief of Reporting Staff of the Parliamentary Debates -D. D Wheeler. £600.

STATE AND PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS IN VICTORIA.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD.

Public Offices, Treasury Gardens.

Chairman, T. Couchman. £1,500.  
 Member, C. W. Langtree. £1,500.  
 " M. H. Irving. £1,500.  
 Secretary, J. J. Mackenzie. £540.  
 Senior Clerk and Accountant, F. Reddin. £390.

PREMIER'S DEPARTMENT.

Public Offices, Treasury Gardens.

Premier (also Attorney-General), Hon. Wm. Shiels, M.P. £2,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

Secretary, E. J. Thomas. £900.  
 Chief Clerk, F. H. Bruford. £520.

AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.  
 Agent-General, Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B.(acting). £2,500.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Treasury Buildings.

Chief Secretary (also President of the Board of Land and Works, and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey), Hon. A. McLean, M.P. £1,600.

HEAD OFFICE.

Under Secretary, T. R. Wilson. £1,100.  
 Acting Chief Clerk, George Bell. £730.  
 Accountant, J. J. Kilien. £485.

ABORIGINES.

Acting-General Inspector and Secretary, Rev. F. A. Hagenauer. £450.  
 Superintendent, Coranderrk, J. Shaw. £240.

AUDIT.

Commissioners, T. W. Jackson. £1,000. J. W. Fosbery. £1,000.  
 A. Morrah. £1,000.

BOTANIST.

Baron F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G., &c. £800.  
 Senior Clerk, J. G. Luchmann. £325.

FACTORIES AND SHOPS.

Chief Inspector, J. A. Levey. £540.  
 Clerk and Senior Inspector, H. Ord. £250.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN AND REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Secretary, T. W. Millar. £500.  
 Accountant, A. Nicholson. £485.

OBSERVATORY.

Domain, South Yarra.  
 Astronomer, R. L. J. Ellery. £1,050.  
 Chief Assistant, E. J. White. £650.

POLICE.

Treasury Buildings.  
 Chief Commissioner, H. M. Chomley. £900.  
 Chief Clerk, W. Robertson. £600.  
 Accountant, F. Hemmy. £390.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Swanston Street.  
 President, Sir George Verdon, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Honorary Office).  
 Librarian, T. F. Bride, LL.D. £850.  
 First Principal Assistant, F. Gagliardi. £450.

STATIST'S OFFICE.

Queen Street.  
 Statist and Assistant Registrar - General, Henry H. Hayter, C.M.G. £800.  
 Senior Clerk and Accountant, J. Hart. £120.  
 Actuary for Friendly Societies, E. F. Owen. £540.

PENAL AND GAOLS.

Inspector-General J. Evans. £750.  
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. C. Connor. £520.

HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. T. T. Dick. £1,600.  
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, W. Davis. £540.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Public Offices.

Treasurer, Hon. Sir G. Berry, K.C.M.G., M.P. £2,000.

HEAD OFFICE.

Under Treasurer, H. F. Eaton. £1,000.  
 Accountant, E. C. Symonds. £690.  
 Receiver and Paymaster, S. C. Barrows. £670.

CURATOR OF ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Theyre Weigall. £150 and fees.  
 Senior Clerk and Accountant, C. H. Wheatland. £485.

## GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Treasury Gardens.

Printer, R. S. Brain. £750.  
 Superintendent, E. Green. £560.

## PENSIONS OFFICE.

Paying Officer, J. Hickey. £230.

## TENDER BOARD.

Secretary, W. Kemp. £485.  
 Chief Clerk, G. R. Browning. £325.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Public Offices.

Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. A. J. Peacock, M.P. £1,400.  
 Secretary, T. Brodribb. £1,000.  
 Inspector-General, C. Tynan. £750.  
 Superintendent of Training Institute, R. Craig. £700.  
 Chief Clerk, J. Bagge. £670.  
 Accountant, W. McLean. £630.

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

Lonsdale Street.

Attorney-General. (See Premier's Department.)  
 Minister of Justice. (See Trade and Customs Department.)

## HEAD OFFICE.

Secretary, A. P. Akehurst. £1,000.  
 Parliamentary Draughtsman, E. Curle. £1,150.  
 Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness. £925.  
 Chief Clerk, M. Byrne. £750.

## JUDGES—SUPREME COURT.

Law Courts.

Chief Justice, Hon. John Madden, LL.D. £3,500.  
 Puisne Judges:  
 His Honour Hartley Williams. £3,000.  
 His Honour Edward Dundas Holroyd. £3,000.  
 His Honour T. A. Beckett. £3,000.  
 His Honour H. E. A. Hodges. £3,000.  
 His Honour J. H. Hood. £3,000.

## JUDGES—COUNTY COURT.

Their Honours J. J. Casey, C.M.G., A. W. Chomley, G. Worthington, E. B. Hamilton, Hickman, Molesworth, W. H. Gaunt. £1,500 each.

## JUDGE—INSOLVENCY.

His Honour Hickman Molesworth. £1,500.  
 Chief Clerk, H. W. Macleod. £456 13s. 4d.

## CROWN PROSECUTORS.

R. Walsh, £1,200. J. T. T. Smith, C. A. Smyth, £800 each. W. A. Garnett, F. L. Smyth, J. A. Gurner, C. B. Finlayson. £600 each.

## OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.

R. E. Jacob, S. H. Cohen, R. C. Anderson, H. Levinson. (Paid by fees.)

## PROTHONOTARY.

Law Courts.

W. P. Firebrace. £800.  
 Chief Clerk (Vacant.)

## SHERIFF.—L. Ellis. £800.

## MASTER IN EQUITY AND LUNACY.

Law Courts.

T. P. Webb. £1,500.  
 Chief Clerk, J. F. Poole. £630.  
 Registrar of Probates and Administrations, H. F. Singleton. £600.

## TITLES OFFICE.

Queen Street.

Commissioner of Titles, E. T. De Verdon. £1,800.  
 Registrar of Titles and Registrar-General, H. C. A. Harrison. £670.  
 Examiners of Titles, M. A. Beckett. £700. D. C. Rees. £650.  
 R. W. Chalmers. £590.

## DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY.

Public Offices.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey. (See Chief Secretary's Department.)  
 Secretary, N. Wimple. £1,000.  
 Chief Clerk, J. J. Blundell. £650.  
 Accountant, J. W. Skene. £485.  
 Surveyor-General. (Vacant.)

## BOTANIC GARDENS.

Curator, W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S. £600.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Offices.

Commissioner (also Minister of Water Supply and of Agriculture, and a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works), Hon. George Graham, M.P. £1,400.  
 Secretary, W. Galbraith. £900.  
 Inspector-General, W. Davidson. £1,000.  
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, T. F. Morkham. £600.

## DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

Custom House, Flinders Street West.

Commissioner (also Minister of Health and Solicitor-General)  
 Hon. G. Turner, M.P. £1,400.

## HEAD OFFICE.

Secretary and Collector, H. N. P. Wollaston. £1,000.  
 Acting Chief Clerk, A. W. Smart. £540.  
 Inspector of Accounts, H. E. Hollick. £630.  
 Landing Surveyor, R. H. Dawson. £630.

## PORTS AND HARBOURS.

Engineer in Charge, Alexander Wilson. £900.  
 Senior Clerk, J. Kelly. £411 13s. 4d.

## MARINE BOARD.

Secretary, J. G. McKie. £540.  
 Engineer Surveyor, H. W. Maclean. £515.

## DISTILLERIES AND EXCISE OFFICE.

Custom House.

Chief Inspector (also Deputy Collector of Customs), D. J. C. Goodsir. £650.  
 Senior Inspector, J. O'Connor. £450.

## EXPLOSIVES AND POWDER MAGAZINES.

Inspector, C. N. Hake. £800.

## POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets.

Postmaster-General, Hon. W. A. Zeal, M.L.C. £1,400.  
 Deputy Postmaster-General, Secretary, Post and Telegraph Department, and General Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, J. Smeibert. £1,000.  
 Assistant Secretary and Chief Clerk, T. R. James. £750.  
 Accountant and Comptroller of Stamps, W. Morkham. £670.  
 Comptroller Money-Order and Savings Bank Branch, H. T. Gomm. £670.  
 Superintendent Mail Branch, T. E. Slack. £610.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Public Offices.

Minister (also a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works), Hon. A. R. Outtrim, M.P. £1,400.  
 Secretary, A. W. Howitt. £900.  
 Conservator of Forests, G. S. Perrin. £710.  
 Geologist, R. A. P. Murray. £550.  
 Acting Chief Clerk, M. de L. Pierson. £485.  
 Acting Accountant, Philip Cohen. £300.  
 Assistant Geologist, J. Stirling. £345.

## DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Public Offices.

Minister, Hon. George Davis, M.L.C. £1,500.

## HEAD OFFICE.

Secretary, R. M. Collins, R.N. £900.  
 Paymaster, J. A. Thompson. £540.  
 Senior Clerk, F. Savage. £350.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY STORES.

Controller, W. M. Cairncross. £600.

## NAVAL—

Commandant, Captain R. W. White. £1,250.  
 Commander, F. S. Pelham. £600.  
 Lieutenant-Commanders, J. de C. Hamilton. £447 2s. 6d.  
 A. H. Christian, £410 12s. 6d.  
 Commander Naval Brigade, G. F. Dennis. £50.

## MILITARY—

Commandant, Major-General A. B. Tulloch, C.B. £1,550.  
 Officer Commanding Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel, D. Dean-Pitt. £1,050.  
 Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. L. Penno. £950.  
 Officer Commanding Engineers, Major F. R. Hamay. £950.  
 Officer Commanding Victorian Artillery, Major C. E. Ump-helly. £568.  
 Officer Commanding Mounted Rifles and Rifle Clubs, Lieutenant-Colonel T. Price. £686.  
 Officer Commanding Victorian Rangers, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Otter. £496.  
 Officer Commanding Victorian Volunteer Cadet Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Snee. £369.

## DEPARTMENT OF VICTORIAN WATER SUPPLY.

Public Offices.

Minister. (See Department of Public Works.)  
 Secretary, H. W. Meakin. £650.  
 Chief Clerk, T. V. Foote. £400.  
 Chief Engineer, Stuart Murray. £1,200.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Collins Street East.

Minister. (See Department of Trade and Customs.)  
 Chairman of the Board, C. A. Topp. £1,000.  
 Secretary, J. W. Colville. £560.  
 Senior Clerk, P. S. Fearon. £430.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

## Public Offices.

Minister. (See Department of Public Works.)  
 Secretary, D. Martin. £800.  
 Chief Clerk, E. G. Duffus. £460.  
 Agricultural Chemist, A. N. Pearson. £550.  
 Entomologist, C. French, Sen. £305.

## BOARD OF LAND AND WORKS.

President, Hon. A. McLean.  
 Vice-Presidents, Hon. J. H. Wheeler (ex officio), Hon. A. R. Outtrim, Hon. George Graham.  
 Members, W. Davidson, N. Wimble, W. Galbraith.

## MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

Office, "The Rialto," 501, Collins Street.

Chairman, E. G. Fitzgibbon. £2,000.  
 Secretary, G. A. Gibbs. £1,000.  
 Treasurer, F. B. Force. £800.  
 Chief Clerk, E. Scully. £411 13s. 4d.

## MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.

Office: The Oldfleet, 475, Collins Street.

Commissioners meet at their office every alternate Wednesday, at two o'clock P.M.

Chairman—Wm. J. Mountain.

## MEMBERS.

Elected by the City Council—Councillor B. Lee, Councillor Charles Smith.

Appointed by Government—John Blyth, C. Hodgkinson, N. Thornley, M.L.C., J. Campbell, T. Brumton, M.L.C.  
 Elected by Shipowners—H. C. Pigott, W. Cowper, James Huddart.

Elected by the Footscray Council—J. Stewart.  
 Elected by the South Melbourne Council—W. J. Mountain.  
 Elected by the Port Melbourne Council—H. N. Edwards.  
 Elected by the Williamstown Council—J. Styles, C. E.  
 Elected by the Merchants and Traders—W. Siddeley, T. Loader, Matthew Lang.

Secretary, G. A. Mouritz. £1,000.  
 Treasurer, J. H. Haydon. £650.  
 Acting Chief Engineer, A. M. Alexander. £850.  
 Harbour Master, Captain Frillarton. £900.

## ROYAL MINT (Melbourne Branch).

Corner Latrobe and William Streets.

Deputy-Master, George Anderson.  
 Superintendent of Bullion, R. Barton.  
 Assayers, George Poord, F. R. Power.  
 Registrar and Accountant, E. S. Wardill.

## UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE.

Chancellor, A. C. Brownless, M.D.  
 Vice-Chancellor, J. Madden, LL.D.  
 Warden, T. P. McInerney, LL.D.  
 Registrar, E. F. A'Beckett. £850.

## VICTORIAN RAILWAYS.

Offices: Spencer Street.

Minister (also (ex officio) a Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works), Hon. J. H. Wheeler, M.P. £1,400.  
 Acting Commissioners, Richard Hodge Francis (Chairman). £1,500.  
 William McLeod Kibble. £1,250.  
 Kynaston Lathrop Murray. £1,250.  
 Secretary and Accountant, Robert George Kent. £1,000.  
 Chief Clerk. (Vacant.)  
 Traffic Auditor, Harold Kent. £800.  
 Principal Store Clerk, Arthur Ingram. £475.  
 Engineer-in-Chief (acting), Francis Rennie. £1,250.  
 Engineer for Existing Lines (acting), Thomas Hale Woodroffe. £900.  
 Traffic Manager (acting), James Syder. £675.  
 Locomotive Superintendent, Allison Dabynple Smith. £1,200.  
 Telegraph Engineer (acting), William Alfred Holmes. £450.

## ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop of Melbourne, Rt. Rev. F. N. Goe, D.D.  
 Bishop of Ballarat, Rt. Rev. Samuel Thornton, D.D.  
 Dean of Melbourne, Very Rev. H. B. Macartney, D.D.  
 Chancellor of Diocese, His Honour Mr. Justice Hodges.  
 Registrar, W. E. Morris.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbp. of Melbourne, Most Rev. Dr. Carr.  
 Bishop of Sandhurst, Rt. Rev. M. Crane, D.D.  
 Coadjutor Bishop of Sandhurst, Right Rev. Dr. Revilla.  
 Bishop of Ballarat, Rt. Rev. J. Moore.  
 Bishop of Sale, Right Rev. Dr. Corbett.  
 Vicar-General, Archdeacon Slattery.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Moderator, Rev. J. Henderson.  
 Treasurer and General Secretary, A. L. Pryde.  
 Clerk, Rev. Geo. Tait, 167, Collins Street.

## CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

Chairman of the Congregational Union, Rev. O. Copeland.  
 Secretary, Rev. J. J. Hailey.

## WESLEYAN METHODIST.

President, Rev. Francis Neale.  
 Secretary of the Conference, Rev. S. T. Withington.

## BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

President, Rev. D. C. Rees.  
 Secretary, Mr. C. W. Walrond, Cotham Road, Kew.  
 Secretary of the Executive Committee, Rev. H. Coombs.  
 Treasurer, Mr. R. Stone.

## BANKS AND BANKING COMPANIES IN MELBOURNE.

Australian Deposit and Mortgage Bank, Limited, 267, Collins Street. Manager, William Reid.  
 Bank of Australasia, 396, Collins Street. Supt. John Sawers.  
 Bank of New South Wales, 374, Collins Street. Manager, Roderick Murchison.  
 Bank of New Zealand, corner Collins and Queen Street. Manager, C. G. Andrews.  
 Bank of Victoria, 257, Collins Street. Manager, J. D. Law.  
 City Estate Bank, Limited, 317, Collins Street. Secretary, Thos. Kidd.  
 City of Melbourne Bank, Limited, corner Collins and Elizabeth Streets. General Manager, C. M. Longmuir.  
 Colonial Bank of Australasia, corner of Elizabeth and Little Collins Streets. General Manager, W. Greenlaw.  
 Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 364 and 366, Collins Street. General Manager, Henry Gyles Turner.  
 Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, 51, Queen Street. Manager, C. Shard.  
 Cosmopolitan Land Banking Company, Limited, Normanby Chambers, 436, Little Collins Street. Managing Director, A. H. Padley.  
 Dominion Banking and Investment Corporation, 418, Collins Street. Manager, W. A. Gilbert.  
 English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, corner Collins and Queen Streets. Inspector and General Manager, A. Urquhart. Manager, G. B. Tyssen.  
 Federal Bank of Australia, Limited, 307, Collins Street. General Manager, Alfred Priestley.  
 Freehold Estate Bank, Limited, 44, Elizabeth Street. Manager, D. G. Stobie.  
 Freehold House, Investment, and Building Bank, 132, Queen Street. Proprietor, Hugh Peck.  
 Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria, 289, Collins Street. Manager, W. MacMurtrie.  
 Land Company of Australasia, Limited, 371, Collins Street. Manager, J. H. Watkin.  
 London Chartered Bank of Australia, 402, Collins Street. General Manager, Chas. Guthrie.  
 London Discount and Mortgage Bank, Limited, 267, Little Collins Street. Managing Director, Bernard Marks.  
 Melbourne Savings Bank, corner of Market and Little Flinders Streets. Actuary, John Alsop.  
 Melbourne Trust, Finance and Banking Company, Limited. Victoria Buildings, 80, Swanston Street. Manager, S. Fischer.  
 National Bank of Australasia, 273-279, Collins Street. Chief Manager, F. G. Smith.  
 Royal Bank of Australia, Limited, 43, Queen Street. Manager, H. T. Wilson.  
 South Melbourne Loan, Discount, and Mortgage Bank, 263, Little Collins Street. Manager, Leonard Levy.  
 Standard Bank of Australia, Limited, 417, Collins Street. Manager, E. Dillon.  
 Union Bank of Australia, Limited, 351-357, Collins Street. General Manager, David Finlayson.  
 Victoria Savings Institute, 53, Market Street. Secretary, E. Woods.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES IN MELBOURNE.

Adelaide Marine and Fire Assurance Company, 27, Queen Street. Manager, A. J. Masters.  
 Alliance Fire and Life Assurance Company, 97, William Street. Manager, G. W. Lilley.  
 Alliance Assurance Company. Agents, James Henty and Co., 97, William Street.  
 Alliance Marine Assurance Co., of London, Temporary Office, 58, Market Street. Manager, C. E. Jarrett.  
 Atlas Assurance Company, 47, Market Street.  
 Australasian Gas Association, Limited, 285 Collins Street.  
 Australasian Mutual Live Stock Insurance Society, Limited, 41, Bourke Street. Manager, Wm. F. Salmon.  
 Australasian Plate Glass Insurance Company, 426, Collins Street. Manager, Geo. T. Wyleigh.  
 Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Company, 136, Swanston Street. Secretary, H. G. Rudd.  
 Australian Alliance Assurance Company, 402, Collins Street.  
 Australian Lloyd's, 48, William Street. Archibald Currie & Co. Australian Mutual Provident Society (Life Assurance), 459, Collins Street. Resident Secretary, N. Maine.  
 Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society, Limited, 456, Collins Street. Secretary, John Donaldson.  
 Australian Accident Insurance Company, Limited, 323, Collins Street.



- Bureau Veritas, Exchange, 369, Collins Street. Surveyor, Captain J. Adams.
- Caledonian Insurance Company, 33, Queen Street.
- Canton Marine Insurance Company, Limited, 97, William Street. Agents, Jas. Henty and Co.
- Carriage, Vehicle, and General Accident Company, 49, Elizabeth Street.
- China Traders' Insurance Company (Marine), 31, Queen Street. Manager, B. Goldsmith.
- Citizens Life Assurance Company, Limited, 430, Bourke Street. Resident Secretary, W. N. Dewar.
- City of London (Fire and Marine) Assurance Company, 381, Little Collins Street, C. R. Parsons.
- Clergy, Widows and Orphan Fund. C. T. Perks, Parsonage, Richmond.
- Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Market Street. Manager, W. L. Jack.
- Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, 421, Collins Street. T. Jaques Martin.
- Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, Limited (Fire and Marine), 413, Collins Street.
- Cornwall Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 45, Queen Street. Agent, R. Bruce Stewart.
- Derwent and Tamar Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company, 97, William Street. Agents, Jas. Henty & Co.
- Eastern Lloyd, 381, Little Collins Street. Thomas Parsons.
- Employers' Union Indemnity Company, Limited, 37, Queen Street. Secretary, F. Humphries.
- Equitable Insurance Association, 372, Great Flinders Street.
- Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 352, Collins Street. Manager, John A. Gourlay.
- General Finance Agency and Guarantee Company, 424, Little Collins Street.
- Guardian Accident and Guarantee Insurance Company of Australia, Prell's Buildings, 29, Queen Street.
- Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, 13, Queen Street.
- Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company, 315, Little Flinders Street. Agent, W. F. Walker.
- Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London, 410, Collins Street. Manager, J. T. Mountain.
- Indemnity Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Australasia, Limited, 470 Collins Street. Manager, K. C. Anderson.
- Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Company of London, Limited, 16, Market Street.
- International Marine Insurance Company of Liverpool, 17, Queen Street. Manager, F. F. Leslie.
- Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, 2, St. James' Buildings, William Street.
- Lempriere, W. and J., Underwriters, 10, St. James' Buildings, Little Collins Street.
- Lion Fire Insurance Company, Limited, 9, Queen Street. Manager, F. Pantlin.
- Liverpool and London and Globe Fire and Life Insurance Company, 56, Market Street. Local Manager, Geo. Buzzard.
- Lloyd's Agency, Exchange, 369, Collins Street. Secretary, A. W. Cleveland.
- London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, 45, Market Street. Superintendent, W. H. Giddy.
- London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, 117, Queen Street.
- Manchester Fire Assurance Company, 62, William Street.
- Marine Insurance Company of London, 447, Collins Street. Geo. Withers.
- Marine Underwriters Association of Victoria, 369 Collins Street.
- Melbourne Lloyds, 454, Collins Street. Managing Underwriter, James A. Francis.
- Merchants' Marine Insurance Company (Limited), 115, William Street. Agents, McCulloch, Sellar & Co.
- Metropolitan Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 259, Collins Street. Secretary, R. G. Benson.
- Mutual Accident Insurance Association, 31, Queen Street.
- Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited, 406, Collins Street. Actuary and General Manager, John B. Gillison, F.I.A. and F.F.A.
- Mutual Life Association of Australasia, 441, Collins Street. Acting Secretary, M. Rainsford.
- Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, 473, Collins Street. Manager, R. T. Booth.
- Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Company, Limited, of Australia, 317, Collins Street.
- Mutual Provident Society (Australian Life Assurance), 459, Collins Street. Resident Secretary, Nicholas Maine.
- Mutual Union Insurance Company, 381, Little Collins Street. Agent, L. R. Parsons.
- National Board of Marine Underwriters, 463, Collins Street.
- National Insurance Company of Australasia, Limited, 435, Collins Street. Secretary, M. A. Ridge.
- National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, 468, Collins Street.
- National Marine Insurance Association, Limited, 454, Collins Street. F. S. Officer.
- National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Limited, Market Buildings, Collins Street.
- New York Board of Underwriters, 463, Collins Street. Agent, Arthur F. Lord.
- New York Life Insurance Company, 408, Collins Street. Manager, T. P. Purves.
- New Zealand Accident, 34, Queen Street. Acting Manager, Alex. Reid.
- New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 453, Collins Street. Manager, J. Buttle.
- North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, 41, Queen Street. Manager, Geo. A. Russell.
- North China Insurance Company, 34, Queen Street. Agents, Gibbs, Bright and Co.
- North Queensland Insurance Company, Limited, 34, Queen Street. Financial Manager, F. Leslie.
- Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company, 448, Collins Street. Secretary, John Sinclair.
- Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, 34, Queen Street. Agents Gibbs, Bright and Co.
- Ocean Marine Insurance Company, Limited, 27, Queen Street.
- Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company, The Oldfleet, 475, Collins Street. Agent, W. Strachan.
- Palatine Fire Insurance Company, Limited, 52 Market Street.
- Phoenix Fire Office of London, 60, Market Street. John Martin, manager.
- Queensland Lloyd's, Underwriters, 381, Little Collins Street. Agent, C. R. Parsons.
- Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London, 490, Collins Street. Branch Manager, M. G. Anderson.
- Royal Fire and Life Insurance Company, 9, Queen Street.
- Scottish Union National Insurance Company, 33, Queen Street.
- South Australian Insurance Company, Limited, 53, Market Street.
- South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company, 48, Queen Street. Manager, Arthur J. Masters.
- Southern Insurance Company, 55, Queen Street. Secretary, Chas. Rennie.
- Southern Lloyds, 381, Little Collins Street. Managing Underwriter, C. R. Parsons.
- Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, 423, Collins Street. Agents, T. J. Martin & Co.
- Straits Insurance Company (Marine) Limited, 34, Queen Street. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co.
- Straits Fire Insurance Company, 34, Queen Street. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co.
- Sun Fire Office, 58, Market Street. Agent, C. E. Jarrett.
- Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited, 248, Little Collins Street. H. G. Rudd, Secretary.
- Townsville Lloyds, 454, Collins Street. Agent, Frank S. Officer.
- Triton Marine Insurance Company, Limited, 13, Queen Street.
- Union Insurance Society of Canton, 31, Queen Street. Agent, E. E. Dear.
- Union Lloyd's, 381, Little Collins Street. Managing Director, C. R. Parsons.
- Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, Limited, 58, Market Street. Manager, C. E. Jarrett.
- Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, 17, Queen Street.
- United Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Company, 405, Collins Street. Manager, A. Webster.
- United Insurance Company, 420, Collins Street. Resident Secretary, T. Lockwood.
- Victoria General Insurance and Guarantee, Limited, 53, Market Street. Secretary, E. Woods.
- Victoria Insurance Company, Limited, 53, Market Street. Secretary, W. Lee Archer.
- Victoria Life and General Insurance Company and Savings Institute, 53, Market Street. Secretary, Edward Woods.
- Victorian Railways Service Mutual Association, 115, William Street.
- Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited, of Shanghai, 31, Queen Street.

### CHIEF CLUBS IN MELBOURNE.

- Athenæum Club, 283, Collins Street.
- Australian Club, 102, William Street.
- Bohemian Club, 287, Collins Street.
- French Club, 401, Flinders Street East.
- German Club, Alfred Place, Collins Street East.
- Masonic Club, 31, Collins Street.
- Melbourne Club, 36, Collins Street.
- Yorick Club, 225, Collins Street.

### THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND INTEREST IN MELBOURNE.

- Alexandra, Exhibition Street.
- Athenæum Hall, Collins Street.
- Bijou Theatre, Bourke Street East.
- Cyclorama, Victoria Street and Bourke Street.
- Freemasons' Hall, Collins Street East.
- Gaiety Theatre, Bourke Street East.
- Her Majesty's Opera House, Bourke Street East.
- Hibernian Hall, Swanston Street.
- New Protestant Hall, Stephen Street South.
- Princess Theatre, Spring Street.
- Temperance Hall, Russell Street.
- Town Hall, Collins Street.
- Theatre Royal, Bourke Street East.
- Victoria Hall, Bourke Street East.
- Waxworks and Museum, Bourke Street East.
- St. George's Hall, Bourke Street East.

### FREE INSTITUTIONS.

- Parliament House, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
- Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery, Swanston Street.
- National Museum, University Grounds.

**PARKS, GARDENS, ETC.**

Aquarium and Fernery, attached to the Exhibition Building.  
 Albert Park, South Melbourne.  
 Botanical Gardens, South Yarra.  
 Carlton Gardens, Carlton.  
 Caulfield Racecourse.  
 East Melbourne Cricket Ground.  
 Eastern Arcade, Bourke Street East.  
 Fitzroy Gardens, East Melbourne.  
 Flagstaff Hill Gardens, West Melbourne.  
 Flemington Racecourse.  
 Friendly Societies Gardens, Richmond.  
 Horticultural Gardens, Survey Paddock, Richmond.  
 Melbourne Cemetery, North Melbourne.  
 Melbourne Cricket Ground.  
 Melbourne Observatory, Domain.  
 Military Reserve, South Yarra.  
 Old Cemetery, near Flagstaff Gardens.  
 Royal Arcade, Bourke Street.  
 Studley Park, Kew.  
 Treasury Gardens, back of the Treasury.  
 Victoria Arcade, Bourke Street, East.  
 University Gardens.  
 Zoological Gardens, Royal Park.

**PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.**

Alfred Graving Dock, Williamstown.—Length of floor 450ft. width at top 97 ft., at bottom 55½ ft., width of entrance 80 ft., depth on sill at low water 24½ ft., at high water 26½ ft.  
 Alfred Hospital, Commercial Road, Prahran.—Visiting days: Wed. and Sun., 3 to 5 p.m.  
 Aquarium, Exhibition Buildings, daily, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission, 1s.  
 Austin Hospital for Incurables, Heidelberg.—Visiting days: Tues., Thurs., Sat., Sun., 2 to 4 p.m.  
 Benevolent Asylum, North Melbourne.—Visiting days: Tues. and Fri., 12 to 3 p.m.  
 Blind Asylum, St. Kilda Road.—Visiting days: Tues. and Fri., 3 to 5 p.m.  
 Carlton Refuge, 31, Keppell Street, Carlton.  
 Children's Hospital, Kathom Street, Carlton.—Visiting days: Wed., Sun., 2 to 4.  
 Convalescent Home for Women, Clayton.  
 Deaf and Dumb Institution, St. Kilda Road.—Visiting days: Tues. and Thurs., 10.30 to 11.30 a.m., and 2 to 3 p.m.  
 Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Russell Street.  
 Elizabeth Fry Retreat, Argo Street, South Yarra.  
 Eye and Ear Hospital, Victoria Parade, Eastern Hill.—Visiting days: Thurs. and Sun., 2 to 4 p.m.  
 Gordon Institute, Bowen Street.  
 Homes of Hope for Destitute Children, Easey Street, Collingwood.  
 Homeopathic Hospital, St. Kilda Road.—Visiting days: Sun. and Wed., 2 to 4 p.m.  
 Immigrants' Aid Society's Home, Royal Park.—Visiting days: Daily, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 2 to 5 p.m.  
 Industrial and Technological Museum (Public Library).—Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.  
 Infant Asylum, Yarra Park.  
 Lunatic Asylum, Kew.—Visiting days: Daily, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2.30 to 4 p.m., Sunday, 9.30 to 11 a.m.  
 Lunatic Asylum, Yarra Bend.—Visiting days: Week days, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and 2.30 to 4 p.m. Sun., 9.30 to 11 a.m.  
 Melbourne Hospital, Lonsdale Street.—Visiting days: Wed. and Sun., 2 to 4 p.m.  
 Melbourne Observatory, Domain Reserve, St. Kilda Road.—Visiting day: Wed., 2 to 4 p.m.  
 Orphan Asylum, Middle Brighton.—Visiting days: Tues. and Thurs., 2 to 4 p.m.  
 Prison Gate Brigade Home (Salvation Army), 53, Latrobe Street.—Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
 Rescued Sisters' Home (Salvation Army), Albion Street, Brunswick.—Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
 Royal Mint, William Street.—Visiting days: Mon., 11.30 a.m., Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri., 11.30 a.m., or 2.30 p.m.  
 Sailors' Home, Spencer Street.—May be visited on application to Superintendent.  
 South Yarra Home, 47, Lang Street, South Yarra.  
 St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children, Surrey Hills.  
 St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage, Cecil Street, South Melbourne.  
 Women's Hospital, Madeline Street, Carlton.—Visiting days: Wed. and Sun., 2.30 to 4 p.m.  
 Young Men's Christian Association, Bourke Street East.

**CONSULS.**

Austria-Hungary.—Consul for Victoria and Tasmania, C. A. Pinschof, 314, Flinders Lane.  
 Belgium.—Consul-General for the Australasian Colonies, Gustav Beckx, Queen's Place South, St. Kilda Road; Consul for Victoria and Tasmania, Jules Renard, St. James' Buildings, Little Collins Street West.  
 Bolivia.—Consul for Australia, E. Uim, P.R.G.S., 108, High Street, Prahran.  
 Chili.—Consul-General for Australia and New Zealand, W. H. Eldreil, Sydney; Acting-Consul, P. Fullon, S. Temple Court.  
 Colombia, United States of.—Acting Consul-General, A. Marks, Albert Street East Melbourne.  
 Commune de Franceville and Pango Bay Settlement, New

Hebrides. Agent-General for Australia, J. J. Rendle, 293, Little Collins Street.  
 Costa Rica.—Consul-General for the Australasian Colonies, Lieut.-Colonel Moon, 269, Collins Street.  
 Denmark.—Acting Consul-General, F. W. Were, K.D., 409, Collins Street; Vice-Consul at Geelong, G. F. Belcher.  
 France.—Consul-General, T. C. G. Meyer; Acting Consul-General, P. L. P. Maistre, 11, St. James' Buildings, Little Collins Street West.  
 German Empire.—Consul-General, A. Pelltram, Sydney; Consul, W. A. Brahe, 3, St. James' Buildings, William Street.  
 Greece.—Consul for Victoria, R. J. Curtain Salisbury Buildings, Queen Street.  
 Hawaii.—Consul-General, E. O. Smith, Sydney; Consul, G. N. Oakley, 336, Bourke Street.  
 Italy.—Consul for the Australasian Colonies, Baron Squitti, 34, Queen Street; Vice-Consul for Victoria, James Wighton, Normanby Buildings, Chancery Lane.  
 Japan.—Consul, A. Marks, 173, William Street.  
 Liberia.—Consul-General for the Australasian Colonies, R. T. Litton, K.C.R., F.G.S., 47, Queen Street; Vice-Consul, A. E. Moore, 56, Market Street.  
 Netherlands.—Consul-General for the Australasian Colonies, Dr. T. A. de Vicq, 502, Little Collins Street; Vice-Consul, J. Zeevenboom, 333, Elizabeth Street.  
 Peru.—Consul, A. Pfaff, 314, Flinders Lane; Acting-Consul-General, M. H. Fiedler, 361, Collins Street.  
 Portugal.—Consul, T. Jacques Martin, 423, Collins Street.  
 Russia.—Consul, James Danyon, Custom House.  
 Servia.—Consul, J. Oldham, 450, Little Collins Street.  
 Spain.—Vice-Consul, W. Strachan, 473, Collins Street.  
 Sweden and Norway.—Consul for Victoria and Tasmania, H. J. Gunderson, 278, William Street; Vice-Consul at Geelong, G. F. Belcher.  
 Swiss Confederation.—Consul, C. Martin, 49, Queen Street.  
 Turkey.—Consul, Dr. C. Ryan, 37, Collins Street.  
 United States.—Consul-General for the Australasian Colonies, G. H. Wallace, 67, King Street; Vice-Consul-General, T. W. Stanford; Deputy Consul-General, J. H. Bush, 44, William Street.  
 Uruguay.—Consul for the Australasian Colonies, R. T. Litton, K.C.R., F.G.S., 49, Queen Street.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Colonial Mutual Buildings, Collins and Market Streets.  
 President ... .. Robert Dickins.  
 Vice-Presidents ... .. { Hugh R. Reed.  
 ... .. B. Cowderoy.  
 Secretary ... .. Capt. Chas. Hallett.

**STOCK EXCHANGE OF MELBOURNE.**

Collins Street West.  
 Chairman ... .. John Arstun.  
 Secretary ... .. M. J. Keane.

**MELBOURNE EXCHANGE.**

Collins Street West.  
 Lessee ... .. H. Byron Moore.  
 Manager ... .. F. W. Grylls-Ford.

**THE MARINE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA, LIMITED.**

369, Collins Street.  
 Late Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association.  
 Chairman ... .. E. S. Watson.  
 Secretary ... .. Wm. Fethers.  
 Marine Surveyors—Captains John Robinson, John Adams, and Alfred Wymark.

**NEWSPAPERS IN MELBOURNE.**

Daily.—Argus, Age, Herald (Evening), Standard (Evening), Shipping Gazette.  
 Weekly.—Australasian, Leader, Weekly Times, Punch, Sportsman, Table Talk, Advocate, Sun, Bohemian, Lorgnette, Stock and Station Journal, Spectator, Southern Cross, Licensed Victuallers' Advocate, Tribune, Liberator, Government Gazette, Australasian Shipping News, Once a Week, Sporting Standard, Australasian Builder, Building and Engineering Journal, Mining Standard, Mining and Engineering Journal, Australian Christian World, War Cry.  
 Fortnightly.—Alliance Record, Australian Financial Gazette, Journal of Commerce of Victoria, Law Times, Jewish Herald, Poultry and Dog Gazette.  
 Monthly.—Illustrated Australasian News, Australasian Medical Journal, Australian Journal, Victorian Independent, Temperance News, Church of England Messenger, Victorian Churchman, Australian ABC Railway and Road Guide, Bradshaw's Railway Guide, Insurance and Banking Record, Australian Ironmonger, Chemist and Druggist, Australian Baker, Conchbuilder, Cordial Maker, Miller, Farmer and Grazier, Grocer's Journal, Australian Typographical Journal, Australasian Trade Review, Schoolmaster, Presbyterian Monthly and Messenger, Australian Brewers' Journal, Victorian Standard,

Victorian Baptist, Harbinger of Light, Journal of Pharmacy, Australische Christenbote, Christian Standard, Australasian Keystone, Shearers' Record, Quadrangle, Medical Gazette, Pastoralists' Review, Wiegels' Journal of Fashion. Quarterly.—Imperial Review, Live Stock Journal.

**PASSENGER SHIPS AND STEAMERS TO ENGLAND.**

**ABERDEEN WHITE STAR LINE.**—Agents, Dalgety and Co., Ltd., 471, Bourke Street.  
**AGENTS OF LONDON TRADING VESSELS.**—D. A. Madden & Co., 6, Market Buildings, William Street; J. H. White & Co., 129, William Street; Crosby & Co., 28, Queen Street.  
**ANGLO-AUSTRALASIAN LINE.**—Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., 34, Queen Street.  
**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—Pfaff, Pinschop and Co., 314, Little Flinders Street.  
**BLACKWALL LINE.**—Agents, J. H. White and Co., 129, William Street.  
**BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY** (Queensland Royal Mail).—Agents, W. Siddeley and Co., 529, Collins Street.  
**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—Agents, Lorimer, Rome & Co., 44, Queen Street.  
**CLYDE LINE.**—Agents, John Sanderson and Co., 111, William Street.  
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**—Agents, Dalgety and Co., Limited, 471, Bourke Street.  
**DEUTSCH-AUSTRALISCHE DAMPFSCHEIFF'S GESELLSCHAFT.**—Agents, James Service and Co., 462, Collins Street.  
**DEVITT AND MOORE'S AUSTRALIAN LINE.**—Agents, W. Crosby and Co., 30, Queen Street.  
**EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY.**—Agents, Gibbs, Bright and Co., 34, Queen Street.  
**LUND'S LINE.**—Agents, John Sanderson & Co., St. James's Buildings, William Street.  
**LOCH LINE.**—Agents, J. Sanderson & Co., William Street, Melbourne.  
**NEW ZEALAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.**—National Mortgage and Agency Co. of New Zealand, 483, Collins Street.  
**NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY.**—Agents, New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., 555, Collins Street.  
**NORDDDEUTSCHER LLOYD** (Imperial German Mail).—Agents, Ostermeyer, Dewez & Co., Limited, 480, Collins Street.  
**ORIENT LINE OF STEAMERS.**—Branch Manager, David Anderson, 490, Collins Street.  
**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.**—Superintendent, George Withers, 447, Collins Street.  
**PIONEER LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS, N.Y.**—Couche, Calder and Co., 127, William Street.  
**QUEENSLAND ROYAL MAIL LINE.**—Agents, W. Siddeley & Co., 529, Collins Street.  
**SHAW, SAVILL AND ALBION COMPANY, LIMITED.**—Agents, National Mortgage and Agency Co. of N.Z., 483, Collins Street.

**INTERCOLONIAL AND LOCAL STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.**

**ADELAIDE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**—Agent, David Anderson, 490, Collins Street.  
**AUSTRALASIAN UNITED STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—Agents, W. Siddeley and Co., 529, Collins Street.  
**BAY EXCURSION COMPANY, LIMITED.**—468, Collins Street.  
**BELFAST AND KORBIT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—Agent, E. A. Swindells, South Wharf.  
**HDDART, PARKER AND CO.**—525, Collins Street.  
**MCLURATH, McEACHARN & CO.**—40, William Street, Melbourne.  
**MELBOURNE COAL, SHIPPING, AND ENGINEERING COMPANY.**—Manager, D. Y. Syme, 25, King Street.  
**PORTLAND AND BELFAST STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—Agents, Pigott Brothers, Market Buildings.  
**PORT PHILLIP STEAMSHIP AND HOTEL COMPANY.**—Manager, W. R. Evans, 468, Collins Street.  
**QUEENSLIFF SHIPPING COMPANY.**—South Wharf.  
**QUEENSLIFF STEAMBOAT COMPANY.**—Secretary, W. Hockin, 1, Queen Street.  
**UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.**—Manager, D. Mills, corner of Collins and William Streets.  
**WARRENAMBOOL, PORTLAND AND BELFAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.**—Agents, Pigott Brothers and Co., William Street.  
**WM. HOWARD SMITH AND SON'S, LIMITED.**—Market Buildings, corner of Market Street and Flinders Lane.

**CUSTOMS TARIFF OF VICTORIA.**

At the time of our going to press a revised tariff was under the consideration of the Legislative Assembly. The proposed alterations are shown in parentheses.

Acids, viz:—  
 Acetic, containing not more than 80 per cent. acidity, per pint or lb. ... £ s. d. 0 0 3  
 „ for every extra 10 per cent. or part of 10 per cent. above 80 per cent., per pint or lb. ... 0 0 1  
 Muriatric, nitric, sulphuric, per cwt. ... 0 5 0  
 Advertising matter. (See paper; also stationary.)  
 Aërated or mineral waters. (See waters)  
 Agricultural implements. (See implements.)

	£	s.	d.
Ale, porter, spruce, and other beer, cider and perry, per gallon or for six reputed quart bottles, or for twelve reputed pint bottles ... (1s. 6d.)	0	0	0
Ale, porter, spruce, and other beer, cider and perry, in bulk or in bottles, containing an imperial quart or pint respectively, per gallon ... (1s.)	0	0	9
Lager beer. (See beer.)			
Almonds, per pint or lb. ...	0	0	2
Animals, live, viz:— Bulls, cows, calves over six months old, heifers, oxen, steers (except working bullocks in teams), each ...	0	5	0
Colts, fillies, geldings, horses, mares, not in saddle or harness, each ...	0	5	0
Sheep, whether rams, ewes, wethers or lambs, each ...	0	0	6
Pigs, each ...	0	2	0
Apparel, articles of, being wholly or partly made up from materials containing wool, the duty on which is 30 per cent. ad valorem on importation, ad val. (45 per cent.)	35	per	ct.
Apparel, slops, clothing, underclothing, and articles of attire, not otherwise enumerated, whether wholly or partly made up (except diving dresses, including the boots, gloves, and helmets for such dresses, ad valorem ... (35 per cent.)	25	per	ct.
Appliances or instruments, surgical. Provided that such surgical instruments or appliances are enumerated in the order of the Commissioner, and published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> ...			Free.
Arrowroot, per pint or lb.* ...	0	0	2
Art, works of ...			Free.
Articles, minor, used in manufacture, such as may be enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the <i>Government Gazette</i> ...			Free.
Asphyxiators for rabbit killing ...			Free.
Axes:— Common dray, with linchpins, ad valorem ...	25	per	ct.
Common nut and others not enumerated, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive, per arm ...	0	3	0
Above 1½ inch, diameter inclusive, per arm ...	0	4	6
Mail, patent, up to 1½ inch, diameter inclusive, per arm ...	0	4	6
Above 1½ inch., per arm ...	0	7	0
Other patent axes, with brass caps, per arm ...	0	10	0
Bacon, per lb. ...	0	0	2
Baggage, passengers', being cabin furniture and personal luggage ...			Free.
Bags and sacks (except gummies and sugar mats) the capacity of which is less than 3 bushels, per doz ...	0	0	6
Bags—Fancy, hand, reticules, or travelling, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad valorem	25	per	ct.
Woolpacks, per doz. ...	0	3	0
Beer. (See ale.)			
Beer, Lager, per dozen quarts ...	0	3	0
„ per dozen pints ...	0	1	6
Biscuits, per lb. ...	0	0	2
Blacking, including burnishing ink, dressing, harness polishing, and paste, ad valorem ...	25	per	ct.
Blive, per lb. ...	0	0	2
Boots and shoes—English sizes of 1888 to be the standard (except children's, 0 to 3, and slippers of straw only), viz:— Men's, No. 6 and upwards, per dozen pairs (£3)	2	5	0
Youths', Nos. 2-5 ... (£2 2s.)	1	10	0
Boys', Nos. 7-1 ... (£1 10s.)	1	3	6
Women's, Nos. 3 and upwards ... (£2 5s.)	1	8	6
Girls, Nos. 11-2 ... (£1 10s.)	1	2	0
„ Nos. 7-10 ... (£1 4s.)	0	15	6
Children's, Nos. 4-6, and slippers, per dozen pairs (8s. 6d.)	0	6	0
With uppers of lasting or of other material not being leather, with or without leather toe-caps, but not goloched or vamped with leather, per dozen pairs ... (£1 10s.)	0	19	0
Slippers, Nos. 7-2, per dozen pairs ... (12s.)	0	9	0
„ not otherwise mentioned, per dozen pairs ... (18s.)	0	12	0
Shoes—spiked ...	0	12	0
Golosnes or overshoes ...	0	4	0
Boots and shoes of indiarubber ...	0	12	0
Boot and shoe uppers, viz:— Leather—closed, men's ...	1	4	0
„ women's and children's ...	0	18	0
„ Wellington fronts and grafts ...	0	6	0
Cashmere, lasting, or stuff ...	0	3	0
Boxes—Cardboard or paper, including paper or cardboard (with or without printing) cut into shapes for wrapping or boxing, ad valorem ...	25	per	ct.
Boxes or cases, viz. 1.—Dressing, glove, handkerchief, jewel, scent, work, including the articles belonging thereto (if any), ad valorem ...	25	per	ct.
Boxes—Cardboard, containing non-dutiable goods ordinarily imported therein ...			Free.
Bottles—Glass or stone, containing a reputed quart or any less quantity of spirits (not perfumed), wine, ale, porter, or other beer, and bottles containing aërated or mineral waters, per dozen ...	0	0	6
Bottles containing pickles ...	0	0	8

\* Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Bricks—fire, per 1,000	1	0	0	Earthenware, including Packing (except Photographic Scientific, and Telegraphic Materials), measuring outside the package as imported, per cubic foot	0	0	8
Brownware and tiles, ad valorem	20	per ct.		Engines, being Portable Engines, fixed on a Locomotive Boiler horizontally, and fitted up with wheels and shafts suitable for transport on an ordinary road, ad valorem	25	per ct.	
Brushware (except artist's brushes), ad valorem	35	per ct.		Engines, Traction	Free		
Buckets and tubs, ad valorem	25	per ct.		Eggs, per gross	0	2	0
Butter, per lb.	0	0	2	Explosives (except fine meal powder, not sporting, in bulk and in packages of not less than 25 lbs. each), viz:—			
Butterine and Oleomargarine, per lb.	0	1	0	Powder, sporting, per lb.	0	0	3
Candles, per lb.	0	0	2	Powder, blasting, per lb.	0	0	1
Caps. (See hats.)				Gelatine and gelatine dynamite, per lb.	0	0	1
Cards, playing, per doz. packs	0	3	0	Other explosives, per lb.	0	0	4
"    in sheets, per dozen packs	25	per ct.		Fancy goods (except artificial flowers), ad valorem	10	per ct.	
Carpeting and druggeting, ad valorem (35 per cent.)	20	per ct.		Feathers for ornamental purposes, ad valorem	25	per ct.	
"    being printed felt	Free.			Fillets—Line, for bookbinders, ad valorem	10	per ct.	
Carriages, carts, and conveyances, including second-hand, viz:—				Fireworks, ad valorem	20	per ct.	
Boston chaises, dog-carts, gigs, tilburys, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces, each	10	0	0	Fish. (See meats and fish, <i>also</i> provisions.)			
Buggies, four-wheeled, waggons for carrying goods, waggons, single or double-seated, waggons, express, without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, each	15	0	0	Fittings, ships'	Free		
Hansom safety cabs, single and double-seated waggons, waggonettes, four-wheeled buggies, with tops, each	20	0	0	Frilling, ruffling, plaitings, ruchings, ad valorem	25	per ct.	
Omnibuses and coaches for carrying mails or passengers, each	40	0	0	Fruits and vegetables—dried, or preserved, per lb. (3d.)	0	0	2
Barouches, broughams, drags, landaus, mail phaetons, each	50	0	0	Fruits and vegetables—preserved (not dried) packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, as under:—			
All carts and waggons, without springs, and spring carts and spring drays with two wheels, ad valorem	20	per ct.		Quart, and over a pint, per doz.	0	6	0
All carriages or conveyances not otherwise enumerated, ad valorem	25	per ct.		Pints, and over half-a-pint, per doz.	0	3	0
Bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, perambulators, children's carriages, whether wholly or partly made up, or parts of same, ad valorem (35 per cent.)	25	per ct.		Half-pints and smaller sizes, per doz.	0	1	6
				Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, per doz.	0	18	0
(NOTE.—Any separate parts of carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such duty as the Commissioner may determine under Section 5 of <i>Duties of Customs Act, 1883.</i> )				Fruits, boiled, or partly boiled, or pulp, per lb.	0	0	3
Parts of carriages:—				Fruits, green, being oranges or lemons, per bushel	0	0	9
Sets of wheels (unbored and untried), per set	2	0	0	Fruits, green, not otherwise enumerated, per bushel	0	1	
Poles, each	0	5	0	Fruits, green, viz.:—Bananas, guavas, mangoes, olives			
Shafts and bars, per set	0	1	0	pineapples	Free		
Under gear (including axles and arms), per set	4	0	0	Fur-hatters' (except mungo), ad valorem	25	per ct.	
Buggy tops (if composed principally of leather), each	5	0	0	Fur skins, dressed or prepared for making up, per lb.	0	0	2
"    (if of any other material), each	3	0	0	Furniture (including second-hand), ad valorem (50 per cent.)	35	per ct.	
Carriage bodies in the white	5	0	0	Furniture, second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up to £50 in value, and which is not imported for sale	Free		
Carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the Officers of Customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by any order from time to time approve	Free.			Furniture—Cabin. (See baggage.)			
Casks or Shooks, new or second-hand, ad valorem	25	per ct.		Fuze—per coil of 24 feet or less, and in proportion for any greater quantity	0	0	1½
Castings, viz.:—Bars, fire; cylinders, hydraulic; pipes, and connections for same; plates, tank; weights, sash; wire, barbed, per ton (£4)	3	0	0	Gelatine, per lb.	0	0	6
Cement per cwt. or fraction	0	0	6	Glassware, including packing (except locket, brooch, watch glasses, and optical, surgical, scientific instruments, and photographic and telegraphic materials, and syphon bottles for aerated waters, viz:—			
Charcoal and Coal (ground), ad valorem	20	per ct.		Cut, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, sandblast, and not otherwise enumerated (measuring outside the package as imported), per cubic foot (2s. 6d.)	0	1	6
Charcoal, Animal (ground)	Free			Bottles for aerated waters (measuring outside the package as imported), per cubic foot ... (1s.)	0	0	6
Cheese, per lb.	3d.	0	2	Bottles for medicines (measuring outside the package as imported), per cubic foot ... (1s.)	0	0	6
Chinaware and Porcelain (except Photographic, Scientific, and Telegraphic Materials) ad valorem	15	per ct.		Other (measuring outside the package as imported), per cubic foot ... (1s.)	0	0	6
Clocks, and all parts thereof, whether wholly or partly made up, ad valorem	20	per ct.		Glass, viz.:—Bent, over 6 inches square; bevelled, over 6 inches square; heraldic; silvered; corners, cut, bevelled, or engraved, ad valorem (35 per cent.)	20	per ct.	
Clogs and Pattens, ad valorem	20	per ct.		Globes—school, mounted	Free		
Clothing—Horse. (See Rugs.)				Gloves, ad valorem	20	per ct.	
Cloths—Oil and other Floor, ad valorem	20	per ct.		Gloves, other than kid or leather	Free		
Coffee, Cocoa, Chicory, Chocolate, per lb.	0	0	3	Glucose, per cwt.	0	6	0
Cocoa, Raw, Coffee, Raw	Free.			Glue—liquid, and liquid gum and cements, ad valorem (20 per ct.)	20	per ct.	
Combs—Toilet, ad valorem	10	per ct.		Glue, per lb.	0	0	2
Confectionery, Confits, Succades, Sweetmeats, per pint or lb.*	0	0	2	Goods imported for the use of H.M. Government	Free		
Copperware not otherwise enumerated, ad valorem	35	per ct.		Grain, viz.:—Oats and barley, per cental... ..	0	3	0
Cordage (except unserviceable, when cut into lengths of not over 3 feet, Metal Cordage, Coir Yarn, Reaper and Binder Twine), viz:—				Maize, peas, beans, wheat, per cental... ..	0	2	11
Coir Rope, per cwt.	0	5	0	Prepared, viz.:—Barley—pearl and Scotch, per cental	0	7	6
Other Cordage, including Engine Packing (not being Sheet) and Housing and Seizing Lines, and Spun Yarn, per cwt.	0	12	0	Oatmeal, per cental	0	0	0
Reaper and Binder Twine. (See Twine.)				Maizena, maize flour or corn flour, per pint or lb.*	0	0	2
Corks, cut, per lb.	0	0	4	Malt, per bushel	0	4	6
Cutlery, ad valorem	10	per ct.		Grain and pulse of every kind, not otherwise enumerated, when prepared or in any way manufactured, per cental	0	5	0
Druggeting. (See Carpeting.)				Grease—antifriction, per ton	3	0	0
Drugs, viz.:—Ammonia, Carbonate of, per pint or lb.	0	0	2	Hair—articles of artificial human hair, manufactured, viz:—			
Ammonia, Liquid, per pint or lb.	0	0	2	Headdresses, hair plaits, hair plait stems, side pads, chignons, ad valorem	25	per ct.	
Chlorodyne, ad valorem	25	per ct.		Curled, per lb.	0	0	2
Cocculus Indicus, per lb.	0	1	0	Hams, per lb.	0	0	2
Glycerine, Pure, per lb.	0	0	3	Handkerchiefs (except of cotton or linen only, whether made up or in a piece, ad valorem	10	per ct.	
Glycerine, Crude, per lb.	0	0	1	Hats, caps, and bonnets (except of braid, chip, straw, tape, willow, untrimmed and all such being both untrimmed and unlined, paper or glazed calico, not being considered lining), viz:—			
Morphia, per oz.	0	1	6	Hats and caps—cloth, sewn, and not upon any foundation or frame, per doz.	0	8	0
Nitrate of Silver, per oz.	0	0	6	Hats—children's, boys', men's, or women's felt, and pith hats or helmets, per doz	£1	16s.	1
Nux Vomica, per lb.	0	0	2				
Strychnine, per oz.	0	1	0				

\* Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

\* Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Hats, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with any material, per doz. ...	1 10 0	100 vests or under ...	0 1 0
Hats—dress, per doz. ...	3 0 0	Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vests ...	0 2 0
Hats, caps, and bonnets, all other, ad valorem ...	25 per ct.	And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 vests or part thereof, additional... ..	0 1 0
Honey, per pint or lb.* ...	0 0 2	Wooden matches—For every gross of boxes containing in each box—	
Hoods—felt, pull-over hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats, per doz. ...	0 5 0	100 matches or under ...	0 0 6
Hops, per lb. ...	0 0 8	Over 100 and not exceeding 200 matches ...	0 1 0
Hosiery (except of cotton, linen, and elastic silk stock for surgical purposes, or otherwise specified), ad val. (35 per cent.)	25 per ct.	And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 matches or part thereof, additional ...	0 0 6
NOTE.—Hosiery means stockings, socks, and other machine or hand-knit covering for the feet or legs, and no other articles (sec. 7, Act 769),		Wood, safety ...	Free
Implements—Agricultural ...	20 per ct.	Mats, ad valorem ...	(35 per cent.) 25 per ct.
NOTE.—The following are now considered by the Department to be Agricultural Implements:—Chaff cutters, cleaners, corn screens, corn crushers, cultivators, drills, seed, harrows, hay presses, hay rakes, horse rakes, horse hoes, maize shellers, mowers, ploughs, reapers, rollers, field, root cutters, seed sowers, smutters, strippers, stump extractors, threshers, wheat cleaners, winnowers.		Matting—coir, jute, ad valorem ...	(35 per cent.) 20 per ct.
Implements—Agricultural, known as reapers and binders	Free	Meats and fish—potted: and meats, fish, soups, and vegetables—Extracts of, or concentrated, ad val. ...	20 per ct.
Ink—Burnishing. (See Blacking.)		Meats and fish—Preserved, not salted or dried or preserved in brine, per pint or lb.* ...	(3d.) 0 0 2
Ink—Printing (coloured) per lb. ...	0 0 6	Medicines—Consisting of two or more ingredients mixed ready for use, not being in chemical combination; drugs and chemicals packed ready for retail sale or consumption, including medical compounds containing spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer; and all preparations recommended as beneficial for any portion of the human or animal body, or the cure or the treatment of any disease or affection whatever, and medicine chests or cases, with or without fittings, ad valorem ...	25 per ct.
Inks—Writing Liquid or Powder, ad valorem ...	10 per ct.	Metals—Manufactures of, and machinery not otherwise enumerated (except portable engines), ad valorem (45 per cent.)	85 per ct.
Instruments, musical (except action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys), including second hand:—		H Rolled girder and Channel iron ...	4 10 0
Pipe organs and all parts thereof, including pianoforte action, made up, ad valorem ...	25 per ct.	Metal ware, plated and mixed (except door-handles, locks, shaft tips, stump and finger joints, and slot irons used in carriage building, harness mountings, and plated hames), ad valorem ...	(35 per cent.) 20 per ct.
Pianos, upright, each ...	5 0 0	Metals—Manufactures of, and machinery, viz:—	
" square, grand, or semi-grand ...	15 0 0	Anchors, anvils, balances, spring, to weigh up to 3 cwt.; bands, curtain; bar, not machined and in the rough; bell fittings, bells, 6 inches and under; bits (for harness); blocks and types, printers'; blowers, for ventilating mines; boilers, oval (cast iron); brassfoundry, used in the manufacture of furniture; Bushes, patent roller, for blockmaking; buttons; caps, percussion; cast iron being oval boilers, camp ovens, digesters, kettles; brazing, fry, maslin, preserving, sauce, or stew pans: Danish, French, glue, oval, plumbers', stock, and three-legged pots: tea kitcheners or fountains; chaff-cutter knives, chains; chains, curtain; cloth, wire, over 36 mesh; concentrators, Frew's (for mining purposes); conductors, lightning; copper and copperware, being prepared plates for engravers and lithographers, silver-plated sheet, perforated sheet, rivets, washers, cornices, in piece; crucibles; cutlery, iron or steel; detonators; digesters (cast iron); door-fittings (except handles and plates); firearms, fittings (see bell, door, meters, pipes, tubes window); fittings, electric, viz., arc lamps without globes; carbons, incandescent lamps, automatic re-isters, transmitters or transformers, and storage batteries; fountains, tea (cast iron); furniture, brassfoundry used in the manufacture of; hames, handles, trunk; hinges, except hook and eye and T; hooks (brass); hooks, cornice; hooks, curtain; hoop, not machined and in the rough; iron, angle and T; iron, sheet, corrugated; irons, box and sad; irons, stirrup; kettles (cast iron); kitcheners, tea (cast iron); knives, chaffcutter; knives, reaping-machine; latches, lock, lightning conductors; machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and card- for such machinery; machinery for telegraphic purposes; machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting, including wire cloth and felts, and machines for telegraphic purposes, and engines of which gas is the direct motive power.	
Harmoniums and cabinet organs, not otherwise enumerated, each ...	3 0 0	Machines, viz:—Button-making, eyelet, knitting, sheep-shearing, stitching, dairy refrigerators and separators, machines known as centrifugal cream separators), ad valorem ...	35 per ct.
Jams and jellies, per pint or lb. ...	0 0 3	(NOTE.—Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).)	
Jewellery (except cameos and precious stones unset), viz:—		Machinery, mining, ad valorem ...	35 per ct.
Rings of gold, finished or unfinished, but without cameos or precious stones set therein, per dwt. troy ...	0 4 0	Marble and stone—wrought (except slate slabs not wholly manufactured, lithographic stones, and stones for milling and grinding purposes), ad val. (35 per cent.)	20 per ct.
All other, whether manufactured wholly or in part, including imitation jewellery, also cases containing jewellery or imitation jewellery, and pencil cases, ad valorem (25 per cent.)	20 per ct.	Matches and Vestas:—	
Jute piece goods ...	Free	Wax vestas—For every gross of metal boxes not otherwise specific, containing in each box—	
Lamps, lampware, and lanterns (except electroliers and gasaliers, otherwise dutiable as manufactures of metals), ad valorem ...	(45 per cent.) 25 per ct.	100 vests or under ...	0 1 3
Lead—Sheet and piping, per cwt. ...	0 2 6	Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vests ...	0 2 6
Leather (except crust or rough-tanned, viz:—		And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 vests or part thereof, additional ...	0 1 3
Calf, goat, hogs skin, sheep, or kangaroo, when not exceeding seven pounds each skin; and English bend, sometimes called buck), per lb. ...	0 0 6	For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes, containing in each box—	
Leather, viz:—Kid, calf kid, mock kid and patent calf leather, being furniture and bookbinding morocco, roan, and paste grain skiver, per lb. ...	0 1 0	Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.	
Leatherware, harness, saddles, or articles made up of leather, or any manufacture of which leather is the most valuable part, including whips of any description, trunks and portmanteaus, and leather cut into shapes, not otherwise enumerated, ad valorem (45 per cent.)	25 per ct.		
Leather—laces, per lb. ...	0 1 0		
Leaf, gold and silver, ad valorem ...	20 per ct.		
Luggage—passengers' (See Baggage.)			
Macaroni and vermicelli, per pint or lb.* ...	0 0 2		
Machinery not otherwise enumerated (except machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, sewing and printing machines and presses, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting, including wire cloth and felts, and machines for telegraphic purposes, and engines of which gas is the direct motive power.			
Machines, viz:—Button-making, eyelet, knitting, sheep-shearing, stitching, dairy refrigerators and separators, machines known as centrifugal cream separators), ad valorem ...	35 per ct.		
(NOTE.—Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any).)			
Machinery, mining, ad valorem ...	35 per ct.		
Marble and stone—wrought (except slate slabs not wholly manufactured, lithographic stones, and stones for milling and grinding purposes), ad val. (35 per cent.)	20 per ct.		
Matches and Vestas:—			
Wax vestas—For every gross of metal boxes not otherwise specific, containing in each box—			
100 vests or under ...	0 1 3		
Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vests ...	0 2 6		
And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 vests or part thereof, additional ...	0 1 3		
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes, containing in each box—			
Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.			

\* Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

\* Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
to weigh up to 3 cwt.; scrap; screws, cork, galvanized, hand, table, wood; sheet, not machined and in the rough; sheet (copper), silver plated; sheet (copper), perforated; slides, cornice; spoke, not machined and in the rough; spoons, iron, or steel; springs, buffer and steelyards, to weigh up to 3 cwt.; tacks, 1 inch and under; tires or steel, in the rough; tools of trade, not being machinery (except napping, spalling, and quartz hammers, picks, mattocks, gas and blacksmiths' tongs, crowbars, mauls, wedges, soldering irons); traps, vermin; tubes and pipes, viz., brass-cased, brazed, copper, solid-drawn, welded, and fittings for same, except the cocks; types, printers' and brass; washers (copper); window fittings (except shutters, blinds, poles, and cornices); wire not machined and in the rough	Free	Quilts—Sewn, cosies and cushions, ad valorem	30 per ct.
Milk, preserved, per pint or lb.	0 0 2	Rice, per cental	0 6 0
Molasses (except unrefined), per cwt.	0 3 0	Undressed, imported into any bonded warehouse, and dressed therein, per cental	0 4 0
Mustard, per lb.	0 0 2	Paddy, per cental	0 2 0
Nails—Horseshoe, per cwt.	0 12 0	Rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch therein	Free
„ Iron and steel (except for trunks and grindery), per cwt.	0 5 0	Rolls—Ornamental, for bookbinders, ad valorem	10 per ct.
Nuts (except cocoanuts and candle-nuts), per lb.	0 0 2	Ruchings. (See Frilling.)	
Oil and Paste—Furniture, ad valorem	20 per ct.	Ruffling. (See Frilling.)	
Oils, in bulk (except coccoanut, fish of all sorts, mineral refined of which the point of ignition is below 80° Fahr.; kerosene, palm, lubricating of which the chief component part is mineral; and resin), per gal.	0 0 6	Rugs, waterproofs and horse clothing, ad valorem (35 per ct.)	
Oils, packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under:—		Saddle-trees—	
Quarts and over a pint, per doz.	0 4 0	Harness, per doz.	0 10 0
Pints and over half-a-pint, per doz.	0 2 0	Riding	1 0 0
Half-pints and smaller sizes, per doz.	0 1 0	Saddles and harness and whips of any description, ad valorem	25 per ct.
Over a quart and not exceeding one gallon, per doz.	0 12 0	Salt (except rock salt), per ton	1 0 0
Oilmen's stores (except essential oils and essences not containing alcohol), packed in bottles or jars not exceeding one reputed quart in size, or in canisters or vessels not exceeding one quart in size, ad valorem	20 per ct.	Salts, packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels not exceeding one gallon in size, as under, viz.:—	
Oilmen's stores not otherwise enumerated (except isinglass, uncut), ad valorem	10 per ct.	Quarts and over a pint, per doz.	0 4 0
Oleomargarine. (See Butterine.)		Pints and over a half-pint, per doz.	0 2
Onions, per ton	1 0 0	Half-pints and smaller sizes	0 1 0
Opium, including all goods, wares, and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively, per lb.	1 0 0	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, per doz.	0 12 0
Packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated	Free	Seeds—Canary	10 per ct.
Packages, secondhand, in which ship's stores have been imported	Free	Shot, per lb.	0 0 1
Paints and colours (except artist's colours):—		Silks (except batters' silk plush, umbrella silk, silk for flour dressing, silk fags, oil silk, fringes, tassels, and gimp for furniture, repps, damasks, and other material for covering furniture) in the piece, or piece goods containing silk, whether cut into lengths or shapes or not, ad valorem (35 per cent.)	20 per ct.
Ground in oil, including patent dryers and putty, per ton	2 0 0	Soap, perfumed and toilet, per lb.	0 0 4
Mixed ready for use, from or of any substance, per ton	4 0 0	„ other, per lb.	0 0 2
Paper (except writing and printing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill; paperhangings and millboard):—		Soda crystals, per ton	2 0 0
Cut, per lb.	0 0 2	Spices, ground, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
Advertising matter, printed or lithographed, or any printed plates, lithographs, pictures, cards, or matter of a similar description used or capable of being used for advertising purposes, per lb.	0 0 4	Spirits, or strong waters of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon	15s. 0 12 0
Paper, other, per cwt.	0 6 0	Spirits, cordials, liqueurs, or strong waters, sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer (including all alcohol diluted or undiluted with water or other menstruum, and containing in solution any essence, essential oil, ether, or other flavouring or other substance, whether of natural or artificial origin), per gallon	15s. 0 12 0
„ bags, per cwt.	0 15 0	Spirits—Methylated, per liq. gallon	0 1 0
„ cardboard, pasteboard, per cwt.	0 4 0	Spirits—Perfumed, per gallon	1 4 0
Parasols, sunshades, and umbrellas, with or without covers, made up wholly or in part, viz.:—		Spirits mixed with essenial oils, so as to be unfit for human consumption, to be used in the manufacture of Soap under Commissioner's permit, provided the mixing is performed in the presence of an Officer of Customs.	Free
From materials not containing silk, each	0 1 0	Springs—Sofa, Chair, and other furniture, ad valorem	10 per ct.
From materials containing silk, each	0 2 6	Starch, per lb.	0 0 2
Parasol, sunshade, and umbrella sticks, when wholly or partly fitted with frames, each	0 1 0	Stationery, Manufactured, as under: Albums of all sorts; Blotters, Blotting Cases, Blotting Pads, Bill heads, and all other printed, ruled, or engraved forms or paper, bound or unbound, including Printed or Lithographed Advertisements or Posters of all kinds when framed. Books—Account, Betting, Cheque, Copy Diary, Drawing, Exercise, Guard, Letter, Music, Memo., Pocket, Receipt, Guard, Letter, Music, Memo., Pocket, Receipt, Sketch, Bill Files and Letter Clips. Cards—Printers', Visiting, Funeral, Menu, Programme, Wedding, in sheet or cut; Card Cases, not being of Gold or Silver; Date Cases, Cards, Calendars. Envelopes, Ink Bottles, Inkstands, Ink Wells, Labels—Inggage and other, Memo. Slates and Tablets, Mounts or Stands for Pictures, Parchment—cut, Sketch Blocks, Wrappers—fancy for Writing Paper, Writing Cases, Desks, and Stationery Cases, ad valorem	(35 per cent.) 20 per ct.
Paste—Furniture. (See Oil.)		Stearine, per lb.	0 0 2
Pattens. (See Clogs.)		Stone. (See Marble.)	
Peel, candied, drained or preserved, per lb.	0 0 2	Sugar, the Produce of Sugar Cane, per cwt.	0 3 0
Perfumery, ad valorem	20 per ct.	Sugar, the Produce of Sugar Cane, bonded on and after the 27th day of July, 1887, and refined in Victoria in a bonded warehouse, under regulations to be framed by the Governor in Council, per cwt.	0 2 0
Pickles (packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size) as under:—		Sugar, the Produce of Beet-root, and all other Sugar, per cwt.	0 6 0
Quarts and over a pint, per doz.	0 3 0	Sugar—Candy, per pint or lb.*	0 0 2
Pints and over a half-pint, per doz.	0 2 6	Tea, per lb.	3d. 0 0 1
Half-pints and smaller sizes	0 1 0	Tents and Tarpaulins, ad valorem	20 per ct.
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, per doz.	0 12 0	Tils. (See Brownware.)	
Pickles, all other, ad valorem	20 per ct.	Timber and Building Materials:—(Except Ash, Australian and New Zealand Pine, Blackwood, Cedar, Hickory, Oak, Posts and Rails, Staves, Sycamore, Walnut, Whitewood, undressed; Hardwood—un-	
Pipes—Iron. (See Metals.)			
Smoking, clay, per gross	0 1 0		
„ all other, and cigar and cigarette holders, ad valorem	25 per ct.		
Cases for pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, ad valorem	25 per ct.		
Plate of gold, per oz. troy	0 8 0		
„ silver	0 2 0		
Plaitings. (See Frilling.)			
Potatoes, per ton	(£1) 0 10 0		
Powders—Baking, seidlitz, washing, ad valorem	20 per ct.		
Provisions—including vegetables, salted, dried, or preserved in brine (except fish not otherwise enumerated), per cwt.	0 5 0		

\* Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.  
 † Or 24s. for each reputed 2-gallon case, or 48s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents; and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.

	£	s.	d.
dressed logs, of the size of 9 inches square or larger; California Redwood, Sugar Pine, American White Pine, undressed, 1 inch and over; all other undressed, of the size of 7 inches by 2½ inches or larger; Spokes and Fellos of Hickory, in the rough; Spars, in the rough (not being Oregon); Architraves and Mouldings of all sorts, wholly or partly prepared, under 3 inches, per 100 ft. lin. ...	0	4	0
Architraves and Mouldings of all sorts, wholly or partly prepared, 3 inches and over, per 100 ft. lin. ...	0	7	0
Boards, Flooring, Lining, Weather, dressed or planed per 100 ft. sup. ...	0	1	6
Doors not exceeding 1½ inch in thickness, each ...	0	5	0
„ over 1½ inch and not exceeding 1¾ inch in thickness, each ...	0	7	6
„ over 1¾ inch in thickness, each ...	0	10	0
Frames—Door, Window, each ...	0	5	0
Hardwood, per 100 ft. sup. ...	0	2	0
Laths, per 1,000 ...	0	5	0
Palings, per 100 ...	0	0	9
Pickets—dressed, per 100 ...	0	6	6
„ undressed, per 100 ...	0	0	6
Sashes—Window, unglazed, per pair ...	0	2	0
„ glazed, per pair ...	0	3	0
Shingles, per 1,000 ...	0	0	9
Skirtings, wholly or partly prepared, per 100 ft. lin. Spokes and Fellos in the rough, per 100 ...	0	7	0
Staves, shaped or dressed, ad valorem (35 per cent.)	25	per	ct.
Timber of sizes less than 7 inches by 2½ inches, per 100 ft. sup. ... (4s.)	0	2	6
Timber—bent, Timber—finished, ad valorem ...	25	per	ct.
Timber, cut into shapes, for making into Cases, Boxes, or similar articles, per cub. ft. ...	0	0	6
Timber known as Oregon, size 7 inches by 2½ inches, and over per 100 ft. sup. ... (2s. 6d.)			
Tobacco (except Sheepwash, including tobacco soaked on the landing thereof from the importing ship, or on delivery from the warehouse, in turpentine, oil, or other fluid, in the presence of some Officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit and useless for human consumption):—			
Manufactured, per lb. ...	0	3	0
Unmanufactured, „ ...	0	1	0
Cigars „ ...	0	6	0
Snuff „ ...	0	3	0
Tubs. (See Buckets.)			
Twine (except Sewing or Seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax) per lb. ...	0	0	2½
Twine—Reaper and Binder and Yarn made from Jute, Hemp, or Flax, per cwt. ...	0	8	0
Typeholders, for bookbinders, ad valorem ...	10	per	ct.
Umbrellas. (See Parasols.)			
Varnish, including lithographic, per gall. ...	0	2	0
Vegetables. (See Fruits, Meats and Fish, also Provisions.)			
Vermicelli. (See Macaroni.)			
Vinegar, not being Acetic Acid or Crude Vinegar, Aromatic, or Raspberry, per gall. ...	0	0	6
Watches, and all parts thereof, wholly or partly made up, ad valorem ...	20	per	ct.
Waters—Aerated or Mineral, ad valorem ...	10	per	ct.
Wickerware, ad valorem ... (45 per cent.)	25	per	ct.
Wine, Sparkling, per gall. ... (12s.)	0	8	0
„ Other „ ... (10s.)	0	6	0
NOTE.—Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of the S.G. 825 at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit is chargeable with duty as spirits.			
Woodenware, including Beehives, Bellows, Picture Frames, and Wooden Hames, Turnery (except Billiard Balls in the rough), Staves shaped or dressed, and finished Timber not otherwise enumerated (except Artists' Materials, Engravers' Box-wood, Shafts and Poles in the rough, Ash Oars) ad valorem ... (35 per cent.)	25	per	ct.
Woolen Manufactures or Manufactures containing Wool (except Printers' Blankets and Collar Check), viz.: Blankets, Blanketing, Rugs and Rugging, ad valorem ... (35 per cent.)	25	per	ct.
Piece Goods, whether in the Piece or cut into Lengths or Shapes, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coatings, Shirtings, Broadcloths, Witneys, Naps, Flannels, Mantle Cloths, Cloakings, Ulsterings, Kerseys, Serges, Costume Cloths, Melton Cloths, and Tweeds, ad valorem (45 per cent.)	30	per	ct.
Dress Goods, not otherwise enumerated, containing Wool ...	Free		
Woolpacks. (See Bags.)			
Yarns of all kinds, per cwt. ... (8s.)			

EXPORT DUTIES.

Scrap Iron, per ton ...	3	0	0
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EXCISE.

Spirits distilled in Victoria—			
From malt, grain, roots, grapes, or wine, per gall.*			
	(10s.)	0	8
From sugar, treacle, or molasses, or from wort			

	£	s.	d.
wash or spent wash with which sugar, treacle, or molasses has been made or mixed, or from beer or ale, per gall.*	0	10	0
Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars and Cigarettes—manufactured in any tobacco factory, on being entered for home consumption, per lb. ...	0	1	0

EXEMPTIONS.

ACT No. 768, SECTIONS 21, 23, AND 143.

Rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into Starch therein.  
Spirits mixed with essential oils, so as to be unfit for human consumption, to be used in the manufacture of Soap, provided the mixing is performed in the presence of an Officer of the Customs.  
Goods, wares and merchandise for the supply of Her Majesty's land or sea forces, or for the use of Her Majesty's Government.

ACT No. 769, SECTION 8.

Works of Art  
All Surgical Instruments or appliances.†  
Agricultural Implements known as Reapers and Binders.  
All Carriages and other vehicles used in the conveyance of passengers or goods across the frontier which have been registered with the Officers of Customs nearest the place where such carriage or other vehicle may ply or pass, and in such manner as the Commissioner may by any order from time to time approve.

Ships' Fittings.  
Furniture, second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up to £50 in value, and which is not imported for sale.  
All minor articles of mixed or undescribed materials used in the making up of—

Apparel, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Umbrellas, Parasols, or Sunshades.  
Olives, fresh.  
Charcoal (animal), ground.  
Candle-nuts.  
All packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, not otherwise enumerated.  
All packages, second-hand, in which Ships' Stores have been imported.  
Passengers' Baggage, being Cabin Furniture and Personal Luggage.

ACT No. 882, SECTION 3.

Galvanized Machine-made Wire Netting.  
Centrifugal Cream Separators.

“THE DUTIES OF CUSTOMS ACT, 1889,” SECTION 3.

Boxes—Cardboard, containing non-dutiable goods ordinarily imported therein.  
Fruits—Green, viz. :—Bananas, Guavas, Mangoes, Pineapples.  
Globes—School, mounted.  
Slippers of Straw only.  
Types—Brass.  
Wool Piece Goods, being Collar Check.  
Oils in Bulk, viz. Resin.  
Syphon Bottles for Aerated Waters.  
Manufactures of Metals, and Machinery, viz. :—Copper and Copper Ware, being Prepared Plates for Engravers and Lithographers, Silver Plated Sheet, Perforated Sheet, Rivets, Washers, Anchors, Chains, Hames, Door-fittings (except Handles and Plates) Window-fittings (except Shutters, Blinds, Poles and Cornices). Fire-arms. Brass-foundry used in the manufacture of Furniture, Cast Iron, being Oval Boilers, Camp Ovens, Digesters, Kettles; Brazing, Fry, Maslin, Preserving, Sauce, or Stew Pans; Danish, French, Glue, Oval, Plumbers', Stock, and three-legged Pots; Tea Kitcheners or Fountains. Pestles and Mortars. Tires of Steel in the rough. Buffer Springs. Electric Fittings, viz., Arc Lamps without Globes, Carbons. Incandescent Lamps, Automatic Resistors, Transmitters or Transformers, and Storage Batteries. Machines known as Blowers, for Ventilating Mines. Frew's Concentrator. Meters, Gas, Internal fittings of, when imported in parts not put together. Patent Roller-Bushes for Block-making. Pipes and Tubes, viz., Welded, Brass-cased, Solid drawn, Brazed Copper, and Fittings for same, except the Cocks. Caps—Percussion, Primers, Defonators. Locks. Latches. Bell Fittings. Scales, Steelyards and Spring Balances, to weigh up to 3 cwt. Tools of Trade not being Machinery (except Napping, Spalling, and Quartz Hammers, Picks, Mat-tocks, Gas and Blacksmiths' Tonges, Crowbars, Mauls Wedges, Soldering Irons). Irons, Box and Sad. Hinges, except Hook and Eye and T Pulleys, under 4 inches. Brass Hooks. Buttons. Trunk Handles. Bits and Stirrup Irons. Sheet Iron—Corrugated. Screws—Wood, Cork, Galvanized, Hand and Table. Gimp Pins. Tacks, 1 inch and under. Decorated Tin Plates for manufacturing Tinware. Saws of all kinds, but not the machinery connected therewith. Chaff-cutter and Reaping Machine Knives. Anvils. Bells,

\* Such duties on spirits respectively shall be paid on the gallon standard measure of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.

† Provided that such surgical instruments or appliances and minor articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the Government Gazette.

6 inch and under. Blocks and Types—Printers'. Cornices in piece; Cornice Hooks and Slides. Curtain Bands, Chains, Hooks, and Rings. Cutlery, Iron or Steel. Spoons, Iron or Steel. Vermin Traps. Wire Netting, galvanized machine-made. Tram and Railway Rails. Wire Cloth, over 36 mesh. Crucibles. Lightning Conductors. Angle and T Iron. Pig, Scrap, Wire, Bar, Rod, Plate, Hoop, Spoke, and Sheet, not machined and in the rough. Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and Cards for such machinery; Sewing and Printing Machines and Presses; Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting, including Wire-cloth and Felts, and Machines for Telegraphic purposes. Carpeting, being printed Felt. Cocoa—Raw. Coffee—Raw. Dairy Refrigerators and Separators. Engines—Traction. Gloves—other than Kid or leather. Jute Piece Goods. Leather, viz., Kid, Calf Kid, Mook Kid, Patent Calf. Machines, not including the motive power, viz., Button making, Eyelet, Knitting, Sheep-shearing, Stitching. Matches—Wood, Safety. Matting, except Coir and Jute.

#### ARTICLES PROHIBITED.

Books wherein the copyright shall be first subsisting, first composed, or written or printed in the United Kingdom or in Victoria, and printed or re-printed in any other part of the world, as to which the proprietor of such copyright or his agent shall have given to the Commissioner a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, such notice also stating when such copyright will expire.

Coin.—False money or counterfeit sterling. Coin of the realm or of any British Possession or any money purporting to be such not being of the established standard in weight or fineness.

Blasphemous, indecent, or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, or other indecent, obscene, or blasphemous articles.

Infected cattle, sheep, or other animals, and hides, skins, horns, hoofs, or any other part of cattle or other animals which the Governor in Council may prohibit in order to prevent any infectious or contagious distemper or disease.

Spirits (not being perfumed or medicinal spirits), unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in casks or other vessels capable of containing liquids, each of such casks or other vessels being of the size or content of fourteen gallons at the least and duly reported, or in glass bottles or stone bottles not exceeding the size of three-pint bottles and being really part of the cargo of the importing ship and duly reported.

Snuff or tobacco, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in whole and complete packages, each containing not less than sixty pounds net weight, and not containing any other goods, and unless into such ports as are or may be approved by the Governor in Council for the importation and warehousing of tobacco.

Cigars, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in packages containing not less than sixty pounds net weight, or not less than 10,000 in number each, and not containing any other goods, and unless into such boats as are or may be approved as last aforesaid.

Opium, unless in ships of fifty tons burden at least, and in whole and complete packages, each containing not less than forty-five pounds net weight, and not containing any other goods, and unless into such ports as are or may be approved by the Governor in Council for the importation and warehousing of opium.

Extracts, essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, malt, hops, or tobacco, except essences or preparations of tobacco to be employed for sheepwashing purposes only.

All refined mineral oils, except gasoline or painters' spirits, which may give off inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, after being subjected to the test mentioned in the Fourth Schedule to this Act by any officer or person duly authorized by the Collector of Customs (for which purpose such samples as may be required may be drawn from the packages containing such oil); provided, however, that any such mineral oil may be imported or may be delivered by the Customs Department upon payment of the duty chargeable thereon; if it shall have been duly coloured by the admixture of such material and in such proportion as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and that any package containing such oil shall have distinctively marked on the side or top thereof in black Roman letters of not less than two inches in length and half an inch in breadth the words "Specially dangerous."

Explosives.—No person or persons shall under any circumstances import into Victoria any explosive other than gunpowder which has been manufactured for more than six months prior to the date of its arrival; each case imported into Victoria containing any explosive shall be marked in legible and indelible characters, showing the date of its manufacture, the name of the explosive, and the name of the consignee or importer.

#### TONNAGE DUES.

On all Ships arriving in any port in Victoria, Sixpence per ton: provided that no ship shall pay the said duty more than once in any six months.

#### GOODS SUBJECT TO DRAWBACKS.

Articles upon which a drawback of the duty paid will be allowed, together with the rates on same.

Apparel, articles of, being wholly or partly made up from materials containing wool, the duty on which is 30 per cent. ad valorem on importation, 17½ per cent. ad val.

Apparel and Slops, clothing, underclothing, and articles of attire, not otherwise enumerated, whether wholly or partly made up (except diving dresses, including the boots, gloves, and helmets for such dresses), 16½ per cent. ad val.

Apparel and Slops, manufactured in Victoria, not mainly made of material free of duty, provided that the principal material thereof was duty paid on importation at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem, 10 per cent. ad val.

Apparel and Slops, manufactured in Victoria, not mainly made of material free of duty, provided that the principal material thereof was duty paid on importation at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem, 7½ per cent. ad val.

Apparel and Slops, manufactured in Victoria, not mainly made of material free of duty, provided that the principal material thereof was duty paid on importation at the rate of 7½ per cent. ad valorem, 3½ per cent.

Arrowroot, 2d.\*

Axles:—

Common Dray, with linchpins, 15 per cent. ad val.

Common Nut and others not enumerated, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive, 3s. per arm

Above 1½ inch do. do., 4s. 6d. per arm.

Mail, Patent, up to 1½ inch diameter inclusive, 4s. 6d. per arm.

Above 1½ inch, do. 7s. per arm.

Other Patent Axles, with brass caps, 10s. per arm.

Upon which only 20 per cent. duty has been paid, 12½ per cent.

Bags and Sacks (except Gunnies and Sugar Mats), the capacity of which is less than 3 bushels, 6d. per doz.

Bags, fancy, hand, reticule or travelling, including the internal fittings imported with same (if any), 12½ per cent. ad val.

Wool packs, 3s. per doz.

Bags, made in Victoria from imported paper, 6s. per cwt.

Blacking, including burnishing ink, dressing, harness-polishing, and paste (except furniture paste), 12½ per cent. ad val.

† Blue, 2d. per lb.

Bonnets, Fancy, trimmed in Victoria of duty paid materials, provided that in the opinion of the proper officer an equivalent of duty has been paid, 1s. 8d. each.

Boots and Shoes—English sizes of 1888 to be the stan ard, (except Children's 0 to 3, and slippers of straw only):—

Men's, No. 6 and upwards, 45s. per doz. pairs.

Youths', Nos. 2-5, 30s. do.

Boys', Nos. 7-1, 23s. 6d. do.

Women's, No. 3 and upwards, 28s. 6d. do.

Girls', Nos. 11-2, 22s. do.

Girls', Nos. 7-10, 15s. 6d. do.

Children's, Nos. 4-6 and Slippers, 6s. do.

With uppers of lasting, or of other material not being leather, with or without leather toe-caps, but not goloshed or ramped with leather, 19s. do.

Slippers, Nos. 7-2, 9s. do.

„ not otherwise mentioned, 12s. do.

Shoes, spiked, 12s. do.

Goloshes or overshoes, 4s. do.

Boots and shoes of indiarubber, 12s. do.

Boot and shoe uppers:—

Leather-closed, Men's, 24s. per doz. pairs.

„ Women's and Children's, 18s. do.

„ Wellington fronts and grafts, 6s. do.

Cashmere, lasting or stuff, 3s. do.

Boxes or cases, viz.:—Dressing, glove, handkerchief, jewel, scent, work, including the internal fittings imported with same (if any), 12½ per cent. ad val.

Bottles containing pickles, 3d. per doz.

Brownware and Tiles (being filters of known brands and patented encaustic tiles), 10 per cent. ad val.

Brushware of known brands (except artists'), 20 per cent. ad val.

Buckets and Tubs (except of galvanized iron or tinware), 15 per cent. ad val.

† Candles, 2d. per lb.

Cards—Playing, and playing in sheets, 2s. 6d. per doz. packs.

Carpeting and Druggeting (except printed felt), 13½ per cent.

Carriages, Caris, and Conveyances, viz:—

Tilburys, Dog Carts, Gigs, Boston Chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles on springs or thorough braces, £10 each.

Express Waggon, and Waggon for carrying goods, and single or double-seated Waggon, four-wheeled, without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, £15 each.

Hansom Safety Cabs, single and double-seated Waggon, Waggonettes, and four-wheeled Buggies, with tops, £20 each.

Omnibuses and coaches for carrying mails or passengers, £40 each.

Barouches, Broughams, Mail Phaetons, Drags, and Landaus, £50 each.

\* Per pint or pound or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so on in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

† If in original packages.



- All Carts and Waggon's without springs, and Spring Carts and Spring Drays with two wheels, 10 per cent. ad val.
- All Carts, Carriages, or Conveyances not otherwise enumerated, 12½ per cent. ad val.
- Bicycles, Tricycles, and similar vehicles, Perambulators, Children's Carriages, 12½ per cent. ad val.
- Portions of Carriages, viz. :—  
Sets of wheels (unbored and untired), £2 per set.  
Poles, 5s. each.  
Shafts and bars, 1s. per set.  
Under gear, including axles and arms, £4.  
Common Sense Side Spring Gear, Boss Sense Side Spring Gear, and Defiance Sense Side Spring Gear, £3 8s. per set.  
Buggy tops, if composed principally of leather, £5 each.  
Buggy tops, if composed of any other material, £3 each.  
Carriage Bodies in the white, £5 each.
- Cases manufactured in Victoria from Imported Timber, cut into shapes, dutiable at 6d. per cubic foot, the amount of duty paid, subject to the following conditions:—The material, on import, to be produced to the Inspector of Drawbacks prior to removal from import sheds; to be marked (by and at the expense of the importer) in such a way as the Inspector of Drawbacks may direct, and such marks are to be fully recognised when the cases are exported; to be exported within three months of import. Inspector of Drawbacks to keep a record of import, with marks, warrant numbers, &c.
- Cases manufactured in Victoria from Imported Shooks, the amount of duty paid subject to the following conditions:—The shooks, on import, to be produced to the Inspector of Drawbacks prior to removal from import sheds; to be marked (by and at the expense of the importer) in such a way as the Inspector of Drawbacks may direct, and such marks are to be fully recognised when the cases are exported; to be exported within three months of import. Inspector of Drawbacks to keep a record of imports, with marks, warrant numbers, &c.
- Cheese, 2d. per lb., subject to the following conditions:—The cheese, on import, to be produced to the Inspector of Drawbacks prior to removal from import sheds; to be marked (by and at the expense of the importer) in such a way as the Inspector of Drawbacks may direct, and such marks are to be fully recognised when the cheese is exported; to be exported within three months of import. Inspector of Drawbacks to keep a record of import, with marks, warrant numbers, &c. Drawback to be allowed on net weight of cheese exported.
- Chinaware and Porcelain (except Photographic, Scientific and Telegraphic Materials), 1½ per cent. ad val.
- Clocks, 12½ per cent. ad val.
- Cloths, Oil and other Floor, 12½ per cent. ad val.
- \*Cocoa and Chocolate, 3d. per lb.
- Coffee (raw), 3d. per lb.
- Combs, Toilet, 7½ per cent. ad val.
- Confectionery, Comfits, Succades, and Sweetmeats, manufactured in Victoria, 2s. per cwt.
- \*Corks, Cut, ad. per lb.
- Drugs :—  
Ammonia, Carbonate of, or Liquid, 2d. per pint or lb.  
Cocculus Indicus, 1s. per lb.  
\*Gelatine, cut, 6d. per lb.  
Glycerine—Pure, 3d. per lb.  
Glycerine—Crude, 1d. per lb.  
Morphia, 1s. 6d. per oz.  
Nitrate of Silver, 6d. per oz.  
Nux Vomica, 2s. per lb.  
Potassium, Iodide of, 10d. per lb.  
Strychnine, 1s. per oz.
- \*Earthenware, including packing (except Photographic, Scientific, and Telegraphic materials), measuring outside the package as imported, the amount of duty paid.
- Earthenware (except Photographic, Scientific, and Telegraphic Materials), when repacked, 2s. per cubic foot.
- Engines, being Portable Engines, 15s. per cent. ad val.
- Engine, Packing of Indianrubber, not being sheet, 12s. per cwt.
- Explosives (except Fine Meal Powder, not Sporting, in bulk and packages of not less than 25 lbs. each), viz. :—  
Powder, Sporting, 3d. per lb.  
Blasting, 1d. per lb.  
Gelatine and Gelatine Dynamite, 1d. per lb.  
Other Explosives, 4d. per lb.
- Fancy Goods (except Artificial Flowers), 5 per cent. ad val.
- Feathers for ornamental purposes, 12½ per cent. ad val.
- \*Fireworks, being Chinese Crackers, 10 per cent. ad val.
- \*Fish, Potted Extracts of, or concentrated, 10 per cent. ad val.
- \*Fish, Preserved, not salted or dried or preserved in brine, 2d. per pint or lb.†
- Fruits and Vegetables, dried or preserved, 2d. per lb.  
preserved (not dried), packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, as under :—  
Quarts, and over a pint, 6s. per doz.  
Pints, and over half a pint, 8s. do.  
Half pints, and smaller sizes, 1s. 6d. do.  
Over a quart, and not exceeding a gallon, 18s. do.
- Furniture, 17½ per cent. ad val.
- Furniture, when made up in Victoria from frames imported in the white or unfinished, the amount of duty paid.
- \*Fuze, per coil of not less than 24 feet, 1½.
- Glassware, including packing (except Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses, and Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, and Photographic and Telegraphic Materials, and Syphon Bottles for Aerated Waters), viz. :—  
\*Bottles for Aerated Waters, Medicines, and other (measuring outside the package as imported), the amount of duty paid.  
Glassware, repacked (except Locket, Brooch, and Watch Glasses, and Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments, and Photographic Materials, and Syphon Bottles for Aerated Waters), viz. :—  
Cut, engraved, etched, frosted, ground, sand blast, 4s. per cubic foot.  
Bottles for Aerated Waters and Medicines, 9d. per cubic foot.  
Other, 1s. 6d. per cubic foot.
- Glass, viz. :—  
Bent, Bevelled (over 6 inches square), Heraldic, Silvered, and Corners cut, bevelled, or engraved, 10 per cent. ad val.  
Gloves, 13½ per cent. ad val.  
Gloves, of Leather, 13½ per cent. ad val.  
Glue, liquid, and liquid gums and cements, 10 per cent. ad val.
- Handkerchiefs, of Silk, 5 per cent. ad val.
- Harness manufactured in Victoria principally from duty-paid material, 8s. per set.
- Hats, Caps, and Bonnets (except Straw, Chip, Willow, Tape, and Braid, untrimmed and unlined, and all such being untrimmed and unlined, paper or glazed calico not being considered a lining), viz. :—  
Hats and Caps, Cloth, Sewn, and not upon any foundation or frame, 8s. per doz.  
Hats, Children's, Boys', Men's, or Women's Felt, and Silk Hats or Helmets, £1 do.  
Hats with a Calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with any material, £1 10s. do.  
Hats, Dress, £3 do.  
Hats, Caps and Bonnets, and other (except Hats of Braid, Chip, Straw, Tape, Willow, trimmed or untrimmed, 25 per cent.
- Hops, 8d. per lb.
- Hosiery (except of Cotton, Linen, and Elastic Silk Stockings for surgical purposes) 13½ per cent. ad val.
- Implements, Agricultural, being Chaff Cutters, Cleaners, Corn Screens, Corn Crushers, Cultivators, Drills, Seed Harrows, Hay Presses, Hay Rakes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Maize Shellers, Mowers, Ploughs, Reapers, Field, Root Cutters, Seed Sowers, Smutters, Strippers, Stump Extractors, Threshers, Wheat Cleaners, Winnowers, 12½ per cent. ad val.
- Inks : Writing, Liquid, or Powder, 5 per cent. ad val.
- Instruments, Musical (except action-work in separate pieces, including rails and keys) :—  
Pipe Organs, 12½ per cent. ad val.  
Pianos, Upright, £5 each.  
Square, Grand, or Semi-Grand, £15 each.  
Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, not otherwise enumerated, £3 each.
- \*Jams and Jellies, 3d. per lb.
- Jams and Jellies manufactured in Victoria, £1 5s. per ton.
- Jewellery, Jet and Vulcanite, 12½ per cent. ad val.
- Lamps, Lampware and Lanterns (except Tinware), 15 per cent. ad val.
- Lead, Sheet and Piping, 2s. 6d. per cwt.
- Leather (except Crust or Tanned, viz. :—Calf, Goat, Hogskin, Sheep, or Kangaroo, when not exceeding 7 lbs. each skin; English Bend, sometimes called Butt; Kid, Calf Kid, Mock Kid, and Patent Calf), 6d. per lb.
- Leather, being Furniture and Bookbinding Morocco, Roan and Paste Grain Skiver, 1s. per lb.
- Leatherware and Leather cut into shapes not otherwise enumerated (except Harness, Saddlery, Whip Thongs, and Lashes, whether wholly or partly made up), 15 per cent. ad val.
- Leather Belting, 13½ per cent. ad val.
- Leather Laces, 1s. per lb.
- Leaf, Gold and Silver, 10 per cent. ad val.
- \*Macaroni, Vermicelli, Maize, and Maize Flour, 2d. †
- Marble, Stone, and Slate, wrought, being Mantle-pieces or Fenders, 10 per cent.
- Matches and Vestas (except Wood Safety) :—  
\*Wooden Matches—For every gross of boxes containing in each box 100 matches or under, 6d.  
For every gross of boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 matches, 1s.  
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 matches or part thereof, 6d. additional.
- \*Wax Vestas—For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box 100 vestas or under, 1s. 3d.  
For every gross of metal boxes, not otherwise specified, containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas, 2s. 6d.  
And so on per gross of metal boxes for each additional 100 vestas or part thereof, 1s. 3d. additional.  
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box 100 vestas or under, 1s.  
For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes containing in each box over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas, 2s.  
And so on per gross of boxes for each additional 100 vestas or part thereof, 1s. additional.

\* If in original packages.

† Per pint or pound or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so on in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

\* If in original packages.

† Per pint or lb. or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

Mats, 16½ per cent. ad valorem.

Matting—Coir and Jute, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Meats and Fish—Potted; and Meats, Fish, Soups, and Vegetables—Extracts of, or concentrated, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Medicines, consisting of two or more ingredients mixed ready for use, not being in chemical combination; Drugs and Chemicals, packed ready for retail, sale or consumption, including medical compounds containing spirits not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer; and all preparations recommended as beneficial for any portion of the human or animal body, or the cure or the treatment of any disease or affection whatever, and Medicine Chests or Cases, with or without fittings, 16½ per cent. ad valorem.

Metals, viz.:—Plated and Mixed Metal Ware (except Door Handles, Locks, Shaft Tips, Stump and Finger Joints, and Slot Irons used in Carriage Building, Harness Mountings and Plated Hames), 13½ per cent. ad valorem.

H-Rolled Girder and Channel Iron, Castings, viz.: Fire Bars, Hydraulic Cylinders, Pipes and Connections for same, Tank Plates, Sash Weights, 60s. ton.

Wire, barbed, 60s. ton.

Metals—Manufactures of, and Machinery not otherwise enumerated (except as under, viz.:—Portable engines, anchors, anvils, balances, spring, to weigh up to 3 cwt., bands (curtain), bar (not machined, and in the rough), bell fittings, bells (6 inches and under), bits (for harness), blocks and types (printers'), blowers for ventilating mines, boilers, oval (cast iron), brassfoundry used in the manufacture of furniture, Bushes' patent roller for block-making, buttons, caps (percussion), cast iron, being oval boilers, camp ovens, digesters, kettles, brazing, fry, maslin, preserving, sauce or stew pans, Danish, French, glue, oval, plumbers' stock and three-legged pots, tea kitcheners or fountains, chaffcutter knives, chains, chains (curtain), cloth wire (over 36 mesh), concentrators, (Frew's for mining purposes), conductors (lightning), copper and copperware (being prepared plates for engravers and lithographers), silver plated sheet, perforated sheet, rivets, washers, cornices in piece, crucibles, cutlery (iron or steel), detonator, digesters (cast iron), door-fittings (except handles and plates), firearms, fittings (see bell, door, meters, pipes, tubes, window), fittings, electric, viz.: Arc lamps (without globes), carbous, incandescent lamps, automatic resistors, transmitters or transformers, and storage batteries, fountains, tea (cast iron), hames, handles, trunk, hinges (except hook and eye and T.) hooks (brass), hook, cornice, hooks, curtain, hoop, not machined and in the rough, iron (angle and T.), iron, sheet (corrugated), irons (box and sad), irons (stirrup), kettles (cast iron), kitcheners, tea (cast iron), knives (chaffcutter), knives (trapping machine), latches, locks, lightning conductors, machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, machinery for telegraphic purposes, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting, including wirecloths and felts, machines, viz.: button making, eyelet, knitting, sheep-shearing, stitching, dairy refrigerators, and separators, machines (printing), machines (sewing), machines known as centrifugal cream separators (NOTE.—Exemption of machines does not apply to the motive power thereof, if any,) meters (gas, internal fittings of, when imported in parts not put together), mortars and pestles, netting (wire, galvanized machine-made), ovens, camp (cast iron), pans (cast iron), viz., brazing, fry, maslin, preserving, sauce, stew, pestles and mortars, pig, pins (gimp), pipes and tubes, viz., brass-cased, brazed copper, solid-drawn, welded and fittings for same, except the cocks, plate (not machined and in the rough), plates (copper, prepared for engravers and lithographers), plates (decorated tin for manufacturing tinware), pots (cast iron), viz., Danish, French, glue, oval, plumbers' stock, three-legged, presses (printing), primers, pulleys (under 4 inches), rail (tram and railway), reaping machine knives, rings (curtain), rivets (copper), rod (not machined and in the rough), saws of all kinds, but not the machinery connected therewith, scales to weigh up to 3 cwt., scrap, screws (cork, galvanized, hand, table, wood), sheet (not machined and in the rough), sheet (copper, silver-plated), sheet (copper, perforated), slides (cornice), spoke (not machined and in the rough), spoons (iron or steel), springs (buffer), steelyards to weigh up to 3 cwt., tacks (1 inch and under), tires of steel in the rough, tools of trade not being machinery (except napping, spalling, and quartz hammers, pick, mattocks, gas and blacksmiths' tongs, crowbars, mauls, wedges, soldering irons), traps (vermin), tubes and pipes, viz., brass-cased, brazed copper, solid-drawn, welded, and fittings for same (except the cocks), types (printers' and brass), washers (copper), window fittings (except shutters, blinds, poles, and cornices), wire (not machined and in the rough), boilers and furnaces (portable), bolt rings, buckets and tubs, crowbars, forgings (contractors' or engineers'), galvanized ware (being boxes, guttering, pans, piping, spouting), japanned and lacquered ware (except pressed), tinware, wirework and wire netting, zincware, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

\* Milk, preserved, 2d. per pint or lb.†

\* Mustard, 2d. per lb.†

\* Nails, Horseshoe, 12s per cwt.

\* „ Iron and Steel (except for Trunks and Grindery). Tacks 1 inch and under are free. 5s. per cwt.

\* Nuts (except Cocoa and Candle), same as import.

Oil and Paste (Furniture), 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Oils in Bulk (except Coconut, Fish of all sorts, Mineral Refined of which the point of ignition is below 80° Fahr.; Kero-

sene, Palm, Lubricating, of which the chief component part is Mineral; and Resin), 6d. per gallon.

Oils packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size as under, viz.:—

Quarts and over a pint, 4s. per doz.†

Pints and over half-a-pint, 2s. per doz.

Half-pints and smaller sizes, 1s. per doz.

Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon, 12s. per doz.

Oilmen's Stores (except Essential Oils and Essences not containing Alcohol), packed in bottles and jars not exceeding one reputed quart in size, or in canisters or vessels not exceeding one quart in size, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Not otherwise enumerated (except Isinglass, uncut), 5 per cent., ad valorem.

Paints and Colours (except Artists' Colours):—

Ground in Oil, including Patent Dryers and Putty, £2 per ton.

Mixed, ready for use, from or of any substance, £2 per ton.

Paints, Asbestos, manufactured in Victoria, provided that the principal ingredient used in such manufacture paid duty on original importation at the rate of 6d. per gallon, 5d. per gallon.

Paints, mixed, ready for use, manufactured in Victoria, from materials upon which the full duty has been paid on importation; provided that the proportion of oil used in the manufacture of such paint be not less than 33 per cent., 2s. per cwt.

Paper (except Writing and Printing, in original wrappers and uncut edges, as it leaves the mill, Paperhangings and Mill-board), 6s. per cwt.

Advertising Matter, Printed or Lithographed, or any Printed Plates, Lithographs, Pictures, Cards, or matter of a similar description used or capable of being used for advertising purposes, 4d. per lb.†

Bags, 15s. per cwt.

Cardboard and Pasteboard, 4s. per cwt.

Parasols, Sunshades, and Umbrellas, made up, viz.:—

From materials not containing silk, 1s. each.

From materials containing silk, 2s. 6d. each.

\* Peel—Candied, Drained, or Preserved, 2d. lb.

Perfumery, of known brands, 10 per cent.

\* Pickles (packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size), as under:—

Quarts, and over a pint, 3s. per doz.

Pints, and over half-a-pint, 2s. 6d. per doz.

Half-pints and smaller sizes, 1s. per doz.

Over a quart, and not exceeding a gallon, 12s. per doz.

All other, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Pipes:—

Smoking—Clay, 1s. per gross.

All other, and Cigar and Cigarette Holders, including cases for same, 12½ per cent. ad valorem, on and after 1st January, 1890.

Plate of Silver, same as import, 20s. per oz., troy, new and bearing the British "Hall mark."

\* Powders—Baking, Seidlitz, Washing, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Quilts—Sewn, Cosies and Cushions, 15 per cent. ad valorem.

Rice, 6s. per cental.

„ Undressed, imported into any bonded warehouse, and

„ dressed therein, same as import 4s. per cental.

„ Paddy, same as import, 2s. per cental.

Rugs—Waterproof and Horse Clothing, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.

Saddle Trees—

Harness, 10s. per doz.

Riding, £1 per doz.

Saddles, Riding complete, manufactured in Victoria, principally from duty-paid material, 3s. 6d. each.

\* Sauces, packed in bottles, jars, or other vessels not exceeding one gallon in size, as under:—

Quarts and over a pint

Pints and over half-a-pint,

Half-pints and smaller sizes.

Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon.

All other, 5 per cent.

\* Shot, 1d. per lb.

Silks (except Hatters' Silk Plush, Umbrella Silk, Silk for Flour Dressing, Silk Fags, Oil Silk, Fringes, Tassels and Gimp for Furniture, Reps, Damasks, and other material for covering Furniture) in the piece, or piece goods containing Silk, whether cut into lengths or shapes or not, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.

\* Soap, Perfumed or Toilet, 4d. per lb.

Soda Crystals, £2 per ton.

\* Spices, ground, 2d. per lb.

\* Starch, 2d. per lb.

Stationery, manufactured, viz.:—Albums of all sorts, Blotters, Blotting Cases, Blotting Pads, Bill-heads, and all other printed, ruled, or engraved forms of paper, bound or unbound, Books (Account, Betting, Cheque, Copy, Diary, Drawing, Exercise, Guard, Letter, Music, Memo, Pocket, Receipt, Sketch), Bill Files and Letter Clips, Cards (Printers', Visiting, Funeral, Menu, Programme, Wedding), Card Cases (not being of gold or silver), Date Cases, Cards, Calenders, Envelopes, Ink Bottles, Inkstands, Inkwells, Labels (luggage and other), Memo. Slates and Tablets, Mounts or Stands for Pictures, Parchment (Cut), Sketch Blocks, Writing Cases, Desks, and Stationery Cases, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

\* If in original packages.

† Subject to the condition that such advertising matter, &c., or bags are, before removal from the import sheds, produced to the Inspector of Drawbacks for sample and record, and that the same be exported in original packages within three months of import.

\* When in original packages only.

† Per pint or pound or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so on in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

Sugar, the Product of Sugar Cane, bonded on and after 27th July, 1857, and refined in a bonded warehouse under regulations framed by the Governor in Council 2s per cwt.  
 „ all other, 3s. per cwt.  
 Tea, 1d. per lb.  
 Timber—Boards (Flooring, Lining, Weather), dressed or planed, 1s. 6d. per 100 feet super.  
 Mouldings for Picture Frames, 4s. per 100 feet lineal.  
 Timber, Bent, Finished, 13½ per cent. ad valorem.  
 \*Twine (except Sewing or Seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax, and Reaper and Binder Twine or Yarn), 2½d. per lb.  
 Varnish, including Lithographic, 2s. per gallon.  
 Varnish manufactured in Victoria from materials upon which the full duty has been paid on importation, provided that the proportion of oil used in the manufacture of such varnish be not less than 33 per cent., 2d. per gallon.  
 Watches, 12½ per cent. ad valorem.  
 Waters—Aerated or Mineral, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Wickerware, 15 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Woodenware and Turnery, including Wooden Hames (except Artists' Materials, Ash Oars, Beehives, Bellows, Billiard Balls in the rough, Engravers' Boxwood, Picture Frames, Shafts and Poles in the rough), 13½ per cent. ad valorem.  
 Woollen Manufacturers, or Manufacturers containing Wool (except Printers' Blankets and Collar Check), viz. :—  
 Blankets, Blanketing, Rugs, and Rugging, 15 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Piece Goods, whether in the piece or cut into shapes, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coatings, Shirtings, Broad-cloths, Witneys, Naps, Flannels, Mantle Cloths, Cloakings, Ulsterings, Kerseys, Serges, Costume Cloths, Melton Cloths, and Tweeds, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

**COMMERCIAL CHARGES.**

The following is the complete list of revised charges adopted by the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce :—  
 On private or public sales of ships . . . . . 5 per cent.  
 On private or public sales of merchandise (not otherwise specified) . . . . . 5 „  
 On sales and purchases of land and houses . . . . . 2½ „  
 On sales and purchases of Government Securities and shares in public Companies (one commission only) . . . . . 1 „  
 On sales and purchases of live stock (except stud) or stations . . . . . 2½ „  
 On sales of wool . . . . . 1 „  
 On sales of tallow, hides, and sheepskins . . . . . 2½ „  
 On sales or purchases of gold, gold dust, bullion, and specie . . . . . ½ „  
 On all property withdrawn, shipped, transferred, or delivered, to order (upon invoice) . . . . . } Halfschedule for sales.  
 On goods for conditional delivery . . . . . } 2½ per cent.  
 On purchases of merchandise—with funds . . . . . } 2½ „  
 On purchases of merchandise—without funds . . . . . } 5 to £500  
 } 2½ over £500.  
 Brokerage on sales of merchandise, payable by vendor . . . . . 1 per cent.  
 Guaranteeing sales, bills, or bonds, by endorsement or otherwise (for periods not exceeding six months currency) . . . . . 2½ „  
 N.B.—Auctioneers' Commission and Brokerage to be charged when incurred.  
 On settling insurance losses, total or partial, and procuring returns of premium . . . . . 2½ per cent.  
 On procuring money on bottomry and respondentia . . . . . 5 „  
 On procuring charters for vessels . . . . . 5 „  
 On procuring freight and passengers for vessels . . . . . 5 „  
 On collecting inward freight or charter money, or money under bottomry . . . . . 5 „  
 On endeavouring to obtain immigrant's ship's papers, irrespective of any other claims for extra service . . . . . £21  
 On ship's disbursements paid out of freights collected, on which 5 per cent. has been paid . . . . . Nil.  
 On ship's disbursements when not in funds . . . . . 5 „  
 On attending to general average matters and collecting contributions, and settling under the statement—  
 On first £2,000 or smaller amount . . . . . 5 „  
 Excess of £2,000 to £6,000 . . . . . 2½ „  
 Any excess of £6,000 . . . . . 1 „  
 In addition to this charge, ship's agents are entitled to charge a reasonable sum for agency work, especially when underwriters' guarantees are taken in lieu of deposits.  
 On landing and re-shipping goods at this port } According to circumstances.  
 from vessels in distress . . . . . }  
 On attending to particular average matters, on ship's proportion of disbursements . . . . . 5 per cent.  
 On entering intercolonial ship inward at Custom House . . . . . £2 2/-  
 £5 5/-  
 On entering ship inward from other ports . . . . . } Ballast, £1 11/6  
 } Cargo, £3 3/-  
 On clearing ship outward—intercolonial . . . . . } Ballast, £2 2/-  
 } Cargo, £5 5/-  
 On clearing ship outward—for foreign . . . . . }

\* If in original packages.

On each survey of hull of vessel, £2 2/- or hatches and stowage of cargo and attendance, full cargo, £5 5/-  
 On the management of estates—upon the amount of all receipts as revenue . . . . . 5 per cent.  
 On investments made on mortgage . . . . . 1½ „  
 On letting properties—on first yearly rent or less period . . . . . 5 „  
 On sales of furniture or other movable chattels and effects . . . . . 5 „  
 On recovering debts . . . . . 5 „  
 On assignments to trustee or trustees . . . . . 5 „  
 On each ordinary survey of merchandise within the city—each surveyor . . . . . £1 1/- per hour.  
 On advance on produce for shipment . . . . . 1 per cent.  
 On sale or purchase of bills of exchange (including remittance) . . . . . ½ „  
 On granting or guaranteeing letters of credit . . . . . 2½ „  
 On guarantee or security for contracts or liabilities . . . . . 5 „  
 On guarantee or security for administrations . . . . . 2½ „  
 All sales to be considered as guaranteed, without special orders to contrary.

**STATION ACCOUNTS.**

On purchases or supplies, or payments under advance . . . . . 5 per cent.  
 On purchases or supplies, or payments with funds . . . . . 2½ „  
 On any balance of account unliquidated at the end of the year to be considered a new advance and charged . . . . . 2½ „

**INTEREST.**

Interest on current accounts to be charged at 1 per cent. above bank rates.

**STAMP DUTIES.**

**ANNUAL LICENSE.**

For any company, person, or firm of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, who carry on in Victoria any Fire, Fidelity, Guarantee, or Marine Assurance or Insurance business whatever, and whether the head office or principal place of business of such company, person, or firm of persons is in Victoria or elsewhere,  
 30s. for every £100 or part of £100 of premiums of any kind whatsoever received or in any manner charged in account by any such company, person, or firm, or by his or their agents during the 12 months preceding the year for which such license may be taken out. Such premiums shall be the gross premiums, and be counted so as to include any commission or discount, but to exclude any portion of such gross premiums actually paid away by way of re-insurance effected in Victoria with any other such company, person, or firm, and the duty in respect of any one license shall not in any case be less than £50.

**LAND TRANSFER.**

Under the Transfer of Land Statute, and any Acts amending the same.  
 (1) In the matter of an application to bring land under the statute lodged on and after the 15th December, 1879, upon every direction for the certificate of title to issue to any person other than the applicant on a sale of the land mentioned or referred to in any such direction . . . . . For every £50 beyond the sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £30 over the first or any other £50 of the amount or value of the consideration for the sale, a stamp duty of 5s.  
 (2) Upon every consent to an application lodged on and after the 15th December, 1879, whereby the consenting party relinquishes any estate or interest for valuable consideration . . . . .  
 (3) Upon every application to bring land under the Act by any person who has purchased such land without having paid the duty in respect of a conveyance or transfer thereof to him, unless such conveyance or transfer thereof to him has been actually executed before the 15th December, 1879 . . . . .  
 (4) Upon every transfer of land on a sale thereof, which transfer has been lodged on and after 15th December, 1879 . . . . .

**BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.**

Bills of exchange payable on demand (cheque, &c.) . . . . . £ s. d.  
 Bills of exchange of any other kind whatsoever (except a bank note), and promissory note of any kind whatsoever (except a bank note)—drawn or expressed to be payable or actually paid or endorsed or in any manner negotiated in Victoria: Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn does not exceed £25 . . . . . 0 0 6  
 Exceeds £25 and does not exceed £50 . . . . . 0 1 0  
 Exceeds £50 and does not exceed £75 . . . . . 0 1 6  
 Exceeds £75 and does not exceed £100 . . . . . 0 2 0  
 Exceeds £100, then for every £50 of the amount or value, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value . . . . . 0 1 0  
 (Provided that the maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, shall be £10.)

RECEIPT STAMPS.

Receipt or discharge given for or upon payment of money amounting to £5 or upwards ... ..	0	0	1
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY.			
For every £50 beyond the sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 over the first or any other £50 of the amount or value of the consideration for the sale ... ..	0	5	0

PROBATE DUTIES.

Under the "Administration and Probate Act, 1892," Estates, Real and Personal, of Deceased Persons.

When the value exceeds	£	per ct.
1,000 but does not exceed 5,000	£	2
5,000	6,000	3
6,000	7,000	3½
7,000	8,000	4
8,000	9,000	4½
9,000	10,000	5
10,000	12,000	5½
12,000	14,000	6
14,000	16,000	6½
16,000	18,000	7
18,000	20,000	7½
20,000	22,000	8
24,000	26,000	8½
26,000	28,000	9
28,000	30,000	9½
30,000	32,000	10
32,000	34,000	10½

When the value exceeds	£	per ct.
34,000 but does not exceed 36,000	£	6½
36,000	38,000	6¾
38,000	40,000	7
40,000	44,000	7½
44,000	48,000	8
48,000	52,000	8½
52,000	56,000	9
56,000	60,000	9½
60,000	64,000	10
64,000	68,000	10½
68,000	72,000	11
72,000	76,000	11½
76,000	80,000	12
80,000	84,000	12½
84,000	88,000	13
88,000	92,000	13½
92,000	96,000	14
96,000	100,000	14½
Over the value of 100,000		15

PILOTAGE RATES.

PORT PHILLIP.

The charges vary according to distance and tonnage. The lowest rate is for removal from one berth in the river to another; the highest for pilotage from without the Heads to Melbourne or Geelong, and vice versa. Sailing Vessels and Steamers under Sail only—One Penny to Fivepence-farthing per ton. Minimum £1, maximum £41. Vessels towed by Steam—Three Farthings to Threepence-three-farthings per ton. Minimum £1, maximum £80. Steam Vessels—Halfpenny to Threepence-farthing per ton. Minimum £1, maximum £27 6s.

TOWNS IN VICTORIA.

**ABERFELDY** (Mount Lookout) (37° 35' S. lat., 146° 20' E. long.), a post town, county of Tanjil, electorate of Gippsland police district of Upper Goulburn, 20 miles from Wood's Point, and 121 miles from Melbourne E. (via Matlock, 125½ miles, via Walhalla, 146 miles), situated on the Dividing Range, between the Aberfeldy and Thompson rivers. Communication is by rail to Toongabbie, Traralgon or Moe, coach to Walhalla, fare, 10s., horse thence, 10s. Hotel: the Shamrock; a State school (No. 1,224)—Church service is held at the school—and one store. It is a mining district, but is also adapted for farming and grazing. Formation: slate and sandstone; the igneous rocks and basaltic soil of the summit of the mount pointing to volcanic origin. Population 78, inclusive of neighbourhood, 187.

**ACHERON** (37° 15' S. lat., 145° 48' E. long.), a post town 75 miles (82 postal) N.E. of Melbourne, in the county and electorate of Anglesey, situated on the left bank of the Acheron, a tributary of the Goulburn; Alexandra is 6 miles distant N. Communication is by rail (79½ miles) to Yea, railway fares, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 3d., thence by coach via Alexandra. State school (No. 1,448), which is used as a place of worship. Chief industries of the district are butter and cheese-making. Mining has been carried on intermittently on a small scale, with varying results. The surrounding country is undulating and hilly, with rich alluvial river flats, partly cultivated. The land is heavily timbered and fairly grassed, adapted for sheep and cattle. The principal ranges are the Cathedral (2,300 feet high), and the Blue Range, both carrying snow for a short time occasionally in winter.

**ADELAIDE LEAD** (37° 5' S. lat., 143° 45' E. long.), a post town, county of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, police district of Maryborough, situated on the Timor creek, 1 mile from Adelaide Lead Railway Station. Fares, 20s. 8d. and 14s., 4 miles from Maryborough, 12 from Avoca, and 108 (115 postal) miles N.W. of Melbourne. Contains post-office, State school (No. 25), average attendance 55, and a few private houses. It is an agricultural and mining district. Formation: lower silurian. Population 117, including neighbourhood, about 400.

**ALBERTON** (38° 37' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.), a township with post, money-order, telegraph office, and railway station; fares, 23s. 11d. and 15s. 10d., on the Albert river, about 3 miles above its mouth. It is a rapidly growing town, in the county of Buln Buln, and gives a name to an extensive shire in South Gipps Land. Annual value of rateable property of shire, £58,091. It lies 177 miles S.E. of Melbourne, and is reached by steamer to Port Albert, 4 miles distant, coach thence, fare 1s.; also by coach from Sale daily; fare, 17s. 6d. Hotels: Travellers Rest, Victoria, State school (No. 1). Banks: Victoria, Australasian, mechanics' institute and free library containing 257 volumes. The surrounding country is mainly agricultural; artificial grasses, wheat, oats, hay, peas, and potatoes being principally grown. Thirty-seven acres are laid down in gardens and orchards. In all 8,760 acres are under cultivation. County well adapted for grazing and farming. Coal of good quality is found to the westward of the township, but the country is covered with

dense forest. A line is being surveyed to Woodside. Population 415, of the shire, 5,760.

**ALBERT PARK**, an electorate and suburb of Melbourne, with a telegraph station and money-order office, on the Melbourne and St. Kilda Railway Line, 1½ miles distant S., frequent trains, fares, 3d. and 2d. Banks: English and Scottish, National, Federal. There are a Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship; two State schools, Nos. 1,181 and 2,815. Several hotels and a coffee palace afford accommodation to summer visitors. Trains and trams from Melbourne to the beach (are 3d.). Good jetty, and excellent baths for sea-bathing. The park here has a fine sheet of ornamental water used for boating and yachting, and much frequented. St. Vincent Gardens are beautifully laid out, and contain bowling-green and lawn tennis grounds. Population of district, 1891, 12,708.

**ALEXANDER MOUNT.** See CASTLEMAINE.

**ALEXANDRA** (37° 12' S. lat., 145° 43' E. long.), a postal township with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office in the county and electorate of Anglesey, police district of Alexandra, on the Goulburn river, 90 miles (101 postal) N.E. of Melbourne. It is a terminal station on the branch line from Tallarook; fares 17s. 6d. and 11s. 10d. Coach runs from station to town, four miles; also to Jamieson, 40 miles, fare, 15s.; to Darlingford, 24 miles, fare, 10s.; to Marysville, 28 miles, fare, 12s. 6d. Hotels: Corner, Shamrock, Miner's Exchange, and Alexandra. Banks: Union, Colonial, and National. The Mechanics' Institute and Free Library has 1,129 volumes. Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (monthly). State school (No. 912), hospital, with 12 beds, shire hall, police and county court, and a steam flour mill are here. The Freemasons, Oddfellows, and Rechabites have lodges here. The diggings are in the Beechworth mining district, the area of land held as claims under the mining by-laws being 40 acres, and give employment to 114 miners. The plant in use on Dec. 1, 1891, was estimated to be worth £4,215. A very large quantity of gold has been obtained in this neighbourhood. Wheat, oats, peas, beans, and potatoes are largely grown in the district, which is of a mountainous character; 4,374 acres in all are under tillage. In the shire is rateable property of the annual value of £33,592. Formation: schistose. Population of town, 708; of shire, 2,644. Newspaper: *Alexandra Standard*, published on Friday.

**ALFREDTON** (37° 33' S. lat., 143° 49' 30" E. long.) (county of Grenville, electorate of Ballarat West) lies 98½ miles (102 postal) W. of Melbourne. Hotels: Park and Alfredton. It has a State school (No. 1,091), a Wesleyan chapel, the Ballarat cattle yards, and Munro's implement works. In the vicinity are—the hospital for the insane, the botanical gardens, and Lake Wendouree. It is a mining district, being a suburb of Ballarat. Population about 100.

**ALLAN'S FLAT** (36° 14' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a post town (county of Bogong, electorate district of Benambra), police district Beechworth, 203 miles N.E. of Melbourne, on the Yackandandah creek, Yackandandah, 4½ miles away, is the

nearest telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office. Coaches connect with the trains at Yackandandah; fare, 2s.; Yackandandah to Melbourne, train, 3s. 1d. and 2s. 1d. Railway fares, 2s. 9d. and 1s. 3d. Hotels: Albion and Bird's Head; State school (No. 11), is used for Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan service. Allan's Flat is of an undulating surface, and is extensively cultivated for the vine and fruit trees. Potatoes and other root crops, as well as the cereals, grow well here, tobacco is also successfully cultivated. Mining has slightly revived here. Population about 116, with vicinity 300.

**ALLANSFORD** (38° 24' 17" S. lat., 142° 29' 26" E. long.), a postal township with telegraph and money-order office (county of Heytesbury, electorate of Warrnambool), on the east side of the river Hopkins, about 6 miles from its mouth, and seven miles E. from Warrnambool. It is a railway station on the Warrnambool line, 166 miles WSW. of Melbourne; fares 2s. 6d. and 1s. 1d. Hotels: Allansford, Junction, and Crown. There are two places of worship in the town, Anglican, and Presbyterian, a State school (No. 3); Bank of Australasia, a Mechanics' Institute (437 volumes) and Reading Room, shops, stores, and two bacon factories. Agricultural and pastoral district, with several first-class dairies, where superior cheese is made. A fellmongery, boiling-down works, butter factory, are in the neighbourhood. The township, and, in fact, the entire district, is liable to be flooded by the overflow of the Hopkins. Formation: rotten sandstone and limestone. Population, 440.

**ALLENDALE** (37° 21' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, in co. Talbot, electorate of Clunes and Allendale, police district of Ballarat (Central), 90½ miles NW. of Melbourne. There is direct railway communication with Melbourne, Allendale being a station on the Daylesford line; fares, 17s. 4d. and 11s. 7d. The principal hotels are the Speculation, Ristori Commercial, Durham Ox, Cosmopolitan, and Miners' Association. The public buildings comprise post-office, police-station, court-house, and electoral registrar's office and dramatic hall. A branch of the City of Melbourne Bank, a State school (No. 2,420), and a Roman Catholic school, also a Mechanics' Institute with 1,500 vols., and a Museum containing many geological and mineralogical specimens, are here. The town is the principal centre of the Spring Hill alluvial leads, nine mines being in operation. There are places of worship belonging to the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist bodies, and a Salvation Army barracks. Friendly societies are represented by I.O.O.F., A.N.A. and I.O.G.T. There are also Fire Brigade and detachment 1st battalion 3rd regiment of Victoria Militia. A line of coach runs four times daily to Smeaton and Clementston. The water supply is derived from a reservoir on the road to Spring Hill. Mining, agricultural and pastoral pursuits are engaged in. Population 1,560.

**ALMA** (37° 2' S. lat., 143° 41' E. long.), a post town in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Talbot and Avoca, police district of Maryborough, on the Timor creek, 116 miles NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Maryborough, thence conveyance 4 miles, are the means of travelling from Melbourne. Hotel and store, Pearce's. State schools (Nos. 25, 714, and 818); church, Episcopal. The district is a mining one, the diggings being alluvial; vine growing and farming are also carried on: other diggings known as Adelaide Lead, Moonlight Flat, and Chinaman's Flat, are in the immediate neighbourhood. Population, 172 including neighbourhood, about 600.

**ALPHINGTON** (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), a suburb, with post and telegraph office, 5 miles NE. of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke, and East Bourke boroughs electorate, on Darebin creek and the river Yarra, on the road to Heidelberg. There is railway communication with Melbourne; fares, 9½d. and 6½d. Hotels: Alphington Bridge and Tower. There is a Wesleyan place of worship. There are in the neighbourhood many market gardens and vineyards, all in a high state of cultivation, and dairying is also carried on. Much land has been sold here for building lots, and the place has made considerable progress. Population 1,114.

**AMHERST** (lat. S. 37° S', long. E. 143° 40'), post, telegraph, and money-order station (county of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, and police district of Ballarat), formerly known under the name of Daisy Hill, is a portion of the Talbot Borough municipality on Daisy Hill creek, 114 miles (125 postal) NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Talbot, thence coach, 2½ miles, are the means of conveyance from Melbourne; coach fare, 6d., through fares, 20s. 9d. and 13s. 3d. A coach runs daily to Talbot. Principal hotels: the Amherst, and Horse and Jockey. The town is well built, pleasantly situated, and possesses a good hospital (52 beds). There are two places of worship, Church of England and Wesleyan; a town-hall; a State school (No. 1,459); a mechanics' institute, with a library of 520 volumes, also a police-station. Agricultural operations are carried on to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood, but the district partakes more of a mining character. The diggings are both alluvial and quartz, and are known as the Rocky Flat, Mt. Greenock, Gibraltar, McCullum's creek, Cockatoo gully, Blacksmith's, Daisy Hill, Mia-Mia Flat, Adelaide Lead, Kangaroo Flat, Nuggetty Gully, Scandinavian Lead, and Mysterious Lead—all famous for their yields in the early days of gold mining. There are about 240 miners at work in this gold district, and the mining plant is valued at £5,514. Under the mining by-laws 130 acres of land are held as claims. Population about 300. The *Talbot Leader* is published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

**AMPHITHEATRE** (37° 19' S. lat., 143° 21' E. long.), a postal township with telegraph station, in the counties of Kara Kara and Gladstone, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, shire of Lexton, on the Avoca river, 135½ miles NW. of Melbourne.

It is a railway-station on the Maryborough to Ararat line, fares, 24s. 6d. and 18s. 3d., 905 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Amphitheatre and Critteron. There are alluvial diggings in the neighbourhood. State school (No. 1,637). Churches: Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. Amphitheatre is completely shut in by lofty ranges on every hand, and is principally an alluvial mining district. On the flats the formation is a light sandy alluvium, with red clay subsoil; on the ranges it is sandstone, slate, and quartz. Population 100, with neighbourhood, 790.

**APSLEY** (37° S. lat., 141° E. long.), a township with post office, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office (county Lowan, Normanby electorate), on a north branch of the Mosquito creek, to the NW. of the Cannu Lake, on the border of South Australia, 317 miles NW. of Melbourne. There is coach communication with Hamilton on the SE., Horsham on the E. and Narracoorte (South Australia) on the W. The nearest places are Edenhope, 14 miles; Casterton, 56 miles; Harrow, 34 miles; and Hamilton, 96 miles. Hotel: the Border Inn. There are Presbyterian and Episcopalian churches, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, having 621 volumes; State school (No. 1,208); Branch of Colonial Bank, boarding house, a butcher, blacksmith, and 2 storekeepers, a Pastoral Society, and a Racing Club. Apsley is the postal centre of an extensive squatting district known as the Wimmera plains. These plains occupy an area of 25,000 square miles, and consist of vast tracts of sandy and sparsely-grassed country, intersected with belts of myall, scrub, and box, and honeysuckle forests. Most of the land is only suitable for sheep runs. Population, 135.

**ARARAT** (37° 17' S. lat., 142° 57' E. long.) is an important municipal town, with post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, at the northern extremity of the county of Ripon, in the electoral district of Ararat and police district of Wimmera, near the river Hopkins, and almost in a direct line between Mount Cole and Mount William, two of the highest peaks in that part of the colony. It is 1,028 feet above sea level. Besides the quartz and alluvial mines, for which the district is famed, the agricultural, pastoral and wine-making interests are well established, and, indeed, form the principal source of its revenue. Ararat is the commercial centre of the great grain and wool producing district of the north-west. It is the metropolis of the shire bearing its name. The area of the municipality is 3,840 acres, with 570 dwellings, and property of the annual value of £16,854. In the neighbourhood are never-failing supplies of the best timber, of which immense quantities are annually sent over a large area. Hotels: Commercial, Ararat, Victoria, and Scott's. Ararat contains one of the Government lunatic asylums, having accommodation for between five and six hundred patients, a gaol (will hold 42 prisoners), now temporarily used as an asylum for criminal lunatics, a hospital (56 beds), and benevolent asylum—capable of accommodating 66 inmates, supported by voluntary subscriptions,—a mechanics' institute, with a library of 2,850 volumes, a State school (No. 800), as well as private schools, an assize court, which is also used as a court of petty sessions, and a court of mines (county courts held quarterly, and petty sessions daily); it has also a town-hall with excellent stage and fittings, where dramatic performances, concerts, &c., can be given, while the shire hall is one of the finest in the colony. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Churches,—in connection with the latter there is a convent—and a Salvation Army Barracks. There are three well-built banks—Victoria, N. S. Wales, and London Chartered; and a number of substantial mercantile establishments, a large flour-mill, soap and candle works. The Freemasons, Foresters, and Oddfellows have lodges here, and the Rechabites a tent (Royal Alfred). A coach runs to Moyston, distance 10 miles. In the neighbourhood are a number of vineyards producing excellent wines, the famous wine village of Great Western being distant 10½ miles. Water from a reservoir in Oliver's gully has been laid on to the town for several years, and a further supply is obtainable from a reservoir at Mount Langi Ghiran, supplied from Mount Cole, the storage capacity of the two reservoirs being 45,000,000 gallons. A service reservoir has been constructed to the west of the town with a storage capacity of 2,500,000 gallons. Cost of waterworks, £65,000. The town is lighted with gas. The shire of Ararat comprises 1,550 square miles, net annual value of rateable property £82,466, ratepayers on the roll 1,195. The mining district gives employment to 1,510 miners, of whom 253 are Chinese, and the value of the mining plant is £137,437. The claims held under the mining by-laws embrace an area of 580 acres of land. Four trains run daily to and from Melbourne, 131 miles SE.; fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. The nearest towns are Ballarat, 56 miles; Beaufort, 28; Hamilton, 60; Stawell, 18; Horsham, 58 miles. The agricultural returns to March 1, 1892, are as follows:—18,711 acres of land under cultivation, the chief crops grown being, 4,161 acres of wheat, 5,503 of oats, 4,382 of hay, 53 of potatoes, 379 of gardens and orchards, 789 of vines. Produce 54,013 bushels of wheat, 106,869 of oats, 153 tons of potatoes, 5,578 tons of hay. Limes extend from Ararat to Dimboola and Serviceton; also to Hamilton, Casterton, and to Portland on the coast, and a line to Avoca has been opened. The geological formation is basaltic. Granite, bluestone, limestone, and slate are obtainable in abundance in the neighbourhood. Population 3,151 and of shire 4,623. Two papers are published: *Ararat Advertiser*, Tuesdays and Fridays, and *Ararat Chronicle*, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**ARCADIA** (36° 27' S. lat., 145° 24' E. long.), a village in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Euroa and Shep-

parton on the Numurkah Railway Line, fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 10d., with post and telegraph office, 98 miles N.E. of Melbourne, and is situated on the river Goulburn. There are Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The district is chiefly pastoral and agricultural. State school (No. 1,880). Population 180.

**ARMADALE** (37° 51' S. lat., 145° 8' E. long.), (county of Bourke, electoral district of Toorak municipality of Prahran), 4½ miles S.E. of Melbourne on the Gippsland Line; fares, 5½d. and 4½d. It is 141 feet above the sea-level, and prettily situated; the streets are wide and well-laid out, with trees planted in most of the leading thoroughfares, the views from some points are enchanting, and it is one of the favourite resorts of wealthy Melbourne men, and a great number of fine mansions and villa residences in the locality. There are three churches, Episcopalian, Congregational and Wesleyan, a State School, several private schools, and branch of Federal Bank, as well as many fine business establishments along High Street, which is the chief thoroughfare. Population about 2,000.

**ARMSTRONGS** (37° 23' S. lat., 142° 54' E. long.), a postal and mining township, 136 miles N.W. of Melbourne, between Stawell and Ararat, on the Cumecungilla creek, 955 feet above sea level. It is in the county of Borung, electorate of Ararat, and Great Western police district, and has direct railway communication with the capital; fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d. Hotels: Junction, and Armstrongs. State school here (No. 784). Divine service is held in the schoolroom. Business premises comprise two stores and a brewery. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one. Population, 172.

**ASCOT** (37° 24' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), an agricultural parish, with a small village near its centre, lies 13 miles N.W. by N. distant from Ballaarat, and 7 miles nearly due S. from Clunes on the coach road, between these two places and Maryborough, and 119 miles N.W. of Melbourne. The town of Creswick lies 6 miles to the E., and Learmonth 5 miles to the S.W. The nearest railway stations are Mount Blowhard, 2½ miles, and Turrell 3½ miles. The village of Ascot, which is in the county of Talbot, electorate of Clunes and Allendale, and police district of Learmonth, comprises several houses, within a one mile radius, the most central and important of which are the post-office, general store, and hotel, a blacksmith's, a butcher's, and a wheelwright's shop, a State school (No. 2,507), and schoolmaster's residence. The nearest places of worship—Presbyterian and Wesleyan Chapels—are at Coghill's creek, 2 miles off. Agricultural and pastoral operations are carried on in the district. Formation: Volcanic, granite outcrops in the north-west, auriferous silurian spurs in the east, with rich chocolate soil. Population 109.

**ASCOT VALE** (37° 47' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), (county of Bourke, electoral district of Essendon and Flemington, police district of Essendon) a suburb of Melbourne, and a ward of the Town of Essendon, a post town with money order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, 3½ miles from the city on the Melbourne and Essendon Railway; fares, 3½d. and 2½d. There is also omnibus communication; fare, 4d. This suburb, is situated on the Saltwater River. There are two banks, the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, and the Colonial: a State and a private school. The places of worship are the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Bible Christian. The streets are lighted with gas. The hotels are the Laurel, Prince of Wales, Ascot Vale, Waldoek's, Union, and Lang's. Two papers are published, the *Essendon Gazette* on Thursday, and the *Essendon and Flemington Chronicle* on Friday. Population 10,718.

**AVENEL** (36° 52' S. lat., 145° 17' E. long., 491 feet above sea level), county and electoral district of Anglesey, and police district of Bourke, a township on Hughes creek, on the Sydney road, and on the North-Eastern line, 72 miles N.E. of Melbourne, and 10½ miles from Seymour. As regards site and situation it will compare most favourably with any other town in the north-eastern district. Hughes creek runs through the centre, dividing the town into two counties, Anglesey and Delatite, and emptying itself into the Goulburn. The railway station in the new township is about a mile distant from the old township. Fares, to Melbourne, 12s. 11d. and 8s. 7d. Hotels: the Imperial, Harvest Home, Plough, and Royal Mail. The public buildings comprise post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, court house, and a State school (No. 8). Bank: Commercial. Avenel being the centre of an extensive agricultural district has a large business during the season. The town is situated on a flat nearly surrounded by lofty hills, on the slopes of which are some extensive vineyards, notably the Tablik and the Goulburn Valley. The places of worship are Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. There are several stores, a large grain store, a steam flour-mill and several saw-mills, and Oddfellows' and Good Templars' hall. Court of petty sessions is held here. The township, which is well reticulated, derives its water-supply from a spring at the foot of Mount Bernard. Has a creamery. A large fire-wood trade is carried on with Melbourne. Formation, sandstone. The land is eminently fitted for gardens and vineyards. Population (census) 450.

**AVOCA** (37° 6' S. lat., 148° 29' E. long.), county of Gladstone, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, and police district of Maryborough, is prettily situated on the river of the same name, about 12 miles from its source, and 6 miles E. of the Pyrenees ranges, on the main roads from Castlemaine and Ballaarat to the N.W. parts of the colony, 794 feet above sea level. Avoca is the principal town in the Avoca shire, a municipal district of 453 square miles, containing several other gold-fields and townships, having 1,170 dwellings and rateable property of the annual value of £25,495. The shire is locally ruled by a shire council, consisting of nine councillors, under the Local Government Act. Avoca has a police and warden's court, and post,

savings bank, money-order, telegraph, and sub-treasury offices. It is a railway-station on the Maryborough to Ararat line, 127 miles S.E. of Melbourne, fares, 22s. 10d. and 15s. 4d. Coaches run to Percydale, St. Arnaud, Landsborough, Redbank, and Moonanild. Hotels: the Avoca, Royal Oak, Victoria, Railway, Bull and Mouth, and Albion. Bank: Victoria. There are lodges of the Australian Natives, Oddfellows (M.U.), Foresters, Rechabites, a detachment of mounted rifles, brass band, and a fire brigade. State school (No. 4), ladies' school, English, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, and a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,296 vols. The water supply is derived from wells and the flats of the Avoca River. Both alluvial and quartz mining are carried on in the district, particularly in that portion lying at the foot of the Pyrenees ranges, which is also very well adapted for farming operations, growing wheat of unusually good quality. The Working Miners Homebush is one of the most successful mines in the district. An important discovery of slate in the ranges about 7 miles from the railway station was made a few years ago, and the quarries are now being developed by private companies. The slate found here is said to be the best of its kind yet discovered in the Australian Colonies, and the supply appears to be inexhaustible. Several vineyards are making good progress. The land under tillage on the 1st March, 1892, was 8,832 acres, of which wheat was 1,308 acres, oats 1,612 acres, hay 5,363 acres, peas and beans 138 acres. The produce for the year was 11,473 bushels of wheat, 23,941 bushels of oats, 3,329 tons of hay, 79 tons of potatoes, and 2,210 bushels of peas and beans. There are 291 miners at work on this field, the area of land held as claims under the mining by-laws being 24 acres. The mining plant is valued at £2,040. The formation of the district geologically is Silurian. The population of the town alone is 787; the number of residents in the entire shire is 4,597. Local newspapers, the *Avoca Mail* Tuesdays and Fridays, and the *Avoca Free Press* Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**AVON PLAINS** (36° 15' S. lat., 142° 51' E. long.), a postal township, in the county and electorate of Kara-Kara, police district of Donald, about 5 miles E. of the junction of the rivers Richardson and Avon, 175 miles (182 postal) N.W. of Melbourne, situated in the midst of an agricultural and pastoral district, Coach from Avon Plains to St. Arnaud or Rupanyup; fare, 5s. 6d., whence the train can be taken for Melbourne. Hotel: Royal. State school (No. 1,701). Church: Wesleyan. The soil is well adapted for wheat and oat growing, which forms the principal industry. Formation: alluvial, on limestone bottom. The country is undulating, and lightly timbered with bull oak and box. Population of town 225.

**AXEDALE** (36° 47' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.) (county of Bendigo, shire of Strathfieldsaye and electorate of Rodney), a small township, with post and money-order office, on the banks of the Campaspe, 13 miles E. of Sandhurst, and 90 miles N. of Melbourne. The railway line between Bendigo and Wallan passes through Axedale, fares from Melbourne, *via* Sandhurst, 16s. 2d. and 10s. 9d. Hotels: Campaspe, Raglan, and Quarry Arms. State school here (No. 1,008), also one private school, a Presbyterian church, and a Roman Catholic chapel (St. Mary's). Farming, dairying, and gardening are the principal industries of the locality, and there are some good vineyards in the vicinity. Gold has been found in the district, but not in payable quantities. Population 100.

**BACCHUS MARSH** (32° 40' S. lat., 144° 27' E. long.) (county of Bourke, police district of Bourke, and electorate of West Bourke), a municipality with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, in the neighbourhood of the Lerderberg and Werribee rivers, 31 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Coaches run to Bacchus Marsh railway station, three-quarters of a mile S. of the township, and connect with the trains; fare, 6d., railway fares, 5s. 9d. and 3s. 10d. A coach also runs to Myrionom. It is also connected by the direct railway to Ballaarat. The National Bank has a branch here. Net annual value of rateable property in shire, £26,112. The principal hotels are the Border Inn, Court House, Royal, Bridge Inn, Harvest Home, and Railway Hotel. The mechanics' institute possesses a library of 1,550 volumes. State school (No. 28), also Convention, a Court-house, Police Station, and Post Office. The churches are Episcopalian, Roman Catholic (St. Bernard), Presbyterian, Baptist and Wesleyan. A county court is held every six months, and a court of petty sessions monthly. The shire council hold their meetings here on the second Monday in every month. The town, which is rapidly increasing in importance, is now lighted with gas. There are some diggings in the neighbourhood of small extent; farming and dairying is, however, the characteristic of the district, the land being very fertile. The water supply is obtained from the Werribee River. There is a Farmers' Society, with extensive show yards; also a racecourse with grand stand. The Bacchus Marsh Irrigation Trust and Concentrated Milk Factory contribute to the importance of the town, while extensive lime works are in full operation at Coimadai, about five miles distant. The rich alluvial flats in the valleys of the Werribee and Lerderberg Rivers are of excellent quality, and suitable for the production of almost any kind of crops. Bacchus Marsh possesses a splendid winter climate. By the return for the year ending March 31, 1892, there were 3,374 acres under cultivation, the chief crops being 2,685 acres hay, 194 oats, and 67 potatoes. There are excellent free-stone quarries in the neighbourhood, whence Melbourne and other places are supplied. A portion of this district was formerly a swamp, being settled on by the late Captain Bacchus, whose name it bears. The scenery here is pretty, and the country around is much frequented by sportsmen. There are good mineral springs in the district, and the park situated between the railway station

and the town is admitted to be equal to any outside of Melbourne. A large portion of the milk supply of the metropolis is obtained from Baccus Marsh. Stud farms have also been established here. Population of town, 756; of shire, 2,479. Local newspaper, the *Rochus Marsh Express*, published every Saturday.

**BAGSHOT** (36° 37' S. lat., 144° 21' E. long.), a postal township with telegraph office, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, police district of Huntly, on Bendigo Creek, 111½ miles from Melbourne, and 1½ miles from Sandhurst. It is a railway station on the Echuca Line, fares, 20s. 2d., and 13s. 5d. Churches: Church of England and Wesleyan. State school (No. 852). In the district agricultural and pastoral interests are followed.

**BAILLIESTON.** See COY'S DIGGINGS.

**BAIRNSDALE** (37° 49' S. lat., 147° 35' E. long.), county of Tanjil, electoral district of North Gippsland—native name Wy Yung, meaning Young Duck—a mining, agricultural, and pastoral township, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station; on the Mitchell river, 170½ miles by rail E. of Melbourne, and 43 from Sale N.E.; fares 30s. 5d. and 20s. 5d. Coaches run to Bruthen, Buchan, Omeo, Lakes Entrance and Orbost; steamers to Paynesville, Rosherville, and Lake Entrance daily. Banks: Australasia, Colonial, Victoria, National, New South Wales, and Commercial, also Commissioners' Savings Bank. The principal hotels are the Main, Commercial, Petersen's Club, Bairnsdale Club, Victoria, Grand Terminus, Albion, and Imperial. There is a Mechanics' Institute and Free library of about 1,993 vols., a School of Mines, a shire hall, masonic hall, Oddfellows Hall, a State school (No. 754), College, and three private schools, and Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Church of Christ, and Roman Catholic churches. The public buildings are post, telegraph, receipt, and pay-offices, court-house, and land offices. There are valuable lead and silver mines at Buchan, about 50 miles from Bairnsdale. Hop growing is now being largely and profitably carried on at Bairnsdale, on the low-lying banks of the Mitchell, there being several extensive gardens; tobacco was largely grown, but is being abandoned. Steamers and schooners regularly trade with Melbourne, since the new entrance to the Gippsland Lakes was opened. The town is lighted with gas, and the water supply is obtained from the river, the water being pumped into a reservoir. The Irrigation Water Supply Trust Loan is £111,000. The inhabitants are chiefly dependent upon mineral and pastoral pursuits, but a considerable quantity of land has been selected and settled on under the Agricultural Settlement Act, and a large area is still available. Orchard planting, vegetable gardening, and butter manufacturing, assuming large dimensions. By the returns for the year ending 1st March, 1892, there were 4,976 acres under cultivation, of which the chief crops were, maize 2,778 acres, potatoes 203 acres, hay 613 acres, and hops 114 acres, the produce being 168,045 bushels of maize, 1,355 tons of potatoes, 857 tons of hay. The townships in the Bairnsdale district are Lucknow (2 miles), Bullumwaal (12 miles), Paynesville (12 miles), Forge Creek (6 miles), Bengworden (16 miles), Sarsfield (12 miles), Bruthen (15 miles), Omeo (70 miles), Swift's Creek (64 miles), Bendoc (170 miles), Bonang (180 miles), Crooked River (90 miles) some of which are mining townships. Lindenow Plat, a farming township, is situated 12 miles from Bairnsdale. Annual value of rateable property in the shire, £76,736. Population of town about 3,270; shire, 7,546, and of the whole district about 10,000. Newspapers, the *Bairnsdale Advertiser*, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; and the *Gippsland News*, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

**BALACLAVA** (37° 53' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), a part of the city of St. Kilda, and station on the Melbourne and Brighton Railway, 5 miles E. of Melbourne. Fares, 4d. and 3d. A tram also connects Balacava with Melbourne; fare, 3d. Banks: National and Commercial. It is one of the most thickly populated of the suburbs, and nearly all the available space is covered with residences.

**BALD HILLS.** See SEATON.

**BALLAARAT.** OF BALLAARAT (37° 33' S. lat., 143° 52' E. long.), county of Grenville and, electoral district of Ballaarat West, Southern Balliwick police district, has for some time been the leading goldfield town of Victoria, and is the next city in importance to Melbourne. It owes its present position to being the centre of perhaps the richest gold-yielding district in the world. It lies 74 miles by rail WNW. of Melbourne, fares 13s. 2d. and 8s. 11d., at an elevation of 1,415 feet above the sea, and consists of Ballaarat East and Ballaarat West, the Yarrowee creek dividing them. Each is a distinct municipality, under the government of a mayor and councillors, since December, 1855. Ballaarat West has an area of 4,090 acres, 5,397 dwellings, with a length of made streets of about 50 miles; net annual value of rateable property, £171,484; rate, 2s. in the pound; ratepayers on the roll, 5,016. It is divided into three wards—South, Central, and North. Ballaarat East has an area of 4,331 acres, 3,735 dwellings, with a length of made streets of 31 miles; net annual value, £78,264; rate, 2s. in the pound; ratepayers on the roll, 3,600. Six lines of railways branch from here, one extending from Ballaarat to Ararat, 57 miles—opened in 1875, and since then extended to Horsham, 203½ miles—and Serfveton on the South Australian border, 286½ miles from Melbourne, and another from Ballaarat to Maryborough, 42½ miles, and the third from Ballaarat to Linton, opened in 1884, the fourth, a short line of railway to Buninyong, 60 miles, opened Sept., 1880, the fifth from Ballaarat to Daylesford, 36½ miles, which further extends to Woodend, and the sixth a line from Ballaarat to Waubra 95½ miles in length. The line from Ballaarat to

Maryborough was opened in March, 1875, and is now extended to Avoca on the west, and Donald on the north. Ballaarat is also connected with all the other railways in the colony. The principal hotels in Ballaarat West are Craig's, Royal, Lester's, George, Club, Town Hall, Palace, Union, and Royal George; in Ballaarat East, North Grant, Earl of Zetland, Buck's Head, &c. The town has for some years been lighted with gas and is also well supplied with water from reservoirs in Bullarook forest, which cost £362,000 in their construction—the storage capacity being estimated at 638,960,000 gallons. It has most of the improvements of large towns of much older growth. There are numerous handsome shops and public buildings in the streets also an Academy of Music, an art gallery well stocked with valuable paintings, and other places of amusement. The banks are located in substantial buildings, and there are, in fact, nearly all the accompaniments of a metropolitan city. The banks comprise branches of the following—Australasia, New South Wales, Victoria, Colonial, Commercial, London Chartered, National, City of Melbourne, Savings, Mercantile Bank, and Union; also branches or agencies of the principal insurance companies. The mining and stock exchange is in Lydiard Street, near the post office. The public buildings comprise a spacious hospital (100 beds) erected on high ground, an orphan asylum, a benevolent asylum, lying-in-hospital, and refuge, two public baths, a gaol (will hold 79 prisoners), a mechanics' institute, with a library of 15,000 volumes, a public library, with 14,000 vols. each, two other free libraries—the Ballarat (City) with 2,835 volumes, and the German Association, with 2,200 volumes—a city hall, and a municipal council chamber, extensive railway premises, two town halls, forty churches, as follows:—Baptist two, Bible Christian four, Church of England eight, Congregational two, Disciples of Christ two, Hebrew one, Lutheran one, Presbyterian five, Primitive Methodist four, Roman Catholic two, Town Mission one, United Methodist one, Welsh Presbyterian one, and Wesleyan eleven. The Roman Catholic Bishop's palace is at the top of Sturt Street, and the Anglican Bishop's palace at Wendouree North. The educational establishments comprise two colleges (the Grenville and the Scotch), four grammar schools, State schools (Nos. 33, 34, 35, 2,022, 695, 1,256, 1,919, 2,043, 1,498, 1,436, 1,998, 2,103, 1,813); five denominational schools, and the large boarding school attached to the Loretto Convent. There are in Ballaarat three volunteer fire brigades, having thirteen stations, a school of mines under efficient management, roomy law courts, a treasury, and post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices. There are several iron foundries, four breweries and distilleries, two flour-mills, two woollen-mills and other factories. The principal of these are the establishments of the Ballaarat Woollen Co., the Woollen Cloth Co., the Phoenix and Union Foundries. The Phoenix Foundry have supplied over 200 locomotive engines to the Government. Among the reserves for the public are the Town Hall Garden and the Eastern and Western Ovals the public park, and the Botanic Gardens which, with Lake Wendouree, cover about 750 acres. The specially attractive features of the gardens are the fernery, statuary, and great variety of well-grown trees from all climates. The lake covering 600 acres is well stocked with imported fish, trout, perch, carp, tench, and eels, affording good angling six months of the year. Pisciculture is carried on with wonderful results, fish being annually distributed in all directions. Gold was first discovered at Ballaarat in June, 1851. The extraordinary richness of the ground rapidly attracted a large concourse of diggers and followers, who laid the foundation of a wealthy and prosperous town. As the surface digging became exhausted it was found that richer deposits of the metal could be obtained at lower depths. At the present time there are mines as deep as some of the coal-pits of England, worked by extensive steam pumping and other machinery. Ballaarat is somewhat celebrated as the place where the miners made a stand against an arbitrary and unjust tax in 1854. The mining population rose in arms against the authorities, and the result was a conflict in which many lives were lost, and much property destroyed. The principal collision between the troops and the miners occurred at the Eureka stockade, situated at Eureka and Stawell Streets, Ballaarat East. It was carried by storm on Sunday, December 3; of the miners some thirty or forty were killed and a large number wounded; of the troops three privates and Captain Wise were killed and several wounded. The site of the stockade has been enclosed and a suitable monument erected. A monument in the cemetery has been erected to the memory of the diggers who fell; hard by is one also to the officers and soldiers who were slain. One of the largest pieces of natural gold in the world was taken here from Bakery Hill; it was found at a depth of 180 feet, weighed 2,217oz. 16 dwt., and was called the "Welcome Nugget;" it was sold for £10,500. The "Lady Hotham" nugget, found near Canadian Gully, at a depth of 135 feet, weighed 1,158 ozs. 2 dwt. The returns for the Ballaarat mining district to 31st December, 1891, show that there were 78 steam engines of 2,557 h.p. engaged in alluvial mining, 49 steam puddling machines, 57 horse puddling machines, 193 sluices, toms, and sluice-boxes, 16 pumps, 39 whins, and 9 water wheels. In quartz mining there were 217 steam engines of 5,735 h.p., 1,246 stamp heads, 21 buddles, and 65 whins, the total value of the plant being £522,350. The number of miners employed was, in alluvial mining, European, 1,988, Chinese, 508; quartz mining, European, 3,695, Chinese, 148; a grand total of 6,289. The claims held under the mining by-laws embrace an area of 17,681 acres. The total gold yield in the Ballaarat mining district for the year ending December 21, 1891, was 202,740 ozs. In addition to its mining advantages the district around Ballaarat is well suited for farming purposes. The statistics of the district for the year ending March

1892, show that 66,282 acres were under tillage; wheat occupied 1,224 acres; oats, 5,231 acres; potatoes, 1,913 acres; hay, 21,280 acres; peas and beans, 738 acres; the produce being, wheat, 23,537 bushels; oats, 172,918 bushels; peas and beans, 16,891 bushels; potatoes, 4,235 tons; and hay, 45,404 tons. It is also adapted for sheep breeding, the finest and highest-priced wool in the world being grown in the immediate neighbourhood, on the Ercildoum and other estates. Ballarat West, in September, 1870, was proclaimed a city. Bishop, Right Rev. Samuel Thornton, appointed in November, 1874. A Roman Catholic bishop had already been appointed. The geological formation of the district is basaltic and schistose. Population: Ballarat 24,257; Ballarat East, 16,592. Leading newspapers: the *Ballarat Star*, *Courier*, and *Evening Post*, daily.

**BALLAN**, (37° 36' 19" S. lat. and 144° 13' 57" E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, situated on the Werribee river, on the main line of road between Melbourne and Ballarat (counties of Grant and Bourke, electorate of Grant and West Bourke). It lies 49½ miles NW. of the metropolis, access to which is by direct line of railway from Melbourne to Ballarat, fares, 8s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. Hotels: The Ballan, Commercial, Hanrahan's, Orwell, Shannon, Woolton's, and Railway Hotel. Coaches run between Ballan and Blackwood daily, and between Ballan and Korweinguboora three times a week. The neighbourhood abounds in valuable timber, and farming is extensively carried on. Mining, both quartz and alluvial, is in operation at Egerton and Gordon, a few miles distant. Bank: Commercial. There is a State school (No. 1,435), a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,062 volumes, Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic churches; a shire hall, court house, a race-course, cricket and recreation reserve, and a saw-mill and flour-mill. By the returns for the year ending March 1, 1892, it is shown that 8,222 acres of land were under cultivation, the principal crops being—oats, 1,651 acres, wheat, barley, 166 acres, peas and beans 467 acres, hay 2,406 acres, potatoes 850 acres, 41,908 bushels oats, 4,145 bushels barley, 13,815 bushels peas and beans, 2,195 tons of potatoes, and 3,887 tons of hay. Formation: volcanic lower silurian, and basaltic beds. Annual value of rateable property in the shire, £36,941. About 8 miles NW. from here is a mineral spring of a highly medicinal character, containing magnesia, carbonate of iron, sodium, &c. Population 565; of the shire, 6,451. *Ballan Times*, Friday.

**BALLANGELICH** (38° 10' S. lat., 142° 37' E. long.), a postal and telegraphic station (county of Villiers, and electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury), 151 miles (164 postal) W. from Melbourne, and 16 miles N. from Warrambool, on the main Mortlake road. A good metalled road connects Mortlake and Warrambool. Hotel: Halfway House. The nearest streams are the Hopkins river on the east, with Lyall's creek and Drysdale creek running through the area; on the banks of these is some good agricultural land, all of which has been selected. The chief industry of the district is grazing, there being several fine cattle and sheep runs in the neighbourhood. The nearest stations are Drysdale and Ballangeich. At Bryan O'Lynn, 6 miles distant, is Phillips' well-known stud station. The communication is by alternate daily coach *via* Warrambool and Mortlake: coach fare, 3s. 6d. Ballangeich has one general store; two State schools (Nos. 1,118, 1,926), and one church (Roman Catholic). Good building bluestone is found in the district. Population of town and neighbourhood about 463.

**BALLY-SHANASSY**. See BURWOOD.

**BALMORAL** (37° 15' S. lat., 141° 51' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order village (county and electorate of Dundas), on the Glenelg river, at the junction of Mathers' creek, 204 miles (252 postal) W. by N. of Melbourne, 41 from Hamilton N., 30 from Coleraine NW., and about 40 from Ararat W. A coach runs from Hamilton railway station, carrying the mails; coach fare, 10s. Hotels: Lang's and the Western Hotel. Goods are carried by steamer and rail *via* Portland and Hamilton, thence by carrier. State school (No. 29), and place of worship belonging to the Presbyterians and a mechanics' institute and free library with 800 volumes; also post office, court house, police barracks, and two general stores. The surrounding country is principally adapted for grazing purposes. Pastoral and agricultural show yards are here. About 12 miles distant are the Dundas Ranges. Population 197.

**BANYENA** (36° 23' S. lat., 142° 58' E. long.), a post town, county of Borung, police district of Rupanypup, two mails daily, 176½ (190 postal) miles NW. of Melbourne, situated on Richardson River, on the main line of road between Rupanypup and St. Arnaud. Hotels: Victoria and Junction. There are a state school, Episcopal, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic places of worship, a mechanics' institute and free library containing 250 volumes, two stores, brassfounder's and blacksmith's shop. There is daily coach communication with St. Arnaud: fare, 7s. 6d., and Rupanypup, fare 4s. 6d. The water supply is obtained from the Richardson river. The district is mainly agricultural; oranges figs and grapes grow well. English perch with other fish abound in the river. Population 52.

**BARBER'S CREEK** (37° 35' S. lat., 145° 12' E. long.), a post town, 21 miles NE. of Melbourne, bearing this name to distinguish it from the Yan-Yean office, though it is properly the Yan-Yean post office. Barber's Creek runs near the school and post office across the road into the Plenty river. Communication with Melbourne by Whittlesea railway, which passes through Yan Yean. Formation: basaltic. Population of district about 100.

**BARINGHUP** (37° S. lat., 143° 55' E. long.), (county of Talbot, electorate of Maldon), a postal township on the

river Loddon, 96 miles NNW. of Melbourne, and 7 miles from Maldon. Hotels: the Loddon, Bridge, and Farmers' Arms. The district is an agricultural one. The nearest mines are at Charlotte Plains, three miles W. on the road to Carisbrook. There are three State schools (Nos. 1,687 and 941) and one at East Baringhup (No. 1,540). Places of worship: Presbyterians, and Bible Christian. A coach from Dunolly (to and fro) passes daily through the town, and connects with the railway at Maldon (fare 1s.) for Melbourne. Formation: granite on right side of the river, basalt on the left. Population about 36, with neighbourhood about 800.

**BARKER'S CREEK** (37° 2' S. lat., 144° 8' E. long.), a mining village and post office (county of Talbot, and electorate of Castlemaine), 83 miles N. by W. of Melbourne, and 4 miles from Castlemaine, situated on the creek whence it takes its name. Communication with Melbourne is by car to Castlemaine, distant 1 mile, fare, 1s.; thence the railway, fares, 14s. and 9s. 6d. Hotel: Old England. State school here (No. 1,607). Pastoral, mining, and agricultural district. The famous "Specimen Gully" forms a part of the Barker's Creek diggings. Here are located the quarries of the Castlemaine Paving Company, where the fine slabs of slate for paving, billiard tables, tombstones, and hearths are procured. The Malmsbury reservoir furnishes the water supply. Population of neighbourhood, 300.

**BARKLY** (38° 58' S. lat., 143° 7' E. long.), a mining township (county Karakara, electorate of Stawell) on the Heifer station creek, 146 miles (151 postal) NW. of Melbourne, and about 40 miles W. from Maryborough. The nearest railway station is Avoca (22 miles distant SE.), with which there is coach communication daily. State school (No. 899). 173 miners, 12 of whom are Chinese, were at work by the returns to December 31, 1891, the mining plant being valued at £685. The Barkly lead extends about 3 miles, and although quartz is found in the neighbourhood, it has not, as yet, been much prospected. The area of land held as claims under the mining bye-laws is 640 acres. Population 291, many of whom are engaged in working the alluvial mines in the vicinity.

**BARKSTEAD** (37° 49' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long.), a postal village (county of Grant and electorate of Warreinhup, shire of Bungaree), is situated on the most western branch of the Eastern Moorabool, and about equidistant between the Eastern and Western Moorabool, 60 miles NW. of Melbourne, *via* Ballan, from which it is distant 14 miles NW. The nearest railway station is Wombat, on the Daylesford and Creswick line, 2 miles distant. It has a hotel, store, State school (No. 985), and post-office. Mining operations are carried on to a small extent, but the occupation of the residents is principally splitting, sawing, and other forest work. Population, 84.

**BARNAWARTHA** (36° 5' S. lat., 146° 42' E. long., county and electoral district of Bogong), a post town, with telegraph and money-order office, on Indigo creek, 174 miles NE. of Melbourne, on the North-Eastern line of railway. Trains twice a day; fares, 31s. 2d. and 20s. 8d. It lies 589 feet above sea-level, at the base of Lady Franklin Hill. Wodonga is distant 13 miles NE. There are alluvial and quartz mines in the district, and agricultural operations are pretty extensively carried on. Wine and tobacco are produced in the district. Two State schools in the locality (Nos. 1,459 and 1,202). Population, 200.

**BARRY'S REEF** (37° 5' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long., co. Bourke), a post town with money-order office, near Mount Blackwood, 72 miles NW. of Melbourne on the main road from Ballarat to Kyneton. Quartz mining district. Public school here (No. 835), and Mechanics' Institute with Free Library of 1,093 vols. Three places of worship, and four hotels. A coach runs to the Trentham railway station (8 miles), fare, 2s. Population, 880.

**BASS** (38° 25' S. lat., 145° 25' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings-bank and telegraph office, 68 miles S.E. of Melbourne. It is in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Grantville, and is situated on the Bass river (about two miles from its mouth), which empties itself into Western Port. There are a Church of England and a State school, and O'Meara's Bass Hotel. There is a Government jetty and a goods shed here. From Pezet's saw mills a tram is laid to the jetty. The district is pastoral, ranking among the best grazing districts in Victoria, and is also adapted for fruit growing. The proposed railway line comes within half a mile of the township. Present communication is by railway to Stony Point, fare, 8s. 1d. and 5s. 6d., thence by steamer to San Remo, 5s., or Ss., return or rail to Lang Lang, fare 8s. 4d. and 5s. 3d., coach to Grantville. Population, 170.

**BATESFORD** (38° 6' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post town (county and electorate of Grant, and police district of Geelong), 48 miles SW. of Melbourne, and about 6 miles from Geelong, on the river Moorabool. Rail to Moorabool station is the means of travelling from Melbourne. Hotel: Derwent Inn. The celebrated Paradise orchard is near Batesford. It has a light, deep and warm reddish sandy loamy soil. Much fruit is now grown in the neighbourhood, having to a great extent taken the place of vines, which have been uprooted on account of the phylloxera. The soil generally is well adapted for tillage. There is one State school (No. 1,845). Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and one store in the town. Population, 125.

**BAYNTON** (37° 10' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long., county of Dalhousie and electoral district of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield), lies 52 miles (56 postal distance) due N. of Melbourne; Pohlman's creek is ½ mile distant, and the Campaspe about 5 miles. Baynton East State school (No. 2,038), and at Baynton West (No. 1,643). It is a pastoral and agricultural district. The communication is from Kyneton (16 miles) railway station along a good road. Formation: Granite. Population about 200.



**BEAAC** (Co. Grenville), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, 100½ miles SW. of Melbourne, and 5½ from Geelong. It is the terminal railway station on the branch line from Colac. Two trains daily; fares, from Melbourne, 18s. and 12s. 1d.; return, 27s. and 18s. 3d. In the locality are Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, Oddfellows' hall, and police station. The London Chartered Bank has a branch here. State school (No. 482). Farming and grazing district. Salt manufacturing is also carried on here. Population 303.

**BEACONSFIELD** (38° 5' T. lat., 145° 31' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office, in the county of Mornington. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line, 28 miles SE. of Melbourne; fare, 3s. 4d. and 2s. 3d. The station is about 4½ miles from the township, conveyances running from railway station to Beaconsfield Hill, fare 2s. The public library, in connection with the mechanics' institute, contains 525 volumes. There are two hotels, the Big House and the Pine Grove, and Kincaid's private boarding house and two stores. Two State schools, one being unclassified. Religious services are held in the Assembly Hall. Population 512.

**BEALIBA** (36° 46' S. lat., 143° 33' E. long.) (county of Gladstone, electoral district of Dunolly), a post-town with money-order, telegraph, and railway station, on Cochrane's creek, 137½ miles NW. of Melbourne. It lies 688 feet above sea-level. A passenger station and goods shed are here. Fares, 23s. 0d. and 15s. 3d. Hotels: Evan's, Bealiba, and Commercial. There are a few ruins in the district, and mining is carried on to some extent. A nugget weighing 400 ozs. was found here by a Chinaman in June, 1878. State school (No. 749). Land is largely taken up along Cochrane's creek and its junction with the Avoca, under the Agricultural Settlement Act. Several flourishing vineyards in the district. Bealiba has four churches—Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. The Free Library has 885 volumes. Population, 407.

**BEAUFORT** (37° 27' S. lat., 143° 21' E. long.), formerly known as Fiery Creek Diggings, is situated on the Yam Hole creek, 102½ miles WNW. of Melbourne (county Ripon and electoral district of Ripon and Hampden). The town, which has a money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, police station, and railway station, lies high, being 1,272 feet above the sea-level. Trains to and from Ballarat and Melbourne four times daily. Fares to the metropolis, 18s. 7d. and 12s. 4d. Leading hotels the Golden Age, Railway Camp, and Beaufort. Bank: Victoria. The country around Beaufort is very hilly, and in parts heavily timbered. The district is a mining one, the diggings being alluvial. The indications show that leads would be rich in gold at deep levels. A constant supply of water is brought along a race from Mount Cole, at an original outlay of £7,000, where the water is now conserved in a small but deep reservoir for town purposes, which is to be enlarged. The race was projected for mining purposes, but has been diverted to its present use at the expense of the shire council of Ripon, assisted by the railway department. Some of the spots on Mount Cole are celebrated for their beauty, and that part known as Fern Tree Gully is remarkable for its romantic and picturesque appearance. There are some splendid sheep-runs round the town, and the district-grown wool has more than once taken the highest price in the London market. Farming is not largely followed, but there are several vineyards in the locality. A considerable trade in firewood is also done. The district institutions include an Agricultural Society, Athletic Club, Rifle Club, Jockey Club. Fire Brigade, Mechanics' Institute with library of 3,200 volumes, Masonic, Oddfellows' and Rechabites' lodges. The Riponshire Council and School Board meet here monthly. The Anglicans, Primitive Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics (St. John Baptist), have churches, and the Salvation Army a barrack, and there is a State school (No. 60). Population: 889; the district, 4,504. Local paper: *Riponshire Advocate*.

**BEECHWORTH** (36° 22' S. lat., 146° 41' E. long.) (county and electorate of Bogong), is an important township, the chief one of the united shire of Beechworth, 17½ miles by rail NE. of Melbourne, on Spring Creek and the main Sydney road, about 25 miles S. from the Murray river. Wangaratta, on the North-Eastern line of railway, is 22 miles distant W., and from there the branch line to Beechworth is formed. Fares, to and from Melbourne, 30s. 11d. and 20s. 8d. Hotels: the Star, Imperial, Albion, Commercial, Empire, London Tavern, Post Office, Corner, and others. It is the principal town of the Murray district and of the celebrated Ovens gold-fields. It is situated on high land, being 1,775 feet above the sea-level. The town possesses numerous business premises of considerable pretensions, and has also many public buildings, of which the Town Hall, the churches (five in number) belonging to the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Independent denominations, the Athenæum, the State (No. 1,560), and other schools, and the hospital (88 beds), Benevolent and Lunatic Asylums (the latter 44 beds), the Gaol (will hold 79 prisoners), Oddfellows' Hall, Freemasons' Hall, Post and Telegraph Office, and Court-House, are the most prominent. At the latter courts of assize, general, and petty sessions are held. The Presbyterian Church is an imposing edifice in the Gothic style, with a lofty spire. The stone churches, belonging to the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians, are also notable buildings. Banks: New South Wales, Victoria, and Australasia. The Public Library and Burke Museum, which is the best out of Melbourne, has a library of over 7,000 volumes, and the museum is replete with curiosities. The town is lighted with gas. Net annual value of rateable property in shire £37,982. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1892—3,999 acres under cultivation, wheat 1,365 acres, oats, 455 acres; potatoes, 159 acres; hay, 939 acres; tobacco, 56 acres; hops, 64 acres,

and vines 149 acres; produce: 18,017 bushels of wheat, 12,592 bushels of oats, 457 tons potatoes, 1,237 tons hay, 56 cwt. tobacco, and 64 cwt. hops. Much fruit is also extensively grown. The district is essentially a mining one, formerly alluvial, but now much more of the reef character, and likely, therefore, to be permanent. Alluvial mining is, however, still carried on, and sluicing is employed. According to the mining report of December, 31, 1891, the value of the plant in the mining division is estimated at £27,560; 15 engines are employed, of 254 horse-power. In the entire mining district there are 132 engines, of 2,350 horse-power, the whole plant being valued at £234,273. Under the mining by-laws 15,668 acres of land are held as claims, which give employment to 3,178 miners, of whom 482 are Chinese; and the local mining population is 930, 275 being Chinese. Crawford and Co.'s coaches run daily from Beechworth to Yachandandah, Chiltern, and Palmerston railway station. An omnibus runs to and from the railway station on the arrival and departure of each train. The water supply is derived from Lake Kerferd (estimated storage capacity 191,360,000 gallons), which has become a favourite pleasure resort of city people and holiday seekers, the scenery around the town being unsurpassed. Population of the town is about 2,528 persons; of the shire, 7,355. The geological formation is primary. Newspapers: the *Ovens and Murray Advertiser*, and the *Ovens Register*.

**BELFAST.** See PORT FAIRY.

**BELMONT** (38° 11' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.) (co. Grant, South Barwonshire), a small postal township about 2 miles S. of Geelong, and 47 miles SW. of Melbourne, near the Barwon River. Hotel: the Belmont. Wesleyan and Baptist Churches have been established, also services in connection with the Church of England held in the Shire Hall. Has one State school (No. 26), one Roman Catholic school, a police station, shire hall and offices, with free library and reading-room, containing 775 volumes. Omnibuses and cabs run hourly between Geelong and Belmont. The water supply is derived from Lovely Banks. Population, 711.

**BENA**, a post-town in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Gippsland, 65 miles SSE. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Great Southern Railway; fares, 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. The Cromwell Hotel. There is a State school, weekly agency of Bank of Australia, a storekeeper, butcher, and baker. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, and is well suited for dairying and root crops. There are good coal prospects. Formation: Sandstone, grey, black, and chocolate soils. Population of town, 104; of district, 750.

**BENALLA** (36° 33' S. lat., 145° 59' E. long.) (county of Delatite, electorate of Benalla and Yarrowonga, and police district of Benalla) is a township on the Broken river, 121½ miles NE. of Melbourne. Height above sea level 558 feet. It is the centre of an important agricultural and pastoral district, has a post, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, sub-treasury and lands office, and is the capital of the shire bearing the same name. Communication with Melbourne is by the North-Eastern Railway; fares, 21s. 9d. and 14s. 6d. Hotels: the Royal, Star, Benalla, Commercial, Vineyard, Broken River, Victoria, Farmers' Arms, and Ryder's. It is the head-quarters of the north-eastern police district. A court of assize and general sessions is held every six months. There are 26,250 acres under cultivation, the chief crops being 14,975 acres of wheat, 2,805 acres of oats, 3,217 acres of hay, and 1,394 acres of vines. The town was laid out in 1846, but was of small account until 1854, when it sprung into importance as the centre of a district admirably suited to the growth of grain, and of most of the fruits of the temperate zone. An agricultural society is now in existence, which has held several very successful exhibitions. Cattle sales, which are well attended, are held three times a month. All fruits of the *citrus* family flourish well, and raisins and currants of good quality have been successfully manufactured. There are here five churches, a Rechabite hall, mechanics institute, with library of 1,940 volumes, three banks (Colonial, National, and New South Wales), and a shire hall with offices. There is one State school (No. 31), and one (No. 2,256) at Benalla East, a school under the control of the Roman Catholic denomination, and four private schools. The town is lighted with gas. The water is supplied by being pumped from the Broken River above the township. The population of the town is 2,509, and including the shire, 8,652. The annual value of rateable property in the shire is £97,109. Newspapers: *North-Eastern Ensign and Benalla Standard*, both published on Tuesdays and Fridays.

**BENDIGO** (City) (36° 46' S. lat., 144° 17' E. long.), (formerly called Sandhurst), is in the county of Bendigo, and electoral, police, and mining district of Bendigo. The electoral district comprises Bendigo proper and its suburbs, and is represented in Parliament by three members. Bendigo lies 758 feet above sea level, on the Bendigo creek, and on the main line of railway between Melbourne and Echuca, 100½ miles NNW. of the former, and 56 S. of the latter. Fares, 18s. and 12s. 1d. The branch railway lines to Wycheepool, Boort, Swan Hill, and Heathcote now render Bendigo a most important railway centre. Hotels are very numerous: the leading ones are the City Family, Shanrock, Metropolitan, Court-house, Albert, Black Swan, Albion, Royal, Commercial, Sandhurst, City Club, Athenæum, and others. It now takes rank among the leading cities of Victoria, and is, in fact, considered by many to be second only in the colony to Melbourne, the metropolis. It is the head-quarters of a rich auriferous country, consisting principally of quartz ranges, which, from their almost inexhaustible character, will doubtless be a source of revenue for years to come. It has since the

celebrated spurt given to quartz reefing enterprise in 1872, greatly extended in every direction, and deep sinking is receiving a far greater share of attention than heretofore. The discovery of rich alluvial deposits of gold in 1851 was the first cause of the peopling of the district, but it was not until the opening up of the quartz reefs that it began to develop into a town of some dimensions. The city of Bendigo is divided into three wards—Sutton, Darling, and Barkly; the municipality having an area of 7,900 acres, 6,214 dwellings, 5,945 ratepayers, rateable property of the annual value of £167,305, and is traversed by 100 miles of streets. Bendigo was proclaimed a municipality April 24, 1855; a borough Sept. 11, 1863, and a city 18th July, 1871. The main street, named Pall Mall, abounds on one side with fine, handsome, and imposing brick and stone shops and stores, the opposite side being a reserve known as Rosalind Park, in which is a handsome pile of public buildings, erected by Government at a cost of £44,000, with clock and Winchester chimneys. Law courts of similar design to the last-named buildings are now in course of erection, and when completed will cost about £35,000. The Town Hall, which is situated in Market Square, is a very handsome building, and the hall itself is superior to anything of the kind in the colony out of Melbourne. The other important buildings are the banks—the Australasia, Commercial Union, London Chartered, National, New South Wales, Victoria, Colonial, and Savings bank; the hospital, benevolent asylum, mechanics institute (with a library of 14,103 vols.—in connection with this is the School of Mines and Industries and Fine Arts gallery), free library 1,560 vols., the Princess's Theatre, Oddfellows, Temperance, Masonic and St. James's Halls, the gaol (with accommodation for 95 prisoners), the numerous places of worship, and the Government and municipal offices. The city is well lighted with gas (but arrangements are being made to use electricity), and supplied with water from the Victoria Water-supply, the principal reservoir being the Crusee reservoir, situated about 6 miles distant. The mains with which the streets are reticulated have a total length of 100 miles. Besides the Crusee, with a capacity for 320,000,000 gallons, there are four other large reservoirs—the Big Hill 68,000,000 gallons, Spring Gully 150,000,000 gallons, and two at Grassy Flat with capacity for 58,860,000 and 26,800,000 gallons respectively—all in connection with what is called the "Coliban scheme." There are three recreation reserves in the city, the Camp Reserve, the Back Creek Cricket Ground, the Agricultural Show Grounds (also used for sports), and the Botanical Gardens, the latter beautifully laid out and planted with choice and rare shrubs, and having a fair collection of foreign animals and birds. The industries of Bendigo, besides that of gold mining, are numerous, the most important being Bendigo Rolling Stock Company's works, the Epsom Pottery, several extensive breweries, Cohn's, Bruce's, Fawn's, and Illingworth and Johnstone's; large iron-foundries, stone-cutting, and granite polishing works, tanning, brick and tile making works, cordial manufacture, and in addition farming and vine-growing. The wines from the Axe Creek district more especially have attracted great attention in the foreign markets, and the export is considerable, while apples, etc., may now be catalogued as an additional export, these fruits having reached London in excellent marketable condition, and commanded a good price. The churches are mostly of stone and brick, and are large and substantially built. The places of worship within the municipality are five Church of England (All Saints, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, St. Luke's, and St. Mark's), two Presbyterian (St. Andrew's and West Sandhurst), one Roman Catholic (St. Kilian's) five Wesleyan, two Baptist, one Congregational (Forest Street), one German Lutheran (MacKenzie Street), one United Methodist, one Bible Christian, three Primitive Methodist, and one Jewish, convent of our Lady of Mercy, with day school for young ladies. St. Paul's (Church of England) has an excellent peal of bells, and St. Kilian's (Roman Catholic) has a bell of unusually large dimensions. There are several State schools (Nos. 1,165, 1,159, 1,551, 1,536, 1,267, 1,316, 877, 823, 1,976), and others. The district has been created a bishopric in connection with the Roman Catholic denomination, the Right Rev. Martin Crane, D.D., having been appointed the first bishop. Several of the principal insurance companies have agents in Bendigo. There are five Fire Brigades, No. 1, City, Temperance, Golden Square, and Long Gully, each well manned and equipped. The first three are connected with lookout tower day and night by telephone. There are also several street alarms in the city. Among Societies and Lodges are Bendigo Agricultural Society, Foresters, Oddfellows, Rechabites, Sons of Temperance, Orange, Masonic, Australian Natives, Buffaloes, Druids, Catholic Benefit, St. Andrew's, and Young Men's Christian Association. Mining operations in the entire Bendigo district give employment to 4,474 miners, of whom 188 are Chinese, and to 30½ steam engines, of which only 5 are used for alluvial mining; 6,838 is the aggregate horsepower of these engines. There are 7 horse puddling machines, 1,279 stamp heads, and numerous smaller appliances, the value of the whole being estimated at £478,121. Under the mining bye laws 947 acres are held as claims, and some of the mines are working 1,500 and 2,200 feet deep with good results. The greatest depth of any shaft in the Colony is Lansell's 180 mine in Bendigo, which has already sunk 2,846 feet, and is still being sunk. Gold yield, 1891, of district, 150,674 ozs. Coaches leave Bendigo Union Hotel daily for Lockwood, East Melbourne, Woodstock, Newbridge and Tarnagulla. Of late the area of land under cultivation has extended; wheat is the principal crop. Population 26,774. The newspapers are the *Bendigo Advertiser* (daily and weekly), the *Bendigo Independent*, and the *Bendigo Evening News*.

**BEREMBOKE** (37° 47' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.) is situated

in the south Riding, shire of Ballan, county and electoral district of Grant, at a distance of 46 (89 postal) miles W. from Melbourne. Easiest access from Melbourne, by rail to Baccus March, thence by conveyance. It is situated on Little River Creek, being the source of Little River. It is a purely agricultural and pastoral district, not a township, having only a State school (No. 1,017), and a Church of England. To the east of it, at a distance of about two miles, are the Brisbane ranges, now abounding with wild deer and hares. The ranges are of granite formation, but the agricultural portion is chiefly basaltic. It is about 9 miles N. of Steiglitz, and 14 miles NE. of Meredith.

**BERWICK** (38° 1' S. lat., 145° 21' E. long.), a small post town, savings-bank, money-order and telegraph station, on the Cardinia creek, 20½ miles SE. of Melbourne, and 8½ miles from Dandenong (co. of Mornington and electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick). Height above sea level 165 feet. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line; fares, 3s. 1d. and 2s. 2d. There are numerous farms in the neighbourhood, dairy farming is principally followed; 8,114 acres in all are under cultivation. Oats, peas and beans, potatoes, artificial grasses, and hay are principally grown. There are also many large gardens and orchards. The mechanics' institute has a library of 900 volumes. Bank: Commercial. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches. A post-office, court-house, State school (No. 40), and a grammar school. The chief hotel is Bam's, and there are two large stores. Net annual value of rateable property in shire, £65,374. The railway station is on the south side of the township. Geological formation: volcanic, and sandstone overlying granite. Population of town, 636; of shire, about 4,080.

**BET-BET** (36° 55' S. lat., 143° 45' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph office at railway station, in the counties of Talbot and Gladstone, electorate of Dunolly, police district of Maryborough and Dunolly, and shire of Bet-Bet and Tullaroop, on the Bet-Bet creek, between Dunolly and Maryborough, 121 miles NW. of Melbourne, and about 25 miles from Castlemaine. Height above sea level, 580 feet. Bet-Bet is a railway station on the line from Castlemaine to Donald. Two trains daily to Melbourne; fares, 20s. 3d. and 13s. 6d. Golden Valley Hotel. State school (No. 1,661) in the township, and one (No. 38) in the shire. Places of worship belonging to Presbyterians and Christian Disciples. There are numerous alluvial diggings in the vicinity, and many rich quartz reefs; farming, too, is largely followed; 11,070 acres are under cultivation, wheat, oats and hay being the staple crops. The vine occupies 172 acres. Annual value of rateable property in shire, £23,042. Population of the town, 109; of shire, 3,568.

**BETHANGA** (36° 7' S. lat., 147° 10' E. long.) is a post town with a money-order office savings bank and telegraph office, near the Mitta river, 201 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county and electorate of Benambra, shire of Towong, and police district of Beechworth, 195½ miles from Melbourne, and 683 feet above sea level, and is reached by train to Bethanga Road, a station on the branch line from Wodonga to Bolga; fares, 32s. 9d. and 21s. 9d.; a coach running between the railway station and Bethanga; fare, 2s. 6d. Hotels: Commercial and Saw Mill in Lower Bethanga; Star, Central, and Albion, in Upper Bethanga. Bank of Australasia. It also has a State school (No. 1,883), Anglican, Wesleyan, and R. C. churches. Athenæum and free library, having 210 vols. Court of petty sessions is held here. Grazing and farming are carried on in the district, and the climate is mild. Formation: granite. Auriferous ore very refractory. The discovery of a silver lode was made here in October, 1877; copper also has been found. There are 27 miners engaged in mining. Six steam engines of 50 h.p. are employed; the value of the mining plant being £15,500. Population, about 306, of district 700.

**BEVERIDGE** (37° 30' S. lat., 144° E. long.) is a post-town on the Sydney road, in the county of Bourke, electorate of East Bourke, police district of Wallan Wallan. It is a railway station, 26 miles NE. from Melbourne. Fares, 4s. 8d. and 3s. 2d. There are the Shire Arms hotel, a State school (No. 1,476), Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, and shire hall. It is situated on the slope of an extinct volcano, locally known as Mount Fraser. Height above sea level, 989 feet. The nearest streams are Deep Creek, about 4 miles to the west, and Merri Creek, ¾ miles to the east. It is an agricultural and grazing district. Formation: volcanic. Population, about 105 (in township 90).

**BIRCHIP**, a post-town, with money-order office, in the county of Karkaroo, electoral district of Donald and Swan Hill. Communication with Melbourne is by train to Donald, thence coach; fare, 5s. Blencowe's Hotel. There is a State school, Commercial Bank, Presbyterian church. Other denominations hold service in the mechanics' institute and two coffee palaces. A coach runs to Donald, Corack, Watchem, and Wycheproof. The district, which is both agricultural and pastoral, is famous for its wheat. It is surrounded by dense belts of mallee, which have been taken up in 640 acre blocks. Population of town, 400. Newspaper: *Birchip Advertiser*, published on Friday.

**BIRREGURRA** (38° 18' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.) (county of Polwarth, electoral district of Polwarth, southern division police district, on the Barwon river, a post-town, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, Sherren's Creek running through the township, 83½ miles SW. of Melbourne, and 12 miles from Winchelsea. Height above sea level, 389 feet. It is a station on the Melbourne and Port Fairy Railway. Fares, 15s. 1d. and 9s. 11d. It is the junction of the Otway Forest line, so that visitors to Lorne can go to Dean's Marsh, thence by coach. Hotels: Commercial, Native Youth, and Royal Mail. State school here (No. 723); another State school at

Gerangamete East (No. 1,581). Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic. Industries: Printery and a brickfield. Bank: Colonial Free Library (700 vols.). Lodge No. 30, I.O.O.F. It is a place of petty sessions. The country to the N. consists of plains, broken by the Volcanic Hill, Mount Gellibrand; to the S. of heavily timbered ranges; and to the W. and SW. of undulating well-grassed rises. The district is a farming and grazing one, and is famous for cattle and dairy produce. It is described as a pretty locality, and is the nearest road to the watering place Lorne (Loutit Bay), also to Murron, Deans Marsh, Barnbra, Middleton, Apollo Bay and Cape Otway. At the back of the township may be seen the Otway ranges, with Warrion Hill showing in the distance. The Barwon river furnishes the water supply. Formation: volcanic to N., carbonaceous rocks, and recent surface drift. Population, 392. The local paper is the *Birregurra Star*, published on Wednesdays.

#### BISMARCK. See CALLAWADDA.

**BLACKWOOD** (37° 29' S. lat 144° 21' E. long.) lies 56 miles (73 postal) WNW. of Melbourne, on the river Lerderg, in the county of Bourke, electorate of Bourke West, central bailiwick police district. It is a postal, money-order, savings bank and telegraph township, the telegraph office being at Red Hill, the centre of the locality. The surrounding country is hilly and heavily timbered, and is not well adapted for tillage. It is reached by the coach from Trentham Railway Station; coach fare 2s. 6d., and also by daily coach from Ballarat, *via* Ballan, fare, 5s. Hotels: Cann's Family at Red Hill, and Royal Mail at Golden Point. Blackwood is divided into three small townships, named respectively Golden Point, Red Hill, and Simmons' Reef, all within an area of three miles; of these Red Hill is the leading one, and contains the post and telegraph offices, a branch of the National Bank, and the Church of England, at Redhill, and Roman Catholic church and Wesleyan church at Simmons' Reef. The mechanics' institute has a library of 1,680 vols. There is a court-house for holding petty sessions, warden's and revision courts, and two State schools, one at Golden Point (No. 1,074), the other at Simmons' Reef (No. 568). The water supply is derived from the Lerderg river. A reservoir at the head of the river stores water in case of scarcity. Quartz mining and saw milling are carried on. In Blackwood and Blue Mountain South 204 miners find employment, the value of the machinery being £10,755, the total area of land held as claims under the mining bye-laws being 350 acres. The scenery of Blackwood attracts many visitors. A mineral spring, which is growing in favour with invalids, is here; its waters are said to be beneficial. Eight miles distant is Mount Blackwood. Population about 1,099.

#### BONTERAMBO. See SPRINGS.

**BONTERAMBO** (36° 30' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.) a post-town, the post office taking the name of Borama, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, police district of Rutherglen, 165 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Springhurst, thence coach five miles. State school (No. 2,574). It is an agricultural district, undulating country, the soil being clayey, well adapted for cereals. Bonterambo is 12 miles from Wangaratta, and 12 from Rutherglen. Population of district, 200.

**BOOROOKPI** (36° 48' S. lat., 141° 10' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, County Kowrie, police district Apsey, 295 miles W. of Melbourne, and 22 miles N.E. from Edenhope. A fine lake of fresh water is here. The district is principally occupied by farmers and selectors. One hotel. The land south of the township is stated to be very poor; to the N. and W. it is medium grazing country.

**BOORT** (36° 10' S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.), a postal centre with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Korong, and police district of Sandhurst, 169 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 1 mile from Lake Boort. It is a railway station on the Korong and Boort extension, being 18 miles from Korong. Railway fare from Melbourne, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. Hotels: Commercial, Royal Exchange, Railway Terminus, and Boort. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. A flour-mill, three stores, and numerous tradesmen's places of business. State school (No. 1,796), Mechanics' Institute, with library of 505 volumes; a branch of the National Bank of Australasia, court-house, post-office, an Agricultural Society, and two Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts are among the chief institutions of the town. A large storage tank on the hill supplies water to the town. A coach runs to Kerang three times a week; fare, 10s. The surrounding country is rich pastoral land, well grassed and watered, and heavily timbered, large belts of mallee scrub being interspersed. With irrigation Boort promises to rank amongst the most fertile and best wheat-growing districts in the country. Formation: Limestone and clay. Population, 414; with neighbourhood, 1,200. Newspaper: *The Boort Standard*, published every Friday.

**BOWENVALE**, county Talbot, electoral district Talbot, police district Maryborough; a post town with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices, 117 miles NW. of Melbourne. Maryborough, 4 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Reached by coach, 6d. There are here six hotels, State school (No. 1,287), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist Churches, and police station. It is chiefly a mining locality, and is mainly dependent on the Duke and Timor mine in the neighbourhood. Population, 580.

**BOWMAN'S FOREST** (36° 28' S. lat., 146° 38' E. long.) is a postal centre, in the county of Bogong, Ovens electoral district, and police district of Everton, 169 miles N.E. of Melbourne, situated on the Ovens river. It is a railway station on the

Myrtleford line, fares, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. The Rising Sun Hotel. Agriculture extends over the north half of the district, and alluvial and quartz mining over the east. State school (No. 822), in which Church of England service is held. Agriculture is carried on to a limited extent, but grazing is the chief industry. Population, inclusive of vicinity, is stated at 250.

**BOX HILL** (37° 49' S. lat., 145° 17' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. It is a Suburban railway station (fare, 9½d. and 6½d.), 9½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke, electorate of Dandenong and Berwick, police district of Bourke. Hotels: White Horse and Railway. State school, college, and girls' high school. It is about 5 miles from Kew, on the Three Chain Road to Healesville. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, United Methodist, and Salvation Army. Bank: English and Scottish. Extensive brick works in the neighbourhood. The town is lighted with gas. An electric tram runs to Loncaster. Agricultural district. Newspaper: *Reporter*, published on Friday. Population, 1,542; district, 800.

#### BRANDY CREEK. See BULN BULN.

**BRANXHOLME** (37° 50' S. lat., 141° 48' E. long.) (county of Normanby and electorate of Portland), a post-town, money-order, and telegraph station, with savings bank office on the Arrandoovong creek, 239½ miles W. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Ararat and Portland line, being 38 miles from Portland and 16 miles from Hamilton. Fares from Melbourne, 38s. 2d. and 25s. 7d. Height above sea level, 411 feet. Hotels: Branxholme, Junction and Commercial. Branch of Colonial Bank, open every Thursday. There are three places of worship, belonging to the United and Free Church Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists; Episcopal services held fortnightly; State school (No. 1,978), at South Branxholme (No. 906), police station, mechanics' institute and free library (762 vols.). Court of Petty Sessions is held here on the first Thursday in each month. The district is principally taken up by stations, there being but little agriculture. Population of town, 237; with vicinity, about 1,832.

**BRAYBROOK** (37° 48' S. lat., 144° 53' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office at South Braybrook, situated on the Saltwater river, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Footscray, and police district of Footscray, 7½ miles W. of Melbourne, with which there is railway communication: fares, 8½d. and 6½d. Braybrook is becoming an important manufacturing centre, and from its position at the junction of the Northern and Western railway systems and its proximity to the city and shipping no more suitable spot for factories could be selected. Wright and Edwards's railway carriage works employ over 300 men, and in Mellor's stump jumping plough factory over 100 hands find employment. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. The Braybrook Hotel. Two State schools (Nos. 1,102 and 3,113). The Australian Explosive and Chemical Company (Limited), have extensive works near here at Kororoit, which give employment to 70 or 80 hands in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine explosives, dynamite, blasting powder, acids, and other chemicals. The Australian Lithofracteur works are near here at Kororoit, which employ 40 hands when in full work in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, lithofracteur, dynamite, and similar explosives. The Australian fireworks factory is also here. In the district 1,688 acres are under cultivation, hay being the principal crop. Bluestone is extensively quarried in the locality. Annual value of rateable property in the shire £45,133. Population, 317; with shire, 1,556.

#### BREAK O'DAY. See CORINDHAP.

**BRIAGOLONG** (37° 54' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.), a post-town with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, in the county of Tanjil, electorate of N. Gippsland, and police district of Briagolong, is situated about 10 miles to the N. of the township of Stratford, and 11½ miles N.E. of Maffra, in a rich agricultural district. It is a terminal station on the branch line from Maffra, 143½ miles E. of Melbourne; fares, 25s. 10d. and 16s. 6d. The culture of the hop, maize and potato growing are largely attended to, for which the soil seems peculiarly fitted. Much of the fine land which abounds in the neighbourhood has been taken up under the Agricultural Settlement Act. Gold has been discovered in the immediate vicinity. There are here the Briagolong Hotel, Branch of the National Bank, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,117), a mechanics' institute and free library, with 894 vols., a creamery, two saw mills, three stores, and police station. Population, 125, of district 2,000.

**BRIDGEWATER ON LODDON** is a small post-town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, and railway station in the co. of Bendigo, electorate of Mandurang and police district of Maryborough, 126½ miles NW. from Melbourne. Fares, 22s. 7d. and 15s. 1d. Height above sea level, 456 feet. It has eight hotels. A branch of the National Bank; four churches—Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic; 2 flour mills, a cheese factory, and a brewery. State schools (No. 1,097 and 1,387). Agricultural district. Population, 126.

**BRIGHT** (36° 44' S. lat., 146° 58' E. long.), a post and mining township, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, and centre of the shire of that name, at the junction of Morse's creek with the Ovens river; 196½ miles N.E. of Melbourne (county Delatite, Ovens electorate, and Beechworth police district). It is a terminal station on the railway extension from Everton; fares, 35s. 3d. and 23s. 5d. Coaches run daily to Wandilgong and Harriettville. The Bright Water-works Trust supplies the township with water from Baker's Creek. Hotels: the Chalet, Alpine, and Lone Star. Banks: Australasia and National. Bright has a State school (No. 776), and grammar school, Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan

churches; Salvation Army, an Athenaeum with 1,200 volumes, police buildings, and a court-house, and in the vicinity a brewery and saw mill. There are 2,629 acres under cultivation, oats, wheat, maize, hay, tobacco, and hops being the chief crops. Rateable property in shire assessed at annua. value of £23,820. Population of town, 435; of shire, 4,258. The local journal is *The Alpine Observer*, published each Friday.

**BRIGHTON** (37° 57' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of Brighton), police district of Bourke, a watering-place on the east shore of Port Phillip Bay, is 7½ miles SE. from Melbourne, of which it may almost be considered a suburb, as it is in direct railway communication with it, trains running at intervals of fifteen minutes. There are stations at North Brighton (7½ miles), Middle Brighton (8¼ miles), and at the beach (9 miles), fares, 8d. and 6d.; and the line is now extended to Sandringham (Picnic Point), and on the Mordialloc line there are stations at East and South Brighton. Hotels: Royal Terminus, Council, Devonshire, Grimbley's, Marine, Higgins' Railway, and Holtz's Railway. There is a fine coffee palace, the Oriental, at North Brighton. A very fine coffee palace has recently been erected at Sandringham. It is a favourite residence for the citizens of Melbourne, and abounds with handsome villas. Market gardening, to a limited extent, is carried on in the district. Area, 3,288 acres, 2,120 dwellings, and rateable property of the annual rateable value of £150,860. There is a coast line of about 4 miles, extending from the boundary of St. Kilda to South road. There are two baths, Kenny's, for ladies and gentlemen opposite the Terminus Railway Station, and the Corporation at the foot of Park Street, Middle Brighton. There are two fine piers and a long sandy beach, for enjoying the invigorating breezes that blow across the bay. Branches of the Commercial, and English and Scottish Banks are here. The Brighton Orphanage is an important institution, and is situated in the midst of extensive and well-kept grounds. There are several schools—among others, State schools (Nos. 2,033 and 1,542); a mechanics' institute, with library of 3,488 volumes, numerous places of worship, and Town Hall and public offices, erected in 1886. Among local institutions are two Masonic lodges, two scholastic institutions, a Reading Room, Sailing Club, Bowling, Football and Cricket Clubs, and various benefit societies. The streets are lighted with gas, and it has a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. Little Brighton is ¼ of a mile distant, and is partially included in the above description. Hotels: Brighton and Exchange. Gipsy village is on the sea shore; cabs ply to and from the Brighton Beach Station, fare, 6d.; also from Church Street to St. Kilda, 8d. Formation: Pliocene tertiary. Population, 9,858. Newspapers: *Southern Cross* and *Leader*, each published weekly.

**BROADFORD** (37° 14' S. lat., 145° 5' E. long.) (county Dalhousie, electorate of Anglesey, police district of Bourke), a post-town with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, on the Melbourne and Beechworth road, and a railway station on the North-Eastern Railway, 46½ miles N. of the metropolis. Height above sea level, 725 feet; fares, 8s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. Kilmore is about 8 miles distant S. Hotels: Railway, Broadford, and Carrier's Arms. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic. Colonial Bank. There are also five stores, a private school, a paper factory, a coffee palace, and a tannery. Broadford is in the heart of an agricultural district; 698 acres are under cultivation. State school here (No. 1,125). Rateable property in shire assessed at £12,397. A coach runs daily to Reedy Creek. Sunday Creek, which passes through the town, abounds with fish. The geological formation on N. and W. is basaltic; on S. and E. silurian. Mount Piper, about 2 miles SW., is a volcanic cone about 1,300 feet high; some of its spurs are clothed with wild flowers and flowering shrubs, appearing in the spring as a natural flower garden. Population of township, 409, and of the shire 1,628. Newspaper: *The Courier*, published on Friday.

**BROADMEADOWS** (37° 49' S. lat., 144° 52' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, in the county of Bourke, electorate of Bourke East on the Moonee ponds, 10 miles N. of Melbourne, to which a coach runs daily. It is also a railway station on the NE. line (fares, 11¼d. and 8¼d.), and a place of petty sessions. Height, 408 feet above sea level. There are numerous dairy farms in the district, and two good quarries, the building stone of which was used in the construction of the old Prince's Bridge, the Chief Secretary's Office, and the old Town Hall in Melbourne. State school (No. 982). A shire hall, several stores, and hotels. Places of worship: English, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic (St. Anne's), and Christian. Of the 3,895 acres under crop, 3,635 acres are laid down for hay. Rateable property in shire assessed at £37,706. Population of town, 292; of shire, 1,779.

**BROMLEY** (36° 53' S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.) (BURNT CREEK) is a post town in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Dunolly, and north-western police district. The communication with Melbourne, 120 miles SE., is by rail to Dunolly or Maldon, and coach thence. The Burnt creek runs through the township; platinum and antimony have been met with in the district. The Man of Kent Hotel. A State school (No. 55), and a Wesleyan church. There is a little agriculture, but mining is the chief industry. The land is highly suitable for fruit-growing, and for viticulture. There are some orchards and vineyards. Formation: volcanic sandstone, quartz, and trap rock. Population, 271.

**BROOMFIELD** (37° 24' S. lat., 143° 53' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, 97 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Talbot, shire and electorate of Creswick, on Rylie's Creek, and is distant about 3¼ miles NW. from the town of Creswick. It is a railway station on the Daylesford line, fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 8d. There are here a Mechanics' Institute,

with library of 549 volumes, a Primitive Methodist chapel, a State school (No. 1,719), and a hotel. Farming, pastoral, and mining district. Mostly plains, surrounded by silurian and basaltic hills, the chief of which is Spring Hill.

**BROWNS** (37° 40' S. lat., 143° 41' E. long.), a mining and agricultural locality, with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, near Smythesdale, on the Yarrowee creek, in the county of Grenville, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Ballaarat, 115 miles W. by N. of Melbourne. Freemason's hotel. National bank. State school (No. 980). Episcopal, Presbyterian, and two Wesleyan churches. Scarsdale, about a mile distant, is now the nearest railway station; 17 miles to Ballaarat, fare 2s. 10d. and 1s. 11d.; to Melbourne, fare 13s. 3d. and 10s. 3d. Two coaches daily, 1s. each way. Coaches to Linton, 7 miles, fare, 1s.; Skipton, 18 miles, fare, 3s. 6d.; and Stratham, 35 miles, fare, 8s.; to Rokewood, 20 miles, fare 3s. Browns and Scarsdale are one municipality, having an area of 5,760 acres, 162 dwellings; annual value of rateable property £2,158. Population, 687.

**BRUNSWICK** (37° 45' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of E. Bourke boroughs) is a town, 4½ miles N. of Melbourne, with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices. There is communication by railway; fares, 4d. and 3d.; also by tram-cars, fare, 3d. Hotels: Sarah Sands, Sadowa, &c. Brunswick is essentially one of the industrial suburbs of Melbourne, containing factories of various kinds; especially brick, terra-cotta, and pottery yards, foundries, saw mills, horse nail factory, and quarries for raising and dressing bluestone for building and other purposes. There are six banks (Commercial, Colonial, Union, London Chartered, N.S.W., and Savings), mechanics' institute, with 2,615 vols., and several insurance agencies. Three State schools. Also a town hall, court-house, and places of worship. The borough was incorporated on October 20th, 1857, and created a town July, 1888, and has an area of 2,722 acres, 5,300 dwellings, net annual value of rateable property being £210,228. Latest population, 21,961. Newspapers: *Brunswick Advertiser*, weekly, and *Reformer*, weekly.

**BRUTHEN** (38° 31' S. lat., 146° 49' E. long.), a post town in the county of Dargo and Tambo, electorate of East Gippsland, 189 miles E. of Melbourne. The river Tambo is the nearest water. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Bairnsdale, rail thence. Coaches run to Buchan tri-weekly, fare, 10s.; to Orbost twice a week, fare 12s. and to Omeo daily, fare 35s. Hotels: Bruthen Inn, Royal Mail, and Star. Bank: Victoria. State school here (No. 1,141). Anglican, Presbyterian, R.C., and Congregational services held in the Mechanics' Institute. It has a money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library (352 vols.), and three general stores. Shire council of Tambo meets here. A pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: NE. and NW. silurian; SW. and SE. tertiary. Silver lodes at Gelantipy and Buchan attracting attention. Population about 500, district 4,000. Local paper: *Tambo Times*.

**BUNANGOR** (37° 18' S. lat., 143° 8' E. long.), a post town with savings bank and station on the Melbourne and Ararat line, fares 21s. and 14s. (county of Ripon, electorate of Ararat, and southwestern police district). It lies 116½ miles W. by N. of Melbourne, on Billy-Billy creek, where a reservoir has been constructed to supply the town with water. Height above sea level, 1,110 feet; Hotels: Jones's and McDonnells; a State school (No. 2,972), Presbyterian and Roman Catholic (St. Joseph) churches, and two stores. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and has a population of about 1,550 persons; in the town are 84 residents (census 1891).

**BUCKLAND** (36° 52' S. lat., 146° 56' E. long.) (county of Delatite, electorate of Owens, police district of Bright), a series of mining settlements embracing Brookside, Lower Buckland, Camp, Upper Buckland, and Junction, Miners' Right, and the Nelson, with post and money-order office. Telegrams are received *via* Beechworth or Bright; on the Buckland river, 210 miles NE. of Melbourne. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Porepunkah, coach thence to Upper Buckland, fare 6s.; to Lower Buckland, fare 4s. Hotels: Buckland and Hit or Miss. There are four State schools (Nos. 917, 1,029, and 1,708), and one at Brookside; Episcopal and Catholic churches, police camp and court-house, and general store at Lower Buckland. Both quartz and alluvial mining are carried on. About 130 miners are at work in this division, of whom 50 are Chinese; the total value of the mining plant being £12,500. The Buckland diggings were discovered in 1853, and have ever since been worked more or less successfully. Claims held under the mining by-laws comprise 370 acres. Some attention is also given to farming. Beautiful river and mountain scenery abounds. Easy ascents of the Buffalo made from Lower Buckland. Formation: sandstone. Newspaper: *The Alpine Observer*.

**BULLA** (37° 38' S. lat., 144° 49' E. long.) is a post and municipal town in the county of Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke, and police district of Sunbury. It lies 16 miles N. of Melbourne, and is reached by three daily coaches, return fare, 4s., or by coach from Broadmeadows. A line of railway has been surveyed to Bulla. The Saltwater river runs through the township, which has four hotels, a State school (No. 46), a shire hall, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic (St. Michael's) churches, and an agricultural implement works. The district is an agricultural one, having 4,137 acres under crop, principally hay, 69 acres are under vines, and there are also large deposits of kaolin, iron, bluestone, and quartz, some of the latter being auriferous. Net annual value of rateable property in the shire, £26,637. Population, 306; of shire, 2,125.

**BULLARTO** (37° 22' S. lat., 144° 18' E. long.), a post-town (co. Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford), situated on Kangaroo creek, 69½ miles N.W. of Melbourne, and with telegraph office, railway station on the Karlsruhe and Daylesford line; fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. It is 2,452 feet above the sea level, and the highest railway station in Victoria. Hotels: Bush Inn, Vorbacks, and Junction. It has a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 730 vols., Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, a State school, police camp, four stores and two saw-mills. Mineral springs, reputed to be of medicinal value, are here. The district is agricultural. Population 360, of district 750.

**BULN BULN** (188° 2' S. lat., 146° 55' E. long.). County Bun Buln, electorate Gippsland west, police district, Buln Buln, shire Warragul. The township is situated on the Brandy Creek, hence the name Brandy Creek, which Buln-Buln formerly enjoyed. It is a railway station on the line branching from Warragul to Neerim, South, 60½ miles E. from Melbourne; fares, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. The station is 1½ miles away, and a new township is rising round it. Coach from Warragul daily. Hotels: the Buln Buln and the Turf Club Hotel. There is a post and telegraph office, a money-order office, and savings bank. The Roman Catholics and the Church of England have each a church. The Eden and Dwyerstead Nurseries are extensive gardens. There is a State school (No. 2,017), and a police station. A court of petty sessions is held once a month. All land is taken up, and is equally suitable for agriculture or dairy purposes. All kinds of roots grow to perfection, while the luxuriant grass produces the finest dairy produce in Gippsland. In 1892, 11,775 acres were under cultivation, of which potatoes occupied 1,038 acres, and 7,388 acres were laid down in artificial grasses. The districts of Jindivick and Neerim are close, and are celebrated for their immense forests of blue gum and black butt trees. The Buln Buln Agricultural Society in autumn hold a show, and in each spring a ploughing-match. A cattle sale is held fortnightly. Annual value of rateable property in the shire is £38,898. Population of town, 247; and of shire, 3,751.

**BUNGAREE** (37° 37' S. lat., 143° 55' E. long.) a postal township with savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Grant, electoral district of Warrenheip and police district of Ballaarat, 1,845 feet above sea-level, on the Lal Lal and Two Mile creeks. It is 64½ miles W. from Melbourne on the railway line to Ballaarat, fares 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: Morning Star and Bridge. A State (No. 1,960), and a Catholic school, a court-house, and a police station; two churches, Episcopal (a stone building), and a wooden Roman Catholic chapel. Land in the neighbourhood is very valuable, and heavy crops of hay and potatoes are raised, there being, in 1892, 17,427 acres under cultivation. Net annual value of rateable property in shire, £33,993. Formation: volcanic. Population 384, of shire, 4,466.

**BUNINYONG** (37° 39' S. lat., 143° 53' E. long.), a mining and agricultural township, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, under municipal government, in the vicinity of the mountain of the same name (an extinct volcano), on the main road between Geelong and Ballaarat (county Grant, Grenville electorate). It lies 96 miles W. by N. from Melbourne. Height above sea level, 1,471 feet. There is railway communication with Ballaarat, from which is distant 7½ miles; fares, 14s. 6d. and 9s. 8d. The principal hotels are—the Buninyong, Crown, Court House, Exchange, Caledonian Eagle, Robert Burns, and Princess Royal. In the borough, (area, 3,424 acres) are 305 dwellings; the net annual value of rateable property is £6,800; in the shire the assessment is £50,124. Bank: National. There is a State school (No. 1,270), and five places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Presbyterian, Catholic, Wesleyan, and Disciples of Christ communities; also a Public Library of 1,605 vols., and a court-house. The mining is both alluvial and quartz, now principally the latter. The mining returns for December 31, 1891, give 239 miners, value of mining plant, £14,500. There are 4,030 acres of land held as claims under the mining by-laws. The country in the neighbourhood of Buninyong is in some parts well adapted for farming operations, and the soil is very productive; but the town has been principally famous for the gold-fields in the vicinity. According to the statistics for the year ending March 1, 1892, there were 15,194 acres under cultivation, of which wheat occupied 290 acres, oats 2,272 acres, barley 148 acres, potatoes 3,863 acres, peas and beans 1,787 acres, hay, 6,485 acres, the produce being—wheat, 7,179 bushels; oats 59,744 bushels; barley, 370 bushels; peas and beans, 52,678 bushels; hay, 13,878 tons; potatoes, 10,907 tons. About ¼ miles distant from Buninyong is the celebrated Hiscock's reef, named after Hiscock, who is said to have been the discoverer of gold in Victoria, and to have found it in this place. Formation: basaltic lava on the west and on the east silurian, with recent surface drift. The population is 1,183; of the entire shire, 6,982. Local paper: *Buninyong Telegraph*.

**BUNYIP** (38° 1' S. lat., 145° 45' E. long.), a small postal village, with telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Mornington, electoral district of Pakenham, 48 miles E. from Melbourne, and a railway and telegraph station on the Gippsland line, lying 145 feet above sea level; fares, 8s. 7d. and 5s. 8d. A State school (No. 2,229), and one or two stores and the Gippsland and Railway hotels form the whole township. The river Bunyip joins the Koo-Wee-Rup Swamp close to the station, and affords excellent fishing. From the top of the township an extensive view over the swamp is obtained—the vast Koo-Wee-Rup, with its tens of thousands of acres of land now being drained which in the

future will be turned into a vast plain of rich agricultural land. Population 183.

**BURKE'S FLAT** (36° 38' S. lat., 143° 31' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, 146 miles NW. of Melbourne, in the co. of Gladstone, electorate of Dunolly, and police district of Rheola. Coaches run to the Bealiba Railway Station; fare, 2s. Hotels: Burke's Flat, Commercial, and Royal. State school (No. 1,668), one place of worship, used jointly by Episcopalians and Wesleyans, and a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 1,072 volumes. It is surrounded by a good farming district. There is some mining going on. Formation: silurian. Population, in town, 60 district, about 650.

**BURNT CREEK.** See BROMLEY.

**BURRUMBEET** (37° 28' S. lat., 143° 4' E. long.), a small private town (county and electorate of Windermere), on the north shore of Lake Burrumbeet, 113 miles W. by N. from Melbourne, and lying 1,315 feet above the sea-level. Burrumbeet is a telegraph and railway station on the line between Ballaarat and Ararat. Fares, 15s. 7d. and 10s. 6d. A small mechanics' institute is here, with a library of 300 vols. State school (No. 368), and one between Burrumbeet and Windermere (No. 1,856). The surrounding country is taken up by farms and stations, principally the former, a large area being under cultivation, the remainder being taken up as sheep pasture. The district is flat, with volcanic cones of very fertile soil at intervals, and occasional quartz ranges. The estimated population is 100; including that of the immediate neighbourhood, it is about 1,500.

**BURWOOD** (late BALLY-SHANASSY) (37° 50' S. lat., 145° 27' E. long.), a postal village with money-order and savings bank office, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Berwick, police district of Bourke, 3 miles E. of Melbourne. Cabs run from Hartwell railway station; fare, 3d. Hotel: the Burwood. It is environed by farms and market-gardens and has a State school (No. 461). There are four places of worship, Church of England, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Presbyterian. There are villa residences in the neighbourhood. The Sherwood Park races are held here. The country is undulating, and of sandy and clayey formation. Population, 500.

**BUXTON** (37° 26' S. lat., 145° 44' E. long.) is a post town in the county and electoral district of Anglesey, lies 62 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is on the River Taggart, has one hotel, the Buxton, a State school (No. 1,669, closed at present), and a mechanics' institute with free library. Sail to Healesville, 4s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.; coach to Narbethong, 5s., thence horse or coach to Marysville, 9s. 6d.; coach runs to Alexandra, 20 miles, 7s. 6d. A pastoral and agricultural district. Population, 130.

**BYADUK** (37° 53' S. lat., 142° 58' E. long.), a postal village with money-order office and savings bank, in the county Normanby, and electorate of Portland, situated on Scott's creek, about 15 miles from Hamilton, to which a daily coach runs, fare, 3s., and 225 miles SW. from Melbourne. A State school (No. 855), one flour-mill (Holmes), a tannery, one store, and two hotels, Sier's and the Temperance. Wesleyan and Presbyterian services are held weekly. No. 1,234 State school is at Weerangout, No. 1,418 at North Byaduk, and No. 1,423 at Warrabkook, places about 5 miles distant. Byaduk is chiefly noted for its remarkable caves, which are very extensive, and owing to the mephitic vapours they contain are but partially explored. Inside these caves are large deposits of guano, supposed to be the excreta of countless generations of bats and other living creatures that have for ages dwelt in the recesses. It is an agricultural and grazing district. Mount Napier, an extinct volcano, is 8 miles NE.; Lake Condah is 6 miles SW. Population of village, 156; with neighbourhood, about 500.

**CALLAWADDA** (36° 40' S. lat., 142° 5' E. long.), also named Bismarck, a postal township on the Richardson river, in the county of Borung, electoral district of Kara Kara, and police district of Stawell and Glenorchy, distant from Melbourne 191 miles NW. (202 postal). The district is both agricultural and pastoral. Glenorchy and Rupanyup are the nearest railway stations. A mail coach from Stawell passes through Callawadda, fare 4s. It has a State school (No. 1,869), a church, one hotel (Bridge), implement works, and tradesmen's shops. The soil is rich, with clayey bottom and sandstone. It lies about midway on the Great Northern road from Stawell to Donald, and has a never-failing supply of good water from the Richardson river. Population, with vicinity, about 200.

**CAMBERWELL** (37° 45' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.) (county Bourke, electoral district of Eastern Suburbs, police district Camberwell), is suburban to Melbourne about 5½ miles E.W., with frequent rail communication, being a station on the Box Hill line; fares, 6½d. and 5½d. It has post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices, a State school, Grammar school, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational and Roman Catholic places of worship, a shire hall, two hotels. Banks: English and Scottish and Commercial Bank. The elevation of this suburb induced many wealthy citizens to erect very superior residences in the neighbourhood, while its easy access to the city and picturesque surroundings having secured for the suburb the attention of the public generally, residences are now speedily occupying what at a very recent period were open lands. *Box Hill and Camberwell Express*, and *Eastern Suburban Gazette*, are the local papers. Population, town 2,570, district, 6,204.

**CAMPASPE** (36° 10' S. lat., 145° 5' E. long.) is in the county and electoral district of Rodney, and 132 miles due N. of Melbourne. Chiefly an agricultural district, much land being now taken up for farming and vine-growing. State school (No. 1,333). Communication with Melbourne, by coach to Elmore station, thence rail. Population, about 500.

**CAMPBELLFIELD** (37° 41' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), (county Bourke, electorate of East Bourke, shire of Broadmeadows), an agricultural village on the Merrimerricreek. It is a railway station on the line to Somerton, 10½ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 10s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. Hotels: Plough and Waggoner's Arms. State school (No. 143); Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist chapels. The surrounding country is undulating, well grassed, slightly timbered, and well adapted for farming and grazing. Population, 213.

**CAMPBELL'S CREEK** (37° 4' S. lat., 144° 12' E. long.), (co. Talbot), a money-order, savings bank and post town on the creek of the same name, the east side being in Castlemaine, and the west side in Maldon electorate, Sandhurst police district. It is a railway station on the line from Castlemaine to Maryborough, 80½ miles N.W. of Melbourne; fares, 27s. 7d. and 17s. 8d. Hotels: the Five Flags, Bennett's, and the Standard. The district is a gold-mining one, the creek being marked along its course by rich workings on lower silurian formation. The surrounding country is hilly and broken. Campbell's Creek has a brewery, a tannery, a police station, and a State school (No. 120). The places of worship comprise substantial ornamental brick and stone buildings belonging to the Episcopalians and Methodists. The Oddfellows have a lodge here with a brick hall. Cabs run to Castlemaine, fare 6d. Two fine bridges span the creek—Princess at the north end, and Alexandra at the south. Castlemaine general cemetery, a spacious area of about 25 acres on the west side, is tastefully laid out and planted with trees and shrubs, each creed, including the Chinese, having its own compartment. A pretty little lodge in the Elizabethan style is at the entrance gate. The Malmesbury Reservoir furnishes the water supply. Population 822.

**CAMPERDOWN** (38° 15' S. lat., 143° 9' E. long.), the chief town of the county of Hampden, and electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, shire of Hampden, is situated at the foot of Mount Leura, on the main road from Geelong to Warrnambool. It is distant from Melbourne 123½ miles W.S.W., from Geelong 78½ W., and from Warrnambool, 42 miles N.E. It is connected with the metropolis by railway, being a station on the Melbourne and Port Fairy line, fares, 22s. 4d. and 14s. 10d. The principal hotels are the Leura, Hampden, Commercial, and Camperdown. Banks: Colonial and Victoria. The Shire Council offices are in Manifold Street. Courts of petty sessions are held every second Thursday, and county courts sit four times a year. The town has the facilities of a post and money-order office, savings office, bank and telegraph station, a receipt and pay office and land office; it has also a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,500 volumes, State school (No. 114), Temperance, Masonic, Oddfellows', and Good Templars' halls, and six places of worship, belonging to the Church of England, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Bible Christians, Wesleyans, and Baptists. There are also lodges of Freemasons, Oddfellows, and Rechabites; soap and candle and meat preserving works, cordial factory, brewery, butter factory, and flour mill. The Camperdown Turf Club hold their annual meeting on the Camperdown course, and the Hampden and Heytesbury Pastoral and Agricultural Association have show-grounds, where two important exhibitions of stock and produce are held every spring and autumn; there are also successful rabbit factories, butter factories and creameries in the district. Coaches run to Cobden, Port Campbell, Princetown, Peterborough, Lismore, and Darlington. The district around Camperdown is a pastoral and agricultural one, and there is a considerable amount of country occupied for farming and dairying purposes in the Heytesbury Forest to the south of the town. Formation: volcanic. Population, 1,627, district, 8,000. Local newspaper: *Camperdown Chronicle*, an old-established journal, published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

**CAPE CLEAR**, a post town, 126½ miles from Melbourne. There are two churches, Church of England and Wesleyan; two hotels, McTaggart's Cape Clear Hotel, and Conroy's Globe Hotel. The district is both mining, agricultural, and pastoral.

**CARAMUT** (37° 50' S. lat., 142° 30' E. long.), a postal, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank township on Muston's creek, in the county and electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury, police district of Warrnambool, 35 miles from Warrnambool, and 170 miles S.W. from Melbourne. Coaches run to Warrnambool, fare, 7s. 6d.; Wickliffe Road, fare, 7s. 6d.; Penshurst, fare 2s. 6d.; Mortlake, fare 3s. The capital is reached by coach to Mortlake, train thence, fares 20s. 11d. and 18s. Hotel: the Western. It is situated on the main road from the seaboard northwards, about midway between Warrnambool and Hamilton. There are a State school (No. 728), a mechanics' institute with 510 volumes, police-station, court-house, and several tradesmen's premises. Presbyterian and Episcopal services are held on alternate Sundays in the Church of England. A Court of Petty Sessions is held every month. The surrounding country is of a pastoral character, although it contains some patches of undulating, richly-grassed, lightly-timbered land, fitted for agricultural purposes. The water supply is obtained from a reservoir. Formation: bluestone is abundant, and the surface is apparently volcanic. Population, 190.

**CARDIGAN** (37° 35' S. lat., and 143° 42' E. long.) is a parish in the county of Grenville, electorate of Windermere with the post-office of Cardigan, on the N. boundary, 75 miles N.W. of Melbourne. The railway station on the Ballarat to Linton line is within 1½ miles from the post-office, fares, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 5d. It is 1,409 feet above sea-level. Hotel, the Crown and Sceptre, in Dowling Forest, about half a mile away. It is almost on the highest point of the Watershed, the nearest water, Burrumbet Creek, being at Minor's Rest, 3 miles to the N. A State school (No. 668), and a Presbyterian Gothic church

are within half a mile of the post-office. The district is agricultural in the N., dairy farming in centre of parish, and mining to SW., where is the township of Haddon (4 miles). Formation: chiefly basaltic.

**CARGARIE** (37° 48' S. lat., 144° 0' E. long.), a small postal station in the county of Grant, police district of Meredith, and electorate of Grant, 85 miles W. of Melbourne, on the creek of the same name. State school here (No. 1,151). Elaine is the nearest railway station. A pastoral and agricultural district, principally settled under the Land Act, 1855. Formation: basaltic. Population, with vicinity, about 180.

**CARISBROOK** (37° 2' S. lat., 143° 51' E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maryborough, a municipal town with money-order office, post-office savings bank, and telegraph station, on Tullaroop, and Deep creeks. It is a railway station on the Castlemaine and Maryborough line, 107½ miles N.W. of Melbourne; fares, 21s. 11d. and 14s. 8d. The hotels are the Carisbrook, Railway, Nag's Head, and Britannia. Height above sea level 634 feet. The municipality has an area of 5,395 acres, 270 dwellings, and rateable property of annual value £5,651. There is a mechanics' institute, with library of 2,920 volumes, in the town, and an agency of the London Chartered Bank. Carisbrook has a court-house, police quarters, town hall, market hall, and weighbridge, botanical gardens and park, court of petty sessions, four churches (Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic), State school (No. 1,030), and race-course. Omnibuses run to and from Maryborough, fare 6d. The district is an agricultural and mining one, extensive alluvial mining being carried on under the trap rock, 81 miners finding employment, the value of the mining machinery on December 31, 1891, being estimated at £15,000. Formation: silurian and trap rock. Population, 1,135.

**CARLSRUHE** (37° 15' S. lat., 144° 32' E. long.), county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Lancefield and Dalhousie, shire of Kyneton, is a post town, 55 miles N. by W. of Melbourne, 45½ by road, on the Campaspe river. Height above sea level 1,800 feet. The railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca Railway is about 2 miles distant; fares, 9s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. There is a State school (No. 115), Hughes' hotel, Carlsruhe, and a Presbyterian church. It lies in the midst of a farming and pastoral country, and produces some good building stone, which is easily dressed. Population, town, 114, district, 500.

**CARLTON** (37° 48' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), a part of Melbourne, to the north, in the co. of Bourke, about 1½ miles from the Post-office, bounded on the E. by Fitzroy, on the N. by Brunswick, and on the SW. by North Melbourne. Tramcars run at frequent intervals, fare, 3d. It contains the University, a fine pile of buildings, and affiliated colleges in connection with the Church of England, Pre-bbyterian and Wesleyan Churches, adjoining which is the building containing the nucleus of the National Museum, situated in extensive grounds; children's hospital, women's hospital, a female refuge, the Trades' hall, Church of England and Presbyterian colleges, 5 State schools (Nos. 112, 1,073, 1,252, 2,365, 2,605), foundries, a brewery, cordial factories, Episcopal, Catholic (St. George), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Wesleyan Primitive Methodist, Catholic Apostolic, and Bible Christian churches branches of the Victoria, Commercial, Colonial, Savings, and London Chartered banks; and an extensive park, called the Carlton Gardens, neatly laid out (in which is the Exhibition Building, where the International Exhibitions of 1880, and the Centennial of 1888, were held), and the Melbourne cemetery. The latter is situated on high ground, is tastefully laid out. The column to the memory of Sir Charles Hotham, a former Governor, is a notable monument, as is also the massive monolith erected over the remains of the unfortunate explorers Burke and Wills. As an historical record the tombstone to the memory of Derrimut has considerable interest. He was chief of the Melbourne tribe at the time of the first settlement, and, owing to the timely notice given by him, the party were preserved from assassination. There is here a post office, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. The railway line to Heidelberg runs along the northern boundary; there are stations at Langridge and Nicholson Streets. Population of district (1891), 1,703. Local paper: *Carlton Gazette*.

**CARNHAM** (37° 35' S. lat., 143° 35' E. long.), (county and electorate of Grenville), a township 119 (27 postal) miles W. by N. of Melbourne, on Baillie's creek. The goldfields of Smythesdale and Linton are within 8 miles of the town. Stations and farms occupy a great portion of the district. Coaches run to Ballarat, 17 miles distant, three days a week, and a coach twice daily to Smythesdale, 6 miles, where the railway is met; coach fare, 2s. Hotel: the Carnham. There is a State school (No. 146). It is claimed that Carnham is one of the oldest townships in Victoria, being settled before Ballarat; Lake Burrumbet is 4 miles distant, and Mount Emu 6 miles. Population 126 (census 1891). (See also SNAKE VALLEY.)

**CASHEL** (DOOKIE SOUTH), (36° 22' S. lat., 145° 40' E. long.), a postal township with telegraph office, in the county of Moira, electorate of Bendula. North-Eastern police district, 125 miles N.E. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Dookie, thence coach to Georambat, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, fare, 7s. 6d. Hotels: Mount Major, Rock of Cashel, Plough Inn. It has a State school (No. 1,027), and a branch of the National Bank. Churches: Union and Roman Catholic. Cashel township has a Court of Petty Sessions, a Catholic school, police station, and a general store. In the neighbourhood are quarries of superior limestone, and very rich iron ore has been found. It is an agricultural district; vine growing is also rapidly extending. It is rich in all classes of minerals. One of the Government experimental farms is here. There is accommodation for 40

students, who receive a thorough practical agricultural education. Population of district 637.

**CASTERTON** (37° 36' S. lat., 141° 25' E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, telegraph station, and post town, counties of Follett and Dundas, and electoral district of Normanby, on the W. bank of the river Glenelg, 3 miles distant from its junction with the Wannan, on the main road from Melbourne to Adelaide. It is now a railway station, 245½ miles W. of Melbourne, being the terminus of the line from Braunholme. Pares, 43s. 10d., 29s. 4d. The hotels are the Glenelg, Albion, Casterton, Bridge, and Traveller's Rest. There are places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian bodies; State school (No. 2,058), a mechanics' institute and free library with large hall (2,874 volumes); branches of National, Victoria, and Colonial Banks, eight stores, a foundry, and implement works, and a fine post and telegraph office. There are numerous stations in the district, most of the available land has been taken up by selectors, being suitable for agricultural pursuits, particularly along the course of the river, the soil being rich, with an abundance of water in all seasons. There is a splendid quarry of granite in Wando Vale, and a steam flour-mill has been erected at the entrance to the town, between the two bridges. Silver and gold have been proven to exist. Casterton is situated in the shire of Glenelg, in the centre of a rich agricultural district, the population of which is 5,000, and the annual value of rateable property £92,100. In the shire 13,244 acres are under cultivation, principally with wheat, oats, hay, and artificial grasses. Newspaper: *Casterton News* (E. F. Hughes), published every Tuesday and Friday. Population, 1,099.

**CASTLEMAINE** (37° 4' S. lat., 144° 14' E. long.), county of Talbot, electoral and police district of Castlemaine, is located at the junction of the Barker's and Forest creeks, 78 miles NNW. of Melbourne, and is an important station on the railway from Melbourne to Echuca, is also connected with a branch line to Maryborough, and by that route with Ballarat and the western districts. Five trains run daily to and from the metropolis. Pares, 14s. and 9s. 5d. The hotels are the Criterion, Castlemaine, Imperial, Cumberland, Royal, Corner, Bedford, Goldsmith's, Supreme Court, and many others. The town, which is under municipal government, is pleasantly situated, the streets are well laid out and planted with trees, and the buildings, both public and private, are such as befit a town of considerable magnitude. Height above sea level 919 feet. It has an area of 5,760 acres, 1,109 dwellings, 832 ratepayers, and the net annual value of rateable property is £30,047. The most notable of the public edifices are the Benevolent Asylum, public offices containing the post, savings bank, and telegraph, land and survey, water supply and treasury departments, the hospital, the Supreme Court, the mechanics' institute, which has a library of 6,643 volumes, school of mines, orderly rooms, and the churches; there are several schools (two State, Nos. 119 and 2,051, and Roman Catholic) and a theatre—the Royal. The Australasian, Victoria, New South Wales, National, Savings and Colonial Banks have branches here, and the principal insurance companies have agencies. The gaol has accommodation for 120 prisoners. The town is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Malmsbury and Expedition Pass reservoirs. A coach runs to Fryerstown daily, fare, 2s. The diggings in the neighbourhood were once very numerous, and were among the first discovered in Australia. The approximate value of the plant in the whole mining district on January 1, 1892, was estimated at £201,200. There are in all 135 engines, of the aggregate horse-power of 3,024. The number of miners is 3,156, of whom 647 are Chinese. Under the mining by-laws 1,616 acres of land were held as claims. The quarrying of slate and flagging is also largely carried on in the district. Vine and fruit growing are carried on to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of the town, the apples grown have commanded high prices in London, but it is on the mining capabilities and agricultural resources of the district that the prosperity of the town depends. Copper, galena, iron, and other minerals have been found, but it is doubtful whether they would pay for working. A large woollen mill, two breweries, and two tanneries do a considerable business. In and round Castlemaine there is a large area of land under cultivation. A handsome market is erected in the principal part of the town. Castlemaine is strongly recommended by the medical faculty for consumptive, asthmatic, and other invalids. The estimated population of the town is 4,770. Newspapers: *The Mount Alexander Mail*, published daily; *Leader*, daily.

**CAULFIELD** (37° 51' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long.), a postal shire with telegraph and money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Bourke, and electoral district of Eastern Suburbs, 6½ miles SE. of Melbourne, lying 169 feet above sea level, and connected to Melbourne by railway; fares, 6s. 6d. and 5d. Hotels: Caulfield Club, Ross Town, and London Tavern. It has three places of worship—Church of England, Presbyterian Baptist Union and Free Church of England. Court house, concert hall, a State school (No. 773), also State school in Rosstown, Grammar School, and a Shire Hall. English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank. Caulfield contains many large business places and private residences. The streets are lighted with gas. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. There is a splendidly-equipped race-course here, which is the head-quarters of the Victorian Amateur Turf Club, and the races run for are only second in value and importance to those of the V.R.C. Annual value of rateable property £208,278. Population, 5,243, of shire, 8,005. Local newspapers: *Caulfield and Elsternrick Times*, *Caulfield and Elsternrick Leader*, published on Saturdays.

**CAVENDISH** (37° 30' S. lat., 142° 1' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, in the county and electorate of Dundas, on the river Wannan, 193 miles (236 postal) W. of Melbourne, and 17 miles N. from Hamilton, the nearest railway station, to which place coaches run three times a week. The coach can also be taken to Portland, Belfast, or Warrambool and thence the steamer. There is an hotel—the Bunyip, library and reading-room (440 vols.), and one store. The Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics hold services here, and there is a State school (No. 116). The district is mainly occupied for grazing purposes. Population, 145.

**CERES** (38° 11' S. lat., 144° 19' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grant, police division Mount Moriac, situated on one of the most prominent hills of the Barrabool, about 6 miles nearly W. of Geelong, and 51 miles SW. of Melbourne. Rail to Geelong, special cab thence, 10s. The river Barwon runs from W. to E., 2 miles N. of the village. The Warrun Pond chain of ponds lies about 2 miles S. One inn, the Barrabool, a State school, Church of England, Wesleyan chapel, Temperance hall, and two stores. Formation principally of sandstone covered with yellow clay, with black and chocolate soils. Immediately surrounding Ceres is beautiful undulating country, commanding a view of a vast landscape of plains and forest, with Mounts Moriac, Pollock, and other elevated land. Freestone quarry here. Population 194, with vicinity, 280.

**CHARLTON** (36° 2' S. lat., 143° 1' E. long.), (shires of Korong and St. Arnaud), county of Gladstone, is situated upon the Avoca river, 173 miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is connected by railway. Pares, 31s. 2d. and 20s. 8d. The leading hotels are the East Charlton, Globe, Cricket Club, Golden Fleecing, and Vale of Avoca. It has a money-order, post, and telegraph offices, also a sub-treasury and savings bank in connection with the post office. The district institutes include Agricultural Society, Turf Club, Cricket Club, Mechanics' Institute (with library of 1,600 volumes). The Oddfellows, Druids, Hibernians and Rechabites have lodges, and there are several Insurance agencies, and a branch of the Australian Natives Association. The Anglicans, Presbyterians, Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have churches, and there is a State school (No. 1,480). There is a coach daily to St. Arnaud railway station (28 miles); fare, 7s. 6d.; and to Donald, Mondays and Thursdays. The district is essentially a wheat-growing one, and in addition to the large amount of grain annually sent to Melbourne, two large steam flour-mills are continually kept at work during the whole of the year; a foundry is in full work, and an implement factory on the opposite side of the river. A county court is held half-yearly. Large auction sales of stock are held fortnightly at Charlton, making it the market town for the agricultural areas of Wychitella, Wooroonook, Wycheproof, Woosang, Buckrabanyule, Yeungroon, Conoor, Jeeffcott, Banyenong, Teddywaddy, Dooboochick, West Charlton, Glenloch, Lake Marmal, Bungaluke, Ninetynoon, Cooroopajerrup, Towaninie, Quambatook, and Wedderburn. Local banks: Victoria, Australasia, and Commercial. Formation: limestone. Population: town, 687; with district upwards of 4,000. Local journals: *Charlton Independent*, Tuesday and Friday; and *East Charlton Tribune*, Wednesday and Saturday.

**CHATSWORTH** (37° 50' S. lat., 142° 38' E. long.), is situated on the west side of the river Hopkins, in the county of Villiers, and electorate of Ripon and Hampden, 167 miles due W. of Melbourne, on the Great Northern road from Warrambool to Ararat. There is coach communication with Warrambool, 46 miles distant S., and also with the Wickliffe Road Railway Station, 23 miles distant. Hotel: Chatsworth Inn. There is a State school (No. 1,382), and a Presbyterian church. Pastoral and agricultural district. In the neighbourhood is the Hopkins Hill estate. Population, 50 (census 1891).

**CHELTENHAM** (37° 37' S. lat., 145° 6' E. long.), (county Bourke, electorate of Brighton), a township, with savings bank, and money-order office, 13½ miles SE. of Melbourne, and 5 miles from Brighton. It is a station on the Mordialloc line, fares, 1s. 10d. and 10½d. The hotels are the Exchange, Cheltenham, and Royal Oak, with several private boarding-houses near the beach (1½ miles W). The land is of a very sandy nature, well suited for market gardens. State schools, at Beaumaris (No. 84), at Kingston (No. 938). Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Disciples of Christ. Banks: National, English and Scottish. There is a very neat and commodious post office, a court-house and mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,270 volumes; a Protestant hall, which is used for large public gatherings. A Convalescent Home for men, and a Rescued Children's Home. Population, 310, or including Beaumaris on the W., and Kingston on the E., both joining, about 1,500. A horse tram runs at intervals to Sandringham; fare, 6d. Local newspaper: *Cheltenham Leader*, published every Saturday.

**CHEPSTOWE** (37° 35' S. lat., 143° 36' E. long.), a post town in the county of Ripon and electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Camgham, situated on Baillie's creek. It lies 125 (131 postal) miles W. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail to Smythesdale, and coach thence; coach fare, 2s. Pastoral district. There is a State school (No. 867). Formation: basaltic. Population, 76.

**CHETWYND** (37° 17' S. lat., 141° E. long.), a post town with money-order and savings bank office, in the county and electorate of Dundas, and police district of Harrow, on Chetwynd Creek, 275 miles W. of Melbourne, on the road from Casterton to Harrow, distant from the former 25 miles, and from Harrow 14 miles. A coach runs to Harrow, fare 5s. and to Casterton, fare 10s., thence by rail to capital. Hotel: the Chetwynd State school (No. 2,738). Place of worship: Roman Catholic (St. Michael), Church of England visited. There is a sawmill. The

district is a grazing and farming one. Formation: sandstone. Population 63.

**CHEWTON** (37° 5' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.), formerly FOREST CREEK, is a municipal town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station in the county of Talbot, and electoral and police district of Castlemaine, situated on Forest creek, 1,093 feet above the sea level, on the main road between Melbourne and Castlemaine, 75 miles by road N. by W. of Melbourne, and 3 miles from Castlemaine, to which conveyances run every hour. The railway passes through Chewton, fares, 13s. 5d. and 1s. 11d. Hotels: Forest Creek, Red Hill, Commercial, Mount Alexander, Quartz Miners' Arms, Chewton, and others. There are two State schools (Nos. 1,928 and 1,054), and Anglican, Wesleyan, Congregational, and other churches. Bank: Australasia. Mechanics' Institute (500 volumes). It is supplied with water from the Expedition Pass Reservoir. There is a tannery in the town. The district is essentially a mining one, the diggings being quartz: there are several quartz-crushing mills employed in the reduction of the stone. The area of the municipality is 5,760 acres; there are 368 dwellings, and rateable property of the net annual value of £6,720. Population, 1,212.

**CHILTERN** (36° 9' S. lat., 146° 37' E. long.), the central town of the shire of Chiltern, is 168½ miles by rail N.E. of Melbourne, 691 feet above sea-level on the main Melbourne and Sydney road and North-Eastern Railway, in the county and electorate of Bogong, police district of Beechworth. Chiltern has been settled about 32 years. There is communication twice daily with Melbourne by the North-Eastern Railway; fares, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. Coaches also run daily from Chiltern to Beechworth, Howlong, and Brown's Plains. Hotels: the Star, Royal Mail, Council Club, Hotel de Paris, Exchange, Commercial, Telegraph, and others. It contains several good shops and business places. The Government buildings are: court-house, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, railway station, police-station, and State school, all commodious, well-built brick buildings. Net annual value of property in the shire is £10,063. The Black Dog or Doma-Mungi Creek flows within a mile of the township, and forms a junction with the Murray at about 20 miles distant. The nearest point of the Murray is about 8 miles away. The town is supplied with water brought in pipes from springs in the Barramobgie ranges, 4 miles distant. Banks: New South Wales and Australasia. The churches are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, with resident ministers. There is an excellent swimming bath, 132 ft. by 66 ft., supplied with water from the Chiltern Waterworks. The Athenæum has a library of 2,200 volumes. State schools (Nos. 327, 1,984 and 2804). Local affairs are under the control of the Shire Council, who have offices in the town-hall. The district is partly agricultural and pastoral, having 1,187 acres of land under cultivation during the year ending March 1, 1892. Wheat, oats, and hay are the principal crops, vines occupying 361 acres. Mining, too, is extensively carried on. Geological formation: schist and sandstone. The population of the township, covering an area of about 2 square miles, is 1,351 of the shire (an area of 95 square miles), population 2,260. Newspaper: *Federal Standard* (Friday).

**CHINAMAN'S FLAT** (37° 0' S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.) is a postal township in the county of Talbot and electorate of Talbot and Avoca. It lies 114 miles N.W. of Melbourne, and within 2 miles of Maryborough. Coach fare, 6d. It has a considerable surrounding population chiefly engaged in alluvial and quartz mining pursuits. State school (No. 714), and a Church of England and Wesleyan chapel. Population 294.

**CHRISTMAS HILL** (37° 40' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.) is the name of a farming district (with a post-office) in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, and police district of Yarra Glen. It lies 23 miles N.E. of Melbourne, on a small rivulet known as Watson's creek, and adjoins the mining district of One Tree Hill, and a part of the Caledonia gold-fields. It is reached by daily coach from Yarra Glen railway station, 5 miles distant; fare, 2s. 6d. There are a mechanics' institute and library (700 volumes), and a State school (No. 1,362). The land is generally of poor quality, being principally used for small dairy farms; but a fair quantity is fit for cultivation, while it is well adapted for fruit growing, particularly stone fruits and vines. One large vineyard is already here. As a health resort, Christmas Hill is equal to any part of the colony, and is largely visited by pleasure seekers, for whose accommodation there are three boarding-houses. Slate has been found at Watson's Creek, but is not at present worked. Population about 300.

**CLARENDON** (or CORDUROY) (37° 45' S. lat., 144° E. long.) is in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Buninyong, 83 (90 postal) miles W.W. of Melbourne. Nearest water, Williamson's creek. Lal-Lal, 3 miles distant, is the nearest Railway Station. Hotels: Clarendon and Corduroy. It has a State school (No. 2,081), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches. Agricultural district. Population, 120; of the district, 1,239.

**CLIFTON HILL** (37° 47' S. lat., 145° E. long.), a rapidly increasing neighbourhood within the boundaries of the Collingwood city, 3 miles N.N.E. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by cable tramway; fare, 3d. A station is also here on the Collingwood to Heidelberg railway; fares, 6d. and 5d. Two substantial bridges span Merri Creek, on which Clifton Hill is situated. A branch of the Savings Bank is here, and one of the largest State schools (No. 1,360). It has two reserves, the Mayor's Park, and Darling Gardens (15 acres), pleasantly situated; it stands very high, and the inhabitants have a good view of the surrounding country. Population, 6,000.

**CLUNES** (37° 18' S. lat., 143° 47' E. long.), an important municipal township with post, money-order, savings bank, and

telegraph office and railway station on Creswick and Tulluroop creeks (county Talbot), Clunes and Allendale electorate, 96½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. The communication with Melbourne is by rail, three times daily; fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 7d. Principal hotels: The Club, National, Town Hall, and Court House, and numerous others. The municipal area is 5,780 acres, with 860 dwellings, net annual value of rateable property £12,660. Rate 1s. 6d. in the £; with 25 miles of streets formed. It lies 1,081 feet above sea-level. Gold was first discovered here on July 1, 1851. The mining is principally quartz reefing, with six crushing plants, numbering 182 stampers. The Port Phillip, New North Clunes, New North Clunes Extended, and South Clunes and Central Clunes are worthy of special attention. The permanent character of the Port Phillip mine gives a degree of confidence to mining enterprise. The favourable prospects obtained in Smeaton district, together with the results of the diamond drill bores, have revived confidence in this old and rich gold-field. Banks: Union, National, and London Chartered; and the principal Insurance Companies have agencies in the town. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Primitive Methodist places of worship; also at North Clunes there is an Anglican Mission chapel and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The town, which is picturesque and considered very healthy, possesses a hospital with about 50 beds, a free library and reading room with 2,492 vols., two State schools (Nos. 136 and 1,552), one Roman Catholic and three private schools, and a court-house. The streets are partly lighted with gas, while the town and mines are well supplied with water from the Bullarook forest. Cattle sales are held at the market each Wednesday. The Clunes and Talbot Agricultural Society holds its exhibitions here every other year. A hospital fête is held annually. The waterworks, which are the most perfect of their kind in the colony, cost £70,195; the reservoir has a capacity of 207,000,000 gallons. There are 13 miles of reticulation in the town. Progressive work is being vigorously carried on by several companies in this division. The mines give employment to 301 miners, and the value of the plant is £67,000. Population, 3,242. Local paper, the *Clunes Guardian*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

**CLYDE** (38° 5' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.) is a township with railway station and post-office, in the county of Mornington, electoral district Mornington, police district Bourke, containing about 250 inhabitants, mostly farmers. The soil is loamy, and not of first-rate quality. Clyde is on the Creek Clyde, 30½ miles S.E. from Melbourne by rail, fares, 5s. 2d. and 3s. 5d. It has a Church of England, Wesleyan chapel, public hall and free library (330 vols.), State school (No. 118), and a general store. Population 267.

**CLYDEBANK** (38° 5' S. lat., 147° 10' E. long.) a post town, in the county of Tanjil, electorate of Central Gippsland, police district of Sale, and lies to the N.E. of Sale, and 139 miles E. of Melbourne; shire, South Avon. The soil is in general fertile, except the land within two miles of Lake Wellington, which is of an inferior description, and consists of morass. Towards the Avon river, south of the morass land, there runs a sand bank, extending east and west through the whole district, averaging in height from 20 to 30 feet above the surrounding land; and to the south of this bank the country is low lying, subject to floods, and mostly covered with dense masses of ti-tree. During summer, when the rivers which debouch into the lakes have little current, and the sea entrance to the lakes becomes blocked up with sand, the waters then, having no outlet, encroach on the low-lying lands which abut on the lakes, and afford secure retreats for the immense flocks of swans, pelicans, cranes, ducks, &c., which frequent the district. Hares are plentiful, and there is good snipe shooting in the season. The English church, Wesleyan chapel, post-office, and State school (No. 1,304) are on the main road, and distant about 11 miles from Sale, and 3 miles from Lake Wellington. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed. Population, 130.

**CLYDESDALE** (36° 10' S. lat., 144° E. long.), a post town on Jincrow creek, 90 miles (98 postal) N. by W. of Melbourne, in the county of Talbot, electoral district Daylesford. Newstead (5 miles) is the nearest railway station. State school (No. 900), Wesleyan church. There are diggings and numerous farms in the district. Formation: volcanic. Population, 250.

**COBDEN** (38° 19' S. lat., 143° 6' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office on Cobden Creek, tributary of Curdie's river, in the county of Heytesbury, and electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, 132 miles S.W. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Curdie's River line; fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d.; coach to Camperdown twice daily, 3s. return. Hotel: Cobden. Agency of the National Bank, a State school (No. 864). Episcopal, Bible Christian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship, Temperance hall, three stores and about twenty other business places, police station, mechanics' institute and public library (500 vols.), and cheese and butter factory, with creameries at Port Campbell, Scott's Creek, and Dixie. It is a pastoral district, of volcanic formation. The country to the north is undulating and very fertile. Deep gullies to the S. and W., with the "most lovely fern and musk fancies," while Heytesbury forest is being rapidly opened up. The water supply of Cobden is derived from a reservoir constructed by the Hamen shire. Population, township 224, and vicinity, 950. Local paper: *Cobden Times and Heytesbury Advertiser*, published Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**COBRAM** (36° S. lat., 145° E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, on the Murray River, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Yarrowonga and Benalla, and police district of Benalla. It is a terminal station on the Numurkah and Cobram line, 155 miles N.E. of



Melbourne; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. A coach runs to Yarra-wonga; fare, 8s.; calling at Cobram East, fare, 2s. 6d.; Booran, fare, 4s. 6d.; Burramine, fare, 5s. Hotel: Victoria. Banks: National and Australasia. There are in the township Episcopal, Wesleyan and Presbyterian Churches, a State school, police station, saw-mill and stores, and public hall, capable of seating 700 persons. It is an agricultural district. Vine planting is being proceeded with. Wine making is an industry likely to secure a large share of attention. The local race club holds its meetings, and shows are held annually under the auspices of the Cobram Agricultural and Pastoral Association. Formation: clay and sand. Newspaper: *Cobram Courier*, published every Thursday. Population 282.

**COBUNGRA**, a mining township with post office, in the county of Bogong, electorate of Omeo, 246 miles NE. of Melbourne. The route from Melbourne is by rail to Myrtleford, coach to Bright, horse or conveyance thence. There is a hotel and a general store. Mining district. Formation: basaltic.

**COBURG** (51° 44' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.) (county and police district of Burke, electoral district of East Bourke Boroughs), a suburb of Melbourne, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, 5 miles distant N., on the Merri and Moonee Ponds Creeks. There is also railway communication; fares, 6d. and 5d. Tram cars run frequently from the terminus of the Melbourne Tram Company at Moreland Road; fare, 3d., the fare from Melbourne to Moreland Road also being 3d. Hotels: Corner, Golden Fleece, Nugget and Woolpack, Post Office, Coburg, Commercial. It derives its importance from being the locale of a large goal, called the Pentridge stockade, in which 722 convicts can be accommodated. Newlands and Bolingbroke are within the district of Coburg. There are two State schools and Mechanics' Institute. There are Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches. Bank: Commercial. Police station, flock and weaving factories. The streets are lighted with gas. The Yan Yean affords the water supply. It is a place of petty sessions. In Coburg shire annual value of property is £86,593. The local newspapers are the *Coburg Medium*, published weekly, and the *Coburg Advertiser*, weekly. The geological formation is basaltic. Population, 4,599.

**COGHILL'S CREEK** (37° 22' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.), county of Talbot, electoral district of Clunes and Allendale, and police district of Ballaarat; a post town with money-order office, on the creek after which it is called, 114 miles (121 postal) WNW. of Melbourne. It is 10 miles from Creswick, and 6 from Clunes, from both of which towns there is railway communication with Melbourne *via* Ballaarat. In the township are three churches, Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, a hotel (Farmers') and a State school (No. 1,523). There are several tradesmen, and a store. The immediate neighbourhood is purely agricultural, most of the best land being in the hands of freeholders. Population, about 600.

**COIMADAI** (36° 20' S. lat., 145° 5' E. long.) is a post town in the county of Bourke, electoral district of W. Bourke, and police district of Bacchus Marsh. It lies on the Coimadai creek, 34 miles (40 postal) NW. from Melbourne; Bacchus Marsh, 7 miles south, is the nearest railway station. There is one hotel, the Coimadai, a State school (No. 716). The country is agricultural and pastoral, and there are lime works, mineral water springs and freestone quarries in the vicinity. Antimony mines are being worked. The Cataract G.M. Co. is on the plateau a few miles north. Population 80, with vicinity, about 500.

**COLAC** (38° 31' S. lat., 145° 36' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station on Lake Colac, 85½ miles SW. of Melbourne, on the Boro-garook creek. It is a railway station on the line from Geelong to Warrnambool; fares, 17s. 3d. and 11s. 7d., 436 feet above sea-level. It is in the county of Polwarth, electoral district of Polwarth and police district of Geelong. The Victoria, Commercial, Union Club, Brewer's Arms, and Prince of Wales, are among the leading hotels. Net annual value of rateable property in the shire is £116,734. The National, Victoria, Colonial, Commercial, and London Chartered Banks have branches, and the principal Insurance Companies have agencies. Colac has a public library, with 1,047 volumes, concert hall, hospital, two State schools (Nos. 117 and 2,028), besides a Catholic and private school, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Catholic churches, and police court and station, county courts and courts of insolvency being held quarterly. Among societies and lodges are the Masonic and the Oddfellows, M.U. The town is lighted with gas. Colac has a beautifully situated and admirably kept Botanic Gardens upon the banks of the lake, a fine sheet of water covering some 20 square miles, which is well stocked with English perch and carp, and also swarms with wildfowl. The annual regatta, held in December, is an extensive affair, and serves to attract large numbers of spectators. The district is partly taken up by freehold stations, and in part by farms. By the returns of March 1, 1892, there were under cultivation 12,362 acres, the chief crops being oats, hay, potatoes, and barley. Nearly the whole shire is laid down in permanent artificial grasses. Formation: volcanic, carbonaceous rocks to the north, with recent surface drift. Coal has been discovered in the district, and large deposits of iron ore and limestone exist in close proximity to the town. Population, 2,204; of the shire, 7,468. Local papers: *Colac Herald*, Tuesday and Friday, and the *Colac Reformer*, published Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

**COLBINABBIN** (36° 35' S. lat., 144° 33' E. long.), the postal centre of a farming district, on the main road from Rushworth to Elmore, 16 miles W. of the former place and 12 miles E. of the latter. It is in the county and electorate of Rodney, lies 143 miles N. of Melbourne, from which the rail to Rushworth, thence coach, are the means of communication.

Coach fare, 6s. A coach also runs from Elmore on the Echuca line, fare, 4s. Hotel: West's Junction. A State school (No. 1,218), and two stores. Churches: Church of England and United Methodist. The soil is a rich chocolate, very good for grain crops and vine growing. The land is all selected, fenced, and otherwise improved. Population 30, district 200.

**COLERAINE** (37° 36' S. lat., 141° 40' E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station in the county of Dundas, electorate of Normanby, shire of Wannan, situated on the Bryant creek, on the main road to Adelaide. It is a terminal station on the branch line from Hamilton, 22¼ miles W. of Melbourne; fares from Melbourne, 39s. 6d. and 26s. 4d. Communication can be also had with Melbourne, *via* Hamilton, to Portland, and thence by steamer. The Koroit is the principal hotel, and is the booking-office for the coaches. Other hotels are Coleraine, Commercial, Criterion, National, and Victoria. The places of worship comprise churches belonging to the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics. The National and Victoria Banks have branches here, and there are 8 stores. There is also a mechanics' institute and free library, possessed of 1,568 volumes, State (No. 2,118) and private schools, court house and council chambers. The Masons, Oddfellows, and Sons of Temperance have each a lodge here. Portland lies 57 miles S.: Hamilton, 22 miles SE.; Casterton, 18 miles W.; Merino, 13 miles SW. The Coleraine Racing Club holds its annual meeting in March; a race meeting is also held on New Year's day, and Coleraine is the locale of the once famous Great Western steeplechases. There are numerous stations in the district, including Muntham, Konongwootong, Konongwootong Creek, Hilgay, Mount Koroit, Winninburn, Tahara, and many others. There is a very large farming population settled within a radius of a few miles of Coleraine. Most of the neighbourhood is covered with volcanic tuffaceous lava; the underlie is of schistose formation, with veins of crystalline limestone. Coal has been found in small thin broken veins in the hills south of the township. Some of the hills are capped with tertiary gravel and rounded quartz, interspersed with granite detritus and ironstone nodules, sand, and clay. The town presents a picturesque appearance, being surrounded by hills. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Two reservoirs are situated near township. Population, 734. Local paper: *Coleraine Abdon*, published on Friday.

**COLLINGWOOD** (37° 48' S. lat., 145° E. long.), a municipality and suburb of Melbourne, lying between the city and the Yarra-Yarra to the NE., county Bourke. Formerly a corporate town, it has now arrived at the dignity of a city. Recently erected, and opened in 1886, there is a magnificent Town Hall (embracing post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, police court, free library) at a cost of over £40,000, also nine banks, Australasian, National, Colonial, New South Wales, English and Scottish, Commercial, and Mercantile; a branch of the Melbourne Savings bank, and agencies of the principal Insurance Companies; numerous churches, and public buildings, many business premises, factories, and private residences. It is known as the pioneer municipality of Victoria, having been the first local body incorporated after Melbourne and Geelong. The city has a frontage to the Yarra river of about five miles, the entire area being 1,139 acres. The number of dwellings, 7,947, and 9,088 rate-payers. The locality is still improving, and the wooden buildings of early days are fast giving way to more substantial structures. Smith and Victoria Streets are the principal business thoroughfares. Collingwood is connected with Melbourne by three lines of tramways and cabs; fare, 3d. The population is principally of the industrial class. The many pleasant outlets in the neighbourhood and its nearness to Melbourne render it a suitable place for the residence of persons of moderate means. Being well drained by means of large underground sewers, Collingwood is about the healthiest place of all the metropolitan suburbs. Gas and electricity light the city. Three bridges span the Yarra, and connect Collingwood with Kew and Hawthorne. The Royal Albert Institute and Free Library is possessed of 4,321 volumes. There are six State schools (Nos. 1,886, 1,895, 2,462, 2,957, 1,360, 3,146). Population: 35,070. Local papers: the *Observer*, *Mercury*, and *Northern Tribune*.

**CONDARH** (37° 57' S. lat., 141° 35' E. long.) is a post town with money-order, post and telegraph office, 22¼ miles W. of Melbourne, lying 401 feet above sea level. Near to it is the aboriginal reserve, comprising 3,700 acres, known as the "Lake Condarh" station, where some very successful results have been attained in domiciling and civilizing the blacks. Condarh is in the county of Normanby, electorate of Portland, police district of Braxholme, on the main road between Braxholme and Portland, and has a railway station, fares, 39s. 6d. and 26s. 4d. Hotel: Green Hills. There are three stores. The cultivation of potatoes and the rearing of cattle form the principal resources of the station. The Aboriginal Mission is 10 miles from Condarh, and is under Church of England auspices; is superintended by the Rev. J. H. Stähle. Nearly the whole of the works and the improvements have been done by the natives, and their mental and moral progress is reported of very favourably. A State school (No. 1,019), and one at Spring creek and at Condarh South. A Church of England (St. Thomas), and Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick), are here. Coaches run to Hotspur, fare, 10s. Formation: upper volcanic, consisting of basaltic plains with trap rises. Principally a grazing district. Population 83.

**COOPER'S CREEK** (21° 25' S. lat., 148° 29' E. long.), a small post town in the county of Tanjil, and electorate of Gippsland, central at the junction of Cooper's Creek with the river Thomson, 116 miles E. of Melbourne; communication being

by coach to the Moe railway station. Hotel: Copper Mine. Episcopalians and Wesleyans use the same building as a place of worship. It is an agricultural district. Formation: slate and granite. Population about 40.

**COPE COPE** (36° 30' S. lat., 143° 6' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph, and railway station, 175 miles NW. of Melbourne. Pares, 8s. 5d. and 2s. Hotel: Bennetto's. Farming and pastoral district. State school (No. 1,756). Church of England, visited also by Presbyterian clergymen. It is in the county and electorate of Kara Kara, and is situated near the Lake of the same name. Cope Cope is dotted all over with fresh water lakes, which are frequented by numerous waterfowl. Fish is a rarity in these lakes. There are some salt lakes about 5 miles distant. Donald, distant 8 miles NW., is the nearest town. Population 149.

**CORINDHAP** (BREAK O' DAY) (37° 53' S. lat., 143° 45' E. long.), a postal centre in the county and electoral district of Grenville, 85 miles W. of Melbourne on the Break O' Day Creek. Mining and agricultural district, forming part of that of Rokewood. The communication with Melbourne is by rail to Leigh Road station; fares, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 9d., and coach thence 5s.; also coach to Ballarat on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, fare, 3s. 6d. There are two hotels, a State school (No. 1,906), a Presbyterian and Anglican church, and Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, 1,131 vols. The geological formation of the district is lower Silurian, consisting of schist, slate, and sandstone underlying auriferous alluvial deposit. Population: township 157, vicinity, 300.

**COROP** (36° 27' S. lat., 144° 48' E. long.), a post, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order town, in the county and electorate of Rodney, 140 miles N. of Melbourne, on the N. bank of Lake Cooper. The Waranga Waterworks Canal passes through the township. Coach runs to the Elmore railway station, 12 miles distant, fare, 3s. Rochester is 10 miles distant. There are four hotels; Episcopal, Catholic (St. James), Presbyterian, and Bible Christian churches; a State school (No. 1,021), and one at Corop North (No. 1,875), a police camp, an assembly hall, mechanics' institute, with free library, having 1,463 volumes, two stores, and a creamery and butter factory. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. There is a lake five miles long and two miles broad, where boating, fishing, and duck shooting afford recreation; hares and rabbits are plentiful. Population 124 (census 1891).

**CORRYONG** (36° 9' S. lat., 148° E. long.) a post town with money-order and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Benambra, and lies about 260 miles NE. of Melbourne, and 50 from Tallangatta railway station, to which a coach runs tri-weekly, fare 41. Hotels: Corryong and Courthouse. Bank of Australasia. Church of England, in which services are also held by the Presbyterians and Wesleyans. It has a public hall, four stores, Athenæum (600 vols.), State school, district and police station. There are three large sale yards. It is in a pastoral district. Corryong is the nearest township on the Victorian side to Mount Kosciuszko, which can be reached in two days. Local guides can be obtained. Mount Kosciuszko is a prominent object from the surrounding hills. Yarran-go-Billy caves can also be reached in less than two days. Formation: granite. Population 251.

**COSTERFIELD** (36° 54' S. lat., 144° 47' E. long.), a small township with money-order office in the county of Dalhousie and electorate of Rodney, on the Melvor and Major's Creeks, 79 miles N. of Melbourne. Communication with the metropolis is by coach to Heathcote tri-weekly; fare 2s. 6d., thence by rail. The antimony mines here were discovered in 1861, and were profitably worked for some time, and are now being opened again. State school (No. 1,187), Wesleyan chapel, two stores and a police station. The Mechanics' Institute has a library of 340 vols. Two hotels: Antimony and Golden's. Agriculture is on the increase. The surrounding country consists of ranges well timbered with iron bark and box, which afford employment to a large number of persons in procuring timber for railways and bridges. Two saw mills are also at work in the district. Formation: quartz and sandstone. Population, 112, with district, about 1,350.

**COWES** (35° 27' S. lat., 145° 24' E. long.) a seaport with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on Phillip Island in Westport Bay (county and electorate of Mornington, and police district of Bourke), 55 miles SE. of Melbourne. The means of communication being by rail to Stony Point, thence small steamer; fares, return 3s. It is a splendid watering-place, with a fine sandy beach, and for the sportsman there is excellent fishing and shooting. There are two hotels, Isle of Wight and Wood's Family, a State school (No. 1,282) a Church of England, free public library, 700 vols., a store, and two chicory kilns; much chicory is grown here. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: volcanic. Population of Cowes 197, of the shire of Phillip Island, 1,420.

**COWIE'S CREEK** (38° 5' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.) is the post town of the district of the same name, about 40 (51 postal) miles from Melbourne SW. It is in the county and electoral district of Grant; in the midst of a farming district. There are in the district two hotels, the Ocean Child, and the Corioshire, a State school (No. 124), and a Wesleyan chapel. The post-office is now removed to 5½ miles from Geelong, on the Melbourne road.

**COWWARR** (UPPER HEYFIELD) (37° 54' S. lat., 146° 48' E. long.), a post town, with money order and telegraph office, in the county of Tarriff, electorate of central Gippsland, police district of Rosedale. It is a railway station on the Traralgon and Stratford line, 113½ miles E. from Melbourne; fares, 20s. 5d. and 18s. 9d. Hotels: Cowwarr, Prince of Wales, and Cricket Club. Has agency Colonial Bank of Australasia. Post-office,

State school (No. 1,967), Catholic school, English and Roman Catholic churches, mechanics' institute and free library, 650 vols., and police station. The river Thomson flows in the neighbourhood. Gravel is obtained in large quantities, and a successful creamery is in operation. The land is rich black soil, in some places many feet deep. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. Population about 200.

**COY'S DIGGINGS** (BAILLESTON), (36° 30' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.), a post town in the county and electoral district of Rodney, police district of Nagambie, shire of Waranga, 85 miles NE. of Melbourne. Hotel: Bailleston. United Free Methodist Church. State school (No. 870). A coach runs daily to and from Rushworth railway station; fare, 3s.; also rail to Nagambie, thence conveyance. Quartz mining, farming, and obtaining railway sleepers from surrounding iron bark forest are the chief industries. A reservoir constructed by the shire of Waranga supplies water to the town. Population 150, and of district 300.

**CRAIGIE** (37° 6' S. lat., 143° 45' E. long.) is a postal town in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maryborough, and police district of Maryborough. It lies 109 miles (118 postal) NW. of Melbourne, the communication being by coach from Maryborough railway station. Coach fare, 6d. There are four hotels, one State school (No. 1,062), a Wesleyan and a Presbyterian church. The district is both a farming and grazing one, with quartz and alluvial mining. Rich quartz lodes are in the vicinity, but capital is required to develop them. Population about 150.

**CRANBOURNE** (38° 6' S. lat., 145° 19' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in the county and electoral district of Mornington, 27½ miles SSE. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Dandenong to Loch line; fares, 4s. 10d. and 3s. 3d. Hotels: Cranbourne and Mornington. It has a State school (No. 2,068), agencies of the Commercial and Colonial banks, four churches, a shire hall, and a temperance hall, available for public meetings, in the township. The statistics for the year ending March 1, 1892, show 4,335 acres under cultivation in the district, chiefly with bay and artificial grasses. Net annual value of rateable property in shire £36,298. Population, 291, with vicinity 422; of shire 2,082. Newspaper: *Mornington County Herald*.

**CRESSY** (38° 1' S. lat., 143° 36' E. long.), (county Grenville, electorate of Polwarth, police district of Geelong), a post town with money-order office on the Woody Yallock creek, 87 miles (118 postal) SW. of Melbourne, on the road between Geelong and Warrnambool. Beac is the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs daily; fare, 2s. Frenchman's Inn. State school (No. 731), also Presbyterian chapel. It is a pastoral district. Population, 135.

**CRESWICK** (37° 25' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long.), county of Talbot, electoral district of Creswick, an important gold-fields township, under municipal government, on the Tullaroop creek, 8½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 11 miles N. from Ballarat, lying 1,438 feet above sea level. It is connected by rail with Melbourne, fares, 15s. 4d. and 10s. 3d.; also with Daylesford, the line passing through Broomfield, Allendale, Kingston, Newlyn, Rocky Lead, and Leonard's Hill. A mail coach runs daily from Newlyn: to the Daylesford railway station (17 miles E.), passing through Mount Prospect, and Eganstown, with post-offices at each place. A mail coach also runs daily to Castlemaine (46 miles NE.), passing through Springmount, Kingston, Smeaton, Mooroolyke, Powlett Hill, Campbelltown, and Newstead, each place having a post-office, and money-order office at Kingston, Newstead, and Smeaton. The hotels are the British, American, Bull and Mouth, Bridge, Farmers' Arms, Star, and others. Creswick possesses a good hospital, a large town-hall, capable of holding 400 persons, with stage and scenic adjuncts, mechanics' institute and free library with 2,600 volumes, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, court-house, police barracks, railway station, many well-built business premises, a flour-mill, brick kilns, and a cordial manufactory; there are also branches of the Australasia, New South Wales, and City of Melbourne Banks, and agencies of the leading insurance companies. There is a commodious State school (No. 122, to seat 800 children), another at North Creswick, also grammar and private schools, and six substantial churches—Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, and a Salvation Army barracks. Among other social institutions is a well-equipped fire brigade, also Masonic Hall, School of Mines, lodges of the M.U.I.O.F., Foresters, Australian Natives and Sons of Temperance, Rechabite Tent, Orange Lodge, a Miners' Association, and a ladies' benevolent society. The town is lighted with gas. The miners at work in the Creswick division number 1,451, of whom 80 are Chinese; there are 69 engines of 2,346 horse-power. The total mining plant is valued at £92,064. Annual rateable value £10,467, and area 4,760 acres; the shire has property of the rateable value of £63,156. The diggings in the neighbourhood are of great extent and richness; they were discovered early in 1852, and the sinking being easy and shallow naturally attracted a large number of miners. The area of land held under the mining leases is 2,531 acres. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 1, 1892, show that there are 26,933 acres under cultivation in the district, of which wheat occupied 1,200 acres, oats 6,064 acres, barley 109 acres, potatoes 3,450 acres, hay 7,659 acres, peas and beans 2,902; the yield being 26,257 bushels of wheat, 188,302 bushels of oats, 1,114 of barley, 90,461 of peas and beans, 8,478 tons of potatoes, and 20,854 tons of hay. The town is supplied with water from four reservoirs, one with a capacity of 45,000,000 gallons, at Bullarook; the second with 8,000,000 gallons, at Ashwell's Gully; the third at Adekate Creek, 18,000,000, and the fourth at White Hills, with 680,000 gallons. Total 71,680,000 gallons. There is a

racecourse about four miles from the town, recreation ground in the centre of the township, and a botanical reserve. The surrounding country is elevated and timbered land on the SE., pastoral land on the N. and W. The land to the E. and N. is fine agricultural, and under settled cultivation. The land generally is alluvial, of a fertile character, and well watered by numerous creeks. The census population was returned at 3,095, and of the shire 7,993. Local paper, the *Creswick Advertiser*.

**CROSSLEY** (38° 8' S. lat., 147° 17' E. long.), a post town in the county of Villiers, electorate of Port Fairy, police district of Koroit, 177½ miles W. of Melbourne, and 12 miles from Warrnambool, situated in a rich agricultural district. It is a railway station on the Warrnambool and Port Fairy line; fares, 32s. 0d. and 21s. 3d. Hotels: Tower Hill and Shamrock. Two stores, blacksmiths' and bootmakers' shops, and State and Catholic schools here. Roman Catholic church, St. Bridget's. The Terang and Belfast coach passes twice daily. Formation: basaltic. Population 230.

**CROSSOVER DIGGINGS** (38° 3' S. lat., 145° 54' E. long.) in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Gippsland West, police district of Buln-Buln, is in North Gippsland, distant 76 miles E. from Melbourne, with which place the communication is by rail to Jindivick, and coach thence. Hotel: Crossover. It is supported mainly by its mining resources, the mines being scattered about the surrounding gullies, some of which are rich in alluvial deposits. Good results have been obtained by sluicing. A crushing plant has been erected. About seven miles NW. a seam of coal has been discovered. Population about 30 persons.

**CROWLANDS** (37° 9' S. lat., 143° 6' E. long.), a post town on the river Wimmera, county of Kara Kara, electorate of Stawell, and police district of Wimmera, 150 miles NW. of Melbourne. A coach runs to Eversley on the Maryborough and Ararat line; fare, 1s.; also to Landsborough, fare, 2s. 6d. Hotel: Crowlands. State school (No. 756). One church. Free library, 994 vols. The river banks are well adapted for agricultural operations. Further back the district is taken up for sheep and cattle farming. Soil is light loam, and sandstone bedrock. Population 80.

**CUDGEE**, a postal township, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, 155 miles SW. of Melbourne, 11 miles from Warrnambool, in the county of Heytesbury, on Cudgee Creek and the main Geelong road. It has railway communication with the metropolis, being a station on the Warrnambool line; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. Visitors to Framlingham Aboriginal station alight here. It has an hotel (Campbell's), one store, a State school, and Baptist and Wesleyan churches, and lodges of I.O.G.T., with excellent hall. Dairying and grazing are the principal occupations carried on in the district. A creamery has been established. The Hopkins and Black River Falls are in the neighbourhood. Population, 300.

**CUDGGEWA** (36° 2' S. lat., 147° 59' E. long.), a postal village, in the county of Bonambra, electoral district of Towong, police district of Corryong, on Cudgewa Creek, 259 miles NE. of Melbourne. Wesleyan church, State school and two stores. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Tallangatta, thence coach; coach fare, 17s. 6d. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are carried on in the district. Population 42.

**DANDENONG** (38° S. lat., 145° 14' E. long.) (counties of Bourke and Mornington, electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick) is a pretty town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, on the creek of the same name, about 69 feet above sea level, 18½ miles SE. of Melbourne, a good road, three chains in width, connecting the two places. It is a railway station on the Gippsland Railway, fares, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 1½d. Royal and Bridge are the hotels. The Commercial and Colonial Banks have branches here. There is also an Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's), Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, a State school (No. 1,403), a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,400 volumes, a court-house, and a police station. Annual rateable value of property in shire, £42,384. The land in the vicinity is well adapted for farming and market gardening; of the total area returned under tillage to 1st March, 1892, 1,322 acres, of which orchards and gardens occupy 188 acres, and market gardens, 346 acres. The Dandenong and South Bourke Agricultural Society hold their shows here annually, and there is a market every Tuesday, with a large attendance of buyers and sellers. Every kind of farm, dairy, and garden produce, wool, sheep skins, hides, pigs, poultry: all kinds of merchandise, drapery, grocery, seeds, &c., and cattle—fat, store, and dairy—and horses are on sale. It has a Shire Council, Petty Sessions every alternate Tuesday, a County Court every month; the township is lighted with gas. The place is admirably adapted for manufactures—the water from the Fern Tree Gully ranges being supplied through a 7 in. main by the Dandenong Water Trust. The State forest, close by, is full of the choicest timber, of immense growth. The land all round is well adapted for sheep, cattle, and dairy farming, being light sandy soil on clay and ironstone, and the scenery among the ranges is wild and picturesque in the extreme. Visitors to the renowned Fern Tree Gully, which is 9 miles N. from Dandenong, may alight from the Gippsland train, and proceed to it by vehicle. Population, 1,134, and of shire, 2,450 (1891), of the district about 3,000. Local papers are the *Dandenong Advertiser*, published every Thursday, and *South Bourke and Mornington Journal*, every Thursday, and *Express*, Wednesday.

**DARGALONG**, or **MOORILLM** (36° 42' S. lat., 145° 15' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, on the Goulburn river (county and electorate of Moira, police district of Murchison, 87 miles NE. of Melbourne. Hotels: Perseverance, Railway,

Bridge, Rising Sun, Wahring, and Carney's. State schools (No. 1,440), Bungalail; (No. 2,960), Murchison East. Wesleyan church. The river Goulburn is about 2 miles distant, and the town of Murchison 5 miles. Murchison East and Wahring are the nearest railway stations. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population with neighbourhood, about 592 (census 1881).

**DARLINGFORD** (37° 15' S. lat., 145° 8' E. long.) is a postal township on the Big River and River Goulburn, in the county of Wonnangatta, electoral district of Anglesey, and police district of Benalla, about 122 miles NE. of Melbourne. Height above sea level, 800 feet. Hotel: The Darlingford. Coach from Alexandra to Alexandra Road railway station; fare, 11s., and train thence. It is chiefly an agricultural and pastoral district; there is also both alluvial and quartz mining. There is a State school (No. 1,229). Coaches run to Alexandra and Jamieson. Population of township 130, and district, 200.

**DARLINGTON** (38° 0' S. lat., 143° 1' E. long.), a post town on Ennu creek, 123 miles (142 postal) W. by S. of Melbourne, county Hampden, electorate of Ripon and Hampden. It is 14 miles from Mortlake NE., and 18 from Camperdown, to which a coach runs daily, fare 5s.; also coach daily to Mt. Franks, 2s. 6d. Hotel: Elephant Bridge. State school (No. 777). Presbyterian church is here, also a temperance hall, in which there is a public library. There are numerous stations in the district. Formation: basaltic volcanic, principally open plains slightly timbered with honeysuckle. A large acreage to the N. and W. has been ploughed and planted with blue gums. Several fine plantations are now growing up. Population, 65.

**DARNUM** (38° 2' S. lat., 146° 10' E. long.), a post town with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of West Gippsland, and police district of Warragul, on Little Moe river. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line, 65 miles E. of Melbourne; fares, 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Darnum lies 375 feet above sea level. Hotel: Commercial. State school (No. 2,319), Episcopal church, mechanics' institute and free library. The district is agricultural. Population of town, 80.

**DAYLESFORD** (37° 20' S. lat., 144° 13' E. long.), formerly known as Jim Crow, an important township, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford, and police district of Daylesford, on the Wombat creek, a few miles from the river Loddon, 75½ miles by rail NW. of Melbourne. Daylesford is connected by rail with the metropolis, three trains daily; fares, 13s. 9d. and 9s. 2d.; and with Ballarat, five trains daily; fares, 6s. 3d. and 4s. 3d. Coaches run daily to Castlemaine, Gaidford, Shepherd's Plat, Frankinford, Yandoit, Eganstown, Mount Prospect, Newlyn, Comoro, Glenyon, Half Way House, Drummond, Malmbury, Spring Creek, and Heppburn. Principal hotels: Commercial, Victoria, Royal, Albert, Raglan, and Terminus, and a large coffee palace. The town, which is a comparatively large one, situated on a spur of the dividing range, 2,039 feet above sea-level, contains a post-office, mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,891 volumes, a school of mines, fitted up with the latest appliances for art, chemical, and metallurgical classes, a county court, court of general sessions, a branch of the Insolvency Court, a hospital, and benevolent asylum, branches of the Colonial, Victoria, Union banks, treasury, police station, and Commissioners' Savings bank, a fine town hall, containing an assembly room capable of accommodating 1,000 people, and many well-built stores. There is also a masonic hall, with two masonic lodges, and the various orders of friendly societies are largely represented. The Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Peter's) bodies have romy and substantial buildings, while the Presbyterians, Baptists, and Bible Christians have smaller churches. A presentation convent has been opened on the slopes of Wombat Hill. There is a State school (No. 1,609), which is one of the associated training schools, and Daylesford Grammar School. A magnificent view is obtainable from the public gardens on Wombat Hill, 2,300 feet above sea level. Within a short distance of the town are the celebrated Heppburn mineral springs, while at Mount Franklin, 6 miles distant, is to be seen an extinct volcano. In the town are 900 dwellings, and rateable property of annual net value about £17,000. The district has many farms, and the amount of land under cultivation is rapidly increasing, the crops being principally wheat, oats, peas, and potatoes. The diggings are both quartz and alluvial, and give employment to 804 miners. The North Cornish Company has the most complete gold saving appliances of any mine in the colony. There is also a large pyrites works for treating pyrites on the Newberry-Vautin process, which is kept fully employed. The value of the mining plant is £53,000. The water supply comes from a reservoir at Bullarto, holding 31,284,413 gallons. Population numbering, within the municipal precincts (area 4,062 acres), 3,839. Formation: volcanic. Newspapers: *Daylesford Advocate* (published Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) and *Daylesford Herald* (published Monday, Wednesday, and Friday).

**DEAN** (37° 48' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Talbot, electorate of Creswick, 117 miles NW. of Melbourne, 4 miles from Newlyn, and 8 from Creswick railway stations. It is situated in the basins of the Bullarook and Adekate creeks, has three hotels, Mac's, Martin's, and Harrison's, a State school (No. 87), Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a mechanics' institute and free library, general store, and two blacksmiths' shops. Much farming is carried on, the soil being of a rich chocolate nature, well suited to all kinds of grain and root crops. Population 32, in the neighbourhood about 500.

**DEAN'S MARSH** (38° 30' S. lat., 143° 25' E. long.) is a small postal village with money-order office, in the county of Polwarth, electorate of Polwarth, police district of Birrurrurra,

shire council of Winchelsea, 81 miles SW. of Melbourne, and 36 miles W. of Geelong. It is a railway station on the branch line from Birregurra; fares, 16s. 5d. and 11s. 0d. A coach runs to Lorne; fare, 5s. Hotel; Dean's Marsh. The chief buildings are Church of England, Presbyterian church, State school (No. 1,642), mechanics' institute, and free library containing 84 vols., butter factory, three stores, a blacksmith, a coach builder, and two butchers. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: sandstone. Population of district of Bamba about 500.

**DENNINGTON** (35° 21' S. lat., 142° 25' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, in the county of Villiers, electorate of Warrnambool, Western police district, 169 miles W. of Melbourne, 8 miles NW. of Warrnambool, 7 miles SE. of Koroit, and 15 miles E. of Belfast, a railway station on the Warrnambool and Port Fairy line; fares, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. Hotels: Shamrock, Plough and Harrow, and Queensferry. It is situated on the Merri river, which nearly surrounds it. It has a Wesleyan church, State school (No. 182), a butter factory, and farina mill. Coaches run to Warrnambool, Port Fairy, and Koroit. Farming and dairying district principally. In the vicinity are the estates known as Farnham, Survey, and Yangery park, which are of great fertility and sheep-carrying capacity. Formation: limestone. Population, 150.

**DEVENISH** (35° 40' S. lat., 140° 10' E. long.), a post-town, with savings bank, money order, and telegraph office, in county of Moira, electorate of Yarrowonga, police district of St. James's, on Broken Creek. It is a station on the Benalla and Yarrowonga Railway, 137½ miles NE. of Melbourne, fares, 24s. 9d. and 16s. 5d. Hotels: Railway and Farmers' Arms. State school (No. 1,764). Churches: Episcopal, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic. A butter factory is established here. Agriculture is carried on in the district. Population, 181.

**DIAMOND CREEK** (37° 44' S. lat., 145° 8' E. long.), in the county of Evelyn, electorate of East Bourke and police district of Bourke, a mining village, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, 16½ miles NE. from Melbourne, pleasantly situated on a creek of the same name, on the western slope and foot of a mountain range. Hotel: Royal Mail. It has two fine brick churches, St. John's Episcopal, Catholic (Sacred Heart), 2 Primitive Methodist chapels, a commodious school-house and literary institution, with library of 450 volumes, a post-office, agency of the Commercial Bank, 6 stores, State school (No. 1,003), and a police station. There are two coaches a day to and from Heidelberg railway station. The ground for miles round the creek is taken up by small selectors, their holdings varying in extent from 5 to 320 acres, and these are now the principal support of the place. Mining, agricultural, and horticultural operations are carried on in the district. Beautiful scenery exists around Diamond creek, while it is a healthy resort. Formation: slate with a dyke of elvino, on which occur the principal quartz reefs, which are now being extensively and profitably worked by several companies. Population, 200.

**DIAMOND HILL** (36° 48' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post town in the county of Bendigo, police and electoral district of South Bendigo, police district of Bendigo, 96 miles (104 postal) N. of Melbourne, and 4½ miles S. of Bendigo City, whence there is frequent communication by cab; fare, 6d. Mining is principally followed in the district. There are three quartz-crushing mills, and four licensed hotels. These last are within a half-mile radius of the post-office; and there is a State school (No. 1,241) and a Wesleyan place of worship. Water from Coliban (Malmesbury reservoir).

**DIGBY** (37° 47' S. lat., 141° 31' E. long.), a post-town, with savings bank, and money-order office, on the river Stokes, or Emu creek, in the county and electorate of Normanby, police district of Merino, on the main road from Casterton to Portland, 254 miles (263 postal) W. of Melbourne, 19 from Casterton, 30 from Hamilton, and 41 miles from Portland. Communication is by railway to Merino, thence coach, 6 miles to Digby, fare, 2s. Hotel: the Digby. There are 4 stores, state school (No. 2,047), an A.O.F. lodge, and rifle and cricket clubs. The Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans have churches here, and the Presbyterians hold service monthly in the Church of England. The mechanics' institute has a library of 430 volumes. Digby is under the control of the Portland Shire Council. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: light loamy soil with ridges of ironstone gravel. Population, 136 (census 1891).

**DIGGER'S REST** (37° 38' S. lat., 144° 46' E. long.), a post town and railway station on the Melbourne and Sandhurst railway, 653 feet above sea-level, 20½ miles N. by W. of Melbourne. Fares, 3s. 7d. and 2s. 5d. It is in the county of West Bourke, electorate of Keilor, and police district of Sunbury. Hotels: The Digger's Rest and Monmouthshire. State school (No. 2,479). The land in the district is best suited for sheep and cattle farming. The Victoria Coursing Club's oval is situated here. Good fishing and shooting in the district, English trout having been successfully acclimatised in Jackson's Creek. Population 22.

**DIMBOOLA** (NINE CREEKS) (36° 26' S. lat., 142° 4' E. long.), a township with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, in the counties of Borung, and Lowan, electoral district of North-western Bailiwick police district, on the river Wimmera, which here widens out to a considerable breadth. It is a railway station on the line which extends to the South Australian border, 250 miles N.W. from Melbourne, fares, 40s. 4d. and 26s. 11d. Hotels: Camp, Commercial, Dimboola and Victoria; a State school (No. 1,372), a mechanics' institute and free library (507 volumes), branches of the Colonial and National Banks, Racing Clubs, &c. Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Lutheran Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, a post-office, court-house, shire-hall, several stores, and a flour-mill. Petty sessions

are held every alternate Friday. There is a well-supported racing club. A railway line direct from Dimboola to Mildura is projected. The area of the shire is 4,756 square miles, and annual value of rateable property is £54,432. The Antwerp Mallee Oil Distillery, initiated by Mr. Bosisto, is about 12 miles from here. The machinery for its extraction and manufacture is very complete, and large quantities of the oil distilled from the mallee leaves are sent away. About 12 miles NW. from here is the Ebenezer Aboriginal station. It is under the charge of the Moravian Mission. About 70 blacks are resident; the buildings are principally of mud and bark, with a substantial stone church. Agricultural and pastoral operations are carried on in the district. The Mallee land is rapidly being taken up, and from the excellence of the soil this is one of the chief grain-producing districts of the colony. On March 1, 1892, there were 163,519 acres under cultivation, of which wheat occupied 139,607 acres, producing 1,163,513 bushels of wheat. The mildness of the climate renders this district especially suitable for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. Formation: limestone. Population 563; of the shire, 3,054. Newspaper—*Dimboola Banner*, published on Thursday.

**DONALD** (36° 29' S. lat., 143° 1' E. long.), a township, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, in the county of Kara-Kara, and electorate of Donald and Swan Hill, 175 miles (182½ by rail) NW. of Melbourne on the Richardson River. It is a terminus on the line *via* Castlemaine, fares, 32s. 6d. and 21s. 9d. Hotels: Royal George, Royal, Jeffcott, Shamrock, and Cricket Club. Banks: Victoria, Colonial, and Commercial. State and Roman Catholic schools. Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches. The mechanics' institute has 1,049 volumes. "Is acknowledged to be the finest farming district in the colony." Coaches run to Corack, Morton Plains, Birchop, East Charlton, and Sheep Hills. Population, 841. Newspapers: *Donald Express* and *Times*.

**DONCASTER** (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office, in the county of South Bourke, and Evelyn electoral district, 10 miles NE. of Melbourne, lying between the Yarra river and the Koonong creek. Train to Box Hill, thence by electric tram to Doncaster. Hotels: Doncaster, Morning Star, Meaders, and Tower, with a tower 200 feet high, from which there is a splendid view of the surrounding country. There are churches of the Anglican, Primitive Methodist, and Lutheran denominations, and a Disciples' meeting-house, also two State schools, an Athenaeum, with 1,300 volumes, police station, shire-hall, and three stores. Bank: English and Scottish. Fruit is largely grown in the district. Rateable value of shire £28,400. Population, with district, 832.

**DONNELLY'S CREEK** (37° 40' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.) in the county of Tanjil, electorate of Gippsland Central, police district of Walhalla, a mining village with post and money-order offices in the Gippsland district, 20 miles N. of Walhalla, 135 miles E. of Melbourne. The best route is by rail to Toombagbie, coach to Walhalla, thence horse. Through fare, about 25s. There is a State school, hotel, and one store; religious services are held in State school. The diggings are remunerative, and, with the introduction of more extensive machinery, would probably give a largely increased yield. There are on this field 31 miners, and mining plant of the value of £10,050. Under the mining by-laws 63 acres of land are held as claims. The principal mines are the Toombon and New Hit or Miss. Formation: silurian. Population 20.

**DONNYBROOK**, now KALKALLO (37° 31' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electoral district of E. Bourke, and police district of Kalkallo), a post town on the Beechworth road, and station on the North-Eastern Railway, which is about 2 miles from the town, 20½ miles N. of Melbourne. Fares, 3s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. It lies 731 feet above sea-level. Hotels: the Donnybrook and Happy Home. Places of worship: Church of England and Presbyterian churches. There is also a State school (No. 195). The official buildings comprise a court-house and a substantial police station. The land is utilized for grazing and dairying purposes. Bluestone abounds in the district, which is flat and bare, and surrounded in the distance by ranges of hills. Population 93, with district 200.

**DOEN** (36° 40' S. lat., 142° 14' E. long.), a post-town with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, in the county of Borung, electoral and police district of Horshan, 5 miles NE. of Horshan, having a State-school, a Presbyterian place of worship, free library, having 400 vols., and a store. There are good cattle and sheep yards here. It is a railway station on the Dimboola and Serviceton line, 1984 miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 35s. 6d. and 23s. 8d. Hotels: The Doen, and Orange Lodge and cricket club. The headquarters of the Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust are here. The water is pumped into the reservoir at the rear of the township, and runs thence in an open drain out to the plains. Vine and fruit planting is receiving a large share of attention. About 3 miles distant is the Longerenong Agricultural College. The soil is principally clay loam with free intermixture of lime. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Population 59.

**DOOKIE SOUTH.** See CASHEL.

**DROMANA** (38° 22' S. lat., 144° 5' E. long.) (county and electoral district of Mornington) is a post-town, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph station on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, 47 miles S. of Melbourne, at the base of the eminence called Arthur's Seat. Daily coach from Frankston railway station or steamer is the means of conveyance to the metropolis. Hotels: Watkins, and Dromana. Mount Martha lies 4 miles NE., and Sorrento, another watering-place, is distant about 15 miles. There is a mechanics' institute and free library, containing 300 vols., a State school (No. 184), a court-house, post and telegraph office, and a jetty 1,400 ft. long, which forms a

pleasant promenade, and affords facilities for communication by water. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 272.

**DROUIN** (38° 6' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), a postal township with money-order, savings-bank, and telegraph office, 444 feet above sea-level, in the county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of West Gippsland, police district of Lale, 56 miles E. from Melbourne and a railway station on the Gippsland line, fares, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. The hotels are numerous and good—Leith's, Fleming's, Dawe's, Family, Railway, Commercial, Royal, and Glance's, and three coffee palaces. The Buln-Buln shire offices, a police station, court of petty sessions, a State school (No. 1,951), branches of the Australasia and Commercial Banks, and a large mechanics' hall with a library of 1,190 vols. are here. The Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan bodies have churches. Drouin is the centre of a large population, who from the nature of the country have to make it their market town and their railway station. The timber trade still maintains its position, but each year sees it pushed farther back in consequence of the agricultural holdings encroaching on the forest country. Numerous saw mills are at work in the vicinity. Agriculture and grazing are carried on in the district. Population 465. Formation: volcanic. *The Gippsland Independent, South Gippsland Express and Southern Star.*

**DRUMMOND** (37° 30' S. lat., 146° 4' E. long.), a post town in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Talbot, police district of Glenlyon, 68 miles NW. of Melbourne. The communication is by means of Cobb's coach from Malmesbury (3 miles) 9.30 a.m., fare, 6d. each way. Hotel: The Junction. The Coliban river and the Back and Kangaroo creeks are the nearest streams. State schools here (No. 987 and No. 1,848) at Jim Crow Road. Churches, Episcopal and Wesleyan. Oddfellows' Lodge, meeting fortnightly in the Oddfellows' Hall. Agricultural district principally, though mining is being developed at North Drummond. The principal claims are the O'Connor's Freehold, South Queen's Birthday, No. 1 O'Connor's, Queen's Birthday, O'Connor's North, and Burke Tunnel. The number of miners employed is 107.

**DRY CREEK** (37° 0' S. lat., 146° 0' E. long.), a gold-field producing both alluvial and reef gold in small quantities, and the prospects of the field at the present time are promising. There were 79 miners at work on Jan. 1, 1892, and the value of mining plant was about £4,920. It is in the county and electorate of Delatite, about 140 miles NE. of Melbourne. Doon, 7 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. It has a post office, and a State school (No. 1,321) an inn and two stores. Tableland, about 2½ miles distant from Dry Creek post office, and produces reef gold in considerable quantities. There is an inn. Formation: sandstone, slate, and granite. Population about 100.

**DRYSDALE** (38° 10' S. lat., 144° 33' E. long.) is a postal, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, in the county of Grant, electorate of Drysdale, and police district of Drysdale. It lies 212 feet above sea-level, 58 miles SW. of Melbourne (34 miles direct across Port Phillip Bay), on Port Phillip Bay, and is connected by railway with Geelong, 12½ miles distant, fares from Melbourne 10s. 6d. and 7s., coach to Geelong 2s., return 3s. Hotel: Buck's Head. It has a State school (No. 1,645), butter factory, a free library of 1,213 volumes, branch of Colonial Bank, Episcopal, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), Free Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, and police station. There is a jetty about 1½ mile NW. from the post-office. About 1 mile N. of the township is the celebrated Clifton spa. The springs are strongly impregnated with iron, magnesia, and sulphur. The coast line from Drysdale NE. to Portarlington, thence E. and S. to St. Leonards and Queenscliff is along the shore of Port Phillip Bay. For a great portion of the way it skirts the finest land in the colony, and has some of the finest views. The Mornington Mountains, the Three Sisters, Station Peak, Mount Atkinson, and the hills W. of Melbourne are discernible, besides the greater portion of Port Phillip Bay. A Court of Petty Sessions is held here every second Tuesday. The Bellarine Shire Council meets here on the first Wednesday of each month. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and the land is very fertile. The population numbers 840, and that of the district about 1,100.

**DUCKPONDS.** See LARA.

**DUNKELD** (37° 39' S. lat., 142° 20' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, on the Wannon, 833 feet above sea-level, in the county of Villiers, electoral district of Dundas, 178½ W. of Melbourne, 104 miles from Ballarat, and a station on the Ararat and Hamilton Railway. Fares from Melbourne, 32s. and 21s. 6d. Hotels: Railway and Royal Mail. The Anglicans, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians have places of worship. There is also a State school (No. 183), Oddfellows' Lodge, and two stores. Bank: Colonial Bank. It is a place of petty sessions. At Mount Abrupt, within three miles of the railway station, freestone can be obtained for building purposes, second to none in the Colony. Population in town about 286, 450 within a 1½-mile radius.

**DUNOLLY** (36° 52' S. lat., 143° 44' E. long.), (county of Gladstone, Dunolly electorate), a borough town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station on Burnt Creek, 107 miles (125½ by rail) NW. of Melbourne, and about 35 miles from Castlemaine. Fares from Melbourne, 22s. 7d. and 15s. 1d. It lies 631 feet above sea-level. The borough has an area of 5,760 acres, 359 dwellings, and ratable property of the net annual value of £8,296. The London Chartered and Victoria Banks have branches; and there are agencies of several Insurance Companies; the hotels include the Bendigo, Commercial, Windsor Castle, Railway, Red Lion, and others. The Dunolly Hospital has 52 beds.

There is a public library of 1,200 volumes; and there are churches belonging to the Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Roman Catholics, a State school (No. 1,582), and a flour-mill. The soil and climate are particularly adapted for growing fruits of various kinds. Dunolly is a gold-field, there being 100 acres held as claims under the mining bye-laws. A lode of antimony has also been discovered. Dunolly is also famous for its deposits of kaolin, which is said to be of very pure quality. Slate has been discovered a very short distance from the town. The value of the mining plant is estimated at £30,703. There are 367 miners at work, of whom 117 are Chinese. One of the largest nuggets in the world was found near here in 1869; it weighed 2,280 ounces, its value being £9,534. Dunolly is the centre of an agricultural district; which appears to be extending, and a large area is being laid down in English grasses. The reservoir whence the town water supply is derived has 7,500,000 gallons storage capacity, and another 2½ miles distant, has a capacity of storing 17,200,000 gallons. Population, estimated (1891), 1,451. Local newspaper: *The Dunolly Express.*

**DURHAM LEAD** (37° 44' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.) a postal township in the county of Grant, electorate of North Grenville, police district of Buninyong, on the Leigh river, 110 miles NW. of Melbourne. Communication is by train to Buninyong, coach thence to Durham Lead, fare, 1s. A coach runs to Ballarat three times a week. Durham Lead hotel. The district is chiefly of a mining and agricultural nature. It has a State school (No. 280), and three places of worship—Presbyterian, Free Church of Scotland, and Primitive Methodist. Formation, lower Silurian, with recent surface drift. Population 456, neighbourhood about 1,500.

**DURHAM OX** (TOWANGURR) (36° 36' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long.) is on Serpentine Creek, in the county of Gunbower, electorate of Gunbower, 154 miles NW. of Melbourne. Communication by daily coach from Pyramid Hill railway station, 11 miles distant, coach fare, 5s. Hotel: Durham Ox. State school (No. 1,483); also a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, police barracks, and a general store. The offices of Gordon Shire are here. Pastoral and agricultural country, principally flat and open. Population 136.

**EAGLEHAWK** (36° 50' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.) in the county of Bendigo, electorate of Eaglehawk, police district of Bendigo, is a municipal borough, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, 4 from miles Bendigo City, with which it is connected by steam tramway, and 106 miles from Melbourne, NW. Fares, 19s. 1d. and 12s. 8d. The hotels are numerous: Camp, Victoria, Courthouse, Park, Eaglehawk, and Town Hall, among others. Height above sea-level is 737 feet. The district is very hilly, and abounds in golden quartz lodes. The agricultural resources are limited. The mines afford employment to 2,055 miners, and the mining plant is valued at £250,000. Under the mining by-laws 45 acres of land are held as claims. Some of the richest and most profitable mines in the Colony are situated here; such as the North Johnson's, Johnson's Reef, St. Mungo, Rose of Denmark, Specimen Hill, &c. Three State schools (Nos. 210, 123, and 1,428), nine churches, Episcopal (St. Peter's), Presbyterian, Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and two Welsh; three banks, N. S. Wales, Commercial, Victoria, and savings bank, court-house, and police station; also a park (Canterbury), formed and handsomely laid out with flower-beds and shrubs, and a lake about 20 acres in extent. It is a place of petty sessions. The "model borough," as it is called, had in census year 1,660 dwellings, 1,629 ratepayers, and ratable property of the annual value of £31,520, area 3,640 acres. The mechanics' institute has a library of 2,056 vols. A court of petty sessions is held here. The town is lighted with gas. Formation, quartz and schistose. The borough is reticulated by the main of the Victoria water supply. Population 1891, 7,315.

**EAST TRENTHAM.** See TRENTHAM.

**EASTVILLE** (36° 52' S. lat., 144° 0' E. long.) is the postal centre of a district, which comprises portions of the parishes of Lanecoore, Woodstock, and Neereman. It is situated on the Bradford Creek, and was formerly known by that general name; is in the county of Bendigo, electorate of Maldon and police district of Eddington, 90 miles (113 postal) NW. of Melbourne. Shelbourne is the nearest railway station, and from which a conveyance runs daily; also one to Maldon. Hotel: Criterion. State school (No. 1,245). It is an agricultural and pastoral district, noted for the superior quality of the wheat grown; the land, a light sandy loam, is a portion of the Loddon flats, that river flowing about 4 miles to the west. Sheep are kept on some of the farms. Population of locality about 150.

**ECHUCA** (36° 8' S. lat., 144° 46' E. long.), (county and electoral district of Rodney), police district of Echuca, formerly Hopwood's Ferry, so called after the late Mr. Hopwood, who made it a principal crossing place for stock, is a border and borough town of Victoria, and is situated on a peninsula formed by the Murray and Campaspe rivers, 156 miles N. of Melbourne. Height above sea-level 320 feet. It is the terminus of the Murray River Railway, and the entrepot of the overland intercolonial trade. Fares, 28s. and 18s. 7d. Coaches carrying mails and passengers ply from Stewart Bridge, Barmah, Nariska, Patho, Gunbower, Kow Swamp, Leitchville, Wee Wee Rup, and Koondrook, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 9 a.m. Among the hotels may be mentioned Martin's Commercial, Cumberland, Caledonia, the Town Hall, Echuca, Union Club, Riverine, Bridge, and Palace hotel, and at Echuca East the Bendigo, Phoenix, and Southern Cross, in all about fifty. In the borough (area 4,308 acres) are 786 dwellings, ratable property of the yearly value of £32,323, and a population of 4,234. In the shire, having 1,862 ratepayers,

property is rated at £95,400. The leading insurance companies have offices in the town; Victoria, and New South Wales Banks also have branches. There are two well-supported rowing clubs and a skating rink, and in town and vicinity, four State schools (Nos. 208, 1,780, Echuca North, and 1,281, Echuca South) and several ladies' schools. Places of worship, Episcopal, Catholic (St. Mary's), Presbyterian, Bible Christian, Baptist and Wesleyan; there is also a mechanics' institute, with a free library of 3,957 vols. It has a telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, with post-office buildings. The Government Offices comprise Treasury, Land and Survey, Custom House and Supreme Court Buildings. The Temperance hall is used for entertainments. The district is now extensively settled upon, and much farming is carried on. The borough is supplied with water from the Murray by means of steam pump and two fine tower tanks, each containing 70,000 gallons. The town is lighted with gas. The area under cultivation on March 1, 1892, was as follows: 110,299 acres under cultivation, 62,466 acres of wheat, 2,379 of oats, 2,206 of barley, and 8,527 of hay. The wheat produce was 723,557 bushels; oats, 53,540 bushels; barley, 29,988 bushels; hay, 7,868 tons. There were also 441 acres of vines. A large trade is carried on in red-gum timber. There are five large red-gum sawmills, three coach factories, soap works, brewery, gas works, a Chamber of Commerce, Agricultural Association, and Benevolent Society. The Echuca vineyard is one of the sights of the place, and is a thriving local industry; about 60 acres are under bearing vines. There are large wool stores in the town. Besides railway communication, steamers ply during the winter months to Albury and the intermediate ports on the one hand, and to South Australia and the New South Wales ports on the Murrumbidgee and Darling rivers, on the other. By arrangement with, and at the part cost of, the New South Wales Government, a bridge now connects Echuca with Moama, on the New South Wales side of the Murray. This bridge, which carries a railway and roadway, is 1,905 feet long, and cost £124,000, upwards of 4,000 tons of iron being used in its construction. A railway, constructed principally by Victorian capitalists, extends from Moama to Deniliquin. Formation: lower silurian, with recent surface drift. Population 4,354, in the shire, 7,347. The *Riverine Herald* (daily) and the *Echuca Advertiser* (tri-weekly) are the local newspapers.

**ECHUNGA.** See WEE WEE RUP (Gunbowler).

**EDDINGTON** (36° 53' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, on the Loddon river, in the county of Talbot, and electoral district of Maryborough, 99 miles NW. of Melbourne. Communication is by coach daily to Maldon, coach fare, 3s.; or to Dunolly, fare, 2s. Hotels: Eddington, Commercial, Bridge and Farmer's Arms. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a commodious State school (No. 798), a flour mill, a brewery, Mechanics' Institute and free library, cheese factory, and three stores in the town. Good wheat-growing district. Population 191.

**EDENHOPE** (27° 2' S. lat., 141° 19' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, and telegraph offices, and savings bank (shire of Kowree, county Lohan, and electoral district of Normanby) on lake Wallace (a large sheet of deep water, about four miles in circumference), 260 miles (294 postal) W. of Melbourne, 21 miles from Harrow, 13 miles from Apsley, and 81 miles from Hamilton Railway station, to which coaches run three times a week. Hotels: Lake Wallace, and Edenhope. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics (St. Malachi's) have preaching places here, and there is a State school (No. 817), a Mechanics' Institute (350 vols.). Pastoral and Agricultural Society, a Shire Hall, and two stores. Petty sessions held on the first and third Tuesday of every month. Population about 231; with the district, about 2,300. Local newspaper: *The Kowree Shire Advertiser*.

**ELAINE** (37° 46' S. lat., 144° 4' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, savings-bank, and money-order offices, in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Meredith. It lies at an elevation of 1,300 feet, 80½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and is a railway station on the Ballarat line. Fares, 18s. 9d. and 9s. 2d. Hotels: Morning Star, Conley's, Crowe's, and Stony Rises Inn. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia, State school (No. 1,810), Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian Churches, a free public library, a quartz-crushing plant and pyrites works. Formation: ironstone and sandstone. The water supply comes from the reservoir at Lal Lal, which can store 90,000,000 gallons. Population, 292, including that within the immediate neighbourhood, who are mainly occupied in mining and pastoral pursuits, number about 400.

**ELDORADO** (36° 18' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, on Reedy Creek, 162 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bogong, and electorate of Ovens and Bogong. The Ovens river is 8 miles away. The surrounding country is mountainous, and principally adapted for mining purposes, though some tillage is carried on. Coaches ply to Tarawonga (5 miles), fare, 1s. 6d., to meet the trains. Hotels: Albion and Star. State school (No. 246), Anglican, Wesleyan, Catholic and Independent churches, a Public Library (278 vols.), Police quarters, several stores and shops, a court-house, and an Oddfellows' Lodge. Gold and tin of very good quality have been obtained from the Eldorado Gold and Tin Mining Company's claim, which has two powerful engines at work. The McEvoy Company and Spread Eagle Company are also working. Formation: lower silurian. Oranges, lemons, and grapes mature here to perfection. Population 243, district, 1,500.

**ELLERSLIE** (38° 6' S. lat., 142° 44' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order office, in the county of Hampden, electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, and police district of Mortlake. It is 142½ (161 postal) miles SW. of Melbourne, whence it is reached by rail to Mortlake, and coach thence. It is on the Hopkins river and on the road to Warrambool, being 9 miles from Mortlake and 6 from Ballaughich. A State school (No. 1,461), Presbyterian church, Anglican service held in Presbyterian church, a butter factory, two stores, and a blacksmith's shop. A reservoir is in the township for water supply. The Ellerslie is mostly pastoral. Population, 70.

**ELMORE** (37° 35' S. lat., 145° 1' E. long.) is a postal, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph town within ¼ mile of west bank of the Campaspe river and Mount Pleasant Creek, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, and police district of Sandhurst, lying 428 feet above sea level. It is a station on the Echuca railway line, and is 128¼ miles N. of Melbourne. Fares, 22s. 10d. and 15s. 4d. A coach runs daily to Corop, and tri-weekly to Rushworth. Hotels are Victoria, Commercial, Runnymede, Bridge, Railway, Shamrock, and Elmore. It has branches of the N.S. Wales and Victoria Banks, a State school (No. 1,515), Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian places of worship, Athenaeum, and a public library of 750 vols. Court of petty sessions held here. The Elmore Urban Waterworks Trust was established on March 2, 1891. A tower 62 feet in height has been erected, the tank of which holds 45,000 gals. to supply the township and railway department with water. The neighbourhood is agricultural and pastoral. The Campaspe river, in which there is an abundance of fish, flows between Runnymede and Elmore. An agricultural show is held annually. Population about 2,000, mostly engaged in farming pursuits, of whom 470 live in the township. Newspaper, *Elmore Standard*, published on Friday.

**ELPHINSTONE** (38° S. lat., 145° E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electorate of Castlemaine, police district of Taradale, a small postal township, telegraph and railway station, on Sawpit Gully creek, 70½ miles NN.W. of Melbourne, and 8 miles from Castlemaine. Fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. Hotels: Lonsdale's and Archer's. Churches: Church of England and Church of Christ. State school (No. 220), and a police station. It is near the Coliban waterfalls, where there is good fishing to be got, and the scenery is beautifully picturesque, while the locality is noted for its salubrious character. It lies 1,365 feet above sea-level. There are numerous farms and some stations in the vicinity, district being agricultural and pastoral. The railway tunnel, half a mile from the station, is 418 yards in length. The main aqueduct of the Coliban Water Supply passes through Elphinstone. To follow its course from Mahmsbury Reservoir is 14 miles (7½ miles direct). Formation, granite. Population, town 123, with vicinity 275.

**ELSTERWICK** (37° 54' S. lat., 145° 2' E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne, on the Brighton Railway (fares, 6½d. and 5½d.), in the county of Bourke, electorate and police district of Brighton, about 6 miles S. of the city. Being a favourite place of residence for wealthy citizens, many handsome mansions have been erected, while in the business portion of the locality several terraces of two-storied establishments are seen. There is a branch of the E. S. and A. Chartered Bank, a State and ladies' private schools, an Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Union churches, also R. C. Church (St. James) a presentation Convent, and a post, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, and two large public halls. Hotel: the Elsterwick. The racecourse has been converted into a public park. The extension of the St. Kilda line of railway is included in the Railway Bill, and the line, as proposed, is to skirt the beach at Elwood, pass through a portion of Elsterwick, and thence join the Brighton line at a convenient junction. Horse tramways run along the principal roads from Elsterwick to Glen Huntly Station on the Mordialloc line. The Rosstown railway line branches off from Elsterwick Station, and runs out to Oakleigh. Newspaper: *Caulfield and Elsterwick Leader*.

**ELTHAM** (37° 44' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.), (county and electoral district of Evelyn), a post town, telegraph and money-order station, 14 miles ENE. of Melbourne on the Yarra. There is daily coach communication *via* Heidelberg, fare, 2s. 6d. Hotels: Eltham and Evelyn. The land in the neighbourhood is more suited for grazing than farming purposes. On March 1, 1892, the agricultural returns were 3,425 acres under cultivation, of which 1,100 acres were orchards and gardens. Gold has been found in the vicinity, but not in large quantities. Annual value of ratable property in shire £32,147. State school here (No. 209). Bank: Commercial. R. C. Church (St. Mary's), also Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches. Population of town, 377; of shire, 2,874.

**ELWOOD** (37° 51½' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.) is a part of the city of St. Kilda, beautifully located on the shores of Hobson's Bay. Here is situated the celebrated Red Bluff or Point Ormond, one of the most popular resorts out of Melbourne for picnic parties. It is proposed to connect Elwood with St. Kilda proper and Melbourne by a railway extending from St. Kilda station to Elwood.

**EMERALD HILL.** See SOUTH MELBOURNE.

**EMU CREEK** (late STRATHFIELDSAYE) 36° 48' S. lat., 144° 23' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Sandhurst South, and police district of Strathfieldsaye, on Emu Creek, 96½ miles NW. of Melbourne and 6 miles distant from Sandhurst. It is a station on the railway line from Walkan to Sandhurst. Fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 7d. Hotels: Strathfieldsaye, Duke of Wellington, and Waterloo. There are three State schools (Nos. 935, 228, and 1,211), a post office, Wesleyan chapel, Church of England, and two stores.

Excellent grapes are grown and fine wine made in the district, the rich land on the banks of the creek being very productive. 5,514 acres are under cultivation, oats, wheat, and hay being the chief crops, and 750 acres vines. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire, £20,618. Formation: silurian. Country undulating and naturally well wooded. The population numbers 97, that of the shire about 3,365, of whom the greater number are engaged in agricultural pursuits.

**ENSAY** (37° 13' S. lat., 147° 45' E. long.) is a postal town on the Howitt's or Little River in North Gippsland, county of Tambo, electoral district of Gippsland East, lying 223 miles (237 postal) E. of Melbourne, from which place communication is by the railway to Bairnsdale; coach thence *via* Bruthen weekly. Hotels: Little River and Albion. Two State schools. There is a scattered agricultural and mining population of about 250 persons, in the town 71.

**EPPING** (37° 39' S. lat., 145° 2' E. long.) is a postal township in the county and police district of Bourke, and electoral district of E. Bourke. It lies on Darebin Creek, 14½ miles N. of Melbourne, with which place there is communication by railway; fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 4d. There are three hotels, Victoria, Epping, and Council Club. A State school (No. 1,477), a denominational school, English, Roman Catholic (St. Peter's), and Presbyterian churches, and a shire hall in the town; Mechanics' Institute has 624 vols. A court of petty sessions is held here, Population 287, and of the district 884, engaged mainly in farming.

**EPSOM** (36° 43' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, on Bendigo creek, county Bendigo, in the electoral district of Eaglehawk and Mandurang, 104½ miles NW. of Melbourne. In the centre of the town is the Bendigo pottery, employing 100 hands, and Goynce's steam stamper grating factory. There are Anglican and Wesleyan places of worship, two hotels, an agency of the Bank of Victoria, and a State school (No. 2,367). Sandhurst, the nearest railway station, is 4½ miles distant, and is reached by cars, which run frequently during the day, fare, 6d. The alluvial diggings are worked out, and the land around has been taken up by selectors under the Land Act, and is mostly under cultivation, with vineyards and orchards. Population 40 (census 1891).

**ESSENDON** (37° 45' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), a municipal town, situated on the Saltwater River, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, 5 miles NW. of Melbourne, and a station on the North-Eastern Railway. Fares, 5½d. and 4½d. It is in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Essendon and Flemington, and police district of Essendon, and lies 146 feet above sea-level. The hotels are: Lincolnshire Arms, Royal, Farmers' Arms, and Essendon. There is a State school (No. 483), and a denominational school, also Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, Mechanics' Institute with library (1,600 vols). Town Hall, branch of the English and Scottish Bank. The town is lighted with gas. Annual value of ratable property, £198,925, area 4,000 acres, 3,265 dwellings. In 1891 the population was 15,245. Newspapers: *The Essendon Gazette*, published on Thursday, and *Essendon and Flemington Chronicle* on Friday.

**EUROA** (36° 45' S. lat., 145° 34' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, on the Seven Creeks, 93½ miles by rail N. by E. of Melbourne in the counties of Moira and Delatite and electorate of Shepparton, Euroa, and Delatite. Height above sea-level 574 feet. It is on the main line of road between the metropolis and Wodonga, and is reached by the North-Eastern Railway, and has a station and a goods shed. Railway fares, 16s. 11d. and 11s. 4d. Hotels: Euroa, North Eastern, Farmers' Arms, Seven Creeks, and Garrett's. The land in the neighbourhood is principally of a pastoral character, but 25,496 acres are under cultivation, principally for wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes. Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army. There is a flour-mill in the township, a saw mill, branches of the National and Colonial Banks, a State school (No. 1,706), also a private school, mechanics' institute and free library, containing 485 volumes, shire hall and offices, police court, several restaurants, seven stores, private hospital, large public hall, annual agricultural show, mounted rifles, and police station. Butter is one of the leading products of the district, and several creameries have been erected; in the immediate township is a butter and ice factory. Euroa is rapidly increasing. It is a place of petty sessions. The water supply is from a concrete weir formed on the Mountain Hut Creek in the Strathbogie Ranges, and conducted about 7 miles in iron pipes to the town. A hamlet, at about 4 miles from Euroa, on the way to Violet Town, is known as Balmatium. In the shire the property is annually assessed at £69,375. Population 884 (census 1891); of the shire, 7,381 (1891). Newspaper: *The Advertiser*.

**EVANSFORD** (37° 13' S. lat., 148° 46' E. long.), 123 miles NW. of Melbourne, in the county of Talbot, shire of Lexton, is the site of the Talbot Borough reservoir, and is located on the Stony Creek, which runs through the township. The nearest railway stations are Talbot, 3 miles NE., Clunes, 9 miles SE., and Waubra, 7 miles S. Hotels: Farmers' and Evansford. It is distant 8 miles E. of Lexton. There is a State school (No. 801), a Wesleyan church, and a public hall. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: principally volcanic. Population 183, within the postal district about 200.

**EVERTON** (36° 20' S. lat., 146° 31' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph and money-order office, and railway station on the Beechworth branch of the North-Eastern line, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Owens, and police district of Beechworth. It is divided into Upper and Lower Everton, and lies 161 miles by rail NE. of Melbourne at an elevation of

780 feet above sea-level. Fares, 28s. 8d. and 19s. 4d. There are three hot-ls, two schools (Nos. 1,198 and 2,031), and Wesleyan church. The district is partly agricultural and partly pastoral. The geological formation is principally granite and slate, the railway station being placed at the junction of the two formations. There is some lovely scenery in the district, which is eminently adapted for viticulture. Population 91; district, 700.

**FAIRFIELD** (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), a suburb 2½ miles NE. of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke boroughs, and police district of Heidelberg, is situated on the River Yarra. It is a post town, with money-order and telegraph offices, and has railway communication with Melbourne, being a station on the Heidelberg line; fares, 8½d. and 6½d., or train can be taken to Collingwood, thence tram to Melbourne. There are a Church of England, a Wesleyan Church, and Church of Christ, a State school, five stores, and the Fairview Hotel. The town is partly lighted with gas, and, standing on elevated land, is regarded as a very healthy locality. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. The population, which is about 500, is rapidly increasing. The geological formation is volcanic.

**FERNSHAW** (37° 16' S. lat., 145° 38' E. long.), on Watts River, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, 45 miles NE. of Melbourne. The Healesville railway station is distant 7 miles. The surrounding country is famed for the beauty of its scenery, there being numerous fern-tree gullies, lofty water-falls, and extensive mountain views, and the timber is reported to be among the largest in the world, the mountain ash attaining the height of 420 ft. There is also much valuable wood, such as the myrtle, sassafras, &c. Population over 100.

**FERN-TREE GULLY** (38° 3' S. lat., 145° 15' E. long.), a post and money-order station, in the county and electorate of Mornington. There is railway communication with Melbourne, Upper Fern-Tree Gully being the terminal station 22½ miles SE. of the metropolis, 414 feet above sea-level; fares, 2s. 5½d. and 1s. 11½d. Hotels: Royal, Club, and Fern-Tree Gully. State school (No. 1,507). Churches: Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic. There is a police station. About half a mile from the Upper station is the celebrated Fern-Tree Gully, abounding in ferns and mosses, a well-known resort for excursionists and lovers of picturesque scenery. The surrounding country is of a pastoral and agricultural character. The statistics for the year ending March 1, 1892, show that 2,915 acres were under cultivation, artificial grasses occupying 513 acres. Annual value of ratable property in the shire, £40,000; population, 1,766.

**FITZROY** (37° 48' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), county of Bourke, electoral district of Fitzroy, one of the most important of the metropolitan suburban cities, is situated on the NE. side of Melbourne, to the west of the city of Collingwood. It is a distinct city, under the government of a mayor and fourteen councillors. The city has been divided into five wards, each returning three councillors. The jurisdiction of the city of Fitzroy extends over 923 acres, upon which are erected 6,627 dwellings, including many fine terraces and palatial residences. The ratable property is of the net annual value £348,663. The religious institutions, among which is a convent, are numerous; St. Mark's Episcopal Church, with tower and spire being prominent. There are eight branch banks, including the N. S. Wales, Colonial, English and Scottish, Victoria, Commercial, two Savings (Commissioners), and the London Chartered; a local gas works, supplying an extensive district. A town-hall, in the Corinthian style in Napier Street, is a commanding and ornamental addition to the town. There are also post, money-order, savings' bank, and telegraph offices, a police court, and barracks. State schools (Nos. 111, 450, and 1,490). Five tramway lines run through the city, it being in this respect the most liberally provided of the suburbs, and cars run every minute. Fitzroy is also connected by rail with Melbourne, with stations at Heidelberg Road and Nicholson Street. The chief public reserve is the Edinburgh Gardens. In the town-hall a free library has been opened, containing 3,859 volumes. Extensive building improvements are continually being made in the city, which is a manufacturing one. A direct railway from Heidelberg Road Station to Whittlesea has been opened. Population (1891), 32,453. Local papers: *City Press*, published Saturday; *Mercury*, Friday; and *Observer*, Thursday.

**FLEMINGTON** (37° 46' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne, 3 miles distant, NW., in the county of Bourke and electoral district of West Bourke. Flemington, Newmarket and Kensington, are in one borough, the cattle market city abattoirs (erected at a cost of about £60,000), are now about to be removed owing to the increase of population in the district. Flemington is bounded on the SW. by the Saltwater river. It has a railway station, fare 3d. and 2d., savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, nine hotels, English and Scottish Bank, two State schools (Nos. 250, 258), a Wesleyan chapel and Episcopal church. Omnibuses run every half hour, fare, 6d. The racecourse here (area, 316 acres) is considered one of the finest in the world; at the Cup race 200,000 people have been present, while some of the prizes run for are superior in value to any offered in Great Britain. Flemington and Kensington combined have an area of 1,088 acres, 2,250 dwellings, 2,477 ratepayers, property annually rated at £101,000, rate in £, 1s. 6d. Pop. 10,100. Local papers: *The Flemington and Essendon Chronicle, Spectator, and West Bourke Times*.

**FLINDERS** (38° 29' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.) lies 61 miles SE. of Melbourne, at the western entrance to Western Port Bay, having telegraph, money-order, and savings' bank facilities, a State school, mechanics' institute with library (1,100 vols.), two stores, one hotel, and several large boarding houses. Flinders is rapidly becoming a favourite watering place, owing to its

splendid climate and picturesque scenery. There is a fine jetty, 350 feet in length. A coach runs from Hastings daily. The Tasmanian cable starts from here. The shire of Flinders and Kangerong comprises an area of 184 square miles, and has a population of 2,518, annual value of ratable property £26,600. There are 4,650 acres under cultivation, principally with artificial grasses, hay, and potatoes. Population 123.

**FLYNN'S CREEK**, a post-town, with a telegraph station, in the county of Bul-Bul, and electoral district of Gippsland Central, police district of Traralgon, 7 miles from Rosealea, 7 miles from Traralgon, and 103 miles ESE. from Melbourne, on the creek of the same name, which runs into the Latrobe river. It is a station on the Gippsland Railway, fares, 19s. 1d. and 12s. 8d. Height above sea-level 173 feet. Gold has been found on the tributary near the head of the creek, but not as yet in payable quantities. The greater part of the land has been selected since 1870, and is being settled upon and enclosed, but, as a rule, the soil is only fit for grazing purposes. Fair crops of oats, wheat, peas, potatoes, and English grass are grown. Sheep are also kept in small numbers by the settlers and prove remunerative. State school (No. 2,311). Hotel: Red Gum. Population consists of land selectors, about 275 in number.

**FOOTSCRAY** (37° 28' S. lat., 144° 56' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of Footscray and police district of West Bourke) is a municipal town suburban to Melbourne, about 4 miles W., with post, money-order, and savings bank office and telegraph station, on the Saltwater river; which is well provided with wharfage. Much bluestone is quarried here, and used for building purposes in the neighbourhood and the city; and several important manufactories have been established in the borough—the principal of which are a sugar refinery, candle and soap works, jute factory, woollen mills, rope works, foundries, gas works, meat-preserving works, chemical works, two bone mills, glue factory, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, stone cutting works, potteries, saw mills, marble works, tanneries, carriage and blasting powder factory. Footscray is specially adapted for manufactories, having good drainage, and being easy of access by land and water. The town is lighted with gas. Water is supplied from the Yan Yean. The mechanics' institute has a library of 1,887 volumes. Among the hotels may be mentioned the Commercial, Bridge, Ship, Junction, Barkly, Royal, Court-house, Railway, Belgravia, Plough, and the Station. There are three banks, National, Commercial, and Colonial; four State schools, a denominational school, six or seven places of worship, and a town hall built of bluestone. In the neighbourhood are Greenhlythe, Yarraville, Bristol, Maidstone, Washington, and Maribyrnong. Trains at twenty minutes and half-hourly intervals; fares, 4d. and 3d. The area of the municipality is 3,075 acres, and it contains 4,389 dwellings, 3,941 ratepayers, and ratable property of the yearly assessment of £174,337. Latest population (1891), 19,149. Local papers: *The Footscray Chronicle*, *Footscray Advertiser*, and *The Independent*.

**FOSTER** (STOCKYARD CREEK) (38° 35' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a post-town with money-order and telegraph office, and railway station, fare 19s. 1d. and 12s. 11d., on the creek of the same name, which is navigable for small vessels to within 2½ miles of the township. It is in the county of Bul-Bul, and electoral district of South Gippsland. It lies about 180 miles SE. of Melbourne by water, and 52 miles S. of Sale. It has State school (No. 1,172) and a court-house. It is in the midst of a large auriferous district, comparatively speaking untried country, difficult to penetrate from the dense scrub. Coal has been found, and the seams are attracting considerable attention. The telegraph line to Wilson's Promontory passes through Foster. The buildings comprise two hotels, four stores, and a mechanics' institute (with library of 565 vols.), in which church service is held. Mining operations have of late been unsatisfactory; at the tin mines at Toora, a few miles from Foster, the prospects of that mineral being found in payable quantities are most encouraging. Good prospects of coal have been obtained in the vicinity, but at present the ground remains undeveloped. A tramway is made, about 2½ miles, to the dépôt where vessels land their cargoes. All available land has been already selected within a 25 miles radius of the township. The soil is excellent, but the scrub and timber are in most cases very dense. The population numbers 549 (census 1891). Local paper: *Mirror*.

**FRAMLINGHAM** (38° 15' S. lat., 142° 40' E. long.), a post town in the county of Villiers, police district of Warnambool, on the river Hopkins, 155 miles (167 postal) W. by S. of Melbourne, and 18 miles NE. from Warnambool, whence the steamer can be taken to Melbourne, or the traveller can go to Panmure, 6 miles distant, thence rail to Melbourne. Hotel: Murphy's. State school (No. 1,082), two churches, Presbyterian (with manse) and Episcopal (Christ Church), a butter factory, and a general store. Coach runs from Warnambool to Mortlake passing through Ballangeich, 2 miles distant. Stations principally occupied the district, but these have now given way to selectors, who have taken up large tracts of land. The soil is loamy, with much wood. At East Framlingham there are some fine dairies. In the neighbourhood, between the township and Purnim, is the Aboriginal station, where the remnant of the tribe of the Western District is sheltered. Formation: volcanic. Population 162.

**FRANKLINFORD** (37° 14' S. lat., 144° 7' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Tabot, electorate of Daylesford, police district of Castlemaine, 85 miles NW. of Melbourne, 10 miles N. of Daylesford, 15 miles SW. of Castlemaine, situated on Jim Crow Creek. Was formerly the Aboriginal station, and was visited and named by Sir John Franklin, when Governor of Tasmania, not very long before his departure on the fatal Polar

Expedition. Mount Franklin, which is an extinct volcano, is now reserved as a public park, and is being improved. Hotel: Franklinford. State school (No. 257). Churches: Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Catholic (St. Francis Xavier). Coaches run daily to Guildford and Daylesford, fare 2s. 6d., thence to Melbourne by train. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. Formation: basaltic. Population, 120, with district, 200.

**FRANKSTON** (38° 11' S. lat., 145° 7' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Mornington, situated on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay, on the Kaunook creek, and on the main road to Point Nepean. It is a railway station on the line to Stony Point, 2½ miles SSE. of Melbourne. Fares, 4s. 10d. and 8s. 7d. Nearest townships Mornington, 10 miles SW. Mordialloc, 11 miles N., Hastings, 15 miles S., Cranbourne, 10 miles NE. Frankston contains three hotels, The Pier, Bay View, and Prince of Wales, three stores, Temperance Hall, one Wesleyan chapel, a Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian, a State school (No. 1,464), the Colonial Bank, and a public library of 750 vols. It has a very long and fine jetty, extending a quarter of a mile into the bay, affording a convenient promenade, and is the centre of a large fishing and firewood trade. It is particularly remarkable for the salubrity of its climate. The town is lighted with gas. The land, being of a very sandy character, is ill adapted for cultivation on a large scale; but the low, swampy land in the vicinity would well repay the gardener or fruit-grower. A fine bed of clay has been found, and extensive brick manufactories have been established. The new cemetery for the Metropolis is here. Frankston is situated at the foot of Mount Eliza on the N., and is divided from Mordialloc by eleven miles of upheaved estuary of sand and clay. The town stands on red tertiary sandstone and clay, with upheavals of basalt and granite, with deposits of silicate of alumina, magnesian clay, blue clay, containing fossils of nautilus, corals, &c., with limestone and titaniferous iron sand. Population 797. Newspaper: *Mornington Standard*, published on Thursday.

**FREEBURGH** (36° 45' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long.), a post-town (county of Delatite, Owens electorate, and police district Bright), 205 miles NE. of Melbourne and 6½ miles SE. of Bright, on the Owens river. A large area of the land is now under cultivation. It is reached by coach to Bright, fare, 1s., thence train, 35s. 8d. and 23s. 5d. Hotel: Freeburgh. Public library has 530 vols. State school here (No. 895). Formation: silurian. The district is of a mining character, alluvial and quartz. Splendid hops are also grown. Formation: silurian. Population 183 (census 1891).

**FRESHWATER CREEK** (38° 15' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post-town (county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, and police district of Moriae), 55 miles SW. from Melbourne, and about 7 miles from the river Barwon. It is on the Loutit Bay Road, about 9 miles SW. from Geelong, and is reached by tri-weekly mail, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. A State school is here (No. 256), and in the vicinity are Wesleyan and German Lutheran churches. There are several small sheep farms in the district, but little land under cultivation. Large supplies of firewood are sent from here to Geelong. Formation: tertiary sand on clay bed. The railway intersects the Loutit Bay Road at Pettavel station 3 miles distant. Population 59, of district about 500.

**FRYERSTOWN** (37° 9' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.) (county of Tabot, and electoral district of Castlemaine) is a money-order, savings bank and telegraph station on Fryer's Creek, 36 miles N. by W. of Melbourne. It was the scene of one of the earliest gold-fields "rushes," and large returns of gold rewarded the first diggers. The district is still a mining one, the diggings being both alluvial and quartz. The communication with Melbourne is by coach, twice daily, 9 A.M. and 2 P.M., to Castlemaine, 7 miles distant, thence the railway; coach fare, 1s., through fares, 14s. and 9s. 9d. Principal hotels are the Bridge, the Cumberland, Fryerstown, and Corner. A branch of the Bank of Australasia, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,036 volumes, and three State schools are in the locality (Nos. 121, 252, 1,063), also Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Catholic churches, a parsonage and court-house, police-station, powder magazine, and a large general store. 300 miners, of whom 100 are Chinese, are employed on the auriferous ground, 45 acres of land being held as claims under the mining by-laws. The value of the mining plant is £6,079. The steam power is represented by 14 engines of 319 horsepower. The water supply of the town is derived from the Crocodile and Spring Gullies, fed from the Coliban scheme. Formation: silurian. The population 386, that of the district within a radius of two miles being about 1,500.

**FRYANSFORD** (38° 9' S. lat., 144° 19' E. long.), named after Captain Fryans, a post-town in the county and electoral district of Grant, situated at the junction of the Barwon and Moorabool rivers, 48 miles SW. of Melbourne, and 3 miles from Geelong, on the road to Ballarat. Hotel: Fryansford. There are Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, and a State school here (No. 1,601). Farming, and gardening district. The largest paper mill in the Colonies is here (at Buckley's Falls), belonging to Messrs. H. T. Littlewood & Co. The works cost £50,000, and extend over 3 acres of ground. The buildings are massively constructed of bristone, the machinery is by Bertram and Son of Edinburgh; the greater part of the motive power is supplied by a turbine of nearly 200 h.p. The water is obtained from a point about ½ mile higher up the river, and is conveyed along a race 12 feet wide and 3½ feet deep, the volume being regulated by floodgates. The pressure on the turbine is that of a column of 50 feet. Owing to the



irregular supply of water, a powerful steam engine of over 200 h.p. has been erected, and is in use, on the average, three months in the year. A starch factory and cement works are also here. An omnibus runs to Geelong, fare, 3d. Population, 98.

**GAFFNEY'S CREEK**, or LAURAVILLE (37° 30' S. lat., 146° 4' E. long.), (co. Wonnangatta, electoral district of Anglesey), a post-town with savings bank, telegraph station, and money-order office, on the creek after which it is named, 122 miles E.N.E. of Melbourne. The best means of communication from Melbourne is from Mansfield Railway Station to Jamieson by coach, thence by mail conveyance daily, 25 miles. Hotels: Albion and Commercial. State school (No. 1,049). Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, police station, four stores. The land in the neighbourhood is of an auriferous character; there being 10 acres of land held as claims under the mining by-laws, giving employment to 110 miners. The mining plant is valued at £20,000. Population about 240.

**GAEVOC** (38° 16' S. lat., 142° 46' E. long.), 2 post and telegraph town, county of Hampden, 14½ miles W. of Melbourne, 21 miles N.E. of Warramboul, and 8 miles SW. of Terang, on the main Warramboul road and Yallock Creek. It is a railway station on the Warramboul line, fares 26s. 1d. and 17. 6d. There are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and the Plymouth Brethren have a meeting house, a State school (No. 996), two stores, five tradesmen, and one inn, the Yallock. Cheese is extensively made, there being two cheese factories in the district. The country consists of alluvial flats, heavily timbered. A beautiful plantation of *pinus insignis* extends for about 9 miles along the Warramboul road, fronting the old Yallock station. Population 22.

**GEELONG** (38° 10' S. lat., 144° 21' 17" E. long.) money order, savings bank and telegraph station, (county of Grant) is one of the leading towns of Victoria. Incorporated as a town Oct. 12, 1849. It lies 45 miles SW. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by railway (fares, 8s. 1d. and 6s. 5d.), and is pleasantly situated on Corio Bay, an extensive arm of Port Phillip. Three passenger steamers run daily between Geelong and Melbourne, fares, 1s. and 2s., return, 3s. The principal hotels are Victoria, Union, Olive Branch, the Royal Mail, Terminus, Sydney, and National. That well-known hostelry—Mac's Hotel—has been enlarged, and converted into a coffee palace. The town is well laid out, on ground sloping to the bay on the north side, and to the Barwon river on the south; and its streets abound with attractive shops, fine stores, and other business premises. Among the larger buildings may be mentioned the Town Hall, the Hospital and Benevolent Asylum, the free library (with 4,130 volumes) in Moorabool Street, the Mechanics' Institute, having 19,906 volumes, in Great Ryrie Street, the premises occupied by the numerous banks, of which there are branches of the Banks of Australasia, New South Wales, Victoria, Colonial, Commercial, London Chartered, National Savings and Union; branches of Insurance Companies; the Volunteer Fire Brigade Station; Volunteer Artillery Rooms; the churches, of which there are three Episcopal (Christ Church, St. Paul's, and All Saints), a Free Church (Trinity), two Roman Catholic (St. Mary and St. Peter's and Faul's), two Wesleyan, six Presbyterian (High, St. Andrew's St. George's, Ryrie Street, Fenwick Street, and Gaelic), four Baptist, two Primitive Methodist, two Congregational United Methodist, and a Synagogue; the Grammar School, Geelong College, and several State schools in town and suburbs (Nos. 260, 541, 1,094, 1,492, 1,887, 1,889, 2,143), the St. Augustine R. C. Orphan Asylum on an elevated site on Newtown Hill, the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Herne Hill, the Austin Almshouses in South Geelong, and the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy at Newtown. The Government buildings comprise the Supreme Court, Customs House, Post-office, Police Court, and Gaol (accommodation for 167 prisoners). A new post and telegraph office has been erected on the site of the old building in Ryrie Street. In the centre of the market square stands the Exhibition hall, and general produce exchange, theatre, and assembly-rooms combined, which is one of the most complete buildings of its kind in the colony. A large arcade, between Malop and Corio Street, is an important addition to the architecture of the town. There are numerous handsome and substantial private residences in the town and out-lying suburbs. There is an extensive and well laid-out botanical garden (Eastern Park) on the banks of Corio Bay, besides two parks (Johnstone, facing the railway station, and Kardinia) attached to the town. Queen's Park is about two miles distant from the town centre, and is situated in a valley at the junction of the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers. A recreation club, having croquet and tennis lawns, &c., is well supported. Geelong is lighted with gas, and is at present supplied with water from Stony Creek reservoirs and the river Moorabool; there are 3 reservoirs with a storage capacity of 504,400,000 gallons. There are 3 jetties in Corio Bay, alongside which ships of large tonnage can load and discharge. Dredging operations are being actively carried on in the bay, and a new channel has been cut through the bar for the convenience of large ocean-going vessels as well as the regular daily steamer traffic. Trains leave three times daily for Queenscliff and as often for Warramboul. The town has the credit of establishing the first woollen mill in Victoria, and received the Government award of £1,500. Its operations and buildings have been more extensive than any other, the products of its looms being found all over Australia. The paper mill at Fyansford is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the colony. Corio Bay is well sheltered and two public companies have erected four very spacious bathing establishments, which are well supported by the town and by a large number of up-country residents, who, for many weeks during the summer season, are visitors. The increased facilities given for shipping wool direct

to England from the wharves have led many growers and buyers to avail themselves of the saving thus effected. There are several wool brokers, most of whom have very extensive accommodation. One of the largest tanneries in the colony is carried on at the south bank at the river Barwon, below the breakwater. There are several others, the principal being at East Geelong and at Marshalltown, and several fellmongeries and wool-washing works, &c., on the banks of the Barwon. The rope works of Donaghy & Sons, in West Geelong, are of a very extensive character, employing a large number of operatives. The country surrounding Geelong is essentially agricultural, and is taken up by farms and orchards. Formerly vineyards were numerous, but under the Phylloxera Act they have been destroyed. Recently, however, the replanting of vines has been commenced in several parts of the district. The Barrabool hills, on the west bank of the Barwon, are of a very fertile character, and have also the advantage of being most picturesquely situated. The geological formation of the district is newer pliocene. There are extensive quarries of limestone at the eastern boundary of the town, on the shores of Corio Bay. In the municipality of Geelong which comprises an area of 3,012 acres, there are 3,042 ratepayers, and ratable property of the annual value of £92,697. West Geelong, of an area of 859 acres, has 1,315 ratepayers, 1,360 dwellings, and ratable property of the annual value of £28,317. Newtown and Chilwell have an area of 1,422 acres, 1,142 ratepayers, 1,070 dwellings, and the annual ratable property is £32,539. Geelong comprises four wards, Barwon, Bellarine, Kardinia, and Villamanta. There are two cemeteries—the Eastern and the new general cemetery at Herne Hill. The population within the corporate boundary is 11,666, and, including the boroughs of Geelong West, South Barwon, and Newtown and Chilwell is 23,240. Newspapers: the *Geelong Advertiser*, established in 1840, and the oldest paper published in Victoria, *Times*, daily, *Evening Star*, and *Evening News*, daily evening, and *News of the Week*, weekly.

**GERMANTOWN** (38° 13' S. lat., 144° 21' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, and police district of Geelong, 49 miles SW. of Melbourne, and 3 miles S. of Geelong. It has hotel, a State school (No. 283), and three churches, two Lutheran and one Wesleyan. The district is largely covered with orchards and farms. The Connewarra Railway Station, on the Geelong and Camperdown Railway line, and the Germantown are close to the township. Water pipes are laid down in most of the streets in connection with the Geelong scheme. Population, 229 (census 1891).

**GHERINGHAP** (38° 10' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post-town in the county and electorate of Grant, lying 250 feet above sea-level, in the fork formed by the junction of the Moorabool and Barwon rivers. The district is an agricultural one. Gheringhap lies 5½ miles SW. of Melbourne, and has a railway platform; fares, 8s. 9d. and 8s. 9d. It has a State school (No. 261), a Wesleyan chapel, and a general store.

**GISBORNE** (37° 29' S. lat., 144° 37' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, on the west branch of the Saltwater river and the Mount Alexander road 40 miles, from Melbourne NW. It is in the county and police district of Bourke, and electoral district of West Bourke and lies 1,526 feet above sea-level. New Gisborne, which dates from the opening of the line, is located at the railway station about 2 miles from Gisborne, and has a population of about 200, an hotel, the Railway, a State school (No. 467), and a telegraph office. Cabs run to and from Gisborne on arrival and departure of trains, railway fares to Melbourne 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d. The hotels are the Telegraph, Victoria, and Gaythorne. The Commercial Bank has a branch: there is a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,400 volumes, a Foresters' hall, a State school (No. 202), a Catholic school, and four places of worship, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic (St. Bridget), and Wesleyan, and Gisborne amateur Turf Club. The surrounding land is principally of an agricultural character, in some parts heavily timbered. In March, 1892, there were 2,674 acres under cultivation, the chief crops being oats, hay, and potatoes. Annual value of ratable property in shire £24,510. The water supply is obtained from Mount Macedon. Formation: upper volcanic, lower silurian. Newspaper: *Gisborne Gazette*. Population, town 413, and shire, 2,162.

**GLENDARUEL** (37° 20' S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.) (county of Talbot, electoral district of Creswick, police district, Coghill's Creek) is a post-town on Bell's creek, about 118 miles (139 postal) NW. of Melbourne, and 18 miles from Ballaarat. There is a State school (No. 251), where a Wesleyan service is held. Glendaruel is 6 miles from Clunes Railway Station, and ½ miles from Tourelle Railway Station. The district is agricultural. Formation: partly volcanic.

**GLENGOWER** (37° 11' S. lat., 144° E. long.) (in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Clunes and Allendale), police district of Clunes, a small postal village on Middle Creek, 93½ miles (131 postal) NNW. of Melbourne, 11 miles from Newstead, 20 miles from Castlemaine, and 8 miles from Clunes railway station. It has a State school (No. 927), and a Bible Christian chapel. It is a farming district, but grazing is the principal industry. Formation: on the east of Middle Creek, quartz reefs and quartz ranges; on the west, basaltic rocks and plains. Population, 34, of which, about 150.

**GLENLUCE** (37° 11' S. lat., 144° 14' E. long.), the postal centre of an agricultural district on the Loddon, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Castlemaine, police district of Fryers, 84½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 4 miles from Fryers-town. There is a State school (No. 771). It is an agricultural district, and abounds in quartz reefs. Coach from Fryers Creek to Castlemaine, fare 1s., thence train to Melbourne. Formation: volcanic. Population, 76.

**GLENLYON** (37° 15' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.) (county of Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford, and police district of Castlemaine) is a post-town, money-order and savings bank station and place of petty sessions, on the Loddon river, 75 miles NNW. of Melbourne. A coach runs daily to Malmesbury (fare, 2s. 6d.), where the train can be met, also to Daylesford (fare, 1s.). There are three hotels, State school (No. 266), Roman Catholic church (St. Paul's), Church of England, and Wesleyan church. There are some diggings of no great richness or extent in the neighbourhood, but it is principally a farming district, and has 8,340 acres under cultivation, according to the returns of 1892, the chief crops being wheat, oats, hay, pease, and potatoes. A few saw-mills are at work in the neighbourhood. Annual value of ratable property in shire, £17,186. Loddon Falls is a very romantic spot, about one mile below the township. Population, 382; of shire, 2,725.

**GLENMAGGIE** (37° 54' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, 128 miles E. of Melbourne, in the county of Tanjil, electorate of North Gippsland, police district of Sale, on Glenmaggie creek. Heyfield is seven miles distant, to which a coach runs daily, fare, 2s. 6d., thence train to Melbourne. The district, which is very hilly, is a grazing and farming one. Hotel, Glenmaggie. State school (No. 1,576). Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. Mechanics' institute and free library. There is a creamery here. Glenmaggie is on the best route to the famous lake at Mount Wellington. Population of town, 71, district, 400.

**GLENORCHY** (37° S. lat., 142° 40' E. long.), county of Borung, electorate of Stawell, a township with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, on the Wimmera river, about 14 miles NW. of Stawell, and 162½ miles NW. of Melbourne, from which the railway is the means of access, fares, 24s. 9d. and 19s. 8d. Glenorchy is Marcus Clark's "Bullock Town." Hotels: Royal, Royal Mail, and a wine shop. It lies 567 feet above the level of the sea. There are a State school (No. 263); Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches. Episcopalian and Wesleyan services also being held, and a mechanics' institute with library of 305 volumes. It is a place of petty sessions. The district was a pastoral one, but a large number of persons are now engaged in agricultural pursuits. The fruit-growing industry is also developing. Water is pumped from the Wimmera river, and laid on from railway water tower. The country is generally flat. Population, 219.

**GLENPARK** (37° 37' S. lat., 144° 2' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Grenville, electoral and police district of Bungaree, 70 miles NW. of Melbourne. There is a good road to Ballarat, 6 miles distant. Hotel: White Swan. Church of England and Wesleyan chapel here. State school. The land in the vicinity is very fertile, lightly timbered, with a constant supply of springs of pure water every mile or so. Agricultural and mining operations are carried on in the district.

**GLENROWAN** (36° 28' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a post-township with a telegraph and money-order office and savings bank on the North-Eastern line of railway, 135½ miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. It is situated in a gap of the Futtler's Ranges which extend in a NW. and SE. course, 747 feet above sea-level, and is in the county of Delatite, electorate of Delatite, police district of Benalla. The nearest places are Wangaratta, 9 miles NE., Beechworth 36 miles NE., Greta 6 miles SSE., and Winton 9 miles SW. There are Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,742), the Railway Hotel, three general stores, several tradesmen's shops, and a public park. The water supply is from a reservoir constructed by the Benalla shire, and carried by pipes to the township. The district is a farming and grazing one. Fruit culture and vine planting are also receiving much attention. On the north-west of the township stretch part of Futtler's Ranges, and on the opposite side, the remainder; to the north-east, in the direction of Wangaratta, lies an extensive plain; to the south-west the country is low and flat, and in winter very swampy. This little township gained a world-wide notoriety by the desperate encounter that took place here on June 27 and 28, 1880, between the four members of the Kelly Gang and the police. The bushrangers held the hotel here, Jones's, a wooden building, and were besieged by the police for some hours. Eventually the building was set fire to; two of the gang perished in the flames, one was shot dead, and the other, the leader, known as Ned Kelly, was captured, severely wounded, and soon afterwards was tried and executed. In the encounter two other persons were accidentally shot. Population, 125, district 500.

**GLENTHOMPSON** (37° 41' S. lat., 142° 30' E. long.), a railway and postal township, with telegraph and money-order office, on the Yuppeckian Creek, in the county of Villiers, and electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, 193½ miles W. of Melbourne, and 30 miles from Hamilton. Railway fares, 29s. 10d. and 19s. 11d. Hotels: Glenthompson and Scott's Temperance. The river Wannon is about 8 miles distant. Height above sea-level 891 feet. The larger buildings comprise Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. State school (No. 947). There are two or three tradesmen in the place. The district is principally of a pastoral character, with a little farming. Population, 76, and 250 in the vicinity.

**GLENVALE** (37° 29' S. lat., 145° 9' E. long.), a prettily-situated township on the Plenty river and Bruce's Creek, in the county of Bourke, electoral and police district of East Bourke, commanding fine views of the Plenty ranges, 28 miles NE. of Melbourne. A mail is delivered three times a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. A State school (No. 737). Agricultural and grazing district. Water is obtained from the Plenty ranges.

**GOBUR** (GODFREY'S CREEK) (37° S. lat., 145° 35' E. long.) is a postal and money-order office township in the county and electoral district of Anglesy, and police district of Alexandra.

It lies 90 (112 postal) miles NE. of Melbourne, on Godfrey's creek, with a growing population. It has one hotel, the Commercial, a State school (No. 1,047), and church, Wesleyan, a Mechanics' Institute and free library. The district is agricultural, pastoral, and mining. Nearest railway station is Yea. Population, 32.

**GOLDSBOROUGH**, or GOLDSBOROUGH REEF (37° 47' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a post and money-order town in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Dunolly and police district Maryborough on Bund Creek, 129½ miles NW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Maryborough and St. Arnaud line, fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d., and lies 722 feet above sea-level. Coach to and from Dunolly, daily, 1s., 3s. 6d. 3s. Hotels: Goldsborough and Royal. Methodist Chapel. Free library (1,121 vols.), State school (No. 321), and three stores. It is a mining and agricultural district. Formation: slate and sandstone. Water supply from tanks. Population, 236.

**GOORNONG** or ELLESMERE (36° 35' S. lat., 144° 31' long.), a postal town, with telegraph and money-order offices, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang and police district of Goornong lying 117½ miles N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca line: fares, 21s. 3d. and 14s. 8d. It lies 472 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Drovers' Arms, Railway, Black Swan, Commercial, Goornong. A coach runs to Burnedown daily; fare, 1s., and to Maskery and Toolleen thrice weekly; fare 2s. and 3s. There is a State school (No. 1,598), a Church of England, and a police station. The population of the district, who are mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, numbers 1,500 persons; that of the township was, by census of 1891, 95.

**GORDON** (37° 32' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), county of Grant and electorate of Warenheid, is a mining and agricultural township, on the road from Melbourne to Ballarat, 17½ miles from the latter place, and 56½ miles W. of Melbourne. The Gordon railway station on the direct line from Melbourne to Ballarat is about three-quarters of a mile from the township. Fares, 10s. 8d. and 6s. 9d. Principal Hotels: Mount Hope, Commercial, Williams, and Parkers' United. Bank: London Chartered. There are a post, telegraph, and money-order office and savings bank in the town, a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 612 volumes; a State school (No. 755), and Roman Catholic school, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic Churches. It is situated at an elevation of 1,879 feet above sea-level. The mines give employment to 336 miners. There are 20 acres of land held as claims under the mining by-laws. The value of the mining plant is £28,000. There is a large extent of land under cultivation; according to the returns to March 1, 1892, 60,516 acres were utilised for farming purposes, of which 35,950 acres were wheat, 6,083 acres of hay, 6,167 acres of oats, and 425 acres of barley. Population 626; of the shire, 4,639. Area of shire 856 square miles, annual value of ratable property, £59,860. Local paper: *Gordon, Egerton and Ballan Advertiser*, published every Friday.

**GOROKE** (35° 50' S. lat., 141° 30' E. long.), a post town with telegraph money-order and savings bank office, 300 miles NW. of Melbourne, in the county and shire of Lowan, electorate of Lowan, police district of W. Wimmera. It is 25 miles from Natimuk, to which a coach runs, fare, 12s. 6d., and 35 miles from Apsley, fare, 15s., and is in the heart of a large farming and grazing district. Hotels: Farmers' Arms, and Royal Mail. It has a State school (No. 2,680), Mechanics' Institute, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, Church of England and Presbyterian services also being held; two stores, a flour mill, and a police station. Court of petty sessions held monthly. There is also an Oddfellows' Lodge, agricultural society, and a racing club. Formation: limestone. Population 91, district 600.

**GRANT** (37° 10' S. lat., 147° 3' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office in the Gippsland district, in the county of Dargo, North Riding electoral district, police district of Bairnsdale, situated on the Dividing Range, 220 miles NE. of Melbourne. The surrounding country is very rugged and mountainous, and intersected by deep gullies. The mode of conveyance to Melbourne is by horse or buggy to Stratford, thence by rail. Hotels: Albion and Pioneer. There is a Church of England, a State school (No. 853—at present closed), and a police station. The district is chiefly a mining one, a number of small farms in the immediate neighbourhood supply the wants of the mining population with farm produce. Formation: basaltic. Water supply from tanks. Population, 31; inclusive of district, 8,706.

**GRANTVILLE** (38° 29' S. lat., 145° 25' E. long.), a post-town with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke, 61 miles SE. of Melbourne on Western Port Bay. Communication daily with Melbourne, *via* Lang-Lang Railway Station, also by steamer. A coach runs to Lang-Lang; fare 6s. Hotel: Grantville. Formerly an extensive timber trade was carried on with Melbourne. A police station, State school (No. 1,414), a mechanics' institute and free library are in the place. The land has been all taken up within a 12 miles radius for grazing and root crops. Formation: carbonaceous. Population 142; with district, 800.

**GRANYA** (36° 15' S. lat., 147° 20' E. long.), a post town with money-order and savings' bank office, in the county and electorate of Benambra, police district of Beechworth, 204 miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Cotton Tree creek, 3 miles S. of the Murray river, and 36 miles from Wodonga, from which place a coach runs twice a week, fare, 12s. 6d. The metropolis is reached *via* Tallangatta, 9 miles by bridle track, and 14 miles by vehicle, thence train. Hotels: Legge's, Central and Club. Episcopal church, State school, mechanics' institute and library of 500 volumes, and police station, and several stores. The township depends principally on mining, although grazing receives attention, and

there are several steam crushing machines at work. Granya is the centre of a quartz mining district, which has yet to be properly developed by the judicious expenditure of capital. There is an abundant rainfall in the locality, which abounds in springs, and there being no hot winds the country preserves its green appearance almost through the entire summer. Fruit growing and farming are industries that will merit attention where a market is available. The coach running from here to Tintaldra forms the most direct route to the grand Kosciusko scenery. Formation: metamorphic and old silurian. Population, 250, district, 500.

**GRAYTOWN** (36° 45' S. lat., 144° 50' E. long.), a post-town, with savings bank and money-order office, about 80 miles (98 postal) N. of Melbourne, in the county Dalhousie and electoral district of Rodney, on Spring creek. Hotels: Bendigo, and Post Office. There is coach communication with Heathcote: fare 6s., thence train to Melbourne. There are a State school, No. 1,005, Wesleyan church, two stores, and a saw-mill. Mining, agricultural and pastoral operations are carried on in the district. Formation: granite. Population, town 104, and district, 200.

**GREAT WESTERN** (37° 10' S. lat., 142° 52' E. long.), a postal village and railway station on the Congongella creek (co. Borung, electorate of Ararat), 165 miles WNW. of Melbourne, 783 feet above sea-level, situated between Ararat and Stawell, on the main line of road and railway (fares, 25s. 7d. and 16s. 11d.), 10½ miles from Ararat, 7½ from Stawell, 18 miles W. from Crowlands, and 12 miles N.E. of Moyston. Hotel: Exchange. From Great Western there is a direct road to the Free Stone quarry in the Grampians, distant about 18 miles W. This pretty little township is famed for its wine and fruit produce, which have a high reputation, the cultivation of the vine being extensively carried on. There is a State school (No. 860). Churches: Wesleyan and Church of England. Literary Institute, with library of 480 volumes. There are alluvial mines immediately at the back of the township, with several quartz reefs within 3 miles. A slate quarry is within a distance of 6 miles. Formation: granite. The water supply is derived from the Great Western Dam, which can store 1,211,602 gallons. Population, 199.

**GREENDALE** (37° 32' S. lat., 144° 19' E. long.), a postal township in Dale's Creek in the county of Bourke, and electoral district of West Bourke 50 miles NW. of Melbourne. Bacchus Marsh and Ballan are the nearest railway stations; coach plys thence. The Werribee river is about 5 miles distant. The township is in the jurisdiction of the Ballan Shire Council, to which it sends two members. It contains one hotel, the Medway, a State school (No. 918), an Episcopal place of worship, and a saw mill. The township is on a flat, surrounded by hills. The district is of a farming, mining, and grazing character. Population, 120.

**GRENVILLE** (37° 46' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long.) is a pleasant township, situated in a bend of the Leigh river (county of Grenville, and electorate of Grenville, and police district of Buninyong). It lies 70 miles distant W. from Melbourne in a straight line (115 postal), and is 17 miles S. of Ballarat, with which place there is coach communication. Grenville is on the direct line of the proposed railway from Beacoe to Ballarat *via* Buninyong. In the township are two hotels, Victoria and South Grenville, two stores, tradesmen's shops, a post-office, a State school, and a number of private residences. The Church of England, Presbyterians and Wesleyans hold services in the Protestant Union Church. There are show-yards of the Pastoral and Agricultural Society in the centre of the township, and common branding yards for the district. The soil is variable, some good volcanic soil, suitable for the growth of cereals and root crops, is found on either bank of the Leigh. There were, as shown by the statistics for the year ending March 1, 1892, 2,246 acres under cultivation in the district, the chief crops being oats, hay, and potatoes. Annual value of ratable property in the shire (1891), £32,660. There is a little alluvial gold mining. Large quantities of firewood are taken from Grenville to Buninyong and Ballarat, and the Ballarat furnaces are supplied with charcoal from the district. Adjoining the township is a timber reserve of 13,000 acres. Formation: Schistose, quartzose, and volcanic. Population about 150, of the shire, 3,568.

**GRETA** (36° 30' S. lat., 146° 17' E. long.) (county and electorate of Delatite, and police district of Ovens) is the postal centre of an agricultural and pastoral district, with money order office, on the Fifteen Mile Creek, 145 miles N.E. of Melbourne. The old township, commonly called Greta Township, is 6 miles from Glenrowan, and contains an hotel, State school, and Roman Catholic Church. The more recent township is 3 miles from the old, and 9 miles from Glenrowan, where there are a post-office, State school, police station, and store. Churches: Episcopal and Primitive Methodist. The cemetery is located here. A coach runs to Glenrowan, fare, 2s. 6d., thence train to Melbourne. The district, which is eminently adapted for dairying, has a butter factory, where the average quantity of milk treated daily is 1,000 gallons. Population of township, 73; of district about 400.

**GUILDFORD** (37° 15' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.), a corporate town and riding in the county of Talbot, and electoral and police district of Castlemaine in Mount Alexander shire, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office, on the south bank of the river Loddon, 84½ miles NW. by N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Melbourne and Maryborough line: fares, 15s. 4d. and 10s. 8d. Hotels: Family, Commercial, and Strathloddon. Coaches run daily to Yandooit, Frankford, and Daylesford. The district is an agricultural, pastoral, and a mining one; the soil is very fertile, but

liable to heavy floods, which fact limits the breadth of land under cultivation. A State school (No. 264), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Bible Christian places of worship, and two stores. It is a place of petty sessions. Formation: basaltic. The population of the town is 236, that of the district about 700.

**HADDON** (37° 31' S. lat., 143° 47' E. long.), a postal township with money-order and telegraph office, 84½ miles W. of Melbourne, situated on Smythe's creek or the Woody Yallock river, in the county of Grenville, and electoral district of Windermere. The communication with Melbourne is by rail, Haddon being a station on the Ballarat and Linton line, fares, 15s. 1d. and 9s. 11d. Ballarat is 10 miles distant. Hotels: Victoria, George, and others. Place of worship: Roman Catholic. A State school. There are a few small farms in the neighbourhood, but the soil is poor; the characteristic of the district is mining. Rich quartz reefs are supposed to exist in the locality, capital being required to develop them. A small reservoir, about a quarter of a mile distant, furnishes the township with water. Formation: stringy bark ranges all round, schist, a thin layer of trap running north and west and north-east; auriferous quartz lode on the west. Population, 258.

**HAMILTON** (37° 45' S. lat., 142° 1' E. long.), the inland metropolis of the western district, is situated on the Grange Burn creek, in the counties of Dundas and Normanby, electoral district, Dundas; 197½ miles W. of Melbourne, 576 feet above sea-level. The River Wannon flows about 12 miles distant W. Hamilton is the coaching centre for the whole of the western district. It is connected with Melbourne by railway, *via* Ararat; also by direct line with Casterton, Portland, Coleraine, Penshurst, Koroit, and Warmambool. Fares direct from Melbourne, 35s. 6d. and 23s. 8d. There are nine hotels, of which the Victoria (Cobb and Co.'s booking office), the Commercial, Grange, Caledonian, Prince of Wales, and the Criterion are the principal. The municipal area is 5,100 acres, with 650 dwellings, and ratable property of the annual value of £30,000. It contains a fine hospital and benevolent asylum, a shire office, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 3,250 volumes, town-hall, the usual Government buildings, Temperance hall, and a private club house. The public gardens are beautifully and picturesquely situated. The Hamilton and Western District College, founded 1871, is an institution largely patronized, and the building is one of the finest in the district. The Hamilton Academy is also a first-class school, and there are, besides, the Alexandra College for Young Ladies, and a State school (No. 295), and a Catholic school. A large building has been erected on the site of the old post-office, accommodating the Treasury, Land Office, and Post and Telegraph offices. The Hamilton Gas Company has been very successful in its operations. The water supply works have been completed at a cost of £13,616. The reservoir can store 20,000,000 gallons. Hamilton has nine churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic and German Evangelical. The National, Colonial, Bank of Victoria and Commercial Bank have branches in the town, and occupy substantial premises. The Ballarat Banking Company and the Land Mortgage Bank have also agencies here, and there is a savings bank. Several insurance companies also have branches. The Pastoral and Agricultural Society hold exhibitions of stock and produce three times a year; the Horticultural Improvement Society holds periodical shows; and the Hamilton Racing Club, having a fine course of 120 acres (oval left-handed), furnishes two meetings (Flat and Steeplechase) a year, with occasional programmes of bye-races. The Western District Coursing Club has its headquarters here. The Grange Lodge of Freemasons (No. 45 meet in the town, while the friendly societies are represented by the Foresters, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, Australian Natives Association, and Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society. There are numerous first-class stores and other business establishments. The district is a pastoral (principally sheep-grazing) and agricultural one. Courts of Petty Sessions are held daily at 10 a.m., County Courts, Courts of General Sessions quarterly, and Supreme Court five times a year. Formation: pliocene and newer volcanic. Population, 3,373. Newspapers: *The Hamilton Spectator* and *Hamilton Tribune*, published three times a week, the *Western Agriculturist* every Saturday, *Church News*, monthly.

**HAPPY VALLEY** (38° 2' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, 97½ miles W. of Melbourne having a daily mail. It is in the county and electorate of Grenville, police district of Ballarat, and lies near the Springdallah Creek. It is a railway station on the Ballarat and Linton line, 1,070 feet above sea-level; fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 10d. Hotels: Prince of Wales and Happy Valley. There is a State school here (No. 376). Churches: Episcopal and Wesleyan. The town is supplied with water from reservoir. Mining district of lower silurian formation. Population, 239.

**HARCOURT** (37° 0' S. lat., 144° 37' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office at railway station, in the county of Talbot, and electoral district of Castlemaine, 82½ miles NW. of Melbourne, on Barker's creek. It lies 1,096 feet above sea-level. Harcourt is a railway station on the Melbourne and Sandhurst line; fares, 14s. 10d. and 9s. 11d. It has a State school (No. 299), a temperance hotel, a Wesleyan Chapel, and several fine nurseries and orchards. There are fine granite quarries here near the reservoir, and granite polishing works. The features of the district are grazing for dairy purposes, fruit growing, with some mining and agricultural industries. The locality is regarded as healthy. A reservoir supplies the town with water. Formation: granite. Population of town and neighbourhood about 200.

**HARRIETVILLE** (36° 50' S. lat., 147° 10' E. long.) is a postal town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office,

in the county of Delatite, electoral district of the Ovens, North-Eastern police district, on the Ovens river. It is 216 miles N.E. of Melbourne. A coach runs to Bright (16 miles) daily; fare, 2s. 6d., thence train to Melbourne. "It lies in a narrow valley with mountains on each side, the two branches of the Ovens River running at their base," and is a tourists' district. There are three hotels (Harrietteville and Star, the principal), Wesleyan and Catholic churches, receiving house for the Bank of Australasia, State school, School of Mines, Athenaeum, with library of 900 vols., and a police camp. Mining district, with some farming; hops are also cultivated. Rich reefs are being worked in the neighbourhood of the township. The Harrietteville Gold Mining Company, owned by an English syndicate, employs 100 men. Formation: Sandstone and slate. Population, 67.

**HARROW** (37° 12' S. lat., 141° 38' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township in the counties of Dundas and Lowan, electorate of Normanby and police district of Hamilton, on the north bank of the river Glenelg, about 250 miles (274 postal) W. by N. of Melbourne, and 61 miles from Hamilton. The rail to Horsham, coach thence, is the traveller's route, or from the Coleraine or Casterton Railway Stations, Hotels: Hermitage and Harrow. There are two churches, one belonging to the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Wesleyans, and the other to the Roman Catholics, and a State school (No. 2,049), Mechanics' Institute, with public hall and library of 1,400 vols., also a branch of the Bank of Victoria, and racing, cricket, football, rifle, and other clubs. Court of petty sessions is held here every alternate Wednesday. The surrounding district is principally of a pastoral character. Population, 243. Newspaper: *Kooree Ensign*.

**HASTINGS** (38° 16' S. lat., 145° 13' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, on the north-western extremity of Western Port Bay, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke, 39½ miles S.E. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Stony Point line; fare, 7s. and 4s. 7d. The chief hotels are the Royal and Westernport. It has a State school (No. 1,098), reading-room and library of 575 volumes, and Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, and Latter Day Saints. Hastings is an extensive fishing station, and supplies the Melbourne market to a considerable extent. There is 40-lb. Siege Battery and Rifle Club here. The neighbourhood is also noted for its orchards. Formation: sandstone. Population, 388; with district, 771.

**HAVELOCK** (37° 10' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.), a post town (county of Talbot, electorate of Maryborough, and police district of Maryborough), situated at the junction of the Dunolly, Carisbrook, Maryborough, and Eddington roads, 118 miles N.W. of Melbourne, and 616 feet above sea-level. The railway from Maryborough and Sawell passes through the township, where there is a station; fares, 2s. 3d. and 14s. 3d. There are two hotels, Junction and White Hills, State school (No. 1,264), and Wesleyan chapel. The nearest waters are the Four Mile creek and the Bef-Bet river. Agricultural and mining district. Population, 135.

**HAWKESDALE** (38° 2' S. lat., 142° 18' E. long.), a postal village on Tea Tree creek, 189½ miles W. of Melbourne, 30 from Warrnambool, 23 from Belfast, and 18 from Penshurst, in the shire of Minhamite, county of Villiers electorate of Port Fairy, police district Warrnambool. It has railway communication with Melbourne *via* Koroit; fares, 34s. 2d. and 22s. 10d. The district is heavily timbered, and principally adapted for pastoral pursuits. Hotel: The Hawkesdale. Annual meetings are held here by the local Turf Club. The village is under the control of the Minhamite shire council, which holds its meetings at Harton Hills the first Monday of each month. It possesses a State school (No. 769), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic places of worship, all visited, and general store. Population 190.

**HAWTHORN** (37° 49' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.), a city suburban to Melbourne, 3½ miles E., with which it is connected by a good road. Cable and horse tramways connect with Spencer Street Station, and cars run frequently, fare, 3d.; there is also railway communication. Fares, 4d. and 3d. Hotels: Palace, Ormond's Glenferrie Hotel and Coffee Palace, Langham's, Auburn, Riversdale, Terminus, Sir Robert Nichol, Tower, Beehive, Hawthorn, Red Lion, Governor Hotham, and Railway. It is in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Hawthorn. Numerous villa residences are here. The Literary Association has a library of 1,770 volumes. Banks: English, Scottish, and Australian, Commercial, Bank of Victoria, National Savings (Commissioners). There are three State schools, two Catholic, and numerous private schools, Hawthorn Grammar School, and a ladies' Methodist College, one of the largest institutions in Victoria, which has cost £12,000. The churches are: Church of England (2), Roman Catholic (2), Wesleyan (2), Congregational, Presbyterian, United Free Methodist, and Baptist. The municipal buildings, completed at a cost of £17,000, comprise, beside the Town Hall and offices, a post, money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, court-house, police, and fire brigade stations, and free library. A large and commodious coffee-palace, containing over 40 bed-rooms, has been erected in Burwood Road. A telephone exchange has been opened. The Hawthorn Brickmaking Company have erected a plant at a cost of £5,000. The residents are chiefly professional and business men engaged in the city, and retired business men, with a necessary accompaniment of tradesmen. The river Yarra is spanned by three bridges connecting it with Richmond. Nearest places are Kew, on the N., Malvern on the S., and Camberwell on the E. To the latter there is railway communication. The municipality has an area of 2,389 acres, 4,097 dwellings, 4,488 ratepayers, and ratable property of the net annual value of £258,776. Latest population (1891), 19,585.

Local newspapers: *Boroondara Standard*, and *Hawthorn and Kew Express*, *Hawthorn Citizen*.

**HEALESVILLE** (37° 35' S. lat., 145° 38' E. long.), a postal township, with savings bank, and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Evelyn, 38 miles E.N.E. from Melbourne, at the junction of Graeburn and Watts rivers. Communication from Melbourne is by rail; fares, 7s. and 4s. 7d. Hotels: Edgcomb's Royal Mail and Daly's Healesville. Bank: Colonial. Anglican Mission and Roman Catholic churches. Court of petty sessions held here. State school (No. 849), Mechanics' institute and library. About 2 miles from here is the Coranderk Aboriginal station, a reserve of 4,400 acres. The station comprises about 20 huts, and there are other buildings, and a large brick building, which includes the room for church services, and the laundry and sewing-rooms. The children are fairly educated, and the adults are usefully employed, principally in cultivating hops. Annual value of ratable property in shire, £13,095. Formation: grey sandstone, verging on granite. Population of town 919, and district 1,195.

**HEATHCOTE** (36° 55' S. lat., 144° 45' E. long.) (county of Dalhousie and electorate of Rodney), central riding of McIvor shire money-order and savings bank, and telegraph station, in the centre of the McIvor gold-field, 73½ miles N. of Melbourne, 29 miles E. of Sandhurst, and 7 miles W. of the Costerfield gold and antimony mine. Heathcote is a railway station on the Wallan to Sandhurst line, 737 feet above sea-level; fares, 13s. 2d. and 8s. 11d. There are numerous hotels—the Heathcote, Mount Ida, Union, Camp, Ben Nevis, and others. Coaches run to Graytown, Costerfield, Redcastle, Mia Mia, Redesdale, and Wild Duck. The riding area is 3,594 acres, with 267 dwellings and ratable property of the net yearly value of £5,715. The town is situated in a pretty valley at the foot of Mount Ida, and on the McIvor creek, which flows into the Wild Duck creek 4 miles from its junction with the Campaspe. The town is scattered over a large area, the length of the township from north to south being 5 miles. There are in the town two steam flour-mills, numerous stores, five churches and chapels, belonging to the Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and the United Methodist bodies. Banks: Victoria and Commercial, and there are agencies of several insurance offices. Also a hospital, mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,800 volumes, Town Hall, Shire Hall, and Masonic Hall (used by Masons, Foresters, and Oddfellows), Police Camp, Police and Petty Sessions Court, and Sub-Treasury and Land offices. The district is an agricultural, pastoral and mining one, and the McIvor gold-field formerly bore a high reputation. On Dec. 31, 1891, 147 acres of land were held as claims under the mining by-laws, 204 miners finding employment, the value of the mining plant in the district being estimated at £5,900. Courts of petty sessions and warden's court are held on Friday, and every quarter, courts of general session and county courts are held. There are two State schools (Nos. 300 and 1,520). Heathcote rests chiefly on a greenish slate. Local paper: *The McIvor Times and Rodney Advertiser*. Population 1,090; with district, 3,400.

**HEIDELBERG** (37° 45' S. lat., 145° 8' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of East Bourke) is a pretty township with post, telegraph and money-order office on the Heidelberg road and the Yarra river, about 8 miles E.N.E. of Melbourne. It is a pleasant resort for picnic parties from the city, and has many of the characteristics of an English hamlet. There is a public park of 27 acres prettily laid out. The hotels are the Old England and Sir H. Barkly. The district is principally cultivated for market gardens, and the growth of grapes and other fruits, 427 acres in all being devoted to these purposes; agricultural and pastoral interests also being represented. There is railway communication with Melbourne; fares, 11½d. and 5½d. Rail can also be taken to Collingwood or Clifton Hill, thence to the metropolis by trams. There are a State (No. 294) and a Roman Catholic school, Victoria College. Churches: Church of England (St. John's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Church of England services are also held at Diamond Creek, St. Helena, Greensborough, Ivanhoe, and Fairfield. There is a court-house and shire offices, a branch of Commercial Bank. Coaches, morning and evening, run to Greensborough, Diamond Creek, Eltham, Templestowe and Kangaroo Ground. The town is lighted with gas. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. Mining is carried on in the neighbourhood of Diamond Creek. A Hospital for incurables has been erected in this village, principally at the personal expense of a lady, Mrs. Thomas Austin. Annual value of ratable property in shire, £76,789. Population of the town about 713, of the shire 4,413. Geological formation: Argillaceous slate highly inclined.

**HEPBURN** (37° 20' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.) (county Talbot, electorate of Daylesford) is a post town, 84 miles (79 postal) N.W. of Melbourne, distant 3 miles from Daylesford Railway Station. Cabs run from Daylesford to Hepburn; fare, 6d. Hotels: American, Old Race Course, and Spring Creek. It lies on a point between the Sailor and Spring creeks. The town has some celebrity from a mineral spring in the vicinity, which is a great resort for excursionists; and from the numerous vineyards which are found in the district. Mining is carried on. Situation healthy and picturesque. A favourite picnic ground is the crater of the extinct volcano Mount Franklin. State school (No. 767). Episcopal church; and a police station. Formation: volcanic. Population, 160.

**HESKET** (37° 21' S. lat., 145° 40' E. long.), a post town, in the co. of Bourke, electorate of Kyneton, Dulhouse, and Kilmore, police district Romsey, on a tributary of Monument Creek, 57 miles N.W. of Melbourne, and 7 from Woodend Railway Station, from which a coach (fare 5s.), runs daily to Hanging Rock Hotel,

3 miles distant from Heskett. Two hotels, principal one the Mountain Home. A State school (No. 1,004), and Episcopal place of worship, district is agricultural. Soil suited for growth of chicory, water supply mostly from springs. Formation: volcanic. Population about 150.

**HEXHAM** (38° S. lat., 142° 41' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station and savings bank and money-order office in the county of Hampden, electorate of Ripon and Hampden on the Hopkins river, 45 miles from Hamilton, 35 miles N. of Warrnambool, 10 miles from Mortlake, 130 miles (160 postal) W. by S. of Melbourne, and is reached by train to Mortlake thence by coach, or by steamer to Warrnambool, thence coach, a coach running between Penshurst and Mortlake passes through Hexham daily. Hotel: the Woolshed. State school (No. 296), Anglican and Presbyterian churches, and a temperance hall are here. The surrounding country is mostly of a pastoral character. Runs in the vicinity, within a radius of 2 to 6 miles, are Boortkoi, Hexham Park, Merrang, Coomete and Connewarren. Population, 90, with district, 360.

**HEYFIELD** (38° 1' S. lat., 146° 49' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph offices in the county of Tanjil, electoral district of Maffra, and police district of Sale, situated on the Thompson river, 120½ miles SE. of Melbourne. It is a station on the main line to Melbourne, 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Hotels: Commercial and Heyfield. Coaches run to Glenmaggie, Seaton, Sale, and Denison. The area of land under cultivation is small, but pastoral pursuits are largely carried on. Gold has been discovered 12 miles from the township. There are Anglican, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,108), a branch of the Bank of Victoria, mechanics' institute, and library containing 411 vols., court-house, a flour mill, a tannery, a butter factory and creamery. Population, 231, (census 1891).

**HEYWOOD** (38° 5' S. lat., 141° 40' E. long.), a post town with telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Normanby and electorate of Portland, 88 feet above sea-level, situated on Fitzroy river, 235½ miles W. by S. of Melbourne, and 38 miles from Hamilton. It is a railway station on the line to Portland; fares from Melbourne, 42s. 2d. and 28s. 3d. Portland is 15 miles distant. There are two hotels, the Heywood and the Commercial, a branch of the Bank of Australasia, and churches of the Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic (St. Gregory) bodies, and Salvation Army barracks. The public buildings consist of a mechanics' institute (with library of 600 vols.), a State school (No. 297), and a temperance hall. Three general stores and other business premises. Petty Sessions are held every month. The Portland Shire Council meets here on second Tuesday in the month. The I.O.G.T., O.S.T., and A.O.F., have lodges in the township. A survey has been made for a railway from Heywood to Dartmoor. Coaches run to and from Dartmoor three times a week; fare, 9s. There are some farms and numerous stations in the district, and land settlement is on the increase. Five steam and one water power saw-mill are actively employed. Population, 275.

**HIGHTON** (38° 10' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), (co. Grant), a postal village in the shire of South Barwon, parish of Moorparanly and electorate of Barwon, 48½ miles SW. from Melbourne, 3½ miles from Geelong. It is situated in a valley terminating in the Barwon river. It has a temperance hall, State school (No. 304), average attendance 70, and about 84 dwellings. There are also three churches, Anglican, Congregational, and Wesleyan. Cabs run from Geelong. The surrounding country is hilly, with beautiful valleys intervening, and magnificent soil. Farming, fruit-growing and grazing are extensively carried on. The township is prettily situated amongst the Barrabool Hills, and is a favourite place of residence for numbers of Geelong business people. The Kardinia Nursery, one of the oldest in the colony, is in the neighbourhood. Price's Crystal Starch Mill is here. The Barrabool cemetery is at Highton. Population, 377.

**HILLSBOROUGH** (36° 15' S. lat., 146° 50' E. long.), a post town, 183 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bogong, electorate of Benambra, police district of Yackandandah, and is reached by train to Beechworth, coach thence; fare, 8s. 6d. State school (No. 839). One place of worship, used by Church of England, Wesleyans, and Presbyterians. The district is principally a quartz mining one, and there is a quartz mill here, which is kept constantly employed. Formation: volcanic. Population, 49.

**HIT OR MISS.** See KOOROOCHANG.

**HOCHKIRCH** (37° 42' S. lat., 142° 6' E. long.), a postal village (county of Normanby and electorate of Dundas), police district of Hamilton, situated between the Grange Burn and Muddy Creeks, *via* Geelong, Terang, Penshurst, 193 miles W. of Melbourne; *via* Ballarat and Hamilton, 229 miles from Melbourne. Most of the traffic is *via* Hamilton, which is about 5 miles from Hochkirch. A coach runs daily between Hamilton and Hochkirch; fare, 1s. 6d.; through fares to Melbourne, 34s. 6d. and 23s. 6d. It is inhabited principally by Germans. The places of worship comprise a Lutheran (St. Michael's), and a German Evangelical church. There is a German school, a State school (No. 1,998), a money-order office, German printing office, German library. Population, 92 (census 1891, district 650). Newspaper, *Der Lutherische Kirchenbote*, monthly.

**HODDLE'S CREEK** (37° 45' S. lat., 145° 48' E. long.), a post town, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, police district of Bourke, 42½ miles NE. of Melbourne, on the creek after which it is named, which is 5 miles from the river Yarra (Upper). Coach daily to Launching Place (which is much visited by tourists during the summer months), thence by horse. Hoddle's Creek is reached by train to Lilydale, thence conveyance. The mining and pastoral interests here are of importance,

but the former require development. Methodists hold services in Mechanics' Institute. Eucalyptus distillery in operation about 2 miles west. State school (No. 2,541). Population about 60.

**HOMEBUSH** (UPPER) (37° 2' S. lat., 143° 29' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Talbot and Avoca, 805 feet above sea-level. It is a railway station on the Maryborough and Ararat line, 123½ miles NW. of Melbourne, fares, 22s. 4d. and 14s. 10d. Coach runs to Lower Homebush, 6d. Hotels: Homebush, Working Miners. It has two State schools (Nos. 1,579 and 2,258), one at Upper and one at Lower Homebush, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Baptist chapel, teacher's residence, police station, and six stores. Alluvial mining locality, one claim, the "Working Miners," being very rich. Population 494.

**HORSHAM** (36° 45' S. lat., 142° 15' E. long.), a municipal borough, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on the right bank of the Wimmera river, 203½ miles WNW. of Melbourne, in the county of Borung, electoral district of Horsham, and police district of the Wimmera, and is a station on the main railway line from Melbourne to Adelaide. Fares, from Melbourne, 36s. 7d. and 24s. 6d. Cabs (1s.), omnibuses (6d.), run to and from the railway. It lies 434 feet above sea-level. The hotels are the Royal, White Hart, Farmers' Union, Wimmera United, Bull and Mouth, Victoria, Railway, Club, Commercial, and Albion. The railway refreshment-rooms are considered the best in Victoria. There is a State school (No. 298), a mechanics' institute with 1,832 volumes, a hospital (a brick building, divided into three wards), Masonic hall, town hall, shire hall, court-house, police station, two flour-mills, two foundries, two breweries, a fellmongery, two large coach building establishments, soap works, two cordial manufactories, and other business premises. The principal Government building comprises post and telegraph offices and land and survey offices. Town Hall, court-house, West Wimmera Irrigation trust offices, a skating rink, orderly room, and working-men's college. Churches: Anglican (St. John's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic (St. Michael's), Disciples of Christ. Banks: Colonial, Victoria, National, London Chartered, Commercial, and Savings Bank. The borough area is 5,760 acres, and the annual value of rateable property is £26,130. The district is principally an agricultural one. Gas and water are laid on. The water supply is obtained by pumping from the Wimmera river. It is becoming metropolitan almost in its appearance, and is the stock market, Assize Court and Lands office centre and chief town of the Wimmera. A tramway has been formed to the McKenzie quarries, distant 7 miles, where an inexhaustible supply of stone is obtainable for making the district roads. In the Grampians, about 30 miles from Horsham, is the Wartook water storage, the headworks of the Western Wimmera irrigation scheme. The one drawback to the district hitherto having been the uncertain rainfall, irrigation will become a prominent feature in the prosperity of this locality. Irrigation farming is now being proceeded with, and large areas have been successfully planted with vines, oranges, lemons, apples, &c. The Botanical Gardens, on the banks of the river, are tastefully laid out, and are much resorted to. From Mt. Arapiles, and the Grampians, within easy driving distance of the town, excellent views of the surrounding country can be obtained. Formation: tertiary. The local newspapers are the *Horsham Times* (the oldest-established in the Wimmera district) and *Wimmera Star*. Population of borough, 2,678; of district, 10,825.

**HOTHAM.** See NORTH MELBOURNE.

**HOTSPUR** (37° 55' S. lat., 141° 30' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Normanby, electorate of Portland, police district of Merino, on the south bank of the Smoky or Crawford river, 32 miles from Hamilton, SW., and 213 miles (271 postal) W. from Melbourne. A mail conveyance runs three times a week to and from Condah, 10 miles distant, the nearest railway station, fare, 3s. It contains one hotel (the Rising Sun), a store, mechanics' institute, and a State school (No. 1,260). Church of England. There is a Free Presbyterian Church, in which Wesleyan services are held fortnightly. District more suitable for grazing purposes than agriculture. Timber-abundant in the neighbouring Smoky Forest, and much splitting is carried on. Population 46.

**HUNTLY** (36° 39' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), county of Bendigo, electorate of Mandurang, is a township on Bendigo creek, 108 miles NW. of Melbourne. The railway to Sundhurst, and from there (7 miles) the coach (coach fare, 1s.), are the means of travelling. Hotels: Camp, Victoria, Huntley, Bagshot, Corner, and Surrey. There is a State school (No. 306), three churches, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, and a shire hall. Anglican services are held in the Presbyterian Church. The district is principally a gold-mining one, though farming operations are carried on to some extent. In 1892, 15,262 acres were under cultivation, the chief crops being 7,182 acres of wheat, 1,369 of oats, and 5,407 of hay, while to the vine were allotted 224 acres. Net annual value of property in the shire is £32,163. Population of town, 275; of town and shire, 4,000.

**ILLABAROOK**, late BULL DOG FLAT (37° 44' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.), is a postal town on the creek of the same name, in the county, and electorate of Grenville, and police district of Rokewood, 9½ miles W. of Melbourne; the distance by rail and coach is 131 miles. A coach runs to Ballarat, fare, 3s.; also two coaches from Scarsdale daily, fare, 2s. Hotel, the Bulldog; State school (No. 722), mechanics' institute and free library containing 501 volumes. Divine service is held in the Mechanics' Institute fortnightly by the Presbyterians, and by the Salvation Army weekly. Roman Catholic Church. Gold mining district. Population 135.

**INDIGO** (36° 3' 2" S. lat., 46° 35' 1" E. long.), a post-town in the Ovens district, in the county and electorate of Bogong, and police district of Chiltern, about 6 miles to the southward of the river Murray, and 187 miles N.E. of Melbourne, on the road between Chiltern and Rutherglen. Chiltern, a station on the North-Eastern Railway, is six miles distant, to and from which a buggy runs daily, fare, 2s. Hotels: Commercial and Star. Kierath's store, jam and sauce factory, and bacon curing establishment. The district is a mining one; there being 800 acres held as claims under the mining by-laws. The mining plant is valued at £18,000; 400 miners are at work. New rich alluvial leads have been found, which are being worked by the "All Nations," "Great Northern," "Great Northern Extended," and "Prentice Freehold" gold mining companies. State school (No. 892). The geological formation is silurian. Population 224. *The Federal Standard and Rutherglen Star* are published on Fridays.

**INGLEWOOD** (36° 35' S. lat., 143° 53' E. long.), in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Dunolly, North-Western police district, is a municipal mining town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station, in the neighbourhood of the river Loddon, 130½ miles NNW of Melbourne; fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. It is also connected by rail with Dunolly, East Charlton, Wedderburn, Boort and Wycheproof. The hotels are the Royal, Adelphi, Harp of Erin, Pelican, Empire State, Shamrock, Charlie Napier, Exchange, Bank, Robert Burns, and Railway. It lies 499 feet above sea-level. Sandhurst, with which it is in railway communication, is distant 30 miles SE. The Victoria and New South Wales Banks have branches, and several insurance companies are represented by agents. Inglewood has a good hospital, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,925 volumes, a State school (No. 1,052), a court-house, town-hall, and places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic bodies. The gold is principally found in quartz reefs, 115 acres of land being held as claims under the mining by-laws, giving employment to 287 miners. The value of the mining plant is £11,470. The mineral resources of Inglewood, both alluvial and reefs, have been exceedingly rich. The reefs have scarcely been prospected below the water level. The town is well supplied with water. The area of the municipality is 2,560 acres, with 373 dwellings, and ratable property of annual value of £8,573. Much land settlement has taken place throughout the district, which is one of the foremost of the wheat-producing localities in Victoria. The neighbouring townships are Bridgewater, Kingower, Berlin, and Wedderburn. Coaches run to Jarlank daily, fare, 10s., to Kingpaniel, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, fare, 5s. The geological formation is quartz and slate. The population numbers 1,367 (1891). The local newspaper is the *Inglewood Advertiser*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

**INVERLEIGH** (38° 5' S. lat., 144° 2' E. long.), a township with a telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, is situated near the junction of the Leigh and Barwon rivers, on the main road between Geelong and Mortlake (county electorate of Grenville), 61 miles (71 postal) W. by S. of Melbourne. Leigh Road, 8 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. A coach meets the trains daily, fare, 1s. 6d. Geelong is 18 miles distant E., to which town a coach runs on Wednesdays and Saturdays, fare, 1s. 6d. There are two hotels, four stores, two butchers' and two bakers' shops. The mechanics' institute has a library of 600 volumes. State school (No. 1,147). The land is of a fertile character, especially on the banks of the rivers, and dotted with numerous farms; some portion of the district is occupied by runs. Population, 191.

**IVANHOE** (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), a post town with telegraph office, in the county and electorate of East Bourke, and police district of Heidelberg, 6 miles ENE. of Melbourne, on the main road to Heidelberg. Communication is by rail; fares, 10½d. and 3½d. Hotel: Shrimpton's. There is a State school (No. 2,436), in which Wesleyans hold service; also a Church of England. The district is agricultural and dairying, but Ivanhoe will soon be grouped amongst the numerous populated suburbs of the metropolis. The locality being chosen by citizens for residence, it is fast rising in importance. The town is lighted with gas, while the water supply is from the Yan Yean. The geological formation is volcanic. It lies between the Darebin creek and river Yarra. Population 348.

**JAMIESON** (37° 17' S. lat., 146° 9' E. long.), a township, with money-order, and savings bank office, and telegraph station, situated at the junction of the Goulburn and Jamieson rivers (county Wonnangatta, electoral district of Anglesy, and police district of Upper Goulburn) about 142 miles by nearest coach road, 138 miles postal, ENE. of Melbourne. Communication with Melbourne by coach to Alexandra, Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 30s. The chief hotels are the Court-house and Junction. The district is a mining one, principally quartz; some of the reefs have proved to be of great richness; on Dec. 31, 1891, 145 miners were at work, and the value of the mining plant was £20,000. There are 200 acres held as claims under the mining by-laws. There are in the town a branch of the Colonial Bank of Australia, a Freemasons' Lodge, a State school (No. 814), Anglican and Roman Catholic churches; also one brewery, police station, gaol, mechanics' institute with 250 vols. in library, a powder magazine, and a court of petty sessions and mines. Formation: lower silurian with thin cappings of tertiary on the older rocks. Population, 223; of district 1,000. The *Jamieson Chronicle* is the local journal.

**JAN JUC** (31° 32' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), (county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, and police district of Mount Moriac), a post town on Spring creek, 61 miles SW. of Melbourne. Com-

munication is by conveyance from Geelong. There are here Congregational and Wesleyan chapels, also a Mechanics' Institute and Free Library with 400 volumes. State school (No. 319). Pastoral and agricultural district, which consists of low-lying flats and round hills. Population, 200.

**JERICHO** (37° 37' S. lat., 146° 20' E. long.), a post town in the county of Tanjil, electoral district of Gippsland, police district of Sale, 112 miles N.E. of Melbourne, situated at the junction of B. B. Creek and the river Jordan. The rugged character of the country renders travelling difficult; it can, however, be reached either by the Yarra track to Marysville, or by rail to Moe, thence coach to Walhalla or rail to Yea, coach to Jamieson and conveyance. Thence from Traralgon a coach runs to Walhalla (fare, 10s.), thence by horse to Jericho (£1). Hotels: Hibernia and Jordan. Roman Catholic place of worship, court-house. The water supply is derived from the B. B. Creek and Jordan River. Jericho, which is ten miles from Wood's Point, is in the midst of splendid mountain scenery, and affords a most salubrious climate. The diggings in the neighbourhood are likely to be permanent, but need much labour and expensive machinery—which is with great difficulty brought to the spot for their thorough development. By the returns to Dec. 31st, 1891, on the field are employed 125 miners, and the mining plant was valued at £7,800. The area of land held as claims under the mining by-laws embraces 270 acres. Formation: slate, with belts and dykes of granite and basaltic rock. Population of town 100, of district 150.

**JOYCE'S CREEK** (37° 2' S. lat., 143° 58' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, situated 67½ feet above sea-level on the creek from which it derives its name, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maldon and police district of Newstead, 95½ miles NW. of Melbourne. There is a State school (No. 1,053) and a store. It is a railway station on the Melbourne, Castlemaine, and Dunolly line; fares, 17s. 3d. and 11s. 7d. Agriculture and grazing are carried on in the district. Population 68.

**JUNG JUNG** (36° 42' S. lat., 142° 33' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings-bank, and telegraph-office, in the county of Borung, electoral district of Horsham, police district of Murtoa, on the Yarrambiack creek. It is a railway station on the line between Stawell and Horsham, 11 miles from Horsham, and 191½ miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 34s. 5d. and 22s. 10d. single. It has two hotels, Railway and Commercial, two stores, and several tradesmen's shops, and a State school (No. 1,728). Bank: National. Places of worship: Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Free library (423 vols.). Agricultural and pastoral operations are carried on in the district. Population 141.

**KAARIMBA, or KARIMBA** (36° 5' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, 143 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Moira, and electorate of Mumurkah and Nathalia, and is near the Broken Creek, and the Goulburn River. The State school is 3 miles distant. Communication is *via* Numurkah, 10 miles, or Echuca, 38 miles. Agricultural and grazing district.

**KALKALLO.** See DONNYBROOK.

**KANGAROO FLAT** (36° 49' S. lat., 144° 16' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph-office, on Bendigo creek, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Sandhurst South, 97½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and in railway connection with it, fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 10d. Mining district. There is a State school (No. 981), also Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and six hotels. It lies 841 feet above sea-level. The water-supply is from the Coliban scheme. Population, 635.

**KANGAROO GROUND** (37° 43' S. lat., 145° 17' E. long.) is the name of a postal township, with telegraph station, county and electorate of Evelyn, and police district of Eltham, on the Yarra river. It lies 14½ miles NE. of Melbourne, and is reached by coach to Heidelberg, which runs daily, fare, 3s., thence rail to Melbourne. There are two hotels (Kangaroo Ground and Weller's), a State school (No. 2,105), and a church (Presbyterian). Coaches run to Pantom Hills, fare, 1s., Queenstown, fare, 2s., Eltham, fare, 1s. Mining and grazing are carried on, but agricultural pursuits are chiefly followed. The soil is a rich black, yielding heavy crops of hay. From Garden Hill there is an extensive view of beautiful scenery. Formation, volcanic. The population numbers about 200 persons, mostly small farmers and their families. Local p-p, *Evelyn Observer*.

**KANIVA** (36° 40' S. lat., 141° 30' E. long.) is a postal township with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Lowan, electoral district of Lawloit, 27½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 48 miles W. of Dimboola, on the railway line between Horsham and Adelaide, on which it has a station and goods shed; fares, 48s. 8d. and 32s. 6d. It has branches of the Commercial and Victoria Banks, three hotels—Commercial, Club, and Temperance—three general stores, a flour-mill, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Disciples of Christ churches, mechanics' institute, with free library (500 vols.), and several tradesmen's premises. It is a wheat growing district. State school (No. 2,531). Newspaper: *Kaniva and Lillimur Courier*. Population 249.

**KARABEL** (37° 30' S. lat., 142° 13' E. long.), a postal village in the county and electorate of Dundas, 18 miles from Hamilton and 214 miles W. from Melbourne. The river Wannon flows about two miles distant. It has a State school (No. 1,302). Presbyterian Church. Montajup, on the Portland line, is four miles distant. Karabel is reached by taking train to Dunkeld. Sheep farming is the chief industry of the district. Formation: basaltic. Stiff yellow clay on surface.

**KARKAROOC.** See RUPANUP.

**KEILOR** (37° 44' S. lat., 144° 51' E. long.), a township with money-order and savings bank office on the Saltwater river, 10 miles NW. of Melbourne, and about 5 miles from Essendon, station (nearest telegraph) on the N. Eastern line, with which there is coach communication twice a day; fare, 1s. It is in the county of Bourke, and electoral district of W. Bourke. A court of petty sessions is held here. Hotels: Keilor and Racecourse. The neighbouring country is known as Keilor Plains. There is in the district a State school, also Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic (St. Augustine's) churches, and a court-house. The returns for the year ending March 1, 1892, show that in the district there were 688 acres under cultivation. Net annual value of ratable property in shire (1891), £18,699. Population, 175, shire, 596.

**KENSINGTON** (37° 47' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), a railway station adjoining Flemington, 2 miles N. of Melbourne, on the North-Eastern line. Trains run at frequent intervals, and cars also run regularly. Railway fares, 3½d. and 2½d. Bank: Colonial.

**KENSINGTON.** See LEOPOLD

**KERANG** (35° 40' S. lat., 143° 55' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, on the Loddon river (county Gunbower, electoral districts of Donald, Swan Hill, and Gumbowrie, police district of Swan Hill), 17¼ miles NNW. of Melbourne, 35 miles from Swan Hill, 14 miles from Koondrook (connected by tram with Kerang), the nearest point of the Murray, and 50 miles NW. from Echuca. It is a station on the railway line from Sandhurst to Swan Hill; fares, 3s. and 2s. 6d. Hotels: Kerang, Commercial, Gilb't Club, Exchange, Royal, and Shire Hall. Banks: National, Victoria and London Chartered. State school (No. 1,410), court-house, and police-station. Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Catholic. Mechanics' institute has a library of nearly 2,000 vols. There are three lines of coaches running respectively to Murrabit, Boort, and Glenluth. Irrigation trusts are being formed throughout the district, and when the various schemes are completed the farmers will be quite independent of the uncertain rainfall. The general formation of the country is limestone, with alluvial drift and clay. A court of petty sessions is held weekly, and county court three times a year. Population about 1,082. Newspapers: *Kerang Times*, published Tuesday and Friday, and *Kerang Observer*, published Wednesday and Saturday.

**KEW** (37° 48' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.), a prettily-situated township, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office (county Bourke and electorate of Eastern Suburbs), suburban to Melbourne, about 4½ miles E. It is a very favourite place of residence for the merchants and upper tradesmen of the city, and is dotted with their elegant mansions, villas, and well-kept gardens. Some parts of the locality are elevated about 200 feet above the sea-level, from which fine views can be obtained. The town is under municipal government. It has 1,460 dwellings, and ratable property of annual value of £103,604 (area 3,553 acres). The Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, supplementing the establishment at Yarra Bend, is here, having 884 beds; also a Roman Catholic college, dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, with grounds of 80 acres, under the control of the Jesuit Fathers. It is the intention of the Government to remove the Lunatic Asylum to a more distant locality and to sell the reserves on which they are built, which are now of great value. Horse tram connects with tramway at Victoria Bridge; fare, to Melbourne, 4d. There is railway communication with Melbourne, fares, 5½d. and 4½d., the line branching off from the Hawthorn station one mile distant. Hotels: Greyhound, Clifton, Prospect Hill, Kew, Council, Harp of Erin. Banks: English and Scottish, and National. State schools (Nos. 1,075 and 3,161). Kew High School, Methodist Ladies' College, Roman Catholic Ladies' College, and several private schools. Church of England, with parsonage, Congregational, Presbyterian, Catholic, Baptist, and United Methodist churches; a town hall, a court house where sessions are held every Wednesday; also a literary and scientific institute, with library of 3,250 vols. The surrounding country is undulating, well-timbered and grassed; the soil is sandy, with rich flats near the river. The Boroondara Cemetery is well laid out. Studley Park, a reserve of about 200 acres, is situated W. of the borough, and commands pretty and extensive views, having the river Yarra meandering through it. Estimated population, 8,462. The local papers are *Kew Express* and the *Kew Mercury*.

**KEWELL** (32° S. lat., 142° E. long.), a postal township in the county and electorate of Borung, police district of Minyip, on Yarrambiack creek, 21 miles NE. of Horsham, and 224 miles NW. of Melbourne. Coach to Murtoa, 5s.; rail thence to Melbourne. Hotel—Coffey's. There are four State schools, Kewell (No. 2,116), Kewell West (No. 1,858), Kewell East and Kewell North. Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan. A Free Library is here, containing 150 volumes. Coaches run to Murtoa, 12 miles, fare, 5s. Farming and pastoral district.

**KIALLA** (36° 23' S. lat., 145° 30' E. long.), an agricultural and farming district or parish, situated in Euroa shire, county of Moira, 120 miles NE. of Melbourne. The Broken river forms its northern and the Goulburn river its western boundary. The main roads from Murchison to Shepparton and from Violet Town to Shepparton run through it. There are in the vicinity Guthrie's Hotel, 3 State schools (Nos. 1,366, 1,453, 1,727), and Catholic school, and United Methodist and Roman Catholic places of worship. Communication is by rail to Shepparton, thence conveyance.

**KIATA** (36° S. lat., 142° E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Lowan, electorate of Dimboola, police district of Nhill, 239½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and a station on the railway from Dimboola to Adelaide; fares, 4s. and 2s. 9d. It has Episcopal and

Wesleyan Churches, a State school, a store, a hotel—the Railway. Wheat is largely grown here, and it is one of the principal grain depots. Population of town 80.

**KIEWA** (36° 6' S. lat., 146° 55' E. long.) is a postal township on Kiewa Creek, in the county of Bogong and police district of Kiewa. It lies 201 miles NE. of Melbourne, in the centre of a pastoral, agricultural and mining district. The communication is by coach from the Wodonga railway station (15 miles), coach fare, 6s. Yackandandah is 15 miles distant. There are two hotels, the Lagoon, and the Union, in the township, two stores, two blacksmiths' shops, and a State school (No. 1,472). Kiewa is sheltered on the west by Mount Murrumbong. Population, 52 (census 1891).

**KILMORE** (37° 19' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), a municipal town (county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Kilmore, Dalhousie and Lancefield, and police district of Bourke). It is situated 1,213 feet above sea-level, on the creek of the same name, on the Sydney road, and is a station on the Kilmore branch railway to Heathcote and Sandhurst, 42½ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 7s. 10d. and 5s. 1d. The town can also be reached from Kilmore East, a station on the North-East Railway line, from which it is distant 2½ miles. Coaches run to Pymalong, Heathcote, and Lancefield. The leading hotels are the Royal Oak, Railway, and Red Lion. The district is an agricultural one, the land being rich volcanic soil, very fertile, and producing large crops of wheat. The statistics for the year ending March 1, 1892, show that there were in the district 1,881 acres under cultivation, the principal crops being oats, hay, peas, beans, and potatoes. The town contains a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,868 volumes, a hospital, a Convent of Mercy, situated on high land near the church, and the usual official buildings. The Church of England, Presbyterians, Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics have places of worship. There are State (No. 1,568), and Roman Catholic schools, and there is a college for the Christian Brothers. There are branches of the Victoria, Colonial, and Imperial Banks, and agencies of the principal Insurance Companies, a number of stores, a flour-mill, a tannery, a brewery, Masonic and Oddfellows' halls. It is chiefly an agricultural and pastoral district, dairying being an important industry. Mining gives occupation to a small section of the inhabitants. By the returns to Dec. 31, 1891, 34 miners were employed on the field, 12 acres are held as claims under the mining by-laws; value of mining plant £5,000. A money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office is here, and it is a place of petty and general sessions. Net annual value of property in the shire, £22,089. The water supply is derived from a reservoir holding 14,466,000 gallons. In consequence of so great an elevation above sea level Kilmore always enjoys a cool climate. Population of town, 1,122; with shire, 2,592. Local newspapers: the *Kilmore Free Press*, Thursdays, and *Kilmore Advertiser*, Saturdays.

**KINGOWER** (36° 35' S. lat., 143° 44' E. long.), a township with post and money-order office in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Dunolly and Korong, police district of Inglewood, on the creek of the same name, 135 miles NNW. of Melbourne. Rail to Inglewood, thence coach (fare 1s.), also conveyance from Dunolly, are the means of reaching the township, which is the centre of a gold-mining district. Hotel: The Bridge. Two places of worship (Episcopal and Catholic); a Presbyterian service is also held here; there are in addition a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,293 volumes, and a State school (No. 351). In 1857 the "Blanche Barkley" nugget, weighing 1,740 ounces, was found here. There are a vast number of gold-bearing reefs round the township, which require capital to work them to advantage. In the neighbourhood are granite hills with intervening flats, which yield good crops. The climate is warm and dry, the average annual rainfall being 22 inches. Population, 136 (census 1891).

**KINGSTON** (37° 21' S. lat., 144° 8' E. long.), a post town, with post-office, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Creswick, and police district of Ballarat, 92½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 1,770 feet above the sea-level. Coaches to Creswick and Newstead. It is a railway station on the Ballarat to Daylesford line; fare, 1s., and 1s. 4d. Hotels: Commercial, Kingston, and Victoria. Mining, farming, and grazing are the chief industries. The land in and around Kingston is very rich, and suited to the growth of all cereals and root crops. The town which is prettily situated on the northern slope of Forest Hill, on high ground, 1,708 feet above sea-level, is considered very healthy, and is on the main road from Ballarat to Castlemaine. Kingstone is well planted, most of the residents having large gardens and orchards. It contains two churches (Church of England and Wesleyan), Bank of Australasia, a State school (No. 759), a shire hall, and a mechanics' institute, with a library of 800 vols. Council chambers, police station, three general stores, and other business premises. Coaches run to Newstead and Creswick. The geological formation is volcanic, basaltic, and lower silurian. Population of town, 316, of town and district about 2,800.

**KIRKSTALL** (36° 15' S. lat., 142° 17' E. long.), (county Villiers), electoral district of Port Fairy, a post town on the main road between Belfast and Penshurst, about 4 miles from Koroit, the nearest township, 10 from Belfast, 13 from Warrnambool, and 179 miles W. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Port Fairy line; fares, 2s. 9d. and 2s. There are 2 stores, one inn, the Kirkstall, and a State school (No. 344). Good agricultural and pastoral country in the vicinity. Population 171.

**KOETONG** (36° 0' S. lat., 147° 51' E. long.), a postal township, in the county and electorate of Benambra, police district

of Beechworth, situated on the Koetong Creek, 222 miles N.E. of Melbourne, on the Koetong creek. Hotels: Koetong and Welcome. State school. Koetong is reached by train to Tallangatta, thence coach, fare 7s. 6d. Tin mining and grazing are the industries followed. Formation: granite. Population: 69.

**KOONDROOK** (35° 37' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a postal township with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices on the Murray river, in the county and electorate of Gunbower, police district of Kerang, 199 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Kerang, steam tramway thence. A coach runs to Kcheua tri-weekly, fare, 15s., and to Moulmein, N. S. W., bi-weekly. Hotels: Royal, Bailey's, Bendigo, and Teague's. There is a Church of England, a Baptist church, State school (No. 2,265), a police station, saw-mills, brewery, flour-mill, cordial manufactory, irrigation works, and trucking yards. It is in the centre of an agricultural district. There is a punt on the river, it being a crossing place for stock. Population of town and vicinity, 450.

**KOOROOCHEANG** (Hit or Miss), (37° 4' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.) a small agricultural village on the Kooroocheang creek, 98 miles (119 postal) N.W. of Melbourne, in the county of Talbot, and electoral district of Creswick. There are two hotels here, Hit or Miss, whence the original name of the place was derived, and Pewley Hill, a State school (No. 1,055), a Wesleyan chapel, and two stores. Kingston and Allendale are the nearest railway stations. It is an agricultural and pastoral district of basaltic formation, with an underlie of sandstone and slate. Population, 100.

**KOROIT** (38° 17' S. lat., 142° 24' E. long.), (county Villiers, electoral district of Port Fairy), a municipal township, telegraph station, post-office, savings bank, and money-order office, 9½ miles distant from Warrnambool, 12 from Belfast, and 17½ miles S.W. of Melbourne, a railway station on the Warrnambool and Port Fairy lines; fares, 31s. 5d. and 21s. Hotels: Koroit, Western Star, Court House, Rising Sun, and Commercial. There are branches of the National, Australasian, and Colonial Banks, places of worship for Episcopians, Roman Catholics (Church of Infant Jesus), Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans. There are also a number of stores and tradesmen's premises, police barracks, a handsome and commodious town-hall, built at a cost of £700, a mechanics' institute, with library of 970 volumes, Court-house, and a large hall and a few other minor buildings. There are also four schools—a Catholic, State (No. 618), and two private. In the municipality are 335 dwellings and rateable property of yearly value £15,744 (area 5,599 acres. A spacious area of land, nearly twenty acres in extent, in the centre of the town, is reserved for gardens, cricket and recreation grounds. The Botanical Gardens are highly spoken of. The water supply, which has been laid on recently, is derived from springs issuing from the Tower Hill Lake bank, 250 feet below the top of the bank and 75 feet above the margin of the lake. The water is pumped by means of a Tangye engine and pump into a basin of 90,000 gallons capacity, constructed on the top of the lake bank, whence the town is reticulated by gravitation. The water is excellent in quality and the supply copious. The district is an agricultural one, and is studded with farms, the soil being of a rich chocolate character. In the immediate neighbourhood is the celebrated Tower Hill Lake, a favourite resort for holiday and picnic parties, and a most picturesque spot. This lake, which is of volcanic origin, intervenes between the island and the mainland. It has steep sides, nearly 300 feet high, except on the west. The island itself (Tower Hill) has an area of nearly 2,000 acres, and is permanently reserved on account of the unequalled beauty of its scenery. Court of Petty Sessions is held every Wednesday. Population, 1,694; of district, about 4,000. Newspaper: *Koroit Sentinel*, published twice a week.

**KORONG VALE** (36° 27' S. lat., 143° 36' E. long.), a post town with telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Korong, police district of Sandhurst. It is a railway station and Junction of Boort and Wycheproof lines, 400 feet above sea level, and 151 miles N.W. of Melbourne; fare, 27s. 2d. and 18s. Hotels: Junction and Railway. Railway refreshment rooms. Bank: Australasia. Mechanics' Institute and library (1,002 vols.). State school. Churches: Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The railway reservoir supplies the town with water. Farming, agricultural, and mining district. The shire of Korong contains an area of 1,121 square miles, and rateable property of the annual value of £71,290. There are under cultivation 84,104 acres, the chief crops being 48,776 acres of wheat, 9,481 acres of oats, and 8,372 acres of hay, producing 559,736 bushels of wheat, 210,964 bushels of oats, and 8,122 tons of hay. Formation, partly granite and alluvial. Population, town, 140; of shire, 8,044.

**KORUMBURRA**, a post-town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Buln Buln, electorate of Mornington and West Gippsland, 68½ miles S.E. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Great Southern Railway, fares 12s. 4d. and 8s. 4d. The Korumburra Hotel. A coach runs to Moyarra, and Inverloch, and horse mails go to Gleastress, Arawata, and Fairbank. There is a State school, National bank, Bank of Australasia, three coffee palaces, and a number of traders. In the district agricultural, pastoral, and coal-mining pursuits are followed. Coal is found everywhere in the locality. The prospects of the coal-mining industry are most brilliant, seams at three different localities having been found, and estimated by the Victorian Geologist to contain 40,000,000 tons of coal. Newspaper: the *Southern Mail*, published on Wednesday and Saturday. Population of town, 65; of district, 500.

**KOTUPNA** (36° 10' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.), a post town in the county of Moira, electoral district of Numurkah and

Nathalia, police district of Nathalia, situated on the Goulburn river, 140 miles N. of Melbourne. Nathalia is the nearest railway station, conveyance thence to Kotupna. Hotels: Commercial and Bridge. It has a State school (No. 1,999), Wesleyan church, several stores and tradesmen's places of business, it is an agricultural, pastoral, and vine growing district; the country generally is low-lying, subject to inundations from floods. Splendid vineyards and orchards are in the vicinity of Kotupna.

**KYABRAM** (36° 20' S. lat., 145° 7' E. long.) is a post town in the county and electoral district of Rodney, and police district of Shepparton. It is a railway station on the extension from Tatura to Echuca, and is distant 123½ miles N. of Melbourne; fares 22s. 4d. and 14s. 10d. There are branches of the Victoria and Commercial Banks, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, two State schools (Nos 2401 and 1558), a Roman Catholic school, mechanics' institute and free library, three hotels, four general stores, two agricultural implement factories, carriage factory, and a number of tradesmen's shops. The soil is eminently suitable for agricultural and fruit growing purposes, and as the district is being intersected in every direction with irrigation channels, there is little doubt that Kyabram will take a leading place amongst agricultural districts. A court of petty sessions is held monthly. Population 391. Newspaper: *Kyabram Union*, published once a week.

**KYNETON** (37° 12' S. lat., 144° 27' E. long.) (county of Dalhousie, police district of Sandhurst, electoral district of Kyneton) is an important agricultural and mining town upon the river Campaspe, lying 1,687 feet above sea-level, 92 miles N.W. of Melbourne by road, and 50½ by railway. Fares, 10s. 3d. and 6s. 9d. The station is about a mile from the post-office; cab-runs to all trains. Daily coaches leave for Trentham, Lauriston, Malmesbury, and the respective intermediate places. There are in Kyneton about 15 hotels, and a large handsome coffee palace, the chief being the Junction, Alexander's, Wedgwood's, the Kyneton, Newmarket, and Town Hall. The town has upwards of 12 miles of macadamized streets, and 20 miles of footpaths. Kyneton is lighted with gas, and is well built and laid out. The principal buildings are the court-house, post-office, hospital, mechanics' institute, having a library of 4,000 volumes Temperance and Oddfellows' halls, the New South Wales, Colonial, Victoria, Savings and National Branch Bunks, six churches belonging to the Anglican (St. Paul's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Baptist, Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), Independent, and Wesleyan bodies; of these five are substantial buildings; the Salvation Army also has a barracks here, and there are roomy and substantial shire offices and the market buildings. It has also a money-order office, post-office savings bank, and telegraph station. Its manufactures comprise a brewery, two malt houses, two flour-mills, three implement manufactories, and three coach factories. Kyneton is the centre of the five ridings, or subdivisions of the shire Kyneton, which has an area of 253 square miles, and a population of 8,727. The annual value of the rateable property in the shire is £70,073. The land on all sides is fertile, well fitted either for pastoral or agricultural purposes, and is in settled occupation for 20 miles on either side from the town. In March, 1892, there were 28,066 acres under cultivation, the chief crops being 1,570 acres of wheat, 9,413 of oats, 3,469 of potatoes, 2,659 of peas and beans, and 5,569 acres of hay. The produce for the year was—wheat, 28,613 bushels; oats, 240,371 bushels; peas and beans, 65,839 bushels; potatoes, 7,059 tons; and hay, 10,829 tons. There is a police-court held twice a week and a county court, general sessions, court of mines and insolvent court once a quarter. A weekly grain market is held, and a fair takes place on the first Thursday in each month in the shire yard for the interchange of horses, cattle, and farm stock of all kinds. There is an exhibition of stock and farm produce held annually in the yards of the Kyneton Agricultural Association, and two annual race-meetings. These advantages are not only provided for the residents of Kynetonshire, but for those of the surrounding shires of Newham, Metcalfe, Glenlyon, &c., who look upon Kyneton as their market town. There are several small townships within Kynetonshire—Lauriston, Trentham, Tylden, and Carlsruhe—the most important of which are Trentham, with a population chiefly engaged in farming, and Lauriston (mining). There are numerous gold-mining companies, several of the quartz reefs are of proved richness. The town is supplied with water by gravitation from a reservoir at Tylden on the little Coliban, eight miles from Kyneton. There are within the town several private schools, including boarding establishments for boys, and for girls, the Convent, and a State school (No. 345). The height of Kyneton from the sea renders it a salubrious and cool place of residence in the summer months, but in the winter it frequently suffers from an excess of moisture. Formation: volcanic. Population, 3,371; of shire, 8,727. Newspapers: the *Observer* and *Guardian*, published three times a week.

**LAANECOORIE** (36° 50' S. lat., 163° 55' E. long.) is a postal township in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Maldon, and police district of Tarmagulla. It lies 90 miles (105 postal) N.W. of Melbourne, on the E. bank of the river Loddon. To and from the last-named place mails are despatched and received daily, and thence a coach runs to Castlemaine. It will shortly be connected by rail with Maldon. Hotels: Shoot-em-Flying, Plough, Laanecoorie, and Exchange. A large wire across the Loddon is in course of construction. There are here a State school (No. 733), Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist churches, mechanics' institute, a saw-mill, foundry, and implement works, and an agricultural population of about 400 persons engaged in cultivating the Loddon Flats, which are of a fertile, loamy character. Pop. 76.



**LAKE BOLAC** (or PARUPA), (37° 41' S. lat., 142° 50' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Ripon, and electoral district of Ararat, police district of Wickliffe, 162 miles west (201 miles postal) from Melbourne, 64 miles west of Ballarat, 12 miles in a direct line from the Wickliffe Road railway station, to which there is a coach: fare, 5s.; and 30 miles south of Ararat, on the main Hamilton road, in the immediate vicinity of the lake whence it takes its name, a pretty, healthy place. Hotel: the Lake Bolac. The lake is about 16 miles in circumference, and covers an area of 8,960 acres; its greatest depth is about 20 feet. The water is supplied by the Fiery creek, and the overflow carried off by the Salt creek into the Hopkins river. It is perfectly fresh, and abounds with eels. Numerous salt lakes exist in the neighbourhood. The water is said to contain 43 per cent. of pure salt. Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Church of England services held. State school, S. F. Hayes, H. T. (No. 854). The population numbers about 260, and is principally engaged in pastoral pursuits. Formation: lime.

**LAKE CHARM** (35° 30' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.) is a post and telegraph town on the west bank of Lake Charm, 1901 miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the line to Swan Hill; fares, 31s. 9d. and 21s. 3d. It is in the county of Tatchera and electorate of Donald and Swan Hill. Hotel and store, Seantleton's. State school (No. 2,122). Mechanics' Institute and free library. The district is both pastoral and farming, the latter predominating, all the land is now selected, and large areas are being prepared for irrigation on all sides. Formation: upper tertiary. The lake after which the place is named is a beautiful sheet of fresh water, 11 miles NW. of Kerang, and 24 from Swan Hill. It measures about 150 chains from N. to S., and 100 chains from E. to W. It is well stocked with perch and bream. Pop. 178.

**LAKE ROWAN** (36° 20' S. lat., 146° 2' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office (telephone to St. James thence telegraph to Mell), situated on the Back Creek in the county of Moira, electorate of Benalla and Yarrowonga, St. James's police district, 141 miles NNE. of Melbourne, and 4 miles E. of St. James's railway station; fare from station, 1s. 6d. Lake Rowan town. There is a State school (No. 1,705), Congregational and Presbyterian churches and manses, a mechanics' institute, and savings bank. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed, but principally the former. Formation: flats and valleys, principally clayey soil, highlands, granite. Population, 62, district 200.

**LAL LAL** (37° 43' S. lat., 144° 0' E. long.), county of Grant and electoral district of Grenville, a post town with savings bank, money-order office, telegraph, and railway station on the Geelong and Ballarat railway, 87½ miles W. of Melbourne; fares, 15s. 1d. and 9s. 11d. Height above sea-level, 1,531 feet. The district is a mining one, both quartz and alluvial, with some stations. From 12,000 to 18,000 tons of firewood are annually sent from this district by rail to Ballarat. The Mount Doran reefs are about 2½ miles from the station. Large deposits of ironstone have been found on the banks of the Moorabool river, within 3½ miles of the railway station, and extensive works have been in operation, but are now at a standstill. State school (No. 863). Churches: Episcopal and Wesleyan. A bed of fire clay has been found in the immediate vicinity of the railway station, from which a high class fire brick is made; the pottery is close to the station. Population, 67.

**LAMPLOUGH** (37° 8' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.) is a post town in the county of Gladstone, and electoral district of Talbot and Avoca. It is a mining district situated 134 miles NW. of Melbourne, on the Bet-Bet Creek, and is reached by rail to Avoca, thence conveyance. There are a State school (No. 1,239,) and one store in the town. The town reservoir can store 9,261,946 gallons of water. The population of the township numbers 117, that of the district 260.

**LANCEFIELD** (37° 16' S. lat., 144° 46' E. long.) (county of Bourke and electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie and Lancefield), a township, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, on Deep Creek, 45½ miles N. of Melbourne, police district of Kilmore; lying 1,561 feet above sea-level. It is the centre of a rich agricultural country, famed for the production of wheat, oats, barley, peas, potatoes and chicory. It is a railway station, fares, 8s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. Hotels: Mack's, Commercial, Victoria, Shamrock, Farmers' Arms, and Macedonia. The Commercial and National Banks have branches here. The mechanics' institute is possessed of a library of 1,600 volumes. Lancefield has a court-house, at which fortnightly courts are held, also a State school (No. 707), and Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) places of worship. There is an excellent recreation reserve neatly laid out, and a good race-course. Monument creek affords an abundant supply of excellent water, which is laid on by pipe service. Much firewood is sent from this locality. Annual value of property in shire, £15,048. Population, 636. Of shire, 1,238. Newspaper: *Lancefield Mercury*.

**LANDSBOROUGH** (36° 59' S. lat., 143° 6' E. long.), county of Kara-Kara and electoral district of Stawell), a post town, with savings bank and money-order office on Heifer creek, 150 miles (161 postal) NW. of Melbourne. It is nearly equidistant from the Stawell, Ararat, and Avoca Railway stations—28 miles. There are two daily coaches, one running to Ararat, and the other to Ballarat *via* Avoca. Hotels: The Shamrock, and Hodgett's. There are two churches, one belonging to the several Protestant denominations, and the other to the Roman Catholics, and a State school (No. 1,862). It is a place of petty sessions. At Wattle Creek, 3 miles N., is State school (No. 2,057); at Malikoff, 3 miles S., is State school (No.

1,398). The district is chiefly of an agricultural and pastoral character. Population, 462 (census 1891).

**LARA** (formerly called DUCKPODS) (38° 1' S. lat., 144° 29' E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Grant, and police district of Geelong, is a township, telegraph and railway station on the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, fares, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 4d., 35½ miles SW. of Melbourne, and 10 miles from Geelong. It lies 52 feet above sea-level. Two State schools (Nos. 769 and 2,107), and Anglican, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches are here. The district contains a large number of extensive grazing properties, and numerous dairy and agricultural farms. There are several limekilns, which supply largely Melbourne, Ballarat, and Castlemaine. Population about 200, and of the district about 2,300.

**LARPENT** (38° 20' S. lat., 143° 26' E. long.) in the county and electorate of Polwarth, a postal and telegraph village, 100½ miles SW. of Melbourne, on the road from Geelong to Belfast, and distant 6 miles from Colac. It has a railway station on the Warrnambool line; fares from Melbourne, 18s. and 12s. 1d. The country is well adapted for farming, and is the centre of a large potato-growing industry, many tons of the tubers being despatched from the railway station to various business centres during the season, grazing is also carried on in the district. From Larpent a railway is projected northwards to Beac, passing through the famed Warriors district, and directly through the centre of the extensive potato-fields near Colac. Population 30 (with district, about 500).

**LAURISTON** (37° 14' S. lat., 144° 21' E. long.), a post town with telephone station, on the Coliban River, 62 miles NW. of Melbourne, in the county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Kyneton, and police district of Bourke. Two miles from Kidesdale Junction railway station (fares, 19s. and 6s. 6d.), whence cabs run to Lauriston, fare, 1s.; cabs also run to Kyneton, fare, 6d. There are Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school, Roman Catholic school, and general stores. Hotels: Kent, Mining, Exchange, Junction. The district is both mining and agricultural. Population, 171, with district, 600. The geological formation is basaltic.

**LEARMONTH** (37° 25' S. lat., 143° 37' E. long.), (county of Ripon, electoral district of Wandering, and police district of Ballarat), a post town, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office on the shores of Lake Learmonth, 89 miles NW. of Melbourne and 15 miles from Ballarat, with which it is connected by rail, being a station on the branch line to Waubra, fares, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 9d. Hotels: Stag, Camp, and Balmoral. The soil in the neighbourhood is fertile, and well fitted for growing wheat, and for agricultural operations generally, which are extensively carried on. A public library of 600 volumes is here, also a branch of the National Bank, a State school (No. 386), and three churches. It is a place of petty sessions. Population, 406; of district, 1,200.

**LEIGH ROAD** (also called BANNOCKBURN), (38° 1' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), a post town, with a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, 59½ miles SW. of Melbourne, in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grenville, police district of Geelong. It is a station on the Geelong and Ballarat Railway; fares, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. Hotels: Railway, Western, and Leigh Road. It has a State school, police station, Church of England, and a Wesleyan chapel. The Bannockburn shire hall is in the township, and a court of petty sessions is held here. Coach daily to and from Rokewood, fare 5s.; conveyance daily to and from Inverleigh, fare 2s. 6d. The shire has an area of 331 square miles, a population of 1,800, and ratable property of the annual value of £18,143. There are 2,365 acres under cultivation, hay, oats, and wheat being the chief crops grown. Pastoral pursuits are also followed. Formation: basaltic. Population, 112.

**LEITCHVILLE**, a post town on Gunbower Creek, in the county, electoral and police district of Gunbower, Shiu and Swan Hill, 187 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 32 miles from Echuca, with which there is tri-weekly communication by coach; fare, 12s. 6d. There is a Congregational church, and a State school (No. 2,087). The district is agricultural and pastoral, and will be supplied with a splendid supply of water from the various irrigation channels that are being formed by the Coluna Irrigation and Water Supply Trust. The water is to be obtained from the Murray river by gravitation, when the river is 7 feet above its summer level, and when below that mark by a pumping plant capable of raising 40,000 gallons per minute. Pop. about 100.

**LEONARD'S HILL** (37° 25' S. lat., 144° 9' E. long.), a postal town on Sailors' Creek, with telegraph station, near the source of the river Werribee, 82½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and a railway station on the Daylesford line; fares to Melbourne, 15s. and 10s. Hotel: Leonard's Hill. It is in the county of Talbot and electoral and police district of Daylesford. It is nearly in the centre of the Bullarook State forest, and many of the residents are engaged in splitting timber; there are also 3 saw-mills in the district. There is also much attention paid to agriculture, as the soil is very rich; gold obtained by sluicing. State school (No. 931). Church: Bible Christian. Mechanics' Institute (399 vols.). Population 406, with neighbourhood, about 600.

**LEONGATHA**, a post town, and railway station, fares 14s and 9s. 5d., with money-order office in the county of Buln Buln, electorate of Wooyal, and police district of Koorooman, 74 miles SSE. from capital on the Coal Creek. The Bank of Australasia and National Bank have branches here, and there are State schools. Principal place of business, E. and J. Hayes' stores, Ridgway & Co., G. Roughhead, R. Loug, aerated and soda-water factory, mechanics' institute. Hotels: Koorooman, Commercial, and Otaya. The shire council of Wooyal meets here. Leongatha is a flourishing township.

Agricultural district; coal bearing country. It is also heavily timbered. Population 232, rapidly increasing. Newspaper, *Great Southern Star*, Friday.

**LEOPOLD** (38° 12' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.), formerly called KENSINGTON, is a post town, with a railway station on the Geelong and Queenscliff line; fares, 9s. 6d. and 6s. 2d. It is distant 52 miles SW. of Melbourne, and 7 miles from Geelong, from which there is a coach. There are here Anglican, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches, a State school (No. 1,146), a free library, two hotels, and a creamery. It is a good fruit-growing district. Lake Connewarre is about 2 miles distant.

**LETHBRIDGE** (37° 58' S. lat., 144° 9' E. long.) a post town, with telegraph office, in the county of Grant, and electoral district of Grenville, police district of Wabdalla, on Bruce's Creek, near the Moorabool river. It is a railway station on the Geelong and Ballarat line, 35 miles from Ballarat, about 20 miles from Geelong, and 6½ miles W. by N. of Melbourne. Fares, 11s. and 7s. 3d. Hotel at the railway station, three stores, bakery, and a blacksmith. It lies 547 feet above sea-level. It has Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,386), mechanics' institute, and free library. Two large, valuable and successful blue stone quarries, belonging to Taylor and Nash, are here, whence large quantities are daily forwarded to Geelong, Melbourne, and Sydney. Limestone is also to be found in the neighbourhood. Chiefly a pastoral district, farming interests having declined, though they have been good. Hares and rabbits abound, and there is good fishing in the Moorabool river for trout, black fish, and eels. Formation: basaltic and silurian, with croppings of limestone on the banks of the River Moorabool. The population of the town is 164, that of the district about 400.

**LEXTON** (37° 15' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.), county of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, a township on the Burn Bank creek, 125 miles NW. of Melbourne. The communication is by coach to Waubra, fare, 2s., thence by rail. A coach also runs to Avoca; fare 2s. The Talbot, Beaufort and Avoca railway stations are all within 15 miles of Lexton. Quartz mining is carried on to a limited extent in the district; there are also some runs, and a considerable breadth of land is under cultivation, the returns of March 1, 1892, showing that the total area under cultivation was 4,850 acres, the chief crops grown being oats, wheat, hay, pease and beans, and potatoes. The shire council of Lexton have their chamber here, and hold their meetings the second Wednesday in each month. The area of the shire is 300 square miles, and comprises some of the finest land in the colony. The ratable property in the shire is of the annual value of £26,939. The red gum grown in the forests around Lexton is of excellent quality. The principal buildings are the Court-house, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, and State school (No. 1,569), all built of brick and stone. The chief hotels are the Pyrenees and Lexton. Free library has 1,500 volumes. A court of Petty Sessions is held on every alternate Tuesday. There is a daily mail to and from Melbourne and Ballarat, Avoca, and St. Arnaud. Population of town, 165; of shire, 2,039.

**LILLIMUR**, a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings-bank office, in the county and electorate of Lowan, police district of Lawloit, and a railway station on the extension from Dimboola to the South Australian border; 27½ miles NW of Melbourne. Fares 50s. and 38s. 4d. Hotels: Lillimur, Commercial, and Albion. Bank: Commercial. Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, and Roman Catholic. State school (No. 2,400). Three stores, a mechanics' institute (large stone building) with 480 vols. and several tradesmen's premises. It is about 9 miles distant from the S.A. border. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed in the district. Formation: limestone and clay. Population 37.

**LILYDALE** (37° 40' S. lat., 145° 21' E. long.) county and electoral district of Evelyn is a town, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office on the Olinda creek, 23 miles NE. from Melbourne. It has a railway station, six trains daily; fares, 2s. 8½d. and 1s. 11½d.; coach runs to Warburton daily. Hotels: Commercial, Crown, Lilydale and Olinda. Agriculture and dairying are largely carried on, as well as fruit-growing and viticulture. There were according to the returns of March 1, 1892, 8,651 acres under cultivation, chiefly with oats, potatoes, hay, and artificial grasses; this total includes 521 acres of vines, and 1,063 acres of orchards and gardens. In the neighbourhood limestone in quantity is found, and is now largely quarried. Lilydale has a court-house, a large Rechabite hall, a State school (No. 876), and Anglican, Presbyterian, United Free Methodist, Baptist, and Roman Catholic places of worship. Mechanics' institute with free library of 1,300 vols., and a large hall capable of seating 600 persons. Banks: Colonial and London Chartered. Court of petty sessions is held here every Friday. Lilydale is lighted with gas. Population of the town 944; of the shire, which has an area of 180 square miles, 4,660, and the annual value of ratable property £51,123. Local newspaper: the *Lilydale Express*, published on Fridays.

**LINTONS** (37° 43' S. lat., 143° 39' long.), a postal township, with savings bank, money-order, and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Grenville, police district of Ballarat, on Springdallah Creek. Ballarat lies 25 miles to the NE. It is a terminal station on the line from Ballarat, 99 miles NW. of Melbourne, fares, 17s. 9d. and 11s. 10d., and lies 1,098 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Victoria, Royal Standard, Surface Hill, Linton Park, and Railway. There are here the Bank of New South Wales; four churches (Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Episcopalian), a court house, and a public library containing 1,840 vols. It is a place of petty sessions. The workings have hitherto been principally alluvial, but a number of quartz mines are now being opened up. Coaches run

twice a day to Skipton, fare, 2s. 6d., to Streatham daily, fare 7s. 6d. The township is supplied with water from a reservoir, having a capacity of 8,000,000 gallons; the grounds of the reservoir are laid out as a public garden; a supplementary reservoir is being constructed capable of holding about 3,000,000 gallons. Gold was first found here in the winter of 1855. A considerable quantity of land has been selected for agricultural purposes in the surrounding district, pastoral pursuits are also followed. Linton is the seat of the Shire Council of Grenville, which shire has a population of 4,560, and possesses ratable property of the annual value of £93,010. Formation: partly basaltic and partly schistose. Population of town, 588; of shire, 3,555.

**LISMORE** (38° 55' S. lat., 143° 20' E. long.), a post town with telegraph station on Carrungewet Creek in the county of Hampden, electoral division of Ripon and Hampden, Southern police district, 104 miles (140 postal) SW. of Melbourne, with which the communication is by coach from Camperdown (24 miles), four times a week, fare, 6s. Hotel, White Swan. Nearest water, Brown's water holes. The township has two stores, mechanics' institute and free library, a State school (No. 1,293), a Presbyterian church, and a manse. The district is of a pastoral character, the soil is very sandy and the locality is healthy. Population 83, district 300.

**LITTLE RIVER** (old name ROTHWELL) (37° 59' S. lat., 144° 43' E. long.) is a postal township in the co. and electorate of Grant and police district of Geelong, and telegraph and railway station on the Melbourne and Geelong railway (fares, 6s. 5d. and 3s. 7d.), 29½ miles SW. from Melbourne on the river of the same name, and is a spot of favourite resort for sportsmen, from the abundance of game to be found. There are hares, rabbits, and wild turkeys towards the beach of Port Phillip, hares and deer in the Anakie ranges, which lie a few miles inland, and ducks and wild swans on the creeks and swamps. The hotels are the Little River and the Rothwell. Three State schools (Nos. 534, 760, 1,961). The scenery of the township and neighbourhood is beautiful and picturesque, the You Yangs mountains, about 3½ miles to the SW. of the railway station, forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape, and being an oft-frequented resort for picnic parties and explorers. Among its wild rock- and fastnesses the scenery both up and down the river is really pretty. The Little River plains lie about 108 feet above sea-level. Population, 117 (census 1891), mostly engaged in farming and grazing pursuits.

**LOCH**, a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Gippsland, 58½ miles SSE. of Melbourne, on the Bass River. It is a station on the Great Southern Railway, fares, 10s. 6d. and 7s. There is the Royal Hotel, State school, Church of England, Colonial bank, coffee palace, a store, a boot factory, and other business premises in the town. Agricultural and pastoral interests are followed in the district. There are good prospects of black coal. Since the opening of the railway settlers are more extensively clearing their holdings of scrub and timber, areas which are giving large yields of root crops, potatoes, onions, &c. The climate and scenery are beautiful. Formation: sandstone; chocolate, grey, and black soils. Population of town, 189; of district, 750. Newspaper: *Great Southern Advocate* published on Friday.

**LOCKWOOD** (36° 51' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), comprising North and South Lockwood (county of Bendigo, electorate of Sandhurst South, police district of Sandhurst), is a post town on Bullock creek, 104 miles NW. of Melbourne. Kangaroo flat, on the Melbourne and Echuca line, is the nearest railway station, and is distant about 5 miles; Coaches run daily to Sandhurst, 9 miles E. (fare, 2s. 6d.). Hotels: Happy Jack's and Queen's Head; two State schools, South Lockwood (No. 385), North Lockwood (No. 744), Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, and a shire hall in the township. There are quartz reefs in the neighbourhood, but the greater part of the district is taken up by farms, the land generally being of a fertile character, and a good proportion being cultivated as orchards and vineyards. Formation: granite. Population of town 37, and district about 400.

**LONGFORD** (38° 10' S. lat., 147° 8' E. long.) is a postal township situated a mile S. of the junction of the Glangery and Thompson Rivers 132 miles E. of Melbourne. Sales, 4 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Limestone quarries are here. It is a pastoral district. Population 89.

**LONG GULLY** (36° 41' S. lat., 144° 11' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Bendigo, North-Western police district, and though forming part of the city of Western, is about 2 miles N. of it; 103 miles N. of Melbourne. Hotels: Manchester Arms, Rose of Australia, and others. It has some institutions of its own, a mechanics' institute with free library of 3,111 vols., a State school (No. 2,120), Church of England, Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels, fire brigade, and police station. Cabs run to and from Sandhurst, fare, 6d.; an excellent steam tram runs to Bendigo, fare, 3d. The Malmesbury reservoir furnishes the water supply. Near to this place Mr. George Lansell, a successful quartz miner, has utilized the idea of Cleopatra's Needle, by erecting a chimney stack of the form of that monolith, which, standing on a commanding eminence, is a prominent object in the view. Formation: lower silurian. Population of district, 2,000.

**LONGWOOD EAST** (36° 50' S. lat., 145° 28' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Delatite and Moira, electorate of Shepparton, Euroa, and Delatite, police district of Benalla, on Winding creek, and a railway station on the North-Eastern Railway, 84½ miles NNE. of Melbourne (fares, 18s. 4d. and 10s. 3d.). Hotels: White Hart, Longwood, Commercial, and

Railway. Colonial Bank. State school (No. 2,707). Mechanics' Institute and free library having 457 volumes. Churches: Church of England and Wesleyan. There is a reserve of 60 acres for a recreation ground. The whole of the available country has been taken up under the new Act, there being plenty of permanent water. Agricultural and pastoral district, affording good grass, the soil is granitic, with clay subsoil. Height above sea-level 578 feet. Population of town, 265; of district, 600.

**LORNE** (38° 32' S. lat., 143° 58' E. long.), a watering-place on Loutit bay and Erskine river, is in the county and electorate of Polwarth, police district Geelong, shire Winchelsea, and has post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices. It is 96 miles (115 postal) SW. of Melbourne, and about 50 miles from Geelong. In the summer months there are daily coaches to Dean's Marsh (13 miles), and tri-weekly in the winter: fare, 5s. A survey of a railway from Geelong along the coast to Lorne has recently been completed. The mean temperature in winter is 12 degrees higher than Melbourne, and in summer 10 degrees lower; annual rainfall 36 inches. Schooners regularly trade between Lorne and Melbourne, supplying stores as well as much building timber. A saw mill is in operation a few miles inland. Hotels: "Erskine House" (Temperance), Lorne, and Grand Pacific. School here (No. 2,162), Church of England and Presbyterian churches, and free library (850 vols.), and also a jetty about 700 feet long. The electric light has been inaugurated, but not yet generally used. A lighthouse erected on Split Point, a few miles away, exhibits first class red light, visible 23 miles. The country at the back is heavily timbered, abounding in waterfalls, fern gullies and fine views; the soil is generally rich, and well suited for fruit growing along the banks of the Erskine, Stony, Fisher and other creeks, and a system of water-works has been carried out for the benefit of the inhabitants, from the Erskine Falls, four miles north of the township. There is a fine public park—a great resort for visitors. Building stone of excellent quality abounds. Population, 260, district, 640.

**LOUISVILLE.** See UPPER DARGO.

**LUBECK** (36° 48' S. lat., 142° 25' E. long.), a postal township in the county and electoral district of Borung, police district of Murtoa and Stawell, on Dumunkle Creek, with a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, is a station on the North Western Railway, 175 miles NW. from Melbourne, lying 488 feet above sea-level. Railway fares, 31s. 5d. and 21s. Hotels: Simmonds' Commercial and Railway. Bank: Australasia. State school (No. 2,494), Mechanics' Institute, Wesleyan chapel, lodge of Good Templars, flour-mill, and three stores. Local institutions: Rifle and Farmers' Clubs. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: alluvial. The character of the soil requires but a moderate rainfall in winter, otherwise the crops are inferior. Population 80, of district about, 400.

**LYONVILLE** (37° 28' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), on the Loddon river, is a post town in the county Talbot, electoral district Daylesford, police district Castlemaine, and railway and telegraph station on the Woodend to Daylesford line, 67½ miles NW. of Melbourne; fare, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. Mechanics' institute (453 vols.), 2 churches, 3 hotels, 2 stores, State school (No. 1,854), and a saw mill are here. Agricultural and farming district. Formation: volcanic. Population about 137.

**MACARTHUR** (38° S. lat., 142° E. long.), a town with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, in the county of Normanby, Portland electorate, police district Belfast, shire Minhamite on the Breakfast and Blackfellow's creeks and the Eumeralla river, 200 miles (218 postal) from Melbourne SW., 21 miles from Hamilton S., and 30 miles from Belfast NW. Hotels: Farmers' Inn, Temperance, and Victoria. There are here a State school (No. 1,571), Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, three stores, a mechanics' institute, with 447 vols., and a branch of the National Bank. Hamilton is the most convenient railway station, or Melbourne can be reached by way of Portland or Belfast. Two coaches pass through Macarthur daily *en route* for Hamilton and Port Fairy. A court of Petty Sessions is held monthly. Agricultural district, land well suited for root crops. About 4 miles distant is Mount Eccles Land famous for its potatoes, yielding 14 tons to the acre. Condah Swamp, near at hand, is being drained and rapidly taken up. Formation: upper volcanic. Water from river and springs. Population, 341, district, 600.

**MACEDON** (37° 25' S. lat., 144° 41' E. long.) is a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph town in the county of Bourke, electoral district of West Bourke, and police district of Gisborne on the Willimington river. It is situated on the Melbourne and Echuca railway, 43½ miles NNW. of the former place; fares, 7s. 10d. and 5s. 1d. There are three hotels, O'Hare's Family, Victorian Alps, and State Nursery Hotel, three general stores, a State school (No. 1,660), Anglican and Wesleyan churches, and a State nursery in the neighbourhood, also two brick-making works. The township, which derives its name from Mount Macedon (a part of the Dividing Range), stands on elevated ground 1,660 feet above the sea-level, and is of a straggling character. There are tourist resting-places 3,000 feet above the sea-level. The post-office is in connection with the railway station. The district is very thickly timbered, and the agricultural and pastoral areas are limited. The timber employs many in its splitting up for firewood, with which Melbourne is partly supplied. No mining is carried on, although a few promising reefs have been found. The Government reservoir is situated here. Upper Macedon, two miles from railway station, is on the southern slope of Mount Macedon, and is noted for the picturesqueness

of its scenery and its salubrity; the State forest is a little to the north. Much fruit is grown here. It is also a telegraph and money-order office, and has Anglican and Presbyterian churches, a State school (No. 415), and a hotel (Waterfalls). In the vicinity is the summer residence of the Governor; many handsome villa residences have been built around here, as the locality has become a fashionable one. Formation: trap; immediately south, lower silurian. Population, 363.

**MACORNA**, a post town with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, in the county and electoral district of Gumbower, police district of Pyramind Hill, 165 miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Kerang railway line; fares, 29s. 7d. and 19s. 8d. It has a branch of the National Bank, Anglican and Baptist churches, a State school (No. 2,909), a hotel and several stores, and a butter factory. It is an agricultural and pastoral district in the Tragowel trust area; the Macorna channel is a natural work. Population about 140.

**MAFFRA** (37° 59' S. lat., 146° 59' E. long.), a municipal township with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on the Macalister river, in the county of Tanjil, electoral district of N. Gippsland and police district of Sale, 131½ miles ESE. of Melbourne. It is a station on the railway line from Traralgon to Stratford, fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. Coaches run daily to Sale and Newry. The National, Commercial, and Victoria Banks have branches here. Hotels: Metropolitan, Camden, and Macalister. There are a State school (No. 861), shire hall, court house, a mechanics' institute with 1,000 volumes, and four churches—Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, and an extensive flour mill. Court of petty sessions is held here. The district is lightly timbered in the forests, and there are very wide river flats, and plains of the richest description, untimbered; the soil is well suited for farming and grazing purposes, 11,830 acres are under cultivation, wheat occupying 449 acres, oats 263 acres, barley 513 acres, potatoes 352 acres, peas and beans 1,101 acres, maize 101 acres, hops 63 acres. Maffra is the great centre of the Gippsland cattle trade, about 100,000 passing through the yards annually. Five auction firms have erected cattle yards of a most commodious and substantial character. In the shire of Maffra is property of the annual value of £43,772. Formation: Devonian, silurian, and tertiary. Population, 574; shire, 3,593. Newspaper: *Maffra Spectator*, published on Monday and Thursday.

**MADSTONE** (37° 47' S. lat., 144° 53' E. long.), a post town in the county of Bourke, electorate and police district of Footscray, and shire of Braybrook, 6½ miles from Melbourne, NW., on the Ballarat road, near the Saltwater river, rail to Footscray, thence cab, being means of communication. The nearest hotels are the Braybrook, Angler's Arms, and Maribyrnong Bridge. There are here quarries of basalt yielding good stone. In the neighbourhood are the Victoria powder magazine, gun-cotton works, Krebb's Patent Lithofracteur works, meat preserving works, and several fellingmills, slaughtering, and boiling-down establishments. The religious and educational requirements of the residents are met by an Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian church, and a State school (No. 1,102, average attendance 71). Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: basalt. Population, 876, of the entire shire, 1,107.

**MAINDAMPLE** (37° 2' S. lat., 146° 1' E. long.) is a postal township, with telegraph office on Boundary Creek, in the county and electoral district of Delatite, and police district of Mansfield. It lies 127 miles NE. of Melbourne, and 8 miles from Mansfield. The communication with Melbourne is by rail, fare 22s. 1d. and 14s. 10d. State school (No. 1,514), and two hotels in the township. Quartz reefs intersect the district in every direction. Population 75 (of town and vicinity 150), and a larger number in the surrounding district, mostly engaged in farming pursuits.

**MAIN LEAD** (37° 28' S. lat., 143° 20' E. long.), a post town in the county of Ripon, 129 miles NW. of Melbourne, and about 3 miles from Beaufort. It has an hotel and two stores, a State school (No. 805). Anglican and Primitive Methodist services are held. Industries—farming and fruit growing. The water supply is derived from a stream that has its fountain head at Mount Cole, travelling thence a circuitous route of 53 miles to Beaufort. Quartz and alluvial mines here and gravel pits.

**MAJORCA** (37° 7' S. lat., 148° 55' E. long.) (county and electorate of Maryborough), a flourishing borough township, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on Mount Greenock Creek, and on the road from Talbot to Carisbrook, 112 miles (120 postal) NW. of Melbourne. The town area is 5,005 acres, with 263 dwellings and property annually valued at £4,240. Carisbrook, 4½ miles distant N., is the nearest railway station, and is reached by daily coach. A coach also runs daily to Maryborough, 6 miles NW. The hotels are the Harp of Erin, Royal Star, and Imperial. There is a mechanics' institute with a library of 506 volumes, and a court-house. A State school (No. 764), Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, and an agency of the London Chartered Bank. The district is an agricultural and mining one. The presence of gold caused the first settlement. The diggings are chiefly alluvial and give employment to 295 miners. Under the mining by-laws by the report to December 31st, 1891, 50 acres were held as claims. Value of the mining plant is about £15,700. The population, 1,005.

**MALDON** (37° S. lat., 144° 5' E. long.), a town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, is situated at the foot of Mount Tarrangower, on the Tarrangower creek, on the main road from Castlemaine to Maryborough, 89 miles NNW. of the metropolis. It is in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maldon, and police district of Sandhurst. Maldon is a station of the branch railway from Castlemaine to Shelbourne;

fares from Melbourne, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 9d. The principal hotels are the Kangaroo, Royal, Exchange, Criterion, and Commercial. Banks: New South Wales, London Chartered, and Victoria. Pastoral and agricultural operations are largely carried on in the neighbourhood, and the district is noted for its auriferous wealth. Under the mining by-laws the land held as claims embraces an area of 87 acres. There are 414 miners employed on the field, 251 of whom are engaged on quartz. The mining plant is valued at £123,000. The extent of land under cultivation (March 31, 1892), was 8,751 acres, of which 1,828 were wheat, 2,210 oats, 105 barley, 3,705 hay, and 50 vines. The produce was 23,278 bushels of wheat, 49,614 of oats, 1,931 of barley, 4,771 tons of hay. There is a hospital and benevolent asylum, an Athenæum, with a library of 1,483 volumes, and a State school (No. 1,254), seven places of worship, a Masonic and a temperance hall, also a court-house, lockup, and powder magazine. The town is lighted with gas. Net yearly value of ratable property in shire is £28,458. The water supply is obtained from the Coliban scheme. There are three mails a day to and from Melbourne. Population of the town, 1,692 (census 1891); of shire, 4,422. Local papers *Tarangower Times* and *Nees*.

**MALMSBURY** (37° 13' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a municipal township, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Dalhousie and electorate of Castlemaine, on the Coliban river, 6½ miles N. by W. of Melbourne, on the main road to Castlemaine. Height above sea-level 1,492 feet. It is in direct railway communication with the metropolis; fares, 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: the National, Malmsbury, Court-house, Belle Vue. The municipal area is 4,214 acres, with 287 dwellings and property of the annual value of £6,930. The country surrounding Malmsbury is extensively taken up by farms, producing chiefly oats and hay. Mining operations also are carried on, the workings being both alluvial and quartz, and there are bluestone quarries which are extensively worked. Bank: New South Wales. There is one State school (No. 1,408), and one denominational (R. C.); also Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, a town-hall, a flour-mill, stone-cutting works, and mechanics' institute with a library of 409 vols. Court of petty sessions is held here. Malmsbury has also a race-course, recreation reserve, and public gardens. The Coliban Reservoir, in the vicinity, with storage capacity of 3,255 million gallons of water, supplies Sandhurst and Castlemaine with water. Formation: basaltic. The population numbers 1,367 (1891).

**MALVERN** (37° 53' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), an elevated residential suburb of Melbourne, lying 5½ miles to the SE., having railway communication; fares, 5½d. and 4½d. A line of omnibuses run to and from Prahran, by way of High Street, fare, 3d. Many of the leading merchants and professional men live here in dwellings of a superior class, being pleasantly situated, and from the hill a fine view of Hobson's Bay is obtainable, there are also some market gardens and orchards—but these are steadily being reduced, and cut up into building allotments, on which are being erected many handsome villas and business establishments. Malvern boasts of several handsome churches, and has a commodious building in which is combined public hall, council chambers, free library, containing 157 volumes, and court-house. It has a post and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, and branch of the English and Scottish Bank. The area of the shire is 6½ square miles, number of dwellings 1,900, annual value of ratable property £214,346. Population, 5,055. Newspapers: *Malvern and Armadale Express* and *Malvern Argus*.

**MANSFIELD** (37° 5' S. lat., 146° 10' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office (county and electorate of Delatite). It is situated on Ford's Creek, 137 miles NE. of Melbourne. Communication with Melbourne is by railway, fares, 25s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. coach runs to Jamieson, fare, 7s. 6d. The hotels are the Mansfield, Delatite, Royal, and Commercial. There is much land under cultivation in the district—in all about 10,000 acres, of which wheat, oats, hay, and potatoes are the principal crops. There are also quartz crushing plants at work, and at some distance from the town are several stations, the cattle from which bring highest prices in Melbourne market. Many gold mines have recently been opened and hundreds of acres pegged out. Antimony has been found in the neighbourhood. Banks: New South Wales and Colonial. There are four churches—Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Anglican; a State school (No. 1,112), Roman Catholic school, shire hall, Oddfellows' hall, two steam flour mills, hospital, post-office, and a public library with 445 volumes. Courts of general and petty sessions are held here. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire £42,086; rate-payers on roll, 1,081. The water supply is obtained from the Delatite river, conveyed by open race 18 miles to service reservoir 180 feet above Mansfield, whence there is reticulation through streets. Formation: old red sandstone. Population of the town, 830; of shire, 5,000. The *Mansfield Courier* is the local journal.

**MARONG** (36° 40' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), a post town with telegraph office, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Sandhurst South, and police district of Sandhurst, is situated on Bullock creek, 620 feet above sea-level, and lies distant from Melbourne 11½ miles N. by W. It is a railway station on the Sandhurst and Inglewood Railway; fares, 20s. 2d. and 13s. 5d. Hotels: Marong, Railway, and Yorkshire. Two State schools (Nos. 400 and 1,457). Churches: Anglican Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic. The district is a farming one, and is also of a mining character. There is an extensive bed of kaolin at Wilson's Hill, which is sent to Melbourne for pot-

tery purposes. In the township is Leslie's implement factory. 47,652 acres of land are under cultivation, of which wheat, oats and hay are by far the most extensively grown crop, occupying 16,704, 8,885 and 105,909 acres respectively; the produce in 1892 being 220,293 bushels of wheat, 195,611 bushels of oats, and 10,513 tons of hay. There were also 793 acres of orchards and gardens, and 164 acres are laid down in vines. Annual value of ratable property in the shire £65,636. The Coliban Reservoir furnishes the water supply. Population, 134; of the shire 7,345.

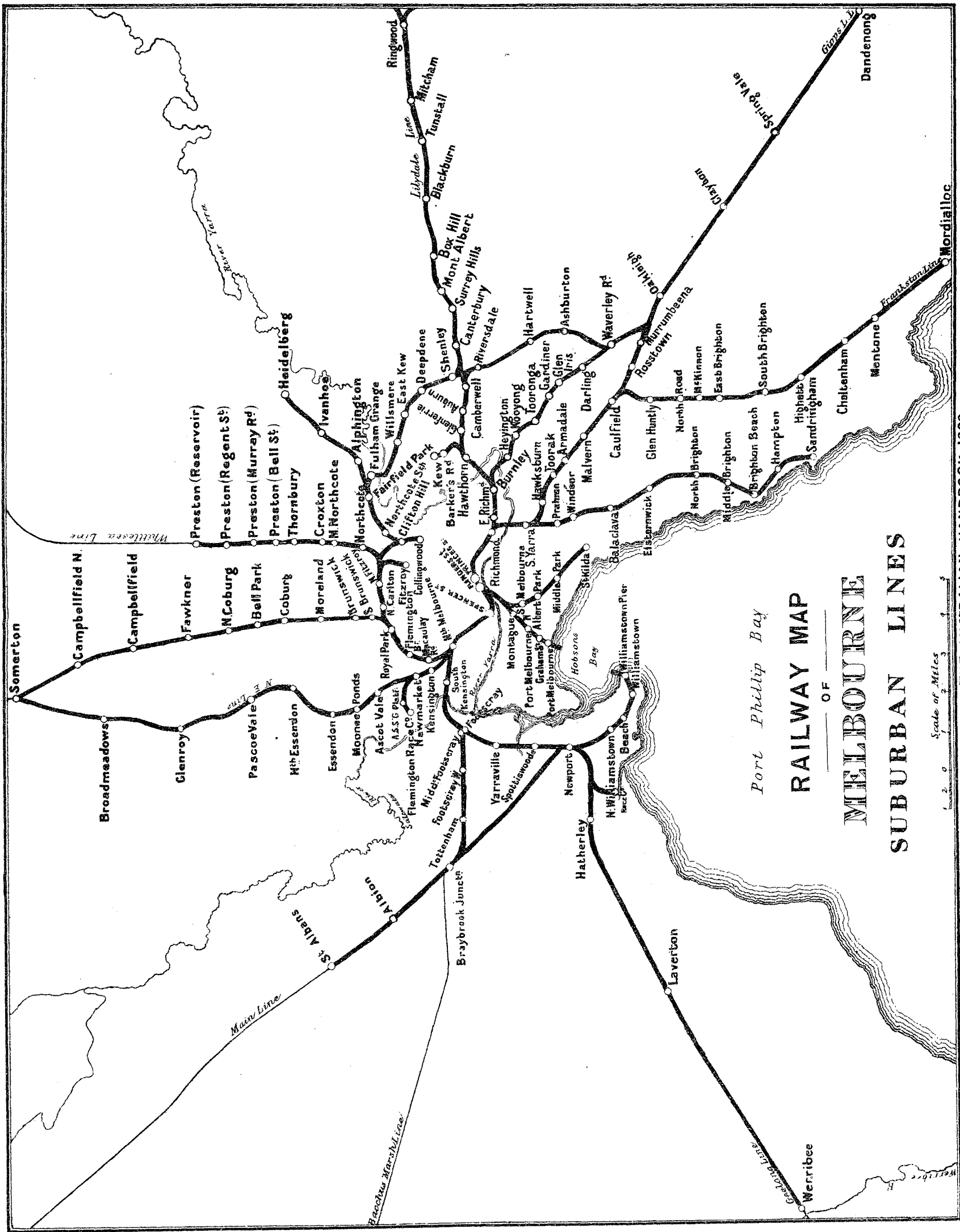
**MAROONA** (37° 26' S. lat., 142° 50' E. long.), a post town with telegraph-station, in the county of Ripon, electoral and police district of Ararat, on the Hopkins river, 144 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 13 miles from Ararat, with which it is now connected by railway; fares, 25s. 10d. and 17s. 8d. Hotels: Maroona and Crown. The country is undulating and the soil good, producing excellent crops. State school (No. 1,943). Height above sea-level 826 feet. The population is small and scattered.

**MARSHALLTOWN** (38° 15' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post town in the county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, and police district of Geelong, 49 miles SW. of Melbourne, and 4 from Geelong. The Connewarre Station on the railway between Geelong and Camperdown, is within half a mile of the township, though the line passes through the town, fares, 9s. and 6s. 1d., steamer from Geelong, return fare, 8s. The river Barwon flows at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. There are here the Racecourse hotel, a racecourse, an Episcopal place of worship, two tanneries, factories for wool-scouring, and oil and glue works. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed. Formation: carboniferous. Population, 225.

**MARYBOROUGH** (37° 3' S. lat., 143° 44' E. long.), in the county of Talbot, and electorate of Maryborough, an important municipal town and mining and agricultural centre, 112 miles NW. of Melbourne. The Government buildings, which are surmounted with a clock tower 80 feet high, comprise court house, sub-treasury, post, telegraph, and money-order office, and post-office savings bank. The other more important buildings are the gaol (which will hold 52 prisoners), the town hall (erected at a cost of £9,000), the hospital, school of mines, industries and science, fire brigade station and look-out tower, free library and reading-room with 2,500 volumes, and grammar school. The churches are—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, and a Salvation Army barracks. Banks: London Chartered, Union, Victoria, City of Melbourne, Savings, and Post-office Savings Bank. The principal hotels are: Bull and Mouth, McIvor, Albion, Flagstaff, Park, Supreme Court, and Cambrian. There are two large coach factories, two foundries, two aerated water factories, and a brewery in full working order. The streets are lighted with gas, Maryborough in this respect favourably comparing with any country town. There are 1,150 dwellings in the borough, the ratable value of property being £287,600, annual value £28,760. The reticulation of the town is perfect, £55,000 having of recent years been expended in this direction; the supply is derived from a reservoir constructed on the McCallum's Creek at Evansford, 18 miles distant, the storage capacity being 230,000,000 gallons. There are several reserves for public recreation, the most popular of these being Prince's Park (70 acres, 3 roads, 22 perches in extent), in which is Victoria Lake, and in which is held annually the grand gathering of the Highland Society of the North-Western Province, attended by over 12,000 persons. The Royal Park (69 acres, 1 road, 30 perches) is a favourite resort for picnic parties. There is a very pleasant botanical garden largely patronised by the public; also a fine bowling green. A rowing club has been formed; also a detachment of the Victorian Mounted Rifles. Conveyances run at short intervals daily to the suburban townships of Majore, Craigie, Carisbrook, and Bowenvale; the fares being 6d. to each place. Maryborough is the centre of the north-west gold-fields, and is the head-quarters of the Government Prospecting and Mining Boards, and the newly-formed Maryborough police district which comprises 40 stations. It is also the centre of an extensive railway system with lines radiating to Ballarat, Castlemaine, Donald, Inglewood, and Ararat. Fares from Maryborough *via* Castlemaine to Melbourne, 20s. 2d. and 13s. 5d. The station is a very superior structure, erected at a cost of £26,000. Extensive railway workshops and large engine sheds, capable of storing 24 engines, have been erected at a cost of about £23,000. In the Maryborough mining district, by the late returns the claims under the mining by-laws embraced an area of 2,532 acres; while there were 3,318 miners, 112 steam engines, of 3,825 h.p., the value being estimated at £184,774. Mining claims worthy of note are the Duke Company, Timor, and the Chalk's No. 1 Company, Carisbrook, both of which have the largest pumping machinery in Victoria, the amount of water daily discharged from each mine being over 2,000,000 gallons. The principal mining is deep alluvial, which is being prosecuted with success by several companies, notably the Napier Freehold, Chalk's Freehold, Grand Duke, Young Duke, and Working Miners Homeshub Companies. There are two State schools (No. 404 at West Maryborough (No. 2,828), at East Maryborough, also two grammar schools, a Roman Catholic school, and a school for technical education. Formation: lower silurian; basalt at McCullum's creek. Population of borough 5,200; of district, 17,000. The local newspapers are the *Maryborough and Dunolly Advertiser*, published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the *Maryborough Standard*, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

**MATLOCK** (37° 33' S. lat., 146° 18' E. long.) is an extreme eastern post-town in the counties of Tanjil and Wonnangatta, and electoral district of Anglesea, situated on the summit of the dividing range of the Australian Alps, at an elevation of 4,000 feet





Port Phillip Bay

**RAILWAY MAP**  
OF  
**MELBOURNE**  
SUBURBAN LINES

Scale of Miles  
0 1 2 3 4 5







above the sea-level, 11½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, *via* the Yarra track, 195 *via* Jamieson. The main road to North Gippsland turns off at this point, running through Jordan, the Red Jacket, and Aberfeldy to Wallhalla and Sale. The surrounding ranges abound with quartz reefs. During the winter months the ground is frequently covered with snow, but the climate is said to be healthy. Rail to Healesville, coach thence to Maryville, thence horses. Hotel. Roysterers Arms. State school (No. 1,100). Population, 115.

**MELBOURNE** is the metropolis and seat of government of the colony of Victoria. It lies in 37° 49' 53" S. lat., 144° 58' 42" E. long., the magnetic variation being 8° 6'. It is principally situated on the north bank of the River Yarra-Yarra, in the county of Bourke. It forms, with its suburbs, a police district of itself, and is divided into electoral districts, Melbourne, Melbourne E., Melbourne W., Melbourne N., Carlton, Carlton South, Jolimont and South Yarra. It is divided, for municipal purposes, into seven wards, each having an alderman and three councillors; these wards are known respectively as Lonsdale, Bourke, Gipps, Latrobe, Smith, Victoria, and Albert wards. Melbourne is so named after Lord Melbourne, who was Premier of Great Britain at the time it was founded. In 1836 the present site of Melbourne was known as Beargrass, and on 18th June of that year it comprised thirteen buildings, viz., three weatherboard, two slate, and eight turf huts. The derivation of the name appears to be unknown, and the name itself soon disappeared. When it is considered that the city has only just passed its jubilee, it stands almost alone in the rapidity of its growth and development from a habitation of savages to the position of one of the chief cities of the British Empire, affording a striking proof of what the enterprise of man, and the power of wealth can effect in a short time. It abounds in edifices which rival those of the older capitals of Europe, and which, though of recent and rapid construction, are as substantial and enduring as are those of any place in the world. The jubilee of the incorporation of the city was celebrated on the 12th August, 1892, in the Town Hall, a special meeting of the council being held in the Council Chamber to listen to a report by his Worship the Mayor commenting on the remarkable progress of the city, which was followed later in the day by a lunch in the supper room. His Excellency the Governor attended both the meeting of the council and the luncheon. A striking feature of the proceedings consisted in a visit from a large number of the oldest pioneers for the purpose of congratulating the council on the attainment of its jubilee, and Mr. J. S. Johnston, the only person now living of those who constituted the City Council of 1843, was accommodated with a seat on the left of the Mayor. Resolutions were carried thanking the pioneers and burgesses of the town of Melbourne at its incorporation, on the 12th August, 1842, for their congratulations, and acknowledging the lively interest which his Excellency the Governor at all times takes in the progress and welfare of the city. Lord Hopetoun, in reply, stated that he esteemed it a great privilege to be Her Majesty's representative in Victoria during the jubilee year of the city of Melbourne. The hotels of Melbourne are very numerous, the leading ones being Scott's, Menzies', Oriental, Port Phillip, Union Club, Waverley, Palace, Hosie's, White Hart, Ballarat, Star, Albion, Garton's, Rigby's, and Tankard's—the last-mentioned being a temperance hotel; all of these are well conducted, and will be found replete with the conveniences of similar establishments in Europe. The coffee palace system has been such a success that the city now possesses a number of magnificent hosteleries conducted on that plan, the chief of which are the Federal Coffee Palace, Grand Hotel, Melbourne, Victoria, and Oriental Coffee Palaces. The Government buildings excel those of any other city of the same size in any part of the world. The construction of the west front of the Parliament Houses is now completed, and it is unquestionably the handsomest façade in the Southern Hemisphere. The most important edifices are the Treasury, Houses of Parliament, with a library of 52,000 vols.; the Law Courts, in the Italian style, the Public Library, containing 252,704 vols. and pamphlets, the Post-office; an immense edifice at the back of the Treasury for the Land, Mining and other Departments; Customs House, which is erected near the spot where Mr. John Pascoe Fawkner moored the little craft that was the pioneer of the fleets of merchantmen that now plough the waters of Hobson's Bay; the Mint; University, with the Museum attached, and Its Hall, called the Wilson Hall, a magnificent building in the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture. Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's Colleges in the University grounds, the Town Hall, having the most spacious room in Victoria, capable of seating 2,500 persons, with one of the largest and finest organs in the world, having 79 stops, and 4,373 pipes, the New Congregational Hall in Russell Street, the various places of worship already alluded to, other prominent ones being St. Patrick's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), which has for many years been in course of erection, Scots' Church in Collins Street with a steeple 111 feet in height, Wesleyan Church, in Lonsdale Street, with lofty spire, the Independent Church, a large building of brick and freestone of the Saracenic style, with a massive square campanile, and Baptist church in Collins Street, the Exchange, the Victoria Exchange, the theatres and the Victoria Hall, a Bourke Street, and many large and handsomely built hotels, conspicuous from every part of the city is Government House, a palatial building, with a square tower 145 feet high, from whose summit a magnificent panorama of land and sea is obtainable, and in which the representative of royalty is intently lodged. St. Paul's Cathedral at the corner of Swanston and Flinders Streets, presents a noble exterior, while the interior is of elaborate workmanship. Its extreme external

length is 273 feet, width 126 feet, and its central tower will be 150 feet high, with lofty spire; it affords accommodation for 1,700 persons. Among the banking premises may be mentioned the Bank of Australasia, a massive and commanding building of the Italian Doric order; the London Chartered Bank, in the Græco-Italian style, the lower part of bluestone and the upper of Kangaroo point stone; the Bank of Victoria, the Bank of New Zealand, the Colonial Bank, the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank in the Gothic style, and the Mercantile Bank. Melbourne has recently undergone a great transformation as far as buildings are concerned, particularly in the chief thoroughfares: the older business premises being removed and, in some instances, replaced by towering structures of six, eight, ten, and even twelve storeys in height. The port of Melbourne is at Sandridge (now called Port Melbourne), a township 2½ miles distant, situated on Hobson's Bay, and connected with the metropolis by road and railway. Port Melbourne has two large and commodious piers, jutting out a long way into the bay, affording accommodation for a large fleet, and allowing vessels of almost any tonnage to berth alongside. Hobson's Bay has accommodation for 800 vessels; it varies in depth from 3 to 5 fathoms, and has good anchorage, the bottom being of stiff clay and mud. Port Phillip bay extends over 800 square miles, of which three-fourths is available for anchorage. A line bearing North 61° East (magnetic) from the lighthouse on Gellibrand's Point, and running through the St. Kilda White Perch Buoy divides the inner from the outer anchorage of Hobson's Bay. There is also access for steamers and vessels of considerable size to the very heart of the city by means of the river Yarra-Yarra, which is navigable to Melbourne. A dyke of basaltic rock, known as the Falls, has been blasted away, and the river is now uninterrupted and is tidal to Richmond. Immediately below the Falls are the Queen's, Cole's and Australian wharves, extending for about a mile along the north bank of the river, and used almost solely by intercolonial trading vessels and steamers and colliers. A dry dock is here, which will admit of ships of 1,100 tons being taken in, and a wet dock of large area is proposed, with which the railway from Spencer Street will be connected. On the opposite bank of the river are ship-repairing yards, foundries, and many other manufactories, also a stone wharf, built at great cost, alongside which large vessels can be accommodated, and having a very large steam crane, capable of lifting up to 50 tons from the ships that berth there. Between this and the Queen's wharf opposite is the Pool, an expansion of the river, where the largest vessels using this navigation can turn with ease. At present vessels drawing 16 feet can get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides. A new channel has been cut which shortens the distance from the mouth of the Yarra to Melbourne by over a mile. This and other works for the improvement of the river have been executed by the Melbourne Harbour Trust, and have cost about £1,250,000. The cable tramway system has been adopted in Melbourne, and tramcars traverse all the chief streets and connect the city with the suburbs. Melbourne is plentifully supplied with omnibuses, cars, cabs, waggonettes, and other facilities for suburban and street conveyance, which are, as a rule, commodious, clean, and run at cheap fares. There are three railway stations, one in Spencer Street, which is the terminus of the Essendon, Williamstown, Coburg, Heidelberg, and up-country lines north of the Yarra. The second is in Flinders Street, and is the starting point of trains to Port Melbourne, St. Kilda and Brighton; and the third is at Princes Bridge, which is the terminus of the Hawthorn, Camberwell, Lilydale, Glen Iris, Crib Point, and Gippsland railway lines. Competitive designs have been called for new stations at Flinders Street and Spencer Street, and prizes of £200 for each station been awarded to Mr. W. Salway: the estimated cost of both in brick and cement is £72,954. The principal streets in Melbourne proper are one mile in length, 99 feet in width, and run at right angles to each other; they are intersected by smaller streets which bear the name of the larger streets with the prefix of "Little." These leading thoroughfares are named respectively, after Australian notabilities—Flinders, Collins, Bourke, Lonsdale, and Latrobe, running nearly E. and W.; and cross streets called Spencer, King, William, Queen, Elizabeth, Swanston, Russell, Stephen, and Spring, running nearly N. and S. Elizabeth Street runs in the valley formed by the two principal hills on which the city is situated, and divides it into E. and W. Little Flinders Street, where the great importers' warehouses are principally situated, is known amongst commercial men as "The Lane." At the intersection of Collins and Russell Streets was a colossal group of statuary, commemorating the explorers Burke and Wills; this has been removed for tramway exigencies, and is now erected at Spring Street, near the model schools. A monument in memory of General Gordon has also been erected at the intersection of Spring and Gisborne Streets. There are numerous other streets in the outskirts of the city, while the important suburbs of Collingwood, North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Carlton, Brunswick, South Melbourne, South Yarra, Prahran, Richmond, etc., can boast of fine thoroughfares, with well-built business premises, as well as private houses. Trees have been planted in some of the main thoroughfares. The whole city is well lighted and paved, and provided with an abundant supply of water from the Yan-Yean reservoir. The drainage, though much better, is, however, still open to improvement. Gas is supplied by the Metropolitan Gas Company, an amalgamation of the three old gas companies. The whole of the Melbourne and suburban police stations, many of the Government departments, and the offices of numerous private firms, are now connected by telephone. The

Melbourne Hospital is a commodious brick building, more useful than ornamental. The Gaol is an extensive range of buildings, the bluestone with which it is built intensifying, if anything, its gloomy character. It has accommodation for 358 male and 130 female prisoners. The Athenæum has a library of 20,000 volumes. It has been partly rebuilt, and has now a large hall capable of seating over 1,000 persons. The Melbourne Club, in Collins Street, and the Australian Club in William Street are fine large, substantial buildings, with excellent appointments, and the Athenæum Club, on a less extensive scale, has all the appliances of a good clubhouse. Princes Bridge, a stone structure of one arch of 150 feet in width, being but a few feet short of the widest of the arches of London Bridge, for many years spanned the Yarra; but it was removed to make way for a larger bridge, with three spans of 100 feet over the river, and two land openings at each end. This splendid bridge is a worthy approach from the important southern suburbs to the city. Iron was principally used in its construction, and the cost was about £140,000. At the foot of Market-street, Queen's bridge, which is constructed of iron, crosses the Yarra, affording a route for the trams to proceed to South Melbourne and Port Melbourne. Other bridges are the Johnston Street bridge, which connects Melbourne with Kew; it is an iron structure of three spans; the Studley Park bridge, a wooden structure with bow-string girders; a massive iron girder bridge connecting Richmond with Prahran, and two iron bridges spanning the Yarra near Hawthorn. At the northern end of the city, or rather in the suburb of Carlton, lies the Melbourne Cemetery, an extensive block of ground reserved for the burial of the dead. It is divided into several parts, according to the religious denominations of those buried there, and contains very many monuments, some exceedingly handsome. The grounds are nicely laid out, and well kept, but are rapidly being filled up, and a site for an extramural necropolis has been decided upon at Frankston. The buildings devoted to the purposes of trade are many of them of a superior order, and some will vie with similar places in the cities and towns of Great Britain in their fittings and general appointment, particularly those occupied by the warehousemen and the wool stores of Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co., Limited, the Australasian Agency Co., the New Zealand Mortgage Co., and others. The markets are the Eastern, more familiarly known as "Paddy's Market," rebuilt at a cost of £77,223, and now lighted at night by electricity; the Western, Queen Victoria, the Fish and the Hay Market, at North Melbourne. A new fish market situated near the wharves is being built. The six theatres are the Royal, the Opera House, the Alexandra, the Princess, the Bijou, and the Gaiety, at all of which talent of a high order may be seen and heard, and operatic performances by competent artistes are occasionally given; recitals on the Town Hall organ are given twice a week; there are several other places of amusement, including the Victoria Hall, St. George's, Hibernian, and Temperance Hall. The charitable institutions are very numerous; the principal are the Hospital mentioned before, having 306 beds, the Benevolent Asylum for aged and infirm people, the Orphan Asylum, the Immigrants' Home, the Lunatic Asylum, Blind Asylum, Lying-in Hospital, Alfred Hospital, Homœopathic Hospital, Children's Hospital, and others. There are several parks and reserves for the recreation of the inhabitants; Studley, Royal (with a good zoological collection), and Fawkner Parks, and Fitzroy (area 64 acres), Carlton, the Botanical Gardens (area 100 acres), the Treasury, and the Flagstaff Gardens being the principal. Of these the Botanical Gardens, lying on the S. side of the Yarra, and distant about a mile from the city, are by far the most extensive, and whether as a piece of landscape gardening, or as a valuable collection of choice plants and trees, reflect great credit on the designer and the curator. All the plants and shrubs have been labelled with their botanical names, the vernacular name, the discoverer's or describer's name, the natural order to which they belong and their respective habitats. Next to this may be classed the Fitzroy Gardens, which are beautifully laid out, and have become of late years a place of frequent resort. They comprise a spacious reserve that, under judicious treatment, has been transformed from a waste place of the earth to a garden of roses. The ground is of an undulating character and intersected with watercourses; these features have been advantageously utilized, and now present a most pleasing appearance. There are avenues of English trees, and most of the indigenous plants and shrubs of Victoria and other colonies have here found a home. The dry and barren character of the soil has been met by a simple system of irrigation, and it is in a great measure to this that the present beauties of this pretty and picturesque garden are due. The centre portion of the Carlton Gardens, was utilized for the purposes of the Centennial International Exhibition. The Exhibition was opened on August 1, 1888, and in the building which was used for a similar purpose in 1881-2. The permanent Exhibition building is cruciform, and consists of a nave, 500 feet long, running from east to west, and cut through its centre by a transept 270 feet deep, the ends of which are north and south: at the south end is the chief portal, a tall arch 40 feet wide and 60 feet high, reached by a flight of broad stone steps. On each side are square towers 105 feet high. Some 50 feet behind the portico, and at the point where the transept intersects the nave, rises the dome, octagonal in form, and reaching the height of 223 feet, some 130 feet above the main roof. At its base the central tower is 100 feet square. Among the places of recreation and amusement may be mentioned the Picture and Statuary Gallery, at the rear of the Public Library, which is now open three evenings in the week, and is lighted by electricity. The Melbourne Observatory, on the south side of the river Yarra,

is provided with appliances of the first order, and the telescope ranks among the largest now in use. The Melbourne Racecourse, with a handsome grand stand, situated at Flemington, and the Melbourne Cricket and Football Ground, in the Yarra Park, also possessing an elegant and roomy stand, and a fine brick pavilion with flat roof, are nowhere surpassed, if even equalled, for suitability and surroundings. The Racecourse on Cup and other principal race days is thronged by a concourse of people rivaling that on the Epsom Downs. Melbourne was incorporated on August 12, 1842, and erected into an Episcopal see on August 3, 1849, the present bishop being the Right Rev. Field Flowers Goe. The Roman Catholic archbishop is the Most Rev. Dr. Carr. The area of Melbourne proper is 5,020 acres, containing 73,514 inhabitants, 15,802 dwellings, and ratable property valued at £19,798,330; net annual value £1,979,833. The boundaries of the city of Melbourne are as follows:—Princes Bridge, along St. Kilda Road to High Street, thence to Hoddle Street, thence to Victoria Parade, thence to Nicholson Street, thence to Brunswick, from the Southern boundary of Brunswick to Moonee Ponds Creek, thence to Flemington Road, thence to Elizabeth Street, thence to Victoria Street, thence along Victoria Street, through the Benevolent Asylum to the Western boundary line of the city, thence by that boundary to the river Yarra, and thence by the river to Prince's Bridge. The population of city is 73,361; inclusive of a 10-mile radius, according to the latest official information (1891), 490,942. Few towns for the size are so well supplied with newspapers; there are two dailies, the *Argus*, and *Age*, two evening papers, the *Herald* and the *Standard*; a great number of weeklies and monthlies of which the chief are the *Illustrated Australian News* (once a month), *Australian Medical Journal*, *Australian Journal*, *Church of England Messenger*, *Alliance Record*, *Temperance News*, *A B C Travellers' Railway and Road Guide*, *Insurance and Banking Record* (monthly), the *Australasian*, *Leader*, *Weekly Times*, *Once a Week*, *Southern Cross*, *Advocate*, *Sportsman*, *Sporting Standard*, *Punch*, *Financial Gazette*, *Table Talk*, *Sun*, *Bohemia*, *Spectator* (weekly).

**MELTON** (37° 40' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph-office, in the county of Bourke, and electorate of West Bourke, on the Toolern-Toolern creek, 23 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the direct route to Ballarat; fares, 4s. 2d. and 2s. 9d. Hotels: Raglan, Royal, Minn's, and Golden Fleece. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army Barracks. State school (No. 430); police station. Court of petty sessions is held here. It is a farming and grazing district, about 2,654 acres being under tillage, principally for hay; 110 acres are devoted to the culture of the grape. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire, £18,093. Melton is well adapted for the recovery of invalids suffering from pulmonary affections, as it is mild in climate, sheltered by neighbouring forests, and watered by the romantic Werribee river, on whose banks are beautiful sites for pleasure-seekers, and ample stores of materials for scientific research. There is a reservoir for water-supply. In the vicinity are the estates of Mr. S. T. Staughton and Sir W. J. Clarke. It has, with the township, in which are 212 residents, a total population of 1,189.

**MENTONE** (38° 5' S. lat., 145° 34' E. long.) is situated on Port Phillip Bay, in the county of Mornington, and electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick, and is distant from Melbourne about 14½ miles SE. It is a station on the Frankston line; fares, 1s. 2½d. and 11½d. There is a State school, a large coffee palace, and several stores, also a racecourse. It is not only a favourite summer resort, but many Melbourne citizens have their residences there. Population 617. The *Chronicle* is the local paper.

**MEREDITH** (37° 48' S. lat., 142° 10' E. long.) (county of Grant, electoral district of Grenville and police district of Geelong) is a small post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, and a railway station on the Geelong and Ballarat line (fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 7d.), situated 1,126 feet above sea-level on the Coole Barghurr creek, 7½ miles W. of Melbourne, and 30 miles from Geelong. The hotels are the Royal, Railway, and Huntsman's Arms. The Meredithshire Council hold their meetings the third Wednesday in every month. Court of petty sessions is also held every month. Meredith has a State school (No. 1,420), English, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, a court-house and police station, and a shire-hall. It is a great sporting centre for Geelong and Ballarat holiday-seekers; rabbits and hares are very plentiful, and excellent fishing is to be had in the Moorabool river, which has been stocked with English trout and perch. Elaine is 5½ miles distant. Morrison's gold-field, is 4½ miles from Meredith, accessible by a very good road. A coach runs daily to Steightz gold fields township, distant 7 miles; fare, 3s. In the district 1,070 acres are under cultivation, the cereals being principally grown. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire, (1891) £15,310. Formation: volcanic. Population, 176; of the shire, 1,261.

**MERINO** (37° 43' S. lat., 141° 40' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank, in the county and electorate of Normanby, police district of Hamilton, on the creek of the same name, in the valley of the Wannon. It is a railway station on the branch line to Casterton, 23½ miles W. of Melbourne, 30 miles W. from Hamilton, fares, 41s. 5d. and 27s. 8d. The town consists mainly of one wide street. The hotels are the Railway Hotel, Commercial (coach booking-office), and Merino. A coach runs daily to Digby, 6 miles, 2s. 6d. There are places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, a State school (No. 2,115), and a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,000 volumes; also a court-house, a branch of the Colonial Bank—a handsome two-

storied building—four stores, one steam flour-mill, and police quarters. Court of petty sessions is held fortnightly. There are numerous stations in the district, but not much land under cultivation, owing to its being in the hands of large proprietors. The soil is a deep rich black. Population, 350; with vicinity, about 600; of the district, about 2,000.

**MERTON** (36° 55' S. lat., 145° 50' E. long.) is a village with post, money-order, and telegraph-office, in the county and electorate of Anglesy, police district of Bonnie Doon, on Merton creek, 108½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, 1,085 feet above sea-level. It is a terminal railway-station on the branch line from Tallaroak, fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. Hotels: Merton, and Harp of Erin. There are three stores. The district is principally of an agricultural and pastoral character; there are diggings, but of no great extent, within a few miles of the township. It has one State school (No. 1,532). Formation: slate and granite. Population, 184, of district, 250.

**METCALFE** (37° 4' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.), a post town in the county of Dalhousie, Castlemaine electorate, on the Coliban river, 70 miles N.W. of Melbourne. It is the headquarters of the Metcalfe shire Council, their meetings being held in the Shire-hall every month. It has a State school (No. 851), and one inn, the Red Gum. The nearest railway stations are East Metcalfe, (5 miles), Taradale (7 miles), Malmesbury (8 miles), Elphinstone (7 miles), and Kyneton (12 miles). Presbyterian services held regularly in the shire hall. In the district, 4,008 acres in all are under cultivation, wheat occupying 373 acres, oats 1,159 acres, hay 1,667 acres, and orchards and gardens 516 acres. Net ratable value of property in shire, £26,040. Formation: granitic. Population 61, of the shire, 3,097.

**MILAWA** (36° 28' S. lat., 146° 33' E. long.), a post town with money-order office in the county of Delatite, and electoral district of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, and police district of Oxley. The communication with Melbourne is by coach from Wangaratta, through fare, 20s. 6d. Hotels, the Commercial and Emu. It lies 155 miles N.E. of Melbourne, near the Teagarden Creek, between the King and Ovens rivers, and is the centre of an extensive agricultural and pastoral district. Grain from this neighbourhood commands high prices, and tobacco and hops are both largely grown. A court of petty sessions, State school (No. 737), two churches, Episcopalian and Presbyterian, free library of 1,200 vols., two general stores, a flour-mill, butter factory and creamery. Formation: diluvium. Population, 48, of the district 400.

**MILDURA** (34° 13' S. lat., 142° 12' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph offices, in the county of Karkaroo, electoral district of Donald and Swan Hill, shire of Swan Hill, on the Murray river, 340 miles N.W. of Melbourne. The means of communication are by rail to Swan Hill, thence coach or steamer, coach tri-weekly, steamer weekly; or rail to Morgan from Adelaide, thence steamer weekly. A railway line is surveyed from Dimboola, a distance of 150 miles. Mildura is the site of the irrigation colony now in course of formation by Messrs. Chaffey Bros., Ltd., who are well-known in America as practical irrigationists. Nearly a quarter of a million of money has been spent by them in clearing the surface of the ground, forming channels, erecting extensive pumping plants, building bridges, fencing, and making improvements generally. There are Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, a State school, and two private schools, National Bank, coffee palace, post-office, Customs-house, and several business premises. A hospital and public library are about to be erected. A court of petty sessions is held here. In the shire of Mildura (area, 4,564 square miles), the population is 3,000, the net annual value of ratable property is £14,062. The water supply is from the Murray river. Extent of land under tillage, 4,767 acres; hay occupying 494 acres; vines, 2,300 acres; and orchards and gardens 980 acres. Two newspapers are published, the *Cultivator* and the *Irrigationist*. Population, 1,243.

**MINER'S REST** (37° 30' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and telegraph office, on Burrumbet creek, in the county of Ripon, electorate of Windermere, 82½ miles W.N.W. of Melbourne. The Pishag railway station on the branch line from Ballarat to Waubra is 1½ miles from the township, Miner's Rest station being 2½ miles, fares to either station, 14s. 10d. and 9s. 11d. Hotel: Derby and Newmarket. State school (No. 1,789). Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan. Mechanics' institute and library, having 270 volumes. Large public hall, police-station. The Dowling Forest Racecourse adjoins the township. A coach runs daily to Ballarat, fare, 1s. Much farming is carried on in the district, and also some mining. Population, 326.

**MINYIP** (36° 25' S. lat., 142° 4' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and railway station, 198½ miles N.W. of Melbourne, 33 miles N.E. from Horsham, in the county and electoral district of Borung. It is on the branch line from Murtoa to Warracknabeal, fares from Melbourne, 35s. 9d. and 23s. 11d. Hotels: Commercial, Shamrock, Club, and Minyip. There are here Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship—Presbyterians hold services in the Anglican church, Free Presbyterians in mechanics' hall—branches of the Colonial and Commercial Banks, and police station. Minyip is near the Mallee fringe, and in the centre of an extensive agricultural settlement, in which the cereals are largely grown. The soil is a rich chocolate. It has a court-house (petty sessions held fortnightly), public hall, mechanics' institute, and a State school. There are a number of tradesmen's premises and two implement manufactories. An Agricultural and Pastoral Society has been established here. A Lutheran church is about 3 miles S.W. The Dunmunkle water channel connects the township with the Wimmera river at Glenorchy (35 miles), giving a good water supply. The scheme cost about £6,000. Population 332 (census

1891). Local paper: *The Minyip Guardian*, published on Tuesday evenings.

**MIRBOO, NORTH**, a township with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, county of Buln-Buln, and in the electoral district of West Gippsland. It is 108½ miles E. from Melbourne by rail; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. There are Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, a branch of the bank of Australasia, State school, Mechanics' Institute, where a court of petty sessions is held monthly, and is also used for the monthly meeting of the shire council, and a police station. The free library contains 850 volumes. The chief hotels are the Club and the Commercial. The land is exceedingly rich, and all taken up by selectors for pastoral and dairying purposes. Every acre of land within ten miles is selected, in consequence of the soil being so fertile. There are gum and blackwood forests. Three saw mills find employment. Coal seams are frequently found, from one of which, known as Scarlett's, about 3 miles W., a block, measuring 5 ft. long, 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and 3 ft. 2 in. deep, was sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. At a depth of 876 feet a seam of coal 10 inches thick was passed through by the diamond drill, and at 1,575 feet one of 24 inches was struck. A company has been formed to work the five foot seam at Scarlett's. Murray's six foot seam which has since been discovered, is about 2½ miles from the township, and as it is developed it is believed it will prove very satisfactory. Kaolin is also found in the Tarwin Valley. It is principally an agricultural and pastoral district. Population 390, of the district 700. Newspapers: *Mirboo Herald*, published on Friday, and *Gippslander*.

**MITCHAM**, a post town, with telegraph office, in the county of Bourke, electorate of Dandenong and Berwick, police district of Box Hill. It is a suburban railway station on the Lilydale line, 13½ miles E. of Melbourne, fares, 1s. 13d. and 10½d. Hotels: Reserve and Hill. English and Scottish Bank, two schools, State and Catholic, four churches, four brick and tile companies. It is the centre of a large brick-making and pottery district, which is also well adapted for fruit growing, and is very healthy. Population, 759.

**MITIAMO** (36° 15' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, in the county of Bendigo, electorate of Mandurang, North-Western police district. It is a railway station on the Sandhurst to Swan Hill line, 142½ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 25s. 7d. and 16s. 11d. Hotels: Railway and Royal Mail. State school (No. 2,657), National Bank, and police-station. Churches: Bible Christian and Roman Catholic, Church of England services are held in the public hall. Coach runs to Rochester, *via* Wanup, Pine Grove, Tennyson and Diggora, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; to Echuca, *via* Terrick, East Wharparilla, and Torrumberry, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. A large grain store capable of holding 10,000 bags, has been built by the farmers at the railway station, at a cost of £500. Agriculture and grazing are the pursuits of the district. Mitiamo is built on a sand hill in the midst of the vast Terricks plains. Sandstone, slate, a broken sort of quartz with iron, ironstone and copper ore are to be seen just under the surface of the sand hill. The old township was on Picannini Creek, but the population has moved three miles west to the railway station. Population, 174.

**MITTA MITTA** (36° 5' S. lat., 146° 58' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Benambra, and police district of Ovens. It is situated at the junction of the Mitta Mitta River and Snowy Creek, 245 miles N.E. of Melbourne, the communication being by rail to Huon Lane, and coach thence; fare, 20s. There are three hotels, the Junction, Laurel, and Bidge, a mechanics' institute with 695 volumes, State school, police-station, and a store. Churches: Wesleyan and Roman Catholic. The district is a mining and agricultural one. On the diggings are employed 118 miners, value of the mining plant being £8,605. Sluicing is largely carried on here. 900 acres are held as claims under the mining by-laws. Tin and copper are found in the neighbourhood. The population of the town is 61, and of the district, 250.

**MOE** (38° 10' S. lat., 146° 11' E. long.), a township, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices in the county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland West, and police district of Sale, lying 229 feet above sea-level. It is a railway station on the Gippsland Railway, distant 80 miles E. of Melbourne; fares, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 8d., and is the principal place in the shire of Narracan. It has one coffee palace, and the Moe and Club hotel. It is on Narracan creek, near its junction with the Latrobe river, and is the centre of a large agricultural district. The principal buildings here are the railway station, shire hall and court-house, police-station, Mechanics' institute (391 vols.), three stores, State school at railway station (No. 2,142). Banks: Colonial and Australasia. Churches: Church of England held in Mechanics' Institute, and Wesleyan. This district has been selected, under the 19th clause of the Land Act, but dairying, mining and grazing are the chief pursuits of the people. It consists principally of scrub land, in some parts heavily timbered, and of excellent quality. A few miles from Moe, at Coalville, the Moe coal mine is situated, which is now being worked, as also the Coalville Company's mine. At Thorpdale, the terminus of the Narracan Valley railway line, which branches from here, several sawmills have been erected. The Moe swamp, W. of the town, is being drained, and when the work is completed about 8,000 acres of land will be reclaimed, three-fourths of which are of first-class quality. Moe is the starting-point to the mining districts N. and E. of Wallahalla, and the Wallahalla railway is to start from this town. A coach runs daily to Tangil, fare, 6s.; to Wallahalla, fare 10s. At Moondarra and Tangil, distant about 14 miles the mining pros-

pects are very encouraging, more particularly at Moondarra. Formation: volcanic. Population, 172, of the district about 300. Newspaper: *Narracan Shire Advocate*, published weekly.

**MOLIAGUL** (36° 45' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.) (co. of Gladstone, electoral and police district of Dunolly) is a post town 115 miles (135 postal) NW. of Melbourne, from which the rail to Dunolly, thence the coach (coach fare, 2s. 6d.), or rail to Goldsborough, 5 miles distant, are the means of communication. The hotels are the Moliagul, Plymouth, and Warwickshire Arms. It has a State school (No. 746), and English and Wesleyan churches. Mining operations were once carried on to a considerable extent here, but the alluvial deposits are now nearly exhausted, and none of the numerous reefs are being worked, owing to want of capital. This gold-field has been worked since 1852, and large quantities of gold and many valuable nuggets have from time to time been obtained from it. On the 9th February, 1869, the largest nugget found in Australia (the "Welcome Stranger") was discovered in Black Reef Gully, a few inches from the surface; its weight was 2,315 ozs. 17 dwts. 14 grs., and its value about £9,260. The population of the town is 189, and of the district about 1,000.

**MOONABEL** (37° S. lat., 143° 20' E. long.) a township with money-order office situated on Mountain creek (county Kara Kara, and electoral district of Stawell), 137 miles NW. of Melbourne, and about 56 from Ballarat. Coaches arrive and depart daily for Waubra, fare 6s., St. Arnaud, Landsborough, and Avoca, fare, 2s. 6d.; the latter is the nearest railway station. Hotel: Commercial. A State school (No. 1,653), three churches—English, Roman Catholic (St. John's), and Wesleyan. There is a soap manufactory in the township. Court of petty sessions is held here. Mining and farming are the chief employments of the inhabitants. In the ranges to the N. of the town are several auriferous quartz reefs. Two claims are being worked for quartz, a tunnel and a whim claim, at a depth of 175 feet. It is believed very profitable results would ensue if the reefs were properly worked, with crushing machinery on the spot. There is a flourishing vineyard here of 30 acres, the locality apparently being well suited for vines. Population, 309.

**MOONEE PONDS** (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.) in the county of Bourke, electorate of Essendon and Flemington, and police district of Essendon, is a ward in the town of Essendon, with post and money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, 4 miles N. from Melbourne. It is a railway station on the North-Eastern line; fares, 4d. and 8d. Situated on the Saltwater river and Moonee Ponds creek. In addition to the trains, cars run frequently to and fro; fare, 4d. It has a town hall, Court-house, and police station; two hotels, Junction and Moonee Ponds, State school and a grammar school, Sydenham ladies' school, National and Commercial Banks, Church of England and Wesleyan church. The streets are lighted with gas. This suburb has been gradually growing until it now assumes proportions of no small order. The Moonee Valley racecourse is situated here. Population of neighbourhood, about 10,718. Newspapers: *Essendon and Flemington Chronicle*, published on Friday, and *Essendon Gazette*, on Thursday.

**MOORABOOL** (38° 4' S. lat., 144° 19' E. long.) is a locality whose residents are engaged in farming, in the county and electoral district of Grant, and police district of Geelong. It is on the Geelong and Ballarat line, a post office being at the railway station, 47½ miles (by rail 51½) SW. of Melbourne. Fares, 8s. 7d. and 5s. 8d. The viaduct here is one of the finest in the colony. District is agricultural and pastoral. The alluvial flats along the river are very rich; outside these the soil is clayey, with a substratum of limestone, alternately with basalt and pumice stone. Height above sea-level 200 feet.

**MOORILIM.** See DARGALONG.

**MOOROOPNA** (36° 22' S. lat., 145° 27' E. long.) a township with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and railway station on the Goulburn Valley Line, situate on the Goulburn river, 2 miles from Shepparton, in the county and electoral district of Rodney, 110 miles NNE. from Melbourne. The extension of the railway has been of great benefit to the district; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. Hotels: Royal Mail, Coach and Horses, Cricketers' Arms, Commercial, Junction, Mooropna, Lanceford, and Shamrock. Wine café for sale of local wines. The land in the district is well adapted for farming purposes, and the finest wheat in the colony is grown in the neighbourhood. Branches of the Commercial and Australasian Banks, a State school (No. 1,432), Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, mechanics' institute (800 vols.), a hospital, Atheneum, canning factories, and steam saw-mill. During the past few years great attention has been paid to the cultivation of vines and fruit trees. The wine and raisin-making industries are of considerable importance, and an extensive trade is done. The water supply is most complete, the town being surrounded by a network of the Rodney Irrigation Trust channels. Population, 1,246, with vicinity, 2,000. Newspaper: *Goulburn Valley Yeoman*, published on Friday.

**MORANG** (37° 38' S. lat., 145° 8' E. long.) a post town, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph office on the Plenty road, in the county of Bourke, electorate of Bourke East, situated on the Plenty river, 18 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Whittlesea line, 18½ miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 2s. 3d. and 1s. 3d. Hotels: Bridge, Morang, and Commercial. State school (No. 488), and at Morang South (No. 1,975), a Presbyterian chapel, and a Rechabite hall in the district. There are many farms in the neighbourhood, and much land under cultivation. Population, 111.

**MORDIALLOC** (38° 0' S. lat., 145° 7' E. long.) a postal township with money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices on the creek of the same name and Port Phillip Bay,

16½ miles SE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick, and shire of Moorabbin. It is connected with Melbourne by rail; fares 1s. 5d. and 1s. 1½d. Steamers also ply during the summer months and holidays to and from Melbourne. Hotels: Renssion's, Bridge, and Coffee Palace. It is a favourite watering-place, and has a fine pier and bathing enclosure. The creek and the bay close to the township, make it very suitable for picnic, boating, fishing, and shooting parties. The Epsom racecourse is here, with a fine grand-stand and first-class appointments. Mechanics' institute, and library of 710 volumes, a State school (No. 846), Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. A number of stores and tradesmen's establishments. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. Population, 680.

**MORNINGTON** (SCHAFFER POINT) (38° 14' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.) county and electoral district of Mornington, shire of Mornington, is a watering-place, pleasantly situated on the south-eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay, 39 miles to the S. of Melbourne. It is in railway communication with Melbourne, fares, 7s. and 4s. 7d.; 10s. 6d. and 7s. return. Steamer in summer time, 4s. return. The hotels are Tanti, Royal, Kirkpatrick's and the Grand. There are an Atheneum (hall seats 400), with library of 2,500 volumes, a telegraph station, post-office savings bank, and money-order office. Banks: Colonial and Commercial. Churches: Church of England, Presbyterian and Wesleyan, also Salvation Army Barracks and Roman Catholic services at mechanics' institute. State school (No. 2,033), court-house, police-station, gaol, public baths, and several stores, and the town is lighted with gas. A coach runs to Dromana, fare, 4s., and on the arrival of each train a conveyance goes to Mount Martha, fare, 1s. 6d. The back country is principally of a pastoral character, and interspersed with farms; 2,320 acres are under cultivation, of which 1,089 are orchards and gardens. Good fishing in neighbourhood. Net annual value of property in shire, £56,718. Formation: basaltic, ferruginous sand, and ironstone. Population of town, 920, and of shire, 3,750.

**MORRISON'S** (37° 55' S. lat., 144° 5' E. long.), the postal centre of the diggings of the same name, as well as the Borehoneygurk, Moreep, and Ballark parishes, is situated on the river Moorabool, in the county and electorate of Grant, shire of Ballan, 84 miles from Melbourne, and reached by way of Meredith or Elaine Railway Stations. Hotels: Prospectors' and Golden River. Morrison's has a money-order office, two State schools, two places of worship, Episcopalian and Presbyterian, a free library (570 vols.), and four stores. Agricultural and mining district. The mining is entirely confined to alluvial workings. Formation: silurian, with recent surface drift. Population, 151.

**MORTLAKE** (38° 6' S. lat., 142° 47' E. long.) a township with pos., telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in the county of Hampden, electorate of Ripon and Hampden and western police district, 15½ miles SW. of Melbourne, situated at the foot of Mount Shadwell, in the centre of an agricultural and pastoral district. It lies 32 miles NNE. from the town of Warrnambool, whence the steamer can be taken for Melbourne, 14 from Terang, 53 from Hamilton, and 79 miles W. from Geelong. It is the terminus of the branch line from Terang; fares, 26s. 11d. and 18s. The hotels are Mac's (the C. T. A.'s hotel), and Mount Shadwell. There are branches of the Banks of Victoria and Australasia, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,597 volumes, also a public library, four general stores, and several tradesmen's shops. The places of worship are Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches. Mortlake has a court-house (petty sessions held twice a month), police barracks, State school (No. 397), temperance hall, four-mill, and extensive cattle yards, where monthly sales of stock are held. Coaches run to Warrnambool, tri-weekly; fare, 6s. 6d.; to Hamilton, daily, fare, 13s. 6d.; to Woomdoo, tri-weekly, fare, 5s. 6d. Five gravel pits of scoriae (used for ballast) are opened on Mount Shadwell, and said to be the finest in Victoria. The water supply is raised by windmills from springs. Annual race meetings are held here by the Racing Club, and there is now a Coursing and Gun Club. In the district there are 3,024 acres under cultivation, of which the chief crops are 363 acres of wheat, 632 oats, 296 potatoes, 869 hay, and 599 acres of artificial grasses. The net value of ratable property of the shire was £85,853. Population of town, 701; with shire, 2,937. The geological formation of the district is volcanic. Newspaper—the *Mortlake Dispatch*, published on Wednesday and Saturday.

**MORWELL** (38° 10' S. lat., 146° 18' E. long.) a post-town with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, and a municipality in the county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of South Gippsland, and police district of Gippsland 88½ miles E. of Melbourne. It is an important station on the Gippsland Railway, two trains daily; fares, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 9d. It is at the junction of the line to N. Mirboo, 20 miles distant. Hotels: Club, Murdoch's and Cricketers' Arms. Churches: Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Banks: Colonial and Australasia. Mechanic's Institute, also used as Court-house (501 vols.). There is also an Agricultural Society and a Racing Club. It lies on the river of the same name, in the county of Buln-Buln, 283 feet above sea-level. The land in the neighbourhood is of a fertile nature, and dairying is carried on extensively, the township on what is called "butter" day having the appearance of a fair. There is good shooting and fishing and nice scenery in the neighbourhood. There is a State school here (No. 2,136), and a Roman Catholic school. The diamond drill, which has completed boring operations on the Maryvale Coal Company's ground, has proved the seam of brown coal to be 810 feet thick, the largest known seam in the world. The Great Morwell Coal Mining Company's property is about 4 miles from the township, and operations are now being conducted on a large scale. The seam being worked is brown coal, the thickness of which has not yet been ascer-

tained, although over 100 feet of it has been tested by a bore. It is anticipated that at no distant period there will be fully half-a-dozen companies at work, as the coal extends over a considerable area, and that employment will be given to several hundred men. Extensive pottery works have been started within a quarter of a mile of the township. Large deposits of ironstone have been met with and as there is limestone in the neighbourhood, it is probable that large industries will spring up. A court of petty sessions is held here once a month. Population, 600; of district, 3,000. The geological formation is carboniferous. Local newspapers: *Morwell and Mirboo Gazette*, published on Thursday, and the *Morwell Advertiser* on Friday.

**MOUNT COTTEREL** (37° 49' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.) is a postal station near the river Werribee, in the county and electorate of Grant, 20 miles (29 postal) W. of Melbourne, 8 miles from Werribee, which is the nearest railway station, and 9 miles from Melton. It is the centre of a grazing district, the principal occupation of the inhabitants being the supplying the Melbourne market with dairy produce. There is a Wesleyan chapel and also a State school (No. 504).

**MOUNT DORAN.** See ELAINE.

**MOUNT EGERTON** (37° 30' S. lat., 144° 5' E. long.), a postal village, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Grant, police district of Ballarat, and includes the mountain whence it takes its name, which is about 2,400 ft. above the sea-level, and about 200 ft. above the township, and is 62 miles NW. of Melbourne. A coach leaves the Mount Egerton Hotel for Gordons Railway Station, about 2 miles, fare, 6d. There are six hotels. Union Bank. State school (No. 1,918), a Catholic school, mechanics' institute, with library of 630 volumes. Churches: Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Welsh and Congregational. The district is principally a gold-mining one; some parts of the district, though, are well fitted for grazing and cultivation, and all available land has been taken up under the various clauses of the Land Act for farming purposes. The Egerton, one of the oldest and richest claims in the world, has yielded £1,250,000 worth of gold, and still continues to give good returns. Formation: Silurian. Population of village and district about 2,500.

**MOUNT MERCER** (37° 25' S. lat., 143° 16' E. long.), a post-town in the county and electoral district of Grenville. It is about three miles distant from the river Leigh, lies 96 miles (121 postal) WNW. of Melbourne, and is reached either *via* Elaine or Buninyong. The district is chiefly of a pastoral character. It has one State school (No. 715), in which the Church of England and Wesleyans hold services alternately. Mount Mercer and is an extinct volcano, the mouth of the crater being half a mile in circumference, and containing a fine sheet of water. Mount Lawalee, 1½ miles SE. of Mount Mercer, is a bold bluff rock, used as a trigonometrical station. Population 140. Formation: basalt.

**MOUNT ROWAN** (37° 50' S. lat., 143° 36' E. long.) is a post-town between Ballarat and Creswick, in the county of Ripon, and electorate of Ballarat, about 90 miles (107 postal) W. of Melbourne. Hotel: the Rose Hill. State school (No. 757), one store. There is a small, rather scattered population of about 50.

**MOUNT WYCHEPROOF.** See WYCHEPROOF.

**MOUTAJUP** (37° 39' S. lat., 142° 11' E. long.), a postal town and railway station on the Wannon river, which runs in a westerly direction through the vicinity, in the county and electoral district of Dundas, 193 miles W. (184½ by rail) of Melbourne, with which place there is daily communication; fares, 3s. 3d. and 2s. 1d. A State school (No. 1,618) is in the township. The district is principally of an agricultural character, a small portion only being utilized for pastoral purposes. It is in close proximity to Mount Sturgeon and Mount Abrupt, in which are quarries of freestone of excellent quality, and is only a few miles from Victoria Forest, where is procured the greatest portion of the timber used for building and fencing in this part of the western district. The main line of road from Ballarat and Ararat to Hamilton runs in a westerly direction through the parish, and is intersected by a three-chain road from Penshurst, running between the Sierra and Victoria ranges towards Horsham. The nearest townships to Moutajup are Dunkeld, 4 miles E., Penshurst, 16 miles S., Hamilton, 16 miles W., and Cavendish, 16 miles NW. Population about 120.

**MOYSTON** (37° 20' S. lat., 142° 45' E. long.) in the county of Borung, electorate of Ararat, police district of Stawell, is situated within a short distance of the Little Wimmera river, and 10 miles E. of Mount William, and has post, money-order and savings bank office. Melbourne lies 167 miles SE. Ararat, 10 miles distant E., is the nearest railway station, whence a coach runs daily; coach fare, 2s. 6d. Hotels: Bull and Mouth and Southern Cross. A reservoir, for dry seasons, will hold 5,400,000 gallons, is half a mile distant. There is a mechanics' institute in the township, having a library of 532 volumes; four churches, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic (St. Bernard). One State school (No. 1,263). The Court of Petty Sessions is held once a month. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, there being much land in the neighbourhood well suited for the former pursuit. There are numerous payable quartz reefs, but capital is required to develop them. Population, 129.

**MURCHISON** (36° 37' S. lat., 145° 16' E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Rodney) is a post-town with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, on the west bank of the river, Goulburn, 91½ miles N. of Melbourne, located in the centre of a farming and grazing district, 401 feet above sea-level. It is a station on the Goulburn Valley line; fares, 16s. 5d. and

11s. Eight hotels: Bridge, Commercial, and others. Murchison has branches of the Victoria and Commercial Banks. There is a State school (No. 1,126), a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,107 volumes, Anglican, United Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, two flour-mills, six stores, and a saw mill. Court of petty sessions is held here. Population 458. Newspaper: the *Advertiser*.

**MURROON** (38° 27' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), in the county of Polwarth, police district of Birregurra, is the name of a parish, with a post and money-order office, lying about 9 miles S. of Birregurra, and 89 miles SW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Forest line branching at Birregurra from the Warrambool railway; fares, 17s. 3d. and 11s. 7d. It is bounded on the west by the Barwon river, and on the south by the Otway State forest, and is watered by the Skeneburn creek and Matthew's creek. There is a State school (No. 940). The Church of England, Presbyterians, and Bible Christians hold service in a building erected for Sunday school purposes. The principal portion of the occupied land is used as a sheep and cattle run. There is, however, a strip of low-lying land about 4 miles long by 1 mile wide, known as Gosling's Marsh, where the soil is black and rich. This was secured several years ago by a few farmers, who now grow rye, grass and clover, which flourishes luxuriantly, and fattens stock rapidly in the summer. Selectors have worked their way into the forest; a large area is already taken up: the soil is good, but densely wooded, with much scrub. Population about 275.

**MURTOA** (38° 37' S. lat., 142° 30' E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank and telegraph township and railway station, situated on the shores of Marra Lake, 185½ miles NW. from Melbourne, and 18 NE. from Horsham. It is in the county of Borung, and electorate of Horsham, and lies 460 feet above sea-level. Railway fares, 3s. 4d. and 2s. 4d. Hotels: Commercial, Victoria, Shamrock, and others. It is one of the principal wheat growing centres of the Wimmera district. There are a number of Germans settled here, but the bulk of the residents are from the British Isles. There are here branches of the Commercial and Colonial Banks. Anglican, Primitive Methodist, Lutheran, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,549), two private schools, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, a foundry, seven stores, two flour mills, Mechanics' Institute (700 vols.), fire brigade, and several tradesmen's premises. Court of petty sessions is held here fortnightly. Population, town 644; district about 1,500. Local paper: *Dunmuir-ville Standard*.

**MYAMYN** (38° 2' S. lat., 141° 40' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Normauby, and electoral district of Portland, 224½ miles, SW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the railway line from Ararat to Portland; fares from the capital, 40s. 4d. and 26s. 11d. It has a Primitive Methodist chapel, State School, an hotel, and a store. It is a pastoral district. Population, with vicinity, 300.

**MYER'S FLAT** (36° 40' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a postal town, 106½ miles NW. from Melbourne, police district of Sandhurst, and electoral district of Eaglehawk. It is an agricultural district. There is a hotel and a State school (No. 1,990), at Myerstown, which is locally known as Burnt Gully. Eaglehawk is the nearest post-office. The population number, about 50.

**MYRNING** (37° 39' S. lat., 144° 28' E. long.), a post-town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, 39 miles NW. of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Bourke West, on the creek of the same name. Ballan lies 7 miles W., on the Ballarat main road. The communication with Melbourne is by coach to the Bacchus Marsh Railway Station (fare, 1s. 6d.), and rail thence. There are two hotels, the Plough and the Myrning, a State school (No. 487), three churches, a mechanics' institute, with library of 995 volumes, agricultural show yards, and a cheese factory. There are numerous farmers and graziers in the neighbourhood. Formation: volcanic. Population 230 (census 1891).

**MYRTLEFORD** (36° 34' S. lat., 146° 48' E. long.) is a post money-order, savings bank and telegraph town, near the Ovens River, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of the Ovens, and police district of Beechworth, 177½ NE. of Melbourne. Mining, pastoral and agricultural district. It is a railway station on the branch line to Bright, fares, 3s. 2s. and 21s. 3d. The hotels are the Myrtleford, Prince of Wales, Buffalo, and Cricketers' Arms. There is a State school in the town (No. 955), and three others in the district, also a Church of England, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and a Wesleyan chapel, and Athenæum with 350 vols. Court of petty sessions is held here. Coaches run to Diderand, Tarwonga, and Little River. Population of town 434, and of neighbourhood about 650.

**NAGAMBIE** (37° 48' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.), a post town situated on the banks of the Goulburn river, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Shepparton and Burra, 75½ miles NE. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail; fares, 14s. and 9s. 5d. Hotels: Mahoney's, Ryan's, Shehan's, and others. Within the limits of the township are two banks, Colonial and Commercial, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic places of worship, a State school (No. 1,104), police station, a mechanics' institute, with library of 500 vols., and several general stores. A Court of Petty Sessions is held every three weeks. Nagambie has a money-order and savings bank office, and a telegraph station, and is a station on the Goulburn Valley Line. The district, is an agricultural one, with soil well adapted for farming and wheat growing, and when the irrigation schemes, which are now being carried out, are completed, the district is expected to make rapid progress. Population, 681; in district, about 2,250. Local paper: *Nagambie Times*.

**NAPOLEONS** (37° 37' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a postal township, near the junction of the Dog Trap, Yarrooee, and Ross's creeks, lying NW. by W. from Melbourne, distant 86 miles *viâ* Buninyong, the postal route. Cabs run to Ballarat, fare, 1s. Hotels: Napoleons and Baccourse. It is in the county and electoral district of Grenville. Churches: Congregational and Catholic. State school (No. 1,072). District of a mining and agricultural character. Formation: volcanic. Population, 349 (census 1891).

**NARBETHONG** is a post town on Fisher's Creek, with telephone to Healesville, in the county of Anglesey, electoral district of Anglesey, police district of Marysville, 52 miles NE. from Melbourne, with which connected by coach to Healesville, thence by rail. Hotel: Narbethong. The district, which is mountainous and heavily timbered, is a pastoral one, inside the Victorian State Forest. It is a favourite touring district. Population of village, 29; of district, about 40.

**NARRACAN** (38° 30' S. lat., 146° 14' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, in the county of Bulu-Bulu, electorate of Gippsland West, situated near the creek of the same name, 8½ miles by rail E. of Melbourne. Narracan is a railway station on the line from Moe to Thorpdale; fares, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 6d. A Mechanics' Institute (used on Sundays as a place of worship) with library of 352 vols. is here, also a State school (No. 2,295), and a creamery. The country around is undulating and heavily timbered, but the soil is good, and in the future will well repay cultivation. 2,600 acres are under tillage. The shire extends over 706 square miles, and the annual value of ratable property is £38,181. Population, 63; of the shire, 4,485.

**NATHALIA** (36° 5' S. lat., 145° 13' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, on Broken Creek, and near the celebrated Yielm State Forest of 95,000 acres, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Numurkah and Nathalia, police district of Benalla, 147½ miles N. of Melbourne. It is the terminus of the Goulburn Valley line; fares, 26s. 4d. and 17s. 6d. Hotels: Nathalia, Court House, Bridge, Barwo, and Railway. Banks: Commercial, Australasia, and Victoria. Churches: Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. State school, and several private schools, mechanics' institute and free library, with 265 volumes, and six large stores. Court of petty sessions held twice a week. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and is one of the chief wheat and barley growing centres of the colony. A large number of residents are planting fruit trees and vines, the land having proved itself especially adapted for this industry. Water supply from Broken River. Population, 689; of district, 2,000. Newspaper: *Nathalia Herald*, published on Thursday.

**NATIMUK** (37° 32' S. lat., 141° 38' E. long.), a postal town, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, situated 1½ miles from Lake Natimuk, in the county of Lowan, electorate of Horsham, shire of Arapiles, 217½ miles NW. from Melbourne, and 13½ miles W. from Horsham, with which it is connected by rail. Fares from Melbourne 39s. and 26s. 1d. It is the nearest railway station to Arapiles Irrigation Colony, four miles distant, and Quantong Irrigation Colony, three miles distant. Coaches run to Apsley *viâ* Goroke tri-weekly. Hotels: The Natimuk and the National. Within the township are a four-mill, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and two Lutheran places of worship, Mechanics' Institute, with a large hall (1,500 vols. in library), Masonic Hall, branches of the Colonial and National Banks, State school (No. 1,548), court house, police station, Beard and Sisson's foundry, four stores, and a number of tradesmen's shops. The town is supplied with water by reticulation from the Wartook reservoir. There is an Agricultural and Pastoral Society which has a well-appointed showground. A large number of Germans—selectors—are in the neighbourhood, and the district is a rising one. The Natimuk district is known throughout the Wimmera as the "Garden of the Wimmera," owing to the remarkable richness of its soil, which is much enhanced by the excellent rainfall compared with other parts of the district. Formation: limestone. Population, 411. Newspaper: *West Wimmera Mail*, published every Friday.

**NATTE YALLOCK** (36° 56' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.) is a small postal village in the county of Kara-Kara, electorate of Dunolly, on the river Avoca, 146 miles NW. from Melbourne. There is one hotel (the Commercial), State school (No. 1,347), a Wesleyan place of worship, and a general store. Avoca, 12 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Agricultural and pastoral district.

**NAVARRÉ** (36° 52' S. lat., 143° 8' E. long.), county and electorate of Kara-Kara, a post town on Wattle creek, 152 miles (184 postal) NW. of Melbourne. Nearest railway stations, Avoca (28 miles SE.), and Stawell (25 miles SW). Coach to St. Arnaud or Stawell Railway Stations, fare, 5s., rail thence to Melbourne. Landsborough is 8 miles distant. Hotel: Pennington's. There is a State school (No. 1,330), where service is held, public hall, blacksmith, and a store in the township. The district is a pastoral and an agricultural one, the soil being sandy, with a clay bottom; the country is generally level and well wooded. Population 51.

**NEILBOROUGH** (36° 35' S. lat., 144° 16' E. long.), a post town in the county of Bendigo, electorate of Manurung, and police district of Bendigo, on Elysian Creek, 115 miles (124 postal) NW. of Melbourne and 16 miles N. from Sandhurst. Sebastian, 3 miles distant, on the Kerang line, is the nearest railway station. Hotels: Shamrock and Stirling Castle. State school (No. 2,085). Service is held by Church of England. Mining and agricultural district; of lower silurian formation. Population 91.

**NERRING (SAILORS' GULLY)** (37° 58' S. lat., 146° E. long.), a post town, in the county of Ripon, electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, 129 miles (134 postal) NW. of Melbourne, about 5 miles from the Beaufort Railway Station. There are here the Sailor's Gully hotel, and a State school (No. 857). Mining and pastoral district, very little agriculture. Formation: Quartz ranges. Population—town, 50; district, 100.

**NEWBRIDGE** (36° 44' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long.) is a postal town, with money-order office, in the county of Gladstone, electorates of Maldon and Dunolly, situated on the river Loddon, 121 miles distant from Melbourne NW., and 5 miles E. of Tarnagulla. Llanelly is 2 miles distant, and is the nearest railway station; a coach runs daily to Sandhurst, 25 miles, &c. Newbridge has two hotels (Newbridge and Simpson's), branch of the Union Bank, a State school (No. 457), four places of worship—Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Plymouth Brethren; and a public library having 400 volumes; also a brewery, a cheese factory, two stores, and a police camp. Soenoom Weir is five miles distant. There are some diggings in the neighbourhood, but the country partakes more of the pastoral and agricultural character. Formation, bluestone and granite. Population, 60 (census 1891).

**NEWHAM** (37° 20' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), a post town at the head of the Saltwater River, in the counties of Bourke and Dalhousie, 54 miles NW. of Melbourne, with which the communication is by coach to Lancefield or Woodend Railway Stations, through fare, 7s. Hotels: Newham and Hanging Rock. Agricultural district, the breeding of cattle and horses being the principal occupation. There are 9,902 acres under cultivation, of which 390 are wheat, 4,943 oats, 80 barley, 1,312 peas, 883 hay, and 2,233 potatoes. There is a large flour mill here, ham and bacon factory, and a State school (No. 1,913), and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist chapels. The Hanging Rock, a great natural curiosity, attracts many visitors to this spot. In the shire, the ratable property is of the annual value of £18,605. Population 121, of the shire, 2,492.

**NEWHAVEN** (38° 38' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.) is a postal town in the county, electorate and police district of Mornington, lying 64 miles (71 postal) SE. of Melbourne, in the SE. part of Phillip Island, Westernport Bay. It is an agricultural and fishing township, having a post-office and a State school (3,053). Communication, rail from Melbourne to Stony Point, and steamer thence, 10s., return, 17s. 6d. Formation, volcanic. Population 61.

**NEWPORT (SPOTTISWOODE)** at junction of Melbourne, Williamstown and Geelong railways, is, strictly speaking, a portion of the municipality of Williamstown, but the site of the Government railway workshops being here, and a number of important manufacturing industries being established gives it a local importance. Newport is connected by rail with Melbourne, distant 6½ miles; fare, 7d. and 5½d. There are post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices; Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches and a State school, and a branch of the Bank of Australasia. The chief hotels are the Newport, Junction and Strand; also a large coffee palace. Newport is making very rapid progress, and promises to be a leading manufacturing centre. The new railway workshops are in operation, with a staff of about 1,000 men. It is anticipated that 2,000 mechanics will be employed there when necessary additions have been made. Extensive wharfage is being erected at the mouth of the River Yarra, and it is intended to form here a timber depot. Spottiswoode forms a portion of this locality and is recognised by manufacturing firms as a most suitable position for the erection of various works. Newspaper: *Newport Times*.

**NEWSTEAD** (37° 7' S. lat., 144° 6' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and railway station, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Maldon and police district of Maryborough. It lies 710 feet above sea-level. It is on the Loddon river, 8½ miles (92½ by rail) NNW. of Melbourne, on the line between Castle-maine and Maryborough; fares to Melbourne 16s. 8d. and 11s. Principal hotels: Newstead, Crown, and Railway. Among the public buildings is a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 600 volumes. There are several alluvial and quartz diggings in the neighbourhood, but mining interests are much depressed. There is also a large breadth of land under cultivation. For the year ending March 1, 1892, the returns showed that there were 7,435 acres under cultivation, the chief crops being 1,049 acres wheat, 713 acres oats, and 4,817 acres hay. There is one steam flour-mill, a State school (No. 452), police station, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Church of Christ, and Primitive Methodist churches, and branch of National Bank. Court of petty sessions is held here. Net annual value of property in the shire, £16,019. Formation: lower silurian, with recent drift. Water supply from wells. Population of town 257; with the shire, 2,145.

**NEHILL** (36° 20' S. lat., 141° 25' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in the county and electoral district of Lowan, North-west Wimmera police district, 24 miles NW. from Dimboola, and 248 miles W. of Melbourne. It is a station, on the railway line to the South Australian border; fares, 4s. 4d. and 2s. 7d. Hotels: Union, Treasury, Farmers' Arms, Royal and Commercial. Banks: Commercial, Victoria, and National. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian churches, a State (No. 2,411) and a private school, mechanics' institute, with library of 720 vols., hospital, two flour mills, fourteen stores, and five blacksmiths' and many other tradesmen's shops. The water supply is pumped from a well 200 feet deep into a reservoir of 518,000 gallons capacity and 90 feet above town, and thence conveyed through streets by reticulation. The Lowan Shire Council meets here once a month. Handsome

public buildings have been erected, consisting of post and telegraph office, a court-house, and shire offices, and a police station. Streets and business places lighted by electricity. It is one of the most important agricultural and pastoral districts in the Wimmera. Population, 1,102. Newspapers: *Nhill Free Press* and *Nhill and Tatiara Mail*, published twice weekly.

**NOORAT** (38° 14' S. lat., 142° 57' E. long.), a post town in the county of Hampden, Ripon, and Hampden electorate, 141 miles W. of Melbourne. Nearest water, Emu Creek (3 miles). It is on the main road between Terang and Mortlake, being 3½ miles from the former. A coach runs to Terang, thence rail to Melbourne. Hotel: the Mount Noorat. State school (No. 1,178), Presbyterian church, a large public hall, capable of seating 300 people, a free library, and a creamery. The district is of volcanic formation, suitable for grazing and farms. There are several large cheese factories, which produce a great quantity of cheese. The soil in some parts is very rich, yielding large crops of oats, barley, and potatoes. In the neighbourhood are two fine stations, Mount Noorat and Keilambeth. Population of town, 200.

**NORADJUA** (38° 54' S. lat., 141° 55' E. long.), a post and telegraph town in the county of Lowan, and electoral and police district of Horsham, situated at the junction of the Horsham, Natimuk, Balmoral, and Tooran roads, 6½ miles S. of Natimuk and 20¼ miles SW. of Horsham. It is the terminus of the branch line from Horsham, and is distant by rail from Melbourne 223½ miles NW. Fares, 40s. 1d. and 26s. 11d. Hotels: the Commercial and Temperance. Bank: Colonial. There are here a State school (No. 1,930), Mechanics' Institute and reading room (350 vols.), Bible Christian place of worship (Church of England services are held fortnightly), two stores, several tradesmen's shops. Court of petty session is held here, also sittings of the council of the shire of Araples. Coach to Harrow, three days a week, 10s. It lies in the centre of one of the best wheat-growing counties of the Wimmera. Population 182.

**NORTHCOTE** (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.), a municipal town on the Merri-Merri Creek (county and police district of Bourke, and electorate of E. Bourke boroughs). It is a suburban railway station on the Preston and Whittlesea line, 4 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 6d. and 5d. Tram communication is *via* Brunswick or Smith Streets to Northcote Bridge, fare, 3d.; thence tram to northern boundary of town, fare, 3d. There are post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices. It has six hotels; branches of the National, London Chartered, and English and Scottish Banks, two State (No. 1,401) and private schools, two Anglican, two Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, one bacon-curing establishment, a tannery, and two brick yards. The Yan Yean affords the water supply. Large quantities of dairy produce are raised in the district. Area of municipality, 2,850 acres, and annual value of ratable property, £102,687. Formation: basaltic and gravelly. Population, 7,458. Newspaper: *Northcote Leader*.

**NORTH LILLIMUR.** See LILLIMUR NORTH.  
**NORTH MELBOURNE**, formerly called **HOTHAM** (37° 48' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne (North and West Melbourne electorate), under separate municipal government, on the NW. side of the city, to and from which trams run every few minutes, fare, 3d. It has six branch banks: Colonial, Federal, Victoria, English Scottish and Australian Chartered (2 branches), and Savings, several Insurance offices, seven churches, among them St. Mary's and St. George's (Episcopal), a Presbyterian church, with a tower and spire 150 ft. high, and Wesleyan chapels, about 74 hotels, Free Library and Mechanics' Institute (5,790 vols.), town hall building of considerable size, with a tower and spire 150 ft. high, six schools, three State schools (Nos. 2,566, 307, and 1,402), also post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. In the town is situated the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum. There are 4,306 dwellings, 4,487 ratepayers, and ratable property in the municipality (area 565 acres), of net annual value, £177,274. rate, 1s. 6d. in the pound. Manufactories here (among others) are Garde & Chrystal, Swan & Co., and Cliff and Bunting's implement works, Bunce's chaff-cutting machine works, Bruntton's flour mills, Stedeford's nail factory, Fallshaw Bros. furniture manufactory, and Australian Pill Manufacturing Co. Population (1891), 20,997. Newspaper: *North Melbourne Advertiser*.

**NUMURKAH** (37° 5' S. lat., 145° 26' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, 133¼ miles N. of Melbourne. It lies on Baala Creek, 353 feet above sea-level, in the county of Moira. Numurkah and Nathalia electorate, and Shepparton police district. It is a station on the Gouburn Valley railway line; fares, 23s. 11d. and 15s. 10d. It is the starting point of coaches to Katamatite and Yarrowonga. Banks: Australasia, Commercial, and Victoria. The Farmers' Arms, Shamrock, Victoria, and Telegraph, are the chief hotels, and there is a number of stores and tradesmen's premises. It possesses an Agricultural Society, Poultry and Dog Society, a Turf and Coursing Club, a mechanics' institute, with large hall fitted with appliances for concert and dramatic purposes, library (1,593 vols.), reading room, and law courts. Anglican, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, State, Roman Catholic and private school, and shire hall. Several societies have lodges here. The water supply is from Baala Creek, the water being pumped into settling ponds, then into a tower 70 feet high, from which it is conveyed by pipes through the principal streets of the town. The area of the shire is 620 square miles, annual value of ratable property £78,910. It is an important agricultural and

pastoral district, there being (March 1, 1892) 115,502 acres under cultivation, the chief crops being 73,289 acres wheat, 2,353 oats, 12,588 malting barley, and 6,192 hay, yielding 863,324 bushels wheat, 61,960 bushels oats, 209,630 malting barley, and 6,490 tons hay. Population, 1,011; of the shire, 7,015. Local paper, the *Standard*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

**NUNAWADING** (37° 50' S. lat., 145° 11' E. long.), the postal centre of the shire of the same name, about 13 miles NE. of Melbourne, in the electorate of Dandenong and Berwick, situated on Blackburn Creek, which is never dry, even in the hottest seasons. Box Hill is the nearest railway station. Hotels: White Horse, Royal, and Travellers' Best. It has a post and money-order office. State schools (Nos. 463 and 469). Several places of worship are scattered over the district. The area of the shire is 28½ square miles, and the net annual value of ratable property £53,000. In the district 1,643 acres are under cultivation, principally for hay, grass, gardens, and orchards, the latter occupying 1,012 acres. Population, 4,449.

**OAKLEIGH** (37° 54' S. lat., 145° 7' E. long.) in the county of Bourke, electorate of Dandenong and Berwick, police district of Bourke, is a township, 136 feet above the level of the sea, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on Scotchman's Creek and the Dandenong road, 9¼ miles SE. of Melbourne. The Gippsland Railway passes through Oakleigh; fares, 9d. and 6d. It is also the junction for the outer circle and Rosstown railway lines. Coaches run daily to and from Fern-tree Gully. There are three hotels, a court-house, shire hall, post office, mechanics' institute, five churches, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Independent, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, and a State school (No. 1,601), a Roman Catholic school, and a convent. Bank: English and Scottish. The soil is adapted for gardens and orchards, and of the 1,793 acres under tillage 568 acres are so utilized. The township is lighted with gas. The Yan Yean supplies water. Net annual value of ratable property in the borough £25,109 19s., shire, £48,590. Formation: silurian rock overlaid with sandy loam. Population, 1,819; of shire, 1,677. Newspapers: *Oakleigh Leader* and *Times*.

**OMEQ** (37° 6' S. lat., 147° 40' E. long.), a mining township, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office on Livingstone creek (county and electorate of Gippsland East), about 250 miles ENE. of Melbourne, and reached by rail to Bairnsdale, and coach thence *via* Bruthen tri-weekly. It can also be reached by North-Eastern Railway to Myrtleford and coach to Harrierville, thence on horseback. Hotels: Golden Age, Omeo, Commercial, Club, and Racecourse. Bank: Colonial. The Public Library here has 1,700 vols. State school (No. 831), South Omeo (No. 1,734). The diggings are of a rich character, and likely to last for many years to come, especially the quartz reefs, on which comparatively little has been done for want of capital. Some portion of the district, which is rather mountainous, is parcelled out in runs. Selection is steadily progressing. On March 1, 1892, 5,618 acres were under tillage, principally for oats, wheat, potatoes, and hay. The mining returns on Dec. 31, 1891, show that 420 diggers, of whom 50 are Chinese, are at work on this field, the value of the mining plant being £15,220. The area of land held as claims under the mining by-laws was 120 acres. Net annual value of ratable property in Omeo-shire, £41,297. A large deposit of marble has been found at the head of Limestone Creek, about 38 miles distant. Population 989, of shire, 3,500. Local paper, the *Telegraph*, published twice weekly.

**ONDIT.** See BREAC.  
**OPOSSUM GULLY** (37° 16' S. lat., 142° 52' E. long.), a small township, with a population of about 200 persons, about 4 miles distant from Salt creek, and 157 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Ripon, police district of Wimmera, and Ararat electorate. Hotel: Gray's and Dwyer's. It has a State school (No. 1,068). The nearest railway station is at Ararat, 5 miles. The district is a mining and agricultural one.

**ORBOST**, (38° S. lat., 148½ E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, in the county of Croajingolong, electoral district of East Gippsland, police district of Bairnsdale, on the Snowy River, 247 miles E. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Bairnsdale, steamer to Cunningham, and thence by coach, fare, 12s. 6d., return 20s.; or coach from Bairnsdale *via* Bruthen, fare, 12s. 6d., return 20s. Schooners also trade regularly to Orbost. Banks: Colonial and Commercial. Churches: Anglican and Presbyterian. The chief hotels are the Orbost Club and Marlo. State school, mechanics' institute, and library of 209 volumes, two large saw mills, one at Orbost and one at the Brodribb river, and four commodious general stores. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. The river flats, comprising over 20,000 acres, are extremely rich, and the surrounding country will, when cleared of timber, be excellent grazing land. The timber will be of great commercial value when means of transit are provided. One of the principal maize-growing districts in the colony. Output for this season about 100,000 bushels. A butter factory is about to be erected. Marlo, at the junction of the Brodribb and Snowy Rivers, 10 miles distant from Orbost, is a beautiful spot, and being on the South Pacific Ocean is likely to become a favourite watering-place. Formation: sandstone and schist, river flats alluvial. Population, about 368, of district 800. Newspaper: *Snowy River Mail*, published on Saturday.

**ORFORD** (38° 9' S. lat., 143° 10' E. long.) is a post town in the county of Villiers, electorate of Port Fairy, and police district of Warrambol. It lies on the Shaw river, 195 miles SW. of Melbourne, whence it is reached by coach, which runs daily, from Port Fairy, fare, 4s., 16½ miles distant SE. It is in coach communication with Hamilton. Hotel: Horse and Jockey. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and has a light sandy

soil, with masses of bluestone on the surface. It has Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and a State school (No. 1,398). Population, 68 (census 1891).

**ORVILLE** (POSSUM HILL), (36° 45' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.), a post town in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Dunolly, situated on the Orville creek, 138 miles *N.W.* of Melbourne. There is a daily mail from Dunolly to Rheola *via* Orville, fare, 3s. 6d. State school at McIntyres,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles off. "Possum Hill" rush was opened in September, 1875. Large nuggets have been found here at various depths: one weighing 300 ozs., and another 150 ozs. Granite and cement formation. The village is well supplied with water from a reservoir holding 2,000,000 gallons. Population 39.

**OXLEY** (36° 25' S. lat., 146° 27' E. long.) is a post town with money-order office, on the King river, in the county of Delatite, electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, and police district of Beechworth, lying 153 miles *N.E.* of Melbourne, which is reached by rail to Wangaratta, and thence coach daily, 8 miles, fare 2s. 6d. It has three hotels, a State school (No. 737)—another is on the Wangaratta side of King river—and Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Baptist churches; also a shire hall. Agriculture is largely carried on in the district, much of it having rich chocolate soil and rich alluvial river flats. Three miles east of Oxley is Milawa to which town a coach runs daily. By the agricultural statistics for the year ending March 1, 1892, there were 14,065 acres under cultivation, 7,171 being under wheat, 3,014 oats, 372 potatoes, 2,027 hay, maize 115, hops 170, tobacco 276 acres, and 258 vines. In the shire the net annual value of property is £34,006. The population 53; of shire, 3,460.

**PAKENHAM** (38° 6' S. lat., 145° 31' E. long.), a post town, with savings' bank, money-order office and telegraph station, on Toomuc or Bourke's Creek, in the county and electorate of Mornington, 8 miles from Berwick, 35 miles *S.E.* from Melbourne, and 94 feet above the level of the sea. It has railway communication with the metropolis, fares, 6s. 3d. and 4s. 3d. Hotels: Bourke, Gembrook, and Pakenham. Banks: Commercial and Colonial. State schools (Nos. 1,359 and 2,139). Roman Catholic and Union churches, Mechanics' Institute (414 vols.). In the neighbourhood are Gembrook (12 miles distant) and Beenak, new settlements, both noted for heavy timber and beautiful fern-tree gullies. The township is almost surrounded by large holdings, one of the largest being Pakenham Park. The railway station and new township are 2 miles from the old one. Population in township, 142; district, about 300; principally engaged in grazing and dairying.

**PANMURE** (38° 19' S. lat., 142° 41' E. long.), in the county Hampden and electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury, a post town, with telegraph station, and money-order and savings bank office, on Emu Creek, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles *W.* of Melbourne, 16 miles *N.E.* of Warrambool, and 14 miles *S.W.* of Terang. It is a station on the Warrambool railway; fares, 2s. 2d. and 1s. Hotel: Commercial, and two stores. A State school is here (No. 1,079), Mechanics' Institute and library having 256 volumes. Church: Presbyterian. Anglican services are also held. A court of petty sessions is held here. The district is heavily wooded. The Hopkins Falls and the Black's River Falls are in the neighbourhood. Formation: volcanic. Adjoining Panmure is the district of Laang, which now contains about 400 people, who are chiefly occupied in dairying. Population in town, 203; with vicinity, about 500.

**PARKVILLE** is a suburb of Melbourne,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles *N.* It is a money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph facilities. Communication is by trams, which run at frequent intervals along the Sydney Road. It is a very pleasant locality, and is a favourite place of residence of many citizens. In the vicinity is the Royal Park, where the Acclimatisation Society have an excellent Zoological collection, and is much resorted to. The University with its increasing number of colleges and hostels forms a very striking feature in the landscape.

**PARFA.** See LAKE BOLAC.

**PENSHURST** (37° 51' S. lat., 142° 16' E. long.), a township, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, county of Villiers, electoral district Dundas, police district Hamilton, shire Mount Rouse, 169 miles (181 postal) from Melbourne *W.*, situated at the base of Mount Rouse. It is 19 miles from Hamilton, *S.E.*, 40 miles from Belfast *N.*, and 43 miles from Warrambool *N.* Penshurst is a railway station and junction on the lines from Hamilton and Dunkeld to Koroit, Warrambool, and Port Fairy; fares, 3s. 4d. and 2s. Hotels: Penshurst, Prince of Wales, Cricketers' Arms, and Victoria. There is but little cultivated land in the district, nearly all being taken up for grazing purposes. There are a steam flour-mill, one tannery and three stores in the town, three churches, belonging to the Presbyterians (with manse), Roman Catholics (St. Joseph), and Wesleyans, a State (No. 430), and Roman Catholic schools, a shire hall, a temperance hall, a Bushman's home, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,100 volumes, and a courthouse. Court of petty sessions is held fortnightly. Banks: the Victoria and National. Lodges of Oddfellows and Rechabites, and Racing and Rifle Clubs. Coaches run to Mortlake and Caramut. The water supply is derived from a spring in the centre of the town. Mount Rouse is an extinct volcano, 1,213 feet above the level of the sea; it belongs to the town, and is used as a place of recreation for the inhabitants. Formation: volcanic. Population 551, district 1,350.

**PERCYDALE** (37° 3' 15" S. lat., 143° 15' E. long.) is a post town on Fiddler's Creek, in the county of Kara-Kara and electorate, and police district of Avoca, on Fiddler's creek. It lies on the *E.* slope of the Pyrenees Mountains, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile from the foot of the range, 132 miles *N.W.* of Melbourne, 13 miles *N.* of Amphitheatre, 7 miles *S.* of Moonambel, and 7

miles *N.W.* of Avoca. The communication with Melbourne is by coach to Avoca, fare 1s., rail thence; through fare, 15s. Hotels: Percydale and Lun Kum King. State school (No. 1,042), Episcopal and Wesleyan churches, three stores, four tradesmen's premises, and a temperance hall. The district is a mining one (both quartz and alluvial). The Pyrenees abound in quartz reefs, needing capital to develop them. The vine-growing industry is making progress; good slate is quarried within a mile of the township. Agricultural and pastoral interests are also represented to some extent. Formation: sandstone and silurian. Population: 145 Europeans and 30 Chinese; in the district, 350 Europeans and 150 Chinese.

**PIGGOREET** (37° 40' S. lat., 143° 31' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, on Woody Yallock creek, 124 miles *N.W.* of Melbourne, in the county and electorate of Grenville, police district of Ballaarat. It is reached by taking train to Newtown, thence coach, three miles to Piggoreet. Coaches run to Scarsdale, fare 1s. Hotel: Coach and Horses. The mining is principally of an alluvial character, and, with capital, quartz reefs, of which there are many in the neighbourhood, could be opened up. There are also several sheep stations in the district. There is a Presbyterian church, a State school (No. 720), and a mechanics' institute, with library of 570 vols. The mining villages in the vicinity are Golden Lake, the Exchequer, and Derwent Jacks. Each has but a small population. Population, 175.

**PIMPINIO** (36° 35' S. lat., 142° 9' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Borung, electoral district of Horsham. It is a railway station on the Dimboola line, 10 miles *N.* of Horsham, and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles *N.W.* of Melbourne, fares, 38s. 2d. and 25s. 7d. Hotel: Railway. It has Wesleyan and Bible Christian churches, a public library (500 vols.), 2 stores, and a State school. Agricultural pursuits are followed in the district. Population 72.

**PIRRON YALLOCK** (38° 20' S. lat., 143° 28' E. long.), a postal township and railway station, with telegraph office, on the Piron Yallock creek, which empties itself into Lake Corangamite, which also abuts on the township. It is in the county of Polwarth, electorate and police district of Colac. It lies 104 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles *S.W.* of Melbourne. State school (No. 1,242). Episcopal, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic services held in State school. Hotel: Mamre. The communication with Melbourne is by rail; fares, 18s. 10d. and 12s. 8d. It has been described as the garden of the colony; but the land outside is principally occupied by stations. The soil, which is black on gravel, affords rich grazing and agricultural land. Population, 51; of district, 250.

**PITFIELD** (37° 50' S. lat., 143° 37' E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Grenville, is a postal township on Woody Yallock creek, about 104 miles *W.* of Melbourne, and about 45 miles from the Leigh-Road Railway Station, on the Geelong and Ballaarat line. Coaches run to Ballaarat, fare, 2s. 6d., to Leigh Road, fare, 5s.; and to Newtown, from which places train can be taken to Melbourne. Government reformatory for girls here under Mrs. Rowe. There are several diggings within a short distance on the north and north-east, and also a considerable tract of cultivated and grazing land in the district. Basaltic formation. Population 62.

**PLEASANT CREEK.** See STAWELL.

**PORCUPINE FLAT** (37° S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), a post town in the county of Talbot, and electoral district of Maldon, 92 miles *N.W.* of Melbourne. Hotels: Foresters' Arms and Brighton. It has a State school (No. 1,676), and a raccourse (Maldon), Maldon,  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles distant, is the nearest railway station. It is a mining and agricultural locality. Population, about 150.

**PORT ALBERT** (38° 41' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long.), county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland *S.*, is a seaport town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office; and situated at the mouth of the Tarra river, 173 miles *S.E.* of Melbourne, with which there is communication by two steamers weekly, also rail direct, fares 24s. 7d. and 16s. 5d. Hotels: Ship and Port Albert. Banks: Victoria. The churches are Church of England, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, and there is a State school (No. 490), and mechanics' institute, with library of 534 volumes. The entrance to Port Albert is over a mile wide between the east point of La Trobe Island and Clonmel Island on the opposite side. But this entrance is divided by a large bank of sand, which extends from midway between these two islands for nearly two miles in a southerly direction. It is a pastoral and agricultural district, but at Toora, 25 miles, and Foster, 35 miles westward, both railway townships, a large number of tin and gold mining leases have been applied for, and several claims are at work with good prospects. Coal has been proved to exist and of good quality. Port Albert is one of the principal fishing grounds whence the Melbourne market is supplied. The Great Southern Railway was opened on 13th Jan., 1892, and now connects the town and district with the metropolis. Population, 415; of district, 4,000. Local paper: *The Standard*, published Wednesday and Saturday.

**PORTABELLINGTON** (38° 6' S. lat., 144° 42' E. long.) is a post town, on Port Phillip Bay, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, comprised in a fine new brick building, in the county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, and police district of Geelong. It lies 65 miles distant from Melbourne, at the foot of the Bellarine Hills, in a southerly direction by land, and is reached by rail to Drysdale, *via* Geelong, on the Queenscliff line, thence by coach or by steamer from Melbourne direct, 25 miles across the Bay. There are three hotels—the Grand, the Family and the Bay View, a State school, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, a branch of the Colonial Bank, four general stores, several



tradesmen's premises, steam chaff-cutting works, a brick and tile factory, a public library of 727 volumes, and a Foresters' and Temperance hall. The district is an agricultural one, and has achieved some celebrity for the fine onions it produces; in the summer many persons from Geelong and Melbourne, and up country, reside here, it being an excellent sea-side watering-place. Three steamers daily ply from Melbourne and Geelong. Public baths have been erected, increasing the attractions of Portarlington. It has a good jetty, with fine public gardens adjoining. The population numbers 852 in the town, and the district over 1,000.

**PORT CAMPBELL**, (37° 4' S. lat., 141° 12' E. long.), otherwise CAMPBELL'S CREEK, is a seaport with post, savings bank, and telegraph office, situated nearly midway between Sherbrooke river and Hesse point, 13½ miles NW. by N. from Moonlight Head, and 163 miles SW. of Melbourne, county of Heytesbury, electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury; police district of Warrambool. Communication is by rail to Timboon, fare 26s. 11s. and 18s. Thence by coach, 11 miles, to Port Campbell, fare 5s. Hotels: Commercial and Port Campbell. The harbour is an inlet of the coast, of no great magnitude or depth of water, nor is it very easy of entrance. With the exception of southerly or south-westerly winds it is a tolerably safe anchorage. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. A jetty has been constructed for the convenience of taking in passengers and cargo. It has a mechanics' institute, two State schools (No. 2,946), Port Campbell West; (No. 2,991), Port Campbell North. Wesleyan, Baptist, and Presbyterian services are held, three stores, a creamery, a boarding house, and butchers' and other shops. Formation: limestone. Population of township, 260.

**PORT FAIRY**, formerly called BELFAST (38° 23' S. lat., 142° 14' E. long.), a seaport town in the county of Villiers, electoral district of Port Fairy, at the mouth of the river Moyno, to and from which steamers ply at frequent intervals; fares, single 10s., return 15s. There is also railway communication with Warrambool, 20½ miles distant and with Hamilton. Port Fairy is connected by rail with Melbourne 186½ miles SW. of the metropolis; fares, 38s. 7d. and 22s. 4d. Special shipping facilities are provided, the rails being laid to the river wharves. Hotels: the Commercial, Caledonian, Victoria, Market, Star of the West, White Hart, Bank, Union, and others in the suburbs. It has money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices. The harbour is called Port Fairy. Seagoing vessels drawing 11 feet of water are loaded and discharged at the wharf stores in the middle of the town. The town mainly depends on the fertile well-cultivated farms in the back neighbourhood for its support; and a large trade in wool, grain, and general produce is done with the Koroit, Tower Hill, Macarthur, Orford, Yambuk, Tyrendarra, Penshurst, Hamilton, and Coleraine districts. It is the principal shipping port of the western district, and from here large quantities of produce find their way to Melbourne. From the original coast line, seaward, the works executed for the improvement of the entrance of the Moyno river consist of two moles, or training walls, running out into Port Fairy Bay for a distance of half a mile. The works for the last few years have been carried out according to Sir John Cooke's plans, and have been eminently successful. Nearly the whole of the bluestone reefs in the river have been removed by dynamite, rendering free access for sea-going steamers. A large trade in produce, principally potatoes, is also carried on with Sydney. The town is quadrangular in form, and contains a number of good buildings, which comprise churches belonging to the Episcopalian (St. John's), Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's) bodies; the branches of the Australasia, Colonial, and Victoria Banks, a savings bank, the Hospital, Mechanics' Institute (this latter has a library of 2,001 volumes), the Lecture, Oddfellows', and Temperance Halls, and Orderly room. The schools comprise the Port Fairy College, the State (No. 1,188), capable of accommodating 500 children; Roman Catholic, and several private schools. The area of the borough is 5,802 acres, with 486 dwellings and ratable property of the annual value of £12,936; in the shire of Belfast, the ratable property is of the annual value of £40,451. The Government buildings comprise a court-house, a custom-house and post and telegraph offices, (in which are the lands office and treasury.) Petty Sessions are held on Tuesdays and Thursdays, whilst County, Supreme, and General Sessions Courts are held periodically. As a watering place Port Fairy is now attracting a number of country visitors; the bathing accommodation is good, and the Borough Council have provided first-class bathing establishments in the centre of the town, including hot salt water baths; whilst the natural salt water bathing places on the coast are superior to any in the Colonies being securely protected by reefs, and can be used free of charge. The Botanical Gardens cover an area of nearly 25 acres, and are looked upon as very superior by visitors. The town is lighted with gas. By the returns made up to March 1, 1892, 15,994 acres were under cultivation in the shire, viz., 763 acres under wheat, 1,830 oats, 1,087 barley, 2,722 potatoes. The yields were estimated at—wheat, 14,588 bushels; oats, 44,770; barley, 41,508; potatoes, 12,419 tons. The Tower Hill, a remarkable volcanic mountain, with a perfect, extinct crater, standing in the Tower Lake, is 9 miles NNE. of Port Fairy. It is entirely surrounded by water, and is much frequented by sightseers. Formation of district, basaltic, with limestone ridges cropping out in many places. The population of the borough in 1891 was 1,864, that of the shire 3,070. Newspaper: *Port Fairy Gazette*, every Tuesday and Friday.

**PORTLAND** (38° 21' 30" S. lat., 141° 41' E. long.), a seaport town in the county of Normanby, electoral district of Portland,

police district of Hamilton, 40 feet above the level of the sea, under municipal government, on the west coast of Portland Bay, 225 miles (250½ by rail) SW. of Melbourne, about the same distance SE. from Adelaide; 53 miles from Hamilton S.W., 57 miles from Coleraine, 47 from Merino, and 63 from Casterton, all towns of some importance to the N. and N.W. Warrambool is 60 miles distant E., and Belfast 43 miles E. Portland is by rail in direct communication with the metropolis. Fares, 44s. 11d. and 30s. 1d. There is steamer communication at frequent intervals during the week, and at very low fares. Coaches run three times a week to Port Fairy, and twice a week to Bridgewater. Hotels: Mac's, London, Gordon, Royal, Richmond, and others; there are also several first-class boarding houses. Portland was founded by Messrs. Edward and Stephen Henty, who arrived on November 19, 1834; it is consequently the oldest settlement in Victoria, excepting Old Settlement Point, on the shores of Western Port Bay, where for nearly 12 months detachments of the 3rd and 30th regiments, under Captain Wright, were located in the year 1826. Portland was first used as a whaling depot. On November 13, 1840, the township was officially described as consisting of "one good house and six decent cottages, besides a few huts, and contains a population of at least 100 souls." It has also been described as "pretty, though quaint looking;" is on the high road to the west, overlooking the bay, "one of the loveliest in the world, extending in a crescent-like form from one high headland to another, dipping in the centre of the curve to a little above sea-level." The bay is 24 by 12 miles, capable of affording anchorage to the largest fleet in the world, and is the natural outlet for an immense tract of back country, comprehending many millions of acres of rich agricultural and pastoral land. There is ample jetty accommodation for the loading and discharge of vessels, and the harbour accommodation will eventually be much improved by the construction of a breakwater, which will run out a distance of 1,000 yards from the shore. The boat harbour, which has cost over £40,000, is expected to afford shelter to all the craft in port. The Union, Colonial, Australasia, Savings and Victoria Banks have branches, and the leading insurance companies have agencies. Portland possesses a well laid-out botanical garden. There are a treasury, post office, customs' house, and court-house, also numerous stores, flour-mill, two bark mills, a saw-mill, three tanneries, a handsome State school (No. 489), and two others (Nos. 1,194 and 1,393), and a Catholic school in the district, four private schools, including the Portland College, Loretto Convent, a club, benevolent asylum, free library of 1,260 vols., several places of worship, belonging to the Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic (All Saints), Wesleyan and Baptist communities, and other public buildings. Swimming and hot-water baths second to none in Australia have been provided by the corporation, at a cost of £4,500. They are of large area, and well fenced against the intrusion of sharks, and fitted up in a very complete manner, rendering them equal to any in the colony. Among the social institutions are lodges of the following societies:—Masonic (No. 576), Foresters, and Oddfellows (M.U.), Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, a branch of the Australian Natives' Association, and Fishermen's Union. The Portland Horticultural Society is a prosperous institution, holding two shows annually. There is also a Racing Club, and a Battery of Militia, 60 men. The town is lighted with gas. The water supplied to the town is derived from Artesian wells. In the municipality (area, 2,860 acres) are 506 dwellings, the value of ratable property being £13,943, the area of the shire is 1,460 square miles, and annual value of ratable property £72,996. To the north-west of the town lies the valley of the Wannon (to which there is a branch line of railway from Branxholme), and still further west, but within easy reach of the bay lies the Mount Gambier district, second to no part of Australia for productiveness. The chief exports are fish, wool, tallow, hides, bark, butter, and recently wheat, corn, hardwood, fruit, bluestone, lime, and the different sorts of agricultural produce. In the shire 6,199 acres were under cultivation, of which wheat occupied 432 acres, oats 1,466 acres, rye 189 acres, bay 2,150 acres, and potatoes 516 acres; produce was 6,397 bushels of wheat, 30,966 of oats, 1,718 of rye, 3,071 tons of hay, and 1,457 tons of potatoes. The population is 2,284; of the shire, 5,365. The *Guardian* (now in its fiftieth year), published Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the *Observer*, Monday and Thursday, are the local newspapers.

**PORT MELBOURNE**, formerly called SANDRIDGE (37° 52' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), the port of Melbourne, is situated on Hobson's Bay, about 1½ miles to the S. of the city; by road it is 2½ miles. It is in the county of Bourke, is an electoral district of itself, and is the police district of Port Melbourne. The Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway connects it with the metropolis. Fares, 3d. and 2d. This line, after frequent negotiations was sold to the Victorian Government in June, 1878. There is also good road communication, and trams run to and fro every few minutes; fare, 3d. Cabs run at intervals. Principal hotels: Royal Mail, Lord Raglan, Railway Club, Pier, Chequers, and London; there are about 50 in all. The municipal area is 2,366 acres, with 2,792 dwellings, and property valued at £1,001,394, net annual value, £111,266. There are post, telegraph, savings' bank, and money-order offices; branches of the National and Australasia Banks, and Melbourne Savings Bank; also two State, and a denominational school (R. C., St. Joseph), four churches, and Seaman's Bethel. The business of the town is dependent on the shipping in a great measure, but the factories employ a number of persons, and many of the residents have business occupations in Melbourne. There are two piers, the railway and the town pier, jutting a long way into the bay, alongside which ships of almost any tonnage can lie, and be rapidly

loaded or discharged, there being numerous steam cranes for that purpose. The Orient, P. and O., M. M. and Norddeutscher Lloyd mail steamers are berthed at the railway pier. There is an extensive biscuit factory (Swallow and Ariell's), also gasworks, two sugar refineries, two distilleries, a Sailors Rest, and free reading room, a library of 1,500 vols., Police Court House, Council Chambers and Town Hall. Court of Petty Sessions sits daily, but the more important cases are taken on Mondays and Thursdays. The streets of the town are wide, and laid out at right angles. Port Melbourne is well drained and the streets lighted with gas, the footpaths being mostly either flagged or asphalted. In the early days of the colony it was known as Liardet's Beach. Population (1891) 13,067. Geological formation: sand with substratum of red clay, sandstone and occasional ironstone. The *Standard* and *Tribune* (published weekly) are the local papers.

**PORTSEA** (38° 20' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke, situated on the E. side of Port Phillip Heads, 62½ miles by land S. of Melbourne, and 37 miles in a direct line by water. Fare, by coach, 10s.; by steamer in summer, 2s. 6d., return 4s. There are two hotels here, Nepean and Portsea, a State school (No. 2,929), and a police station. A coach runs daily to Dromana, fare 5s. Limestone is abundantly prevalent, and there are numerous kilns, the best lime of the colony coming from here. The Quarantine station is here. Portsea has two frontages, one facing Queenscliff, the other Bass' strait. The back beach (Southern Ocean), is within 2 miles from Portsea, on which stands "London Bridge" Caves, a very great natural curiosity. The fine headland of Point Nepean, at the entrance to Port Phillip Heads, can be reached by foot from Portsea in less than an hour, Portsea being much nearer the Heads than any other watering-place. From Portsea a magnificent panoramic view of land and sea is to be seen, embracing Cape Schank and its lighthouse, Palpit Rock and St. Paul's on the left, and Barwon Heads and the Cape Otway ranges on the right. Batteries at Point Nepean and at Point Franklin defend the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. During the season Portsea is visited by people from all parts of the colony, its reputation as a sanatorium being high. It is also one of the most fashionable watering-places on the shores of the bay. Formation: limestone. Population 101 (census 1891), many of whom earn a livelihood at lime-burning.

**PRAHRAN** (37° 51' S. lat., 145° 1' E. long.) is an important metropolitan suburban city, contains postal, telegraphic, and money-order offices, with a branch of the Government Savings Bank, suburban to Melbourne, lying about 3½ miles SE. It is a distinct municipality, and has been since the 21st February, 1856; was created a borough, October 17th, 1863, a town, May 13th, 1870, and proclaimed a city on 1st July, 1879. The city area is 2,320 acres, with 3,588 dwellings, 8,952 ratepayers, and rateable property of net annual value of £561,123. The main roads to Dandenong, Gippsland, and Western Port pass through Prahran, and a good road with a fine massive iron girder bridge over the Yarra connects it with Melbourne. There is railway communication by the Melbourne and Brighton Railway, fares, 4d. and 3d. An extension of the cable tramcar system has been completed from Prince's Bridge *via* the St. Kilda Road, and South Yarra through the chief street, Chapel Street, fare, 3d. A branch of the cable tramway runs to Toorak. A line of buses also runs to Malvern Shire Hall from the Prahran Town Hall about every 14 minutes, by way of High Street, and less frequently *via* Malvern Road. The local town-hall is a commanding building, and has a good free library of 8,408 vols.; its tower forms a landmark for many miles round, and the main hall is capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. The mechanics' institute has a library of 2,127 vols. There are numerous other public buildings of a charitable, educational, and ecclesiastical character. Chapel Street, the main thoroughfare, is bordered with some handsome shops and places of business. There are five State schools. A handsome recreation ground has been laid out on Mount Erica, High Street, which does much to beautify the neighbourhood. Many of the streets are lined with handsome trees, such as elms and silver poplars. The city of Prahran has adopted the system of wards, and the municipal authorities have effected many improvements, particularly in drainage. The outskirts of the municipality are adorned by very many elegant private houses, the residences of merchants and others in business in Melbourne. Banks: Federal, Savings, Mercantile, National, Australasia, Victoria, and Commercial. Census population (1891), 39,703. The *Prahran Telegraph*, Wednesday and Saturday, and the *Chronicle*, Saturday, are the local papers.

**PRESTON** (37° 43' S. lat., 145° 2' E. long.), a town, with two post offices, a money-order, and two telegraph offices, in the electorate of Bourke East, and county of Bourke, situated between the Merri and Darebin creeks, 6 miles NE. of Melbourne. It has six hotels, two State schools (Nos. 824 and 1,494), Wesleyan, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, a Grammar school, a library of over 1,500 vols., a police station, three public halls, a pottery, a glue factory, several tanneries, large brick factories, and ham and bacon curing establishments. Reached by train and tram; fares, 10½d. and 8½d. The reservoir here in connection with the Yan Yean waterworks has a storage capacity of 17 million gallons of water. Another reservoir capable of holding 40 million gallons of water is to be constructed. The town is lighted with gas. It is a suburban district. A Court of petty sessions is held here. There is one bank—National. The shire has area of 13½ square miles, and contains rateable property of the annual value of £73,485. Population, 3,569.

**PURNIM** (38° 18' S. lat., 142° 20' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office, on the Merri Creek and the Mortlake road, 168 miles SW. of Melbourne, 12 from Warrnambool, and 20 miles from Mortlake, in the Warrnambool shire, and county of Villiers and Heytesbury. Presbyterian and Catholic (St. Anne's) churches, a State school (No. 1,016), and a Catholic school, a store, a creamery, and the Bush Inn and Royal Oak hotels are here. Wheat and potato growing district. Hops, too, are cultivated, there being a garden of about 20 acres on the banks of the Merri. Communication is by train or steamer to Warrnambool, coach thence 12½ miles, fare 2s. 6d. The Stud station known as Bryan O'Lynn is here. The Framlingham Aboriginal station is about 3 miles distant.

**PYALONG** (37° 7' S. lat., 144° 54' E. long.), a post town and a railway station (fares 10s. 3d. and 6s. 9d.) on Mollison's Creek, 52½ miles N. of Melbourne (county of Dalhousie, electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield). Hotel: White Hart. State schools (No. 2,005), Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches (All Saints), police station, shire hall, post-office, and two stores. The district is chiefly pastoral; 618 acres of land are under cultivation, principally for oats, peas, beans, and potatoes; soil is poor. Net annual value of rateable property in the shire, £14,657. Population, 217, including shire, 1,200.

**PYRAMID HILL** (36° 2' S. lat., 144° 2' E. long.), a postal town, county of Gunbower, electorate of Gunbower, with money-order and telegraph office, on the Sandhurst and Kerang line, 154½ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. Banks: National and Colonial. State school, and two hotels, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and mechanics institute and free library. Presbyterian service held in shire-hall. There are four stores, implement factory, coffee palace, and a police station. An agricultural and pastoral district. Newspaper: *Pyramid Hill Advertiser*. Population, 97.

**QUEENSCLIFF** (38° 16' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, police district of Geelong, a municipal town, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office and railway station, at the entrance of Port Phillip Bay, lies 12 feet above the level of the sea, and is about 33 miles S. of Melbourne—67½ miles by land; from Queenscliff to the Gellibrand lightship, *via* Cole's Channel, is 26½ miles, *via* West Channel is 26½ miles, *via* South Channel 39 miles. A steamer plies daily to and from Melbourne in summer. It is the terminal station on the railway from Geelong; fares, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. Hotels: Hamilton's Grand, Adman's Ozone, Esplanade, Queenscliff, and Royal, which will compare favourably with any in the Australian colonies. In addition to these are numerous commodious and well-appointed boarding-houses. It is situated on a small peninsula, formerly known as Shortland's Bluff, which is connected with the mainland by a narrow neck of land, called the Narrows, about 400 yards in width. Lonsdale Bay forms the SW. and Swan Bay the NW. boundaries. Two lighthouses are here, so placed that when seen from seaward in one line they form a leading mark for vessels entering. The width of Port Phillip Heads, between Point Nepean on the east, and Point Lonsdale on the west, is about 4,000 yards, but the navigable channel, called the Rip, through which the tide rushes with great velocity, is only about 1,600 yards wide. The entrance is now protected by two batteries, the upper battery armed with two 9.2-inch B.L. guns of 20 tons, mounted on hydro-pneumatic disappearing carriages working on a central pivot, two 6-inch B.L. guns, similarly mounted, one 9-inch R.M.L. gun on double plated iron dwarf traversing platform, two 6-pounder Nordenfeldt rapid firing shell guns on recoil mountings, and one 5-barrel Nordenfeldt machine gun; in case of war these would be supplemented by lines of torpedoes laid across the channels. A battery of 8 guns is also erected on Swan Island, which has been purchased by the Government; the guns comprise one 6-inch B.L. gun, mounted on hydro-pneumatic disappearing carriage, one 9-inch R.M.L. gun on double-plated iron dwarf traversing platform, three 80-pounder R.M.L. guns, on wood dwarf traversing platforms, two 6-pounder Nordenfeldt rapid firing shell guns on recoil mountings, and one 5-barrel Nordenfeldt machine gun. There is also a battery at the Crown's Nest with one 8-inch B.L. gun of 12 tons, mounted on a hydro-pneumatic disappearing carriage. The battery at Queenscliff consists of one 6-inch B.L. gun of 5 tons, one 80-pounder R.M.L. gun, both mounted on h. p. carriages, three 9-inch and three 80-pounder R.M.L. guns, three 6-pounder Nordenfeldt rapid firing shell guns, two 40-pounder R.B.L. siege guns, three 6-pounder R.B.L. field guns, and three 10-barrel Nordenfeldt machine guns. The men of the Victorian Parament Artillery are stationed here. A Foresters' Hall has been erected capable of accommodating eight or nine hundred people, and admirably adapted for popular entertainments. Places of worship: Anglican church (St. George), built of stone, with stained windows, Roman Catholic church (Holy Trinity), Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches. It has many advantages as a watering-place, the baths erected by the borough council being both safe and commodious, and there is a fine pier which is a favourite resort of visitors. Bank: Victoria; State school (No. 1,190), and a private school, mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,826 vols., and Masonic Lodge are among the chief institutions. It is a place of petty sessions. Coaches run to Point Lonsdale and Ocean Grove. The town is lighted with gas. The rateable property (area 2,173 acres) is valued at £156,264; net annual value being £13,022; 368 dwellings, and 345 ratepayers. All vessels arriving from infected ports are boarded near Queenscliff by the health officer, from Quarantine Station. It has been a pilot station since 1548. Population, 2,000, in summer months, 3,500. Geological forma-

tion: Limestone and sandstone. Newspaper: *Queenscliff Sentinel*, published on Saturdays.

**QUEENSFERRY** (38° 24' S. lat., 145° 27' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and savings-bank, and the port on the Eastern side of Western Port, 65 miles SE. from Melbourne. The land close to the township is very good, and is excellently adapted for market gardens; orchards are already being planted. A tramway runs from Queensferry to the Bass river. State school amalgamated with Grantville (No. 1414). The nearest railway station is Lang Lang, whence a coach runs to Grantville 1½ miles. An artesian well of mineral waters of a chalybeate character is here. Formation: Mesozoic. Population, 68.

**QUEENSTOWN** (37° 39' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.) is a post town in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, and police district of Bourke, on Diamond creek, 27 miles NE. of Melbourne. It has a hotel, State school (No. 128), Mechanics' Institute (580 vols.), and Church of England. Court of petty sessions is held here. A coach runs to and from Heidelberg, fare, 4s. District devoted to fruit and mining. Population, 103, with district, 1,450.

**RAGLAN** (37° 21' S. lat., 143° 19' E. long.), a postal township on Fiery creek (county of Ripon, electorate of Ripon and Hampden), 128 miles (135 postal), WNW. of Melbourne, about 3½ miles to the N. of the railway line between Ararat and Ballarat. Beaufort (6 miles) is the nearest railway station. The Fiery Creek Diggings, at one time about the richest in the colony, are in the vicinity. There are 173 miners at work. There are other workings farther off, and one saw mill at work in the neighbourhood. Much of the land is parcelled out into farms, and a considerable breadth is under cultivation. There are also some stations in the neighbourhood. State school here (No. 523). Population of town, 36, with district, 1,250.

**RAMAHYUCK** (38° 2' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.) is a Presbyterian mission station on the River Avon, about 15 miles from Sale, commenced in 1864 on a reserve of 2,300 acres. The station comprises 14 cottages, missionary's house, church, school, and boarding house for children, arranged so as to form three sides of a quadrangle. The number of blacks on the station is about 60, including 21 children, who attend the native State school under the care of a highly-qualified lady teacher. All able-bodied men are employed with farm work, in charge of Rev. F. A. Hagenaws. An Act of Parliament has been passed requiring the half-caste people to leave and settle among the white population of the colony. 1,500 acres of the reserve have been transferred for an agricultural college to be erected at the western side. Such an institution being required will prove a benefit to the district.

**RAVENSWOOD** (36° 50' S. lat., 144° 1' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph-office, in the county of Bendigo, electoral and police district of Maldon, on Bullock creek, 90½ miles NW. by W. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca line, fares, 16s. 2d. and 10s. 9d. The hotel is the Junction. Two State schools (Nos. 1,113 and 1,546). The district is of a pastoral and agricultural character. Harcourt is 8 miles S., and Kangaroo Flat, 7 miles N. Formation: granite. Population, about 150, with district, 350.

**RAYWOOD** (36° 30' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, police district of Bendigo, is a borough, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, near Myer's Creek, 119½ miles NNW. of Melbourne, 19 miles from Sandhurst. It is a railway station, fares, 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Hotels: White Horse, Gunn's, McNeill's, and Shamrock. The town area is 5,760 acres, with 110 dwellings, and ratable property of yearly value of £2,165. There is a State school (No. 1,844), and one at Neilborough, Anglican, Roman Catholic (St. John's), and Wesleyan churches, town hall, court-house, and police-station, a mechanics' institute with library of over 600 vols., four stores, and some tradesmen's shops. Coaches run to Kamarooka three days a week; Neilborough, daily. There is a reservoir supplying the town with water from the Coliban. The district is of a mining and agricultural character. Dairy-farming and fruit-growing are becoming prominent industries. Formation: sandstone, slate, and quartz. Population, 489, district about 1,200.

**REDBANK** (36° 55' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, on Cherry Tree Creek, in the county of Kara Kara, electorate of Stawell, and North-Western police district, 141 miles NW. of Melbourne, about 66 miles from Ballarat, NW., and 30 from Maryborough. A coach runs daily to Avoca, 15 miles distant, and to St. Arnaud, fare, 5s., with which towns there is railway communication with Melbourne. There is one hotel, the Shamrock, a State school (No. 896), and a Wesleyan, and a Roman Catholic church, a mechanic's institute, and a police-station. The neighbourhood of the town is principally taken up for mining operations, the workings being both alluvial and quartz. The reefs have been proved to be very rich, but are not at present very profitably worked. The Richmond Quartz Mining Company is the only company now at work. There are 85 miners at work. Population, 121.

**RED HILL** (38° 20' S. lat., 144° 50' E. long.), a post-town, in county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke, 45 miles SSE. from Melbourne, three miles from Point Nepean road. Red Hill, so called from being on a hill of that colour, is about 1,500 feet above the sea level, on the Arthur's Seat range, 12 miles distant from Mornington railway-station. Two coaches from Mornington (morning and afternoon) pass daily within 1¼ miles of Red Hill, fare, 2s. 6d.; coaches also run from Dromana. It has a Wesleyan also a Presbyterian place of worship, a store, a school (No. 1,801), a post office, a blacksmith's shop, and several large orchards and fruit gardens, about 300 acres being under fruit.

The nearest telegraph and money-order office is Dromana. There is a racecourse NE. of the village, 1½ miles distant. The surrounding country is heavily timbered with messmate, gum, and wattle, and is well suited for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Fruit-culture is now largely occupying the attention of residents. In summer it is perfectly delightful, and one of the healthiest places in the colony. There is plenty of shooting, viz.: kangaroo, wallaby, opossum, hare, rabbit, and many varieties of birds. Population, 134.

**REEDY CREEK** (37° 17' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), a post town with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, 55 miles N. of Melbourne. It is situated on Reedy Creek, in the county and electorate of Anglesey, shire of Broadford, police district of Kilmore. Hotels: Reefers, Reedy Creek. State school. Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic. Coach runs to Broadford, 8 miles distant, fare, 3s., thence rail to Melbourne. In the district mining and pastoral interests occupy attention. Population, 171.

**REID'S CREEK** (36° 20' S. lat., 146° 41' E. long.), a post town on the creek whence it is named, 3 miles from Beechworth Railway Station, and 174 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bogong, and electoral district of Owens, police district of Beechworth. It has a State school (No. 1,629), children's coach to Beechworth, 1s. Chiefly a mining locality for tin and gold. The country consists of mountains and valleys, the former commanding extensive views of picturesque scenery, comprising the Falls, the Woolshed creek, and other points of interest. Climate mild and healthy. Formation: granite. Water from wells. Population, about 100 persons.

**RHEOLA** (formerly called BERLIN) (36° 37' S. lat., 143° 56' E. long.), a postal township with money-order and savings-bank office, in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Dumolly, North-Western police district, 4 miles south of Kingower, on the Kangara Creek, 143 miles NW. from Melbourne, deriving its existence from the former gold-fields and agricultural land in its neighbourhood. The means of reaching Melbourne are the coaches from Inglewood (12 miles) fare, 2s., and Dumolly (18 miles), fare, 4s., both of which towns are railway stations. Hotels: Wayman's, Post-Office. Here on the 31st May, 1870, a large nugget was unearthed: it weighed 93lbs. 8oz., and yielded 1,105 ounces of pure gold. It was named after the then Governor—"Viscount Canterbury." The celebrated Blanche Barkly nugget, weighing 145 lbs., was found at Kingower, a few miles distant. Two other large nuggets were found here in 1871, one, called the "Precious," weighing 143 lbs., and the other, called the "Kum Tow" (17th April), weighing 792 ozs. The diggings were very nuggetty, the gold lying on or near the surface, hence soon worked out. No gold bearing reefs have been discovered in the locality. There are two places of worship—Church of England, and Roman Catholic, the Wesleyans and Salvation Army holding services in the Mechanic's institute, two stores, State school (No. 1,069), and a police-station. A reservoir supplies water to the town. The alluvial flats are well suited for cultivation, and some of the hills are peculiarly adapted for viticulture, which, with orchards, promises to be a greater source of wealth than even the gold. Formation: granite schist and silurian sandstone. Population 60; with neighbourhood it is 200.

**RICHMOND** (37° 50' S. lat., 145° 1' E. long.), county Bourke, electoral district of Richmond and Jolimont and W. Richmond, police district of Melbourne, now a city suburban to Melbourne, with which it is connected by a good road and tramway. It is about 2 miles distant from the General Post Office, SE. There is also railway communication with three stations. Fares, 3d. and 2d. Between the metropolis and Richmond is a large reserve, known as Yarra Park, in which are the Melbourne and Richmond cricket grounds, and the Friendly Societies' Gardens. This reserve is a very favourite place of resort, particularly when intercolonial matches are being played. There are twelve churches of different denominations. St. Ignatius (R.C.) is a handsome bluestone edifice. The National, English and Scottish, London Chartered, Savings, and N. S. Wales Banks have branches in Richmond, six State and several private schools, a Roman Catholic convent and school, a free dispensary, two schools of design, and two free libraries of 4,000 and 2,000 vols. respectively, many hotels, a large coffee palace, and some good shops. The town hall is a fine building, having a frontage of 183 feet to the Bridge road; the accommodation for the transacting of the municipal business is rather limited in consequence of the growth of the city. The police-court, savings bank and public library are also contained in the edifice. A tower of 130 feet in height springs from the centre of the building. There are separate buildings for post and telegraph offices and police station. Six miles of underground drainage have been completed at a cost of £60,000, thus efficiently draining all parts of the city. There are 73 miles of private streets or roads: the metalled and gravelled streets under the control of council being 5½ miles, and unmade three-quarters of a mile. The municipality comprises an area of 1,430 acres, has 8,960 dwellings, ratable property valued at £4,627,065, of net annual value, £308,470. There are numerous manufactories and fellmongeries, &c., also bluestone quarries in the vicinity. Population (1891), 38,797; ratepayers, 9,105. The *Australian*, and *Guardian* are the local papers.

**RIDDELL'S CREEK** (37° 40' S. lat., 144° 65' E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on the Mount Alexander line of railway, 35½ miles N. of Melbourne, 1,205 feet above sea level. Fares, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 4d. There are two hotels here—Riddell's Creek, Railway View. It is in the county of Bourke, electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield, and police district of Gisborne, and is situated on

Riddell's Creek or Macedon river, and is the country seat of Judge Chomley. A State school (No. 528), also a Roman Catholic school, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and railway station. There are several stores, a mechanics' institute, with library of 904 volumes, an excellent recreation reserve, a race-course, and a splendid nursery. Principally a pastoral district, with good soil. Population, 563.

**RINGWOOD** (37° 45' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.), a post town with money-order office and Government savings bank, county and electorate of Evelyn, 15½ miles E. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Lilydale line, six trains daily, fares, 1s. 3d., and 1½d. Public school (No. 1,451). Several brickfields are in the vicinity. Population, 521.

**ROCHESTER** (36° 14' 20" S. lat., 144° 40' 20" E. long.) is a post town, with savings bank, money-order, telegraph office, and railway station, in the counties of Bendigo and Rodney, electoral districts of Gunbower and Rodney, and police district of Sandhurst, lying 370 feet above sea-level, 135½ miles N. of Melbourne. Fares, 2s. and 16s. 8d. Hotels: Rest-down, Rochester, Commercial, Harp and Shamrock, Victoria, Railway, Bridge, Star, Shamrock, and Criterion. Rochester proper comprises Old and New Rochester; the former, known as Seward's, is on the right bank of the Campaspe river; the principal buildings are the Star hotel, a State school (No. 795), and a Bible Christian church. New Rochester is on the left bank of the Campaspe, and extends from the river to the railway line, and contains a shire hall, Presbyterian church, Church of England and Roman Catholic church, school and convent, agencies of the N. S. Wales and Union Banks, the railway station, and post and telegraph offices, and mechanics' institute (800 vols.). A cattle and horse fair is held the last Thursday in the month. The Echuca shire council also holds its monthly meeting here, and the Agricultural and Pastoral Association and Jockey Club have their offices in the town. Electric light is largely used. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, the country having a chocolate soil, with small quantities of limestone. The dairy industry is also extensively and successfully carried on. Many creameries are in full swing. Just above the town the Irrigation Trust have constructed a well. Population, 900 in the town, which is the centre of a district having a population of over 3,000. Local paper, *Rochester Express*, published on Fridays.

**ROCHFORD** (37° 19' S. lat., 144° 41' E. long.), a post town in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield, and police district of Lancefield, 49 miles NW. of Melbourne. Lancefield, 2 miles distant, is the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs daily, fare, 1s.; coach also to Woodend, 2s. Hotel: Royal. It has a State school (No. 540), (No. 1,670 at Rochford South), Episcopal and Wesleyan churches, and a deputy registrar's office. Agricultural district, noted for its large yields of potatoes, peas, and dairy produce. The soil is very red, impregnated with iron and honeycomb stones. Population 38, of district, about 500.

**ROKEWOOD** (37° 53' S. lat., 143° 44' E. long.), a post town, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, 8½ miles W. of Melbourne (county and electorate of Grenville), on the Kuruc-a-ruc Creek, police district Geelong. A coach runs daily to Leigh Road Railway Station, distant 28 miles, fare, 5s.; also to Scarsdale, distant 20 miles, daily, fare, 3s., also to Ballarat, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, fare, 4s. Hotels: the Rokewood, Bridge and British. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic; also a police station, a State school (No. 531), two general stores, and two assurance agencies. The mechanics' institute has a library of 1,233 volumes. In the neighbourhood are some diggings of a fairly prolific character. Much of the district is under cultivation, and some part of it is utilized for grazing purposes. Formation: basaltic. Population, 205.

**ROMSEY** (37° 19' S. lat., 144° 49' E. long.), a municipal town in the county of Bourke, electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie and Lancefield, police district of Kilmore, on the road from Melbourne to Heathcote, 40½ miles N. from the metropolis, on the Five Mile creek. It lies 1,599 feet above sea level, in the centre of one of the best agricultural districts in the colony, the produce of which is wheat, barley, oats, peas, hay, and potatoes. In the shire 8,071 acres in all are under cultivation; of which 1,639 acres are potatoes, 2,158 acres, 483 barley, and 2,075 acres peas and beans, and 1,203 hay. In connection with the post-office there are savings bank, money-order, and telegraph offices. There are also branches of the National and Commercial Banks, two State schools (Nos. 366 and 1,220), four churches, mechanics' institute, and free library of 1,560 vols. Hotels: Commercial, Union, Shamrock, Post Office, Galway Arms, and Romsey. It is a railway-station on the Lancefield extension, fares, 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d. A coach runs to Lancefield Junction daily to catch Melbourne and Sandhurst trains, fare, 3s. Court of petty sessions, county, and licensing courts are held here. A large milk-preserving factory is one of the chief industries of the town. A rabbit-preserving company is in the vicinity. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £26,500. The water supply is derived from Bolinda Creek. Population, 305; of shire, 1,900. Newspaper: *Romsey Examiner*, published on Friday.

**ROSEBUD** (38° 20' S. lat., 145° 38' E. long.) is a post town situated on the eastern shore of Port Phillip Bay, near the foot of Arthur's Seat, 47 miles S. of Melbourne, in the county and electoral district of Mornington, police district of Bourke. It lies 33 miles SW. of Dromana, and is a great resort during the summer months. Visitors land from steamers at Dromana, and are conveyed thence by vehicles to Rosebud, or they may travel by rail to Mornington, thence by coach. A jetty has been erected. The majority of the population are engaged in fishing, the fish being sent to Queenscliff by boat, and thence by rail to Mel-

bourne and Ballarat. The chief buildings are a State school (No. 2,627), and a mechanics' institute (500 vols.). Wesleyan and Presbyterian services are held in the mechanics' institute. There are several private boarding-houses, and two stores. Population, 103.

**ROSEDALE** (38° 9' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long.) a post town, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Gippsland Central, and police district of Sale, on the river Latrobe, 111 miles ESE. of Melbourne, and 58 feet above the level of the sea. It is in direct railway communication with the metropolis; fares, 19s. 11d., 13s. 2d. The hotels are the Rosedale, Exchange, and Bridge. The district is of a pastoral and agricultural character, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and peas and beans being the predominant crops. Rosedale is the centre of Rosedaleshire, and contains one State school (No. 770), three churches—Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Church of England—a mechanics' institute, with 903 volumes, branch of the Bank of Australasia, masonic lodge, police-court, and the Shire Council Chamber. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £50,300. Population of town, 338; of shire, 3,676. Newspaper: *Rosedale Courier*, published on Thursday.

**ROSS CREEK** (37° 38' S. lat., 143° 49' E. long.), a postal station on the creek of the same name, in the county and electoral district of Grenville, police district of Smythesdale, 100 miles (120 postal) NW. of Melbourne. State school (No. 803). Wesleyan place of worship. Free public library, 220 vols. The communication with Melbourne is *via* Smythesdale or Ballarat. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 196, with neighbourhood, about 300.

**RUNNYMEDE** (36° 32' S. lat., 144° 39' E. long.) is a post town in the county and electorate of Mount Pleasant Creek, in the county and electorate of Rodney, shire of Waranga, and police district of Sandhurst, and about 3 miles from Elmore on the opposite side of the river, whence train can be taken to Melbourne. It has a Roman Catholic church, two State schools, one store, and hotel: Campaspe. The neighbourhood is agricultural and pastoral. The Campaspe river flows between Runnymede and Elmore. Population, 35, district about 2,000.

**RUPANYUP** (36° 50' S. lat., 142° 35' E. long.), a post town with telegraph, savings-bank, and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Bourke. In the Wimmera district, 210 miles NW. of Melbourne, situated on the Dunmunkle Creek, an affluent of the Wimmera, 458 feet above the sea-level. Horsham is distant 30 miles, Stawell 36, St. Arnaud 40 miles, and Murttoa Railway Station 9 miles. It is the terminus of a railway line that branches off the main line to Serviceton at Tubek; fares from Melbourne 38s. 1d. and 22s. 1d. Hotels: Commercial, Royal (coach booking office), and Rupanyup. There is a State school (No. 1,395); in the neighbourhood are three others (Nos. 1,761, 1,834, and 1,758), and a private school. Places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Wesleyan and Presbyterian bodies, branches of the Commercial and Union Banks, and a flour mill are here. It is the shire town, and has a shire hall, Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Farmers' Club and Turf Club, Good Templars' Hall, mechanics' institute, coach building establishment, four stores and eight tradesmen's shops. Court of petty sessions is held every alternate Monday. Coaches run to St. Arnaud fare, 11s., and to Donald, fare, 10s. A large number of selectors have settled in the neighbourhood. The country is principally plains, intersected by belts of timber, oak, and box, the soil being deep black and red loamy. The whole district takes high rank for wheat-growing. It is also an admirable wool-producing country, and very healthy for stock. Population, 161. Newspaper, *Rupanyup Spectator*, published on Thursday.

**RUSHWORTH** (36° 36' S. lat., 145° 1' E. long.), a municipal town, with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, 10½ miles N. of Melbourne, on the road between Runnymede and Murchison, 12 miles W. from the Murchison Railway Station, and 30 miles distant E. from the Elmore Railway Station. It is in the county of Rodney, Northern Province electorate, North-eastern police district. A coach runs to Elmore, Whiroo, and Balliceston. It is the terminus on the branch railway line from Murchison; fares, 18s. 10d. and 12s. 8d. The hotels are the Criterion, Rushworth, Cricketers' Inn, Imperial, Telegraph and Royal. The Commercial and Bank of Victoria have branches; also a State school (No. 1,037), St. Paul's, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, court-house, treasury, shire office and shire hall. The town possesses a mechanics' institute, with a library of 3,099 volumes. Both alluvial and quartz mining is followed to a considerable extent, and there are 133 miners employed; the value of the mining plant is £11,015. The water supply is derived from a reservoir which can store 11,000,000 gallons. Population 706. Geological formation: slate and sandstone ranges, and box forests, also ironbark. Newspaper: *Rushworth Chronicle*, published on Fridays.

**RUSSELL'S CREEK** (38° S. lat., 146° 7' E. long.), a post town in the county of Tanjil, electorate and police district of Sale, on the creek of the same name, which runs into the Tanjil river, 10½ miles SE. of Melbourne, and 17 miles from the Moe Railway Station, to which place a coach runs; fare, 4s. There is a State school. The district is described as mining, agricultural, and pastoral. On June 30, 1891, there were 68 miners at work, an area of 130 acres of land being held as claims under the mining by-laws. Population of township 28, and vicinity, 100.

**RUTHERGLEN** (36° S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, situated about 5 miles from the Murray river, 168½ miles NE. of Mel-

bourne. It is in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, and police district of Beechworth, and lies 553 feet above sea level. The communication with Melbourne is by a branch of the North-Eastern line; fares, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. The chief hotels are the Rutherglen and Star. Rutherglen is under municipal government; area of municipality 1,280 acres, 141 dwellings, and ratable property of the annual value of £4,554; of the shire, £29,567. Mining which used to be the mainstay of the town is now at a standstill, and viticulture and agriculture are now the chief industries. The vine growing interest is a most important one, and there are 7,974 acres under vines, which produced last year nearly 25,000 gallons of wine. The wines of the district have become very popular, and one grower received a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition, and several others silver medals. Including vines there are 17,965 acres under cultivation within 12 miles of the town, the principal crops being wheat, oats, and hay. There are several sheep and cattle runs a short distance from the town. There are three churches in the town, all good brick buildings—Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Congregational; court-house, police-station, townhall, and public library of 327 volumes. Several insurance Companies are represented, and the Bank of Victoria has a branch. State school (No. 522). Rutherglen has a racecourse, reservoir, and public park, which together cover an area of 262 acres. The park grounds are tastefully laid out and planted, and serve for recreation purposes. The reservoir here will hold 27 million gallons of water, and on it are several pleasure and racing boats. Formation: upper silurian. Population 706, and of shire 3,397. Local newspaper: *Rutherglen Sun*.

**RYE** (38° 21' S. lat., 144° 50' E. long.) is a beautiful seaside village, with post-office, on Port Phillip Bay, situate about 9 miles W. from Dromana, 6 miles E. from Sorrento, and 35 miles S. from Melbourne (54 miles overland), in the county of Mornington, electorate of Mornington, Kangerong, and Flinders, police district of Bourke, *via* Dromana to Mornington, fare, 5s. 6d., thence by rail to Melbourne; in summer by steamer to Sorrento, thence by coach to Rye, fare, 11s. 6d. Hotel: Gracefield. State school (No. 1,667); and Episcopalian church. Mechanics' institute. There are limekilns in the vicinity, giving employment to woodcutters, quarrymen, limeburners, and others. There are several persons who find employment in rabbit trapping—mostly lads. A large quantity of firewood is sent from this district to Melbourne, giving constant employment to several woodcutters. In the summer it is a favourite resort for visitors, and sporting men find excellent amusement with the rabbit; foxes are also plentiful. There is good accommodation for visitors. A pier about a fourth of a mile long, with 120 feet of quay in water of 15 to 20 feet deep is the landing-place for goods and passengers. Formation: tertiary, limestone, and shellsand. Population 91.

**SAILOR'S GULLY.**—See NERRING.

**SALE** (38° 6' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long.), county of Tanjil, electorate of Gippsland Central, is the principal town in the Gippsland district, and lies 32 feet above the level of the sea. It is situated on the Thomson river, 3 miles above its junction with the Latrobe. It is 127½ miles ESE. of Melbourne, is on the Gippsland line of railway; two trains run each way daily; fares, 22s. 10d., and 15s. 4d.; return, available for one month 34s. 5d. and 23s. 1d.; three trains also arrive and leave daily for Stratford and Bairnsdale. The hotels are the Club, Criterion, Royal Exchange, Crown, Star and Adelphi. The town is built on an extensive plain, and is the centre of a large and rich agricultural and pastoral district, being the market for the outlying townships of Maffra, Heyfield, Stratford, Clydebank, Toongabbie, Cowwar, Longford, and some other smaller settlements. There are branches here of the National, Australasia, Commercial, Victoria and Savings banks, and agencies of the principal insurance Companies. Sale has a mechanics' institute, with free library, erected at a cost of £4,000, containing 4,086 volumes. In connection with this institution is the School of Art and Technology which is attended by students from all parts of the district. There are churches of five denominations, Episcopalian, (St. Paul's), Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic Cathedral (St. Mary's). Freemasons', Temperance, and Friendly Societies halls have been erected by those several bodies, and the Victoria Hall, a handsome building, capable of seating 1,200 persons, has been provided by private enterprise. The public gardens are a picturesque and much frequented resort. The Agricultural Society has, at considerable expense, provided show grounds with the necessary buildings, &c., at which meetings are held twice in each year, and are very liberally supported. The district hospital is here, and contains 37 beds, with a daily average of 19 in-patients. A brewery, a flour-mill, a foundry, cheese factory, butter factory and creamery are in operation. Dairy farming is largely carried on. The town is under municipal government, has an area of 5,442 acres, 774 dwellings, and property valued at £376,000; net annual value, £30,115. The Supreme Court sittings are held twice, General Sessions three times, and Insolvency and County Courts, four times a year; for Government purposes there are a Supreme court, Court of petty sessions, post and telegraph office, land office, treasury and gaol. There is also a State school in the town (No. 545). The police have their head-quarters here. Sale is the head of the Gippsland Lakes navigation. Steamers ply daily between Sale and the Lakes Entrance (Cunninghame), distant 65 miles, whence large quantities of fish are obtained and forwarded *via* Sale by rail to Melbourne. Ocean-going vessels trade between Melbourne and Sale,

and occasionally between New South Wales and Sale. Gasworks, waterworks, and public baths have been provided by the Corporation. The water supply is obtained from the Thomson river, whence it is pumped into an elevated tank centrally situated; from this tank the town is reticulated. The district around Sale for many miles is devoted to grazing, dairying, and agriculture. The nearest mines (Walhalla), are 50 miles away. A coach leaves Sale Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Port Albert, 45 miles distant, fare, 15s., returning on alternate days. There are large tracts of rich agricultural land in the vicinity, much of it densely covered with scrub, and requiring capital for its clearance and preparation for tillage. About 15 miles from Sale, on the river Avon, is the Ramahyuck aboriginal station. Formation: palaeozoic. Population, 3,800; of the district, about 30,000. The local newspapers are the *Gippsland Mercury*, published on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday and the *Gippsland Times*, published Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

**SANDFORD** (37° 37' S. lat., 141° 28' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order telegraph and savings bank office, in the county and electoral district of Normandy, on the Wannon river, 329 miles (242½ by rail) from Melbourne, W., and 3 miles from Casterton. The railway from Braunholme to Casterton passes through here, crossing the Wannon by a bridge of considerable length; fares, 43s. 7d. and 20s. Hotels: Commercial, Sandford, and Caledonian. Bank: Colonial. There are four stores, a steam flour mill, Forester's Hall, a Mechanics' Institute (hall seating 1,350), and Free Library of 1,100 vols., with large brick hall attached, capable of seating about 350 people, a State school (No. 1,654), and places of worship belonging to Episcopalian, (St. Mary's), Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics (St. John's). Water from reservoir. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 350, that of the district being 500.

**SANDHURST.** See BENDIGO.

**SANDRIDGE.** See PORT MELBOURNE.

**SANDY CREEK** (31° 17' S. lat., 147° 11' E. long.) a postal township in the county of Bogong, electorate of Benambra, a police district of Kiewa, on the creek from which it takes its name, 210 miles NE. of Melbourne. The diggings are principally quartz. Huon Lane, 7 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. A coach runs from Huon Lane to Snowy Creek *via* Sandy Creek, Tallandoon and Eskdale on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, fare, 3s. The Stop Hotel. State school (No. 2,024). Roman Catholic church. Sandy Creek is prettily situated in the valley of the creek lying between hills, mining and pastoral pursuits being followed in the district.

**SAN REMO** (39° 8' S. lat., 145° 29' E. long.), a post-town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 65 miles SE. of Melbourne, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke. It lies at the eastern entrance to Western Port Bay. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Stony Point, thence steamer; fare, 18s. Hotels: San Remo and Pier. There is a shire hall, police station and a State school (No. 1,369). A court of petty sessions is held here. Coaches run to Tarwin, Anderson's Inlet, and Kileunda. The district is chiefly pastoral. San Remo is remarkable for its freedom from hot winds, and the coolness of its climate during the summer months, when the thermometer ranges from 15° to 18° below that of Melbourne. It is a fashionable watering place, backed by hills and slopes which are almost perpetually green. New-haven, Phillip Island, lies distant about 40 chains by water, and French Island is reached in one hour by boat. Both Islands are well stocked with rabbits, hares, and game of all kinds. The shelly beach displays a great variety of shells and curios as each tide recedes. The river Bass lies about four miles to its right and the Powlett river about seven miles to its left. Both are stocked with excellent fish, including black fish, bream and perch, while fishing is unlimited in the surrounding waters. Population, 110.

**SARSFIELD** (37° 44' S. lat., 147° 41' E. long.) is a postal town in the county of Dargo, electoral district of Gippsland East, and police district of Bairnsdale. It lies on the Nicholson river, 193 miles E. of Melbourne, and is reached by steamer to Bairnsdale (7 miles), and coach thence, or by rail to Bairnsdale, coach thence daily. There is an hotel, store, and a State school (No. 1,228), also used as a place of worship on Sundays. Most of the good agricultural land in the neighbourhood has been taken up under selection, and large areas of maize and hops are cultivated. Large quarries have opened up, from which the stone for the new entrance to the Gippsland Lakes is obtained. There is a vast area of auriferous country, which, although gold is known to exist in it, has never been thoroughly prospected. Formation: lower silurian. Population 152; of the district about 500.

**SCARSDALE** (37° 41' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.) (county and electoral district of Grenville), a municipal town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office on Smythe's creek, 91 miles W. by N. of Melbourne. It is now a station on the branch line from Ballaarat (17 miles), fares from Melbourne, 16s. 5d. and 11s. The chief hotels are the Exchange, Golden Stream, and Railway. Coach runs to Cape Clear, 2s.; Rookwood, 3s. 6d. The National Bank has a branch in the town, and several of the leading insurance companies have agents. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, and a State school (No. 980). The free library has 1,400 volumes. Court of petty sessions is held here. The district is a mining and agricultural one. Population, of town, 400; of district, 900.

**SEATON** (37° 59' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.) (county of Tanjil, electorate of North Gippsland, police district of Heyfield), a small township on Back Creek, in the Gippsland district, 113 miles (127 postal) E. of Melbourne, and 8 miles from Heyfield,

whence the train can be taken for Melbourne, coach fare, 3s. Hotel: Back Creek. State school (No. 1,649). Regular teams of waggons start from Bald Hills to Donnelly's creek, Aberfeldy, and Jericho. The surrounding country is well grassed and watered, and well suited for both agricultural and pastoral purposes; the mountains in the district are supposed to be gold-bearing. The population is 43 persons, many of whom are interested in farming and timber trade.

**SEBASTOPOL** (37° 35' S. lat., 143° 52' E. long.) (county of Grenville, and electoral district of Windermere, and police district of Ballaarat) has a money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, situated on the Yarrowee creek, 99 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 3 miles from the Ballaarat Railway Station. Cars run from Ballaarat; fare, 6d. The district is a mining one, and several of the mines on what is known as the Sebastopol Plateau are giving excellent returns, especially the Star of the East. There are several hotels, two State schools, (Nos. 1,167 and 1,289), a branch of the City of Melbourne Bank, seven churches, and a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,160 volumes. Area of borough 1,380 acres, with 507 dwellings, and ratable property of net annual value £3,237. The water supply comes from the Gong Gong reservoir. Storage capacity of reservoir is 4,330,904 gallons. Population, 2,578.

**SERPENTINE CREEK** (or JANEMBER EAST) (36° 20' S. lat., 143° 55' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, and police district of Sandhurst. It lies 134 miles (145 postal) NW. from Melbourne, and is reached by coach from Inglewood (15 miles); fare, 5s. The Serpentine hotel. There is a State school (No. 1,233), and a shire hall, which is also used as a place of worship. Court of petty sessions is held here. The district is agricultural and pastoral, and the soil is generally loamy, with a little iron-stone in some places and clay on the plains.

**SEVILLE** (37° 50' S. lat., 143° 31' E. long.) a postal township in the county and electorate of Evelyn police district of Lilydale, 50 miles E. of Melbourne, on the Wandin Creek, and on main road to Warburton. A coach runs to Woon Yallock, Lauching Place and Warburton. There is a State school (No. 2,820), Colonial Bank, Anglican and United Methodist, Free churches, a public park, two stores, and a blacksmith. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Lilydale, 7 miles, fare, 2s., thence rail to metropolis. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. The fruit growing industry, especially raspberries, engages the attention of residents, but all kinds of fruit thrive here. The land is of good quality, and the climate cool and agreeable. There is splendid scenery. Population, 86, of district, 400.

**SEYMOUR** (37° 2' S. lat., 145° 6' E. long.), in the counties of Anglesey and Dalhousie, electorate of Anglesey, North-Eastern police-district, 464 feet above sea level. This township is beautifully situated on the river Goulburn, in the north-eastern district of Victoria, 61½ miles N. of Melbourne, on the main line of road to Beechworth. It is a station on the North-Eastern Railway; fares, 11s. and 7s. 3d. Seymour is the changing station for the Goulburn Valley line. The principal hotels are the Goulburn, Royal, Canadian, Terminus, Prince of Wales, and Railway Club. The river Goulburn runs through the township of Seymour, and for boating purposes is a source of pleasure to residents and visitors. A large brewery, flour mill, malt mill, two tanneries and fellmongeries and saw mills. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army Barracks, and mission hall. There are both State (No. 547), and Catholic schools. The other local institutions are a land office, also post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, a court-house, a mechanics' institute and free library of 1,033 volumes, assembly-hall, shire-hall, and branches of the Victoria, Colonial and Commercial Banks. The town is partly lighted with gas. The water supply is obtained from Trawool Falls, 12 miles distant. Seymour is a good site for factories, there being a splendid water supply with a pressure of 100 lbs. to the square inch. The shire of Seymour is almost wholly devoted to grazing purposes, and there is but little agriculture, 3,959 acres only were cultivated. The chief crops were oats, hay, and wheat. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £39,934. Formation: granite outcrops and basaltic outcrops and schistose. Population 1,740; of shire, 4,293. Newspapers: *Seymour Express*, published on Tuesday and Friday; *Seymour Telegraph*, on Thursday.

**SHADY CREEK** (37° 48' S. lat., 146° 10' E. long.) is in the county of Buln-Buln, and electoral district of Gippsland West. It lies 80 miles due E. from Melbourne on the Main Gippsland road to Sale. The communication with Melbourne is by way of Tarragon (10 miles), Buln Buln (11 miles) railway stations. The surrounding district consists of auriferous mountainous country, thickly timbered, but with land of poor quality. There is one hotel (Shady Creek) 1,500 feet above the sea-level, in the town, but no other public buildings. Tanjil lies 10 miles NE. Crossover diggings 7 miles NW., Moe: 13 miles E., and Buln-Buln or Brandy Creek 18 miles W. The district is a mining one, and the population of town is small, that of the district being widely spread.

**SHEEP HILLS**, a post town, with telegraph and railway stations, in the county and electoral district of Borung, police district of Minyip, 206½ miles NW. of Melbourne. It is on the branch line from Murtoa to Warracknabeal; fares, 37s. 1d. and 24s. 9d. It is also connected by coach with Donald, fare, 10s. Hotel: The Railway. There are three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Wesleyan, a State school, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a public library, having 250 volumes, three stores, a coffee palace, and tradesmen's premises. It is

an agricultural and pastoral district, and when the irrigation scheme is carried out, its future should be most prosperous. At present the township is supplied with water from the Wimmera, 56 miles distant, by means of a channel. Formation: deep alluvial. Population 70, of district about 700.

**SHELBOURNE** (38° 52' S. lat., 144° 0' E. long.), a post and telegraph town near the Bradford creek, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Maldon, police district of Baringhamp, 99 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is the terminus railway station on the Maldon line, fares, 17s. 9d. and 11s. 10d. Hotel: Commercial. The locality, formerly a forest, has been denuded of timber, and much of it converted into excellent farms, with every prospect of becoming a fine agricultural district, especially as regards the raising of wheat and oats. There are good State school (No. 950), and a Primitive Methodist chapel, in which service is regularly held. Coach runs to Woodstock and Eastville. Population 90.

**SHELFORD** (38° 1' 17" S. lat., 143° 59' 3" E. long.; mag. var. 8° 50') in the county and electoral district of Grenville, police district of Shelford, is a township with post and money-order office on the road between Geelong and Portland, 68 miles WSW. of Melbourne. Leigh Road, on the Geelong and Ballaarat Railway, is the nearest station, and to this a coach runs daily, fare, 2s. 6d. The hotel is the Settlers' Arms. There are a State school (No. 379), Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist churches, also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 650 volumes. Rabbits and hares abound in the neighbourhood. The land on the river banks is very fertile, but there is little under cultivation. Within a large radius from the town are numerous stations and some diggings. Formation: basaltic. Population of the town, 135; of district, about 300.

**SHEPPARTON** (36° 22' 30" S. lat., 145° 24' E. long.), a postal township on the eastern side of the Goulburn River, about a mile below where it receives the waters of the Broken River, in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Shepparton and Euroa, under the control of the Shepparton shire, 113 miles NNE. from Melbourne. It is a station on the Goulburn Valley Railway; fares from Melbourne, 20s. 2d. and 13s. 5d. Coach communication with Echuca, distance 42 miles (fare, 17s. 6d.). Hotels: Shepparton, Victoria, Criterion and Royal are the principal. Shepparton has yearly grown in importance, owing to its central position to the large and now well-known district of the Goulburn Valley. The land in the locality is lightly timbered with box and red gum. Land selection has gone on extensively, and a large population now inhabits a district which a few years ago was a sheep walk. In 1892 36,128 acres were under cultivation, of which wheat occupied 22,233 acres. The water supply is derived from the Goulburn and a reticulation scheme, costing £11,000, has recently been completed, tank storage, with a capacity of 65,000 gallons, has also been provided. The scheme for the efficient draining of the town will cost about £10,000. In the surrounding district the farmers have, in the majority of instances, made provision for conserving water for seasons of drought. The country is level, and the soil a reddish chocolate with a clay bottom, in which wheat and other cereals grow well. The Goulburn is snagged between Echuca and Shepparton. There are in the township branches of the Commercial, Victoria, National, and Australasia Banks, several Insurance agencies, a savings bank, post, telegraph and money-order offices, shire hall, public hall, temperance hall, police camp, and gaol, mechanics' institute (with library of 1,100 vols.), grammar, State (No. 1,469), and two private schools, Christian, United Methodist, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches. Receipt and Pay office, Courthouse, flour mill, &c., &c. Agricultural, cricket, turf, rowing, football, dramatic, and debating clubs. Courts of petty and general sessions, assize and insolvency are held here. The town is well lighted with gas. Annual value of ratable property in shire is £42,160 and population 3,780; of town, 1,679. Newspapers: *Shepparton Advertiser* and *News*.

**SKIPTON** (37° 42' S. lat., 143° 33' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, on the Emu creek (county of Ripon and electorate of Hampden and Ripon) police district of Skipton, at the junction of the Geelong and Ballaarat Road to Hanilton and Portland, 116 miles (133 postal) W. by N. of Melbourne, and about 12 miles from Linton Railway Station, to and from which two coaches runs daily; fare, 2s. 6d. There is also coach communication with Streatham; fare, 5s. Hotels: Ripon and Skipton. Skipton has Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, State school (No. 562), mill, mechanics' institute (with library of 1,200 volumes), a court-house, police-station, and three stores, and Recreation Reserve. There are two reservoirs which furnish the water supply. The district is studded with farms, and has also good grazing qualities. Population, 300.

**SMEATON** (37° 20' S. lat., 144° 3' E. long.), a township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office on Birch's creek (county Talbot, electorate of Creswick), about 114 miles NW. of Melbourne; nearest railway station Allendale, 3 miles S., whence Milne's coach runs thrice daily to the Commercial Hotel; fare, 1s. A coach also runs daily to Castlemaine, fare, 5s.; and to Creswick, fare, 1s. 6d. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. Hotels: Commercial, Cumberland, Farmers' Arms, Smeaton and two others. State schools (Nos. 552, 610). Bank: National. Mechanics' Institute and Free Library containing 457 volumes. A flour mill is established here. Pastoral and agricultural pursuits are largely followed, and gold mining also is an important industry. Smeaton has a public park, racecourse, and cemetery, experimental farm of 40 acres, and show yards, used for the annual show of the Local Agricultural Society

Formation: volcanic. Population of town, 502; of district, about 1,500.

**SMYTHESDALE** (37° 39' S. lat., 143° 41' E. long.), a township and borough in the county and electoral district of Grenville, which returns two members to the Legislative Assembly. It is situated in a valley in which flows Smythes creek, 1½ miles SW. from Ballarat, and 58½ miles W. by N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Ballarat and Scarsdale line; fares, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 9d. Hotels: Commercial, Eldorado, Court-house, Camp, and others. Churches: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist. Public offices: County Court and Court of Mines, Mining Survey and Registry, Post, money-order and Telegraph, Post Office Savings Bank, and Sub-Treasury; also offices for receiving applications under the Settlement clauses of the Land Act; all open daily (Sundays excepted). County Court and Court of Mines held three times a year: Police and Warden's Court held once a week. There is a clerk of courts, and a mining surveyor. The borough council and registrar holds its meetings monthly. Public buildings: Court-house, Judge's and Warden's Offices, Receipt and Pay Office, Lock-up and Police barracks, and Powder Magazine. There is a mechanics' institute and hall, erected at a cost of £1,200, with library of 2,562 volumes; a State school-house (No. 978), a public garden, well fenced, well laid out, and extensively planted with trees, shrubs, &c. There are lodges of Freemasons and Oddfellows, Foresters, and Hibernians; a volunteer fire-brigade, branches of the Union and Australasian Banks, and agencies of the leading Insurance Companies. The township carries on a trade with a circle of local townships, such as Scarsdale, Lintons, Carngham, Piggoreet, Skipton, Rokewood, Pitfield, &c. The district is principally a mining one, with a population of about 14,000, and embraces the boroughs of Browns and Scarsdale, which join that of Smythesdale, the shire of Grenville, and portions of the Leigh, Hampden and Ripon shires. The mines consist principally of deep alluvial loads of considerable extent. 1,451 miners were at work on Dec. 31, 1891, the steam machinery was 16 engines, of 231 h.p. Value of total mining plant, £10,000. Applications are being received for leases, 800 acres now being held as claims under the mining by-laws. Area 1,440 acres, number of dwellings 109, ratepayers 85, annual value of rateable property £1,912. Formation: silurian. Population of the borough, 421. The *Grenville Advocate* is the local paper.

**SNAKE VALLEY** (37° 36' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.), a post town with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, 118 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is in the county and electorate of Grenville, Central police district, and is situated on the head of Baillie's Creek. Hotels: Man of Kent, Greyhound, Prince of Wales, United States. Coaches run to Ballarat, fare, 2s.; Carngham, fare, 6d.; Chepstowe, fare, 1s.; Smythesdale, fare, 1s. State school (No. 574). Churches: Presbyterian, Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. There are five stores, and a police station. Gold mining is carried on to a considerable extent in the vicinity, the diggings being both alluvial and quartz. An English Company (the Star of the West) with a capital of £100,000 has started operations. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are also followed. Communication is by cab to Smythesdale (fare 1s.), which is distant 7 miles, thence rail to Melbourne. The water supply is from the local reservoir. Population, town 330, district 1,100.

**SOMERTON** (37° 36' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), a village with post and telegraph office, in the county of Bourke, police district of Campbellfield, on the Merri Creek, 13½ miles N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the extension from Coburg, fares, 1s. 2½d. and 11½d. Hotel: Somerton. There are a State school (No. 548), Presbyterian church, several dairies, and a bacon curing factory in the village. There is a good deal of cultivated land in the neighbourhood, hay being the chief crop.

**SOMERVILLE** (35° 12' S. lat., 145° 12' E. long.), a post town with telegraph station, near Baxter's creek, in the county and electoral district of Mornington, 33½ miles SE. of Melbourne. It is 7 miles from Port Phillip Bay, and 3 miles from Western Port Bay. It is well sheltered from hot winds, and is very salubrious. It is a station on the Crib Point railway line; fares 6s. 1d. and 4s. 1d. It is a fruit-growing and dairy-farming district, and the produce of the orchards has a good reputation in the Melbourne market. There are also several extensive nurseries in the neighbourhood. The Bank of Australasia has a branch here. It has a place of worship, used alternately by the Church of England and Presbyterians, a Wesleyan chapel, a State school (No. 2,656), and a town hall. The soil is a sandy loam with clay underneath. Population, town 162, district 350.

**SORRENTO** (38° 30' S. lat., 144° 45' E. long.), a watering-place in the county and electoral district of Mornington, and police district of Bourke. It lies on the south-east coast of Port Phillip Bay, and about 40 miles (60 postal) S. of Melbourne. It has three hotels, the Sorrento, Continental, and Mornington, a State school (No. 1,090), a Church of England, Presbyterian, a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, a mechanics' institute with library of 900 vols., also an excellent pier and commodious bathing-houses. Court of petty sessions is held here. The communication is by sailing craft or by coach from Frankston, *via* Dromana. In the summer, however, two large steamers run daily, there and back the same day with visitors, Sorrento being now a favourite place of resort for pleasure-seekers and picnic parties, and on public holidays being largely visited. There is now a tramway connecting Sorrento with the ocean beach. The formation is limestone. Near here Colonel Collins landed in October, 1803, and, after a very short stay, hurriedly departed from "so inhospitable a spot." There are numerous

sea-side residences of wealthy gentlemen from Melbourne in the neighbourhood, which has a settled population of 246 persons, that in the summer being fluctuating, but averaging about 400.

**SOUTH MELBOURNE** (formerly called **EMERALD HILL**) (37° 50' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), county Bourke, was at first a portion of Lonsdale ward of the city of Melbourne, but was separated from the city on the 26th May, 1855, and was the first municipality in active operation under the then newly-passed Municipal Institutions Act, proclaimed a city in 1883, and is divided into five wards with a representative on the Metropolitan Board of Works. It is situated about half-way between Melbourne and Port Melbourne, and can be reached by either rail, tram, or car, fares, 2d. and 3d. The public buildings, comprising town-hall, post-office, electric telegraph station, police court, police barracks, and mechanics' institute, with library of 4,463 volumes, are the most imposing pile out of Melbourne. There is also a free library containing 2,000 volumes. The other public buildings are the police court, masonic hall, Mendes' academy of music—used by Salvation Army, temperance hall, Albert assembly hall, &c. There are numerous places of worship, of all denominations, as follows:—Church of England (2), Roman Catholic (1) (St. Peter and St. Paul's), Presbyterian (2), Baptist (1), Congregational (1), Primitive Methodist (1), Disciples of Christ (1), Christadelphians (1), and Chinese Joss House. There are four State schools (Nos. 1,181, 1,253, 1,852, 2,754), at which a large number of children are instructed. Extensive works are being carried out, such as wharves, swinging basins, &c.; also the raising of low-lying land above flood level suitable for manufacturing, which will add largely to the wealth and importance of the municipality. The places for recreation purposes are the Albert Park, in which numerous cricket, lacrosse, and football clubs meet for matches. The park lake is surrounded by a number of boat-houses, some of which are owned by yachting and rowing clubs. The water has been stocked with fish. All the leading insurance companies have local agencies. There are several building societies, and five branch banks: Victoria, English and Scottish, Commercial, Federal, Savings, and National. St. Vincent de Paul's Boys' Orphanage, is under the management of the Christian Brothers; and there is a girls' orphanage, conducted by the Sisters of Mercy. The number of dwellings 10,600, annual value of rateable property £531,723, area 2,311 acres. The magistrates hold a court bi-weekly, but minor cases are disposed of daily. The city returns three members to Parliament. Population (1891), 41,724. Local newspapers, the *Record* and *Citizen*.

**SOUTH YARRA** (37° 50' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), an important suburb of Melbourne, and part of Prahran city, lying contiguous to, and on the SE. side of the city, in the county of Bourke, and electoral district of South Yarra. The Melbourne Botanical Gardens and Fawkner Park are in the immediate neighbourhood. Trams run constantly to and from the city, fare, 3d.; there is also railway communication, fares, 3d. and 2d., with trains at intervals of every few minutes morning and evening. The railway department have erected a substantial and commodious station at this point. It is the junction of the Gippsland railway with the Brighton line. The Frankston line joins the Gippsland line at Caulfield, 3½ miles distant. The Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Wesleyans have places of worship here, and there are a State school (No. 583) and a police station. The streets, which are well made and drained, are lighted with gas. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. Villas and elegant residences, with spacious grounds and gardens, are plentifully scattered about the district, which is a very favourite dwelling spot for the merchants, professional men, and higher class of tradesmen of Melbourne. It has a post savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, and branches of the Federal, and English and Scottish banks and a coffee palace.

**SPRINGHURST**. (36° 12' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.), a small post town in the county of Bogong, and electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, 160 miles NE. of Melbourne. The Didah Didah creek runs through the township. It is a station on the North-Eastern Railway. Fares, 28s. 9d. and 19s. 1d. The line to Wahgunyah branches off here. Hotels: Carriers' Arms and the Albion. There are a State school (No. 1,583), a Roman Catholic church, and a store. It is an agricultural also a good vine and fruit growing district. Distance from Wahgunyah, 14 miles; from Rutherglen, 9 miles; from Chiltern, 9 miles; from Eldorado, 11 miles; from Wangaratta, 14 miles. Population 116.

**SPRINGS.** See WAUBRA.

**ST. ALBANS** is a railway station 11½ miles from Melbourne, fares 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 0½d.

**ST. ARNAUD** (36° 37' S. lat., 143° 16' E. long.), a municipal township, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Kara-Kara and railway station on the creek of the same name (754 feet above sea-level), 158½ miles NW. of Melbourne. There are two through trains, daily; fares, 28s. 6d. and 19s. 1d. The hotels are the St. Arnaud, Town Hall, Commercial, Farmers', Manchester, Union, Criterion, Corner, Victoria, North-Western, and Royal. The district is a mining, pastoral, and agricultural one, the workings being principally quartz. Several large companies are at work, one of them (the Lord Nelson) giving regular dividends on its 36,000 shares, the gold being obtained at a depth of over 1,000 feet from a lode varying in width up to 20 feet, and which has been surveyed on the surface several miles nearly N. and S. There are 344 miners at work in the district. The entire mining plant is valued at £46,714. To the northwest of the town large tracts of some of the finest agricultural lands in the

colony are to be met with, immense areas of which have been selected and occupied for farming. Wheat is the staple crop grown throughout the district, 122,280 acres yielding 1,217,177 bushels, but the land is admirably adapted for the production of grapes, olives, oranges, lemons, and all fruits requiring a warm climate and fertile soil. The Victoria, London Chartered, Colonial, N. S. Wales, and Commissioners Savings Banks have branches, and there are agencies of the principal insurance companies. There are a district survey office, petty sessions, and county court, insolvency and general sessions, also a supreme court, and sub-treasury in the town; a mechanics' institute, with a library of 3,000 vols.; hospital with 80 beds; also Church of England, Roman Catholic Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Presbyterian places of worship, and a State school (No. 1,846), Roman Catholic school and two private schools. There is another State school at St. Arnaud East, 2 miles distant, and a third at New Bendigo, 2 miles north. Geological formation: upper and lower silurian. The great plains north of the town belong to the tertiary group. The population of the shire is 5,000, and St. Arnaud is the chief town in it. The reservoir supplying the town with water can store 50,000,000 gallons, its cost was £14,677. The town is lighted with gas. Population of borough, 3,046 with 670 dwellings, rateable property of the net annual value of £17,173, of shire £88,980. The *St. Arnaud Times* and the *St. Arnaud Mercury* are the local journals.

**ST. JAMES** (36° 15' S. lat., 145° 50' E. long.), a post town, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office. It is a railway station on the branch line from Benalla, county of Moira, and electoral district of Benalla and Yarrowonga. North-eastern police district, 141½ miles NE. from Melbourne, fares, 2s. 7d. and 16s. 11d. A Presbyterian Church, State school, police-station, and several stores. It lies 451 feet above sea-level. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. Hotels: Royal and North Eastern. Banks: Australasia and National. Population 131.

**ST. KILDA** (37° 52' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), a fashionable watering-place and suburban city of Melbourne, about 3½ miles S. the east shores of Hobson's Bay. It is in the county of Bourke, and electoral districts of St. Kilda, Brighton, and Toorak, police district of St. Kilda. Cable tramcars connect it with the city, fare 3d. A line of 'buses is also running. There is also railway communication by the Melbourne and St. Kilda line, fares, 3d. and 2d. Hotels: Prince of Wales, Terminus, St. Kilda, Esplanade, Royal, Beaconsfield and George. The value of rateable property is £4,098,640, the net annual value being £315,280, number of dwellings 4,138. The borough includes an area of 2,046 acres, with a sea frontage of 3½ miles. Four areas, two for ladies and two for gentlemen, are fenced in for bathing purposes; the fencing is for protection against sharks. The esplanade along the sea beach is a promenade superior to any south of the line. The tramway along the Esplanade enables people from Melbourne and suburbs to the north, such as Fitzroy, Collinwood, &c., and also those from Prahran and other places, to reach the beach, travelling all the way by tram. A large park extends part of the way along the road, and the drive is a pleasant one, except in dusty weather. The park is now within the St. Kilda borough. The cemetery is large and well kept. The pier has been extended an additional length of 516 feet, at the end of which a breakwater of 100 feet has been constructed. There is a public library, with nearly 4,000 volumes, a town hall, and an assembly hall; also branches of the Australasia, National, English and Scottish, Commercial, Colonial and Savings Banks, and agencies of the principal insurance companies, two State (Nos. 1,479 and 2,460), and about 30 private schools, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and police court and police buildings. The places of worship comprise All Saints', the largest Anglican church in the colony, capable of seating 1,300 persons, where the services are of a very ornate character; Christchurch, and Trinity churches (Anglican); Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Baptist, Congregational, Free Presbyterian, and Primitive Methodist chapels; and two Roman Catholic churches (St. Mary's and Church of the Sacred Heart). Latest population (1891), 19,838. Newspapers: *St. Kilda Advertiser*, published on Wednesday and Saturday, and *St. Kilda Chronicle*, published on Saturday.

**ST. LEONARDS** (38° 11' S. lat., 144° 43' E. long.) is a fishing station and watering place in the county of Grant, and electoral district of Barwon, 24 miles (by land 67 miles) SW. of Melbourne, situated on the W. shore of the bay. There is a commodious jetty, and safe anchorage for small vessels. It has a post-office, one hotel (St. Leonards), and a State school (No. 866). St. Leonards is reached by taking train to Drysdale, thence by hired conveyance 10 miles; or by steamer to Port Arlington, thence by hired conveyance. The land in the district is of a grazing and farming character. From here a fine view of the bay is commanded as well as of landscape. The locality, formerly known as Indented Heads, is the place where Batman landed and made his first settlement. Population 152, many of whom are employed in fishing, and supplying the Geelong and Melbourne markets.

**STANLEY** (36° 28' 30" S. lat., and 146° 45' 25" E. long.) a post town with savings bank and money-order office in the county of Bogong, and electorate of the Ovens on the Nine Mile Creek, 180 miles NE. of Melbourne. The nearest places are Beechworth, 6 miles NW. (to and from which a coach runs daily, coach fare, is.), fare thence to Melbourne, 20s. 11d. and 20s. 8d., Yackandandah, 10 miles NE., Hillsborough, 6 miles E. and Hurdle Flat, 2½ miles N. Hotels: Star, Sun, and Vine. In the township are Episcopal, Wesleyan, Catholic, and Presbyterian places of worship, a State school (No. 550), a court-house, police camp, a temperance hall, an Athenæum,

with popular free library of 3,000 volumes. Stanley is situated on the northern slope of the Dingle range, and owing to its height above the sea level (2,400 feet) snow storms are not infrequent in winter. Mount Stanley (height 3,444 feet), which lies about 4½ miles SE., is a favourite place of resort for picnic and pleasure parties, the view from its summit being a magnificent one. The State forest here supplies the Beechworth district with timber, giving employment to several sawmills. Alluvial and quartz mining is also carried on. Formation: lower silurian. Population 143, including district 1,200.

**STAWELL** (37° 3' S. lat., 142° 47' E. long.), a borough, 149½ miles from Melbourne NW., county Borung, electoral district of Stawell, Wimmera police district, 750 feet above sea level. Railway communication with Melbourne; fares, 26s. 11d. and 18s. Stawell has been appointed the changing station between Melbourne and Adelaide, and large refreshment rooms have been constructed. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Town Hall, Bull and Mouth, Foresters', Post Office, and Provincial. The banks represented in the town comprise the London Chartered, Victoria, Australasia, Savings and Union. The majority of the insurance companies have agencies. There is a good hospital, one of the finest in the colony; a mechanics' institute, with library of 4,357 volumes, and several places of worship, belonging to the following denominations:—Church of England, Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (St. Patrick's), English Independent, Welsh Independent, United Methodist, Congregational, and some others. The buildings of the five first-named denominations command special attention, from their ornamental and commodious character. Other prominent erections are the town-hall, the post and telegraph office, a large and handsome structure, and the court house, which cost about £3,000. It has a telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, and two State schools (Nos. 502 and 1,936), school of mines, grammar school, &c. The town is lighted with gas. Stawell is the centre of the Pleasant Creek goldfield, and is best known in consequence of its rich quartz-reefs, which have been proved to be payable at great depths. One of the deepest progressive mines in the colony is here; the Magdala, 2,409 feet, now working under a new proprietary, and having amalgamated with the Moonlight Company is known as the Magdala-Moonlight Company. The quartz mines, gives employment to 900 miners and numerous others, and ensure a steady market for the produce of a large agricultural population, which during the last few years has settled upon the lands in the district in various localities included in a radius of 40 miles from the town. It is the chief market town for a large portion of the Wimmera district, and an important loading station for grain and wool. The town is increasing in size, the splendid water supply and beautiful scenery rendering it a healthy and attractive place of residence. The local governing bodies are the Stawell Borough Council and the Stawell Shire Council. The former has rateable property of the annual value of £20,003; the latter £51,288. Vine culture has given satisfactory results, and in the immediate vicinity of Stawell, notably at Great Western, the soil is specially adapted for it; further inland it is more suitable for grain crops. According to the returns, March 1, 1892, there were 27,504 acres under tillage, of which 10,914 were wheat, and 1,076 vines. The land generally is a stiff clay, heavily timbered. By the mining report on Dec. 31, 1891, there were 35 engines of 1,670 h.p., 524 stamp-heads, besides other appliances, of the estimated value of £323,390, the land held as claims under the mining by-laws comprising an area of 30 acres. The town derives its water supply from reservoirs from Fyan's Creek, the estimated storage capacity of all being 22,981,877 gallons. There are freestone quarries at the Grampians, near here, to which at great expense a tramway has been made. This stone has been selected for erecting the front of the Parliamentary buildings, in addition to Melbourne General Post Office and other public buildings. Population of the borough 5,183, and of the shire 3,807. Newspapers: the *Pleasant Creek News and Stawell Chronicle* (established 1868), and *Stawell Times* (1887), each published three times a week.

**STEIGLITZ** (37° 47' S. lat., 144° 14' E. long.), a municipal township with savings bank and money-order office on Sutherland's creek, county and electoral district of Grunt, 77 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 7 miles distant from Meredith, the nearest station on the Geelong and Ballarat railway. A coach runs daily between Steiglitz and Meredith, carrying mails and passengers; coach fare, 2s. Hotels: the Court House and Steiglitz. There are churches of the Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic bodies, a court-house, a police station, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 200 volumes, State school (No. 1,487), a public and Oddfellows' halls, and three stores. The district is a mining one, 610 acres of land being held as claims under the mining by-laws. There are 91 miners at work on this field; the principal machinery is 8 steam-engines of 91 h.p. The whole mining plant is valued at £7,380. Population 265.

**STRATFORD** (37° 55' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long.), county of Tanjil, and electorate of North Gippsland, a township with telegraph, money-order office, and post-office savings bank, in the Gippsland district, on the river Avon (here crossed by a bridge 300 feet in length), 138 miles ESE. of Melbourne. It has direct railway communication with the metropolis, fares 24s. 9d. and 16s. 5d. Stratford has two hotels, Swan and Stratford, a State school (No. 596), a Catholic school, four churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic, shire hall, and offices of the Arvonshire Council, and mechanics' institute with hall for entertainment (400 vols.). Court House where petty sessions are held. The National Bank has a branch here. The district north and east of Avon River



is chiefly pastoral, and on south side mostly cultivation. Population 445 (census 1891).

**STREATHMORE** (37° 47' S. lat., 142° 8' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Villiers, electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury, parish of Yuppeckir, situated on the Nine Mile creek, at the junction of the Ballaarat, Hamilton, and Ararat main roads, 25 miles from Hamilton, 38 from Ararat, and 180 miles (198 postal) W. of Melbourne. Glenthompson (3½ miles) or Dunkeld (8 miles) are the nearest railway stations. One place of worship, belonging to the Roman Catholics, and a State school (No. 1,106), and a store. The neighbourhood is marshy (being the head sources of the Wannoon), the swamps afford excellent shooting and fishing. Population 43.

**STREATHAM** (37° 39' S. lat., 143° 1' E. long.), a township, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Ripon, electoral district of Ararat and police district of Hamilton, on Fieri creek, about 129 (152 postal) miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Linton's, coach thence 30 miles, 7s. Ballaarat is 45 miles distant NE, to which a coach runs, coach fare, 10s. Beaufort, 27 miles NE, Ararat, 29 miles NW, Scarsdale, 35 miles, are the nearest railway stations, coach runs daily to the latter place, fare 7s. Hotel: the Streatham. The district is principally adapted for pastoral purposes. A State school (No. 844), and a blue and white stone Presbyterian church (St. John's), 2 stores, public hall, and a blacksmith's shop are here. In the neighbourhood are several salt lakes, from which during the summer months large quantities of salt are collected. Formation: upper volcanic, with white earthy limestone overlying the basalt. Population 88.

**STUART MILL** (36° 47' S. lat., 143° 15' E. long., county and electorate of Kara-Kara, police district of Stawell) is a postal, money-order and savings bank town on the Strathfillan creek. The means of communication from Melbourne, 159 miles SE., is by rail to Avoca, and thence by coach, 30 miles. There are two hotels—Stuart Mill and Shamrock; a State school (No. 1,024), Catholic and Wesleyan churches, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,089 vols., a flour mill, police court, stores, and the Phoenix quartz mine. The racecourse is about 2 miles distant. The country around is principally ranges, the intervening slopes and valleys being cultivated in small farms of 30 to 100 acres. Population 69.

**SUNBURY** (37° 36' S. lat., 144° 46' E. long., in the county of Bourke, electorate of Bourke West), a post town, with savings bank, telegraph, money-order office, and railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca line of railway, 23½ miles NW. of Melbourne: fares, 4s. 4d. and 2s. 11d. It is situated on Jackson's Creek, 702 feet above sea-level. State school (No. 1,002), Mechanics' Institute and Free Library (825 vols.). There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship. Hotels: Rupertswood, Royal, Sir John Franklin, Railway. A lunatic asylum is located here. Court of petty sessions is held here. Near here is the estate of Sir W. J. Clarke, with a palatial residence known as Rupertswood. The district is a pleasing one, having some features of a pretty English landscape. Much land is under cultivation; grapes are largely grown; a number of vineyards being found in Sunbury, good wine is produced, while oranges grow well in the locality. There are also several farms in the district. Population 750. Newspaper: *Sunbury Gazette*.

**SWAN HILL, or CASTLE DONNINGTON** (35° 20' S. lat., 143° 35' E. long., county of Tatchera, electoral district of Donald and Swan Hill, and police district of Sandhurst), is a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the Wimmera district, on the river Murray, 214½ miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is the terminal station on the railway line from Sandhurst; fares, 38s. 5d. and 25s. 7d. A river steamer plies to Echuca. Coaches run four times a week to Balranald, fare, 30s. The hotels are the Royal White Swan, and Commercial. Banks: London Chartered and National. It has a hospital, a State school (No. 1,142), a court-house, English, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, and police barracks; net annual value of rateable property in the shire, 478,083. The district is principally a pastoral one, but a considerable breadth is now under cultivation there being in 1892, 51,482 acres; of this area 32,135 acres were wheat, the yield being 352,083 bushels; oats 2,125 acres; and hay 6,175. The surrounding Mallee district is being settled and successfully cultivated. Geological formation: pliocene tertiary. Population of town 770; with shire, 7,555. Newspaper: *Swan Hill Guardian*.

**TAHARA** (38° 45' S. lat., 141° 42' E. long.), a post-town in the county and electorate of Normanby, police district of Merino, on the river Wannoon, 20 miles from Hamilton, 12 from Coieraine, and 249 miles W. of Melbourne. With a State school (No. 1,378), Church of England (Presbyterians hold services in the Church of England school monthly), two stores and an inn—the Waterloo. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town, 46; of district, 300.

**TALBOT** (37° 15' S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.), county of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, and police district of Maryborough (in its early days better known under the name of BACK CREEK), is a township on the Back creek, in the borough of Talbot, 107½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 9 miles from Maryborough. Height above sea-level, 818 feet. The area of the municipality is 5,578 acres, with 365 dwellings and rateable property valued at £31,605 (net annual value, £6,321), and the area of the shire is 184 square miles; annual value of rateable property £17,486. The route to Melbourne is by rail, *via* either Ballaarat or Castlemaine. Fares, 19s. 4d. and 12s. 11d. The hotels are the Commercial, Phoenix, Union, North British, Bull and Mouth, Glasgow Arms, Court-house, All Nations, and others. Coaches run to Amhurst, Dunnach, and Evansford. The town possesses the advantages of having

a gas-works, a good water supply, derived from Lake Stewart at Evansford storing 182,978,781 gallons, a convenient show yard of 10½ acres in extent, a recreation reserve, two flour-mills, hay and corn and produce stores, and a soap and candle works; also a post, money-order office and savings bank, and telegraph office, railway station, within five minutes' walk of the township, court-house, sub-treasury, lock-up, police barracks, a good hospital, a free library, 2,000 vols., and Deutscher Verein, with 1,300 vols., a large State school, called the Prince Alfred (No. 954), and Roman Catholic school. The banks in the town are the Londou Chartered and Bank of Australasia. The churches are, Anglican (St. Michael's), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Catholic (St. Patrick's). The district is both a mining and an agricultural one. The workings are for the most part alluvial, though the quartz reefs as far as tested in the district have been proved highly auriferous. Large quantities of land have been taken up for farming operations, the present area under cultivation being 5,635 acres, wheat, oats, peas, and hay being the chief crops. A large area of old diggings has been taken up for fruit-growing, which has been very successful. The geological formation is lower silurian, with outcropping basaltic rock. Population 1,439; of the shire, 1,750. Newspaper: *Talbot Leader*, published Tuesday and Friday.

**TALLANGATTA** (36° 12' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long.), a post town with a telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 205 miles (215 postal) NE. of Melbourne, on the River Mitta Mitta, at the junction of the Tallangatta Creek, in the county and electoral district of Benambra. It is a terminal station on the branch line from Wodonga, fares, 38s. 2d. and 25s. 7d. It is the seat of the Towong shire council, and has Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, mechanics' institute, and library containing 480 volumes, a State school, Government receipt and pay offices, branches of the Banks of Australasia and New South Wales, a court-house, two hotels (the Tallangatta and Mitta Mitta), brewery and cordial factory. The township is prettily situated in the midst of a fine pastoral and mining district. Coaches run to the Upper Murray three times a week, and to Cravenville once a week. Population, 247, and of district, 4,856. Local journal: the *Upper Murray and Mitta Herald*.

**TALLAROOK** (37° 3' S. lat., 145° 12' E. long., in the county of Dalhousie, electorate of Anglesey), north-eastern police district, is a village with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office on the Sydney road and Reedy creek, 56 miles N. of Melbourne, and a station on the North-Eastern railway. Fares, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. The line here branches to Alexander road and Merton. Height above sea-level 585 feet. The hotels are the Railway and Junction. The surrounding country has some fair agricultural land, and is well fitted for grazing purposes. A Church of England and a Roman Catholic church (St. Joseph) and school, and a State school (No. 1,485) are here. There is also a large trade doing in timber. Large granite quarries have been established. Tallarook is considered very healthy, the adjacent mountains affording beautiful scenery. Formation: sandstone and granite hills, rich alluvial soil in valleys. Water from Reedy Creek and tanks. Population 284.

**TALLY-HO** is a postal centre in the county of Nunawading, electoral district of Oakleigh, police district of Burwood, shire of Nunawading, 11 miles E. of Melbourne. Communication with capital: rail to Hartwell, thence cab to Burwood. Hotel, Tally-Ho. State school (No. 454). Church: Primitive Methodist. Good orchard land, with fine clay subsoil, and splendid brick and tile clay.

**TANJIL** (38° 2' S. lat., 146° 9' E. long.) is a postal township, with money-order office, on the Tanjil River, in the county of Tanjil, electoral district of Gippsland Central, and police district of Walhalla. It lies 96 miles SSE. of, and is reached from Melbourne, by way of Moe Railway Station, from which coach 5s. It has a State school (No. 1,517), and two stores. The district is a mining and pastoral one. Formation: sandstone and slate. Population, 48; district, 100.

**TARADALE**, county of Talbot (37° 9' S. lat., 144° 22' E. long.), electoral district of Castlemaine, police district of Bendigo, is a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. It is a railway station, 1,338 feet above sea-level, on the Melbourne and Echuca line, situated on Back creek, ½ mile W. of the Coliban river, 67½ miles NNW. of Melbourne, on the main Mount Alexander road. Railway fares, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. It is the largest town in the Metcalf shire. The hotels are the Freemasons', Commercial, Oddfellows', Golden Age, and others. A branch of the National Bank, a State school (No. 614), and Roman Catholic schools, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,250 volumes, and free reading-room, five churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Catholic, and Church of Christ, and a court-house are here. Court of petty sessions sits on Wednesdays. A considerable tract of land is taken up in farms. Mining matters attract a great amount of attention, and the yields from many of the quartz reefs in the neighbourhood have been excellent. There are 565 miners at work. Taradale is supplied with water from the Malmsbury reservoir. The railway crosses the valley and creek on a splendid bluestone viaduct at an elevation of 120 feet. The surrounding scenery is picturesque; there is a range of lofty hills 2 miles W., between Taradale and Fryer's Creek, lofty stringy bark ranges to the E. and W., and undulating ranges to the N. Formation: lower silurian and upper volcanic. Along the course of the river is a bed of auriferous alluvial; on the alluvial is a bed of clay 4 or 5 feet in thickness, used for brick-making purposes. Population 322; of the Riding 1,466. Newspaper: *Metcalfshire News*.

**TARNAGULLA** (36° 40' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a municipal township, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Dunolly and police district of Maryborough near the Loddon river, 136 miles NW. of Melbourne. Dunolly is 10 miles distant S., Inglewood, 14 miles NE., Sandhurst, 30 miles distant W., and Castlemaine, 35 miles distant SE. It is connected by rail with the capital, the railway line from Dunolly to Inglewood passing through the town; fares, 2s. 6d. and 16s. 5d. Mail-coach leaves for Bendigo at 6 A.M.; returns 4.30 P.M. Hotels: The Golden Age, Victoria, and Tarnagulla. There are 201 dwellings and a rateable property of the value of £40,000; net annual value, £5,326; area, 5,133 acres. Mining attracts considerable attention, and 215 miners were employed at the workings, which are both alluvial and quartz, and the value of the mining plant is £21,335. The Union Bank has a branch in the town; and the leading insurance companies have agencies. There is a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,533 volumes, a Court-house, and a State school (No. 1,023). Churches: Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The water supply is derived from a reservoir whose capacity is 10,000,000 gallons. Two and a half-miles to the NW. is the township of Llanely, which is a continuation of the Tarnagulla reefs. A large amount of agriculture is now being carried on, land being taken up for that purpose all round the district. Five miles to the SE. on the River Loddon are the farming districts of Lanecoorie and Newbridge. To the west of the town lie the farming districts of Laurie and Irish-town. Population, 713. The local newspaper is the *Tarnagulla and Llanely Courier*, published on Saturday.

**TARRANGOWER.**—See MALDON.

**TARRAVILLE** (38° 40' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station on the left bank of the Tarra rivulet, near its mouth, which here widens into a narrow estuary, navigable by very small vessels at high tide, in the county of Bul-Bul, electoral district of Gippsland S., and police district of Alberton. The communication from Melbourne, 168 miles (176 postal) NW. is by steamer to Port Albert (fares, 25s. and 15s.), or rail to Sale, and coach thence to Port Albert (fare, 15s.). There are two hotels, Freemasons' and Commercial, a State school (No. 615), four churches (Episcopal, Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian) court-house, shire hall, mechanics' institute and free library having 300 volumes, four general stores, and two tanneries. It is almost surrounded by inlets of the sea, from which it is only slightly elevated. Population, 140.

**TARRAWINGEE** (36° 24' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.), a post town and railway station on the Ovens river, 602 feet above sea-level, in the county of Bogong, electorate of Wangaratta and Benalla police district, 157½ miles NE. of Melbourne. It is 12 miles from Wangaratta; fares, from Melbourne, 45s. 8d. and 30s. 5d. The Plough Inn. There are two State schools (Nos. 1,116 and 2,031), Church of England and Catholic (St. John) places of worship, a flour-mill. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, the soil being of a fairly fertile character. Population, 76, including the district, about 1,500.

**TATURA** (36° 25' S. lat., 145° 19' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station, 110 miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 19s. 3d. and 13s. 2d. It is also connected by rail with Echuca, 34 miles distant. It is situated on the Goulburn river, in the county and electorate of Rodney, 377 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by fine agricultural country. The principal hotels are Victoria, Criterion, Commercial and Tatura. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Free Methodist churches, a State school (No. 1,441), a court-house, and a mechanics' institute (1,237 volumes) in the town, as well as numerous stores. Branches of the Commercial and Victoria Banks are here. Much attention is being paid to the planting of fruit trees and vines. The meetings of the Rodney Shire Council and Rodney Irrigation and Water Supply Trust are held in Tatura. An urban water trust is also constituted for the town. One of the most important agricultural societies in the Goulburn Valley is established here, with extensive show yards and handsome grand stand. Population, 495; of district, 2,000. Newspaper:  *Herald*.

**TEESDALE** (38° 7' 43" S. lat., 144° 57' 49" E. long.) is a post town in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Geelong, on the Native Hut creek. It is about 40 miles (65 postal) SW. from Melbourne, and 7 miles distant from the Leigh Road station on the Geelong and Ballarat line; coach fare, 1s. 6d. There are in the township a mechanics' institute, with library of 343 volumes, a State school (No. 2,065), and Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches. The Church of England holds service in the State school. The district is agricultural and pastoral. There is a capacious reservoir in the township. Formation: Some very fine tertiary (eocene) beds are found to the south along the Native creek, containing well-preserved fossils. Population, 169.

**TELFORD**, a post town in the county of Moira, electoral district of Benalla and Yarrawonga, 7 miles from the Murray river, 15¼ miles NE. of Melbourne. It is a telegraph and railway station on the line from Benalla to Yarrawonga; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. Hotel: Duncan's Telford. There is a State school, a Presbyterian church, a branch of the bank of Australasia, and several stores. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 48.

**TEMPLESTOWE** (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 12' E. long.), a postal village in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Evelyn,

police district of Doncaster, on the river Yarra, Ruffey's Creek, 11 miles due E. of Melbourne. It contains a State school (No. 1,395), a Church of England, Wesleyan church, two hotels (Templestowe and Upper Yarra), mechanics' institute (426 vols.), and a post-office. There is no public conveyance. Heidelberg, 3 miles on the other side of the river, is the best means of reaching the metropolis, fare, 6d. The district is chiefly dairying and fruit-growing, with plenty of good fishing. The prevailing geological formation in the Templestowe district is azoic sandstone. It exists in strata of high inclination; in most places it is covered with gravel and shales derived from it. The country consists mostly of low rounded hills, the soil of which is inferior, but there are some rich patches of alluvial soil by the river-side, in hollows between the hills, and in situations where the rains have not washed away the results of ancient vegetation. In some places the alluvial overlies diluvial clay and gravel. There are traces of quartz seams in the district, and a battery has been erected in Ruffey's Creek at a cost of £2,000. The mine is situated about a mile south-west of the Templestowe post-office, and the prospects are good. Population of village, 563, of district, over 1,600.

**TERANG** (38° 14' S. lat., 142° 54' E. long.), (county Hampden, electorate of Ripon and Hampden), a post town, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph station, on Lake Terang (a fine sheet of fresh water), on the main road between Geelong and Warrambool. There is direct railway communication with Melbourne, being a station on the Warrambool line, 137¼ miles SW. of Melbourne; fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d. Geelong is distant 92 miles NE. Warrambool 29 SW., Mortlake 14 miles NW., and Camperdown, 13 miles E. The hotels are the Commercial, Terang, and the Wheat-sheaf. The Colonial and National Banks have branches here, and there are three stores, and several tradesmen's premises. Terang has a State school (No. 617), and four churches, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Bible Christian, also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,200 volumes, and is a place of petty sessions. Lake Terang teems with fish. The country is well adapted for pastoral and agricultural purposes, and is rapidly being divided into small holdings, especially to the south of the town, where dairying is extensively carried on, there being three successful creameries in the neighbourhood. Population, 916, district, 3,500. Local newspaper: *Terang Express*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

**TERRICK TERRICK** (36° 10' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, in the county and electorate of Gunbower, on Picaniny creek, 152 miles N. of Melbourne. Mail conveyances run to Mitiamo (fare 2s. 6d.), thence train to Melbourne. A conveyance runs to Pyramid Hill tri-weekly, fare 2s. 6d. It has a general store, a State school (No. 1,721), a Catholic church (St. Luke's), and under 50 residents. The district is devoted to wheat growing and grazing. The township is situated on a low sandhill, from which an excellent view of Mount Hope and Pyramid Hill can be obtained. Formation: sand hills with outcrops of granite.

**TIMOR** (36° 59' S. lat., 143° 49' E. long.) is a mining village with post, money-order, and telegraph office, on Timor Creek, in the county of Talbot and electorate of Dunolly, 117 miles NW. of Melbourne. An omnibus runs to the Maryborough Railway Station, 5 miles; fare, 6d. Hotels: Timor, Cornish Arms, Criterion, and others. Free library of 850 volumes; Church of England, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, and State schools (Nos. 919, 1,207), are here. Bower Park (area, 5 acres) has a grand stand, and is used for recreational purposes. Principally a mining locality, with some agriculture on Bet Bet Creek and Warek plains. The celebrated Duke and Timor mine is here, with most extensive pumping plant in Victoria, which has cost about £25,121. This mine is the mainstay of Timor as well as the neighbouring township of Bowenvale. The water supply is obtained from a reservoir. Population of town, 412 (census 1881).

**TINTALDRA** (35° 55' S. lat., 147° 54' E. long.) is a township on the Murray River, county and electorate of Benambra, with post, money order and telegraph offices, about 27½ miles NE. of Melbourne, 88 miles from Wodonga, *via* Tallangatta, twice a week, and coach by Albany twice a week, from which place there is coach communication twice a week. It has a customs office, store, police station, blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop. Hotel: Tintaldra. There is communication with the N. side of the river by means of a large punt. A bridge is being built by the N.S.W. and Victorian Governments. The township is the centre of six main roads, and the traffic is considerable. Population town, 96, district, 600.

**TOOAN** (36° 50' S. lat., 141° 50' E. long.), a post town in the county and electorate of Horsham, 238 miles (255 postal) NW. of Melbourne, 25 miles SW. from Horsham, and 35 NE. from Harrow. It is situated on St. Mary's Lake at the foot of Mount Arapiles. It contains a State school (No. 1,620). Route from Melbourne: rail to Natimuk, thence 10 miles. Much land in the vicinity has been taken up by selectors.

**TOOLAMBA** (36° 35' S. lat., 145° 23' E. long.), a post town, in the county and electorate of Rodney, police district of Mooropna, 104 miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Goulburn river. It lies 334 feet above sea-level, and is a station on the Goulburn Valley Line; fares, 18s. 7d. and 12s. 4d. It is the junction station on the line to Echuca. Toolamba is surrounded by farming and grazing land; it has a State school (No. 1,455), a United Methodist chapel, and two hotels, Toolamba and Junction. Irrigation channels have been made through the district by the Rodney Irrigation Trust. Population of town, 144, and vicinity, 250.

**TOONGABBIE** (38° 2' S. lat., 146° 50' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telegraph office in Rose-dale shire, and electoral district of Gippsland Central (county Tanjil), police district, Rosedale, situated on the Toongabbie Creek. It is a railway station on the Bairnsdale Line; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d., and is distant 108½ miles E. of Melbourne, 11½ from Traralgon, and 20 by road from Walhalla, with which there is coach communication daily. Hotels: Toongabbie and Commercial. A large business is done in sawn timber, piles and sleepers at the railway station, the second largest on the Gippsland line being the depot for the Walhalla mining district. In the ranges near Toongabbie there is a fine deposit of kerosine shale and a fine marble quarry. There are Anglican and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute and free library, with 432 vols., a State school (No. 856), branch of the Bank of Australasia, Oddfellows' Lodge, sawmill, stores, and several tradesmen's shops. A court of petty sessions is held here. A creamery has been erected. Formation: Silurian and Devonian deposit. The population, about 800, is chiefly engaged in grazing, the carrying, and the timber trade.

**TOORADIN** (38° 13' S. lat., 145° 19' E. long.), a township on Western Port Bay, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, in the county and electorate of Mornington, 9 miles SE. of Cranbourne, and 35½ SE. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Great Southern line; fares, from Melbourne, 6s. 3d. and 4s. 3d. State school, church, mechanics' institute (464 vols.), where service is held fortnightly, and two hotels are here. Population 273.

**TOORAK** (37° 51' S. lat., 145° 2' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electoral district of Toorak, municipality of Prahran) is a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, also railway station on the Gippsland Railway, lying suburban to, and 4 miles E. of, Melbourne; height above sea-level 121 feet. It is reached by tramcar, *via* South Yarra, or by rail, fares 4½d. and 3½d. It has several hotels, a grammar school, and two ladies' schools. There are a Church of England (St. John's), Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. A branch of the Mercantile Bank is here. Toorak was formerly the site of the vice-regal residence. The private buildings in this suburb are generally of a superior description, wealthy Melbourne men having chosen this locality as a place of residence. The streets are lighted with gas, while the water supply is from the Yan Yean. It lies high, and affords fine views of the surrounding country. The population numbers about 6,000 persons. The geological formation is schistose.

**TOURELLO** (37° 23' S. lat., 143° 51' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Talbot, electorate of Clunes and Allendale, police district of Ballaarat, 93 miles NW. of Melbourne, on Cog-hill's creek, a tributary of Creswick's Creek. It is a railway station on the Ballaarat to Maryborough line, 1,295 feet above sea-level, fares 16s. 8d. and 11s. It has a State school (No. 740). It is a farming and grazing district, of volcanic formation, interpersed with heavy clay pans traversed by Creswick's Creek, which has its rise in Bullarook forest. Oats and hay are largely cultivated, and yield prolific crops; dairying is also largely carried on.

**TOWONG** (36° 62' S. lat., 148° 1' E. long.), a post-town on the river Murray, county and electorate of Benambra, 269 miles NE. of Melbourne, and 80 miles E. of Wodonga. There is a State school, a store and hotel. A fine racecourse is here, and a meeting is held yearly. The district is chiefly of a pastoral character 3,538 acres are under cultivation, oats, wheat, maize, and hay being the principal crops. Annual value of ratable property of shire, £32,997. Population, 34, shire, 5,187.

**TRARALGON** (38° 11' S. lat., 146° 29' E. long.) in the county of Bula-Bula, electorate of Gippsland South, police district of Traralgon, is a township, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on the main Gippsland road, and the Traralgon creek, three quarters of a mile from its junction with the river Latrobe, 97 miles from Melbourne SE., lying 141 feet above sea-level. The communication with Melbourne is by the Gippsland line, two trains each way daily; fares, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 7d. A line of railway is now open from Traralgon to Straiford and thence to Bairnsdale. Coaches run daily to Walhalla, fare 7s. 6d. Hotels: Grand Junction, Club, Commercial, and Star. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. There is a State school here (No. 1,328), and two private schools, branches of the Bank of Australasia, National and Colonial Banks, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,600 vols., shire hall, court-house, treasury, police quarters, and a tannery. Court of petty sessions is held here, also meetings of the Traralgon Shire Council. The town is lighted with gas. The fertility of the soil has induced a large population to settle, and their numbers are increasing; 2,245 acres are under cultivation, of which 490 are oats, 930 hay, and 352 potatoes. The Traralgon shire has an area of 388 miles, 1,253 ratepayers, and property of the annual value of £38,660. Formation: alluvial. Population, 932, of shire, 4,394. Newspapers: *Traralgon Record* and *Farmers' Journal*, published Tuesday and Friday.

**TRENTHAM** (37° 33' S. lat., 144° 21' E. long.), a township with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, 63½ miles N. by W. of Melbourne, 7 miles from Blackwood, to which place a coach runs, fare 2s. 6d., and 6 miles from Barry's reef, 2s. 6d. It lies 2,264 feet above sea-level, and has a cool and humid climate. It is in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Kyneton, and police district of Bourke, on the Trent, a tributary of the Coliban. It is a station on the Daylesford Extension; two trains daily; fares, 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: Commercial, Bank, Cosmopolitan, Bank and Railway. There are State and Roman Catholic schools, a Mechanics' Institute with

1,000 vols., Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, in the township. Bank: National. State school at East Trentham (No. 1,671), and police station. It is a place of petty sessions. The district is an agricultural, pastoral, and mining one. There are mineral springs in various places. A large trade in timber for building purposes is carried on. The Trentham Falls, a mile from the station, are much admired. Population of town, 654, with vicinity, about 2,040. Newspaper, *Trentham Advertiser*, published on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

**TUNGAMAH** (36° 5' S. lat., 146° 0' E. long.) is a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Benalla and Yarrowonga, on the Boosey Creek, 149½ miles NE. of Melbourne, and a railway station on the line from Benalla to Yarrowonga; fares, 26s. 7d. and 17s. 9d. It is the centre of the shire of Yarrowonga, and the Shire Hall is here; the Yarrowonga Water Trust also conducts its business here. Hotels: Tungamah, Victoria, Farmers' Arms, Cocked Hat, Royal, and Commercial. There are branches of the National, Colonial, and Australasia Banks, Masonic Hall, Anglican, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic churches, State school, court-house, with excellent police quarters, a mechanics' institute and free library of 500 vols., a Caledonian Society and Agricultural Society's show grounds. The water-supply is by reticulation from Boosey Creek. Tungamah is surrounded by a large grain-growing district. Gold has recently been found and is expected to prove valuable. Population, 408. Local newspapers: the *Tungamah Express* and *Moira Independent*, published on Thursdays.

**TYLDEN** (37° 20' S. lat., 144° 28' E. long.) a post-town in the county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Kyneton, police district of Bourke, on the Little Coliban river, 56½ miles N. by W. of Melbourne, 3½ miles distant from the Carlsruhe Railway Station, on the Echuca line. It lies 1,834 feet above sea-level. Tylden railway station on the Daylesford Extension is 2 miles from the township; fares, 10s. 3d. and 6s. 9d. A coach runs daily to Kyneton, also to Trentham, fare 1s. Hotels: Noah's Ark, Junction, and Harvest Home. Tylden has a State school (No. 621), Church of England, police station, and several stores, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Baptist places of worship. There is plenty of good agricultural chocolate and black soil and grazing land, which is now fully utilized. Tylden South comprises the southern extremity of the parish of Tylden. It is about 2 miles long by ½ broad, and contains about 2,000 acres, about one-fourth being under cultivation. There is a State school (No. 633), and Wesleyan church. Extensive brick-fields are here, and bricks, pipes, tiles, &c., are manufactured. Population, 91.

**VAUGHAN** (37° 9' S. lat., 144° 18' E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electoral and police district of Castlemaine, a post town, on the river Loddon, at the junction of Fryer's creek, 88 miles NW. of Melbourne. Guildford railway station is 3 miles distant and Castlemaine 8 miles, to which the coach runs twice daily. Hotel (British Queen), State school (No. 1,955), two churches, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, and a court-house. The district is a gold mining one. Formation: basaltic lava, sandstone and slate. Population 24.

**VIOLET TOWN** (36° 40' S. lat., 145° 48' E. long.), in the counties of Moira and Delatite, electoral district of Shepparton and Euroa, a postal township, with money-order and telegraph offices, on Honey-suckle Creek and the Sydney road, 585 feet above sea-level, 105 miles NE. of Melbourne, and a station on the North-Eastern Railway. Fares, 18s. 10d. and 12s. 8d. The district is of a farming and grazing nature. A good many land selectors have settled in the neighbourhood. Hotels: Railway, Farmer's Arms, Kialla. There is a State school (No. 640), a branch of the National Bank, mechanics' institute (469 vols.), and a creamery. Churches: Church of England, Free Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. A court of petty sessions is held here. Formation: lower silurian. Population 386. Newspaper: *The Herald*, published on Friday.

**WABDALLAH.** See LEIGH ROAD.

**WAHGUNYAH** (36° 1' S. lat., 144° 26' E. long.), county of Bogong, electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, a township, with post, savings bank, money-order and telegraph offices, on the Murray river, 174 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is the principal town of the Rutherglen shire, and is the terminus of the railway from Springs to the Murray; it lies 452 feet above sea-level; fare, 31s. 2d. and 20s. 8d. The hotels are the Wahgunyah, Empire, Union, Endeavour, and Victoria. There is a State school (No. 644), court-house, police station, and free library (1,900 volumes). Divine service is held in a very neat Congregational church. An iron bridge over the Murray communicates with Corowa, in New South Wales. The country in the vicinity of the town is adapted for vine growing, and for cultivation generally. Farther away it is more suitable for pastoral purposes. Population, 802 (census 1891). Newspaper: *Wahgunyah and Rutherglen News*.

**WAHNING** (36° 2' S. lat., 146° 26' E. long.) is a small post town with telegraph office, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Shepparton and Euroa, on the river Goulburn, 84½ miles NE. of Melbourne, and 23 miles from Seymour Railway Station. It is a railway station on the Seymour and Numurkah line; fares, 15s. 1d. and 9s. 11d. Hotel: Wahning. There is a State (No. 1,352) and a Roman Catholic school, Fresh Food Storage Company, a creamery, and a few stores. The district is pastoral. A large inland lake has been formed, Wahning being the head-works of the Goulburn weir.

**WALHALLA** (37° 53' S. lat., 146° 26' E. long.) (county Tanjil, electoral district of Gippsland Central) is a mining township, with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order offices, 120 miles (129 postal) nearly due E. of Melbourne. It is

situated on Stringer's Creek, in a valley, enclosed by steep hills. Hotels: Empire, Star, Grand Junction, Walhalla, and Criterion. The communication is by coach, *via* Moe, daily, or *via* Toongabbie and Traralgon tri-weekly; fare, 10s. The quartz reefs in the vicinity are very rich in gold, and Cohen's reef—one of the best in the colony—runs north and south through the hill to the west of the township. Several companies have claims along this celebrated line, the principal ones being the Long Tunnel, Long Tunnel Extended, Long Tunnel Consols, North Long Tunnel, and North Cohen's. These companies have done well, and with the exception of the Mount Morgan mine it is doubtful whether the equal of the Long Tunnel can be found in Australia; since its formation, in July, 1865, the Long Tunnel Company has raised over 18 tons of gold. The Walhalla Company was also very successful, having paid £135,173 15s. in dividends (this mine is now merged in the Long Tunnel). Outside claims, New Tubal Cain, New Longfellows, Earles Reef, Cohen's Reef Extended, Long Tunnel United, and others of smaller note. Absefeldy is about 20 miles distant, where some fine reefs are supposed to exist. In this locality 430 miners were employed in quartz and alluvial mining, chiefly the former, and the value of the mining plant was £99,000. There are places of worship for Episcopians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, a State school (No. 957), a Masonic hall, eight stores, mechanics' institute and free library of 833 vols., and two banks, Victoria and Australasia. The borough has been formed into a shire, annexing the outlying districts of Moondarra and the whole of the country to the Woods Point borough boundary. There are 564 dwellings, and ratable property of the net annual value of £14,404. Formation: upper Silurian. Population 1,771, of the shire, 2,297. Newspaper: the *Walhalla Chronicle*.

**WALLAN WALLAN** (37° 25' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), a post town with a money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke, and police district of Bourke, and lies 1,040 feet above the sea-level. It is situated a mile W. of the station of the same name on the North-Eastern Railway, 29½ miles N. of Melbourne, near the source of the Merri Creek. Fares, 5s. 5d. and 3s. 7d. There is a post and telegraph office at the railway station to which a conveyance runs to meet trains, fare, 6d. There are three hotels—Prince of Wales, Mac's, and Woodman's Wine Shade—a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,155 vols., a State school (No. 664), and Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Wesleyan churches. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population of town, 138, and district, 600.

**WANDILIGONG** (35° 47' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 204 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Delatite, electoral district of Owens, and is situated at the junction of the Grouler and Morse's Creeks, tributaries of the Owens. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, with some mining, principally quartz reefs. Fruit growing is also largely carried on. On January 1, 1892, 88 miners were at work here, there being 180 acres held as claims under the mining by-laws, the mining plant being valued at £9,960. Bright, the nearest township, is four miles distant. Communication with the metropolis is by coach to Bright, thence rail. There is a free library of 1,781 vols., five hotels, and Anglican, R.C., Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches. Population 670.

**WANDIN YALOCK** (37° 50' S. lat., 145° 31' E. long.), a parish with a post office, in the Eastern Riding of the shire of Lilydale, in the county and electorate of Evelyn, 30 miles S.E. of Melbourne, situated on the Wandin Creek. There are State schools (Nos. 1,033, 1,801, and 2,820) and Anglican and United Methodist Churches, Temperance Hall and prosperous Horticultural Society. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Lilydale, 7 miles, rail thence. Fruit-growing, raspberries chiefly, is the principal industry. Population 31.

**WANGARATTA** (36° 21' S. lat., 146° 19' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station, in the counties of Bogong, Delatite, and Moira, and electoral district of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, police district of Benalla, situated at the junction of the Owens and King rivers, 493 feet above sea-level, 145½ miles N.E. from Melbourne, the communication with which is by the direct line of rail; fares, 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal, Royal Victoria, Albion, Criterion, Council Club, Bull's Head, and Horse and Jockey. Eight bridges are here, a new one spanning the Owens replacing the old single arch bridge, built at great cost; another crossing the King river, connecting the town with the Oxley flats. In the borough are 430 dwellings and ratable property of the annual value of £14,300, area 3,932 acres. The neighbourhood is eminently agricultural, large quantities of grain being grown, and the grape, orange, lemon, citron, and tobacco extensively cultivated. There are also some large and important sheep and cattle farms in the vicinity. There are three flour mills, a tannery, fellingmongery, two breweries, and three coach factories. The chief public buildings are the four churches, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic (St. Patrick's); the last is a very handsome structure, the Wesleyan church is also a handsome building; the hospital, a fine brick structure, with 26 beds; the court-house, the police and post and telegraph offices, the Royal hall, St. George's hall, and St. Patrick's hall. Banks: the London Chartered, National and N.S. Wales. There is an Athenæum, with library of 1,200 vols.; a State school (No. 643), with Nos. 1,272 and 1,530 in the vicinity, a high school, and Catholic and Convent schools. There is a fine showyard belonging to the Owens and Murray Agricultural Society, with excellent accommodation for exhibits, cricket-ground, and race-course with grand stand, a rifle corps and gun, race, bicycle, and coursing clubs. A large business is done at the stock sales fortnightly at

the Corporation Yard. Coaches run to Oxley, Moyhu, Medi, Bundalong, and Yarrowonga. The water supply is derived from the King river. The population according to the latest returns, 1891, was 2,051. Local newspapers: *Wangaratta Dispatch* and *Chronicle*, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

**WANNON** (37° 45' S. lat., 141° 30' E. long.), a small post town, with telegraph-office, in the county and electorate of Dundas, police district of Coleraine, 210½ miles W. from Melbourne, 13 from Hamilton, and 16 S.E. from Coleraine, situated on the west bank of the Wannon river. It is a railway-station on the line to Coleraine, fares, 37s. 11d. and 25s. 3d. The Wannon Inn. There is a State school (No. 1,685). It is a pastoral district, there being three stations in the neighbourhood. The formation of the country is generally hilly. Anglican and Presbyterian services are held monthly. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated Wannon Falls, a cascade of water 100 feet high. Population, 62, shire, 2,479.

**WARBURTON** (37° 48' S. lat., 145° 41' E. long.) is a postal district, with money-order office and savings bank, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, and police district of Bourke. It lies 45 miles E. of Melbourne, on Yarra Yarra river, and is reached by rail to Lilydale, thence by coach; fare, 6s. 6d. Hotels: Warburton and Alpine Retreat. It has a coffee palace, Episcopal and United Methodist churches, two State schools (Nos. 1,453, 2,764), shire office, weekly agencies of Colonial and London Chartered Banks, mechanics institute and free library, two stores, steam saw mills, and public park. The shire council of Upper Yarra meets last Thursday in month. The Alpine Tourist Club is here. Excellent fruit is grown, and the place, which is remarkable for its romantic scenery, is becoming a favourite summer resort. At the old township of Warburton on Yankee Jim's Creek, the remains of the extensive sluicing operations are still to be seen. Formation: granite. The population 182, of the district about 300.

**WARRACKNABEAL** (36° 14' S. lat., 142° 26' E. long.) is a township with post, telegraph, and money-order offices situated on Yarrambiack Creek, in the county and electoral district of Borung, 216½ miles N.W. of Melbourne, and 32 miles N.W. of Murtoa, with which town it is connected by a branch line of railway; fares, 59s. and 26s. 1d. Hotels: Holyoak's Family, Wilks's, and Warracknabeal. Coaches run to Borsin, Rosebery, and Hopetoun, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Baptist churches, also Salvation Army barracks, a State school (No. 1,334), two coffee palaces, a brewery, ten principal stores, two flour mills, two iron and brass foundries, five implement factories, two furniture warehouses, four carriage factories, several tradesmen's premises, agencies of the Colonial, Commercial, and Union banks. Among social institutions are a Turf Club, Cricket Club, Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges, branch of the Australian Natives' Association, Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Rechabite Lodge, mechanics institute (534 vols.), and hospital. A court of petty sessions is held fortnightly. The water supply is derived from the Creek. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Population 1,313. Local papers: the *Warracknabeal Herald*, and *Northern Argus*.

**WARRANDYTE** (ANDERSON'S CREEK), (37° 44' S. lat., 145° 13' E. long.), county and electorate of Evelyn, and police district of Bourke), is a postal township on the Yarra-Yarra river, 18½ miles E. of Melbourne. Hotels: Anderson's Creek, and Warrandyte. It has a court-house, stone State school and teacher's residence, Church of England. The district is a mining, pastoral, and agricultural one, a good deal of land being taken up in 20-acre blocks under the 49th section. A bridge crosses the Yarra here. The communication from Melbourne is by rail to Heidelberg, coach thence daily, 8.30 A.M., fare, 2s. Population 254.

**WARRAGUL** (38° 10' S. lat., 145° 56' E. long.), a township with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland West, 367 feet above sea-level, on Hazel Creek, 61 miles E. from Melbourne. It is a station on the Gippsland railway; fares, 11s. and 7s. 3d. The station is very complete in every respect. Refreshments of all kinds are constantly on hand, and the traveller can almost fancy himself anywhere than in the midst of a vast forest. The Neerim railway line branches from Warragul. The streets of the town are metalled, and the footpaths asphalted, and for a town of a few years' growth its progress is remarkable. There are several first-class hotels, amongst them are the Royal, the Club, the Railway, and the Commercial. The public offices are most substantially built two-storey brick edifices, and consist of a court-house with all necessary rooms attached, and a post and telegraph office and sub-treasury, all beautifully and conveniently designed. The police-station is also a well-designed one-storey brick building. Court of petty sessions is held once a week, and the County Court every three months, also the Court of General Sessions. Banks: Commercial, London Chartered, Australasia, and Bank of New South Wales. A very fine mechanics' hall has been put up, with reading rooms, &c., about 800 vols. in the library; to this building is attached the Shire hall and Shire offices. Several saw-mills are in full work. Monthly sales of cattle are conducted. There are Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 2,104), Warragul College, and Roman Catholic school. In the district 30,553 acres are under cultivation—peas and beans occupying 357 acres, potatoes, 1,101 acres, oats 561 acres, 1,187 acres of hay, and 25,681 acres of artificial grasses. The Warragul shire occupies 157 square miles, has 4,150 population, and property of the annual value of £51,825. The local newspapers are the *Warragul Guardian* and *Warragul News*, published on Tuesday and Friday. Population 1,634.

**WARRENHEIP** (37° 3' S. lat., 144° 0' E. long.), a post town and telegraph station on high land in the vicinity of the mountains of the same name, about 69½ miles WNW. of Melbourne, and 4 miles from Ballarat. It is in the county of Grant, electoral district of Warrenheip, and the North Riding of the shire of Buninyong. Height above sea-level, 1,725 feet. The railway passes through the township, and there is a station at which considerable business is transacted. Fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. There are seven hotels: McGrath's, Victoria, and others; two breweries, police station, two schools, one a State school (No. 1,591), and two churches, Anglican and Wesleyan. The surrounding land is of good agricultural character, principally a fine chocolate soil, and much of it is under cultivation for potatoes. There is a nursery of some extent here, also a beautiful spring of water, whence the local breweries and a large cordial manufacturer obtain their supplies. Population, 132.

**WARRNAMBOOL** (38° 24' 17" S. lat., 142° 28' 26" E. long.), a seaport municipal town in the county of Villiers, electoral district of Warrnambool, and Western police district, is pleasantly situated on an eminence, on the shores of Warrnambool or Lady Bay; it lies 166 miles to the SW. of Melbourne, and is the nearest port to it on the Western seaboard. Steamers sail for Melbourne three times a week; fares, saloon, 12s. 6d. return, 20s.; steerage, 5s., return, 8s. Visitors leaving by steamer from the Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, at 5 o'clock P.M. are landed at Warrnambool early next morning. By early train from Melbourne Warrnambool can be reached in 7½ hours; fares, 29s. 10d. and 19s. 11d. A coach runs to Woodford daily at 3 P.M.; fares, single, 1s. 6d., return, 2s. 6d. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Turf Club, Taylor's, Royal, Princess Alexandra, Western, and Criterion. A large coffee palace at a cost of £30,000 has been erected. The main part of the town is situated about half a mile from the sea. In the municipality (area 3,450 acres) are 1,203 dwellings, and ratable property of the annual value of £47,273. It was created a municipality in 1855, a borough in 1893, and a town in 1883. The port is lighted by an upper fixed white light, and a lower fixed red leading light. A fixed green light is also exhibited from the end of the jetty. High water in Warrnambool Bay, full and change, 0h. 37m. P.M., ordinary range 3 feet. To give facilities for loading and discharging vessels a breakwater pier, 900 feet in length, has been constructed, being a modification of Sir John Cooke's original design. By omitting some portion of the works the cost has been reduced to £180,000. The jetty is 860 feet in length, where cargo is unloaded, and conveyed by rail about three-quarters of a mile to the railway station at the south end of Fairy-street. The Australasia, National, Victoria, Colonial, New South Wales, Commercial, and Savings Banks have branches here, and the principal Insurance Companies are also represented. The churches comprise those belonging to the Anglican (Christ-church), Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), Presbyterian (St. John's), Wesleyan, Plymouth Brethren, Congregational, "Disciples of Christ," and Baptist denominations. There are several ladies' schools, also two colleges and a grammar school, a State school (No. 1,743), a Roman Catholic school, attached to the Convent of Mercy, and a second State school (No. 1,902) at South Warrnambool. There is also a hospital and benevolent asylum (a fine large building on a commanding site), with fifty-four beds. The Villiers and Heytesbury Agricultural Society is an established institution, with fine grounds, while other societies are kept up, including amateur turf and racing clubs, a rowing club, bowling club, the Warrnambool club, a Battery of Militia—100 men, a Masonic Lodge, anglers', and friendly societies, and fire brigade. There is a good race-course, having a handsome grand stand. The steeplechase course is said to be the best in the colony. Two meetings, flat and steeple-chase, are held annually. Public places of resort and recreation are Albert Park (144 acres), the Botanical Gardens, on the Woodford road, with an area of about 20 acres, and the Friendly Societies' Park (12 acres). The Mechanics' Institute, in Liebig Street, a good freestone building recently enlarged, with a spacious reading-room, has a library of 4,706 volumes. The Art gallery is at the rear of the Institute. A fine museum is established in the old court house, lately purchased for that purpose from the government. The Post-office, in Timor Street, is a commodious stone building. The Oddfellows' Hall will hold 500, the Orderly Room, built by the Local Volunteer corps, 600, and the Temperance Hall 150. The Town Hall, which has recently been opened, will seat 1,100. Salt-water baths have been made by the Corporation in the town at the cost of over £5,000. The water is pumped by a gas engine direct from the ocean into two large oval basins, one for gentlemen, 100 feet long by 50 feet wide; the other for ladies, 60 feet by 30 feet wide. The baths are constructed of marble, and are luxuriously fitted up, and under excellent supervision, having shower, hot, salt, and fresh water baths which can be obtained at any time. A large trade is done from the port; the principal exports are wool, potatoes, pigs, bacon, and dairy produce. There are two flour mills, two machine biscuit factories, two boot factories, five tanneries, and two breweries in the town, and various other business promises. It has a money-order, savings bank office, and telegraph station, and a day and night telephone service. The streets are lit with gas, the gas works belonging to the municipality. The water supply is derived from the Merri River pumping scheme just adopted by the Council. Most of the buildings are constructed of sandstone, which abounds in the locality. Warrnambool is situated in a rich agricultural and pastoral district. The land under cultivation

on March 1st, 1892, was 28,578 acres, of which 1,123 were wheat, 2,274 oats, 1,211 barley, 663 peas and beans, 6,173 potatoes, 2,797 hay, 13,319 laid down in artificial grasses, and 315 gardens and orchards. The produce was 27,300 bushels wheat, 63,832 bushels oats, 44,944 bushels barley, 15,399 peas and beans, 30,616 tons potatoes, and 6,167 tons hay. The river Hopkins flows within a mile E. of the town. The Merri, a smaller stream, empties itself into the sea a few hundred yards from the landing place. Both rivers, having bars at their mouths, are unnavigable. The shire of Warrnambool includes an area of 680 square miles, with 113 miles of road, and annual value of ratable property £127,989. Population of the town, 6,582; of the shire 9,254, and of the district 35,000. The geological formation is tertiary. Newspapers: the *Warrnambool Standard* (published daily) and the *Warrnambool Echo* (published at evening, tri-weekly).

**WATERLOO.**—(See YARRAGON.)

**WAUBRA** (37° 40' S. lat., 146° 5' E. long.), a village on Spring Creek a tributary of McCallum's Creek, in the shire of Lexton (county Talbot, electorate of Avoca, Talbot, and of Windermere), 95½ miles NW. of Melbourne. It is connected by rail with Melbourne *via* Ballarat (distant 21½ miles); fares, 16s. 11d. and 11s. 4d. There are two hotels, Springs and White Hart, a general store, State school (No. 339), Mechanics' Institute and free library, with 770 vols, and other buildings. The places of worship are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Formation: volcanic, with granite ranges. Rich agricultural and pastoral district. Population 20.

**WAURN PONDS** (38° 4' S. lat., 144° 16' E. long.) is a postal village on a creek of the same name, in the county of Grant, electoral district of Barwon, Mount Moriac police district, 51 miles SW. of Melbourne, from which it is reached by rail to Pettavel Road station on the Geelong to Colac line. It is on the main road from Geelong to Warrnambool, at the junction of the Colac road with the road to Anglesea river and Ceres, Barabool Hills, and is the centre of a large extent of orchards, fine farms, and grazing country. There is a post-office, Wesleyan chapel, and a State school (No. 1,040). The locality is one of the prettiest about Geelong, from which it is 6 miles distant. The hills on the southern side are covered with orchards, and command a fine view of Corio Bay, the higher parts of Geelong, the valley of the Barwon, the Breakwater, the Bellarine hills, Spring Creek, Barwon Heads, Ocean Grove, and the entrance to the Heads, Arthur's Seat, and Cape Schanck, with a commanding view of Bass's Straits. Vines are being planted, for which the land is admirably adapted. Waurn Ponds has also some quarries of the finest limestone, easily worked, and valuable for higher architectural work. Large quantities of fossils, sharks' teeth, the carbone and canine tooth of a whale have been found in the quarries, and a remarkable deposit of angular quartz gravel has been unearthed between two limestone hills. Formation: limestone with outcrop of bluestone, showing evidence of volcanic eruption. Population, about 250.

**WEDDERBURN** (36° 25' S. lat., 143° 37' E. long.), (county of Gladstone, electorate of Korong,) is a mining township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on Korong creek, 150½ miles NNW. of Melbourne; it lies 657 feet above sea-level. A branch line of 4½ miles connects it with the Wedderburn Junction station on the Sandhurst and Wyche-proof railway line; fares, 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. Hotels: Victoria, Wedderburn, Royal, and Commercial, among others. The buildings are a court-house, school-house (No. 794), five churches, English, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, and Baptist, twelve stores, a literary institute, with library of 1,877 vols., a branch of the Bank of Australasia, a Shire Hall, and an Agricultural Society. The office of the shire of Korong is here. Quartz reefing is the leading occupation of the people, this being the centre of the old mining district of Mount Korong. The prospects of quartz mining in this district are improving; nuggets of 336 ozs. and 63 ozs. respectively having been recently found. At the mines 238 miners find employment, and the working plant is valued at £4,200. Wedderburn is now the centre of a fine farming district, producing heavy crops of fine wheat. A considerable area of land is under vines and fruit trees. The water supply is derived from a reservoir holding 12,000,000 gallons. Formation: sandstone, slate, and quartz, with alluvial drift. Population, 705. Local newspaper: *Wedderburn Express*; Fridays.

**WEE WEE RUP** (GUNBOWER) (35° 59' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.) is a district in the county and electorate of Gunbower, 188 miles NW. by N. of Melbourne, on Gunbower Creek, a branch of the Murray. Echuca Railway Station is 36 miles distant, and is reached by coach tri-weekly; fare, 12s. 6d. There is a post office, the Wee Wee Rup Hotel, and a State school (No. 3,088). The district is an agricultural one of importance, much of the land having been selected under the Act of 1869. Wheat and barley are the cereals principally grown. A sample of the latter gained the first prize at the Philadelphia Exhibition. The country about is generally timbered with swamp gum, box, dogwood myall, fitree, and several kinds of acacia. Population of town and district, about 2,000.

**WENSLEYDALE** (WORDSBOLTON) (38° 25' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.) is a post town on the border of the Cape Otway forest, in the county and electorate of Polwarth, police district of Winchelsea, 7½ miles SW. of Melbourne, and 748 feet above sea-level. It is the terminal station on the branch line from Mount Moriac on the Geelong and Warrnambool line; fares, 12s. 11d. and 8s. 7d. A coach runs to Airey's Inlet on Mondays and Fridays, on arrival of Melbourne train; fare, 5s. The only public building is the State school (No. 804), where religious services in connection with the Church of England are held once in three

weeks. Agricultural and pastoral district. The climate is cool and bracing, and soil rich. Population 18.

**WERRACKNABEAL.**—See WARRACKNABEAL.

**WERRIBEE** (WYNDHAM) (37° 54' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), 19½ miles NE. from Melbourne, on the river of the same name. It is a railway-station, with telegraph and post-office, on the line to Geelong; fares, 1s. 3½d. and 1s. 3¼d. Hotels: Club, Racecourse, Camp and Railway. It is in the counties of Grunt and Bourke, the river Werribee dividing them, and same electorate. Plains of considerable extent, used for grazing purposes, environ the village, which is 77 feet above sea-level. The Volunteer encampments have been held here. A popular racecourse and orderly rooms for Chirnside's Battery are on the border of the township, and several coursing clubs meet here. The You-Yang mountains form a conspicuous figure in the landscape. State school (No. 649), Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, Mechanics' Institute, and free library, with 600 volumes. The shire-hall is here. In the district there are 8,872 acres under cultivation, principally with hay and artificial grasses. In the shire of Wyndham the net annual value of ratable property was, in 1891, £71,192. Population 432, of shire, about 6,000.

**WELPSTOCK.**—See NELLBOROUGH.

**WHITE HILLS** (36° 44' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a hamlet in the county of Bendigo, electorate of Sandhurst; police district of Bendigo on Bendigo Creek, 103½ miles NW. of Melbourne. Cars run hourly to the Bendigo Railway Station; fare, 1s. Hotels: Farriers Arms and the Wellington. There are three places of worship, Episcopal, Methodist, and Baptist, a State school (No. 1,916), four stores, a post and money-order office, a police-station, also a well-laid-out cemetery, and a beautiful and well-kept botanical garden. The water supply is from the Crusee Reservoir, 10 miles S. of White Hills. Quartz reefs have been found which only require capital to develop them; a deposit of potter's clay has also been discovered. White Hills being a worked-out alluvial diggings, until recently presented a deserted and desolate appearance, but through the enterprise of Mr. Carolin and others a transformation-scene is being witnessed; the old alluvial workings are being levelled and reclaimed, and choice fruit-trees and vines are being planted; the old alluvial flats are thus fast becoming neat and promising gardens, the soil being eminently suited for the culture of fruit. Substantial residences are also being erected. A fine race-course is about one mile to the NE. Population, with vicinity, about 450.

**WHITTLESEA** (37° 30' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.) is a post town, telegraph and money-order station, in the county of Bourke and electoral district of E. Bourke, lying 27½ miles NE. of Melbourne. It is a railway terminus; fares, 8s. 11½d. and 2s. 9½d. Hotels: Royal Mail and the Whittlesea. It is situated on the Plenty river, at the foot of the Plenty ranges, has a State school (No. 2,090), a branch of the Commercial Bank, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Wesleyan churches, Free Library (532 vols.), a public hall, a parochial hall, and a court-house. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. A fine aqueduct of massive masonry conveying the waters of the Plenty, Wallaby, and Silvery to the Yan Yean, 3 miles S. of the township, passes through Whittlesea. The statistics for the year ending March 1st, 1892, show there are 2,697 acres under cultivation, of which 21 are under oats, 157 potatoes, and 1,512 hay. Net annual value of ratable shire property, £18,406. Population 215.

**WHROO** (36° 36' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), a gold mining township, with money-order and savings bank, 91 miles due N. of Melbourne, in the county and electoral district of Rodney, police district of Rushworth. The diggings are both quartz and alluvial. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Rushworth, changing train at Burchison East, thence coach 4½ miles; fare, 1s. 6d. The hotels are the Balaklava, Junction, and Whroo Inns. There is a State school (No. 651), a place of worship where service is held alternately by Church of England and United Free Methodists; also a mechanics' institute, and a free library, containing 937 volumes. The district is a pastoral, agricultural and mining one, gold and antimony being found. Formation: upper silurian. The population of the town is 249.

**WICKLIFFE** (37° 39' S. lat., 142° 44' E. long.), a township, with money-order and savings bank office, in the county of Ripon, electorate of Ararat, on the river Hopkins, 168 miles (192 postal) WSW. of Melbourne, seven miles from Lake Bolac, with which it is connected by telephone, and 42 miles from Hamilton E. The district is at present principally taken up by sheep stations. Wickliffe Road (10½ miles) is the nearest railway station. Fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d., coach fare, 2s. 6d. Hotels: the Western and Hopkins. Police barracks. Presbyterian church, State school (No. 948). Court of petty sessions is held monthly. WICKLIFFE ROAD has a post-office, and at about two miles distant on a chain of salt lakes are two salt factories. Hotel: The Railway. The Hopkins river flows about three miles distant. Population, town, 143; and district, 126.

**WILBY** (37° 50' S. lat., 146° E. long.), a post town in the county of Moira, electoral district of Benalla and Yarrowonga, and police district of Benalla, on Sandy Creek, 158 miles NE. of Melbourne. Tungamah is the nearest railway station, 8 miles distant, with which there is regular communication, fare 2s. 6d. There are Presbyterian, Congregational and Roman Catholic churches, a State school, Mechanics' Institute with free library, branch of Commercial Bank, an hotel (Crawford's), a store, several tradesmen's establishments, and large sale yards for stock. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, well settled,

and only requires for its further advancement railway communication. A large butter factory company has been formed. Population 40

**WILLIAMSTOWN** (37° 52' S. lat., 144° 55' E. long.), county of Bourke, and an electoral district of Williamstown, is a port and municipality on the S. point of the estuary of the Yarra-Yarra river and SW. shore of Hobson's Bay, immediately opposite Port Melbourne, 8½ miles S. from Melbourne, with which a line of railway connects it. Fares, 9½d. and 6½d. A syndicate has been formed to connect Williamstown direct with Melbourne by means of a cable tramway; it is proposed to cross the Yarra-Yarra River by means of a tunnel near Newport. Principal hotels: Steam Packet, Royal, Newport, Prince of Wales, Yacht Club and Pier. There is also communication with Melbourne by steambot to Port Melbourne, and rail thence, 5 miles in all, and by short road and steam punt over the mouth of the Yarra. Like Port Melbourne the business of the place is principally with the shipping. There are commodious piers, the Breakwater, Railway, and New Pier, alongside of which ships of the largest burden can be berthed; there is also ample provision for the repairs of vessels, there being patent slips and ship-building yards. The Alfred Graving Dock, which was several years in construction, was opened in March, 1874. Her Majesty's ship *Nelson* being the first vessel to enter it. The dock is 450 feet long. The caisson, in the construction of which over 230 tons of ironwork were used, was manufactured at Fulton's foundry. Depth of water on sill at low water 24½ feet, at high water 27 feet. During 1881 the s.s. *Savita*, of the Orient Line, a vessel 401 feet long by 42½ feet wide and 4,014 tons measurement, was taken in and repaired. It is intended to lengthen the dock 120 feet. At the extreme end of the peninsula on which Williamstown is situated, called Gellibrand's Point, is a tower formerly used for lighting vessels coming up the bay at night, but which has since been superseded by a light-ship (Gellibrand's light-ship), placed about a mile and a half farther down the bay. A time ball is on the top of the tower, which is dropped at 1 P.M. It has a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. There are branches of the Commercial, English and Scottish, Australasian, and Commissioners Savings' Banks, and agencies of the leading Insurance Companies, three State schools (Nos. 1,183, 113 and 1,409), and several private schools, three Church of England, two Presbyterian, Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Congregational, three Wesleyan, Welsh Calvinistic, two Primitive Methodist, one Free Methodist, and two Baptist places of worship, a mechanics' institute—a substantial limestone building with a library of 4,200 vols. and Sailors' Rest, with a library of 477 vols., and public buildings—Custom-house, Post-office, including money-order, savings, and telegraph offices, Government workshops, where several hundreds of hands are employed, pier-master's and chief harbour-master's quarters, &c. Several quarries of superior basalt are worked within a short distance of the town. There is a fine race-course 2 miles away. Two gas companies are established. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. Large Government railway workshops have been erected at Newport. There are in the municipality (area 2,775 acres) 3,507 dwellings, and property valued at £1,233,510 (net annual value £123,351). Population (census 1891) 15,960. Three newspapers are published on Saturdays, *Williamstown Chronicle*, *Williamstown Advertiser* and *Newport Times*. The geological formation is basaltic clay.

**WINCHELSEA** (38° 50' S. lat., 144° 0' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Polwarth on the Barwon river and the road from Geelong to Warrnambool, 70½ miles SW. of Melbourne. Height above sea-level 281 feet. It is a station on the Geelong and Colac Railway, fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 7d. There are two hotels—Barwon and Winchelsea, a State school (No. 2,015), branch of the Colonial Bank, public library (2,000 vols.), shire hall, and places of worship of Church of England and Presbyterian denominations, also lodges—Odd Fellows' and Sons of Temperance. Winchelsea has also a public park and recreation reserve. A court of petty sessions is held here. In the neighbourhood are Moran's bluestone quarries. The district is mainly of a pastoral character, with patches of agricultural land, 8,857 acres of land were under cultivation in 1892, of which 4,948 acres are laid down with artificial grasses, the remainder being principally oats, peas, and potatoes. Net annual value of ratable shire property, 448,692. Population, 189; of shire, 3,457.

**WINDSOR** (37° 52' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne, electorate of Prahran, about 4 miles distant, and forms part of the city of Prahran. It is a station on the Suburban Railway, fares, 3d. and 2d.; trains about every 10 minutes, also tramway along Chapel Street, fare 3d. The extension of the tramway has brought the Esplanade, St. Kilda, into tram communication with Chapel Street. Bank: English and Scottish. Places of worship: Congregational and Primitive Methodist churches.

**WINSLOW** (38° 15' S. lat., 142° 24' E. long.), a post town in the county of Villiers, and electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, on the banks of Lake Carteaerong (freshwater), 2 miles from Spring Creek, 6 from Merri River, 171 miles SW. of Melbourne, 11 miles N. of the seaport town of Warrnambool, 7 N. from Woodford, and 7 NE. from Koroit. Hotel: Burke's. Winslow has a State school (No. 654), Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, supplied from Koroit and Woodford respectively; Odd Fellows' Lodge, mechanics' institute (250 vols.), and a tannery. The route to Melbourne is by coach to Warrnambool, and rail or steamer thence, or coach and rail, *via* Terang. The district is of an agricultural and pastoral character. Population, 69.

**WODONGA** (36° 7' S. lat., 146° 54' E. long.) (county and electoral district of Bogong), the terminus of the North-Eastern Railway, is a postal town with telegraph and money-order office and savings bank, with deputy registry and electoral registry office. Court of petty sessions is held weekly, and the county court four times a year. Wodonga is on the Wodonga Creek, an arm of the Murray river, and a short distance from the border of N. S. Wales. It is connected by rail and bridge to Albury, and from which town cabs run every hour. The extension of the line right through to Albury was opened with considerable ceremony on June 14, 1883. The Victorian trains run through to Albury, N.S.W., which is the changing station both on the up and down journey. Communication with Melbourne (187 miles SW.) thrice daily by rail, fares, 3s. 7d. and 2s. 4d. Hotels: the Border, Victoria, Railway, Terminus, Half-way House, and Carriers' Arms. There are two banks—New South Wales and Bank of Victoria. Churches: Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, German Lutheran, and Roman Catholic. The local cattle sale-yards cover 20 acres of land, and the town is a great market for store stock and horses. There is a literary institute and reading room (892 vols.), and commodious hall with stage appliances. It has a State school (No. 37), a Roman Catholic and a private school, a custom-house, a powder magazine, and brewery. Coaches leave here for Bethanga and Tintalra. Height above sea-level 538 feet. On March 1, 1892, 1,141 acres were under cultivation, principally with wheat and hay; there were also 232 acres of vines. Net annual value of shire property, £14,119. Population 891, of shire 1,304. Local newspaper: *Wodonga and Township Sentinel*, published on Friday.

**WONWONDAH** is 12 miles from Horsham, the first Tucker Village Settlement, has recently been formed, and already comprises upwards of 250 souls. The object of the Revs. H. Tucker, Dr. Strong, and others, who suggested and are managing the Village Settlements, is to relieve the overcrowded cities of those who cannot find profitable employment, and assist them to establish comfortable homes in the country on the "colony" system—an aggregation of small holdings. The land has been divided into blocks, varying in size up to 10 acres, and by the aid of irrigation and intense culture it will be made to develop all its latent possibilities, and, it is expected, furnish large profits.

**WOODEND** (37° 19' S. lat., 144° 24' E. long.), in the county of Dalhousie and electoral district of Kyneton, police district of Newham, is a post-town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, and railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca Railway, on the Five Mile Creek, 48½ miles N. of Melbourne. Fares, 8s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. The chief hotels are London and Liverpool, Commercial, and Victoria, and there is also a large coffee palace in course of erection. The Commercial Bank has a branch here; also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 705 vols., a court-house and police-station. The places of worship are St. Mary's (Church of England), and Roman Catholic (St. Ambrose) and Presbyterian churches. There is a State school (No. 647), and a Roman Catholic school. Coaches run to Lancefield, 4s. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and has a court of petty sessions. The celebrated "Hanging Rock" and Mount Macedon are convenient to Woodend. Woodend is 1,840 feet above the sea-level, and is a favourite summer resort for visitors from the metropolis. The reserves are the Volunteer Ground and Race Course Hill. The water supply is derived from Mount Macedon, and is noted for its purity. Formation: Volcanic in part. Population, 1,200, district, 2,500. Newspaper: *Woodend Star*, published on Saturday and Wednesday.

**WOODFORD** (38° 18' S. lat., 150° 26' E. long.) (county Villiers), a postal township on the banks of the Merri river, 166 miles (176 postal) from Melbourne SW. Warrambool is 6 miles distant S., whence a coach runs daily to Woodford. The hotels are the Union and Woodford Inn. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches here, and a State school (No. 648), and a Roman Catholic school. The mechanics' institute has a library of nearly 900 vols. and a good hall, capable of seating 300 persons. Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges, recreation reserve, two stores, a tannery, bacon factory, and police station. There are numerous orchards in the neighbourhood. The land in the vicinity is remarkably rich, and well-suited for potato growing. Population, 296 (census 1881).

**WOOD'S POINT** (37° 36' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.) in the county of Wonnangatta, electorate of Anglesy, police district of Benalla, an important municipal mining township, savings bank, money-order and telegraph station, on the Upper Goulburn river, 110 miles ENE. of Melbourne, by rail *via* Healesville, thence coach to Marysville, thence horse, or communication can be gained by train to Alexandra or Mansfield, thence coach to Jamieson, fare, 1s. and 10s., 34 miles from Wood's Point. The hotels are the Reefers', Commercial, Globe, Morning Star, and Sycamore. The hospital has 15 beds, and the Church of England and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. State school (No. 789). Branch of the Colonial Bank. Post-office, court-house, and police-station. The municipal area is 2,560 acres, with 65 dwellings, and property valued at £18,210, yearly value, £1,821. Much of the carriage of goods over the mountains was formerly done by pack-horses, but now the tracks are continuously passable for wheeled vehicles. The whole district is very mountainous, and taken up for mining operations, the quartz reefs being numerous and rich. Dykes of diorite and syenite are found at intervals, and these have contained much rich quartz, the Morning Star hill from 1862 having yielded over 250,000 ozs. About eight miles to the S. is Ross Creek, while the same distance to the E. is Stander's

Creek. At both these places reefs are being developed, and are yielding good returns. Expensive machinery is employed in obtaining the precious metal. Returns to Dec. 31, 1891, state the value of the mining plant to be £30,168. Under the mining bye-laws 45 acres of land are held as claims, and 106 miners find employment. The geological formation of the district is lower Silurian, with drift of shale and slate. The population numbers 290.

**WOOLSTHORPE** (or SPRING CREEK) (38° 10' S. lat., 142° 23' E. long.) is a postal town in the county of Villiers, electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury and police district of Koroit. It lies 185 miles SW. of Melbourne, on the main road from Warrambool to Hamilton, is a railway station on the line from Koroit to Hamilton; fares, 3s. 1d. and 2s. 1d. Belfast is 20 miles distant SW., and Koroit 9½ miles S. Woolsthorpe is situated on the East bank of Spring Creek, and has an hotel, the National, two stores, a fine bluestone State school (No. 638), a Presbyterian church, Church of England service held in State school, and a mechanics' institute and free library containing 200 vols. A coach runs to Warrambool, fare 4s., and to Wickliffe-road railway station; fare, 12s. 6d. The district is a pastoral one, with some farming, a few selectors having taken up land under the 10th and 49th sections of the Act. The nearest sheep stations are Quamby, Minjah, Kilmorey, and Kennedys. Population, 62.

**WOORNDOO** (37° 54' S. lat., 142° 48' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Hampden, electorate of Ripon and Hampden, shire of Mortlake, situated on Salt Creek, at the junction of the Geelong, Warrambool, Ballarat, and Ararat roads, 48 miles E. of Hamilton, and 145 miles (164 postal) SW. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Mortlake, thence coach; fare, 4s. It has a State school (No. 1,001), a Presbyterian chapel, and two stores. It is a pastoral district. Population, 56.

**WUNGHU** (36° 10' S. lat., 145° 27' E. long.), a post town in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Numurkah and Nathalia, situated on Broken Creek, with station on the Numurkah Railway, 120 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 23s. 1d. and 15s. 4d. It has a money-order and savings-bank office and telegraph connection, also a mechanics' institute and library containing 520 volumes, Bible Christian chapel, and a State school. Banks: Australasia and Commercial. Hotels: Cumberland and Royal. It is an agricultural district, with chocolate soil and clayey subsoil. Coaches run to Mundooora, Kaarimba, Drummanure, and Invergorden daily. Population, 69, district, about 500.

**WYCHEPROOF** (36° 0' S. lat., 143° 0' E. long.) is a postal township in the north riding of the shire of St. Arnaud, county of Kara-Kara, and electorate of Donald and Swan Hill, situated at the foot of Mount Wycheproof, 357 feet above the sea-level. It is a terminal station on the Sandhurst and Wycheproof line, 190 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 89½ miles from Sandhurst. Fares, 31s. 2d. and 22s. 10d. There is coach communication with St. Arnaud, Towaninnich, and Morton Plains; to the latter place *via* Narraport, Wirrimbirchip and Donald. There are several hotels, the chief being: Royal, Royal Mail, Commercial, Terminus, and Mount Wycheproof. It has a savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, Mechanics' Institute (500 vols.), and branches of the Australasia and Commercial Banks. State school (No. 1,757), and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, Church of England service is conducted in the mechanics' institute, an agricultural society a large roller flour-mill, a butter factory, several general stores, and tradesmen's shops. Since the opening of the railway, the township has made considerable advancement. A court of petty sessions is held here weekly. Population, about 90; of district, 2,500. The local newspaper is the *Ensign*.

**WYNDHAM.**—See WERRIBEE.

**YACKANDANDAH** (36° 18' S. lat., 146° 52' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, situated in the county of Bogong, electorate of Benambra, at the junction of the Commissioners and Yackandandah creeks, 186½ (195 postal) miles NE. of Melbourne. Railway fares, 33s. 1d. and 22s. 1d. Beechworth Railway Station is 15 miles distant SW., to which a coach plies daily, fare, 2s. 6d.; railway fare, 28s. 9d. and 19s. 3d. Coaches also run to Huon Lane Railway Station. The hotels are the Waterloo, Clarence, Star, Royal, Yackandandah, and Bridge. The diggings, which are both alluvial and quartz, give employment to 254 miners. The mining plant, Jan. 1, 1892, is valued at £12,250, 820 acres of land being held as claims under the mining bye-laws. The district is principally a mining one, although a considerable breadth of land has been brought under cultivation—about 7,322 acres in all; of these 2,709 are taken up by wheat, 914 by oats, 1,429 by vines, 102 by tobacco, 95 by maize, and 166 by potatoes. There are branches of the Banks of Australasia and Victoria. It has a State school (No. 1,103), and Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. The Athenæum has a library of 2,300 volumes. Court of Petty Sessions and Warden's Court are held fortnightly, and County Court four times a year. The Shire Council holds its usual meetings at Yackandandah. There are in the town a soda-water factory, flour mills, and tannery. Net annual value of ratable shire property, £40,084. The number of inhabitants is 569; of the shire 4,225. Newspaper: *Yackandandah Times*.

**YAMBUK** (38° 17' S. lat., 142° 3' E. long.), in the county of Villiers, electorate of Port Fairy, a township with post, and telegraph offices on the Portland Road and the Shaw river, about 11 miles NW. from Belfast, and 199 miles SW. from Melbourne; having town hall, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Cath-

olic churches, two hotels, the Commercial and Shaw, Temperance and Oddfellows' hall, a State school house (No. 2,458), a Roman Catholic school, two stores, and several tradesmen's shops. The metropolis is reached by taking coach to Port Fairy; fare, 2s. 6d., thence rail. A coach runs on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday to Portland, 8s., and returns on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to Port Fairy, 2s. 6d. Wheat is extensively cultivated in the district. Formation: sandstone and clay. Population, 178.

**YANDOLT** (37° 14' S. lat. and 144° 6' E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford, central police district, is a postal township with money-order and telegraph office, on Jim Crow Creek, 8½ miles NW. of Melbourne. The communication is by coach and rail *via* Guildford, coach fare, 1s. 6d.; or conveyance from Newstead Railway Station; a coach also runs to Daylesford; fare, 3s. 6d. Hotel: Bridge; Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches; mechanics' institute; free library (500 vols.), police station and State school (No. 691); three large stores. It is a place of petty sessions. There is good agricultural land in the district, and much of it under cultivation. Many vineyards have been planted in the locality, and large quantities of "dark and dry" wine are now made. To the NE., about four miles distant, is an extensive bed of good clay, fit for making superior earthenware. There is also a mineral spring, whose waters are said to be quite equal to those of Hepburn. There are gold-bearing reefs, running near and through the township, which need developing. The Prospecting Association of Daylesford is doing good work in this direction, and the results are likely to prove satisfactory. The climate is particularly healthy. Formation: volcanic. Mount Franklin is about 4½ miles SE. Population, 192, district, 1,400.

**YANGERY** (39° 18' S. lat., 142° 33' E. long.), in the county of Villiers, electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury, police district of Warrambool, a small postal centre between Woodford and Koroit, 181 miles W. from Melbourne; communication is *via* Illova. It has a State school (No. 690), and a post-office. A coach runs between Warrambool and Koroit. Potato and wheat growing district. Formation: volcanic.

**YAN YEAN** (see also BARBER'S CREEK) (37° 34' S. lat., 145° 9' E. long.) is a post-town, situated on Barber's Creek and Plenty River, 2½ miles N. of Melbourne, and 571 feet above sea-level, at the base of the Plenty Ranges, in the county of Bourke and Evelyn, and police and electoral district of Writtlesea. It is a railway station on the Whittlesea line; fares, 3s. 4d. and 2s. 5d. Hotels: Yan Yeon, Bridge, and Lamb Inn. State school (No. 697), Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship and a mechanics' institute and library. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. Yan Yeon is the locale of the reservoir supplied by the Plenty river, whence Melbourne derives its supply of water. The reservoir is formed by closing up the south side of the valley with an embankment 3,159 feet in length, 31 feet in height, and tapering in width from 170 feet at bottom to 20 feet at the top. The water thus dammed up assumes the proportion of a lake, 1,360 acres in area, 9 miles in circumference, 2½ miles in diameter, and 25 feet in depth at the deepest part, with a capacity of 6,400 million gallons of water. The water is conveyed to Melbourne by an open aqueduct about 7 miles long, and thence by a double service of immense pipes, safety valves being constructed at suitable points to limit the enormous pressure. Mr. G. Gordon, C.E., characterizes the Yan Yeon reservoir as the most favourable for storage of any he had seen in Australia or England. Owing to the large demand for water in summer, other mains have lately been laid down, and the city is being additionally reticulated. The enlargement of the reservoir by additional water sources has become necessary, the requirements of the city and suburbs having outgrown the resources of the Plenty. A further water supply is obtained from Wallaby Creek, which rises in the Dividing range, and in its natural course flows into King Parrot Creek, and thence into the Goulburn. On the completion of the Watts River aqueduct the supply will be increased by 25,000,000 gallons daily, and when the whole scheme is finished, including the Marcondah reservoir and enlargement of the aqueduct by 50,000,000 gallons. Formation: basaltic. Population, 120.

**YARRA GLEN**, a post-town, with money-order and telegraph office, 30½ miles NE. of Melbourne, on the River Yarra, in the county of Evelyn, electoral district of Eltham, and police district of East Bouake. It is connected by rail with Melbourne; fare, 6s. 7d. and 8s. 8d. The principal hotels are Yarra Flats, Burgoyne, and Junction. The Commercial and Colonial Banks have branches here, and there are Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and a State school. A coach runs to Christmas Hills; fare, 2s. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Population of township 400, and district 900.

**YARRAGON**, late WATERLOO (38° 10' S. lat., 146° 1' E. long.), in the county of Buln - Buln, electoral district of Gippsland West, police district of Waterloo, shire of Naracan, a post-town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, on the Moe river. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line, 68½ miles E. from Melbourne; fares, 12s. 4d. and 8s. 4d. It lies 272 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Duke of Wellington, Waterloo, and Commercial. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia, a police station, a large mechanics' hall and reading-rooms, with a good library of 400 vols.; Anglican church; State school (No. 2,178), a saw-mill, and three stores. It is also a place of petty sessions. A coal mine has been opened up with a thick seam of brown coal of good quality, samples of which have been forwarded to Germany for briquette test. Pigs, potatoes, and dairy produce are sent from here to Melbourne. There are brick works in Yarragon. Coal mining, agriculture, and grazing are the pursuits followed in

the district. The black-willow tree flourishes in the neighbourhood, growing to a fine size and grain. The scenery out of Yarragon is fine, of the forest type; gigantic trees and forms of all kinds, and all the variety of forest undergrowth. Formation: silurian, me-zo-zoic and carboniferous. Population 198, of town and district about 1,500. Newspaper: *Waterloo Express*, Tue-days and Fridays.

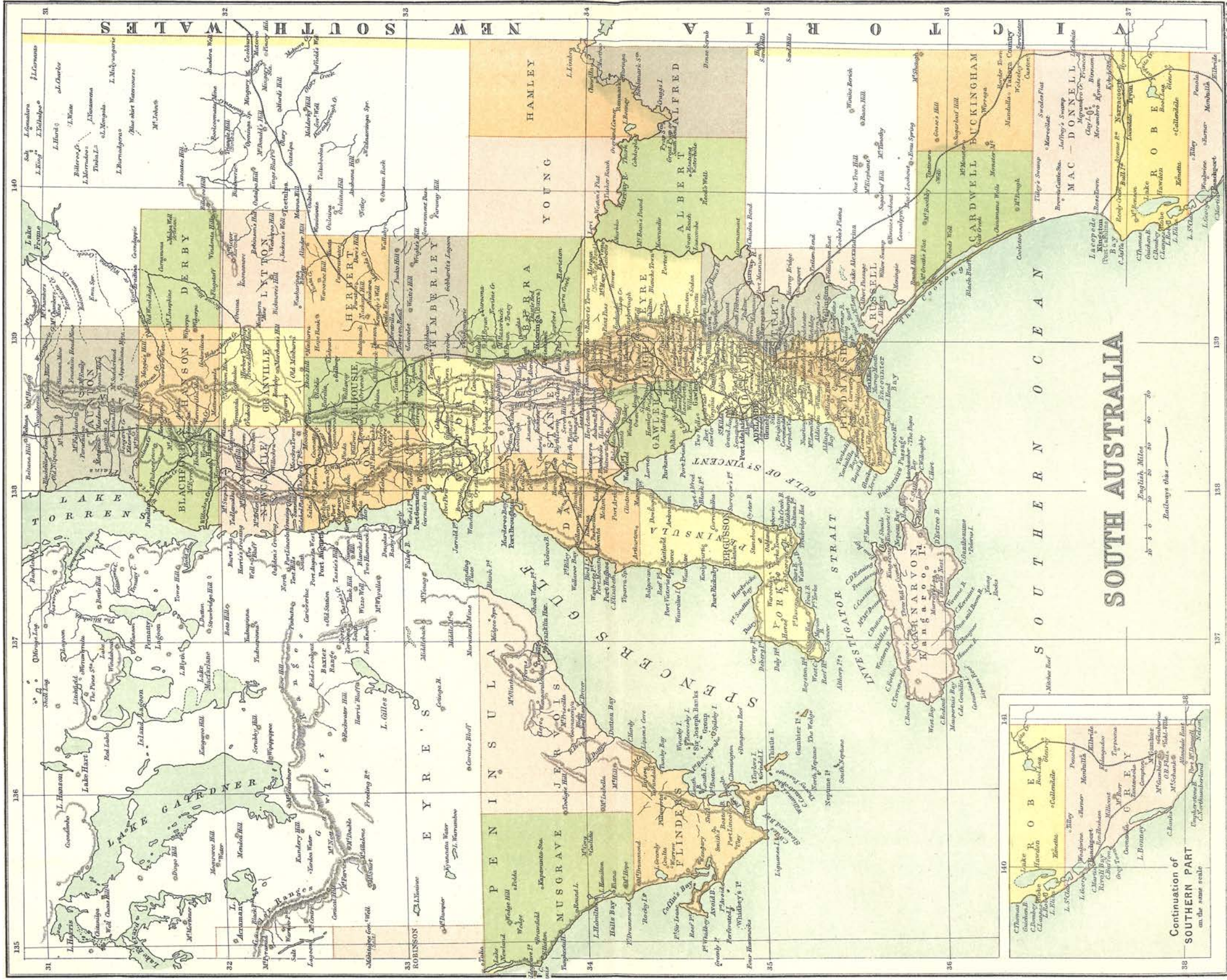
**YARRAM YARRAM** (38° 34' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.), a post town with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Bula-Bula, electoral district of Gippsland South, police district of Sale, situated on Yarra-Yarra Creek, 140 miles SE. of Melbourne. Mechanics' institute, with free library of 390 vols. Communication is by coach to Sale daily, also to Rosedale tri-weekly; coaches also run to Alberton and Foster. Banks: Victoria and Australasia. Chief hotels: Yarram and Commercial. There are three churches, and a State school. It is a pastoral district, and Yarram is the cattle market for the whole of South Gippsland. Much of the land around Yarram is very suitable for cultivation, and with the advent of the Great Southern Railway will be turned to profitable account. Coal and valuable clays are found within a few miles of the township. Yarram is a beautiful valley, slightly elevated above sea-level; bounded north and west by an amphitheatre of mountains 2,000 feet high, the climate is very salubrious, the influence of hot winds not being felt; and it is one of the best dairying districts in Victoria. Population, 280. Newspaper: *Chronicle*, published bi-weekly.

**YARRAVILLE** (37° 28' S. lat., 144° 56' E. long.), in the county of Bourke and electoral district of Portarney. A suburb with a station on the Williamstown line, 4½ miles SW. from Melbourne, situated on the River Yarra; fare, 5d. and 4½d. It has a post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. There are four hotels; three public halls, the Yarraville, the Jubilee and St. George's; State school (No. 1,501), and one at Yarraville West, and four churches. The National Bank has a branch at Yarraville. The streets are lighted with gas, which also contain some very good shops. The Yan Yeon supplies this suburb with water. Various factories have been established here. The *Yarraville Standard* is published on Saturday.

**YARRAWONGA** (36° 1' S. lat., 146° 0' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and saving bank office, on the banks of the Murray, 16½ miles NE. of Melbourne, 420 feet above sea level, and is in the shire of North Yarrowonga, the county of Moira and electorate of Benalla and Yarrowonga. It is the terminus of the branch line from Benalla, fares from Melbourne, 29s. and 19s. 4d. Within the borders of the town are eight hotels, the Yarrowonga, Commercial, Royal Mail, River Murray, Terminus, Criterion, Farmers' Arms, and Victoria; branches of the Australasia, Commercial and National Banks, a State school, Congregational, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, county court, insolvency court, court of petty sessions, office of the Inspector of Stock and Customs, and police camp, a Mechanics' Institute with library (420 vols.), State school, court-house, private and Roman Catholic schools. There is a flourishing agricultural society here, with one of the best-equipped show grounds in the north-east, three parks—the Alexandra, Victoria, and Athletic, and a splendid, well-appointed racecourse. The country is described as first-class pastoral and agricultural land, being red soil, slightly sandy, with rich clay subsoil. Lately vine and fruit growing has been taken up largely, the climate and soil being especially adapted for their cultivation. An irrigation plant has been erected on the Murray, close to the town of Yarrowonga, by private enterprise, and splendid results secured from irrigated lucerne; this is gradually being extended to embrace fruit and vine growing. An extensive water supply scheme (a Trust) has been formed to supply water to stock throughout a considerable portion of the shire of Yarrowonga, with a separate supply for the town. The town has had a most rapid growth; a few years ago it had no existence; it is now one of the most important towns on the Murray. It has besides the places abovementioned two large sawmills, a brick and terra cotta works (steam), a farmers' co-operative grain store, a number of general stores, and tradesmen's shops, two flour mills, two cordial factories, two brickyards, three public halls for meetings, and many private residences. The town is supplied with water pumped from the Murray and conveyed by pipes through the streets. A natural highway approaches the River Murray here on both sides, and a fine bridge has been erected by the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales. A punt has existed for 37 years past. Coaches run to Wangaratta, Numurkah, and Cobram, and to Jerilderie in New South Wales. In the district 106,811 acres are under cultivation, of which 80,610 are wheat, 1,925 oats, 6,541 barley, and 5,355 hay. The yield in 1892 was 821,289 bushels of wheat, 19,421 of oats, 85,334 of barley, 5,155 tons of hay. The shire having been subdivided in 1891, the value of ratable property in North Yarrowonga is £87,494. The area of Yarrowonga shire is 602 square miles; the net annual value of ratable property is £76,132, and population, 3,300. Population of town 1,278. Newspapers: *The Yarrowonga Chronicle*, *Mercury* and *Murray Independent*.

**YARROWEYAH**, a post town with telegraph office, in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Numurkah and Nathalia, four miles from the Murray, 150 miles N. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Cobram railway line; fares, 26s. 11d. and 18s. There is a branch of the bank of Australasia, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, a State school (No. 2,425), an hotel, and one store. It is an agricultural district. Population about 100.







SIR JOHN COX BRAY, K.C.M.G.  
Agent-General for South Australia.  
*From a Photograph by Hamner & Co., Adelaide.*

THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

# THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA is the name given to the province on the South coast of the continent, and originally comprising that portion of Australia lying between 132° and 141° of E. long., and having the Southern Ocean for its S., and 26° S. lat. for its N. boundary, amounting to nearly 300,000 square miles, or 192,000,000 acres. It was established by virtue of an Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Will. IV. cap. 95), passed in the year 1834. By Act 24 and 25 Vict. c. 44, a strip of territory, known as "No Man's Land," comprising 80,000 square miles, lying between South Australia and West Australia, was added on Oct. 10th, 1861, thus extending the western boundary of the province to 129° E. long. The Government having undertaken the task of founding a new colony in the north (by letters patent, dated July 6th, 1863), still further territory was added, being so much of New South Wales as lay to the north of the 26° of S. lat. and between 129° and 138° E. long., and now known as the Northern Territory, comprising 335,116,800 acres. The area of the province is now estimated at about 908,690 square miles, or 578,361,000 acres. It covers 27° of latitude, and 12° of longitude. Its greatest length is 1,850 miles, its greatest breadth 650 miles. It is more than fifteen times the size of England and Wales, and nearly twenty-nine times the size of Scotland. The exact position of the boundary line with Victoria is disputed. The existing boundary is at present recognized without prejudice to re-adjustment. A strip of land 1½ miles wide, but 242 miles long, is claimed by South Australia from Victoria. The detection of the error was due to Victorian observers. (By arrangement between the two colonies, the dispute as to the title of this border territory has been submitted to the arbitration of the Privy Council.)

The first discovery of any part of the shores of South Australia was made in 1627, by the Commander of the *Gulde Zeepaard*, he having sailed along the south coast from the westward as far as St. Peter's Island, in Nytt's Archipelago. The new land was called Nytt's land from a passenger or seaman on board named Peter Nytt.

On December 3rd, 1800, Lieutenant Grant, in the sloop the *Lady Nelson*, first sighted the South Australian coast, at a part to which he gave the name of Cape Northumberland.

The survey of the S. coast of Australia was commenced in January, 1802, by Lieutenant Matthew Flinders, in the *Investigator* (a sloop of 334 tons); and to him may be ascribed the practical discovery of South Australia. He left Spithead on July 18th, 1801, under the auspices of the Government, the East India Company contributing £1,200 towards the equipment of the vessel. He first sighted the land near Cape Leenwin, and after a short stay at King George's Sound he commenced the examination of the Southern coast. Proceeding eastward he reached Fowler's Bay, on January 28, and sailed thence, naming the various points and bays he fell in with, as far as Encounter Bay. From his report, a company, with a capital of £50,000, called the South Australian Land Company, of which Colonel Torrens was chairman, was formed in London in 1832, but after some correspondence the negotiations with Lord Goderich were abruptly broken off; and it was not until the following year that an arrangement by a joint stock company, under the presidency of Mr. W. W. Whitmore, to purchase waste lands from the Crown, was carried out. Other companies were formed afterwards, and large blocks of land were sold to them and to private persons. Mr. J. H. Fisher (the late Sir J. Hurtle Fisher) was appointed as resident commissioner, and several ships were chartered in England for the new country.

South Australia was first colonized, in 1836, by bodies of emigrants from Great Britain, sent out under the auspices of the "South Australian Colonization Association," which had in the previous year obtained a grant from the Imperial Government of the lands of the colony. The conditions were, that the lands should not be sold at less than 12s. per acre (subsequently altered to £1), that the revenue arising from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to an Emigration Fund in conveying poor emigrants, that the control of the Company's affairs should be vested in a body of Commissioners approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that the Governor should be nominated by the Crown. The first ship despatched was the *Cygnet*, with survey officers—among whom was the late Sir George Strickland Kingston—and stores. The pioneer ship of the expedition reached Kangaroo Island in July, 1836, and the immigrants were here landed until the site of the future settlement was decided upon. An additional surveying staff, under the command of Colonel Light, left England in the brig *Rapid*, on May 1, 1836, and arrived at Nepean Bay on August 20th of the same year. After some little delay a safe and convenient harbour was discovered in Gulf St. Vincent (now known as Port Adelaide); and after considerable disputation a tract of rising land seven miles inland, on the Torrens river, was selected as the *locale* of the future city, being called Adelaide, in honour of the Queen of William IV. The position chosen, though possessed of many advantages, had also serious drawbacks, which time and enterprise have now in a great measure removed, and though upwards of fifty years have passed away since the proclamation of the colony, it is almost unanimously admitted by the colonists that no better site for their capital city could have been selected.

The early days of the embryo colony were attended with much adversity, and the colonists had to suffer great hardships. The first governor of the colony was Captain (afterwards Sir John) Hindmarsh, R.N., who was gazetted in London February 4th, 1836, and arrived at Adelaide in H.M.S. *Buffalo*, on

December 28th, 1836, and took possession at Glenelg, where he issued a proclamation, establishing the government of the province, in the presence of the assembled colonists, about 200 in number, under a gum-tree (which is still standing, though in a state of decay). The total population at the time was about 546. In March, 1837, the first sale of town allotments in Adelaide took place, the lots realizing £5 5s. and £6 6s. per acre.

Dissensions soon after arose among the colonists, ultimately leading in February, 1838, to the recall of Captain Hindmarsh. He was succeeded in October, 1838, by Colonel Gawler, in whom were also vested the duties of a resident commissioner, superseding Mr. Fisher, with power to borrow from the Land Fund for the purposes of erecting public works and of carrying on the government more effectually. He vigorously set himself to work to cure the "aggravated and complicated difficulties" in which, as he wrote home to the Colonial Minister, he found the province involved. Under his Governorship, the financial and commissariat departments were placed on a better footing, and the country properly surveyed. He also undertook large public works, that eventually led to the pecuniary involvement of the colony. On June 3, 1837, the first newspaper, the *South Australian Register*, was published. This was the second number of the journal, the first issue having been published in London, under the title of the *South Australian Gazette and Colonial Register*, on June 13, 1836, just prior to the departure of Governor Hindmarsh and the first band of settlers. The type, presses, and materials for continuing the paper were taken to the colony in the ship *Africaine*. The first bank in the colony, the South Australian, transacted business in a tent till the premises on North Terrace were completed (March, 1837).

On March 27, 1837, the first sale of Crown lands took place, and up to August, 1839, three years from the founding of the colony, 250,320 acres of land had been sold, producing a revenue of £229,736. Several new buildings, amongst which may be mentioned the Government House, Government Offices, Hospital and Custom House were erected, roads were formed, the survey department extended, exploring parties sent out, a police force embodied, and prosperity—for some time—prevailed. On November 3, 1838, the first vessel cleared out for Great Britain: this was the *Goshawk*, a brig of 245 tons burthen. Her cargo consisted entirely of oil and whalebone. The first Wesleyan chapel in the colony was opened in Hindley Street, in March, 1838. The first independent place of worship was erected in North Terrace about the same time.

Colonel Gawler was recalled in 1841, his drafts on the Home Government, given to meet the lavish expenditure on public works, having been previously repudiated. One of the conditions on which the province was founded was, that it was never to be a charge on the mother country; hence this result. The money was, however, eventually advanced as a loan, and the last portion of it having been overlooked, was only repaid to the Imperial Government a short time ago. Captain (now Sir George) Grey was next appointed Governor, in May, 1841. He inaugurated a very different policy to that of his predecessor, economizing and retrenching in every way, reducing the expenditure in one year from £100,000 to £34,000. This course at first gave rise to much discontent, but being judiciously carried out, eventually laid the foundation of the future prosperity of the colony, and relieved it from the load of debt with which it was encumbered. In 1842 the number of acres of land under cultivation was only 2,508; in 1843 this number had been augmented to 19,790. In 1844, when the colony may be considered to have surmounted its difficulties, upwards of 30,000 acres were under cultivation; the live stock was estimated to be 450,000 sheep, 30,000 horned cattle, 2,150 horses, and 12,000 goats and pigs; the exports, too, had increased to £82,208. About this time the discovery of the existence of copper was made, and this fact had a very great influence on the fortunes of South Australia, second only to the discovery of gold in the neighbouring colony of Victoria. The late Mr. Dutton, with Mr. Charles Bagot, discovered the Kapunda copper mine in 1843; this was the first copper mine worked in any part of Australia.—In October, 1845, Governor Robe arrived and during his rule minerals became a staple article of exportation. Burra-Burra shares that originally cost only £5, soon realized £100, and as, at a later period, in connection with the Wallaroo and Moonta discoveries, mining became a mania. It was in 1845 that the famous Burra-Burra copper mine was accidentally discovered: this mine, for some years the richest in the world, yielded in the first three years working 10,000 tons of pure copper, valued at the large sum of £700,000; but the fame of the Burra-Burra has since then declined, and been eclipsed by the Moonta and Wallaroo mines on Yorke's peninsula. Sir H. E. F. Young succeeded Governor Robe in August, 1848, and during his administration, the river Murray was first practically navigated by Mr. Randall, who reached a point distant 1,500 miles from Goolwa in a small steamer, and very shortly afterwards it was navigated by Captain Cadell in one of larger tonnage, the *Lady Augusta*, which was taken up to Swan Hill, a distance of 1,300 miles from the starting-point, securing for her owners the bonus of £4,000 offered for the successful navigation of the Murray. About this time the system of local self-government was introduced, the measure authorizing the appointment of District Councils being passed in the Legislative Session of 1852. Up to 1850 the colony grew prosperously, the population at the time numbering about 63,900 persons; the number of sheep had nearly trebled the return in 1844, the exports amounted to £453,668, and there were 64,728 acres of land under cultivation.

tion, 1,307 of which were for gardening purposes, and 282 acres of vines, the remainder being principally occupied with wheat.

In the following year the discovery of gold in Victoria took place, and for some time the progress of the colony was seriously retarded, thousands of the population migrating across the border. A report published about the time states that the streets of Adelaide were deserted, houses were abandoned by their tenants, property was unmarketable, and a general arrest put on all business. This exodus, estimated at 15,000 men, caused an embarrassment to the colony in a financial point of view, and to meet it, the "Bullion Act," enabling the Government to establish an assay office, and to cast into stamped ingots all gold taken in for that purpose, was passed. Subsequently gold tokens were coined, and became for a time "current coin of the realm," overcoming the difficulty of the currency; a supply of the raw material being obtained and maintained by the establishment of a gold escort from the diggings to Adelaide. For the establishment of the escort, and successfully working it, Mr. Alexander Tolmer deserves the credit. A short interregnum having taken place, during which period Mr. B. T. Finnis, for some time Colonial Secretary, assumed the position of acting Governor, Sir Richard Graves Macdonnell next became Governor (in June, 1855), and during his term of office the colony resumed its onward progress. Responsible government was inaugurated, railways formed, roads improved, so as quite to change the character of inland travelling for hundreds, the coasts lighted, numerous buildings erected, among which were a new hospital, Parliament House, a new Government House, Government offices, barracks for mounted police, town hall, literary institute and free library, and a post-office, which has since been replaced by one of the finest of the public buildings. Telegraphic communication was opened with all the leading towns and neighbouring colonies, a large extent of country surveyed, river navigation opened up, the city of Adelaide supplied with water, and the Far North explored by Stuart, Goyder, Freeling, Babbage, Macdonnell (the Governor), Warburton and others.

The proclamation of the Constitution was made on October 24th, 1856, the elections for the two Houses of Legislature taking place in March of the following year; the Session of the first Parliament began on April 22nd, the first responsible ministry having Mr. Finnis for its Chief Secretary.

On March 4, 1862, Sir Dominick Daly assumed office, and up to the period of his death the province continued in the main prosperous, though seasons of drought, the occurrence of rust in the wheat crops, and commercial depression affected it in some degree. The feature of his term was the annexation of the Northern Territory. On the decease of Sir Dominick Daly, which took place in February, 1868, the office of Acting Governor was filled by Lieutenant-Colonel Hamley. On February 16, 1869, he resigned the reins of office to Sir James Fergusson Bart. The event during his term of office was the completion of the overland line of telegraph to Port Darwin, and the subsequent linking of Australia to the mother country in unbroken electric communication. This stupendous work was accomplished in the face of great difficulties, and the courage and enterprise displayed in overcoming them single-handed must for ever redound to the credit of the province. Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G., the late Governor of Queensland, was sworn in as Governor on June 9, 1873. He was succeeded March 24, 1877, by the late Mr. W. W. Cairns, afterwards Sir William Cairns; his tenure of office was very brief, as ill-health necessitated his resignation a few weeks after being sworn in (on 17th May). Sir William Francis Drummond Jervis, took the oaths of office on 2nd October, 1877, and proved himself to be one of the ablest, most popular, and useful rulers the province has ever had, identifying himself with all matters affecting the welfare of the community, and rendering valuable service in connection with the defences of the province. He was transferred to New Zealand on January 9, 1883, and was succeeded on February 19 by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, the late Governor of West Australia. The Earl of Kintore succeeded to the Governorship of the province in February, 1889.

On December 28th, 1886, the province celebrated its Jubilee. The occasion was marked by an old colonists' conversazione at the Town Hall, and an exhibition of "relics," a banquet, commemoration sports, and other festivities. A cablegram was received from Her Majesty's Government congratulating the province on its "completion of fifty years of remarkable progress, the result of the enterprise of the colonists and careful administration."

On June 22, 1887, the Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition was opened by the Governor, Sir W. C. F. Robinson. The exhibition was held to commemorate the Jubilee year of the province. To Sir E. T. Smith, M.P. (the then Mayor of Adelaide), the chief promoter, the honour is due, as owing to his persistence in bringing the matter before the House of Assembly a special sum of £32,000 was voted towards the enterprise.

South Australia's general prospects are now, in many respects, brighter than they have ever been before. The mining industry (in spite of the low price of copper, which is after all, only one of the province's mineral staples) has begun to extend in a satisfactory way. South Australia derives the principal advantage in trade and railway carriage from the famous Broken Hill Silver Mines, which are just over her North-eastern Border, and indications are not wanted to encourage the hope that similar rich deposits of silver extend into her own territory. The existence of gold in depth has also now been proved at Waukaringa and elsewhere.

**Boundaries.**—Although called South Australia, the province does not occupy the southernmost part of the Australian continent, as nearly the whole of Victoria is more to the south. This is a fact which does not appear to be generally known in Great Britain, and sometimes leads to confusion in the addresses

of letters to Melbourne and other Victorian towns. The colony is bounded on the west by Western Australia; on the east by Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland; on the south by the South Pacific Ocean; and on the north by the Gulf of Carpentaria and the Indian Ocean; and possesses a seaboard of about 2,000 miles. The boundary line on the Queensland side has been defined by a survey party. The work done is of a permanent character, consisting of numbered mile-posts every mile, well banked up, and trenches dug. There is an extra large post every ten miles, with Northern Territory marked on one side and Queensland on the other.

**Geological Features.**—*Igneous Rocks* (*Plutonic and Volcanic*).—*Plutonic*: Granite outcrops in more or less limited area at or near the following localities, namely:—Kingston, and in various places in the Ninety Mile Desert; Port Victor, Port Elliott, Murray Bridge, and Mannum; Kangaroo Island; Yorke Peninsula; Port Lincoln, Franklin Harbour, and between Streaky Bay to Fowler's Bay, Pidinga, Richards' Desert, Warburton Ranges, and the Peake; and in more extensive masses in the North-East, Boolcoomatta, Mount Babbage, and Mount Adams; besides constituting the prevailing rocks forming the Musgrave and Everard Ranges. Porphyry, syenite, granite, diorite, and other igneous rocks are associated as dykes with the granite, and are also found traversing the stratified primary rocks.

The Gawler Ranges are mainly composed of felspar porphyry.

An amygdaloidal trap rock occurs in the neighbourhood of Wooltana, Lake Frome district, in connection with greenstone, porphyry, and serpentine.

*Volcanic Rocks.*—Volcanic rocks, consisting of basalt, lava, scoria, ash, &c., occur in the Mount Gambier district, are of a newer age than the older tertiary limestone. Mount Gambier and Mount Schanck are two of the principal points of eruption. Volcanic rocks also occur in the Mount Burr Range, not far from Mount Gambier, and on Kangaroo Island.

*Stratified Rocks.*—In conjunction with nearly all the outcrops of granite, metamorphic granite, gneiss, syenite, hornblende, micaceous, and talchose schists, with crystalline marble, and quartzites, and conglomerates, are often associated. These rocks are generally penetrated by igneous dykes. No fossils have been found in them, consequently they are the lowest stratified rocks, and form the base or foundation on which the succeeding formations rest. Where granitic and other dykes penetrate rocks of later formation, the latter are to a great extent metamorphosed, and often present a similar appearance to the dyke itself. In the absence of fossils, or stratigraphical evidence, it is impossible to distinguish between the most ancient (or Archean) rocks and these. West of Port Augusta and in localities to the eastward, there are quartzites, shales, sandstones, and conglomerates, in undulating and horizontal beds, which are apparently an upper series of rocks, possibly of Devonian age, though hitherto no fossils have been observed in them.

*Paleozoic Rocks.*—These consist of inclined beds of conglomerates, grits, quartzites, sandstones, limestones, dolomites, clay, and micaceous slates, and shales. The crystalline limestone of Ardrossan contains trilobites and corals, which had been referred to the Lower Silurian period by Dr. Woodward. Subsequent investigation by Mr. R. Etheridge, junior, has led the latter to the conclusion that these fossils belong to the Cambrian age. Corals of the family *Archocyathina*, which occur also at Ardrossan, have likewise been found at Bliham, Wirralpa, and Kanyaka, and more recently near Beltana. In the crystalline dolomitic limestone, which is frequently found interstratified with the rocks of the Flinders and other ranges. These Primary rocks, including those of igneous and aqueous origin, extend in more or less continuous ranges from Kangaroo Island in the south to Mount Babbage and Mount Norwest, a short distance south of Lake Eyre, with a north-easterly extension to the Barrier Ranges in New South Wales. Smaller patches occur on Yorke Peninsula, and in the Port Lincoln and Franklin Harbour districts, and in the Peake, Dennison, Warburton and Musgrave Ranges, and in less important outcrops elsewhere.

It is in these Primary rocks that metallic minerals occur. Copper, silver, lead, gold, manganese, bismuth, cobalt, nickel, and iron, in lodes and deposits, have all been discovered, and have been worked more or less successfully. Copper is the metal which has engaged the greatest amount of attention, and enormous quantities of it have been obtained from such mines as the Burra, Kapunda, Moonta, Wallaroo, &c. Silver-lead has been worked to a less extent, whilst manganese, bismuth, cobalt, and nickel have been found in only few places, and have not been mined to any great extent. Gold deposits have been worked for many years at Echunga, Barossa, and in numerous other places in the main range lying between the Adelaide plains and the River Murray, the chief return having been obtained from the alluvial diggings. Of late years many quartz reefs and lodes have been worked in these localities, and other diggings and lodes have been discovered in the North-Eastern district. The latest goldfield is that of Wadnaminga, which promises to yield well in the future, several rich reefs having been discovered, which are now being worked. In searching for gold at Echunga a few diamonds have been found. Waukaringa, Teetulpa, Uloolo, Yudanamutana, and New Luxemburg are places where gold has been or is now being obtained, either in lodes or by alluvial digging.

*Mesozoic Rocks* (*Oolitic and Cretaceous*).—*Oolitic*: A carbonaceous shale, with hard siliceo-argillaceous bands, has been proved by boring to exist in the neighbourhood of Leigh's Creek, on the Northern Railway, some 170 miles north of Port Augusta. The greatest depth proved by boring was about 2,000 feet, a bed of

coal nearly 50 feet thick being passed through at 1,490 to 1,540 feet. Fossil fresh-water shells and fern-leaf impressions obtained in the shale deposit are considered by Mr. R. Etheridge, junior, to be of Oolitic age, or the same age as the coal measures of the Ipswich coalfield in Queensland. A shaft lately sunk within about a mile of the deep bore above mentioned has pierced a bed of coal 36 feet thick at a depth of 250 to 275 feet.

**Cretaceous.**—A large portion of the interior of South Australia northward of the main range, extending into Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia is occupied by rocks of cretaceous age. They fill a depression of which Lake Eyre is the lowest surface area, lying as it does a little below sea-level. In its physical aspects the country exhibits table-topped hills and table-lands, plains, and stony and sandy deserts, with vast salt lakes, such as Lakes Eyre, Frome, &c., into which discharge large watercourses and creeks, which are liable to floods at long intervals (sometimes of years), caused by rains falling upon the mountain-ranges, which in some cases are hundreds of miles distant. This region was originally a basin, which is now filled with more or less horizontal beds of shale, with sandstone, limestone, &c. The greatest thickness of the deposit, as proved by boring, is some 1,300 feet. This is the chief artesian water-bearing formation, and into it several borings have been made, which have yielded large supplies of good water. This is generally warm, the temperature of the water from a bore at Lake Harry, 1,300 feet deep, being 118° F. Mound springs, i.e., natural artesian wells, are numerous in some parts of this area, and discharge an enormous quantity of water in a continuous flow. Of these the Dalhousie springs are the most extensive, occupying altogether an area of about ten square miles. Fossil shells (marine) are abundant in many places, and they have been proved to be of Cretaceous age. Overlying these cretaceous rocks are horizontal beds of argillaceous sandstone, kaolin, and gypseous clay, usually capped by Jasper-rock or quartzite, forming the table-topped hills and lands already referred to, which are generally surrounded by stony downs and gravelly plains. This table-land formation is considered as belonging to the Tertiary period.

**Tertiary Rocks.**—(Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, &c.) The larger portion of South Australia is covered by tertiary and post-tertiary deposits. Older tertiary rocks are found along the coast from the Victorian Border, west of Mount Gambier, to Eucla, on the West Australian boundary. They extend inland for a considerable distance up the Murray River, on the eastern side of the Mount Lofty Ranges, and occupy smaller areas near Port Willunga, on Yorke Peninsula, and in various other places, generally at a low elevation above the sea, although, in one or two instances, cappings are found at an altitude of from 600 to 800 feet. They consist of coralline and shell limestones, sandstone, clay, sand, calcareous sandstones, and argillaceous limestones, rich in fossils.

The Nullabor Plains situated in the west, between Fowler's Bay and Eucla, are composed of hard crystalline limestone, resting on soft chalky limestone containing flints. These beds form perpendicular cliffs rising from 250 feet to 300 feet along the coast between the two places named, the formation extending inland more than 100 miles. Fossils are very plentiful in these rocks wherever found. Middle tertiary beds of limestone, calcareous sandstone, sandstone, shell limestone, &c., overlie the older Tertiaries along the coast, with clay and sand beds below. In the Murray River cliffs there have been found sharks' teeth and bones of whales amongst other fossil remains.

**Pliocene Tertiaries.**—Old river deposits, which appear to be of the same age as the old gold drifts of Victoria and New South Wales, occur as cappings, covering large areas, at elevations sometimes reaching an altitude of 1,000 feet above the sea, at the Mount Lofty and other portions of the ranges. These are evidently the remains of an old river system. Where prospected—as at Barossa and Echunga—gold has been found in them. A very large area still remains available for this purpose in the neighbourhood of these goldfields and elsewhere.

**Late Tertiary and Recent.**—All the previously mentioned rocks are to a greater or less extent covered over in patches by a varying thickness of alluvium, by sand in dunes, as along the coast, or in wide undulating plains and ridges, as in the interior. The areas thus covered in this country are very extensive.

The bones and teeth of diprotodon, and other extinct marsupial genera have from time to time been found in numerous localities in the formations of this age, from Yankalilla in the south, to the Diamantina River in the north. Reptilian remains have also been discovered in some of the northern localities.

**Evidences of Glacial Action.**—Examples of undoubted ice action, in the form of polished rock surface and striated markings, exist at Hallett's Cove, at a height of 50 to 70 feet above the sea-level. This discovery was made by Professor Tate, and in other localities there are suggestions of similar glacial action.

**Physical Geography.**—The boundaries of S. Australia enclose 380,070 square miles, and to that may be added 534,690 square miles, forming what is known as its Northern Territory. Two large gulfs penetrate inland from the Southern Ocean, one of them being 200 miles long. From its northern extremity an extensive lake system commences, these receiving the storm waters of the interior, which, however, are speedily exhausted by evaporation during the heats of summer. Its chief river is the Murray, which extends into New South Wales, and has a navigable length of 2,000 miles, falling into the Southern Ocean at Encounter Bay. The river system comprehends also a few streams of inconsiderable magnitude, which discharge their flood waters into the before-mentioned gulfs or the sea; and others discharge into extensive inland lakes, or temporarily cover the plains, and are soon absorbed or otherwise lost. There are numerous creeks washed out by the rains falling upon the

ranges, which occasionally serve to conduct the waters to lower levels, but a very small number of them afford what might be termed permanent supplies. As a rule the water in the lakes is brackish or intensely salt; there are, however, some fine fresh-water lakes margining the Murray, and just above its mouth, and in parts of the south-east. There are numerous mountain ranges of moderate altitude, the most important of which have a general direction nearly north and south, and are known as the Mount Lofty and Flinders Ranges. The highest point in the former is 2,334 feet. There are also mountain groups, and single isolated elevations, some of which, like Mount Remarkable, are as much as 3,000 feet high. Further north the mountain ranges have a strike east and west usually, and occasionally they attain so great an elevation as 5,000 feet, and some of them are exceedingly rugged and picturesque.

The contour of the country conforms to the geological formation, the primary rocks forming the highest points. The highest altitude of the Mesozoic or secondary and of the Tertiary rocks is nowhere more than 800 feet, and they are generally at a much lower level; indeed, in the Lake Eyre district they are below the level of the sea; and there are vast plains and table-lands, alternating with undulating sand-hill and lake country.

**Geographical Features.**—**MOUNTAINS.**—There are three ranges of mountains in the colony, known as the Mount Lofty, the Flinders Range, and the Hummocks. The first runs from Cape Jervis in a northerly direction, and divides the waters flowing eastward into the river Murray and lakes, from those flowing westward into Gulf St. Vincent. The highest point is Mount Lofty, 2,334 feet above the sea-level—almost overshadowing Adelaide, and Mount Barker, 2,331 feet. The Flinders range rises on the north-eastern side of Spencer's Gulf, about 10 miles from its shore, extending for several hundreds of miles north as far as Lake Blanche. The highest points are Mount Remarkable, 3,100 feet; Mount Brown, 3,100 feet; Mounts Arden and Serle, each about 3,000 feet. The Hummocks commence near the head of St. Vincent's Gulf and extend northward, nearly parallel with the Eastern coast line of Spencer Gulf. The Gawler Range, in Port Lincoln Peninsula, is a line of rugged mountains to the South of Lake Gairdner, extending from the neighbourhood of Port Augusta towards Streaky Bay, the principal elevation being about 2,000 feet. The highest peaks are Mount Nonning, Mount Sturt and Mount Double. Stuart Range is a low range of hills to the north-west of Lake Torrens. In the south-eastern part of the colony, near the borders of Victoria, are several isolated peaks that were formerly volcanoes. Among them are Mount Gambier, Mount Schanck, Mount Terrible, Mount Pisgah, Mount Hope, and Mount Muirhead.

**RIVERS.**—The chief rivers in South Australia are the Murray, navigable from beyond Albury, in New South Wales, emptying itself into Lake Alexandrina, whence it flows into the sea by a narrow opening called the Murray Mouth; steps have been taken to make this available for navigation, and it is now frequently used, though far from being unattended with risk, as it is exposed to the full force of the Southern Ocean, and the channels of exit and entrance continually changing; the Wakefield, flowing in a westerly direction into the Gulf of St. Vincent; the Hindmarsh and the Inman, flowing into Encounter Bay; the Gawler, running in a WSW. direction into the Gulf of St. Vincent; and the Torrens, rising near Mount Pleasant, flowing in a WSW. direction, losing itself in large, swampy reed-beds, which drain into the sea. From this river, Adelaide partly derives its water-supply. In the Northern Territory the river Roper has now been ascertained to be a fine deep river, navigable for large ships and sea-going steamers for nearly 100 miles from its mouth on the SW. shore of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The Adelaide, Victoria, and other rivers in that territory are also navigable for considerable distances.

**LAKES.**—There are several large lakes in the colony. Lake Torrens is a vast inland salt lake, 90 miles north of Spencer's Gulf; Lake Eyre is also salt, and lies about 40 miles east of the Denison Range; Lake Gardner is an immense salt lake to the north of the Gawler Ranges, at an elevation of 366 feet above the ocean level. Lakes Gregory, Blanche, and Blanchwater lie to the NE. of Lake Eyre, and are probably connected with it in wet seasons. Lake Amadeus, lies just north of 25° of S. lat. near the Western Australian boundary. There are also several curious volcanic fresh-water lakes, notably the Blue Lake, lying in the extinct crater of Mount Gambier, in the south-eastern district. Lakes Alexandrina and Albert, into and through which the Murray flows, are extensive sheets of fresh water, navigable for steamers of light draught. The Coorong is an arm of the sea, and at parts is from half a mile to two miles in width, separated from the sea by a narrow strip of sand-hills, and running parallel with the coast line for about a hundred miles.

**BAYS OR GULFS.**—The principal indentations on the southern coast line are Fowler Bay, Denial Bay, Smoky Bay, Streaky Bay, Venus Bay, Anxious Bay, Coffin Bay, Spencer's Gulf (in which are comprised many smaller bays—Port Lincoln, Louth Bay, Franklin Harbour, False Bay, Germein Bay, Wallaroo Bay, Moomta Bay, and Hardwicke Bay), which consists of a vast wedge-like area of water between the Eyre and Yorke's peninsulas, running northward into the land for a distance of 185 miles, about 47 miles wide at the entrance, and tapering almost to a point at its northernmost extremity. On the eastern side of Yorke's Peninsula is St. Vincent's Gulf, near the centre of the eastern shore of which the city of Adelaide is situated; this Gulf extends far inland, for nearly 85 miles, and is sheltered by Kangaroo Island, which forms two entrances, that on the west being known as Investigator Strait, the eastern entrance being known as Backstairs Passage. In St. Vincent's

Gulf are Holdfast Bay, Aldinga Bay, and Rapid Bay. Other bays on the south-east coast are Encounter Bay, Lacedpede Bay, Guichen Bay, Rivoli Bay, Macdonnell Bay, and Discovery Bay. Among the bays on the northern coast are Limmen's Bight, Blue Mud Bay, Buckingham Bay, Castlereagh Bay, Adam's Bay, Shoal Bay, Van Diemen's Gulf, Melville Bay, and the Gulf of Carpentaria.

**ISLANDS.**—The largest island belonging to South Australia is Kangaroo Island, at the mouth of Gulf St. Vincent, which has a length of 85 miles by a breadth of about 30 miles; other islands are Nuyt's Archipelago, Investigator Group, Whiddy Isles, Thistle Island, Sir Joseph Banks Group, Wauratie Island, Neptune Island, Gambier Island, Torrens Island, near Port Adelaide, Hindmarsh Island, in Lake Alexandrina, and other smaller islands. On the north coast are the Vernon Isles, Bathurst Island, Melville Island, Goulburn Island, Wessel Islands, Groote Eylandt, Sir Edward Pellew Islands. The first settlement made by the South Australian Company was in Kangaroo Island, so called from the number of marsupials which formerly abounded there. The island was soon abandoned, however, by the Company, and till lately has only been sparsely occupied by settlers. It was at one time a noted sealing station.

**CAPEs.**—The principal headlands on the west are Cape Adieu, Point Fowler, Point Brown, Cape Westall, Cape Radstock, Cape Finnis, Point Whiddy, Point Avoird, and Cape Catastrophe; in Spencer's Gulf, Cape Doddington, Cape Bolingbroke, Cape Lowly, Cape Elizabeth and Corny Point; south of Yorke's Peninsula, Cape Spencer and Troubridge Point; on the southern coast, Cape Jervis, Cape Jaffa, Cape Lannes, Cape Martin, Cape Buffon, and Cape Northumberland; Cape Borda (whence the mail boats are signalled), Capes Bedout, Marsden, Gantheaume, and Willoughby are on Kangaroo Island. On the north coast are Cape Hotham, Cape Frigate, East and West Point, at the entrance to Port Darwin, Charles Point, Cape Van Diemen, Cape Helvetius, Cape Keith, Cape Dov, Cape Cockburn, Cape Wessel, Cape Wilberforce, and Cape Arnhem.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.**—The title "Royal" was graciously conferred by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1886. Branches of the Society have been founded in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland. The Society seeks to advance the interests of geographical science by every means possible in Australasia. The work of rescuing aboriginal names of localities has been placed in the hands of a sub-section. Explorations have been carried on recently under the auspices of the Society, by David Lindsay and W. H. Tietkens in Central Australia, resulting in valuable pastoral and mineral discoveries. The recent expedition, under W. H. Tietkens, west of the telegraph line between latitudes 23° S. and 25° S. and extending to long. 128, has confirmed the general opinion entertained of the aridity of Central Australia. No valuable commercial discoveries were made. A new Salt Lake, named Lake Macdonald, in lat. 23° 30' and long. 128° 30', was discovered, and the contour of Lake Amadous was determined—the latter being of limited extent, and not as represented by Ernest Giles. Valuable collections of geological and botanical specimens were brought back by Mr. Tietkens.

**SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION OF CENTRAL AUSTRALIA.**—To the patriotism and munificence of Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., a scientific expedition to examine the large regions hitherto unexplored in Central Australia between latitudes 15° S. and 30° S. was fitted out in April, 1891. Mr. David Lindsay, the explorer, was selected as leader, and the administration of the expedition was entrusted to the Council of the South Australian branch of the Geographical Society. Early in May, 1891, the party left Cootanoorina station on their westward journey—it comprised a leader, second officer, surveyor, medical officer, geologist and meteorologist, zoologist and botanist, three general assistants, and four Afghans. The expedition was supplied with all the necessary scientific instruments, and 40 canoes were engaged in conveying the party and stores across the desert country. Owing to the extreme drought and differences in the party, the expedition was recalled in January, 1892: the route traversed was principally between latitude 20° and 30° south, the results of which will shortly be published.

**ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.**—The proposed scientific exploration of the Antarctic regions under Baron Nordenskiöld is still under consideration. The munificence of Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., is again prominent, he having promised £5,000 towards this undertaking. The Swedish Australian Antarctic Exploration Committee has its head-quarters in Melbourne under the presidency of Baron Sir Ferd von Mueller, K.C.M.G.

**Sub-Divisions.**—The colony, so far as the settled portion is concerned, is divided into Counties, Hundreds, and District Councils, the more important division being the last-mentioned, as in many respects it has the advantages and gives the powers of a municipality, the ratepayers having the power of levying rates on lands and buildings, of granting licences, etc., and of applying funds arising from these sources to forming and keeping in repair the roads of the district. Counties chiefly serve for electoral purposes, and number 40, their names, areas, and population (by the census of 1891) being as follows:—Ferguson (on Yorke's Peninsula), 1,851 square miles (6,630); Flinders (at the south of Eyre's Peninsula), 1,787 square miles (1,494); Frome, 1,508 square miles (10,197); Dalhousie, 1,280 square miles (7,201); Victoria, 1,431 square miles (13,696); Daly (on the east of Spencer's Gulf), 1,658 square miles (10,190); Carnarvon (Kangaroo Island), 1,680 square miles (990); Stanley, 1,574 square miles (9,984); Gawler, 928 square miles (10,701); Adelaide, 1,111 square miles (150,489); Hindmarsh (on Gulf St. Vincent), 1,025 square miles (10,375); Burra, 2,089 square miles (4,774); Young, 2,070 square miles (74); Light, 839 square miles (15,391); Eyre, 1,415 square miles (0,063); Albert, 2,144 square miles (211); Hamley,

2,194 square miles (480); Kimberley, 1,388 square miles (2,361); Alfred, 1,492 square miles (56); and Start (to the east of the settled districts), 1,280 square miles (6,913); Russell, 1,171 square miles (1,231); Cardwell, 1,745 square miles (106); Macdonnell, 1,887 square miles (1,127); Robe, 1,962 square miles (3,027); Grey, 2,044 square miles (10,960); and Buckingham (in the south-east district), 1,791 square miles (1,766). Lytton, 1,381 square miles (603); Derby, 1,484 square miles (90); Newcastle, 1,221 square miles (2,889); Granville, 1,168 square miles (1,431); Blachford, 1,135 square miles (860); Hanson, 1,259 square miles (553); Taunton, 2,147 square miles (574); Musgrave, 2,661 square miles (933); Herbert, 1,532 square miles (1,135); Jervois, 3,475 square miles (470); Robinson, 2,674 square miles (637); Dufferin, 2,620 square miles (35); Way, 2,530 square miles (84); Kintore, 1,790 square miles (134); and Manchester 1,930 square miles (128). The largest county is Jervois, the smallest, Light. Total, 41 counties; total area, 70,278 square miles. The Hundreds are blocks of country thrown open for agricultural settlement, and no portion can be let for pastoral purposes except on annual leases. There are also four Pastoral Districts: the Eastern, 4,840 square miles; the Western, 156,481 square miles; the Northern, 123,853 square miles; and the North-Eastern, 28,126 square miles. The Municipalities number 33 and the District Councils 139. The total rateable value of property on January 1, 1892, for the Municipal Corporations, was £1,006,129, the amount payable on assessment being about £64,182; for District Councils on 1st July 1891, it was £1,513,752, the rates amounting to about £73,489. The rate of assessment is generally one shilling in the pound.

**Waterworks.**—The waterworks of the colony are now under the control of A. B. Moncrieff, M.Inst.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief, assisted by J. W. Jones, Conservator of Water, and C. A. Beyer, Asst. M.Inst.C.E., Sanitary Engineer.

**ADELAIDE WATERWORKS.**—The city of Adelaide is situate four miles west from the Mount Lofty Ranges, and six miles east from the sea. The two large reservoirs which chiefly supply the city and suburbs with water, namely, Thorndon Park and Hope Valley, are distant from the city six and seven miles respectively. The area supplied by these reservoirs covers over 110 square miles, benefiting a population of about 124,000.

In December, 1891, Parliament passed a Bill for the construction of a new storage reservoir at Happy Valley to be filled from the Onkaparinga river. The works are now in hand and are estimated to cost £413,000. They consist of an earthen embankment across the valley 2,645 feet long, 75 feet high, an intake tunnel about 3½ miles in length, for which a contract has been let, and an outtake tunnel, more than a mile long, for which the designs are well advanced. The storage capacity of the new reservoir will be nearly 3,000,000,000 gallons.

The levels of the city vary from 100 feet to 175 feet above the sea.

The more elevated of the suburban townships, such as Glen Osmond, Mitcham, Burnside, Magill, &c., have water supplies independent of these reservoirs. Within the district are situated the towns of Glenelg (a marine summer resort), and Port Adelaide, the chief port of the provinces. The source of supply is the River Torrens. The catchment area is about 150 square miles, and consists of very hilly ranges of slate and sandstone formation. The flow in the river is constant, but very variable, the quantity during the summer months not amounting to more than 7,000 to 10,000 gallons per hour, while in time of heavy winter rains the water flows from 4 feet to 6 feet deep over a weir 140 feet wide.

The head works consist of a heavy masonry weir, about 15 feet high, constructed in a narrow gorge of the river at a point where it is about 200 feet wide, and at such an altitude as suffices to give the necessary declination to an aqueduct for conveying the water to the two reservoirs.

The weir is 362 feet above the level of the sea. No filtering appliances are necessary, as the water, after the first of the winter floods have passed over the weir, becomes clear and quite fit for domestic use. The sluice-valve in the weir which governs the intake is then opened, and the water allowed to flow along the aqueduct to the reservoirs.

The aqueduct is about three and three-quarter miles long, and consists of half a mile of cast-iron pipes 42 inches in diameter, and open channels which are continued round the spurs of the hills. To avoid any long detours, the channel is taken in a direct course through two tunnels of an aggregate length of one-third of a mile. The channel has a fall of 1 foot 9 inches per mile, and when running full, delivers 1,000,000 gallons per hour.

The Thorndon Park Reservoir, which contains 138,500,000 gallons, with a depth of 40 feet, was constructed in the year 1857, and from that time until 1872 was the only reservoir supplying the City, Port Adelaide, and other suburbs with water. The increase of the population, and the rapid extension of the suburbs demanded greater storage capacity. The larger reservoir at Hope Valley, containing 807,000,000 gallons, at a depth of 51 feet 6 inches, with weir and aqueduct, were therefore determined upon.

Each reservoir is in direct connection with the city. Either can be used alone or together. The two reservoirs are also directly connected by a 21-inch and 18-inch compound main. A service tank containing 1,041,000 gallons, built of brick in cement, and arched over, has been constructed on the North Park Lands, Adelaide, to act as an independent supply to Port Adelaide and intermediate townships. A tank holding 850,000 gallons has also been built in South Terrace, Adelaide, for giving a similar benefit to Glenelg and the places lying between it and the city.

Three mains, 18 inches in diameter, convey the water from the two reservoirs to the city, while secondary mains branching

therefrom supply the various suburban townships. The total length of mains within the water district is about 464 miles. The service is high pressure with constant supply, and for domestic use unstinted.

The consumption fluctuates from about 1,750,000 gallons in winter to about 6,000,000 gallons per diem in the extreme hot summer months.

The meter system is largely in use. The price of water is at the rate of 1s. 6d. per 1,000 gallons, if without the drainage area, and 1s. 3d. per 1,000 if within the proclaimed district benefited by the sewerage works.

Telephonic communication is established between the residence of the manager at the Waterworks-yard, Kent Town; the Head Office, Victoria Square; Police Station; Fire Brigade Station; the reservoir-keeper (residing at Thorndon Park), under whose control the two reservoirs and head works are placed, Kensington Pumping Station, and the superintendent at the Port Adelaide office.

At the foot and partly on the western slopes of the Mount Lofty Range are situated several townships considerably higher than the Hope Valley or Thorndon Park reservoirs. To supply these townships, which cover an area of about 10 square miles, the waters of several springs and creeks have been utilized, and the water therefrom conveyed to covered service tanks containing about 270,000 gallons to 550,000 each, and placed at such levels as to command the several townships.

These supplies are constant, save during the months from December to May, when the supply has to be augmented by pumping water from the Kensington pumping station. The quantity pumped during each season amounts to about 25,000,000 gallons. The rate charged in these high-level districts is 2s. per 1,000 gallons.

In addition to the above described auxiliary works, a water tower containing 66,000 gallons has been erected at the Semaphore. This was found necessary to keep a constant service on in the district west of the Port River. The leading main is carried over the Port River by means of the swing bridge. The main is disconnected on each occasion of opening the bridge to allow of the passage of vessels, and water is then drawn from the tank in water tower until the connection with the main source is again resumed upon the closing of the bridge.

The Adelaide City, Port, and Suburban Waterworks have cost to date £964,313, and the gross revenue derived therefrom has been no less than £1,172,036.

**BEETALOO WATERWORKS.**—These works are now in progress, and will, when completed, be one of the most important in the Province. They are being built with a view to supplying a large tract of country, some 1,720 square miles in extent, lying to the west of the Hummock's Range, and reaching from Port Pirie and Crystal Brook to Kadina and Wallaroo. This tract is splendid wheat-growing land, but is absolutely waterless, and the benefits which will accrue to the settlers by these works are obviously numerous. A massive concrete weir 105 feet high, and storing 800,000,000 gallons of water, is being built on the Crystal Brook in the Wirrabara Forest Reserve. The Beetaloo Springs, from whence these works take their name, contribute about 500,000 to 1,000,000 gallons per day, and there is also a good catchment of precipitous country, with an area of about 18 square miles. The water is now available for residents 72 miles from the headworks, and branch mains are still being laid. The dam, when finished, will be the largest of its kind south of the line. The cost of the works is estimated at about £600,000. The leading main from the head works to the plains having been found too small, a contract has been let for making about 80 miles of new mains, chiefly of steel plates, which will be laid during 1893, and which will render this unique scheme thoroughly effective.

**TEA TREE GULLY AND MODBURY WATERWORKS.**—These works, which cost about £3,415, were constructed as a rural supply under local management. The water from springs near Tea Tree Gully are stored in concrete tanks, holding 74,000 gallons, and reticulation mains laid therefrom.

**GAWLER WATERWORKS.**—This is a pumping scheme, and cost £27,150. It is one of the best paying works under the department. A pumping plant, consisting of two boilers and engines, and two sets of Tangye's three-throw pumps has been erected on the Park lands, Gawler, near the River Para. The yield is fairly copious, and quality of water excellent. The consumption is about 30,000,000 gallons per annum.

**KAPUNDA WATERWORKS.**—This town is supplied from a reservoir built on Taylor's run, near Kapunda. Water being collected from a large catchment. The storage is 38,000,000 gallons. The cost (£37,905) has been large, and the revenue is very small.

**PORT PIRIE WATERWORKS.**—An earthen reservoir, with a capacity of 23,000,000 gallons, has been built at Nelsbary to supply this town. The catchment is limited, and in the event of a scarcity of water, the supply can be supplemented from the Beetaloo Waterworks, a connecting main having been laid. The town has been recently rated, but the revenue accruing does not pay adequate interest on the cost of water—which amounted to £63,309.

**PORT AUGUSTA WATERWORKS.**—The mains connected with these works extend over an immense area, and have a total length of 103 miles. The various creeks in the ranges are utilized, and storage tanks constructed, with a capacity of 8,205,000 gallons. A storage reservoir with a capacity of 7½ million gallons has been excavated and connected with the mains, and storage schemes are now under consideration. A water tower has also been erected at Port Augusta West, to place that township and the people on the other side of gulf securer against any breakdown in the supply mains. These works are, however, at present unremunerative, and return small interest on the capital expended, £103,516.

**MOUNT GAMBIER WATERWORKS.**—A pumping station, with a plant similar to that at Gawler, has been erected on the banks of the Blue Lake, the water of which is raised by pumping, and discharged into a service tank capable of holding 279,000 gallons. The whole of the town and suburbs is reticulated. The quality of the water is excellent, and is freely availed of by the inhabitants. It pays well, and can be reckoned as one of the most perfect town supplies in the colony. The cost was £29,942. The new reservoir under the Water Trust has a capacity of 32,000,000 and 1¼ miles of main.

**WILMINGTON WATERWORKS** consist of an earthen reservoir and leading main therefrom. An experimental bore was put down here, and good water struck at 232 feet from the surface, the water rising to within 102 feet from the surface; but the water has not so far been utilized. The works are under the control of a committee of residents.

**PALMER WATERWORKS.**—These are small works, consisting of storage tanks, containing 10,000 gallons, and leading mains. The springs about half-a-mile from Palmer contributing water sufficient to meet all demands. The tanks are locally governed, and cost £509.

**BURRA WATERWORKS.**—A trial shaft in the Bon Accord Mine has been utilized to supply these works. A pumping plant of similar type as Gawler has been erected, and a service tank provided to hold 31,000 gallons. The works are under the control of the town authorities, and cost £8,509. The town is reticulated.

**MOUNT BARKER WATERWORKS.**—A reservoir, built by the Railway Department for supplying water to their locomotives, and containing 6,000,000 gallons, has been handed over to the District Council, and the town reticulated under their guarantee. The cost was £2,375.

**CRYSTAL BROOK WATERWORKS.**—These works, like those last described, were originally owned and designed by the Railway Department. The works have, however, been largely improved and added to, and are now independent of the Railway, the Hydraulic Engineers having constructed for the townspeople a new weir across the Crystal Brook, service tank, with a capacity of 50,000 gallons, and laid a new leading main therefrom to the town. The interest on the money is guaranteed by the Council. The total cost of these works amounted to £7,769.

**HAWKER WATERWORKS.**—These works have cost £5,338 9s., and consist of weir across the Castle Creek, about 1¼ miles south of the township, and a storageservoir containing 2,500,000 gallons. These works are locally governed.

**MANNUM WATERWORKS.**—A small pumping plant has been erected on the banks of the River Murray, and the water is pumped therefrom into a service tank on the adjacent highland, and the township supplied thence by gravitation. The tank holds 50,000 gallons. The cost of these works, including laying, of services, &c., amounted to £1,833, and the interest thereon is guaranteed by a local committee who control the works.

**Water Conservation** is now under the control of the Engineer-in-Chief and in the settlement of young colonies, there is, perhaps, nothing of such vital importance as the careful consideration of water conservation, in providing for the growth of population and an increased demand. Therefore, the supply of water stands first in order of importance amongst municipal public works. In South Australia a "Water Works Act" provides for the city supplies, while a "Water Conservation Act" (which was passed during 1886) provides for trusts or water boards being formed in any of the country districts, who become responsible to the Commissioner of Public Works. Nearly every town in South Australia has some existing means of water supply, but, where regular waterworks have not already been established, their construction is being pushed on, and in most cases they will afford a remunerative return for the capital invested. There are no private water companies in South Australia, therefore the first cost of all such works is borne by the Government, and in most cases (especially in the settled districts) interest on the amount to be expended is guaranteed. In the country districts in South Australia large gravitation water schemes are not very numerous. But two such schemes are now in progress by Trusts under the Water Conservation Act. The past development has been principally by the construction of excavated reservoirs, with a holding capacity from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons, and by boring and sinking wells; these works being carried out under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. Jones, Conservator of Water. It is satisfactory to know that, in many instances the deep well boring operations have been attended with great success. Nearly in the centre of the 90-mile desert, on the Intercolonial Line of Railway, excellent artesian water was struck during 1886, which is flowing above the surface. The quality being so good, it is being used for locomotive purposes, and pronounced first class.

In the interior and along the Transcontinental Railway Line there are already four large artesian wells, the water flowing above the surface in large quantities, viz., at Hergott, 100,000 gallons; at Coward, 1,250,000 gallons; at Strangways, 1,250,000 gallons; and at Mungamurtiemurtie, 53,000 gallons daily; the last-mentioned or most northerly of these wells is about 580 miles on the above-mentioned line of railway. The diamond drill, and drop drill, are by no means novel appliances in South Australia, and, although not many years in practical use here, they are both manipulated with great skill, and have already done some very satisfactory work, which compares (in every sense) favourably with that done in older countries. Some of these drills have bored through a depth of 40 to 100 feet in one day. They not only serve the purpose of tapping deep-seated water-bearing strata or underground reservoirs, but afford facilities for collecting very valuable information as to the geological formation, which is being carefully recorded. Ordinary well shafts



are sunk, some by contract, and others by Government parties fitted out for the work, principally in the far north and back country. The water-raising appliances are of the most modern type. At one place (Barunga Gap), water is being pumped (for domestic use), from a depth of 500 feet, from a well bore, which yields 26,000 gallons daily; this well is mostly used in dry seasons.

**RESERVOIRS.**—Most of the small reservoirs are excavated by contract, while the larger ones are undertaken with the aid of very powerful steam excavating machinery.

Excellent sites for reservoirs extend over all the colony, both for holding ground and extensive catchment areas, the surface or collecting areas being particularly free from injurious properties to the water, as well as the impermeable nature of the clay requiring no extra cost of puddling. Most of the important streams have been gauged, and surveys and preparations made for irrigation projects, which are pending the formation of trusts to undertake the responsibility of such works. Regarding irrigation, the Government have lost no time in securing the aid of the successful Canadian irrigators, Messrs. Chalvey Bros., who are vigorously pushing on their works at Renmark, on the River Murray. The Government have also formed a Royal Commission to deal with similar undertakings, and in other parts of the colony, as well as to deal with the important question of riparian rights, which is receiving careful consideration. Slow but steady progress is being made in water conservation throughout the Province. The total number of small supplies is about 560, of these about 260 are leased to local trusts or caretakers, while district inspectors enforce the regulations of the department as regards repairs and general maintenance, the development of the long stock routes by which cattle are brought from the interior to the railway stations is receiving special attention and special agreements have been entered into for the development of pastoral country by private enterprise.

For details of works constructed *vide* South Australian Public Works Report for 1891-92.

**Character of Land.**—As might naturally be anticipated from its great extent, South Australia contains a great variety of soils and scenery. Extensive plains, comprising many millions of acres of arable land and chiefly free from timber, extend from Aldinga in the south, to Mount Remarkable in the north. These plains are flanked on the eastern side by a mountain chain of moderate elevation, running from north to south, with occasional breaks, for 300 miles, and terminating at Cape Jervis, the southernmost point of St. Vincent's Gulf. Beyond this range, to the eastward and north-east, and before reaching the Murray Scrub, the country is broken and hilly, with a good deal of timber, and a large extent of the finest agricultural land. The valley of the Murray river varies in width from half a mile to a mile, and consists of a rich alluvial deposit, timbered in many places with large gum trees. Cliffs of shell limestone, from 130 to 300 feet high, and alternating from one side of the valley to the other, run through nearly its whole extent. On each side of the river, throughout a large portion of its course, the country is a vast waterless scrub, with occasional open grassy plains. Between the Murray and the eastern boundary of the colony, after the scrub is passed, is the rich agricultural and pastoral district of Mount Gambier, with its harbours of Guichen and Macdonnell Bays. The whole of this district exhibits traces of volcanic action. Within the limits of the Colony are to be found almost every description of landscape. "There are," says the late Mr. Forster, "many portions, however, that are sterile and uninviting, and doomed to perpetual aridity and barrenness. Extensive scrubs and sand patches are to be met in the north, which will probably never be available for any useful purpose. But the extent of pastoral and agricultural land is so great, that a few thousand square miles of worthless territory can be dispensed with." (The recent tapping by artesian wells of vast subterranean reservoirs of water has altogether altered the character of this hitherto supposed worthless country.)

Of the entire area of the colony, excluding the Northern Territory, amounting to 243,244,800 acres, there had been alienated up to June 30, 1891, 8,532,823 acres, leaving 234,711,977 acres yet for disposal. For the Northern Territory, the figures are—total number of acres, 335,116,800; alienated, 477,210; acres unalienated, 334,639,590.

**Climate.**—The climate greatly resembles that of Sicily and Naples. During nine months of the year it is agreeable. What is called winter is, in truth, a rainy season, and would be considered in England merely a wet autumn. It is stated, however, by old colonists that each succeeding year is cooler than its predecessor. The coldest months are June, July, and August; the mean temperature of these months is not lower than 54.4, 51.5, and 53.7 respectively. During the last two months slight frosts are experienced on the plains, and ice is seen on the hills. The only really disagreeable portion of the year is during the three summer months, viz., December, January, and February when the sun attains great power, the temperature frequently exceeding 100° in the shade, and hot winds from the distant interior greatly increase the natural heat of the season. There is no epidemic disease; intermittent fevers are scarcely known, nor has any eruptive fever, excepting occasional scarlatina and measles, yet appeared. Scrofulous diseases are rare; tubercular affections of the lungs are infrequent; epidemic cholera has not visited the colony; but diseases of the eyes are common in summer, being occasioned by the impalpable dust of the streets and roads, or by exposure to the night air after being subjected to the glare of a cloudless sky. The rain fall in Adelaide during the year 1889 was 30.874 inches, and has proved to be the wettest year since records have been taken. The average yearly rainfall from 1839 to 1889 has been 21.114 inches. The driest year during that period was 1876,

when the rainfall was 13.434. The heaviest rains come from the north-west; the wind usually commences at the north-east, goes round, by north and west, and terminates in heavy squalls at the south-west. The average death-rate of the colony during 1887 was 12.62 per 1,000; that of England the mean being 19.15.

The late Sir G. S. Kingston, who for upwards of forty years (from 1839) carefully recorded the rainfall of the colony, gave his experience as follows:—"A careful examination of the rain register tables has induced me to consider the year as divided into three distinct periods or seasons, thus—during the first four months of the year, namely, January, February, March, and April, the average amount of rain is found to be 3.74 inches, or not quite one inch per month. The next five months, May, June, July, August, and September, give an average amount of 13.361 inches, or 2.672 inches per month; while the last three months, October, November, and December, the rainfall may be expected to reach 4.004, or one and a third inches per month. I am inclined to disregard the usual divisions of the year, and to call the five months, May to September, spring; during this period are carried on all the most important operations of the agriculturist and horticulturist in sowing and planting. The three months at the end of the year, October, November, and December, I regard as the summer or harvest months. During these months our grain crops are generally secured on the plains, except on rare occasions, and in the hills, where the harvesting of grain extends into January. The first four months of the year, January, February, March, and April, as in the old country, following on the harvest, form, to a certain extent, the autumn of this part of the world—the vineyards and orchards then yielding their produce; but, owing to the deficiency of rain, vegetation is very generally at a standstill. Want of moisture in the atmosphere, accompanied by intense heat, putting a stop to vegetation, and baking the surface of the ground, has a somewhat similar effect, in so far as agricultural pursuits are concerned, to that produced by the wet and frosts of the winter in England."

During 1888 the whole of Australia suffered from one of the most disastrous droughts on record. In South Australia most of the observing stations recorded quantities of rain for the year far lower than any previous records, whilst some few in the far north had less than an inch for the twelve months. The driest stations were Conwarie, where 0.280 inches was recorded between January 1st and December 30th, and Mungegan, where 0.240 inches fell during the same period. This drought broke up on the 31st December in the north and on New Year's Day, 1889, over the agricultural districts generally heavy tropical rains and floods were experienced. Rainfall at the Adelaide Observatory during 1891, 14.005. Mean of 35 years (1857-1891) 20.380.

**Mineral Resources.**—The mineral resources of South Australia consist of vast deposits of copper, iron, and silver lead, with small quantities of gold, bismuth, and tin. The principal mineral obtained in the colony is copper. The first copper discovery, the Wheel Gwiler, was on one of the hills overlooking Adelaide; but the first mine of any importance was the Kapunda, which was found in 1843 by the late Mr. Francis S. Dutton, C.M.G., the first ground being broken on January 8th, 1844, and was the first revelation of the presence of copper in quantity in any part of Australia; the famous Burra-Burra mine, about 90 miles to the north-east of Adelaide, being discovered two years later, in 1845, by a shepherd named Pickitt. Mining operations at the Burra commenced on September 29th in the same year, and in a few days after ground had been broken several drays laden with copper ore found their way into Adelaide. "The history of the Burra-Burra mine is," writes on the colony records, "the history of the commercial progress of South Australia. Farms, land sales, immigration, wharves, warehouses, projected railways, imports, rents, wages, have all rested on the yield of the Burra-Burra." In 1860 a more extensive discovery of copper than even that of the Burra-Burra was made, upon Crown lands leased to Captain Hughes and others (as sheep stations), at the head of Yorke's Peninsula. The works here are known as the Moonta and Wallaroo Mines. The northern mines are Yudanmutana and Blinman. Areas of copper are extensively distributed in lodes wherever the metamorphic and palaeozoic rocks occur. The mines in the Colony being worked at that time were Hamley, Moonta, Wallaroo, Kapunda, and Yorke's Peninsula. The other mines are Burra-Burra, Blinman, Doora, Kurilla, Mount Coffin, Victory, Yudanmutana, North-east Moonta, Pooma, and Parramatta. The deepest shaft at Moonta is 1,320 feet, at Wallaroo 1,020 feet. Gold has been found at and around Echunga, a village 21 miles south-east of Adelaide; in the Mount Barker hills, also at Barossa, and near Lobethal, and in the north-east at Waukaranga and Manna Hill, and in small quantities in the early days of the colony at Gawler, Gumeracha, and Noarlunga. In 1881, some rich specimens of gold were discovered at Woodside. In 1885-86, golden quartz leaders were found on Kangaroo Island, and trial crushings realized up to 22 oz. to the ton. During 1885 an impetus was given to gold-mining in the colony by the finds obtained in the alluvial drifts near Gumeracha, about 30 miles from Adelaide. A considerable number of miners were attracted to this new field, and some nice nuggets, weighing several ounces, have been found. At the latter part of 1886 alluvial gold was found on the Teetulpa run, about 20 miles from Manna Hill, and 230 N.E. of Adelaide. Many large and beautiful nuggets were found. The Teetulpa alluvial workings have been very successful, and it is estimated that £250,000 worth of alluvial gold has already been obtained there. Alluvial gold-fields are being worked in the neighbourhood of Echunga, Hahndorf, Barossa, Ulooloo, and Forest Range. Quartz reefs are being worked near Echunga, Hahndorf, Ulooloo, Waukaranga, Manna Hill, on the Outalpa Run, on Crown lands, and on private property at Woodside and Bahannah. Gold-

mining leases have been granted on Crown lands in the hundreds of Kuitpo, Noarlunga, Hallett, and Para Wirra; also at Waukinga, King's Luff, and Mount Victoria, north-east. The silver lead mines are mostly situated in the south part of the colony, near Cape Jervis, and are known as the Talisker, Gorge, and Campbell's Creek mines; silver lead has also been found near Kapunda. Several years ago this metal was found in various places in the hills about 20 miles to the south-east of Adelaide, and created for a time quite a mania, shares changing hands at high prices; but all these mines, including the Alexandria, which yielded a considerable quantity of silver, have long been abandoned. Silver mines recently resumed working at Glen Osmond, five miles south-east of Adelaide. The discovery of silver ore in the Barrier Ranges of New South Wales, although not in South Australian territory, is likely to have an important influence on the commercial prospects of the colony. A considerable township has already been created at Broken Hill which draws its chief supplies from South Australian sources, as well as shipping its exports from South Australian ports. The argentiferous formations extend into the colony, and already there are announcements of silver deposits being found on the South Australian side of the border. Bismuth has been found at Mummie, Balhannah and Mount McDonald and, in conjunction with copper, at Daly and Stanley, and considerable parcels of this metal have found their way to England. Iron is known to exist in large quantities, and Parliament has voted £2,000 as a bonus for the production of the first 500 tons of pig iron. A bonus of £4,000 has also been offered by the Government for the discovery of a payable coal-field. When the colony has been further explored it is probable that mineral resources as yet unknown will be developed. Marble of fair quality appears at different places, and quarries are now in regular work. The total value of the minerals exported in 1889 was £349,430, of which copper and copper ore amounted to £295,288. There were granted in 1889 546 mineral claims, 131 mineral leases, 702 gold reef claims and 1,524 gold licenses. The revenue derived from gold licenses and leases issued for the financial year ending 30th June, 1890, £1,048 11s.

**THE TERTULPA REEFS.**—There are two sets of reefs or veins in this district; one traversing the bed rock in an east and west direction, and the other striking in a meridional direction. They are composed of veinstone, consisting of quartz, gossan, carbonates of lime and iron, hematite, brown iron ore, and iron pyrites. Carbonate of bismuth and lead, with traces of copper, have also been noticed. So far the greater part of the work done has been on the north and south reefs. These have a strike ranging from north 10° to 15° and 20° west; the underlay is steep, and inclines from 70° to 80° to the east. They are well defined, and are of considerable width in some of the claims, and have well defined walls. They run parallel to one another in groups of three or four. Numerous shafts have been sunk, the greatest depth at present being about 100 feet. As a rule the gold is very fine, and owing to the ferruginous nature of the stone, is very difficult to see. In the Victoria claim, however, a pocket consisting of quartz and gossan has been found, containing very rich specimens of a wiry, filamentous gold, of a peculiar and remarkable character. Rich reefs have also been found at King's Bluff and Mingary. Crushings from which have ranged from 2 ozs. 11 dwts. to 17 dwts. per ton. Vigorous prospecting is now going on all over the north-east district. Search for gold is now being prosecuted at Mount Ogilvie, about 30 miles east of Farina.

In the Wadnaminga district, 25 miles South-East from Mauna Hill, there are numerous reefs, some of which have been opened and have proved themselves to be rich. Notable among the mines on this field may be mentioned the Birthday, Victoria Tower and Countess of Jersey, Earl of Jersey, Virginia, Milo, Earl of Kintore, Golden Stream, Greater Britain and Wadnaminga propriety. There are a number of reefs not yet explored. The Inspector of Mines (J. V. Parks) has reported that if this field was properly worked it would carry 5,000 people.

**Natural History.**—The native animals of South Australia are similar to those to be found in the other colonies, comprising the kangaroo (*Macropus*), the wombat (*Phascogale vombat*), the dingo, or native dog; the wallaby, a smaller species of kangaroo; the kangaroo rat, a still smaller species; the opossum (*Didelphis*); the native cat; the flying squirrel, bandicoot. In all, the mammalia number about seventy, of which upwards of forty are marsupial. Among the birds the emu is the largest; others being the turkey; the native pheasant (*Leipoa*); the kingfisher, or laughing jackass; several varieties (wards of sixty) of the parrot tribe, many of them of brilliant plumage; the honey-eater, curlew, hawk, eagle, black swan, pigeons, ducks, geese, teal, plover, quail, pelican, mutton bird, and penguin. It is estimated that there are nearly seven hundred species of the feathered tribe. Snakes of various kinds, many of them venomous, are too plentiful; and of insects South Australia seems to have been endowed with more than its proper share. Among the woods of the colony the various species of the Eucalyptus, or gum-tree, take the premier position both as regards size and number, the acacia ranking next; of the former there are about thirty species, of the latter about seventy. The grass-tree (*Xanthorrhoea*), from its peculiar appearance, is a striking object in the landscape in many parts.

**Population.**—The summary tables (as laid before the House of Assembly on October 27, 1891), of the census (the tenth), as taken on April 5, 1891, showed the population of South Australia and Shipping (and the Northern Territory exclusive of aborigines) to be 320,431 souls, of whom 166,801 were males, and 153,630 females. The increase from the previous census of 1881 was 40,566, being at the rate of 14·5 per cent. The aboriginal population is estimated at 5,000.

The total number of houses was 68,867 (at the first census,

taken on February 26, 1844, the population numbered 17,366—9,526 males, 7,840 females). The population of South Australia proper, exclusive of Northern Territory, the Shipping, and aborigines, was 310,426—157,759 males, 152,667 females, an increase on the census figures of 1881 of 40,566, or 14·5 per cent. According to the census of 1891 the population of the Northern Territory was 5,219, of whom 338 were females. Europeans 1,159, Chinese 3,392, domesticated aborigines 113.

The census of 1891 being incomplete, the occupation of the people, so far as ascertained, is thus generally stated:—engaged in commerce, trade, and manufacture, 46,107; in mining pursuits, 2,196; in agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral occupations, 84,820; labouring classes 8,659; domestic servants, 10,349; professional (fine arts, literature, &c.), 4,153; government or local government officials, 1,871; maintained at public cost, 1,923; miscellaneous pursuits, 3,188; independent, 729; the residue being wives or widows, scholars, children, unemployed, and others not specified.

“Conjugal conditions of the people” according to the analysis of Part III. of the census of 1891:—

1. The total population of South Australia enumerated at the late census was 320,431, of whom 166,801 were males, and 153,630 females.

2. The total unmarried persons was 210,957, of whom 114,066 were males, and 96,891 females; of these 64,004 were boys, or 38·37 per cent., and 62,174 girls, or 40·47 per cent., under fifteen years of age, of the total male and female population respectively.

3. The total married people numbered 97,227, of whom 48,932, or 29·34 per cent., were husbands, and 48,295 were wives, or 31·43 per cent.

4. The widowed numbered 12,247, of whom 3,803 were widowers, and 8,444 widows, or 2·28 and 5·5 per cent. respectively.

5. The proportion of married and single (the widowed being included as usual with the latter) was 30·34 per cent. of the former, and 69·66 of the latter, as compared with 31·32 and 68·68 respectively in 1881.

6. Of the males 29·34 per cent. were married, against 29·40 per cent. at the previous census, and 70·66 and 70·60 respectively were single at the two periods.

7. Of females 31·43 per cent. were married, against 33·52 per cent., the single women representing 68·57 and 66·48 per cent. at the several dates referred to.

8. Of the widowed 2·28 per cent. were males and 5·50 per cent. females, as against 1·86 and 4·49 respectively in 1881.

9. Taking the ordinarily accepted marriageable ages as commencing for males at 21 years and females at 15 years of age the number of unmarried of the former is 31,688, or 19 per cent. of the males of all ages; and of the latter 34,717, or 22·6 per cent.; but if both sexes are taken at the full age the numbers unmarried would be 31,688, or 19 per cent. males, and 16,824, or 10·95 per cent. females, which is the more correct comparison, as under twenty-one years of age only 103 males and 785 females were returned as married. In 1881 there were 95 males and 1,344 females shown as married.

10. Between the ages of 21 and 45 there are 58,964 males, of whom are unmarried 28,682, or 45 per cent. of the total males at these ages, and 50,107 females, of whom 15,783 are single, or 31 per cent. of the total at that period of age.

11. The number of adult males was 84,319, of whom 48,829 were husbands, or 29·28 per cent.; and of 72,767 adult females 47,510 were wives, or 30·42 per cent. of the respective total male and female population.

12. Married people between 21 and 45 years of age number 29,515 men, or 17·69 per cent., and 32,701 women, or 21·28 per cent. of the total of each sex respectively.

13. At 45 years and upwards there were living 19,314 married men, or 11·55 per cent. of the total males, and 14,809 married women, or 9·64 per cent. of the total female population.

14. Of the widowed there were 3,803 widowers, or 2·28 per cent. of the male population, 8,444 widows, or 5·5 per cent. of the females; 3,035 of the widowers were 45 years and upwards, whereas of the widows 6,810 were of those ages. Between 21 and 45 years the widowers numbered 767 and the widows 1,623. Only 1 widower and 11 widows were classed as under full age.

15. There were 58,964 males living between the ages of 21 and 45, of whom 28,682 were single, 29,515 were married, and 767 widowed, the proportion of the total male population being 17·19 per cent. single, 17·69 per cent. married, and 0·46 widowed.

16. Between the same ages there were 50,107 females, of whom 15,783 were unmarried, 32,701 were wives, and 1,623 widows, the proportion of the total female population being 10·27 per cent. unmarried, 21·28 per cent. married, and 1·07 per cent. had lost their husbands.

17. In South Australia proper (that is excluding the Northern Territory and shipping) the total number of adult males is 76,368; of whom 26,061, or 34 per cent., are unmarried, whilst the number of adult females is 72,130, of whom 16,579, or 23 per cent. are single.

18. Within the City of Adelaide and suburbs there are 30,906 adult males, of whom 9,294, or 30 per cent., are unmarried, and 35,018 adult females, of whom 9,049, or 26 per cent., are single.

19. In the country districts there are 45,462 adult males, of whom 16,767, or 37 per cent. are single, and 37,112 adult females, of whom 7,530, or 20 per cent. are unmarried.

20. While the numbers of single adult population of either sex residing in the city and suburbs are almost equal, in the country districts the unmarried males exceed the single females by 9,237, or in the ratio of more than two to one, the ages of nearly the whole being between twenty-one and forty-five.

During 1891 there were registered 10,737 births—5,481 males

5,256 females; 4,211 deaths—2,252 males, 1,959 females; and 2,315 marriages.

**Aborigines.**—At the foundation of the Colony in 1836, the Aboriginal population of the southern portion of the colony was estimated at 12,000. According to the last official census, 1891, their numbers were made up of (exclusive of Northern Territory), males 1,661; females 1,473; total 3,134; of these, the adults, healthy, were 2,378; sick and infirm 250; children 506. During the year 1891 there has been recorded—births 40; deaths 60; excess of deaths, 20. From this it is apparent that the aborigines of South Australia are not exempt from a reduction in their numbers similar to what takes place when a savage race comes in contact with a highly-civilized one. The disparity in the numbers of the sexes, the small proportion of children to the total population, and the prevalence of disease, prove that the extinction of the race is but a question of time. The protection of the aborigines is provided for by the State; a special department watches over their welfare and interests, consisting of a Protector, who has the disbursement of the annual vote (£5,104), and the control and supervision (assisted by a Sub-Protector in the Far North) of the depôts (about fifty in number) for the distribution of rations, clothing, and medical comforts. It is believed that the establishment of these depôts in suitable localities, and the judicious distribution of stores, works well in promoting a good understanding between the settlers and aborigines. With a view to ameliorate the condition of the natives and render their labour useful and profitable to themselves, five (5) special reserves have been set apart in the following localities, containing a total of about 670,000 acres, viz., Point Macleay, on Lake Alexandrina; Poonindie, near Port Lincoln; Point Pearce, on Yorke's Peninsula; Kopperamanna, near Lake Hope, Far North, and Hermansburgh, on the Pinke River, Central Australia, where missionary institutions, for several years past, are mainly supported by voluntary contributions and the proceeds of produce raised from stock, land, &c., by the natives themselves, and homes are provided for about 500 aborigines, including about 120 children attending schools. Two of these mission stations—Poonindie and Point Pearce—have been entirely self-supporting for some years past. As an instance of the result of the more comfortable and healthy lives led by the natives of these institutions, it is noted that at Point Macleay during the past three years, the births have been 30, and the deaths only 19. The financial returns from the mission stations, for the year 1891, show total voluntary contributions received, £322 2s. 8d., total amount proceeds of produce raised, £4,955 10s. 9d.; total amount of wages paid to aborigines, £2,350 9s. 10d.; total estimated value of all stock, produce, buildings, &c., on the stations, £41,653 10s. 1d.

**Immigration.**—The total number of arrivals in 1891 was 55,706, this includes passengers by intercolonial rail as well as by sea; the departures were 58,300; the excess of arrivals over departures being 406.

**Religion.**—The aggregate number of churches and chapels in the colony on January 1, 1891, was 1,014, with seats for 187,166 persons; this was exclusive of about 400 buildings and rooms occasionally used for devotional purposes, having sittings for 26,110. The Church of England has 144 churches with 20,802 sittings and 57 other buildings with 1,447 sittings.—The Roman Catholic Church is stated at 110 churches, and 199 casual places of worship, with seats for 44,138 attendants.—The Wesleyan Methodists have 262 churches, and 87 preaching places, with sittings for 46,413.—The Congregationalists have 43 chapels, with 10,126 sittings, and 24 temporary places of worship with 3,835 sittings.—The Baptists own 68 chapels, with sittings for 11,155 persons, 2,370 worship in 13 public rooms.—The Presbyterian Church of South Australia possesses 22 churches, and 1 other place of worship, with sittings for 5,786 persons.—The Free Presbyterian Church has 6 places of worship and 900 sittings.—The Primitive Methodists have 116 chapels, and 30 occasional places of worship, with sittings for 16,144.—The Bible Christians possess 134 chapels, with sittings for 18,361, and 21 preaching-rooms, with 900 sittings.—The Christian Brethren have 29 chapels and other places of worship, with sittings for 7,450.—The German Lutheran congregations possess 60 places of worship, with sittings for 10,000 persons; there are 42 temporary places of worship accommodating 1,000 people.—The Society of Friends have 2 meeting-houses, and 175 sittings.—The Moravians have 1 chapel and 200 sittings.—The Unitarians have 2 churches and 500 sittings.—The Jews, 1 synagogue, with 200 sittings.—The New Jerusalem Church has 1 place of worship, with 126 sittings.—The Methodist New Connection has 1 chapel, with sittings for 500.—The Church of Scotland has 1 chapel, and 250 sittings.—The Church of Christ, 18 chapels with 3,630 sittings, and 7 temporary buildings with 800 sittings.—The Christian Church has 7 chapels, with 1,670 sittings.—The United Free Church of South Australia Incorporated, 3 chapels, and 800 sittings.

At the census of 1891 the numbers of the various denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 89,271; Roman Catholics, 47,179; Wesleyans, 49,159; Lutherans, 23,328; Presbyterians, 18,206; Congregationalists, 11,882; Bible Christians, 15,762; Primitive Methodists, 11,654; Baptists, 17,547; Christian Brethren, 465; Methodist New Connection, 89; Unitarians, 688; Moravians, 139; Friends, 100; New Jerusalem Church, 168; Jews, 840; Protestants, 5,532; unknown, 8,046; 6,940 persons objected to state their religious persuasion, and the religion of 1,540 other religions. The voluntary principle has been in force since the foundation of the colony, no aid from the State being given for religious purposes.

The Church of England is under the management of a synod, consisting of the bishop, all licensed clergymen in the diocese,

and lay representatives from each congregation. The standing committee having the management of the Church funds is elected annually by ballot, and comprises the Bishop of the Diocese as president, seven clergymen, and fourteen laymen. The present Anglican bishop is the Right Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, D.D. The See of Adelaide was endowed by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Adelaide was erected into an Archbishopric by Pope Leo XIII. on May 20, 1887, and Dr. Reynolds nominated its first Archbishop. The new Province embraces Southern and Western Australia, having Perth, Port Augusta, and Port Victoria, as Suffragan Sees.

**Sunday Schools.**—The total number of Sunday Schools in connection with the various religious denominations, exclusive of Roman Catholics, on January 1, 1891, was 744, with 3,283 male and 3,415 female teachers, and 29,567 male and 29,411 female scholars.

**Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery.**—By the Public Library Act which came into operation on July 1st, 1884, the South Australian Institute was put an end to, and in its place was created the Public Library, Museum and Art Gallery, and the Adelaide Circulating Library, the books formerly belonging to the South Australian Institute having been divided between these two institutions. On June 30th, 1892, the number of volumes in the public library was 32,366; the number of visitors during the year ending June 30th, 1892, was 75,033, to the Museum 52,573, and to the Art Gallery 52,358. This does not include visitors to the old reading room in the old Institute building. The attendance there was large, but there were no means of registering it. The number of volumes in the Adelaide Circulating Library on August 31st, 1892, was about 18,251. On July 1st, 1892, there were 140 Institutes existing in South Australia. Out of this number, up to July 1st, 1892, 138 had 137,010 volumes, 6,418 members, and an income of £9,075 15s. 9d., exclusive of Government grants. The circulation of books was 238,398. The first portion of the new Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, now completed on North Terrace, is a handsome building, and is now occupied. The completion of the entire building as designed will cost £100,000. A number of pictures were purchased in Melbourne by an appointed committee, and were temporarily hung in two of the finished rooms of the new building, the art gallery wing not being then completed. This temporary art gallery was opened formally by their Royal Highnesses Prince Albert Victor of Wales and Prince George of Wales. Altogether, up to June 30th, 1892, the sum of £8,929 has been spent upon pictures. In connection with the Institute there is a School of Design, and one of Painting, both of which have been well patronized. A special feature of the South Australian Public Library is the regular circulation of book-boxes among the country institutes. Of these 164 English boxes and 25 German boxes were in constant circulation.

On June 30, 1892, the gallery contained:—oil paintings, 66; water colours, 23; engravings, 20; etchings, 12; Sir J. Barry's works, 29; pieces of statuary: marble, 9; do. plaster, 3; china vase, 1; stand of autographs (6 leaves), 1; sundry miscellaneous objects of interest, 7.

**Education.**—The control of the educational system is vested in a Minister of the Crown, who appoints the necessary inspectors and other officers. Schools are of two kinds, public and provisional, the latter being established in sparsely populated districts. No fees are paid for the instruction of children up to the compulsory standard, but sixpence a week is charged for pupils who, being more than thirteen years of age, have passed the examination for exemption, and are taught in a higher class. Four and a half hours a day are devoted to secular instruction, but the Bible may be read before school hours if the parents desire it. Children may attend school at five years of age, if they live within two miles of a school (measured by the nearest road), they are required to be present at least thirty-five days in each quarter between the ages of seven and thirteen, and for a like period between nine and thirteen, if there is a school within three miles. In each case exemption is allowed to those who have satisfied an inspector of schools that they possess a competent knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic. The whole cost of the education system is defrayed from the general revenue. A certain portion of the Crown lands has been set aside as an endowment, but the rents received are paid to the Treasury; the management of this estate is vested in the Minister of the Crown, who has the control of the rest of the public lands. The total quantity of land dedicated to educational purposes at the close of 1891 was 399,244 acres, which produced a rental of £7,544 18s. 3d. There is a college for the training of teachers. The salaries range from £66 to £108 in provisional schools, and from £81 to £450 in public schools.

Local interest in the schools is secured by a system of Boards of Advice, partly nominated by the Government, and partly elected by the parents of the scholars, but as there is no local rating the Boards can only expend such sums as are placed at their disposal by the Minister of Education. There is only one secondary school in connection with the Department, and only girls are received there; the boys who require further education than can be obtained at the public schools go to private schools or to the colleges, of which there are four in connection with religious bodies, viz., St. Peter's Collegiate School (Church of England), Prince Alfred College (Wesleyan), Christian Brothers School (Catholic) and Way College (Bible Christian). The boys in attendance at the public schools compete annually for six exhibitions, value £20 a year, and tenable for three years, at one of the above-named colleges. There are also six bursaries for girls giving the right of free education for four years at the

Advanced School for Girls. Lastly three scholarships are competed for every year, value £50 per annum, and tenable for three years at the University of Adelaide.

The number of schools in operation on December 31st, 1891, was 552—an increase of one upon the previous year. Of these 259 were public schools and 293 provisional. The net number of pupils under instruction in 1891 was 47,094, being an increase of 2,290 over 1890. At the same time the average monthly roll showed an attendance of 40,986, and the average daily attendance 29,861. The number of teachers of all classes employed in 1891 was—males, 406; females, 700; total 1,106. The number of certificates granted for free education was 9,240, an increase of 491. The schools were inspected and examined as usual, the percentage being—reading (general), 89·31, reading (expression), 74·33, spelling (dictation), 73·44, spelling (book), 85·66, writing (transcription), 91·98, writing (copybook), 84·63, arithmetic (mental), 57·42, arithmetic (slate), 62·16, language (written), 76·99, language (*ciêa voce*), 68·88, drawing (exercise), 79·93, drawing (book), 78·88, needlework, exercise, 91·65, needlework (garment), 92·88. During the year £15,136 15s. 10d. was expended altogether for school buildings, sites, and furniture. Since the passing of the Education Act of 1875, 255 buildings have been erected. The total expenditure on school buildings and maintenance since passing of the present Act, amounts to £472,107 10s. 3d. The net cost of education during 1891, exclusive of buildings was £93,381 12s. 9d. The amount paid to teachers and provisional teachers in public schools, less fees, was £78,371 5s. 4d. The cost to the State of each child under instruction was £3 1s. 6½d., and of each child in average attendance £2 17s. 5d. The revenue in aid derived from rent of dedicated lands, school fees, sundries, &c., was—£22,863 1s. 6d. The fees received during the year 1891 (from the advanced school for girls) was £1,937 3s. 4d., and the expenditure (including scholarships), £2,582 17s. 5d. The bonuses paid to teachers of evening schools has been £116 10s. 10d. The training college has been in successful operation for several years.

By the census returns of 1891, 236,514 persons were able to read and write, 74,346 were unable to read.

Excluding the Northern Territory, there were 80,897 children—40,989 boys and 39,908 girls of school-going age, five to fifteen years. Of these 47,094 were attending Government schools, 13,090 were attending private schools, and of the remainder no information is given.

**TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**—The Government School of Mines and Industries has been successfully established, and a very satisfactory report of the year's work has been received from the Council of the School. The number of students increased from 91 in the first term to 337 in the second, and to 345 in the third. Day and evening classes were held in mathematics (junior and senior) physics (theoretical and practical), chemistry (theoretical, practical and elementary), drawing (freehand and mechanical), clay modelling, blowpipe analysis, geology, electric engineering, carpentry, cookery and dressmaking. The Council very wisely decided to take advantage as far as possible of existing facilities for higher education, and students were accordingly sent to the University and the School of Design for instruction in special subjects. Examinations were held at the close of the year with fairly satisfactory results.

Ten free public lectures on technological subjects were delivered during the year by different specialists.

The school is under the management of a competent and hardworking Council, consisting of six Government nominees specially selected for their knowledge of, or sympathy with, technical education; two members of the University Council, two members of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery, one member of the Chamber of Manufactures, and one from the Trades and Labour Council. These gentlemen, to whom the thanks of the whole community are due, have made the work of organising the new institution a labour of love, and have devoted much valuable time and attention to carrying out the details; hence the success which has attended their efforts.

It has been proposed to extend the benefits of technical education to some of our larger country towns, and endeavours are being made to devise means whereby this can be accomplished by the establishment of branch schools of design affiliated with the institutes, which would thus perform one of their most useful and legitimate functions.

Drawing has been made a compulsory subject in the State schools, and the students in the Teachers' Training College are instructed in this subject by Mr. H. P. Gill, master of the School of Design, while arrangements are being completed to provide a specially fitted and furnished room in the college for practical scientific teaching.

The University of Adelaide dates from the year 1872, when Sir Walter Watson Hughes, of Torrens Park, invested in trustees the sum of £20,000 to found an University. This magnificent donation was further increased, in the year 1874, by Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., of Birksgate, who gave a like sum of £20,000 without conditions. Subsequently the Hon. J. H. Angus presented the University with a sum of £6,000, to found a Chair of Chemistry, and Sir Thomas Elder paid over to the University a sum of £10,000, to assist in forming a Medical School, and has also given £1,000 towards establishing evening classes.

A Chair of Music was founded for five years, by subscription by prominent citizens, amounting to £300 a year, and to this fund Sir Thomas Elder subscribed £300 annually for five years, after which time the university continued same at its own expense.

The John Howard Clark Scholarships, £30 a year each, tenable for two years, eligible for those students who have completed the

first year of the course of B.A., were established in 1882; the Commercial Travellers' Association Scholarship in 1879; the Stow Prizes of £45 in 1883; and the Everard Scholarship of £50.

Mr. John Howard Angus established the Angus Engineering Scholarship of the value of £200 a year, tenable for three years, also three Angus Engineering Exhibitions of the annual value of £60 tenable for three years.

The number of undergraduates in the various courses for the session of 1891 was 102, and of non-graduating students, 171.

Facilities exist for the courses of law, medicine, science, arts and music, and evening classes have been established in English literature and mineralogy. The professors of mathematics and geology also conduct evening classes for the benefit of students.

The University is under the control of a Council of twenty members, of whom the Chief Justice His honour S. J. Way is Chancellor, and Archdeacon Farr, M.A., the Vice-Chancellor, and is provided with a complete staff of professors. Its degrees now rank with those of any other University, letters patent having been passed during 1881 granting that degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, of Laws, of Science, and of Music conferred on any person, male or female, shall be considered as equal to those of British Universities.

On the total amount of endowments, viz., £63,000, the Government (by Act of Parliament) pay annually 5 per cent. and have also endowed the University with 50,005 acres of land.

In connection with the Church of England there is the collegiate school of St. Peter's, which is now endowed, and has several scholarships and exhibitions attached to it. The curriculum is similar to that of the public schools of Great Britain. In connection with the Wesleyan body is the Prince Alfred College. Five scholarships are annually competed for, the two highest being of the value of £15 15s. Way College, situated on North Parade, Unley, facing the South Park Lands, has recently been founded by the Bible Christians, in memory of the late Rev. James Way. In connection with the institution are founders' scholarships; all donors of ten guineas are styled founders, and have a vote in the election of foundation scholars. In connection with the Roman Catholics is the Seven Hills College, attended by the Jesuit Fathers; the Christian Brothers' College, a boarding school, and numerous day schools.

On April 5th, 1891, the private schools numbered 363, with 214 male and 667 female teachers, with 7,036 male and 8,219 female scholars.

**Products.**—Though nearly all the fruits and vegetables that are produced in England grow in South Australia, it is principally remarkable as a wheat, wool, and grape-growing country. In some years sufficient grain has been grown to supply not only the wants of the colony and of neighbouring colonies, but to export many cargoes to England, where the wheat is held in high estimation, and invariably realizes high prices, on account of its dryness and weight. The province in former years has been termed the Granary of Australia, and with a return of favourable seasons will no doubt retain this position. The season 1891-92 was not a favourable one; the total yield was estimated at 6,436,488 bushels, and showed a decrease of 2,962,901 bushels on the harvest of the previous year. The average yield per acre was 4 bushels 97 lbs. Nature appears to have especially favoured South Australia in adapting her soil, climate and circumstances for the growth of the vine, the fig, and the olive. Of the millions of acres comprised within her boundaries there are very few which could not be most profitably occupied by those prolific sources of prosperity, and it only wants the men with the industry, the capital, and the patience (necessary in all such cases) to develop it to its full extent. The soil of South Australia is nearly everywhere deep alluvium, or over a considerable extent of a calcareous formation, and it is upon the limestone country, or upon similar formations associated with sand and clay, where the vine flourishes with the greatest luxuriance. In the warmer portions of the colony the richest and most generous wines are produced, whilst in the cooler parts towards the south, south-east, and in the hilly districts the more delicate clarets, hocks, &c. are better suited. The former country has been chiefly favoured by cultivators on account of closer proximity to the capital, and because first efforts were directed there, and naturally the production of the richer wines has far exceeded that of the lighter kinds. But wherever growers have attempted the cultivation of the vine in the other localities they have been eminently successful, and it is notorious that the clarets which have taken all the first honours have been grown in the localities mentioned. To quote the oft-repeated phrase, "There is a great future" for wine production in South Australia, and neither its colonists nor the enterprising people of other countries have even begun to possess an idea of the vast proportions to which the industry is ultimately bound to attain. For the season 1891-92 there were 12,314 acres of vines in full bearing, and the season's produce was 801,835 gallons of wine, of which 286,188 were exported. The South Australian wines are now finding a place in the English market. Hop-growing is attracting some attention; the olive is also being systematically cultivated, and a comparatively large area is now under planting; the oil manufactured in the colony has been sold at a fair rate, generally realizing about 10s. per gallon. The manufacture of preserved fruits and jams is rapidly becoming one of the staple industries of the province, as is also the drying of raisins and currants.

Some attention has been given to sericulture, both the silk-worm and the mulberry-trees upon which it feeds, have done well, but no very substantial results have been obtained, though the silk produced has been pronounced by Marseilles merchants to be equal to any ever wound by them.

**Agriculture and Stock.**—The estimated extent of land under cultivation for the years 1891-92 was 2,533,291 acres. The gross produce in 1891-92 being: Wheat, 6,436,488 bushels; barley, 107,183 bushels; oats, 80,876 bushels; peas, 68,055 bushels; hay, 198,317 tons; potatoes, 27,824 tons; wine, 801,835 gallons; grapes sold, 91,794 cwt. At the same time there were 64,680,364 acres enclosed, of which 62,147,071 acres were not cultivated; 3,770,040 acres were held by freeholders, and 30,061,597 acres by leaseholders. The average produce per acre of the leading crops was:—Wheat, 4 bushels 9 lbs.; barley, 9 bushels 16 lbs.; oats, 6 bushels 16 lbs.; peas, 16 bushels 40 lbs.; hay, 13 cwt.; potatoes, 81 cwt. The total area of land leased for pastoral purposes during 1891 was 152,156 square miles, comprised in 1,089 leases, and 11 annual leases of 12 square miles. The annual rent for pastoral leases was £75,324, and of annual leases £29, a total of £75,353.

On April 5th, 1892, the estimated live stock returns were:—horses, 188,587; horned cattle, 399,077; sheep, 7,646,239; goats, 10,070; pigs, 81,948; poultry, 1,089,702.

**Adelaide Sewers and Sewage Farm.**—The city of Adelaide can fairly claim to hold the unique position of being the best drained city in the southern hemisphere. The system of deep drainage, which has now been completed for nearly two years, has come up to the expectations of its most sanguine advocates; and the consensus of opinion is, that it is a pronounced success.

The drainage area—that is, the entire district which can, by reason of the configuration of the ground, be benefited by these works—includes the city of Adelaide, the corporate towns of Unley, Hindmarsh, Thebarton, St. Peters, Kensington, and Norwood. The work of connecting with the sewers is still proceeding in the two last-named corporations. The system comprises a length of 108 miles of main sewers of various sizes, and the connection of 10,833 houses up to end of June, 1889. The drainage operations are also in progress in Parkside and Eastwood.

The main sewer which receives the street sewers, is constructed for the greater part of its length of cement concrete. That portion which extends easterly from the Frome road, Adelaide, is of earthenware pipes of a maximum diameter of 24 ins. The size of the concrete sewer varies from 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 4 ins. to 5 ft. by 3 ft. 4 ins., and is of oviform section. It is designed to discharge 23,000 gallons per minute. Another main sewer 3 ft. 6 ins. by 2 ft. 4 ins., traverses Bowden to receive the drainage of Bowden, Brompton, Thebarton, Southwark, &c. Where these main sewers join, the section is changed to a trough shape, perpendicular sides, and semi-circular top and bottom; it is 5 ft. wide, and 3 ft. 9 ins. deep. This section is continued until it reaches the straining shed at the sewage farm, Islington.

The sewage farm is situate about four miles to the north of the city, and contains altogether about 470 acres, including roads. The sewage from Adelaide and adjacent towns flows on to the farm by gravitation. The height of Adelaide at the post office is 154 ft. above sea-level, that of the farm at the point where main sewer enters being 41 ft. above the sea. At the northern end of farm the height is 28 ft. above the sea. All the sewage is strained before being distributed over the land.

The farm is worked on the broad irrigation principle, combined in the winter months, with intermittent downward filtration. The filter beds are thoroughly under drained, and work most effectually, the effluent carried off therefrom being perfectly clear and pure.

The sewage after being strained, is conducted over the farm by means of cement concrete carriers and wooden troughing.

The farm has been divided, by fencing, into twenty-one paddocks, varying in area from eight to twenty-five acres; and water has been laid on to each for the use of cattle depasturing thereon. The whole of the farm, excepting about 20 acres of land above the level, is now irrigated. The soil varies from a stiff clay to a sandy loam.

A large sum of money has been spent upon buildings on the farm, including manager's house, dairy, stables, cowsheds, pigsties, &c., and the arrangements are all most complete.

The dairy, for which most of the buildings were erected, had, after being brought into good working order, to be abandoned by reason of the strongly expressed popular prejudice against the produce. The farm is now, therefore, farmed with a view of grazing and fattening of stock, and the growth of root crops and other fodder plants.

The production of the land treated with the sewage water has been extraordinary, and it is generally considered that more luxuriant crops could not have been obtained.

The Italian rye-grass, lucerne, and mangolds, find a ready sale at high prices.

The rate charged for depasturing large cattle ranges from 3s. 6d. to 5s. per week. Cattle, bought as stores, after being in the farm for three months double their market value. The pigs are well worthy of notice, being as fine a lot as could be seen anywhere; they are fed on mangold leaves, pulped mangolds, lucerne, and a little meal, and also the skim milk purchased from a neighbouring dairy farm at a nominal price.

The net amount expended in the Deep Drainage Scheme to June 30, 1889, including sewerage farm, was £428,758.

**Electric Telegraphs.**—An extensive system of electric telegraphs is in operation, communication being had with all the leading places in the other colonies, including now Western Australia. The South Australian portion of the telegraph line to Western Australia was completed to Eucla (the boundary of the S.A. Line) on the 16th of July, 1877, the total cost being £68,205; great difficulties were experienced in erecting the section between Fowler's Bay and Eucla, owing to the extreme scarcity of feed and water, the country traversed being mostly sandy

desert, and the long distances that materials had to be carted; but these obstacles were effectually overcome, and the line completed in a thoroughly substantial manner. The Western Australian line is 800 miles long, and the South Australian portion, including the line from Adelaide, about 971 miles long.

The charge for messages of ten words to and from any two stations in South Australia is a uniform rate of a shilling, and one penny for each additional word, except on the Port Darwin line, for which there are special rates, and between any two of the following stations, viz., South Adelaide, North Adelaide, North Adelaide Railway Station, Norwood, St. Peter's, Unley, Bowden, Hindmarsh, Woodville, Alberton, Largs Bay, Port Adelaide, and the Semaphore; also between Adelaide and Magill, Adelaide and Glenelg, Adelaide and Mitcham, Adelaide and Brighton, Norwood and Mitcham, Adelaide and Payneham, Norwood and Payneham, Magill and Payneham, Unley and Mitcham, Norwood and Magill. For messages between any two of the stations mentioned above the charge is 6d. for first ten words and 1d. for each additional word. Press telegrams: first fifty words or under, 1s.; every additional fifty words, 1s. From Adelaide to Port Darwin, for the first hundred words, 6s.; for every additional twenty-five words, 1s. 6d.; *pro rata* charges are made for intermediate stations. To Silvertown, Broken Hill, Euroiowie, Purnamoota, Tareena, and Wentworth, 1s. for the first ten words, and 1d. for each additional word. To Victoria and New South Wales the charge is 2s. for ten words, and 2d. for every additional word. To Queensland, 3s. for ten words, and 3d. each additional word. To Tasmania it is 3s. for ten words, and 3d. for every word extra. To Western Australia, 2s. for ten words, and 2d. for each additional word. Rates to New Zealand will be altered before 1893; they are now 11s. and 1s. 1d. respectively. The word rate was adopted in International business January 1, 1876.

During the year 1891 of the messages transmitted, 906,155 were local and intercolonial. The number of international messages was: to and from South Australia only 11,478; to and from all Colonies, £79,478. The receipts were—local and intercolonial, £48,140; international £31,170; total receipts, £79,310. The gross value of international telegrams was £285,516. The total length open in December, 1891, including telephone lines and wires was 12,707 miles of wire and 5,640 miles of line.

The Overland Line to Port Darwin was commenced in August, 1870, and completed August 22, 1872; the entire length from Adelaide to Port Darwin being 1,975 miles. Considerable delay was occasioned by the withdrawal of the contractors from a portion of the work, and the numerous obstacles that arose when the Government took the business into their own hands. The first message over the line from England was delivered in Adelaide on June 20; but this did not come all the way by the wire; a small section of the uncompleted distance being bridged by a horse express. Very soon after the partial completion of the land line the cable became silent, and remained so for some months. Since October 21, 1872, it has kept in excellent working order, with few interruptions (till the prolonged stoppage which took place in 1876), messages from London reaching Adelaide and *vice versa* in about six hours. The total cost of the overland telegraph was £370,000, or about £250,000 more than the first estimate. The amount was further increased to £519,792 by the substitution of iron poles for wooden ones. An interesting account has been given by Mr. Todd, to whom both the inception and construction of the line are mainly due, of the difficulties which the construction party had to surmount. In one year and eleven months 30,000 telegraph poles, weighing 5,000 tons, had to be cut, prepared, and carted, for an average distance of eight to ten miles, the maximum being 350 miles. Iron poles, imported from England, had to be conveyed an average distance of 400 miles. In addition to this, 2,000 tons of material had to be carted, and several thousand cattle and sheep driven into the interior for distances ranging up to 1,300 miles. Moreover, tracks 50 feet wide had to be cut and cleared through some 500 miles of forest and scrub. Building materials, batteries, and other stores had to be carried for the use of stations, and nine substantial stations had to be erected and equipped. The line very nearly follows the track known as that of John McDouall Stuart. As a rule it passes over a strip of broken spinifex country that traverses the centre of Australia, and on the western slope has many small creeks. Of the men engaged in the erection of the line, numbering some hundreds, only seven died—a mortality scarcely at all exceeding the normal rate. The natives are found occasionally troublesome on some of the distant stations, and have at times speared some of the operators.

A Telephone Exchange has been established, to which persons may become members upon payment of the following subscriptions:—

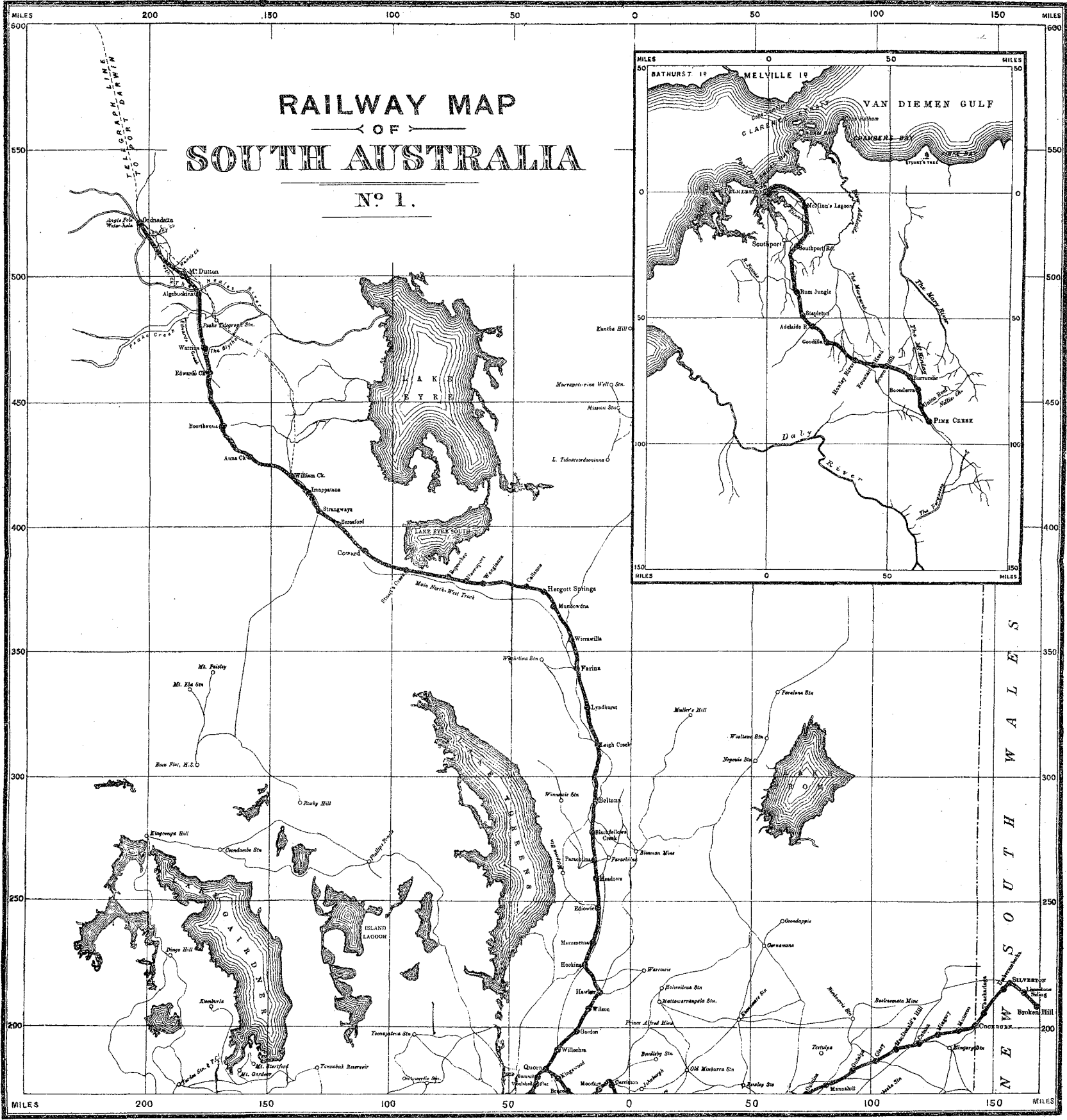
Commercial subscribers, including all places of business, medical and legal practitioners, &c.

	£
Within one mile radius of the telephone exchange...	10
Two miles radius.....	12
Three miles radius.....	14
Every additional quarter of a mile.....	1

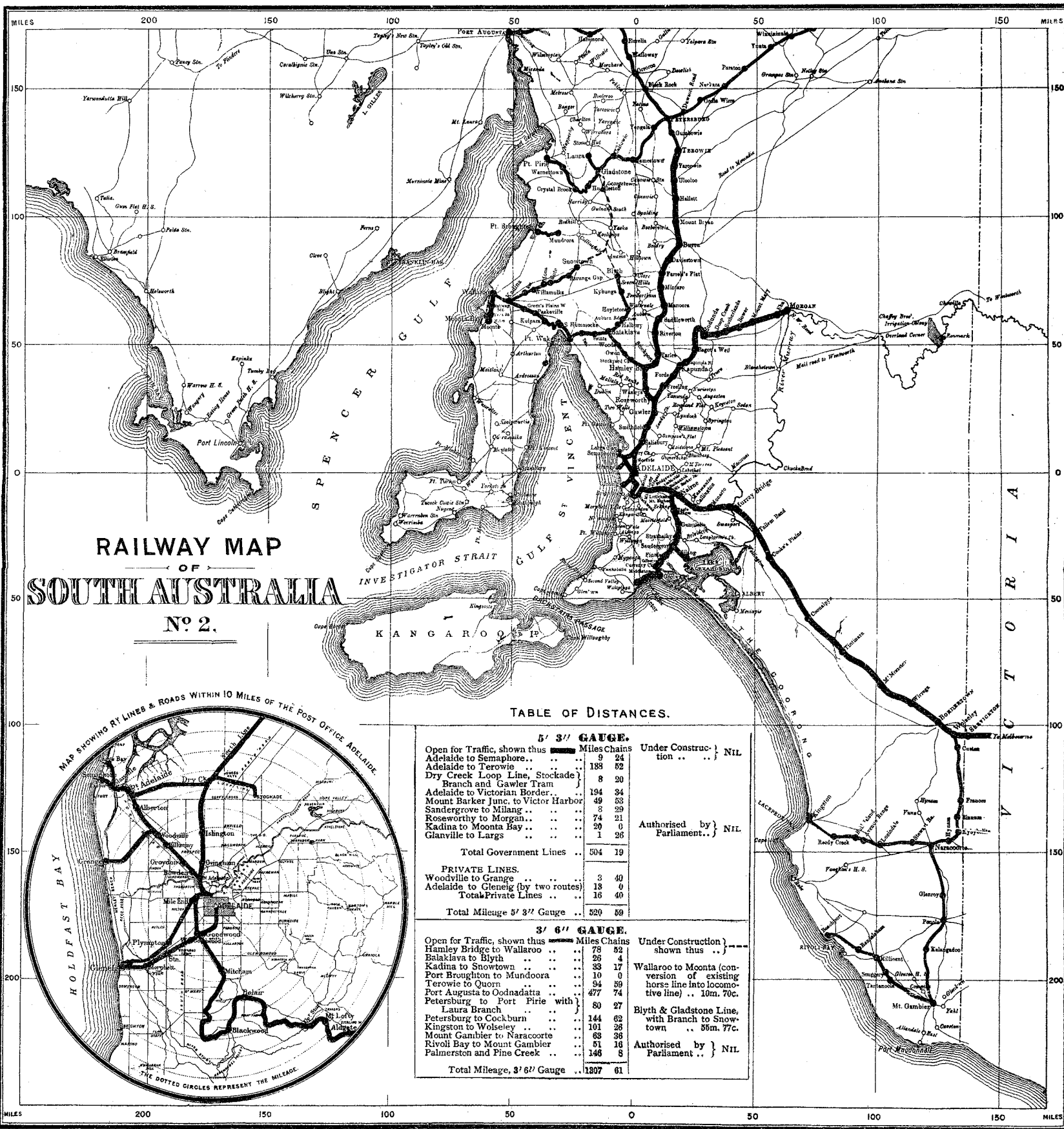
Domestic subscribers, including all private houses at which no business is carried on.

	£
Within one mile radius of the telephone exchange..	6
Two miles radius.....	8
Three miles radius.....	10
Every additional quarter of a mile.....	1

Each subscriber will be provided with one complete set of instruments connected by a special wire with the telephone



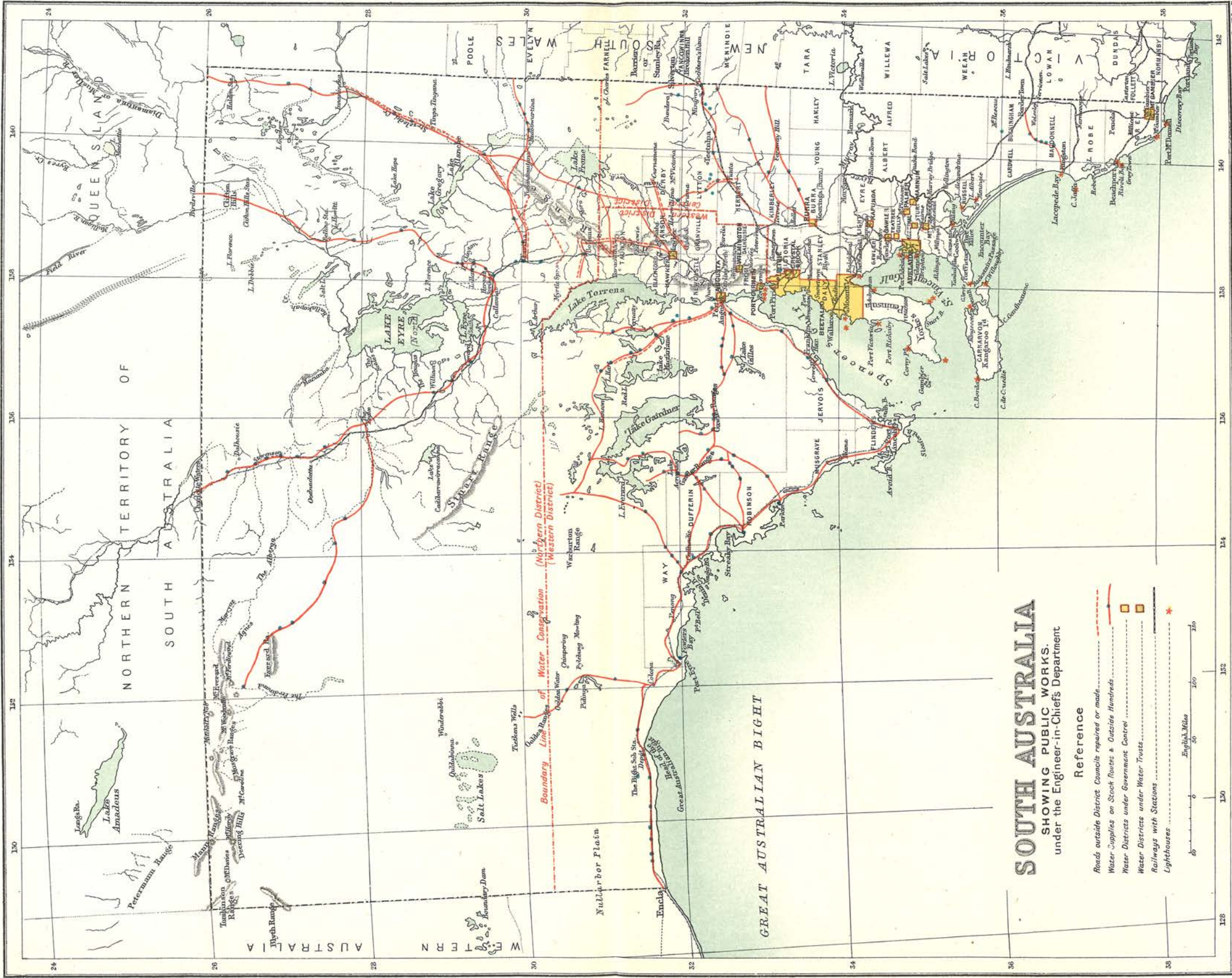
# RAILWAY MAP OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA No. 1.



**RAILWAY MAP**  
OF  
**SOUTH AUSTRALIA**  
No. 2.

TABLE OF DISTANCES.

5' 3" GAUGE.		
Open for Traffic, shown thus	Miles Chains	Under Construction
Adelaide to Semaphore ..	9 24	NIL
Adelaide to Terowie ..	188 52	
Dry Creek Loop Line, Stockade } Branch and Cawler Tram	8 20	
Adelaide to Victorian Border ..	194 34	
Mount Barker Junc. to Victor Harbor	49 53	
Sandergrove to Milang ..	8 29	
Roseworthy to Morgan ..	74 21	
Kadina to Moonta Bay ..	29 0	
Glanville to Largs ..	1 26	
Total Government Lines ..	504 19	Authorized by Parliament.. NIL
PRIVATE LINES.		
Woodville to Grange ..	3 40	
Adelaide to Gleneg (by two routes)	18 0	
Total Private Lines ..	16 40	
Total Mileage 5' 3" Gauge ..	520 59	
3' 6" GAUGE.		
Open for Traffic, shown thus	Miles Chains	Under Construction
Hamley Bridge to Wallaroo ..	78 52	shown thus ..
Belkavia to Blyth ..	26 4	
Kadina to Snowtown ..	33 17	
Port Broughton to Mundooro ..	10 0	
Terowie to Quorn ..	94 59	
Port Augusta to Oodnadatta ..	477 74	
Petersburg to Port Pirie with } Laura Branch	80 27	
Petersburg to Cockburn ..	144 62	
Kingston to Wolsley ..	101 28	
Mount Gambier to Naracoorte ..	63 36	
Rivoli Bay to Mount Gambier ..	51 16	
Palmerston and Pine Creek ..	146 8	
Total Mileage, 3' 6" Gauge ..	1897 61	Authorized by Parliament .. NIL



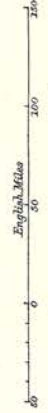
# SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## SHOWING PUBLIC WORKS.

under the Engineer-in-Chief's Department

**Reference**

- Roads outside District Councils required or made
- Water Supplies on Stock Routes & Outside Hundreds
- Water Districts under Government Control
- Water Districts under Water Trusts
- Railways with Stations
- ★ Lighthouses





exchange to which he subscribes. An extra charge will be made for extension bells, switches, and any additional instruments at rates to be fixed by the Postmaster-General. There are also special rates conferring additional privileges. Number of connections on 31st December, 1891, 806, including 48 street fire-alarms connected with fire brigade stations, also 200 private lines.

The total revenue from Telegraphs and Telephones for 1891 was £95,635.

**Postal.**—The postal rates are:—Town and inland letters, half-ounce, 2d.; and 2d. for every additional half-ounce. Postal cards one penny each. Reply post cards 2d. each. Letters either by land or sea to any other of the Australian colonies, 2d. per half-ounce, or fraction thereof. To all other countries or colonies 2½d. per half-ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards to Great Britain and foreign countries and colonies 1½d. each; reply postcards 3d. each. On all registered newspapers posted for delivery in South Australia, or any of the Australian Colonies, the rate is one halfpenny each. To the United Kingdom the rate is one penny for each paper. To other countries 1d. for each paper not exceeding 4 oz. and one penny for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. Intercolonial rate of postage on books, book packets, magazines, pamphlets, &c., every four ounces, or under, 1d.; articles permitted to be sent by small packet post one penny for every 2 oz. or fraction thereof (up to 1 lb.); the rate to the United Kingdom and foreign countries, printed papers not exceeding 2 ozs., 1d., every additional 2 ounces or under, 1d.; commercial papers not exceeding 4 ozs., 2½d., exceeding 4 ozs., but not exceeding 6 ozs., 3d., every additional 2 ozs., 1d.; sample packets (up to 8 ozs.), every two ozs. or under, 1d. The inland book and magazine rate is 1d. for every four ounces; packets of merchandise, &c., 1d. for every two ounces (up to 1 lb.).

In 1891 there were 629 post-offices, 929 employes—excluding non-official postmasters—in the Post and Telegraph departments, which are combined, and 9,382 miles of mail route, and the mileage travelled was 3,155,403. There were carried 17,836,062 letters and post-cards; packets, 1,314,724; and 8,883,103 newspapers. The revenue of the department amounted to £111,238, exclusive of money-order revenue.

Money-orders are issued on all the leading townships. The commission rates are:—Inland, £5 and under, 6d.; £10 and under, 1s.; £15 and under, 1s. 6d.; £20 and under, 2s. Intercolonial, £2 and under, 6d.; £5 and under, 1s.; £7 and under, 1s. 6d.; £10 and under, 2s.; £12 and under, 2s. 6d.; £15 and under, 3s.; £17 and under, 3s. 6d.; £20 and under, 4s. Great Britain and other countries, £2 and under, 1s.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 2s.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 3s.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 4s. Money-order advices can be sent by telegraph upon payment of the cost of transmission. In 1891 there were 183 money-order offices. The number of orders issued during 1891 was 78,874, representing money to the value of £230,256, and of orders paid 67,979, value £214,115, the net revenue being £3,370. Number of postal notes issued, 136,743; value, £45,939. Number of postal notes paid, 140,634; value, £47,250.

**Parcels Post.**—Parcels may be forwarded through the post under the following regulations:—Inland (not exceeding 1½ lbs.), for first 2 lbs., 9d.; for each additional lb., 3d.; intercolonial (not exceeding 1½ lbs.), not exceeding 1 lb., 8d.; for each additional lb., 6d.; United Kingdom (not exceeding 1½ lbs.), for first 2 lbs., 1s. 6d.; for each additional lb., 9d.

**Charitable Institutions.**—Among these are the various hospitals throughout the colony, namely, Adelaide, Burra, Mount Gambier, Kapunda, Jamestown, Port Augusta, Port Lincoln, Blinman, and Wallaroo; also casualty hospitals at Port Adelaide and Clare, and Children's Hospital at North Adelaide. There are also Lunatic Asylums at Adelaide and Parkside, and an Asylum for the Destitute Poor at North Terrace, Adelaide; a Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Asylum at Brighton, a Convalescent Hospital at the Semaphore, an Inebriates' Retreat at Belair, a Boys' Reformatory at Magill, a Girls' Reformatory at Adelaide, a Female Refuge at Norwood, Church of England and Catholic Orphanages in the City, a Home for Incurables at Fullarton and a Sailors' Home is in operation at Port Adelaide. In the Destitute Asylum and through its country boards for the year ending June 30, 1892, the number of destitute persons who received relief by ration was 1,953, a decrease from last year of 274. Total expenditure for year, including State children, 1891-92 £29,437. There are numerous other agencies of a private character, also benefit and other societies for the relief of the sick, poor, and destitute.

At the Lunatic Asylums on December 31, 1891, there were 817 patients under treatment. During the year 1891 there were 224 admissions; 68 patients were cured; 136 were discharged as improved, and 90 died. The proportion of insane persons to the estimated population was 2.33 per 1,000.

Adelaide Hospital for the year ended December 31st, 1891. Number of cases admitted, 2,147; number of deaths of in-patients, 205; average number of days' patients discharged during the year have been in hospital, 31; annual cost of each in-patient, £60 7s. 10½d.; number of attendances of out-patients treated, 13,003; total annual expenditure, £13,669 15s. 6d.; contributions received including 10 per cent. of all life contributions, £1,688 3s. 2d.; annual amount of fees received for maintenance of patients, £516 8s. 4d.; fees received towards maintenance (based on total average of patients, and not deducted in calculating annual cost) of each patient, £2 13s. 6½d.

\* The cost per head is arrived at by making allowance for attendance and medicines supplied to the out-patients and for medicine supplied to the Destitute Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, Gaol, &c. Total expenditure includes all these establishments.

**Railways.**—The first line constructed in the colony was one for horse traction between Goolwa and Port Elliot, 6½ miles, in May, 1854. The first locomotive line was the Adelaide City and Port Railway, the distance being 7½ miles. It was opened for traffic on April 21, 1856, and extended to the Semaphore, another 1½ miles, in January, 1878, now called the Port Line. The north line was opened as far as Smithfield, 18½ miles, in June, 1857, and extended to Gawler in October of the same year; to Kapunda in August, 1860; from Roseworthy to Tarlee in July, 1869; to the Burra in August, 1870; to Hallett in May, 1878; and to Terowie, 140 miles from Adelaide, in December, 1880. This is the terminus of the broad gauge, but the main line was extended as narrow gauge to Petersburg in May, 1881. Here a branch line extends west to Port Pirie, 73½ miles distant, and another branch line east to the New South Wales border, distant 145 miles. The main line north was extended from Petersburg to Ororoo in November, 1881, and to Quorn, 235 miles from Adelaide, in May, 1882. Here the Great Northern Line is intersected; the 25 miles south-west of Quorn were opened for traffic in December, 1879, and 41 miles north-east to Hawker in June, 1880. The extension to Beltana was effected in July, 1881, to Government Gums (Farina) in May, 1882, to Hergott Springs, in February, 1884, and to William Creek, 566½ miles from Adelaide, on June 1, 1889; on November 1, 1889, to Warrina, 67½ miles, and to Oodnadatta on the 7th January, 1891, 5¼ miles. From Kapunda on the main line an extension of 56½ miles was made to Morgan on the River Murray in September, 1878.

On January 1, 1870, the line from Port Wakefield to Holeyton, 28 miles, was opened for traffic, and extended to Blyth another 14 miles in March, 1876. In March, 1878, the horse-power lines between Kadina, Wallaroo, and Moonta, 20 miles of main line (with extensive sidings to the mines), were purchased by the Government from a company, and Adelaide was connected with these lines by a line from Hamley Bridge (on the north line) to Balaklava, 22 miles, in January, 1880, and from Port Wakefield to Kadina, 34½ miles, in October, 1878. The line was extended from Kadina to Snowtown, 33 miles, in October, 1879.

The main Southern or Intercolonial line was opened from Adelaide to Aldgate, 21½ miles, through the Mount Lofty ranges on March 14, 1883, extended to Nairne, 13½ miles, in November, 1883, and to Bordertown, 148 miles, on May 1, 1886 the 12 miles from Bordertown to Serviceton (the border station) had been previously opened for local requirements. The branch line from Mount Barker Junction to Strathalbyn, 19½ miles, was opened in September, 1884, thus connecting with the older lines from Strathalbyn to Goolwa and Victor Harbour, a portion of which was the first in the colony. A branch line from Sandergrove to Milang, 8½ miles, was opened in December, 1884.

The South-Eastern lines, comprising those from Kingston to Wolsley (near the border), from Beachport to Mount Gambier, and the junction line from Mount Gambier to Narracoorte, 64½ miles, were first opened in July, 1876; from Kingston to Narracoorte, 52½ miles, extended to Bordertown, another 5½ miles, in July, 1883; and a branch from Wolsley to the Victorian border, 3½ miles, in January, 1885. The line from Rivoli Bay (Beachport) to Mount Gambier, 51½ miles, was opened in May, 1879, and the Junction line in June, 1887.

A line of 10 miles, from Port Broughton to Barunga Range, was opened in March, 1876.

On the 14th June, 1887, a line from Petersburg to Cockburn, New South Wales Border, 144½ miles, was opened for traffic. An extension from this to the Broken Hill Mine, Broken Hill, distance 36 miles, made by the Silverton Tram Company, was opened on January 12th, 1888.

The Port, north and southern lines, are on the broad gauge (5 ft. 3 in.), with 61 lbs. steel rails; the other lines are on the narrow gauge (3 ft. 6 in.), with a lighter rail of 40 lbs.

On June 30, 1892, there were: Miles opened, 1,660½; miles authorised and in progress, 57½; cost of construction and additional requirements, miles open and completed, £11,714,434; cost per mile, £7,054. The working result for 1891-92 was—Revenue: Coaching traffic, £336,501; goods and live stock, £827,857; miscellaneous, £48,932; total, £1,213,290. Working expenses, £652,941; net revenue, £560,349; passengers carried, 5,744,487; merchandise traffic, 1,104,122 tons; number of locomotives, 241; number of coaching vehicles, 331; number of goods and live stock vehicles, 5,691.

To June 30, 1892, the total receipts from the railways since their opening amounted to £12,198,857, and the working expenses to £7,860,779. In the Northern Territory the Palmerston and Pine Creek Line, 145½ miles, was opened October 1, 1889. The cost (including jetty) was £1,154,034, or £7,936 per mile. The revenue for the year ended June 30, 1892, amounted to £15,221; working expenses, £11,665; leaving a net revenue of £3,556.

On December 9, 1887, an Act to make better provision for the construction, maintenance, and management of Government railways, and for other purposes, was passed. This Act provides for the appointment of three Commissioners, into whose hands the management and control of Government railways passed. The first Commissioners under the Act, which came into operation on June 1st, 1888, were: Messrs. J. H. Smith (Chairman), J. Hill, and A. S. Neill.

The Railways are as follows: The PORT LINE, extending from Adelaide to Semaphore, a distance of 9½ miles, with the following stations: Adelaide, Bowden, Croydon, Kilkenny, Woodville, Alberton, Port Adelaide, Glanville, Exeter, and Semaphore; branch lines run from Glanville to Larg's Bay, and from Woodville to the Grange; trains run at intervals, there being thirty-eight each way in the day; the time occupied in transit is 26 minutes.—The NORTH LINE, extending to Quorn, where it connects with the Great Northern line, with stations at North Adelaide, Ovingham, Islington, Dry Creek, Salisbury,

Smithfield, Gawler, Roseworthy, Wasley's, Hamley Bridge, Stockport, Tarlee, Riverton, Saddleworth, Manooora, Mintaro, Farrell's Flat, Burra, Mount Bryan, Hallett, Ulooloo, Yarcowie, Terowie, Gumbowie, Petersburg, Black Rock, Orroroo, Walloway, Eureka, Carrieton, Mookra, Hammond, Bruce, and Kingswood, Quorn and Port Augusta; there are two through trains during the day to Terowie, the morning train going on to Port Augusta; to and from Gawler there are twelve trains in all. A branch line to North West Bend or Morgan) 74½ miles: it leaves the main line at Roseworthy; the stations are Freeling, Fords, Kapunda, Bagot's Well, Eudunda, Deep Creek, Sutherlands, Bower, Mount Mary, and Eba; there are three trains daily to Kapunda.—A loop line from Port Adelaide to Dry Creek, 5 miles, with three trains a day. A line from Adelaide to Dry Creek, 3½ miles, with stations at North Adelaide, Ovingham, and Islington.—The Southern Line from Adelaide to Port Victor, 81 miles, with stations at Goodwood, Mitcham, Blackwood, Belair, Mount Lofty, Aldgate, Bridgewater, Ambleside, Balhannah, Mount Barker Junction, Littlehampton, Mount Barker, Bugle Ranges, Gemmells, Strathalbyn, Sandergrove, Finniss, Gilberts, Black Swamp, Currency Creek, Goolwa, Middleton, and Port Elliot. At Mount Barker Junction the line to connect with the Victorian Line branches off; it is open to Serviceton with stations at Nairne, Callington, Monarto, Murray Bridge, Tailom Bend, Cooke's Plains, Coonalpyn, Tintinara, Mount Monster, Wirrega, Bordertown, and Wolsley. At Sandergrove is the branch line to Milang.—The Adelaide and Glenelg Line is 7 miles in length; trains run to and fro at intervals of about an hour. The intermediate stations between the terminal points are South Terrace, Goodwood, Plympton, and Miller's Corner. The Adelaide and Holdfast Bay Line is 7 miles in length, with stations at Campden, Plympton, and St. Leonards, running eleven trains per diem.—The Port Pirie and Terowie Line, 87½ miles in length, with stations at Warnertown, Crystal Brook, Huddleston, Gladstone, Caltowie, Jamestown, Yongala, and Petersburg; there are two trains each way daily. From Gladstone there is a branch to Laura.—The Port Wakefield and Blyth Line, 42 miles long, with stations at Saints, Balaklava, Halbury, Auburn Road Crossing, Hoveton, and Kybunga; one train runs daily each way.—The Wallaroo and Kadina Tramway, with branch to Moonta.—The Kingston and Bordertown Railway, 109½ miles in length, in the South-Eastern district of the colony, connecting Naracoorte and Bordertown with the seaboard, with stations at Reedy Creek, Avenue Range, Lucindale, Stewart's Range, Naracoorte, Hynam, Kybyholite, Binnum, Frances, Custon, and Wolsley.—The Mount Gambier and Beachport Railway, with stations at Tantanoola, Snuggery, Millicent, and Rendlesham, one train daily.—Naracoorte and Mount Gambier Railway, with stations at Glenroy, Penola, and Kalangadoo.—The Port Wakefield and Kadina Railway, 34½ miles, with stations at South Hummocks, Kulpara, Paskeville, and Green's Plains West, one train daily. A branch line from Hamley Bridge (on the North Line) giving through railway communication between Adelaide and Port Wakefield, Kadina, Wallaroo, and Moonta. The Great Northern Line from Port Augusta to Oodnadatta with stations at Stirling, Saltia, Woolshed Flat, Quorn, Willchocha, Gordon, Wilson, Hawker, Hookina, MernMerna, Edlowie, Meadows, Parochina, Blackfollows Creek, Beltana, Leigh Creek, Lyndhurst, Farina, Wirrawilla, Mundowdna, Hergott Springs, Calana, Wangianna, Bopcechee, Stuart's Creek, Coward Springs, Beresford, Strangway's Springs, Arrappatana, William Creek, Anna Creek, Boorthanna, Edwards Creek, Warrina, Algebuckina, and Mount Dutton. A tramway from Moonta to Moonta Bay, 2½ miles. A line from Kadina to Snowtown, 33 miles, with station to Barunga Gap. A tramway from Port Broughton to Mundoorra, 10 miles.

**Tramways.**—North Adelaide, Hindmarsh, Kent Town, Kensington, Norwood, Goodwood, Parkside, Glen Osmond, Mitcham, Marysville, Walkerville, Payneham, Paradise, Henley Beach, Enfield, Prospect, Thebarton, Fulham, and Hyde Park, are now connected with the city by tramways. According to the half-yearly report of the Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Company to July 31, 1892, their line then extended 35 miles; there were 506 horses, and 89 trams. The receipts for the six months were £25,595 5s. 6d., and the working expenses were £20,122 16s. 1d. The number of trips run during the half-year was 24,227 on Kensington Line, 35,460 North Adelaide, 13,785 Walkerville, 16,072 East Adelaide and Magill, and 9,733 on Marysville and Burnside Lines. Number of passengers carried, 2,360,974, and the distance travelled was about 569,342 miles. The report of the Adelaide, Unley and Mitcham Tramway Company to April 30, shows that 6,136 trips have been made each way, carrying 368,727 passengers. The length of the line is 4½ miles, 61 horses, and 12 trams in stock. Receipts for six months £3,969 11s., working expenses £2,490 8s. 2d. The report of the Parkside Tramway Company shows that during the past half-year the cars had run 10,629 trips each way, of which 2,478 were continued to Glen Osmond. Accommodation was provided for 467,676 passengers, and 352,676 were carried. There are 61 horses and 12 cars in stock. The Adelaide and Hindmarsh Tramway Company have carried during the half year 379,421 passengers and the receipts amounted to £4,237 8s. 3d.

**Shipping.**—The shipping returns for 1891 were: inward entries, 1,140 vessels of 1,287,644 tons. The outward entries were 1,130 vessels of 1,288,902 tons. The total shipping belonging to the Colony is 310 vessels of 39,739 tons. During the proper season steamers of very light draught navigate the rivers Murray, Murrumbidgee, and Darling. Three regular lines of steamers run between Adelaide and Melbourne. The steamers of the Orient Line, P. and O., Messageries, and Nord-Deutscher Lloyd Line call at Adelaide.

**Intercommunication.**—On December 31, 1891, there were upwards of 4,160 miles, of which 2,598 miles were thoroughly formed and metalled. The total expenditure in the construction of these roads since the year 1850 up to the end of 1892 was £2,259,451. Omnibuses and cars and trams ply to most of the localities suburban to Adelaide and the other large towns. Coaches connect with the railway system at several points. On December 31st, 1887, the Road Boards were abolished, and roads placed under control of Corporation and District Councils.

**Imports, Exports, and Revenue.**—For the year ended December 31, 1891, the total imports amounted to £9,956,542; the exports amounted to £10,512,049; the excess of exports over imports being £555,507. The staple exports of the colony during the year 1891 amounted to £4,685,313. The value of breadstuffs, &c., exported was £1,927,483; flour, 62,639 tons, £647,075; bran and pollard, 4,230 tons, £20,548; wheat, 775,640 quarters, £1,259,397; barley, 96 quarters, £107; oats, 104 quarters, £208; hay and chaff, 6,514 tons, £18,305. Agricultural implements, £10,745; metals, minerals, &c., £262,924, made up as follows:—Gold, 6,904 ozs., £27,380; copper, 3,552 tons, £182,142; copper ore, 13,035 tons, £53,175; spelter, 16 tons, £227. The exports of wine being 286,188 gallons, value £58,684; butter, 478,176 lbs., value £21,408; jams, 1,002,450 lbs., value £16,856; wool, 51,561,455 lbs., value £1,618,487; bark, 3,162 tons, value £39,274; beer, 59,497 gallons, value £3,405; biscuits, 67,257 lbs., value £1,624; eggs £48,544; fruit (fresh) £32,088; leather, £31,128; live stock, £88,262; meat (preserved), 164,171 lbs., value £3,420; (in pickle), 727 cwts., value £997; skins and hides, £221,453; tallow, 1,493 tons, value £31,929. Of the imports there were from Great Britain, £2,876,548; from other British possessions, £277,518; from foreign States, £841,590; and from Australian Colonies, £5,960,886.

**Public Debt.**—On July 1, 1891, was £22,103,525 (this includes that applied to public works as well as to other purposes), an indebtedness per head of mean population, including the Northern Territory, £67 18s. 6d. and excluding the Northern Territory, £63 10s. 4d., and on which the yearly interest is £885,072. The principal portion of the debt, £17,564,400, is at 4 per cent. £310,000 at 5 per cent., and £1,129,800 at 6 per cent., £2,250,180 at 3½ per cent. Treasury Bills in circulation, bearing interest at 3d. per cent. per day, £849,225.

The total loans raised, have been, and are to be, applied as follows:

Railways and tramways, £10,955,703; waterworks and water conservation, £2,784,850; harbour improvements, £1,419,962; telegraphs and telephones, £848,081; sewers and drainage, £782,050; construction of roads, £1,428,284; defences and Military-road, £250,645; school buildings, £480,800; other works, £220,925; aid to revenue (for public works), £100,000; Northern Territory (including Pine Creek Railway, &c., £1,152,800), £1,796,400; improvements on pastoral leases, under Crown Lands Acts, £450,000; and to revenue (Treasury Bills under Act 418/87, first issue), £1,099,225; Loan under Act 491/90 (being only partly issued cannot be yet apportioned), £932,300; total borrowed, £23,549,225; less redeemed to July 1, 1891, £1,445,700; total public debt on July 1, 1891, £22,103,525, of which South Australia proper owes £20,347,125.

The Treasurer (Hon. F. W. Holder) in delivering his Budget Speech on August 25, 1892, said his tale was brighter than that of his fellow Treasurers in the other colonies, and that the retrospect of South Australia was also brighter than that of the other colonies. The surplus for last year was £87,323 of which £50,000 was devoted towards paying off the deficit which had accrued previous to 1888 and the remainder carried forward. The figures for the year ending June 30, 1893, are as follows:—Credit balance on June 30, 1892, brought forward, £37,323; taxation, £814,510; other sources, £80,249; receipts from public services, £1,576,520; territorial revenue, £270,025; total £2,778,627. Mr. Holder said that the summary of the estimated expenditure was as follows:—Under special Acts, £964,107; as shown by the Estimates, £1,774,905; estimated credit balance on June 30, 1893, £39,615; supplementary estimates put down at £10,000. Reference was made to the effect of the drought on the agricultural and pastoral industries, and the strikes in the mining industry. The absorption of the Bank of South Australia by the Union Bank had been felt, as also had been the stoppage of dividends from the Broken Hill silver mines, which in the past amounted to £68,000 per month. In 1883 the people owed the banks four millions and three-quarters, and in 1891 this had declined to £46,696, while now the banks owe the people £991,179. The amount deposited in the Savings Bank last year was £1,247,309 against £1,203,135 in the previous year. Generally the state of private finances, which gave a reflex of the public finances, was highly satisfactory. The earnings from the railways were £1,204,000, and the profit over the working expenses was £543,000. The Government would make every effort to prevent a return of the days of deficits, and various savings would be made. This would not, however, include a decrease in the number of the civil servants or in the salaries, the Government having no sympathy with the policy of starving the civil servants. The anticipated falling-off in the customs duties is £20,000, which it is proposed to balance by an increase in the duties on stock. The Government propose to increase the tax on horses to 40s., on cattle to 20s., on pigs to 5s., on sheep to 1s., and on dead meat to 5s. per hundred pounds, allowing a remission on re-exports. Allowance had been made in the estimated revenue for a falling-off in the railway receipts, owing to the Broken Hill strike, to the extent of £50,000. The total imports for the year amount to £9,463,877, or £29 10s. 11d. per head, and the exports £9,536,884, or £29 15s. 5d. per head of the population. The customs revenue last year was £612,696.

On Sept. 20., 1892. Mr. Holder gave a supplementary Budget

Speech and mentioned that there was only £180,000 owing by the people of the colony to the Bank of South Australia which was not on the books of the Union and other Banks. The deficit account, which originally stood at £1,100,000, was represented by £817,000 worth of Treasury bills, towards the liquidation of which they had £125,609 in hand. The remainder of the deficit had already been paid off. As to loan account, the colony had borrowed £23,549,225, and redeemed £1,445,700, leaving a total debt of £22,103,525, inclusive of the Northern Territory liability. The amount of loan money in hand on July 1, 1891, was £1,552,453, and £297,049 had been received during the year. On loan works, £608,826 had been spent, leaving the loan account at the end of June last at £1,170,677. From that had to be deducted for the value of stores in hand £311,552, of which £81,335 represented temporary items. Carrying forward a surplus balance of £37,000, they had about £637,000. The cash in hand at the present time was about £600,000, and in addition there was £600,000 worth of stock in London, which if sold next month would leave the Treasurer in an easy position without cramping loan works to the end of December, 1893. They had authorized loan works but not sanctioned loans for them to the amount of £900,000, but it would not be necessary to put that on the market for a year. Owing to the recent rains he felt justified in anticipating a six-bushel harvest instead of a five-bushel, so increasing the prospective revenue by £20,000. On the other side he took off £32,000 for the continuation of the strike, leaving the position worse than it was by £12,000. They might possibly save that on the estimates, as for example by reducing the road rate, and they might increase the revenue by adopting Sir John Downer's proposal to readjust the succession duties. In that way the Government hoped to close the year without a deficit.

**Banking.**—The total average liabilities of the nine Banking Corporations carrying on business in the Colony on June 30, 1892, were £8,068,711, the total average assets being £9,482,412. The average note circulation was £413,693, and the deposits £6,980,845. The dividend declared the previous year averaged from 6 per cent. the lowest, to 1½ per cent. the highest (Bank of New South Wales). The reserved profits at the time of declaring dividends was £5,204,053. The rate of discount varies from about 6 per cent. on short bills to 10 per cent. on bills of upwards of four months.

The Savings Bank of South Australia, which is managed by a board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, having 131 agencies in the principal townships, had, on June 30, 1892, 78,795 depositors; amount deposited during year, £1,217,309 7s. 6d.; the total amount of depositors' balances being £2,280,413 0s. 10d.; the average amount at the credit of each depositor was £28 2s. 10d.; 10,005 new accounts were opened during 1891-92. Increase of depositors over previous year, 4,109. Rate of interest allowed during the year was 4½ per cent. Total funds at close of year £2,292,887 15s. 6d. reserve fund, £60,000; amount lent on mortgage, £1,121,771 19s. 11d. Interest charged on loans 5 per cent.

**Manufactories.**—In 1891, the number of manufactories in the Colony was 915. They employed 13,480 hands—11,382 males and 2,098 females. The largest number was that of clothing and tailoring, of which there were 53 factories; iron and brass foundries 26, giving employment to 1,334 men; agricultural implements, &c., 52; breweries, 25; chaff-cutting, 50; saw mills, 25; brick-making, 85; tanneries, 28; printing, 33; coach-building, waggons and trollies, 50; boots and shoes, 25; aerated waters, 27; wine-making, 19; cabinet makers, 47; jam and fruit preserving, &c., 7; butter and cheese, 23; candles and soaps, 10; saddlery and harness, 37; fireproof safes and metal workers, 6; and various other factories all in active operation. There are also 81 steam flour-mills in the colony, having in the aggregate 2,480 horse power, and employing 619 hands. During 1891, 801,335 gallons of wine were made.

**Lighthouses.**—On Cape Borda, Kangaroo Island, a revolving light—a white and red flash alternating every minute, visible 30 miles. On Cape Willoughby, same island (SE. point), a revolving white light, flashing every one and a half minutes, visible 24 miles. On Troubridge Island, St. Vincent's Gulf, intermittent bright light, visible 15 miles. Port Adelaide, on south side of outer bar, a revolving white light, flashing every half minute, visible 16 miles, with two leading lights. At Glenelg jetty a fixed red light, visible 8 miles. On Cape Northumberland a revolving light of the first order, white flashing every sixty seconds, visible 20 miles. On Cape Jaffa, a white light revolving every thirty seconds, visible 18 miles. At Cape Jervis, a fixed white light, visible 10 miles. At the Quarantine station jetty Port Adelaide, a fixed red light. At Penguin Island, on the north end of Rivoli Bay, a revolving white light of the third order, flashing every ten seconds, visible 12 miles. At the Althorpes, in Investigator's Straits, a revolving white light with red sector, of the first order, flashing every fifteen seconds, visible 25 miles. A bright (white) revolving light, eclipsed every 30 seconds, is shown from the iron pile lighthouse on the Tipura Reef, Spencer's Gulf, visible 20 miles. On Lowly Point, Spencer's Gulf, a third order revolving white light, flashing every ten seconds, visible 10 miles. At Carpenter Rocks, Cape Banks, a second order revolving light showing alternately one red and two bright lights at intervals of 20 seconds, visible from 8 to 10 miles. A fixed bright light of the third order on Corny Point, Spencer's Gulf, visible 14 miles. A bright fixed light from the sea end of the new jetty at Kingston, visible 10 miles. A lightship showing a fixed white light, moored in mid-channel leading to Germein Bay anchorage, visible 8 miles. In all there are 50 lights, including the 13 beacons in the Port stream, and jetty lights at different ports. Total expenditure on

lighthouses for the year ending June 30, 1892, £8,447. The salaries of the keepers amounted to £6,481.

**Military Forces and Defences.**—The local military forces comprise: First, a small permanent Force; Second, the Militia Force, which, as an organization, dates back as far as 1854, when under the Militia Act, the Government had power to call out a force of 2,000 men, between the ages of 16 and 46; and Third, the Volunteer Force which grew out of the South Australian Rifle Association, a very old institution whose influence brought about the Defence Movement of 1857. A Volunteer Act was passed in 1865-6 authorizing the calling out of a body of men not fewer than 540, and not more than 1,000, the men to be paid at the rate of 5s. per day when out. In 1867 there was an amendment of the Act, and the artillery had higher pay. A cavalry troop was also provided for, the troopers, as now, finding their own horses. The Russian war scare of 1877 created a great amount of loyal feeling in the Colony, and revived the enthusiasm of the entire community to such an extent as to greatly benefit the Volunteer movement. Defence meetings were held all over the country, and this outburst of warlike feeling was repeated in the early part of 1885, when a second and more formidable Russian war scare aroused the military ardour of the people. The first Volunteer Force was armed with the Enfield rifle, which was superseded by the Martini-Henry, the weapon with which the men are now provided. In 1877 Imperial officers with a small staff of drill instructors were obtained from England to organize a body of 1,008 paid volunteers, raised under the Acts of 1865-6-7. These officers were in the first place Colonel Downes, R.A., Commandant, and Major Godwin (of the 103rd Regiment), as D.A.A. General. In 1884 Colonel Downes (now retired as Major-General) took the post of Secretary to the Defence Department of Victoria, and was succeeded by Brigadier-General Owen (Royal Artillery). Major-General Downes was offered and resumed the command upon General Owen's departure in March, 1888. The post of D.A.A. General was filled by various officers, including Major Fergusson (Rifle Brigade), and Major Jervois, the son of the late Governor (Sir W. F. D. Jervois), and was for some time temporarily occupied by Major Gordon, the officer commanding the permanent military force, then by Major Lovett (13th Somersetshire Light Infantry), but is now held by Major Stuart (S. A. Militia). In 1881-2 Amended Acts were passed which allowed the force of paid volunteers to be raised to a maximum of 1,500 with reserves of unlimited numbers. In 1878 an Act was passed, amended in 1880, authorizing formation of a permanent military force of 4 officers and 130 men. This was not acted on till 1882, when a force of 1 officer and 20 men (artillery) was raised. In 1885 this force was increased to 2 officers and 50 men, garrison artillery, under Major Gordon's command.

In 1886 an amended Act was passed, by which the name of the Volunteer Force was changed to the Active Militia Force, and also provided for a re-engaged corps and a reserve militia, which can be raised by compulsion at any time in the military districts of the colony. The same Act dealt with the Rifle Volunteer Force, altering its name to the Volunteer Force, and giving power to organize mounted infantry companies and a reserve; it also provided for better reorganization generally. In 1890 a further Amendment Act was passed altering the name of the Volunteer Force to the "Volunteer Militia Reserve Force."

The South Australian Forces to August 1, 1891, consist of a staff of 4 officers and 5 non-commissioned officers: Permanent Force (garrison Artillery), 2 officers, 43 non-commissioned officers and men. Active Militia (paid), cavalry, 2 troops, 6 officers, and 66 non-commissioned officers and men. Field Artillery, 1 battery, 7 officers and 82 non-commissioned officers and men; garrison artillery, 2 batteries, 8 officers, and 139 non-commissioned officers and men; Infantry, 3 regiments, 54 officers, and 1,046 non-commissioned officers and men; band, and 32 men; drum and fife band, 30; ambulance corps, 22; medical department, 12; veterinary department, 1; re-engaged corps, 1 company, 1 officer, and 78 non-commissioned officers and men; Reserve, 30 officers. The Volunteer Militia Reserve Force (Mounted Rifles) organized by companies, 22 officers, and 401 men. The members of this branch of the service are paid 5s. per day for not exceeding 8 days in one year, in addition to which 11s. per day is allowed for attendance during the annual encampment. A further allowance is made of £1 per man per annum for uniform, and a capitation grant of £2 for efficient and £3 for extra efficient. Infantry, organized by battalions, 20 officers, and 388 men. The men are armed with the Martini-Henri rifle. The force is not paid, but for each "efficient" 30s., and for each "extra efficient" £2 10s. is paid. In addition to which 5s. per day is allowed for attendance at annual encampment, the Government supplying arms, accoutrements, and ammunition for class-firing. The land defences of Adelaide and its ports (Port Adelaide and Glenelg) consists of two forts the Glenville and Largs. The first being armed with two 20-ton 10-inch R.M.L. guns and two 64-pounder R.M.L. guns. The latter being armed with two 12-ton 9-inch R.M.L. guns and two 6-inch B.L. guns on hydro-pneumatic carriages. A new fort is also proposed to be built in the neighbourhood of Glenelg and to be armed with powerful breech-loading ordnance of the latest description. For sea defences, the gun-boat *Protector* is provided, commanded by Captain Walcott, Commander R.N., and is armed with one 8-inch and four 6-inch breech-loading guns, with Nordenfelts and Gatlings for boat service, &c., the small arms are Martini-Henri and the service Navy revolver.

**Police Force.**—The earliest act of the first Legislative Council of this Colony was to pass an ordinance which authorised the formation of a Police Force. This measure was agreed

to in the year 1839, and it was then that the force was put on a proper basis. In those early days the need for police supervision was of course extremely limited; but still, as the Colony grew, the danger to the peace and welfare of the community by the incursions of the escapees and exprees from the penal settlements in New South Wales and Tasmania, as well as the internal criminal growth, led to the appointment of the late Mr. Henry Inman in April, 1838, as Inspector of Police, with a small staff of subordinates. The records of those days show that the police must have been kept fairly well employed. Towards the end of 1838 the title of this commanding officer was changed from that of Inspector to Commissioner of Police, and within the following fifteen years the office was held by no less than six gentlemen. Mr. Inman was succeeded in 1840 by Major O'Halloran, who was followed in his turn by the Hon. B. T. Finnis in 1843 (the latter gentleman also acting as Police Magistrate). In 1850 the position was conferred on the late Mr. G. F. Dashwood. Two years later came Mr. Alexander Tolmer; and on his resignation in 1853 the office passed on to Major Warburton, C.M.G. The succeeding changes each took place at intervals of about fourteen years. The late Mr. George Hamilton's appointment as Commissioner dated from 1867, and Superintendent Peterswald's from 1882. The force was conducted under the Act 1839 for several years, but from to time amending measures were passed, until, in the session of 1869-70, Parliament agreed to a consolidating Act, under which the police have been worked ever since. The present police force, which is most efficient, is divided into two portions, viz., the mounted, and the foot police (the whole being under the control of the Commissioner of Police, W. J. Peterswald, J.P.), made up as follows:—Mounted police, 4 inspectors, 1 sub-inspector, 7 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 saddler, 152 constables, 20 Native police, 22 camels, and 309 horses. In the foot police there are, 1 inspector, 1 sub-inspector, 8 sergeants, 7 corporals, and 196 constables. The total force, exclusive of the Northern Territory, of the colony is 5 inspectors, 2 sub-inspectors, 15 sergeants, 15 corporals, 1 saddler, 348 constables, 2 female searchers, 20 native police, 22 camels, and 310 horses. In the Northern Territory, 1 inspector, 1 corporal, 17 constables, 10 native police, and 65 horses.

**Administration of Justice.**—The legal tribunals of the Colony consist of a Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and two Puisne judges; the Court of Vice-Admiralty, of which the Chief Justice is Judge; the Court of Insolvency, presided over by a Commissioner; Local courts of Civil Jurisdiction (of which there are 71: 69 in South Australia proper, and 2 in the Northern Territory), presided over by stipendiary magistrates, and police magistrates' courts. All cases in the Local Court of Adelaide for an amount exceeding £100 are tried before a judge of the Supreme Court. In the Insolvency Court there were:—75 assignments under the Insolvency Act; and 67 adjudications issued as follows:—On petition of creditors, 23; on petition of imprisoned debtors, 30 (14 in *forma pauperis*); petition of debtors at large, 14. There were 11,793 local court summonses issued: 15 cases tried before juries; total amount of claims was £137,757 11s. 10d.; total amount of judgments, £12,304 11s. 10d. There were 90 convictions for felonies and misdemeanors in the Supreme Court, and at Circuit Courts. Circuit courts are now held twice a year at Mount Gambier and Narracoorte, and three times a year at Gladstone and Port Augusta.

**Constitution.**—The Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Home Government, and a Council, comprising the Ministry and specially-appointed Members. The Parliament

consists of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The former, by the new Constitution Amendment Act, which came into operation on April 14, 1882, now consists of twenty-four members, elected by four electoral districts as follows:—No. 1 District—Central. No. 2 District—Southern. No. 3 District—North-Eastern. No. 4 District—Northern; each district returning six members. At the expiration of three, six, and nine years from the date at which the Act came into operation, the eight members whose names shall, at such respective periods, appear first on the roll are to retire, and their places are to be supplied by two members elected for each of the new districts. The qualifications for a member of the Council are merely that he must be 30 years of age, a natural born or a naturalized subject, and a resident in the province for three years. The President of the Council is elected by the Members. The qualifications of an elector to the Legislative Council are that he must be twenty-one years of age, a natural born or a naturalized subject of her Majesty, and have been on the electoral roll six months, besides having a freehold of £50 value, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value. The number of electors on the roll of the Legislative Council is 30,622. The House of Assembly consists now, under the Constitution Amendment Act, of fifty-two members, elected for three years by twenty-six districts, but liable to a dissolution by the Executive. One-third of the members being present constitutes a quorum. The sessions are annual. The number of electors on the roll of the House of Assembly is 61,200. The sole qualification for an elector is that of having been on the electoral roll for six months, and of having arrived at twenty-one years of age, and a qualification for a member is the same. The Speaker of the House of Assembly is chosen by the members of a new House on its first meeting. Judges or ministers of religion are ineligible for election as members, as well as aliens who have not been on the roll for six months prior to said election. The election of members to both Houses takes place by ballot.

**Local Self-Government.**—By the Districts Councils Act No. 419 of 1887 a system of local self-government was extended to all the settled parts of the province. Limiting municipal corporations, of which there are 83 established under the Municipal Corporations Act No. 497 of 1890, there are 139 district councils, who have the control of the following matters within their respective districts—viz.: public health, roads, dog registration, rabbit and thistle extermination, pound keepers, unleased Crown lands, drainage, fire brigades, weights and measures, slaughter houses, sale of food, drugs and poisons, cemeteries, bush fires act, width of tyres, lights on vehicles, game acts, guns and firearms acts, lodging houses, fisheries, brands, ornamental grounds, and places of public amusement act.

The revenue of the councils consists of sales, rents, and profits of lands invested in them, fines and penalties under their act and under the acts enumerated above, fees under the acts mentioned, the Licensed Victuallers' Act, the Auctioneers' Act, and general, special, and separate rates.

The Act empowers the Council to levy a general rate of not less than 3d. and not more than 1s. 6d. in the pound on the assessed annual value of all property within the district, and, if necessary for the execution of any permanent work or undertaking, a special rate can be declared, provided that such rate, with the general rate, must not exceed 2s. 6d. in the pound.

A separate rate may be levied on request of the ratepayers for specific works in any portion of the district.

The object of the Act is that all local matters shall be under local management and control, and thus relieve the State of the care of things that can be better attended to by local authorities.

## GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Algernon Hawkins Thomond, Earl of Kintore, P.C. The Earl of Kintore was born on August 12, 1839, and was educated at Eton, and Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. (1874); M.A. (1877); J.P. and D.L. for Cos. Aberdeen and Kincardine; Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, 1885; Capt. of the Yeoman of the Guard, 1880; Major of the third Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Capt. Reserve, late Royal Aberdeen Highlanders;

President, His Excellency the Governor.  
Hon. S. J. Way, Chief Justice.  
Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. Sir J. W. Downer, K.C.M.G., M.P. £1,000.  
Treasurer, Hon. W. B. Rousevell, M.P. £1,000.  
Attorney-General, Hon. R. Homburg, M.P. £1,000.

F.R.G.S., F.R.R.S. of Edinburgh; Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons in Kincardineshire; Senior Whip of the House of Lords. On August 14, 1873, married Lady Sydney Charlotte Montague, second daughter of George, 6th Duke of Manchester. Governor of South Australia, March, 1889.

Private Secretary, Capt. Hon. Henniker-Major. £400.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Milner.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. J. H. Howe, M.P. £1,000.  
Minister of Agriculture and Education, Hon. W. Copley, M.L.C. £1,000.  
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Lawrence Grayson, M.P. £1,000.  
Clerk to Executive Council, Capt. Hon. Henniker-Major

## PARLIAMENT OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. 30,622 Electors.

President, Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G. £600.

### MEMBERS.

Hon. Sir Henry Ayers, K.C.M.G., North Terrace.	Hon. John H. Gordon.	Hon. F. E. H. W. Krichauff, Adelaide.
Hon. J. H. Angas.	Hon. Dr. Sylvanus J. Magarey, Adelaide.	Hon. J. L. Stirling, Adelaide.
Hon. W. Haslam.	Hon. James V. O'Loghlin.	Hon. S. Tomkinson, Glenelg.
Hon. A. Campbell, North Terrace.	Hon. John Warren.	Hon. R. S. Guthrie, Port Adelaide.
Hon. Richard Chaffey Baker, C.M.G., Adelaide.	Hon. A. R. Addison.	Hon. W. Copley.
Hon. J. J. Duncan, Watervale.	Hon. E. Ward, Adelaide.	Hon. A. M. Simpson, Adelaide.
Hon. George W. Cotton.	Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick, Adelaide.	Hon. John Bosworth, Riverton.
Hon. John Darling.	Hon. J. Martin, Gawler.	Hon. D. N. Charleston, Adelaide.

Clerk of the Legislative Council, Edwin Gordon Blackmore. £600.  
Clerk Assistant and Serjeant-at-Arms, John Cummins Morphett. £425.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. 61,200 Electors.

Speaker, Hon. Jenkin Coles. £600.

Chairman of Committees, Hon. Alfred Catt. £400.

## MEMBERS.

Albert . . . . . A. D. Handyside, Geo. Ash.  
 Barossa . . . . . Sir J. W. Downer, J. Hague.  
 Burra (The) . . . . . F. W. Holder, G. H. Lake  
 East Adelaide . . . . . J. T. Scherk, J. A. McPherson.  
 East Torrens . . . . . Sir E. T. Smith, T. Playford  
 Encounter Bay . . . . . H. E. Downer, J. R. Kelly.  
 Flinders . . . . . J. Moule, W. A. Horn.  
 Frome . . . . . C. Giles, L. O'Loughlin  
 Gladstone . . . . . A. Catt, J. H. Howe.  
 Gumeracha . . . . . R. Homburg, T. Hack.  
 Light . . . . . J. Coles, J. W. White.  
 Mount Barker . . . . . A. H. Landseer, Dr. Cockburn.  
 Newcastle . . . . . T. Burgoyne, J. Hancock.  
 Noarlunga . . . . . W. J. Blacker, A. McDonald.

Clerk of House of Assembly, Frederick Halcomb. £600.

North Adelaide . . . . . G. C. Hawker, L. Cohen.  
 Onkaparinga . . . . . R. Caldwell, J. C. F. Johnson.  
 Port Adelaide . . . . . W. B. Rounsevell, G. F. Hopkins.  
 Stanley . . . . . P. Gillen, J. Miller.  
 The Sturt . . . . . J. G. Jenkins, W. F. Stock.  
 Victoria . . . . . J. Osman, J. Cook.  
 Wallaroo . . . . . H. A. Grainger, J. Hooper.  
 Wooroora . . . . . J. W. Castine, R. Kelly.  
 West Adelaide . . . . . C. C. Kingston, L. Grayson.  
 West Torrens . . . . . B. Gould, T. H. Brooker.  
 Yatala . . . . . W. Gilbert, R. Butler.  
 Yorke's Peninsula . . . . . H. Bartlett, H. Lamshed.

Northern Territory . . . . . V. L. Solomon, J. L. Parsons.  
 Assistant Clerk and Serjeant-at-Arms, Albert E. Wilby. £425.

## OFFICERS CONNECTED WITH BOTH HOUSES.

Parliamentary Librarian, J. P. Morice. £270.

Office Keeper, J. N. Hines. £270.

Free railway passes are allowed to Members of Parliament. Where there are no railways, coach travelling expenses are allowed.

## OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.  
King William Street.

Chief Secretary, Hon. J. A. Cockburn, M.D., M.P. £1,000.  
 Under Secretary, L. H. Sholl. £600.  
 Chief Clerk, T. W. Green. £380.

## AUDIT OFFICE.

Commissioners of Audit, E. Cooke, A. Heath. £1,000 each.  
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, P. Whittington. £500.  
 Second Clerk, E. W. Giles. £365.

## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

Sheriff W. R. Boothby. £750.  
 Chief Clerk, O. H. Schomburgk. £290.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Registrar-General, G. H. Ayliffe. £395.  
 Deputy Registrar, J. A. Plunkett. £330.

PRINTING OFFICE.  
King William Road.

Government Printer, C. E. Bristow. £450.  
 Overseer, H. Brooke, £300.

## ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General, Hon. W. F. Stock, M.P. £1,000.  
 Crown Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, J. M. Stuart. £800.  
 Secretary, C. C. Cornish. £600.  
 Chief Clerk, G. G. Martin. £320.

## PATENT AND COPYRIGHT OFFICE.

Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Copyrights and Trade Marks, F. F. Turner, salary as Solicitor Lands Titles Office.

## PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

Public Trustee, Augustine Stow. £50. Also Registrar of Probates of Supreme Court. £450.  
 Chief Clerk, W. Wright. £330.

## TREASURY.

Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Holder, M.P. £1,000.  
 Under Treasurer, J. N. Stephens, J.P. £600.  
 Accountant, Thomas Gill. £450.  
 Cashier, Chas. Robert Todd. £225.  
 Chief Clerk, H. F. Peacock. £300.

## AGENCY IN ENGLAND.

Agent-General, Sir John Cox Bray, K.C.M.G. £1,500.  
 Assistant Agent-General, Samuel Deering, J.P. £750.  
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, T. F. Wickstead. £425.

## CROWN LANDS AND IMMIGRATION.

Commissioner, Hon. P. P. Gillen, M.P. £1,000.  
 Secretary and Inspector-General of Credit Lands, G. S. Wright. £700.  
 Chief Clerk, T. Duffield. £425.

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Professor of Agriculture, William Lowrie. £500.  
 Teacher of Chemistry, &c., F. S. Earp. £300.  
 Teacher of Viticulture, A. J. Perkins. £350.

## STOCK AND BRANDS.

Chief Inspector and Registrar of Brands, C. J. Valentine. £500.  
 Deputy Chief Inspector, R. J. Needham. £290.

## LAND AND INCOME TAX.

Commissioner of Taxes, J. G. Russell. (Salary as Commissioner of Insolvency.)  
 Deputy do., L. S. Spiller. £550.  
 Assessor, H. D. Gouge. £425.  
 Stamp Duties, Commissioner of Stamps, J. G. Russell, S.M.

## BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director and Secretary, Maurice Holtze. £450.

## CUSTOMS.

Collector, Chief Inspector of Distilleries, and Registrar of Shipping, Frederick J. Sanderson. £800.  
 Chief Clerk, C. Parry. £450.  
 Comptroller of Customs Accounts, W. H. Cammell. £475.  
 Landing Surveyor, B. Magraith. £450.  
 Corresponding Clerk, Arthur Searcy. £200.  
 Warehouse-keeper, S. Harvey. £350.  
 Sub-Collector, Adelaide, Fred. W. Ringwood. £425.  
 Inspector of Drawbacks, Wm. Cate, Junr. £330.  
 Senior Inspector of Distilleries, E. P. Clarke. £425.

## WOODS AND FORESTS.

Conservator, Walter Gill. £450.  
 Clerk, G. L. Darby. £200.

## ROADS.

Inspector, &amp;c., C. T. Hargrave. £500.

## MINES.

Inspector of Mines, J. V. Parkes. £400.

## GEOLOGICAL.

Government Geologist, H. Y. L. Brown. £800.

## AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

Chairman, Hon. F. E. H. W. Krichauff, M.L.C. (without salary).  
 Secretary, A. Molineux. £400.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner, Hon. A. D. Handyside, M.P. £1,000.  
 Secretary, John Mann. £600.  
 Engineer-in-Chief, Alexander B. Moncrieff. £1,100.  
 Assistant Engineer, W. D. Lovell. £550.  
 Conservator of Water, James W. Jones. £650.  
 Sanitary Engineer, C. A. Bayer, M.I.C.E. £600.  
 Superintendent of Public Buildings, C. E. O. Smyth. £600.  
 Accountant, J. Gardiner. £550.

## RAILWAYS.

Commissioners:—  
 Joseph H. Smith, Chairman (£2,500).  
 John Hill. £1,000.  
 A. S. Neill. £1,000.  
 Chief Clerk, E. C. Lucas. £250.  
 General Traffic Manager, A. G. Pendleton. £1,000.  
 Comptroller of Accounts, J. Pickering. £500.  
 Locomotive Engineer, Thomas Roberts. £800.  
 Superintendents:—  
 Western System, J. McGuire, Wallaroo. £300.  
 Northern System (H. McArthur, Port Pirie. £310.  
 (H. E. Forwood, Port Augusta. £270.  
 Southern System, J. Jackson, Adelaide. £250.  
 South-Eastern System, J. B. Whittington, Naracoorte. £310.  
 Port Broughton, &c., Line, G. A. White. £150.

## SURVEY AND CROWN LANDS.

Surveyor-General, George W. Goyder, C.M.G. £1,250.  
 Deputy Surveyor-General, W. Strawbridge. £600.  
 Chief Clerk (Land Office), E. M. Smith. £450.  
 Chief Draftsman, E. P. Laurie. £225.  
 Photo-Lithographer, A. Vaughan. £310.  
 Chief Clerk (Corresponding Branch), F. R. C. Frost. £330.  
 Sub-Inspector of Credit Lands, R. P. Boucant. £330.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES.

Commandant, Major-General Downes. £1,000.  
 Brigade Major, J. Stuart. £500.  
 Permanent Military Force, Major Gordon. £400.  
 Staff Adjutant, Militia Infantry, Major H. L. Williams. £320.  
 Military Storekeeper, G. S. De Rose (Hon. Capt.). £270.  
 Accountant and Paymaster, F. L. Knowles. £170.

## NAVAL DEFENCES.

Commander H.M.C.S. *Protector*, Captain John Walcot. £600.  
Senior Lieutenant, W. R. Cresswell. £350.

## MARINE BOARD.

President, F. J. Sanderson. Salary as Collector of Customs.  
Secretary, Arthur Searcy. £225.  
Superintendent Mercantile Marine, R. A. Smith. £260.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. J. H. Gordon, M.L.C. £1,000.  
Secretary, James Bath. £600.  
Chief Clerk and Accountant, G. W. R. Lee. £200.  
Inspector-General of Schools, John A. Hartley. £300.  
Principal of Training College, L. G. Madley. £600.  
Assistant Inspector-General of Schools, L. W. Stanton. £525.  
Inspectors of Schools: T. Burgan, C. L. Whitham, A. Clark, J. T. Smyth, B.A., B.E., W. L. Neale, and Isaac A. Plummer. £475 each.  
Chief Clerk, H. A. Curtis. £330.  
Pay Clerk, T. How James. £330.

## SUPREME COURT

## JUDGES.

Chief Justice, His Honour S. J. Way. £2,000.  
Judge, His Honour J. P. Boucatt. £1,700.  
Judge, His Honour W. H. Bunday. £1,700.  
Master, Alex Buchanan, S.M. £700.  
Registrar of Probates and Commissioner of Inland Revenue  
A. Stow. £450.  
First Associate and Clerk of Arraigns, H. B. Taylor. £290.  
Third Associate, R. B. Andrews. £160.

## COURT OF INSOLVENCY.

Commissioner, His Honour J. G. Russell. £1,300.  
Official Receiver and Registrar, Robert Blunt. £500.  
Accountant, James G. Ashton. £290.  
Commissioner of Local Insolvency Court at Mount Gambier, J. P. Stow, S.M.; Gladstone, A. J. Edmunds, S.M.; Port Augusta, John Rudall, S.M.; Moonta, T. J. S. O'Halloran, S.M.

## MAGISTRATES' AND LOCAL COURTS.

Local Courts—Adelaide, J. G. Russell, S.M. Salary as Commissioner of Insolvency.  
Port Adelaide, William Johnstone. £450.  
Central District, H. C. Swan, S.M. £500.  
Walleraro, T. J. S. O'Halloran, S.M. £500.  
Mount Gambier, J. P. Stow, S.M. £500.  
Port Augusta, John Rudall, S.M. £500.  
Port Pirie, A. J. Edmunds, S.M. £500.  
Port Elliston, E. Keynes, S.M. £270.  
Clerk of Local Court—G. P. Hitchin. £350.  
Police Court, in Adelaide.  
Magistrate, James Gordon, S.M. £500.  
Clerk, W. J. Hinde. £220.  
Port Adelaide, Clerk of Court, F. R. Burton. £330.

## CORONER.

Coroner, H. T. Whittell, M.D. Salary as President of the Board of Health.  
Deputy Coroner, G. H. Ayliffe. Salary as Registrar-General Births, &c.

## REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DEEDS.

## (LANDS TITLES DEPARTMENT.)

Registrar-General, W. B. Carter. £600.  
Solicitor, F. P. Turner. £800.  
Deputy Registrar, E. J. Heath. £450  
Chief Draughtsman, M. Giles. £450  
Secretary and Chief Clerk, J. M. Thomas. £425.

## POLICE.

Commissioner of Police, W. J. Peterswald. £700.  
Chief Clerk, G. L. Reed. £425.

## GAOLS AND PRISONS.

Comptroller of Labour Prisons, W. R. Boothby. Salary as Sheriff.  
Keeper of Adelaide Gaol, John Howell, £425; Mount Gambier, D. Plunkett, £160; Gladstone, Robert Macdonald, £200; Port Augusta, F. E. Becker, £220; Port Lincoln, A. Cole, £104; Redruth, G. Mitchell, £160.  
Superintendent Yatala Labour Prison, E. B. Scott. £425.  
Dep ty Superintendent, R. H. Edmunds. £330.  
Medical Officer, W. P. Nesbit. £250.

## POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Charles Todd, C.M.G. £1,000.  
Deputy Postmaster-General, &c., E. Squire. £550.

## MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Colonial Surgeon, A. S. Paterson. Salary as Resident Medical Officer Lunatic Asylum.  
Assistant Colonial Surgeon, W. L. Cleland. Salary as Resident Medical Officer Lunatic Asylum.  
Vaccination Officer, H. T. Whittell. Salary as President Central Board of Health.  
Health Officer and Medical Officer, Port Adelaide, J. T. Toll. £210.  
Medical Officers.—Port Augusta, Wm. Markham, £100; Kadina, W. N. Robinson, £65; Moonta, Thomas James, £65; Koorina, Robt. Brummitt, £100; Port Victor, M. P. O'Leary, £50; Port Pirie, R. W. Stewart, £50; Gladstone, R. M. M'Dougall, £100.

## HOSPITALS.

Adelaide Hospital, Medical Superintendent, Robert H. Perks, £500; House Surgeons, H. O. H. Giles, Cecil S. Mead, H. A. Powell, L. L. Seabrook; Pathologist, Archibald Watson; Superintendent of Nurses, Rose M. Banks, £120; Secretary, H. D. Haggard, £260.  
Hospital Medical Officers, Mount Gambier, John Johnson, £395; Port Augusta, Wm. Markham, £250; Port Lincoln, C. A. Altmann, £150; Wallaroo, John Gosse, £200; Clare, Otto W. Smith, £60; Port Pirie, R. W. Stewart, £200.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Resident Medical Officer, Adelaide, A. S. Paterson. £950.  
Secretary and Steward, W. Watson. £160.  
Resident Medical Officer, Parkside Asylum, W. L. Cleland. £500.  
Steward, R. Dickson. £210.

## DESTITUTE POOR.

Chairman of Destitute Board, A. Lindsay. £450.  
Superintendent, T. H. Atkinson. £260.  
Medical Officer, Adelaide, W. T. Clindening. £525.

## STATE CHILDREN'S COUNCIL

Secretary, J. B. Whiting. £300.  
Industrial School—Matron, Amy Mercer. £100.  
Girls' Reformatory—Matron, M. E. Holden. £100.  
Boys' Reformatory—Superintendent, J. F. Button. £100.  
Medical Officer, W. T. Clindening. £110.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

President, Dr. H. T. Whittell. £600.  
Secretary, G. H. Ayliffe. Salary as Registrar-General Births, &c.  
Inspector, T. Farrell. £270.

## CEMETERIES.

Superintendent, H. E. Brookes. £330.

## ABORIGINES.

Protector, Adelaide, E. L. Hamilton. £210.

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Station, Torrens Island. Head Keeper, W. Lewis. £160.

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## UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

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 Dean of Adelaide, Rev. Chas. Marryat, M.A.  
 Archdeacon of Adelaide, Ven. Charles W. Morse.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.**  
 Archbishop of Adelaide, Most Rev. Christopher A. Reynolds, D.D.

**CONGREGATIONAL UNION.**  
 Chairman, Rev. W. Penry Jones.

**BAPTISTS.**  
 President, Mr. J. Viner Smith.  
 Vice-President, Rev. W. Bell, M.A.

**PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.**  
 Moderator, Rev. E. Fraser.  
 Moderator of Presbytery, Rev. E. Rorke, B.A.

**BIBLE CHRISTIANS.**  
 President, Rev. J. Dingle.  
 Secretary, Rev. W. F. James.

**WESLEYAN METHODISTS.**  
 President, Rev. J. Nicholson.  
 Secretary, Rev. R. Kelly.

**PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.**  
 President, Rev. J. J. Salmon.  
 Vice-President, Mr. N. W. Winwood.

### LITERARY SOCIETIES UNION.

Patron, His Excellency the Governor.  
 President, J. S. Jenkins, M.P.  
 Vice-Presidents, H. D. Gell and G. F. Hussey.  
 Secretary, A. Odgers.

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Adelaide Life Assurance and Guarantee Company, Waymouth  
 Street. Manager, J. Lindsay.  
 Alliance British and Foreign Fire Assurance Company. Agents,  
 Nankivell & Co., Grenfell Street.  
 Atlas Assurance Company. Manager, E. F. Waterhouse, Pirie  
 Street.  
 Australian Alliance Assurance Company. Agent, L. A. Jessop,  
 Grenfell Street.  
 Australian Mutual Provident Society. Resident Secretary,  
 Nigel Herring, 23, King William Street.  
 Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Company, Limited,  
 Grenfell Street. Secretary, J. Fairfax Conigrave.  
 British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. Agent, L. A.  
 Jessop, Grenfell Street.  
 Canton Insurance Office. Agents, W. D. Glyde & Son, Unity  
 Chambers, Currie Street.  
 China Traders Insurance Company (Limited). Agents, Harrold  
 Bros., King William Street.  
 Church of England Life Assurance Institution. Agent, James  
 Hill, Currie Street.  
 Citizen's Life Assurance Company. Resident Secretary, King  
 William Street.  
 City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company. Agents, W. and J.  
 Storie & Co., Grenfell Street.  
 Colonial Mutual Fire Assurance Company. Resident Secretary,  
 W. Earnet, King William Street.  
 Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society. Secretary, A. Porter,  
 King William Street.  
 Commercial Union Assurance Company (Limited). Local Secretary,  
 Geo. Boothby, Grenfell Street.  
 Cornwall Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Agent, Henry  
 Scott, Pirie Street.  
 Eagle Life Assurance Company. Agent, Henry Scott, Eagle  
 Chambers, Pirie Street.  
 Fire Insurance Association. Chairman, R. M. Steele. Secretary,  
 A. Bristowe, King William Street.  
 Guardian Fire Assurance Company. Agents, Gibbs, Bright &  
 Co., Grenfell Street.  
 Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company. Agents,  
 A. Kaufmann & Son, Grenfell Street.  
 Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Manager, A. A. Lock, King  
 William Street.  
 Lion Fire Insurance Company. Agent, W. G. P. Joyner, Pirie  
 Street.  
 Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Agent, R. M.  
 Steele, Grenfell Street.  
 Lloyd's Agents—Elder, Smith & Co., Currie Street.  
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. Agent, J. Milne,  
 Currie Street.

London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company. Agent,  
 P. McF. Heriot, Pirie Street.  
 Manchester Fire Assurance Co. Agent, W. D. Reed, Mutual  
 Chambers, King William Street.  
 Merchants' Marine Insurance Company. Agents, Harrold Bros.,  
 King William Street, Adelaide.  
 Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria (Limited). Resident Secre-  
 tary, F. Stevens.  
 Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Grenfell Street.  
 National Fire and Marine Insurance Co. of New Zealand. Mana-  
 ger, John Creswell, Montefiore Chambers, Waymouth Street.  
 National Insurance Company of Australasia. Secretary, G.  
 Young, Waymouth Street.  
 National Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Secretary.  
 A. Langford, Victoria Square.  
 New Zealand Insurance Company (Fire and Marine). Manager,  
 L. E. Wilson, Grenfell Street.  
 North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Agent,  
 R. Gully, Currie Street.  
 North Queensland Insurance Company. Agents, J. Rawlings  
 and Son, Port Adelaide.  
 Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company. Secretary, C. L.  
 Meyer, Grenfell Street.  
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Agents, Little and  
 Boase, Currie Street.  
 Phoenix Fire Insurance Company. Agent, Wilson, King William  
 Street.  
 Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company. Agent, L. A. Jessop.  
 Universal Buildings, Grenfell Street.  
 Royal Fire and Life Insurance Company. Manager, John  
 McDowall, Royal Exchange, King William Street.  
 South Australian Insurance Company. Secretary, T. D. De Cean,  
 King William Street.  
 South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New  
 Zealand. Manager, E. M. Ashwin, Grenfell Street.  
 Southern Insurance Company. Secretary, P. McF. Heriot,  
 Pirie Street.  
 Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand.  
 Agent, E. S. Kekwick, Currie Street.  
 Standard Life Assurance Company. Agent, Wm. Little, 6, Currie  
 Street.  
 Straits Insurance Company (Limited). (Marine) Agents, Gibbs  
 Bright, and Co., Grenfell Street.  
 Straits Insurance Company (Fire). W. S. Glyde, Currie Street.  
 Sun Fire Office. Agents, Malpas and Little, Pirie Street.  
 Swiss Lloyd's Marine Insurance Company. Agents, E. R. Priestly  
 and Co., Currie Street.  
 Temperance and General Life Assurance Society. Resident Secre-  
 tary, S. Parsons, Victoria Square West.  
 Transatlantic Fire Insurance Co. of Hamburg. Agent, M.  
 Kingsborough, Pirie Street.  
 Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company of Berlin. Agent, M.  
 Kingsborough, King William Street.  
 Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand.  
 Manager, W. Herbert Phillipps, Grenfell Street.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton. Agents, Nankivell and Co.,  
 Grenfell Street.  
 United Insurance Company of Sydney. Manager, C. S. Ashwin,  
 Grenfell Street.  
 Victoria Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company. Agent, F.  
 Wright, Exchange.

### BANKS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Bank of Australasia, King William Street. Paid-up capital,  
 £1,600,000; guarantee and reserve funds, £814,500.  
 Union Bank of Australia, Limited, Pirie Street. Capital paid-  
 up, £1,300,000; reserve liability of proprietors, £3,000,000;  
 reserve fund, £1,106,156 7s. 10d.  
 National Bank of Australasia, King William Street. Capital,  
 £2,000,000; paid-up, £1,000,000; reserve fund, £686,376 6s. 5d.  
 English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, King  
 William Street. Paid-up capital, £900,000; reserve fund,  
 £316,848 14s. 10d.  
 Bank of Adelaide, King William Street. Capital, £500,000; paid  
 up, £400,000; reserve fund, £155,500 18s. 11d.  
 Bank of New South Wales, King William Street. Capital,  
 £1,250,000; reserve fund, £900,000.  
 Commercial Bank of Australia, King William Street. Capital,  
 £3,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,200,000; reserve fund,  
 £1,083,488 1s. 3d.  
 Bank of New Zealand, Pirie Street. Paid-up capital, £900,000;  
 reserve fund, £38,272 1s. 3d.  
 Federal Bank, King William Street. Capital, £2,000,000.  
 Capital, paid-up, £400,000; reserve, £102,910 13s.  
 Savings Bank, King William Street. Total funds, £2,292,887  
 15s. 6d.; reserve fund, £60,000.  
 All the above have branches in the principal towns in the colony.

### STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Adelaide Steamship Company, Limited. Secretary, John Turn-  
 bull, Lipson Street, Port Adelaide, and Currie Street, Adelaide.  
 Adelaide Steam-tug Company (limited). Secretary and Manager,  
 Captain, T. S. Creer, Port Adelaide.  
 Port Pirie and Areas Shipping Company. Fred. Grey, Secretary,  
 Port Pirie.  
 Port Wakefield Shipping Company. A. Le Messurier, Secretary,  
 Port Adelaide.  
 Spencer's Gulf Steamship Company. Secretary, John Turnbull,  
 Lipson Street, Port Adelaide

**CLUBS.**

The Adelaide Club, North Terrace.  
 Port Adelaide Club, Port Adelaide  
 Der Deutsche, Pirie Street.  
 The Austral Club, Pirie Street.  
 Officers' (Military) Club, North Terrace.  
 Bohemian Club, King William Street.  
 Savage Club, Pirie street.

**CONSULS.**

*Austrian Hungary.*—Consul, A. Von Treuer.  
*Belgium.*—Consul, W. Leslie Whyte, Currie Street.  
*Brazil.*—James Robin, Vice-Consul, Grenfell Street.  
*Chili.*—Consul, Fred. Wright, Pirie Street.  
*Denmark.*—Consul, Fred. Wright, Pirie Street.  
*France.*—Consular Agent, Jas. Page, Pirie Street.  
*German Empire.*—Consul, H. C. E. Muecke, Currie Street.  
*Italy.*—Consular Agent, Fred Wright, Pirie Street.  
*Netherlands.*—Consul, William Little, Currie Street; Vice-Consul, W. H. Stevens, Port Darwin.  
*Portugal.*—John Beck, Vice-Consul, Grenfell Street.  
*Spain.*—Vice-Consul, Frederick Wright, Pirie Street.  
*Sweden and Norway.*—Consul, R. Barr Smith, Currie Street.  
*Switzerland.*—Vice-Consul, James Page, Pirie Street.  
*United States.*—C. A. Murphy, Consular Agent, King William Street, Adelaide.  
*Liberia.*—Vice-Consul Alexander Porter, King William Street.

**ADELAIDE PRESS.**

Daily.—South Australian Register, The Advertiser, Evening Journal, The Express.  
 Weekly.—Adelaide Observer, South Australian Chronicle, Sud-Australische Zeitung, Christian Weekly, Christian Colonist, Once a Week, Tit-Bits, War-Cry, Southern Cross, and Quiz.  
 Monthly.—Garden and Field, Truth and Progress (Baptist organ), Australian Sketcher, Primitive Methodist Record, Pictorial Australian, Bible Christian, The Review (Church of England), Alliance and Temperance News.  
 Quarterly.—Presbyterian.

**COUNTRY PRESS.**

Weekly.—Bunyip (Gawler), Port Adelaide News, Southern Argus (Strathalbyn), Port Pirie Standard, Port Pirie Advocate, Agriculturist (Jamestown), Areas Express (Gladstone), Mount Barker Courier, Ororoo Enterprise, Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser (Moonta), People's Weekly (Moonta), Petersburg Times, Laura Standard, Port Augusta Dispatch, Burra Record, Millicent Times, Northern Argus (Clare), and Northern Territory Times (Port Darwin).  
 Bi-weekly.—Kapunda Herald, South Eastern Star (Mount Gambier), Kadina and Wallaroo Times, Border Watch (Mount Gambier), Nhill and Tatiara Mail, and Narracoorte Herald.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

Office, Montefiore Chambers, Waymouth Street.  
 PRESIDENT.—A. L. Harrold.  
 VICE-PRESIDENT.—D. Murray.  
 SECRETARY.—John Creswell.

**CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES.**

Office, Exhibition Buildings, North Terrace.  
 PRESIDENT.—Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G.  
 SECRETARY.—W. Clark.

**S. A. CRICKETING ASSOCIATION.**

PRESIDENT.—His Excellency the Governor; The Earl of Kintore.  
 TRUSTEES.—Hon. Sir Hy. Ayers, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.; Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P.; H. Y. Sparks, J.P.  
 SECRETARY.—John Creswell.

**ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AUSTRALASIA.**

(South Australian Branch.)  
 Office, Broken Hill Chambers, King William Street.  
 PRESIDENT.—Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G.  
 VICE-PRESIDENT.—Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G.  
 COUNCIL.—G. W. Goyder, C. H. Goode, J. L. Bonython, R. K. Thomas, W. B. Wilkinson, S. Newland.  
 HON. TREASURER.—Thomas Gill.  
 HON. SECRETARIES.—A. T. Magarey and J. W. Jones.

**PUBLIC SERVICE ASSOCIATION.**

COUNCIL, 1892-93.  
 PRESIDENT.—E. G. Blackmore, Clerk of Parliament.  
 VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Charles Todd, M.A., C.M.G., F.R.S., Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs; J. G. Russell, S.M., Commissioner of Insolvency.

HON. TREASURER.—Samuel Randell, Waterworks Office.  
 HON. SECRETARIES.—Arthur Searcy, Secretary for Customs and Marine; and Thos. Duffield, Chief Clerk, Crown Lands.  
 OTHER MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.—Jasper Bee, cashier, Engineer-in-Chief's Department; Alex. Buchanan, Master Supreme Court; Thomas Gill, Accountant, Treasury; J. A. Hartley, B.A., B.Sc., Inspector-General of Schools; C. S. Hobbs, Government Printing Office; Frank Olifent, Engineer-in-Chief's Office; W. E. Peterswald, Receiver of Revenue, Land Office; W. G. Randall, Accountant, &c., Works and Buildings' Department; F. W. Ringwood, Sub-collector of Customs; B. Solomon, Bailiff, Local Court; Alfred Vaughan, Photo-lithographer.  
 AUDITORS (not members of the Council).—Edgar W. Giles, Clerk, Audit Office; G. N. Ashwin, Waterworks Office.

**CUSTOMS TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

On all goods in the following list the rates and charges named therein :

	Retard List.	£ s. d.
Acetic acid, containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity, per lb. or pint		0 0 3
For every extra 10 per cent. or part of 10 per cent. of acidity, per lb. or pint		0 0 1
Acid—nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic, per cwt.		0 5 0
Ale, porter, spruce, or other beer; cider and perry; limejuice aerated and limejuice cordials, not spirituous, per gallon		0 1 0
Animals, living, viz.—Horses, mares, geldings, colts and fillies over the age of six months except in saddle or harness, each		2 0 0
Horned cattle, cows, oxen, heifers, bulls, steers, calves over six months old, except working bullocks in teams, each		1 0 0
Sheep, each		0 1 0
Pigs, each		0 5 0
Fish (dried and salted), and sardines (except in pickle or brine): milk (preserved) and compounds thereof; paraffin and mineral wax: stearine, per lb.		0 0 1
Bacon, butterine, cheese, coffee, roast or ground, fancy soap, ham, per lb.		0 0 4
Barley, per bushel		0 1 6
Beeswax, candied fruits, chocolate, cocoa, manufactured; confectionery, fruit (dried, except dates, currants, raisins), gunpowder, sporting; honey, jams, jellies, mustard, nuts (except cocoanuts), pork (in pickle), preserves, per lb.		0 0 3
Biscuits, blue, butter, candles, curled hair, currants, per lb.		0 0 2
Dates, fish preserved (except sardines); fish paste, per lb.		0 0 2
Preserved fruit, per lb.		0 0 2
Fruit pulp, per lb.		0 0 4
Glue, macaroni, meat, preserved; pepper, raisins, per lb.		0 0 2
Soap (other than fancy), per lb.		0 0 1
Soap (extract of), soap and washing powders, spices, starch, soup, preserved, per lb.		0 0 2
Twines and cord, including fishing lines (except sewing or seaming twines), vegetables, preserved; vermicelli, per lb.		0 0 2
Boots and shoes, except indiarubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard), viz. :—		
Men's No. 6 and upwards, per dozen pairs		1 13 0
Youth's Nos. 2-5, per dozen pairs		1 1 0
Boys' No. 7-1, per dozen pairs		0 17 6
Women's No. 3 and upwards, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots, per dozen pairs		0 19 6
Girls' Nos. 11-2, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots, per dozen pairs		0 16 0
Girls' Nos. 7-10, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots, per dozen pairs		0 11 6
Cards, playing, per dozen packs		0 6 0
Carriages :—		
Tilburys, dog carts, gigs, Boston chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles, on springs or thorough braces, each		10 0 0
Express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, and single or double seated waggons and four-wheeled buggies, without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces, each		15 0 0
Hansom cabs, safety, single, and double seated waggons, waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops, each		20 0 0
Omnibuses and coaches, for carrying mails or passengers, each		40 0 0
Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, each		50 0 0
Cement, per barrel		0 2 0
Chicory, including kiln dried (except green root), Coffee, and substitutes therefor mixed with chicory or coffee, per lb.		0 0 6
Coffee raw, per lb.		0 0 3
Chicory, green root, per ton		3 0 0
Cordage—Coir rope, per cwt.		0 5 0
Other (except galvanized and other iron and steel cordage), per cwt.		0 11 0
Galvanized and iron, per cwt.		0 3 0
Doors (except iron doors), 1½ in. and under, each		0 5 0
Doors (except iron doors), 1½ in. and under 1½ in., each		0 7 6
Doors (except iron doors), 1½ in. and over, each		0 10 0



Fruit (bottled), oil, salad, sauces, pickles, per dozen quarts	£ s. d.
Fruit (bottled), oil, salad, sauces, pickles, per dozen pints	0 4 0
Fruit (bottled), oil, salad, sauces, pickles, per dozen smaller	0 2 0
Fruit (fresh), per bushel	0 1 6
Galvanized iron (corrugated), unmanufactured, per ton	0 1 0
Glucose, per cwt.	1 10 0
Grain and pulse of every description, not enumerated, and whether prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured, per 100 lbs.	0 6 0
Grain, viz. —maize, per 100 lbs.	0 2 0
Hats, viz. :—boys' and youths' felt hats, and glazed straw hats, per dozen	0 1 0
Men's felt hats, and women's untrimmed felt hats, of any size, per dozen	0 8 0
Boys', youths', and men's hats, with a calico or other foundation or frame, and covered with felt, plush, silk, merino, velvet, or other material not enumerated, per dozen	0 15 0
Hats—known as dress hats, per dozen	1 10 0
Hay and chaff, per ton	2 8 0
Hops, per lb.	0 10 0
Iron or steel columns, girders (rolled or riveted), pipes, tubes, per ton	0 0 6
Lead (pipe and sheet), shot, per cwt.	2 0 0
Malt, per bushel	0 2 6
Marble, slate, stone for building (unwrought), per cubic foot	0 4 6
Matches and vestas (except safety matches), for boxes containing 100 matches or under, per gross	0 1 0
Matches and vestas (except safety matches), for each additional 100 or part thereof, per gross	0 1 0
Meat (fresh), per 100 lbs.	0 5 0
Molasses and treacle, per cwt.	0 3 0
Nails, screws, onions, paints not prepared ready for use, per cwt.	0 2 0
Naphtha, oils (except kerosine, per gallon, 3d.; cloth, cod, cocconut, palm, seal, and whale, free), turpentine and varnish, per gallon	0 0 6
Oatmeal, per ton	2 0 0
Opium, morphia, per lb.	1 0 0
Oil, olive or salad, in bulk, per gallon	0 2 0
Paints, mixed, ready for use, per cwt.	0 4 0
Paper wrapping (all kinds of), tissue, per cwt.	0 3 4
Paper bags, not printed, per cwt.	0 10 0
Paper bags, printed, per cwt.	0 15 0
Plaster of Paris, per barrel	0 3 0
Potatoes, per cwt.	0 1 0
Rice and rice flour, per cwt.	0 3 0
Salt, per ton	1 5 0
Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit); Wine, if not containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit, per gallon	0 6 0
Sashes, up to and including 1½ in., per pair	0 4 0
over 1½ in., per pair	0 6 0
Soda crystals, per ton	2 0 0
Spirits (on all kinds), the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per proof gallon	0 14 0
Spirits, perfumed, per proof gallon	1 4 0
Spirits and spirituous compounds (on all), the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes's hydrometer, per liquid gallon	0 14 0
Spirits (of all kinds) used for fortifying wine, the produce of the province, per proof gallon	0 2 6
Spirits, methylated, per liquid gallon	0 3 0
Sugar, per cwt.	0 3 0
Tea, per lb.	0 0 3
Timber — Battens, deals, planks, quartering, spars, per 40 cubic feet	0 2 6
Boards, ¾ to 1½ inch, rough or planed, tongued or grooved, per 100 superficial feet	0 1 6
Architraves, mouldings, 3 in. and under, per 100 lineal feet	0 4 0
Architraves, mouldings, 3 in. and over 3 in., per 100 lineal feet	0 7 0
Skirtings, per 100 lineal feet	0 7 0
Laths, per 1,000	0 1 0
Pallings, per 100	0 0 6
Shingles, per 1,000	0 0 6
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0 2 9
Umanufactured, per lb.	0 1 7½
Cigars, per lb.	0 6 3
Snuff, per lb.	0 6 0
Vinegar, containing not more than 5 per cent. of acidity, per gallon	0 0 9
For every extra 1 per cent., or part of 1 per cent., of acidity, per gallon	0 0 2
Wine, sparkling, per gallon	0 10 0

NOTE.—In all cases where duty is charged at per gallon, one dozen reputed quart bottles will be taken as two gallons, and one dozen reputed pint bottles as one gallon.

25 per cent. *ad valorem* list.

Air bricks, albums, apparel and slops (not otherwise enumerated), archery materials, Bags (canvas), basketware, bedsteads, beer-engines, bellows, and bellows with forges, bells (all kinds), bench screws, bent wood and joinery, birdcages, blacking (including boot gloss, harness dressing and black

lead), blacksmiths' tongs, blocks, pulleys and sheaves, boot and slipper uppers, boots and shoes (not enumerated), boot laces (leather), boilers (land and marine), bolts and nuts over ½-inch diameter, boring rods and tools, bread cutters, bricks (except Bath and dinas), bridges and bridge work (manufactured), bright wireware, Britannia metalware, British plate, brooms and brushware, buckets and tubs (all kinds of), buggy hoods (wholly or partly manufactured), Cabin hooks, camp ovens and covers, candle moulds, candlesticks, carpenters' and joiners' benches, carpet bags, portmanteaux, and trunks (all kinds of), carriages, carts, waggons, and all vehicles (not enumerated), castings (not enumerated), cast steel drills, chisels (cold), corkscrews (wire and steel), copying and embossing presses, cork and other ship fenders, Drapery and millinery, unenumerated (except hosiery not enumerated, to be considered as unenumerated), dumb bells, Engines and parts (except gas, portable, and fraction engines and pressure gauges), Forges and forge backs, feathers, felles, furniture, furs, Gas tongs, garden rollers, glass (silvered), grates, stoves, ranges and ovens and parts thereof, gasaliers and parts, Hats, not enumerated, bonnets and caps, not enumerated, hammers (napping, quartz, and spalling), harness and saddlery, made up, hoists and lifts, horse-powers and parts, hydraulic presses, Ice-making and cooling machines, iron brackets, doors, gates, kibbles, lasts, and galvanized iron manufactures, Jewellery, japanned-ware, jacks (lifting), Kettles and pans (copper and brass), knife boards, knife cleaners, Ladies (iron), lasts (wood), leatherware of every description, not enumerated, leggings, Machines (washing), and mangles, manufactures of metals, not enumerated (except plough and scarifier shares), mandrels, mantelpieces, mats (all kinds of), millbands (leather), mouldings (gold), Organs (pipe), oars, Picks and mattocks, picture frames (except for public institutions), perfumery, plate and plated-ware, not enumerated, pliers, polishing powders and pastes, plummer blocks and brasses, punching machinery, Quarry mauls and picks, Refrigerators, Saddle and harness trees, sails (new), safes (iron), silverware, sieves, staples, sash-weights, scrapers, stationery, manufactured, including labels, posting, handbills, and printed bags, not enumerated, shafting (cold, rolled, or turned), and couplings, Tiles, tinware, tiring plates, troughing, Wedges, whips and walking sticks, wheels and axles, wigs, winches, windmills, wickerware, woodware, wringers, weighbridges (over 20cwt.), woolpresses, wool scourers, whim bows, winepresses, whim mountings.

20 per cent. *ad valorem* list.

Aerated waters, Cordials (not spirituous), brown earthenware and stoneware, Fireworks, Glassware (cut, engraved, etched, or ground, and bottles except medicine bottles), Haypresses, hosiery (knitted), Machinery, not enumerated, marble, stone, slate (wrought), medicines (patent or so called, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country from whence exported), mineral waters, Syrups, Tents, tarpaulins, Umbrellas and parasols.

15 per cent. *ad valorem* list.

Agricultural implements, not enumerated (including corn-crushers), apparel and slops (being mole clothing and imitations thereof), Blankets, Carpets, carpeting, chinaware and earthenware, not enumerated, cricketware, clocks and watches (or parts thereof), Drapery and millinery, viz.: bonnet, dress, mantle, and jacket ornaments, trimmings and fringes, corsets, crapes, embroidery, flowers, gloves, gimp, gossamer, handkerchiefs, lace (cotton, silk, or wool), nets (vel or trimming) piece goods, viz.: silk, and manufactures thereof containing five per cent. of silk, not enumerated, satins, plushes, and velvets, ribbons, ruffings, tablecloths, table and toilet covers (cotton or linen), table napkins, towels and dusters, Eye-glasses and spectacles (gold or silver), Fancy goods, Glass (plate and sheet), not enumerated, glassware, not enumerated, Hats viz.: (pith), harmoniums and pianofortes, organs (other than pipe); Lamps and lampware, leather, not enumerated (except roans and skivers, Matting, metal services, spoons and forks (except steel table forks), Oil and floor cloth, Plough and scarifier shares, Quilts and Rugs, Tobaccoist ware, Woolen and flannel piece goods (except dress piece goods), cloths, tweeds, estamenes, and serges, not enumerated.

FREE LIST.

American leather cloth, anchors (over 3cwt.), animals (living) not enumerated, antifouling composition, antimony (in ingots), anvils, artificial teeth, artists' colours, canvas, and pallet knives, arrowroot, asphalt, atlases, Backs (wooden), for brushes, bagging (Forfar and Hessians), bags and sacks (printed or otherwise), being bran, corn, flour, gunny, ore, and wool-packs, not enumerated, ballast (not being stone), enumerated, barrel and cupboard bolts, bass, hair, and bristles, and other materials for brushmaking, bicycle steel backbone, or tubes and rims unfinished, black sand, blasting powder, dynamite, and lithofracteur, bookbinding (cloth), books (printed), boots and shoes, children's, No. 0-3 (present English sizes to be the standard), boot (elastic), boot hooks, boot laces (other than leather), bolts and nuts (½ in. diameter and under), bolt ends and nuts (¾ in. diameter and under, bone (black), bones, bonnet shapes, bonnets and hats, viz.: straw, chip, willow, tape or braid untrimmed, bottles (indiarubber, braids and bindings, brass, bar, sheet, rod, and rolled, bricks (Bath and Dinas), bushes (patent roller, for block making), buttons (all kinds of), brimstone (crude and flower of sulphur), buckles (all kinds of), bulbs and seeds (garden), bunting in the piece, Camera (photographic), cane, canvas, canvas hose, capsules (bottle), card-board, strawboard, and millboard (plain), carriage trimmings

casks and cases for dry goods, and packages in which goods are ordinarily imported (except glass or stone bottles enumerated), and empty returns, chain cables and traces (not galvanized), chalk, charts, cloth (oil), coal, lignite and coke, cocoa nibs, coin (specie and bullion), coir yarn, combined mower and binder, copper and yellow metal sheathing, sheet, bar, rod, and nails, copper wire (covered), coppers, cordage, viz., steel wire, corks (cut) and cork, cork-socking, cornflour, cotton (for hosiery, packing, raw, silicate, waste, wick, and knitting and mending), cotton goods in the piece (except velvets and velveteens, to be considered unenumerated), cotton thread (sewteens), Crimean and union shirtings in the piece, crucibles, Demonstration chalk, dentists' tools and materials, detonators, diamonds (glazier and mining), door knobs and handles (brass, glass, or china), drawing pins, dry plates (photographic), dye-stuffs (being aniline dyes, bichrome, dyewoods, dyewood extract, and indigo), Ebonite and vulcanite bottle stoppers, elastic, emery cloth (powder and paper), engines (gas, portable, and traction, dry air refrigerating machine without engine), eyeglasses and spectacles (except gold or silver), eyelets, eyelet punches and webbing, Felt sheathing and paper (roofing), fibre (cocoa), flax, forks (hay and digging), fuse, Ginger (green), globes (school), gold and silver leaf, grain viz.: wheat (over-land), grindstones (guano, and other manures), gutta percha, Hair (seating and unmanufactured), hames (all kinds), harness minor articles and mountings, harvest twines, up to and including December 31st, 1887, hatters' materials, except felt hoods, pull-over hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats, hemp, hides and skins, raw, hinges (except T and hook hinges), hooks and eyes, hooks (reaping), holystones, holloware, hose and tubing (indiarubber), Imitation cane, indiarubber (stamps, erasers, anti-rattlers, buffers, washers and tires for bicycles), ink and ink powder, iron (bar, rod, galvanized iron droppers, galvanized, sheet, plain, g rder plates unmanufactured, hoop, ore, pig, plates, rails for rail and tramways, scrap, sheet, tubing cased with brass, wire, wire galvanized, wire netting of all kinds, and wrought iron tubes and pipes under 6in. internal diameter), irons (hatters, italian, smoothing, cloth manufacturers', and tailors'), ironmongery—minor articles of—not enumerated, italian cloth lining, ivory, Jute, Knife sharpeners and powder, knitting machines, knives (letter machine, putty, shoemakers', hay, and saddlers', chaff-cutting, Laces (other than leather), latches and locks (all kinds of), lead ore (pig and scrap), leather (patent, enamelled, kid, hog-skins, levant, morocco, and imitations thereof), limejuice in bulk, linen goods in the piece, linsed, lint, lithographic stones, Machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing manufactures of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery, machinery used in the manufacture of paper and for felting (including wire cloth and felts), roller machinery and machinery connected therewith, not enumerated, for flour milling purposes, printing presses and machines, lathes over 3½ tons weight, drilling machines over 2½ tons weight, planing machines over 6 tons weight, punching machines over 7 tons weight, shearing machines over 7 tons weight, plate-bending machines over 5 tons weight, slotting machines over 4 tons weight, shaping machines over 2½ tons weight, bookbinding and ruling machines (except engines and shafting), magnets, maizena, maps, measuring taps, metal toe caps, heel plates, and boot protectors, mill silk, mill stones, mops, mortice-lock furniture and finger-plates, muntz metal, music, myrobalans, Natural history cards, needles (all kinds of), nets (fishing), newspapers (printed), nuts, viz.:—cocoanuts, oakum and junk, oil cocoa nut, cod (bulk), palm, seal, whale, and black shale, Oil of rhodium, oil baize, oil cake, oil silk, ores, oziers, Paint boxes (toy), paintings and engravings, paper—blotting, copying, felt, marble, albuminized, tracing, coloured surface, gelatine, flint glazed, morocco striped, plaid, printing, and writing (except faint lined), paper fasteners, patent groats, patent roller composition, peaflower, pearl ash, pearl and patent barley, pens and penholders (not fancy), pencils (carpenters' and slate), penelope canvas, phosphorus, picture cards (school), picture-frame mouldings (except gold and solid polished wood), pins, pitch, tar, and resin, plants and trees, platinum or porcelain chemical apparatus, potash (canadian), precious stones (unset), putty, Quicksilver, Rabbit traps, raddle, rattans, rice imported into any bonded warehouse, and manufactured into starch therein, rice offal, rivets (steel, iron or galvanized), russian bolt rock yarn, Saddlers' bindings and ironmongery, sago, salt rock, saltpetre, sash fasteners and lifts, scales, balances, and weights (not enumerated), scientific, surgical, and optical instruments, scythes and scythe handles, seeds (grass), sensitised paper, sewing machines and slabs, sewing twine and silk, shaft tips, shale, shears, sheep-ear labels, sheep dip and wash, shellac, shoemakers' nails, viz.:—Sparrow-bills, wrought and cast tips, bright and black mal hobs, wrought hobs, nuggets, Hungarians, cut springs, steel bills, tangles, iron and brass rivets, shoe pegs and peg wood, shovels and spades, sickles, silk fags, slates (school), slot irons for carriage building, sock lining, soda ash, caustic, nitrate, silicate, specimens of natural history, spirit level, split peas, springs (door, sofa, and chair), stay busks, steel bar, rod, sheet, fencing wire, standards and droppers, and steel cranks and tires, in the rough, for railways and tramways, strychnine, stump and finger joints, sumach and valonia, surveyors' chains, sulphate of copper, Tallow, tanks, iron (except galvanized corrugated), tapes, tapioca, tartaric acid, telephones, timber—ash in the rough, balks, logs, sleepers (railway), square over 4in. thick, trenails and spokes in the rough, clear pine in the rough (irrespective of sizes), savu hickory, sawn blackwood, and staves in the rough, tin (block, ingot, sheet, plates, and tin-plates

decorated), tinfoil, tools (not otherwise enumerated), transfers and album scraps, tubing metal (except iron), type, Umbrella and parasols parts (except covers), upholsterers' trimmings, Vegetable wax, veneers wood, Waterproof materials in which indiarubber or gutta-percha is used in the manufacture, washers rawhide, webbing, whipsockets, window lines (patent), wire of all kinds (except gold, silver, and plated), wooden hoops for casks, wool (mending), wool washed and greasy, works of art (chromo and oleographs), Yarn—angora, wool, and cotton (mending), yarn (combed, not being fingerings), Zinc ingot (perforated and sheet).  
On imported goods not included in the foregoing schedule an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per centum.

**NORTHERN TERRITORY TARIFF.**

	£	s.	d.
Opium, per lb. ... ..	1	10	0
Rice, per lb. ... ..	0	0	1
* Fish (salted, or in pickle or brine), per lb. ... ..			
* Dried fish, per lb. ... ..			
Sugar of all kinds and molasses, per 112lbs. ... ..	0	5	0
Ricemeal Offal, per ton ... ..	0	10	0
Chinese oil, per gallon ... ..	0	1	0
* Spirits—Brandy, rum, gin, whisky, geneva, or strong traters of any kind or strength, including spirituous compounds, bitters, cordials, or strong waters sweetened or mixed with any article not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, per gallon ... ..			
* Tobacco of all kinds, whether manufactured or unmanufactured, but exclusive of cigars and snuff, per lb. ... ..			
* Cigars and snuff, per lb. ... ..			
Wine of all kinds, per gallon ... ..			
* Ale, porter, spruce, or other beer, cider and perry (in wood) per gallon ... ..			
* Ditto ditto or for six reputed quart bottles ... ..			
* Ditto ditto or for twelve reputed pint bottles ... ..			
Tea, per lb. ... ..	0	0	6

**PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.**

**DUTIES ON PROBATE OF WILLS AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION:—**

Probate of a will, or letters of Administration with a will annexed, when the effects are sworn to by the executor or administrator—

Above £1,000, 1 per cent.

Letters of administration without a will annexed, when the effects are sworn to by the administrator—

Under the value of	£	s.	d.
£100	1	0	0
Above £100, and under £200	3	0	0
Above £200, and under £300	4	10	0
Above £300, and under £400	6	0	0
Above £400, and under £500	7	10	0
Above £500, one and a half per cent.			

**SUCCESSION TO REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.**

When the successor shall be the lineal descendant or lineal ancestor of the predecessor, £1 per cent.

When the successor shall be a brother or sister, or a lineal descendant of a brother or sister of the predecessor, £3 per cent.

When the successor shall be a brother or sister of the father or mother, or the descendant of the brother or sister of the father or mother of the predecessor, £5 per cent.

When the successor shall be a brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother of the predecessor, £6 per cent.

In all other cases not included in the foregoing, £10 per cent.

No succession duty is charged on any portion of an estate of the value of £1,000 given to or paying to on or for the benefit of the lawful children of deceased.

A Bill is now before Parliament to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of the estates of deceased persons, and to make provision for the payment of duties imposed by law on property derived from deceased persons, and for other purposes.

**COMMERCIAL CHARGES.**

**SANCTIONED BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

On sales or purchase and shipment of gold-dust or bullion ... ..	1	per cent.
On purchase of merchandise, when not in funds ... ..	5	"
Ditto, when in funds ... ..	2½	"
On purchase or sale of vessels ... ..	5	"
On sale of merchandise for cash ... ..	5	"
On sale of merchandise on credit, including commission ... ..	7½	"
Brokerage on sales of merchandise payable by vendor ... ..	1	"
On merchandise withdrawn, invoice value ... ..	2½	"
On debts, rents, interest, and other accounts, recovered or collected ... ..	5	"
On granting or guaranteeing letters of credit ... ..	2½	"

\* See South Australian Tariff.

# E. M. DICKINSON,

MANUFACTURER OF

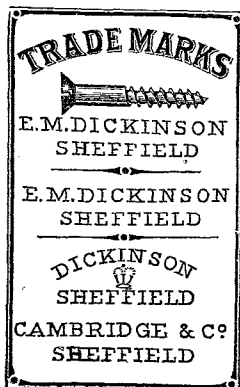
Pen, Pocket & Sporting Knives,

## TABLE & BUTCHERS' KNIVES,

SPEAR AND DAGGER KNIVES,

Farriers' Knives and Pruning Knives,

### RAZORS, SCISSORS, &c.



MURRAY WORKS,  
51 to 57, DIVISION STREET, **SHEFFIELD.**

Colonial and Foreign Orders executed through British Merchants only, from whom Pattern Books, &c., may be obtained.

TRADE MARK. **J. J. CORDES & Co., Ltd.** TRADE MARK.   
 PATENT WROUGHT. TRADE MARK. STEEL.

TRADE MARK.  
**T**  
PRESSED NAILS.

## DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MON.,

The PATENTEES and MANUFACTURERS of the well-known

# Patent Wrought Nails,

Commonly known as Ewbank's Nails, also

## PRESSED NAILS,

# STEEL & CUT STEEL NAILS.

## WIRE NAILS KEPT IN STOCK.

### MANUFACTURERS OF SLIT NAIL RODS & PUDDLED BARS & BILLETS.

Price Lists and Samples of all Nails sent to the Trade on application.

# Continental Australian & New Zealand Despatch.

**AUGUST BLUMENTHAL, HAMBURG.**

**AUGUST BLUMENTHAL, ANTWERP.**

## STEAMERS, REGULARLY, HAMBURG—AUSTRALIA

(ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE & SYDNEY).

Taking Goods in Through Freight for other Ports of Australia and New Zealand.

Sailing Vessels, Regularly, Hamburg—Australia and New Zealand.

*SOLE THROUGH TRAFFIC AGENCY OF THE*

Shaw, Savill and Albion Co., Ltd., New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.,  
**HAMBURG, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,**

For Continental Through Goods Traffic at the Ports named, with Power and Sole Authority to issue Through Bills of Lading *via* London for the Steamers and Sailing Vessels of those Lines.

**AUGUST BLUMENTHAL, HAMBURG.**

**AUGUST BLUMENTHAL, ANTWERP.**

**H. D. BORET, 93, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

**J. A. HERFST, ROTTERDAM.**

## German Australasian Potash Salt Export Agency.

**AUGUST BLUMENTHAL, HAMBURG.**

By Appointment of the VERKAUFS-SYNDICAT DER KALIWERKE, LEOPOLDSHALL, STASSFURT.

Sole Sale and Export to Australasia of Kainit or German Potash Salt,

Guaranteed 12·4 % pure Potash, equal to 23 % Sulphate of Potash.

**KIESERIT—CARNALLIT—SYLVINIT.**

Sole Sale and Export to Australasia of Sulphate of Potash,

*MURIATE OF POTASH (Chloride of Potash), SULPHATE OF POTASH MAGNESIA,*

*DOUBLE MANURE SALT, CALCINED MANURE SALTS.*

**STANDARD PHOSPHATE,**

Phosphoric Acid in its Cheapest Form as Plant Food.

**BEST GERMAN WHITE & RED ROCK SALT,**

In Large Selected Lumps.

**BEST GERMAN FINE SALT, For Table and Dairy Purposes,**

The Purest Salt in the World, containing about 99 % Sodium Chloride.

**BEST GERMAN COARSE SALT, For Salting Hides and Curing Purposes.**

**AUGUST BLUMENTHAL, HAMBURG.**

**WESTPHALIAN  
COKE SYNDICATE,  
LIMITED,  
BOCHUM, (GERMANY).**

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**CONTROLLING THE ENTIRE SALE  
OF THE  
*Associated Westphalian Coke Works.***

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**COKE AND COKING COAL.**

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**SOLE AGENT FOR AUSTRALASIA:  
FRANCIS H. SNOW,  
GRENFELL STREET,  
ADELAIDE.**

**HARROLD BROTHERS,**  
**SHIP OWNERS, SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKERS,**  
AND  
**GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS,**  
*Machinery, Coal, Mineral Produce,*  
AND  
**GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

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**AGENTS FOR**

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France.  
The Mogul Steamship Company, Limited, of London.  
The Anglo-Australasian Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of London.  
Australasian United Steam Navigation Company of Brisbane.  
Devitt & Moore's and Green's Lines of Sailing Ships from London.  
Aitken, Lilburn & Co.'s Line of Sailing Ships from Glasgow.  
The Black Star Line of Sailing Ships from Liverpool.  
S.S. Karaweera to and from Sydney and Newcastle, N.S.W.  
Union Steamship Co., Limited, of New Zealand.  
Shaw, Savill & Albion Company, Limited.  
Donald Currie & Co.'s Castle Line of Steamers.  
British India Steam Navigation Co., Limited.  
Queensland Royal Mail Line.  
Nippen Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S.S. Co.).  
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.

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**ADELAIDE, PORT ADELAIDE,**  
*BROKEN HILL, PORT PIRIE,*  
**PORT AUGUSTA, MELBOURNE,**  
**SYDNEY, NEWCASTLE, N.S.W.**

AND

**29, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON.**

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**AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**

On freight or charter procured for vessels, and on freight or passage-money collected ... ..	5 per cent.
On ship's disbursements or outfits, when not in funds ... ..	5 „
Ditto, in funds ... ..	2½ „
On money obtained on bottomry or respondentia ... ..	5 „
On insurance losses settled and recovered ... ..	2½ „
On buying or selling shares in public companies or Government stock, foreign or colonial ... ..	1 „
On investments made on mortgage ... ..	1 „

N.B.—All sales to be considered as guaranteed, without special orders to the contrary; and auctioneer's commission and brokerage to be charged when incurred.

INTEREST.

Interest on advances for duty, freight, &c., and on accounts current, per annum ... ..	10 per cent.
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CHARGES.

For passing accounts with the Government for emigration ships ... ..	£21 0
For entering ship inward at Custom-House from foreign ports ... ..	5 5
For clearing ship outward ditto for ditto ... ..	£5 5
For entering ship inward at Custom-House in inter-colonial trade from Australasian ports ... ..	2 2
For clearing ship outward ditto for ditto ... ..	2 2
For each ordinary survey on merchandise, each surveyor ... ..	1 1
For survey of hatches and stowage of cargo during discharge ... ..	3 3

SHARE BROKER'S CHARGES.

As adopted by the Sharebrokers' Association.

	£	s.	d.
On all shares not exceeding 2s. 6d. ... ..	0	0	1½
Over 2s. 6d. and not exceeding 10s. ... ..	0	0	3
Over 10s. and not exceeding 20s. ... ..	0	0	6
Over 20s. and not exceeding 100s. ... ..	0	1	0
Above £5 ... ..	1	per	ct.

A minimum of 10s. may be charged on any transactions, and a broker shall charge only one brokerage on a transaction.

GRAINBROKERS' CHARGES.

¼d. per bushel on wheat.
¾d. „ „ on other grain.
¼d. „ „ on bran, pollard, &c.
2s. per ton on flour.
1 per cent. on corn sacks.

LAND AGENTS' CHARGES.

On sales of land :-	
On sales up to £300 ... ..	5 per cent.
On the amount of sales from £300 to £1,000, or for the additional £700 ... ..	2½ „
On the amount of sales from £1,000 to £3,000, or for the additional £2,000 ... ..	1 „
On the amount of sales above £3,000 ... ..	½ „

ON MORTGAGES, OR MAKING PURCHASES ON BEHALF OF PRINCIPALS.

On loans up to £300 ... ..	2½ per cent.
On the amount of loans from £300 to £1,000, or for the additional £700 ... ..	1½ „
On the amount of loans from £1,000 to £3,000, or for the additional £2,000 ... ..	½ „
On all amounts of loans above £3,000 ... ..	¼ „

ON PROPERTIES LEASED.

5 per cent. on the year's rent, but in no case less than two guineas.

ON PROPERTIES LEASED WITH RIGHT OF PURCHASE.

5 per cent. on the first year's rent, for leasing and commission charge (less this first payment) as for a sale; but the commission only to be paid in proportion as the purchase money may come in.

On collecting rents ... ..	5 per cent.
On investing money by way of loan, &c., &c. ... ..	1 „

LAND TAX.

A Tax of one halfpenny in the pound on the unimproved value of the land.  
The following being exempt :-Land of the Crown which for the time being shall not be subject to any agreement for sale or right of purchase, park lands, public roads, public cemeteries, and other public reserves. Land used solely for religious or charitable purposes, or used as an institute under the provisions of the Institute Act.

INCOME TAX.

On all incomes derived from personal exertion, 3d. in the pound, and from property 6d. in the pound. An exemption of £200 is allowed to each taxpayer in his sole individual right.  
The incomes of the following are exempt :-Municipal corporations and district councils, companies, public bodies, and societies not carrying on any business for the purpose of gain to be divided amongst the shareholders or members thereof; and all friendly societies.

MERCANTILE CHARGES AND RATES OF COMMISSION.

INDENTS.

SCALE OF CHARGES BY MERCHANTS ON EXECUTING ORDERS FOR GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Exchange—At the Bank rate at the date of indent.  
Commission—On purchases, being the usual charge for cash purposes in London, 2½ per cent. This charge to be exclusive of brokerage, where brokers are usually employed, and of commission incurred in the purchase at the place of manufacture.  
Ten per cent. per annum interest on the amount of invoice, and charges as above, from the date of indent until the importer is placed in funds.  
Five per cent. commission on the same amount as that on which the above 10 per cent. is chargeable, and the like commission, with 10 per cent. per annum interest on all cash outlay that may be made on the arrival of the goods.

LICENSES.

Auctioneers, Town, £25; Country, £10.  
Auctioneers' Clerk, £10.  
Appraisers, £5.  
Pawnbrokers, £10.  
Legal Practitioners, £5.  
Medical do., £1 ls.  
Custom's House Agents, £10.  
Publicans, Town, £30; Country, £15.  
Storekeepers, £10.  
Surveyors, £5.  
Hawkers, cart and horse, £1; servants, 10s.; pack or foot license, 2s. 6d.  
Gun License, 10s. 0d.  
Miners' right, 3s.  
Packet License—For masters of passenger vessels, £10.  
Wineseller—Wine in bottle not consumed on the premises, £3  
Wineseller—Wine to be consumed on premises, £5.  
Distiller—£50.

STAMP DUTIES.

Imposed on and after December 6, 1886 :-

	£	s.	d.
Banknote.—A sum to be paid by Banks quarterly for duty on banknotes issued by them—for every £100, and also for the fractional part of £100, of the average quarterly amount of such notes in circulation ... ..	0	10	0
Bill of exchange, cheque, or order payable on demand ... ..	0	0	1
Bill of exchange of any other kind whatsoever, and promissory-note of every kind whatsoever, drawn or expressed to be payable, or actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated in South Australia— Where the amount of the bill of exchange or promissory-note does not exceed £20 ... ..	0	0	3
Where it exceeds £20—For every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50 ... ..	0	0	6

EXEMPTIONS.

1. Bill, note, bond, and debenture issued by or on behalf of the Government of South Australia.
  2. Draft or order for the payment of money issued by any duly authorized officer of the Government on account of the public service.
  3. Post-Office order or postal note.
  4. Cheque or order drawn upon the Savings Bank Bank of South Australia.
  5. Draft or order drawn by any Bank in South Australia upon any other Bank in South Australia, not payable to bearer or to order, and used solely for the purpose of settling or clearing any account between such Banks.
  6. Letter written by any Bank in South Australia to any other Bank in South Australia, directing the payment of any sum of money, the same not being payable to bearer or to order, and such letter not being sent or delivered to the person to whom payment is to be made, or to any person on his behalf.
  7. Letter of credit granted in South Australia authorizing drafts to be drawn out of South Australia payable in South Australia.
  8. Cheque drawn by any registered Friendly Society.
- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Bill of lading or shipping note for goods exported from colony ... ..  | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Conveyance on sale of any share or shares in the stock, funds, or capital of any Corporation, Company, or Society whatever in South Australia—<br>Where the amount of the consideration money therein expressed does not exceed £20 ... .. | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Where it exceeds £20—For every £50, and also for every fractional part of £50 ... ..   | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Conveyance on sale of any property, real or personal, not otherwise specified—<br>For every £100, and also for every fractional part of £100, of the amount or value of the consideration for the sale ... ..                              | 0 | 5 | 0 |

£ s. d.

Grant of land from the Crown.  
 Conveyance on sale on any goods, wares, merchandise, horses, cattle, sheep, or other movable chattels.  
 Deed of any kind whatsoever not otherwise specified in this schedule ... .. 1 0 0

NOTE.—The term "conveyance on sale" includes every conveyance, assignment, transfer, application under the "Real Property Act of 1861," or Act amending or repealing the same, and every other assurance, and instrument, and every decree and order of any court, judge, or commissioner whereby, or by virtue whereof, any real or personal property upon the sale thereof is legally or equitably transferred to or vested in the purchaser or any other person on his behalf or by his direction.

## GENERAL EXEMPTIONS FROM ALL STAMP DUTIES.

1. Instruments for the sale, transfer, or other disposition, either absolutely or by way of mortgage or otherwise, of any ship or vessel, or any part, interest, share, or property of or in any ship or vessel.
2. Wills and testamentary instruments.
3. Certificates of title issued from the Lands Titles Registration Office.
4. Customs bonds.
5. Administration bonds.
6. Bonds to the Crown for the safe custody of an insane person.
7. Bonds on appointment of a special bailiff.
8. Memorandum of association, articles of association, rules and regulations of an incorporated Company, Association, or Society.
9. Marriage settlement and post-nuptial settlement on wife, whomsoever made.
10. Any mortgage of real property, and mortgage given by way of bill of sale or otherwise, of live stock, goods, chattels, and effects, or other personal estate, and every receipt endorsed on either or any of the said documents for the consideration thereof.

## SHIPPING CHARGES.

RATES OF PILOTAGE.—For vessels entering or leaving Port Adelaide under 100 tons, In or Out, £2 10s. each way. For every ton register beyond 100, In or Out 1½d. One quarter of above rates deducted when steam is employed. The pilotage in no case is to exceed £9.

TONNAGE DUES.—Vessels loading or discharging at the wharves, Port Adelaide, 3d. per ton register. Coasting steamers are charged at the following rates per trip:—Under 100 tons, 10s.; under 250 tons, 15s.; under 400 tons, 20s.; and 1d. per ton for every ton above 400 tons. Steamers trading beyond the Colonies, 1½d. per ton. The time allowed for discharging is—Vessels under 100 tons, six days; 100 to 400 tons, 10 days; 500 tons, 14 days; 500 to 1,000 tons, 17 days; above 1,000 tons, 21 days. Vessels exceeding the time allowed are charged 1s. per ton per day for the extra time.

TOWAGE DUES.—Vessels, In or Out only, not exceeding 200 tons, £5; every additional ton, 6d. Vessels In and Out, not exceeding 200 tons, £5; every ton additional, 6d.

LIGHT DUES.—Light dues shall be paid on all ships according to the undermentioned scale, viz.:—1. From or to any port beyond the Australasian colonies, 3d. per ton in and 3d. per ton out: Provided, however, that—(a) On any such ship calling for orders, and neither discharging nor loading any cargo, or landing or embarking any passengers, in this province; and (b) On any such ship *en route* to or from any Australasian colony, and discharging or loading a part of her cargo, or landing or embarking a portion of her passengers, in this province, shall be paid only 1½d. per ton in and 1½d. per ton out. 2. From or to any port in the Australasian colonies, 1½d. per ton in and 1½d. per ton out. 3. Any ship sailing or clearing for a port beyond the limits of the province, *via* Port Adelaide or an outpost or outports, shall, in addition to the above, be charged coasting dues, at the rate of ¾d. per ton. 4. On ships trading only within the province, the following coasting light dues shall be paid, viz.:—On each ship—under 30 tons, 10s.; from 30 tons to 50 tons, £1; from 51 tons to 70 tons, £1 10s., per quarter or part of a quarter in advance; 71 tons register or over, 3d. per ton in and 3d. per ton out for each voyage, or 6d. per ton per quarter in advance.

## TOWNS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## ABERDEEN. See REDRUTH.

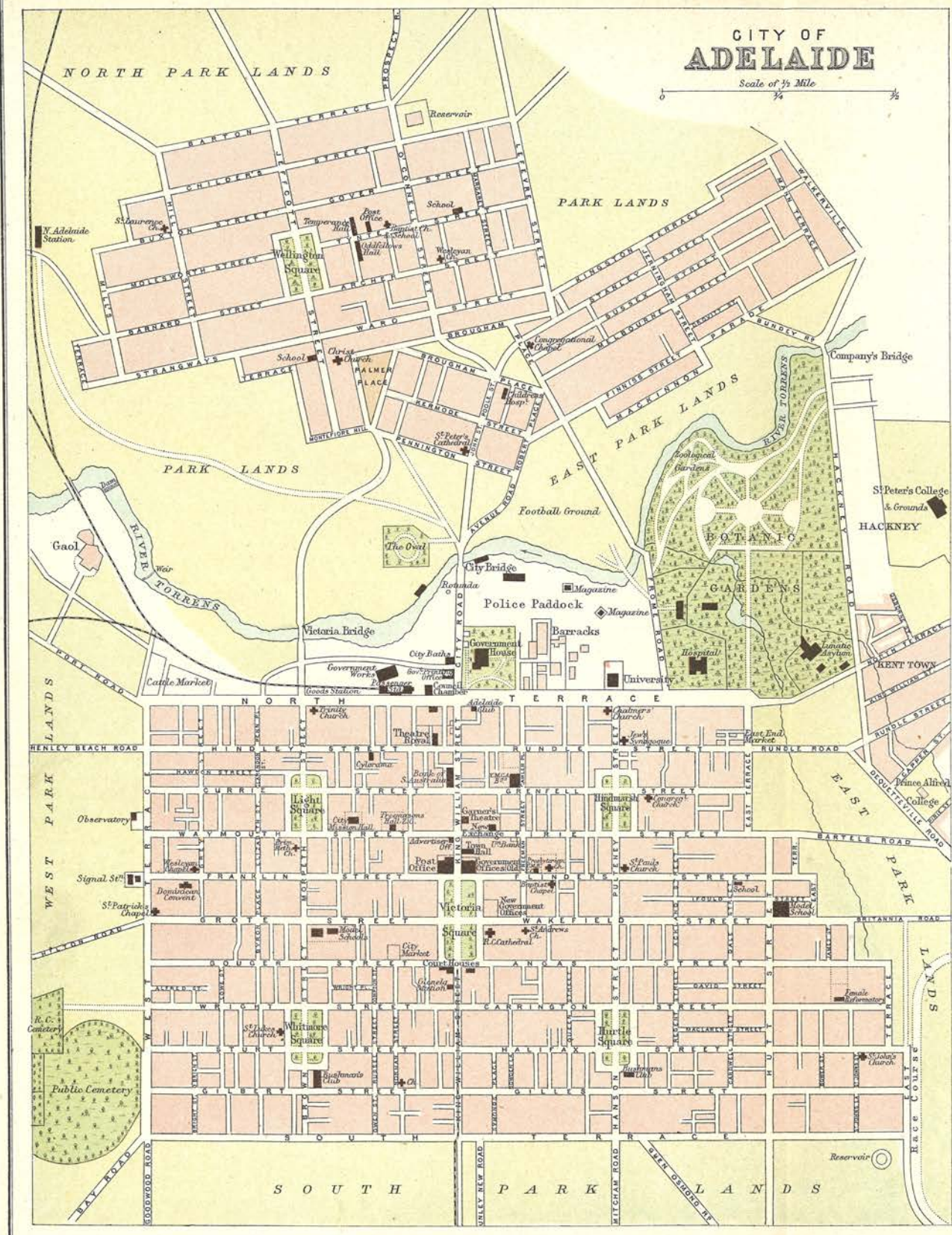
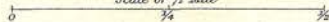
ADELAIDE, lat. 34° 57' S., long. 138° 38' E., the capital of South Australia, and the seat of government, is an episcopal city, on the river Torrens, about 6 miles east from St. Vincent Gulf, Port Adelaide being the shipping port. The road to this port was the first made in the colony, but for many years the Government railway has taken the larger portion of the traffic. Steamers run regularly from the port to Melbourne, with which city a large trade is done, and the P. and O., Orient, M. M. S. and German, and other steamers can also be availed of. Numerous coasting steamers trade to other Australian ports. Adelaide is now in direct railway communication with Melbourne, the journey occupying 18½ hours. The mails, per the P. and O. and Orient Companies steamers, are landed at Largs Bay, and brought to Adelaide by railway. The telegraph service places the metropolis in communication, not only with most of the outlying districts of the province, but also with the eastern Australian colonies and with West Australia: Adelaide is the terminus of the direct line to London, *via* Port Darwin. The railway to Melbourne, now completed, runs in a circuitous course through a picturesque range of hills, where a cool and refreshing climate is obtained in the summer, and a number of elegant mansions and villa residences have been erected at stations on this line, of which Blackwood, Mount Lofty, and Aldgate are the most populous. The Adelaide and Suburban Tramway Co.'s cars commenced running in June, 1878, between the city and the eastern suburbs of Kent Town, Kensington, and Norwood. There are now other tramways, 1 mile to North Adelaide, 1½ miles to Walkerville; to Hindmarsh, 2 miles; to Mitcham, 4½ miles, passing through Unley, the Parkside, the Hyde Park, the Prospect and Enfield, the Goodwood, the McGill, the Paradise, the Burnside, and the Henley Beach Tramway. The principal hotels are the York, the South Australian Club Hotel, the Globe, the Clarence, the Langham, the Prince Alfred, Napoleon, Gresham, the Crown and Sceptre, Terminus, United Service Club, Imperial, Southern Cross, International, the Victoria, the Tavistock, and the Newmarket, which for architectural beauty and size is second to none in the colony. The city was founded in the year 1837 by Colonel Light, who named it at the special request of His Majesty King William the IVth after his consort, Queen Adelaide. Its progress, though not nearly so rapid as that of some other cities in Australia, has been steady and uniform. The discovery of gold in the neighbouring colony of Victoria, and the consequent exodus of a large proportion of the population, for a time retarded its growth; but with the abatement of the gold fever the city gradually resumed its former prosperous aspect, and has up to the present time, with some fluctuation, continued to progress and extend. Adelaide, as originally laid out, comprised 1,042 allotments of an acre each; it is built nearly in the form of a square, with its streets at right angles, many of them planted with trees, and consists of two portions, North and South Adelaide, the latter being the business portion of the city, and the former principally used for residential purposes. A strip of Park land about half a mile wide separates these two portions of the city, through the centre of

which runs the river Torrens, which is crossed by five massive iron bridges. The last new iron bridge, the Hackney, was opened in December, 1885, replacing a wooden bridge. The river was formerly a source of annoyance to the inhabitants and visitors, but has been converted by the construction of a dam, at the back of the gaol, into a magnificent sheet of water, upon which boats of every description float. It stretches all the way from the gaol up to the Hackney Bridge, a distance of about 2 miles. It has transformed the appearance of the landscape, and now at various points of the city glimpses of refreshing water are to be had in place of a huge ugly channel, with nothing more than a small stream in its bed at the best of times. The banks have been greatly improved, and promenade walks formed, while near King William Road a splendid rotunda has been placed, where the military and other bands discourse good music at suitable times. The total area of the city is 1,042 acres, exclusive of the streets, squares, and park lands, which have an area of about 2,300 acres. The annual value of rateable property is £392,819; the street mileage is 80, and there are 9,500 houses. It is pleasantly situated on a large plain; the Mount Lofty range of mountains, at from 4 to 8 miles distance, walling it in on the eastern and southern sides. The boundaries of South Adelaide are four terraces facing the cardinal points of the compass, and known as the North, South, East, and West terraces. In North Adelaide there are four reserves, named respectively, Wellington-square, Broughm-place, Palmer-place, and Roberts-place. Besides these reserves there are five squares in South Adelaide, named respectively, Victoria, Hindmarsh, Light, Whitmore, and Hurtle Squares. The city is under municipal government, which it adopted in 1840, before either of the other Australian colonies. It is divided into six wards, Hindmarsh, Gawler, Grey, Robe, Young, and Macdonnell, each returning two councillors, the mayor, and aldermen (of whom there are six) being elected by the whole body of ratepayers. King William Street is a fine broad thoroughfare, running north and south, two chains in width, and in it are located the principal edifices. Rundle and Hindley Streets are the chief business thoroughfares. They run from E. to W., are about a mile and a half long, and one chain wide. Rundle Street is traversed by the Norwood and Kensington tramway, and Hindley Street by the Hindmarsh tramway. The public buildings are numerous, and comprise Government House, the Town Hall, with a fine organ, and a lofty tower (the Albert, 145 feet high), in which is a peal of eight bells; the Grand Hall is a fine apartment, 108 feet long by 67 feet broad and 44 feet high, with seats for 1,200 persons; the New Post and Telegraph office, also towered, is a very fine structure of white freestone; the Victoria tower is 150 feet in height, and is furnished with a clock which chimes the quarters, and strikes the hours; the dials being illuminated at night; the Government offices, two fine ranges of stone buildings; the Supreme, Local, and Police Court-houses; on North Terrace the Houses of Legislature, in which is the Parliamentary Library of 20,000 vols. A new Institute, the foundation stone was laid by the Governor, on Nov. 7, 1879. This building includes a public reference library and museum, the estimated cost of the whole structure



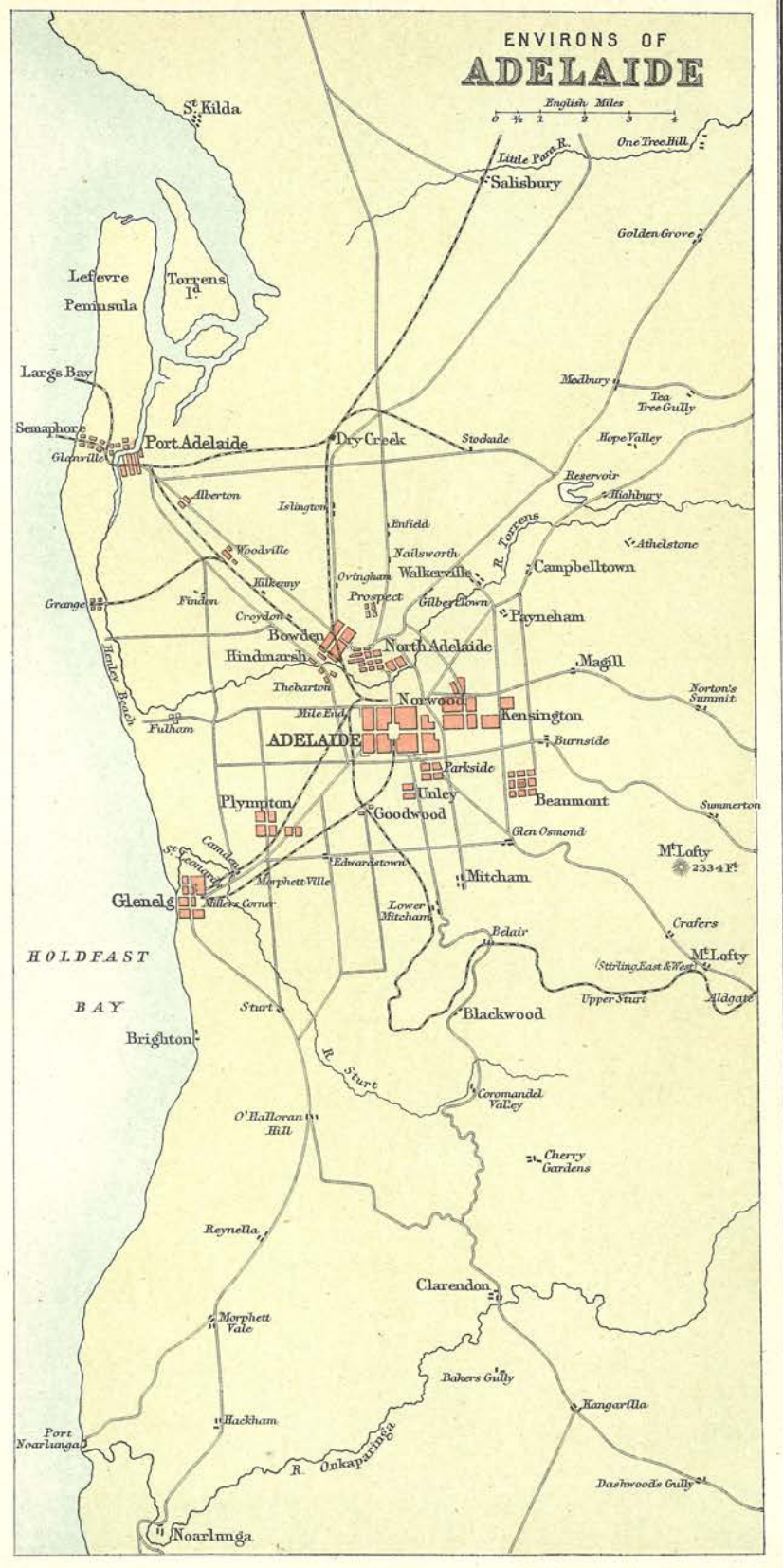
# CITY OF ADELAIDE

Scale of 1/2 Mile



# ENVIRONS OF ADELAIDE

English Miles



when complete being £95,000; the Hospital, a large and commodious building in the Italian style, with ward accommodation for 248 patients, and a new wing now in course of construction will accommodate about 80 more, capable of extension for 223 patients; the Adelaide Club; the Austral Club; the German Club; the City Baths; large and well laid-out Cattle, Sheep, and two Produce Markets; the Theatre Royal, and Hudson's Bijou; the premises of the Union Bank of Australasia, an imposing structure built of cut stone, those of the Bank of Adelaide, of the National Bank, of the Bank of Australasia, as well as the English, Scottish, and Chartered Bank, a new building in the Gothic style, of the Bank of New South Wales, of the Federal Bank, and of the Commercial Bank of Australasia, who have built new premises in King William Street, and an unusually large number of churches and chapels, of which St. Peter's Cathedral, which was consecrated on January 1st, 1878, and St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral, are the most important. There are five other Episcopal churches (Holy Trinity, Christ Church, St. Luke's, St. Paul's, and St. John's), besides 2 Mission churches, St. Patrick's Church, and St. Lawrence's, five Wesleyan chapels, three Congregational chapels, the Stow Memorial, Hindmarsh Square and Brougham Place, three Presbyterian, St. Andrew's, Flinders Street, and Chalmers, four Baptist, two Christian, one Swedenborgian (New Jerusalem) church, a Meeting House of the Society of Friends, a Unitarian church, a handsome Jewish Synagogue, and others, representing nearly every one of the religious sects. There are also several charitable institutions; among which are two lunatic asylums, one on North Terrace and the other at Parkside; an asylum for the destitute, Church of England and Roman Catholic orphan homes, a children's hospital, a Blind Industrial School, a Home for Incurables at Fullarton, a Convalescent Home at the Semaphore, and Bushmen's Club, recently enlarged, and three Private Hospitals. The Young Men's Christian Association purchased a site at the west corner of Grenfell Street and Gawler Place, on which they have erected a splendid pile of buildings, at a cost of £27,000, which was opened by his Excellency the Governor, on Monday, July 21, 1884. The new Parliament Houses are making substantial progress. The estimated cost of the western wing now erected is upwards of £100,000. They occupy a fine situation at the junction of North Terrace with King William Road. The "Royal Exchange" in King William Street, is one of the best buildings in the City. The Australian Mutual Provident Society, Colonial Mutual, Widows' Fund, National Mutual, National Mutual of Victoria, Mutual Association of Australia, Life Assurance Offices, all have substantially-built places of business, most of them being ornaments to the City. The new and handsome Government Offices, Victoria-square, and the new Adelaide University on North Terrace have been completed for some time. Amongst educational edifices are St. Peter's and Prince Alfred Colleges. The former is an Episcopalian and the latter a Wesleyan institution, but is patronised by other denominations. St. Barnabas Episcopalian Theological College, opposite St. Peter's Cathedral, was opened on November 26, 1881. Only a portion of the edifice, which is in the Tudor style, is as yet completed. The Jubilee of the Colony took place in 1887, and to celebrate it an Exhibition was held. The space dedicated for the purpose of a suitable building was a piece of open land lying east and north of the University, extending from North Terrace to the Victoria Drive and from Frome Road towards King William Road, the area being about 18½ acres—8 acres on the upper level and the remainder on the lower. The permanent building is used by the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and other kindred organizations, and affords accommodation for a Technological Museum, Art Gallery, School of Mines and Industries, and Chamber of Manufactures. Mr. (now Sir) E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., was the chief promoter, to whom principally the success of the undertaking was due. Through his persistence in bringing the matter before the House of Assembly, a special sum of £32,000 was voted towards the enterprise. The cost of the buildings (permanent building and annexes), was £48,000. Messrs. Withall and Wells were the architects. The shops, banks, and insurance offices have greatly improved in appearance during the last few years, and many of them will now bear comparison with similar buildings in any part of the world. A plentiful supply of water is obtained from reservoirs at Hope Valley and Thorndon Park, within a few miles of Adelaide, which derive their supply from the River Torrens, a weir being thrown across the river and the water conducted by an open aqueduct and a 42-inch main to the reservoirs. These reservoirs have a storage capacity of 886,900,000 and 140,500,000 gallons respectively, the street mains reticulate through 165 miles of pipe. A metropolitan reservoir capable of holding over one million gallons of water has been constructed on the Park Lands at North Adelaide. A similar covered service reservoir, capable of containing 850,000 gallons, was constructed upon the South Park Lands at the corner of South and East Terraces. During 1881 a covered service reservoir, capable of containing 560,000 gallons, was built at Burnside South for supplying a portion of the high-level reservoirs district; this district comprises Magill, Burnside, Glen Osmond, Mitcham, Kensington and parts of Norwood, Frewville, and Fullarton, for the benefit of which places also a pumping-station has been erected at Marysville. This pumping-station is capable of delivering 500,000 gallons per diem. The average daily consumption of the city and suburbs within the Adelaide water area varies from about 2,000,000 to 6,000,000 gallons. New water-works for the city and suburbs are being constructed, the source of supply being the Onkaparinga river near Clarendon, the reservoir being now in construction at

Happy Valley. The city has been lighted with gas since 1863, and from 1885 has been drained by the deep drainage system. The Botanic Gardens occupy an area of about 40 acres, and are very beautifully and tastefully laid out. In the grounds besides several fern-houses, shade-houses, and the Victoria Regia house, there is a large and handsome palm house, constructed of glass and iron, in which tropical plants are sheltered. A Museum of Economic Botany was erected in 1881, and is now open to the public. A large paddock, extending northward to the Torrens, is now formed in connection with the Gardens, into a park with broad shaded footpaths and wide carriage drive. This, called the Botanic Park, has an area of 84 acres, part of which is used as a Zoological Gardens. A new vice-regal summer residence has been erected at Marble Hill, one of the highest and most picturesque points of Mount Lofty range. It is a fine substantial battlemented stone edifice, with a tower 75 feet high, and cost £21,300 in construction. It is about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is distant 1½ miles from the city. It stands in grounds of 400 acres in extent. Around the city are several suburbs pleasantly situated, which are favourite places of residence, cars, omnibuses and tram-lines affording facilities for transit to them. To the East are Kensington, Norwood, Kent Town, Hackney, Stepney, East Adelaide, Payneham, Paradise, Magill, Marysville, Burnside, and Glen Osmond; to the South, Unley, Mitcham, Fullarton, Goodwood, Hyde Park, and Parkside; to the West, Thebarton, Southwark, Hindmarsh, Bowden, Brompton and Henley Beach; and to the North, Enfield, Prospect, Walkerville, Medindie and Ovingham. The population, exclusive of the suburbs, numbered 37,837 on April 5, 1891, with 7,474 houses. The population within a ten-mile radius of the post-office approximates to 130,000. The newspapers are the *South Australian Register*, *The Advertiser*, morning daily papers; the *Evening Journal*, and *The Express*, daily evening papers; the weekly papers are the *Adelaide Observer*, the *South Australian Chronicle*, a German newspaper, the *Süd-Australische Zeitung*; the *Christian Colonist*, *Once a Week*, *Quic*, *Southern Cross*, *Christian Weekly*, the *Tut-Bits*. There is also a monthly (*The Garden and Field*) and several other publications advocating the views of temperance societies, religious bodies, &c.

**ALBERTON & QUEENSTOWN** (34° 57' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.), a post town, telegraph and railway station on the Port line, suburban to Adelaide, 6½ miles W., fares, 8d. and 6d. Hotels: British Standard, Prince of Wales, and Alberton. It is in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Port Adelaide, and the District Council of Alberton and Queenstown. Places of worship: Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Bible Christian chapels. Assessment, £10,750. Population, 2,633 persons (census 1891).

**ALDGETE** (34° 59' S. lat., 138° 46' E. long.) (co. Adelaide, electorate of Mount Barker), a railway and telegraph station on the Adelaide and Naime Railway; 12 miles E. from Adelaide by road, and 2½ by rail, lying 1.392 feet above sea level; fares, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. Hotel: Aldgate Pump. A summer residence of the citizens of Adelaide, and centre for sellers engaged in fruit and vegetable growing. There are also some valuable stone quarries, which afford employment to a number of men, and it is the terminus of the suburban traffic on the Hills Railway. There are two stores, a Wesleyan church, and refreshment rooms.

**ALDINGA** (35° 16' S. lat., 138° 30' E. long.), a post and telegraph station, with money-order office, situated on a creek of the same name on the main southern road to Yankalilla, 27 miles S. of Adelaide, to which a coach runs daily; fare, 4s. 6d. Hotels: Hart's Temperance, Sea View, and the Aldinga. It is in the county of Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, police district of Willunga, and District Council of Aldinga, which has a population of 688, an area of 21,760 acres, and an assessment of £5,605. There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Episcopal (St. Ann's) churches in the town, an institute, a branch of the Bank of Adelaide; and a commodious school building, with an average attendance of 78. The district is an agricultural one, wheat and hay being principally grown. Some slate is exported from here. Population of township, 140.

**ALLAN DALE EAST** (37° 59' S. lat., 140° 45' E. long.), a post town in county Grey, electorate of Victoria, and District Council of Port MacDonnell, 319½ miles E. of Adelaide. Daily coach to and from Adelaide. Hotel: Traveller's Rest. There are Presbyterian and Wesleyan places of worship, and about 20 houses. Population about 70.

**ALLAN DALE NORTH** (34° 15' S. lat., 138° 57' E. long.), a small post town, with a public school, in the county and electorate of Light, 51 miles N. of Adelaide. Allan's creek flows through the township; the river Light is about 3 miles distant. Kapunda railway station, to which a conveyance plies to meet the trains, is about 3 miles away. The land in the district is of good agricultural character. Population, under 50.

**ALMA** (34° 19' S. lat., 138° 42' E. long.), a post town and telegraph station, county Grey, electorate of Wooroora, District Council of Alma Plains, 51½ miles N. of Adelaide. Conveyance to the Stockport Railway Station on the Adelaide and Burra line forms the means of communication with the metropolis. Hotel: Alma Plains. Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels are here, and two public schools. Land under cultivation, 23,062 acres, principally wheat. The District Council has an area of 83 square miles, and is assessed at £8,923. Population, 60; of District, 774 (census 1891).

**ANGASTON** (34° 32' S. lat., 139° 3' E. long.), county Light, electorate of Barossa, a township, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office on the Angaston creek, 33 miles N.W. of Adelaide. Mail conveyance via Mount Pleasant and Gumeracha, or coach and rail via Freeling, are the means of communication. Hotels: Angaston and Commercial. There are here, a branch of

the National Bank, a public school, places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans and Congregationalists—the latter building costing £2,000 in its erection; a Baptist chapel capable of holding 400 persons; an Institute, having a public room that will seat 300 persons, with a library and reading-room attached. In the lower floor of this edifice are the offices of the District Council. Nearly all the public institutions here are good substantial stone buildings. A fruit-preserving factory is here. The district is an agricultural one; in addition to wheat, the vine is extensively cultivated. Copper has been found in the neighbourhood, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working. The District Council of Angaston embraces 40,000 acres, and is annually assessed at £16,662. The population of Angaston and environs comprise 800 persons; the entire district numbers 2,220 (census 1881).

**ANGLEGROVE** (33° 38' S. lat., 138° 25' E. long.), county Stanley, 107 miles N. of Adelaide, situated midway between Clare, Snowton and Redhill. Large quantities of wheat are grown in the district. Communication by coach with Saddleworth daily; thence by rail to Adelaide.

**ANGLE VALE** (34° 38' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a postal village near the Gawler river, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Yatala, 23 miles distant from Adelaide by mail route N., but only 20 miles by direct road. There is in the town an agricultural implement works, a public school, and a Bible Christian place of worship. It is in the District Council of Munno Para West, which is an agricultural one, and is occupied for miles around by wheat crops. Gawler is the nearest railway station. Population about 100.

**APOINGA** (33° 50' S. lat., 139° 3' E. long.), a post town in the county and electoral district of Burra, 76 miles N. by E. of Adelaide. The nearest water is Tothill's creek, and the nearest railway station is the Burra. It is in the District Council of Apoinga, which is a pastoral and agricultural district. Stock returns for 1884-5 were 287 horses, 404 cattle, 25,651 sheep, and 262 pigs. The District Council of Apoinga extends over 91 square miles, and is annually assessed at £7,000. The town itself has a population of about 50 persons. About 5 miles from here is the Karkulto Copper Mine, which at one time promised well. A large sum of money was spent in the attempt to develop it, but the results were small. Population, 647.

**APPILA YARROWIE** (33° 39' S. lat., 138° 17' E. long.) (county and electorate of Frome, hundred of Appila), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town, 151 (181½ postal) miles N. of Adelaide. A coach runs daily to the Yongala Railway station. Hotel: Yarrowie. It has a branch of the English and Scottish Bank, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic (St. Philip and St. James) places of worship, Public Hall, and a State school. Population, 151.

**ARDROSSAN** (34° 22' S. lat., 138° 0' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, savings bank, and money order station, 125 miles N.W. of Adelaide. There is steamer communication with the metropolis. Hotels: Ardrossan and Royal. It is situated in the county Ferguson, Hundred of Cunningham and Yorkes' Peninsula electoral district, near the head of St. Vincent Gulf. Episcopal and Wesleyan places of worship, a public school, and a Mechanics' Institute. The jetty is 1,420 feet in length. Population, 101.

**AUBURN** (34° 3' S. lat., 138° 41' E. long.) lies on the river Wakefield, in the District Council of Upper Wakefield, county of Stanley, electorate of Wooroora, 74½ miles N. of Adelaide; it is a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town. Kapunda is 30 miles distant. Saddleworth, 6 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. The Clare coach passes through the town twice daily. The hotels are the Rising Sun and the District. The principal streets are lined with trees, and the town promises to become a great health resort. The places of worship comprise St. John's Episcopal church, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians, with a public school. Bank: National. The other buildings comprise a town hall, and an Institute, with 1,000 volumes. There are Freemasons', Rechabites', Good Templars', Oddfellows', and Foresters' lodges, two breweries, and several stores and tradesmen's shops. The District Council sits at Auburn, and it is the head-quarters of the Northern Agricultural Society. The District Council has an area of 61,222 acres, of which 20,677 acres are under cultivation. The population is 1,242.

**BAGOT'S WELL** (34° 19' S. lat., 139° 2' E. long.), a post town and railway station in the county and electoral district of Light, 54½ miles N. of Adelaide. Congregational church. Agricultural district. Population is under 50.

**BALAKLAVA** (34° 9' S. lat., 138° 29' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, Savings Bank, and telegraph station in the county of Gawler. It is in the District Council of Balaklava, electorate of Wooroora, and police district of Port Wakefield, about 67 miles N. of Adelaide, with which it has railway communication once daily; fares, 11s. and 7s. Hotels: the Balaklava and Terminus. It is on the river Wakefield. It has a public school, Bible Christian, Episcopal, Christian Disciples', Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, an Institute, a branch of the National Bank, a flour-mill, three general stores, an iron foundry, and some small shops. The District Council is partly situated in county Gawler and partly in county Stanley, and is an agricultural and pastoral district, containing a quantity of "scrub land," which is being regularly taken up and settled upon. Balaklava is the outlet of the produce of Dalkey, Stow, and Hall, and portions of Ewared. The District Council of Balaklava covers 182 square miles; annual assessment, £8,460. Population of town about 550; of district about 1,296.

**BALHANNAH** (34° 37' S. lat., 138° 55' E. long.), a post town and railway station on the Naime line, 1,110 feet above

sea-level, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral division and District Council of Onkaparinga, 19 miles (28½ by rail) E. of Adelaide, on the Onkaparinga river; fare, 4s. 2d. and 3s. 9d. Hotel—Golden Cross. It has a Church of England (St. Thomas), and a Primitive Methodist chapel. A mile from the town is a bismuth and copper mine. Cobalt in small quantities, and antimony and plumbago also exist in the ore. Population, 95.

**BAROSSA GOLDFIELD** (34° 38' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.) county Adelaide, a postal township in the county and electoral district of Barossa and District Council of Barossa, near the Para river and Yatta creek, about 84½ miles N.E. of Adelaide, and 1½ miles from Lyndoch. A daily coach runs to and from Gawler. It has an institute and three chapels—two German Lutheran and one Baptist, also a Church of England. It is said to be an excellent farm district, especially suitable for vine and fruit growing. A large area has been under cultivation the last four years. The Barossa goldfield is separated from the Humberg Scrub goldfield by the South Para river. It was discovered in October, 1868, by Job Harris and mates, who found gold in the gully now known as Spike Gully. The depth of sinking was from 5 to 20 feet, and some of the claims were very rich, but the late results have not been remunerative. Population of district 1,514.

**BEACHPORT** (37° 30' S. lat., 140° 0' E. long.) (county Grey, electorate of Victoria, Hundred of Rivoli Bay), a Government township, situated at Rivoli Bay North, 228 miles postal S.E. of Adelaide, with which it has regular steamer communication. Hotels: Bay View and Beachport. It takes its name from a former Secretary for the Colonies—Sir M. Hicks-Beach. The town is pleasantly situated about a mile and a half N.E. of Penguin Island and Cape Martin, on a number of well-grassed hills, some of which are rather stony. A narrow belt of sand intervenes between it and the shore; but as the town is on high ground a view of the beach is commanded from all parts. Beachport was opened in 1878: it comprises three stores, a custom house, railway station, an institute, a Wesleyan chapel, a large public school-house which cost £1,030, and about 50 private residences. Many of the buildings are of limestone from Mount Gambier, and a grey sandstone found in the neighbourhood. It is the sea terminus and head quarters of the Mount Gambier and Rivoli Bay Railway. A workshop and running shed have been erected. The harbour is said to be one of the safest and best in the district, well sheltered from the stormy weather. Vessels drawing 14 or 15 feet can lie within half a mile of the shore. A pier 2,100 feet in length, completed during 1882, affords facilities by which vessels can at once be berthed and loaded or discharged. This pier has a single line of rails, with double lines at landings, and terminates in a working head 450 feet long, with moorings on one side. A lifeboat with crew and a rocket apparatus has been stationed here. A telegraph station and money-order office is here, and also a branch of the Savings Bank. On Penguin Island (so called from the myriads of penguins that used to frequent it), a light-house has been erected 26 feet high, from which is shown a fourth order dioptric light, with bright flashes every 10 seconds, visible 12 miles. Beachport is the outlet for the produce of a very large area. A chicory kiln has been erected, and as a great deal of chicory is grown in the neighbourhood a large trade is likely to be done in this line. An agitation has been started in Mount Gambier and Millicent for the promotion of freezing works, and should it take definite shape, Beachport will be the port of call for all vessels in the frozen meat trade. Assessment, £2,634. In the neighbourhood is Lake George, a fine sheet of brackish water. Population 249.

**BEAUTIFUL VALLEY, or WILMINGTON** (32° 39' S. lat., 138° 4' E. long.), is a post town with money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices in the Southern portion of the Hundred of Willochra, county and electoral district of Frome, and is pleasantly situated at the entrance to Horrocks Pass (a natural road named after its discoverer), through the Flinders Range, on the direct route from Adelaide (205 miles) to Port Augusta, between which places there is daily communication by coach or rail. It has three hotels (Beautiful Valley, Wilmington, and Globe), two stores, a mill, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian places of worship, and an institute, and is within 30 miles of a first-class seaport, Port Augusta. Bank: National.

**BELAIR** (35° 2' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a post town, 7 miles S.E. (by rail 13½) of Adelaide, in the District Council of Mitcham, is pleasantly situated in the Hills, 1,008 feet above sea-level. It is chiefly remarkable for containing an Inebriates' Retreat. This institution has now added to its accommodation, by the erection of new buildings, at a cost of £3,984, capable of accommodating 52 patients. The Naime Railway passes through it; fares, 1s. 6d. and 1s. Hotel: Blackwood. Population, 204.

**BELTANA** (30° 51' S. lat., 138° 25' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station near the Warriota creek, in the county Frome and electorate of Flinders, 395 miles N. of Adelaide, and 143½ N. of Port Augusta, with which it is connected by rail, fare 24s. and 15s. It has two hotels, the Beltana and Royal Victoria, a public school, and one store. There is no church in the town, but a Wesleyan minister is stationed here, and services are held in the Assembly room. Church of England and Roman Catholic clergy visit the town at intervals. The Beltana sheep station, whence the place derives its name, is 1½ mile distant. Several valuable copper and silver mines have been found in the neighbourhood, and the locality will probably become of importance when they can be worked with profit. Population, 150.

**ELVIDERE** (35° 18' S. lat., 138° 58' E. long.) (co. Hindmarsh), a post-town on the Angus river, 39 miles (54 postal) E. of Adelaide, in the county of Light. A mail coach runs daily

to and from the metropolis. Hotel: Belvidere. Public institutions: St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Primitive Methodist chapel, and a public school. The district is of an agricultural character. 23,451 acres being under cultivation, principally for wheat. Belvidere is in the District Council of Belvidere, which covers 84 square miles; annual assessment, £9,858. Population, 53; of district, 847.

**BETHESDA** lies 625 miles N. of Adelaide, in the electoral district of Flinders. Here is a Lutheran mission for aborigines. The natives are said to be very tractable, and kept usefully employed. The population numbers 12 Europeans, and about 80 blacks, for whose benefit a school has been established.

**BEVERLY** (34° 53' S. lat., 138° 34' E. long.), a suburb of Adelaide, in the District Council of Woodville. Hotels: Kavanagh. Population, 124.

**BIRKENHEAD.** See PORT ADELAIDE.

**BLACKWOOD** (34° 3' S. lat., 138° 41' E. long.), a post-town, telegraph and railway station, 11½ miles SE. from Adelaide, on the Hills line of Railway, which is now connected with the Victorian lines. It is pleasantly situated 135 feet above sea-level, and becoming settled by a local population and those having occupation in the city, who are conveyed to and fro by well-appointed trains, the ride being one of the most picturesque, skirting the hills within view of the sea. Railway fares, 1s. 2d. and 10d. There is a store, temperance hotel, large brick factory, Wesleyan and other churches. Most of the residences are situated upon elevated land close to the railway station, and overlooking the sea, which is six miles distant, with pretty undulating country between. On the other side, the valley of the Sturt, and a range of hills of the same name, afford very pleasant scenery. Rather more than a mile distant are some of the largest strawberry gardens in the colony, extending over several acres each. Oranges and other fruits are also produced in large quantities, and there are preserving factories within a short distance whence jam and preserves are exported to the other colonies. Situated in district council of Mitcham, electorate of Sturt and county of Adelaide. Population, about 350; of the district about 900.

**BLANCHETOWN** (34° 21' S. lat., 139° 28' E. long.), a township with telegraph and money-order office in the county of Eyre, electorate of Barossa, Hundred of Fisher and Murray, and central police district, on the west bank of the river Murray, 88 miles NE. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by coach twice a week to Freeling, thence by railway. Hotel—the Blanche Town. It has a police station. The district is a pastoral one, sheep stations predominating. Formation: limestone. Annual assessment, £1,426. Population, 121.

**BLETCHLEY** (35° 15' S. lat., 139° 1' E. long.), a postal town in the county of Hindmarsh and electorate of Mount Barker, 6 miles E. of Strathalbyn, 4 miles N. of Langhorne's Bridge, and 36 miles (40 miles postal) SE. of Adelaide, on the Bremer creek. It has two chapels (Wesleyan and Primitive-Methodist), a post-office, and a few cottages. Farming district. Communication is *via* Langhorne's Bridge or Strathalbyn.

**BLETCHLEY** is in the county and electorate of Frome, 348 miles N. of Adelaide. It has two hotels, a casualty hospital, and Oddfellows' hall. Valuable copper mines are in the neighbourhood. Communication weekly by coach to Kooronga, thence to Adelaide by rail. Population of the district about 500.

**BLINMAN** (31° 4' S. lat., 138° 35' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings-bank, and money-order town in the county and electorate of Flinders, about 348 miles N. of Adelaide. A small creek runs through the township. The nearest creek of any size is the Willigan, about 7 miles to the northward. Hotels: North Blinman and North Star. There is also an Oddfellows' hall. The well-known Blinman mine is here; it employed, when in full work, about 100 hands, and the copper raised realised £250,000; it was closed for nearly eight years, and re-opened in May, 1882, under the auspices of the English Corporation of South Australian Copper Mines. In 1887 a correspondent (a mining expert), writing from Blinman says:—"This district promises to become one of the finest silver-fields in the colonies. I have had the pleasure of examining one of the best shows of mineral I ever saw not many miles from this place. The newly-opened places are called the Wirralpa Silver-lead Mines, and I question whether Silvertown can show a better lode of silver-lead ore. Active measures are being taken to arrange for its development by strong Companies." A number of claims have been taken up for silver in the Blinman district. There is a branch telegraph from here to Beltana. Communication is by coach to Parachina alternate days, thence by train. The population, inclusive of the surrounding camps, was reported at 500, of town alone, 100.

**BLUMBERG** (34° 49' S. lat., 138° 59' E. long.) (co. of Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha), a country township telegraph, station and savings bank, 28 miles NE. of Adelaide, to which coaches run twice daily. Hotel: the Napoleon Buonaparte. There is a Lutheran church; a Roman Catholic Church (St. Matthew) is also here, and a public school. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. An extensive trade is carried on in wheat and dairy produce, also in wattle bark. Gold has been found in the neighbourhood. It is in the District Council of Talunga, which has an area of 73 square miles, and in which an extent of 3,724 acres is under cultivation; annual assessment, £12,899. Population, 110, mostly Germans.

**BLYTH** (33° 53' S. lat., 138° 30' E. long.), a postal centre, with money-order office, and telegraph station in the county and electoral district of Stanley, 92½ miles due N. of Adelaide, with which it is connected by rail, one train each way; fares, 15s. 4d. and 9s. 7d. Hotel: the Blyth. It is 638 feet above sea-level. A public school is here, and Wesleyan

and Lutheran chapels. The railway connects with Port Wakefield and Wallaroo. The District Council of Blyth extends over 114 square miles; annual assessment £10,861. Population, 99; of district, which is principally agricultural, 785 (census 1891).

**BOOLEROO CENTRE** (32° 18' S. lat., 138° 14' E. long.), a post town and savings bank in the county and electorate of Frome, 197 miles N. of Adelaide, depending principally on the large areas devoted to wheat crops. It has a branch of the E. S. and A. C. Bank, a Bible Christian chapel, an Institute and Public Hall, a foundry, and wheel-wrights, blacksmiths, and butcher's shops, two stores, and an inn. Population, with vicinity, about 400.

**BOOYOLIE** (33° 16' S. lat., 138° 17' E. long.) (county Victoria). The District Council has an area of 61 square miles; land under cultivation, 17,792 acres. Annual value of rateable property, £5,905. Population, 494 (census 1891).

**BORDER TOWN** (36° 19' S. lat., 140° 46' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station (the repeating station between Adelaide and Melbourne), savings bank and money-order office, in the centre of the Tatiara district, in the county of Buckingham, and electoral district of Albert, situated on rising ground on the Tatiara Creek, near the Western boundary of the Hundred about 65 miles N. of Naracoorte, on the old road and direct line of railway between Adelaide and Melbourne (distance, 326 miles), and from Adelaide 183 miles SSE. The Victorian boundary is about 12 miles distant. It was founded by Government in 1851 as a depot for the gold escort to the Victorian gold diggings. A railway, opened on March 31, 1883, now connects it with the Kingston and Tatiara line, and with the seaboard. It is 109½ miles from Kingston; fares, 18s. 4d. and 11s. 6d. The line is now open from Nairne to here, being the overland line connecting the two capitals—Adelaide and Melbourne, fare 30s. and 19s. Hotels: The Border Town and the Woolshed. It comprises a post and telegraph office of stone, a national school that will accommodate 100 scholars, used by Wesleyans on Sundays for worship, several stores, an Institute, with hall capable of seating 200 persons, in which Presbyterian services are held, and library of 1,000 vols., National Bank, a Congregational chapel, a stone building that will seat 220, Episcopal Church (St. Barnabas), new Wesleyan chapel, opened in October, 1887, and R. C. church, a police station, and a number of private dwellings. A local court is held here every alternate month. The soil and climate are admirably adapted for the growth of vines, and will also produce excellent wheat in favourable seasons. A very large area is now under cultivation. The Agricultural Society holds a show here annually; Government has granted an area of 5 acres. (The Tatiara District Council is 102 square miles in area; has a population of 1,843; has 9,964 acres under cultivation, growing the finest wheat in the colony; and is annually assessed at £9,111.) Population, 199. Local paper, the *Tatiara Mail*.

**BOWDEN** (34° 56' S. lat., 138° 37' E. long.), is situated 1½ mile W. of, and suburban to the city, with which it has telegraphic communication and railway connection by the Port Line; fares, 3d., and 2d. Hotels: Globe, Governor Hindmarsh, Odd Fellows' Arms, and Tanners' Arms. There are here Church of England, Roman Catholic, Bible Christian, and Wesleyan places of worship, a number of brick kilns and the gas works for supplying the metropolis. It forms a ward in the corporation of Hindmarsh and had at the census of 1881 a population of 2,541 persons; houses 645.

**BRAMFIELD** (33° 25' S. lat., 134° 58' E. long.), a small coast town in the Hundred of Ward, Co. of Port Lincoln. It has 81 inhabitants, a Mechanics' Institute, an hotel (the Bramfield), and is 323 miles W. distant from Adelaide. The surrounding country is thickly timbered, and chiefly settled by farmers. The products are wheat and wool. Communication by steamer to Port Lincoln, thence per coach. Population with vicinity, about 150.

**BRIDGEWATER** (35° 2' S. lat., 138° 47' E. long.) (sometimes called Cox's CREEK) lies on Cox's creek, 13½ miles (by rail 23½) SE. of Adelaide. It is a station on the Adelaide and Nairne Railway, the first section of the overland line to Melbourne; fares, 3s. 4d. and 2s. 3d. Hotel: the Bridgewater. It is in the county of Adelaide, electorate of Mount Barker, and district council of Stirling. The principal building in the township is Dunn and Co.'s steam and water mills. There is a chapel here (Bible Christian). Market gardening is mainly followed in the district. Land is heavily timbered with stringy bark. The Grunthal copper mine is about 1½ mile distant. Population, 98 persons.

**BRIGHTON** (34° 4' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.), county Adelaide, electoral district of Sturt, a municipal seaside town and watering-place, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Vincent, 10 miles S. of Adelaide. The Adelaide and Glenelg Railway has been extended to here. The hotels are the Thatched House Tavern, and Brighton Inn. It is a favourite seaside resort for the citizens. Area of municipality 3 square miles, 205 houses, and annual value of rateable property £11,021. There is an Institute and Town Hall, Episcopal church (St. Jude's) and a Wesleyan chapel. An asylum for the blind and deaf and dumb is here. It cost £5,000 in its erection. Part of the cultivated land, about 153 acres in the district, is laid down in vines; 6,035 acres are under tillage. Population, 874 (census 1891); number of houses, 167.

**BROMPTON** (34° 56' S. lat., 138° 37' E. long.), a ward of the Corporation of Hindmarsh. A glass bottle works and a large number of brick kilns are successfully working. Population (census 1881), 2,558; houses, 556.

**BROUGHTON.** See REDHILL.

**BUGLE RANGES** (35° 10' S. lat., 138° 55' E. long.) is in the county of Hindmarsh, and electoral district of Mount Barker, 27 miles (40 by rail) ESE. of Adelaide, with which it is connected by a good road. It is a station on the Southern line, fares, 6s. 2d. and 4s. Hotel: Morning Star. It lies 1,161 feet above sea level. The river Angas flows about 6 miles distant. Like most of the small places in South Australia, it is a collection of homesteads. There are here a school, and a small Wesleyan chapel. District is very hilly, with many small creeks emptying into Langhorne's creek. The timber is mainly gum, shea-oak, and wattle. Farming and grazing principally carried on.

**BULL'S CREEK** (35° 14' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), a postal town, 33 miles SE. of Adelaide, in the District Council of Kondopringa, co. of Hindmarsh, electorate of Noarlunga. A public school, Primitive Methodist chapel, and one store are here. Communication with Adelaide is by coach *via* Strathalbyn. Farming locality. Population, 142.

**BURNSIDE** (34° 57' S. lat., 138° 44' E. long.) is suburban to Adelaide, at a distance of about 4 miles, and is the tramway terminus; fare, 6d. It is in the electorate of East Torrens, and the District Council of Burnside, on elevated ground at the foot of the Mount Lofty range, commanding extensive views of the metropolis. Hotel: the Burnside. It has three places of worship, Episcopal, Baptist, and United Methodist, and four or five stores. Gold has been found in many parts of the district, and precious stones sometimes picked up. Annual value of rateable property, £40,732. Population of district, 6,179.

**BURRA.** See KOORINGA.

**CALLINGTON** (35° 8' S. lat., 139° 5' E. long.) (Co. Sturt, electorate of Onkaparinga) is situated on the Bremer creek, 36½ miles (45 by rail) SE. of Adelaide. The overland railway to Melbourne passes through here, two trains run daily, fare, 7s. and 4s. 6d. Hotel: Callington. It has a money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station. Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, Lutheran, and Wesleyan places of worship, an Institute and a public school. Bank: Commercial of Australia. Wheat and barley are principally grown in the district. The Aclare silver mine, close to the township, is being worked by an English company. Copper also abounds, and two or three mines have been worked in the vicinity. It is in the Naime District Council. Population, 148.

**CALTOWIE** (35° 18' S. lat., 138° 25' E. long.), a post town, telegraph and railway station, with money order office, 184 miles by rail N. of Adelaide, situated on an open plain 1,237 feet above sea-level. It is a station on the line from Port Pirie to Petersburg, 44 miles from Port Pirie; fares, 7s. and 4s. 6d.; through fares from Adelaide, 28s. 2d. and 18s. 9d. Hotels: Caltowie and Commercial. Branch of the National Bank is here, also savings bank, a public school, two large stores, and a flour-mill. On Jan. 30, 1880, a handsome institute with a large hall was opened. R.C. Church (St. Killian's), Anglican (St. Mary Magdalene), opened in January, 1881, and there are Wesleyan and Lutheran chapels. Is a centre for the storage and purchase of wheat, of which, in good seasons, 300,000 bushels are annually purchased. It is in the District Council of Caltowie, county Victoria, and electorate of Gladstone. The District Council has an area of 89 square miles. Annual assessment, £16,403. Population, 338; of district, 1,457 (census 1891).

**CAMPBELLTOWN** (34° 53' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), a small postal township on the river Torrens, in the District Council of that name, county Adelaide, electorate of East Torrens, 5 miles E. from Adelaide, with a population of 160 persons. An omnibus runs two or three times a day to town. At a short distance is situated the main reservoir (Thorndon Park) of the Adelaide waterworks. Episcopal church, Wesleyan chapel, public school, and Oddfellows' Hall. The District Council of Campbelltown embraces 9 square miles; annual assessment, £14,405. The land is mainly taken up for market-gardening purposes. Population of the district, 1,723 (census 1891).

**CAPE BORDA**, 198 miles from Adelaide, is a post and lighthouse station on the North Western coast of Kangaroo Island, in the electorate of Encounter Bay. Four lighthouse keepers with their families form the population. Here also is the telegraph signal station for English mail steamers, Orient liners, and all over-sea ships. There are several fine caves in the neighbourhood, in which fine stalactites abound. These caves would well repay a visit.

**CARRIETON** (32° 34' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, in the hundred of Eureka, co. Dalhousie, and electorate of Frome, 200 miles N. of Adelaide, on the Main North road, and the Terowie and Quorn Railway. Here are also the Government locomotive repairing sheds. Through fares from Adelaide, 33s. and 20s. 8d. Hotels: Eureka and Carrieton. Bank: National. Roman Catholic (St. Raphael's) opened in March, 1882. Bible Christian, Wesleyan, and Episcopal churches. Wheat growing district. Population, 120.

**CHAIN OF PONDS** (35° 50' S. lat., 138° 58' E. long.), a post town, 19 miles NE. of Adelaide. There is coach communication twice a day with the metropolis. Hotel: Morning Star. It is in the District Council of Para Wirra, electorate of Gumeracha, county of Adelaide, and has Bible Christian place of worship, one store, and 100 inhabitants.

**CHARLESTON** (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 53' E. long.), a township on the Onkaparinga river, in the county of Adelaide, police district of Woodside, and electorate of Onkaparinga, 25 miles E. of Adelaide, the communication with which is by rail to Balhannah, thence by coach. Hotel, the Charleston. An old settled district, and for many years regarded as the "Garden of the Colony," till impoverished by injudicious cropping. There is

carried on a trade in sawn timber and wattle bark for export. One school, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Sheep are kept here, and thrive. Mangold wurzel and potatoes grow well, and large quantities of butter, bacon, &c., are weekly sent to the metropolis. Population, about 50.

**CHERRY GARDENS** (35° 4' S. lat., 138° 42' E. long.), a postal township on the creek of the same name, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Noarlunga, 14 miles SE. of the metropolis. Coaches ply daily to and from Adelaide; fare, 2s. 6d. Institutions—a national school and a Wesleyan chapel. Agricultural district. Population is under 50.

**CLARE** (38° 52' S. lat., 138° 36' E. long.), a municipality, with money-order office, Savings Bank, offices of the Midland Licensing Bench, telegraph station, and local and police courts, on the Hutt river, 89 miles XNW. of Adelaide. It is in the county and electorate of Stanley, and is prettily situated, being environed by gently wooded timbered slopes or hills. Lines of coaches run to Saddleworth and Farrell's Flat to meet the trains. Six hotels—Ford's, the Northern, Stanley, the Globe, Commercial, and the Clare. In the town are a court-house, a large town-hall, branches of the National, and English and Scottish Banks, an Episcopal (St. Barnabas) and R. C. church (St. Michael), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist chapels, and Salvation Army barracks, a public school, an Institute, police-station, a casualty hospital, public baths, and skating rink. It possesses a local Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Area of municipality, 400 acres, 242 houses, property of annual value of £6,636. In Clare there are two large agricultural implement manufactories, a mill, a tannery, steam chaff and wood yards and the usual complement of shops of every description. There are numerous farms in the district, and in the more distant country are several sheep and cattle stations. Clare is the starting point of the mails for the whole of the NW. areas. Formation: slate and ironstone. Population of municipal district 934 (census 1891). Local paper, the *Northern Argus*, published Fridays.

**CLARENDON** (35° 10' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a township with money-order office, telegraph station, and Savings Bank, is situated on the Onkaparinga river, in the District Council of Clarendon, county of Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, 18 miles SE. of Adelaide. There is a daily coach to Blackwood Hotel—the Royal Oak. There are places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans and Bible Christians; three general stores, a very neat Gothic court-house and police-station, Oddfellows' hall, an excellent Government school, attended by about 100 pupils, and an Institute. The district is well adapted for agricultural purposes, wheat, peas, and potatoes being largely grown. There are also several vineyards in the neighbourhood, and large quantities of wine are produced. A very large reservoir is now being constructed by the Government at Happy Valley, near Clarendon, and this will be filled by water from the river which flows through the town. The varied beauties of the surroundings of Clarendon attract many pleasure-seekers from the capital, the drive itself being one of the finest in the colony. The country in the environs is hilly and undulating, and the banks of the river are romantic and pleasing. The District Council has an area of 55 square miles; annual assessment, £9,017. Population 371, the district under the control of the local council numbering 1,673 (census 1891).

**CLINTON** (34° 8' S. lat., 138° 0' E. long.) is in the county of Daly, electorate of Wallaroo, lying 86 miles N. of Adelaide, on St. Vincent's Gulf. A jetty has been built 718 feet long, with a tramway, but it is not used. Principally pastoral country. Population in the district, 1,440 (census 1891). Annual assessment, £13,303.

**COCKBURN** (32° 5' S. lat., 141° 0' E. long.), a post and telegraph town. Area of town about 100 acres, in the electoral district of Newcastle 240 miles north-east of Adelaide. Distance by rail 298½ miles. Hotel:—Cockburn Hotel. This township is the terminus of the South Australian Railway on the N.S. Wales border. A tramway runs from here to Broken Hill and Silverton.

**COLLINSFIELD** (33° 38' S. lat., 138° 11' E. long.), a post town in a large wheat-growing district, 163 miles N. of Adelaide (county Stanley, electorate of Stanley). Communication with Adelaide by coach to the Saddleworth Railway Station. It has a public school, Presbyterian place of worship, and one hotel, the Collinsfield.

**COLTON**, a post town, 320 miles NW. of Adelaide. It is situated in the hundred of Colton, district of Plinders. Agriculture is the principal industry. Communication with Adelaide, *via* Port Lincoln. Population, about 30.

**CONCORDIA** (34° 34' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), a post town in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Barossa, and District Council of Barossa West, 30½ miles N. of Adelaide. Gawler is 4½ miles distant, and is the market town, and nearest railway station. There is a good school-house. Agricultural district. Population, partly German, 135.

**CONDO WIE** (33° 47' S. lat., 138° 18' E. long.), 97 miles N. of Adelaide, county Stanley, hundred of Boucaut, situated midway between Angle Grove and Snowtown. Chapel and school are here. Large quantities of wheat are grown. Communication by coach to Angle Grove.

**COOLATOO** (36° 32' S. lat., 139° 50' E. long.) is in the electoral district of Albert, on the Coorong river, 120 miles E. from Adelaide. Hotel, the Coolatoo. Grazing locality.

**COROMANDEL VALLEY** (35° 4' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a postal village and telegraph station near the river Sturt, in the county of Adelaide, District Council of Clarendon, and electoral district of Noarlunga, 9½ miles SE. of Adelaide. The district is principally of a farming character, but silver and lead mining has been carried on in the past. The Almanda

Mine is about 3 miles distant, but is not now worked. There is no township in Coromandel Valley, but there is a post-office, and a mail coach passes through from Adelaide every day, single fare, 2s. There are two stores, a large biscuit and jam factory, three places of worship—Wesleyan, Church of England (St. John's), and Baptist, an Institute, and a public school.

**COX'S CREEK.** See BRIDGEWATER.

**CRADOCK**, a post town with money order office, in the county of Granville, electorate of Frome, 228 miles N. of Adelaide, with a Branch of the Bank of Adelaide. Hotels: Cradock and Wirreanda. Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship. Agricultural district. Population, about 80.

**CRAFERS** (35° 1' S. lat., 138° 43' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office, 10 miles S.E. of Adelaide. It is in the District Council of Crafers, electorate of Onkaparinga, and county of Adelaide. The railway to Nairne passes close to the township, the station being known as Mount Lofly. It supplies the metropolis with large quantities of fruit and vegetables. An Institute, a Bible Christian chapel, and a public school are here. Hotel—Crafers. Fruit is largely grown in the neighbourhood, and gives full employment to a jam factory. The district council of Crafers covers 12 square miles; annual assessment, £11,366. The population of the district is 1,691 (census 1891).

**CRYSTAL BROOK** (33° 31' S. lat., 138° 57' E. long.), a post, savings bank, money-order town, telegraph and railway station on the Port Pirie and Terowie Line, in the hundred of the same name, county of Victoria, electorate of Stanley, 141 miles (210 by rail) N. of Adelaide, fares, 32s. 6d. and 21s. 6d. It has two hotels, Royal and Crystal Brook, a branch of the National Bank, a mill, two foundries, R.C., Wesleyan, Bible Christian and Anglican places of worship, an Institute, public school, a stone railway station and goods shed, and several stores. The fine stone found in the neighbourhood is said to give the town a very picturesque appearance. The principal business of the place is as a depot for the purchase of wheat. The Hundred has an area of 88½ square miles. The town has an excellent water supply. Annual value of rateable property in the district, £22,507. Population 496; of the Hundred, 1,277.

**CURRAMULKA** (34° 45' S. lat., 137° 45' E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings-bank, 129 (221 postal) miles W. of Adelaide, situated in the Hundred of Curramulka, electorate of Wallaroo, and county of Fergusson. Hotel: Curramulka. Churches: Baptist and Wesleyan. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. Institute. Communication is by coach, *via* Moolta. The Hundred has an area of 105 square miles, and a population of 515. Population, 62.

**CURRENCY CREEK** (35° 30' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.), a postal village on the creek after which it is named, in the District Council of Port Elliott, in the county of Hindmarsh, and electoral district of Encounter Bay, 52 miles (6½ postal) S. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by rail, fares, 10s. 6d. and 6s. 8d. It is 12 miles from Middleton and 1½ from Strathalbyn. Hotel, the Currency Creek. The larger buildings comprise a Wesleyan chapel and district schoolroom. There is also a store and a blacksmith's shop. Population, 61.

**CUSTON** (UNIVERSITY BLOCK), a post-town, with telegraph and money-order office, and railway station on the Kingston and Border Town line, 19½ miles SSE of Adelaide and 14 miles SE. of Border Town; fares, 32s. 2d. and 20s. 3d. It is in the county of Buckingham, electorate of Albert, and is now in direct rail communication with the metropolis. In the vicinity is a large area of land dedicated to the Adelaide University for educational purposes. Hotel: Custon.

**DALKEY** (34° 13' S. lat., 138° 29' E. long.) is a postal station in the county of Gawler, and electoral district of Wooroora, 80 miles (62 postal) N.E. of Adelaide, communication with which is by way of Port Wakefield. Places of worship here: Bible Christian chapel and Church of Christ. The district council covers 109 sq. miles, and is assessed at £7,479. The population of the township is under 50. Population of district 782 (census 1891), principally German farmers.

**DASHWOOD'S GULLY** (35° 10' S. lat., 138° 43' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Hindmarsh, electoral district of Noarlunga, and Clarendon police district, 24½ miles SE. of Adelaide, with which there is coach communication daily; fare, 4s. Nearest township is Kangarilla. The district is of both an agricultural and grazing character.

**DAVENPORT.**

**DAVEYSTON** (34° 26' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.), a post town, in the District Council of Nuriotoota, county and electoral district of Light, 11½ miles N. of Adelaide. Hotel, the Old Nam. Church: Lutheran. Communication is by coach and rail *via* Greenock and Freeling. Agricultural district. Population, 94.

**DAWSON**, a post-town in co. Frome, and Flinders electorate, 176 miles N. of Adelaide, with which the connection is by coach to the Petersburg railway station. It has two places of worship, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic. Hotel: Staer's.

**DRY CREEK, or MONTAGUE** (34° 52' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a postal town, telegraph and railway station on the North Line, in the county and electorate of Yatala north, 6½ miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 8d. and 5d. Omnibus also runs twice daily, fare 1s. Hotels: Bird-in-Hand, Cross Keys, and Cavan Arms. One school is here, and one place of worship. Population, about 200, of which number 150 are employed at the smelting works which are erected here. The Yatala Labour Prison is also here.

**DUTTON** (34° 20' S. lat., 139° 10' E. long.), an agricultural township in the co. of Eyre, electorate of Light, district council of Truro, 61 miles N. of Adelaide, with which there is rail and coach communication *via* Freeling. It has a public and German

school, two places of worship, Lutheran and Congregational, two or three tradesmen's shops, and a population of about 70.

**ECHUNGA** (35° 7' S. lat., 138° 50' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and money-order township, 21 miles (30 postal) SE. of Adelaide, on the road to Strathalbyn, Milang. It is in the electorate of Mount Barker, and partly in county Adelaide, and partly in county Hindmarsh. Communication by rail from Adelaide to Aldgate, and thence by coach. Hotels: Hagan Arms and Bridge. The district is partly agricultural, and in part a mining one. The council covers 69 square miles. Annual assessment is £5,953; 1,407 acres are under cultivation. Wheat, peas, and potatoes are principally raised. A considerable quantity of gold has been yielded by the workings in the vicinity of the town. The alluvial diggings of Jupiter are situated about three miles out of the township. Silver is also found; and from time to time numerous diamonds of small size have been unearthed. Gold was first discovered in Donkey Gully in 1852. In August, 1852, Chapman found payable gold; the first day's washing with the dish yielded 10 ounces. For this discovery his party received a reward of £500 from the Government. Places of worship are Episcopal (St. Mary's) and Wesleyan churches. Institute, opened in April, 1856. The climate here is very salubrious, and the neighbourhood is a favourite resort during the summer months of pleasure parties from the plains of Adelaide. There is a tannic factory, erected at a cost of £5,000, for the purpose of extracting the tannic properties from the wattle, and putting it in smaller compass, it being exported in large casks. The factory gives employment to fifteen men, besides carters and others engaged in bringing the wattles to the factory. The weekly output is about 15 tons of extract. There is also a company formed for the purpose of growing and collecting the wattle. This property is situated between Echunga and the Meadows. The company hold about 5,000 acres, which are well fenced, well grassed, and watered, and splendidly stocked, which are growing wonderfully well. Population 144; of the district 1,319 (census 1891).

**EDEN VALLEY** (34° 40' S. lat., 179° 6' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, situated on the Eden creek, 4½ miles NE. of Adelaide, in the District Council of South Rhine, county of Sturt, and electorate of Gumeracha. The district is taken up by farms and stations. The metropolis is reached by conveyance *via* Mount Pleasant, or coach and rail *via* Angaston and Freeling. The schools are a Government and a German. Hotel: Eden Valley. There are here Baptist and Lutheran chapels. The district is fertile for wheat growing, &c., the crops being best when the season is not very wet. Population, 117.

**EDITHBURGH** (35° 51' S. lat., 137° 45' E. long.), a pleasant watering place and municipality, with money-order, telegraph, and Savings Bank, 217 miles (50 by water) W. of Adelaide, on the eastern shore of Yorke's peninsula. There is steamer communication with Port Adelaide twice a week. Hotels: Edithburgh, Troubridge and Temperance Hotel. A branch of the National Bank is here; also Episcopal and Wesleyan churches, Custom House, an Institute, a public school, and a bathing establishment. A bright white light, visible about 5 miles, is shown at night from the outer end of the jetty. The jetty has been lengthened, and is now 368 feet long, and has at the outer end a depth of upwards of 14 feet. It is in the county of Fergusson, and electorate of Wallaroo. Annual assessment, £969. The district of Melville has an area of 148 square miles. It is annually assessed at £8,943. Population, 221, district, 1,430.

**EDWARDSTOWN** (34° 59' S. lat., 138° 36' E. long.), a suburb of Adelaide, in the District Council of Brighton, about 4 miles distant SW. Busses run frequently during the day. Hotels: Maid of Auckland and Avoca. Episcopal (St. Mary's) and Wesleyan churches; public school. Products: wheat, hay, wine, fruit, almonds. Population, 209.

**ELLISTON** (33° 38' S. lat., 134° 57' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money order office, 317 miles W. of Adelaide, in county Musgrave and Flinders electorate. Weekly mail coach to and from Adelaide. Inn: Fry's. It has Episcopal and Wesleyan Churches, court house, and public school and Institute. Much wheat is grown in the district, and a large area is utilised for squatting purposes. The wheat and wool are shipped from Waterloo Bay, the port of the district. The total produce of wheat is 57,923 bushels. Population of district, 964. Assessed value of property in the district, £9,127.

**ENCOUNTER BAY** (35° 40' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a township of 233 inhabitants, in the District Council and electorate of that name, formerly a noted whaling station. It is 83 miles S. of Adelaide. The District Council covers an area of 166 square miles, and has a population of 1,019 (census 1881); 2,135 acres are under cultivation, and the annual assessment is £8,084.

**EUDUNDA** (34° 7' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.), railway station, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, on the Kapunda and Morgan line, 69 miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 11s. 4d. and 7s. Hotels: the Eudunda and the Royal. There are here branches of the National and Union Banks, a telegraph station, a State school, Church of England, Primitive Methodist Wesleyan and Lutheran Churches. It lies 1,350 feet above sea-level. It is in the District Council of Neales, county of Fyfe, and electorate of Light. It is the centre of a large wheat-growing district. This township should command more attention than it does, owing to its wheat and wood traffic, to say nothing of the mineral which is known to exist in the neighbourhood, but which lack of energy has failed to unearth. Large wheat stores are here, and flour mill. Wool, wheat, and firewood are the products. Population 197.

**EURELIA** (32° 34' S. lat., 149° 35' E. long.), electorate of Newcastle, county Dalhousie, a post town, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, on the Great Northern line and the Main North Road, 190 miles N. from Adelaide. Fares, 31s. 6d. and 19s. 9d. It has two stores, a blacksmith's shop, one hotel (Eurelia), and Bible Christian place of worship. Population of district, 1,969. Rateable property, £7,861.

**FARINA** (Government Gums), (30° 8' S. lat., 138° 17' E. long.), a money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, 407½ miles N. of Adelaide, 198½ N. of Port Augusta, in the Flinders electorate. Fares, 33s. 2d. and 20s. 9d. Bank: National. Hotels: Transcontinental and Exchange. It was the terminus of the Great Northern line for some time, but the railway is now open to William Creek. There are numerous stations in the vicinity.

**FARRELL'S FLAT** (33° 54' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), county of Stanley, electorate of Burra, District Council of Hanson, a post town, with money-order office, telegraph and railway station, on the North Line, 87½ miles NE. of Adelaide. There are two trains each way daily; fares, 14s. 6d. and 9s. 1d. Hotel: Hanson. Churches: Wesleyan and Roman Catholic (Holy Angels) Institute. It lies 1,418 feet above sea-level. Population 148.

**FINDON** (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 35' E. long.), a post town, suburban to Adelaide, in the District Council of Woodville and the electorate of West Torrens, 33 miles NW½ W., or 39° N. of W. from Adelaide Observatory, on the river Torrens. It can be reached from the Woodville Railway Station, from which it is 1½ mile distant. A Bible Christian chapel is here, and a school-house. The country is a plain formed by alluvial and diluvial deposit of stiff marly clay, of a rich chocolate colour slightly mixed with limestone rubble to a depth of 15 to 20 feet, overlying loose calcareous tufa, which is barely covered with vegetable mould, and is sometimes used for building purposes. Population, 237.

**FINNISS VALE.** See SECOND VALLEY.

**FLINDERS' TOWN.** See STREAKY BAY.

**FOWLER'S BAY** (31° 59' S. lat., 132° 49' E. long.), county Flinders, a post and telegraph station with money-order office, on the coast, about 565 miles NW. of Adelaide. Communication by occasional coasting vessel. It is a squatting locality, and much wool is grown about here.

**FRANCES** (35° 32' S. lat., 140° 59' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, in the co. of Macdonnell, electorate of Albert, 259½ miles E. of Adelaide, and about two miles from the Victorian border. Hotel: Railway. It is 76½ miles from Kingston on the sea coast, with which it has daily rail communication; fares, 12s. 10d. and 8s.; fare 35s. 6d. and 22s. 4d. It is now also connected by rail with the metropolis.

**FREELING** (34° 28' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), 36½ miles N. of Adelaide, a postal, savings bank, and money-order town, telegraph and railway station; fares, 6s. and 3s. 10d., in the county and electorate of Light, district Council of Nuriootpa, on the Adelaide, Gawler, and Kapunda line, 627 feet above sea-level. It is the centre of a large wheat-growing district, and the place where the main road from the Murray at Blanchetown meets the Railway. Hotels—Freeling, and Railway. There are several large wheat stores and other places of business, and an Institute. A pretty Wesleyan church, surrounded by pines and other trees, is a prominent object in the town. Lutheran services are also held. Coaches leave here twice daily for Angaston and Truro, and once a week for Blanchetown and Wentworth. Population, 137.

**FRIEDRICHSWALDE** (34° 8' S. lat., 139° 58' E. long.), a post town in the county and electorate of Light, and police district of Kapunda, 75 miles direct N. of Adelaide, communication with which is *via* Marrabel and Kapunda. It lies between the river Light and the Julia creek, each 3 miles distant W. and E. It has one hotel—Winehall, a school, with an attendance of about 60 pupils, a church (Lutheran), and several miscellaneous stores and premises. It is a hilly, fertile, agricultural district. Population, under 50, principally Germans; in the district between 300 and 350.

**FULHAM** (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a postal town, suburban to Adelaide, about 3½ miles W., in a straight line from Hindley Street, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of West Torrens. It is the central part of the "Reed Beds." A Wesleyan chapel is here, also a day school, and one general store. A stud farm is in the neighbourhood. It is about 1 mile from the sea-coast, and is situated about centrally between Port Adelaide and Holdfast Bay. An omnibus runs twice daily to and from the General Post Office. Population, under 50.

**FULLARTON** (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a ward of the Corporation of Unley (which see). It is 3 miles from Adelaide. In the township is the Home for Incurables. Several market gardens are in the neighbourhood. It had at the census of 1881 a population of 994; houses, 212.

**FURNER**, a postal town 35¼ miles E. of Adelaide, is situated on the banks of the Reedy Creek Drain, about 18 or 19 miles from Millicent in a northerly direction. There is a Council office, which is also used as a school-house, one hotel (Kintore), a general store, and a few dwellings. Communication is only to be had by mail (horse) twice weekly, or by hired trap.

**GAMBIERTON.** See MOUNT GAMBIER.

**GAWLER** (34° 39' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a municipal township, money-order and telegraph station on the Gawler river, in the county and police district of the same name, and electorate of Barossa, at the base of the Barossa mountains, 176 feet above sea-level, 24½ miles NE. of Adelaide, with which it has railway communication, trains running daily each way; fares, 4s. and 2s. 6d. A railway station, costing £3,000, was opened February 21, 1880. A tramway leads to it from the

extreme end of the town (fare, 3d.). Two lines of omnibuses meet every train. There are several well-conducted hotels, of which the Commercial, Prince Albert, Globe, Old Spot, Exchange, and Gawler Arms are the leading. The municipal area is 560 acres, having 418 houses, and property of the annual value of £14,894. It is one of the most thriving places in the colony; its prosperity being mainly owing to its being the centre of an immense wheat-growing district. There are in the town several agricultural implement factories, also establishments for coach building, foundries, saw-mill, three large flour mills, and a large cordial manufactory. A contract for building locomotive engines for the South Australian railways has been let to a firm in this town. On the delivery of the first engine great preparations were made to celebrate the occasion in a proper manner. The places of worship are numerous, comprising St. George's Episcopal church, St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, and chapels belonging to the Congregational, Wesleyan, Baptist, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Primitive Methodist bodies. The following banks have branches in Gawler—Union, National, Bank of Adelaide, and savings bank; and there are agencies of several of the leading insurance companies, and the stores and shops are second only to those at Adelaide. Silver, copper, lead, and gold have been found in the neighbouring ranges. The town possesses a fine Institute, with a hall capable of accommodating 700 persons; also an Oddfellows' hall and town hall. There is a large exhibition building and grand stand on a fine recreation ground. At the North end of Murray Street is a monument to J. McKinlay, the explorer. A reservoir, holding 279,000 gallons, pumped up by powerful engines from a deep well, conserves the water-supply of the town. The county of Gawler includes the District Councils of Alma Plains, Dublin, Dalkey, Grace, Mudla Wirra North, Mudla Wirra South, Port Gawler, and portions of Balaklava, Port Wakefield, Rhyndic, and Stockport. Population numbers 2,122 (census 1891). The suburbs in the immediate neighbourhood bring up the population to over 3,000. The *Bonyip* is the local newspaper.

**GEORGETOWN** (HUDDLESTONE), (33° 18' S. lat., 138° 14' E. long.), in the District Council of Georgetown, electorate of Victoria, and county of Victoria, a money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 129 miles (201½ by rail), N. of Adelaide, situated on a rich alluvial plain (Gulnare) between two low ranges of hills. By rail to Gladstone, thence coach. Hotels: The Areas and Georgetown. Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, Church of England, convent school, and public school are here, an Institute, and one machine works. Bank: National. The district council covers 87 square miles, and is annually assessed at £22,285; land under cultivation, 22,353 acres; wheat extensively grown. Huddleston is 7 miles from Georgetown, and is a railway siding. Population, 200; district, 1,433 (census 1891).

**GILBERT TOWN** (34° 57' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), county of Adelaide, electorate of North Adelaide, is suburban to Adelaide, from which it is 2 miles distant. Conveyance, tramway; fare, 3d. Inn: the Buckingham. Gilbert Town is in the Walkerville District Council.

**GLADSTONE** 33° 16' S. lat., 138° 17' E. long.), a corporate town, with a telegraph station, savings bank, money-order office, and railway station, 738 feet above sea-level, 134 miles N. of Adelaide (194½ by rail). Communication is *via* Georgetown, rail *via* Terowie, or rail and steamer *via* Port Pirie. There are two trains daily from Port Pirie, fares, 5s. 6d. and 2s. 5d.; fares from Adelaide, 30s. 2d. and 20s. Hotels: Commercial, Bootyoolie, and the Gladstone. It has an Institute (opened in 1878). Bank: South Australia. Insolvency and Circuit Courts are held here. Places of worship: St Alban's (Episcopal) church, St. Peter's R. C., Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. It is described as a large but scattered place, situated close to the old Bootyoolie station and Rocky river. One side of the railway is Gladstone, and the other Bootyoolie. A large gool, which cost £21,600, is here. The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Association meets here; there is also a branch of the Agricultural Bureau. Gladstone is in the county of Victoria, and electorate of Gladstone. Its area is 116½ square miles. The population of the town is 605; that of the District Council 388 (census 1891). Rateable property in the town, £3,421: in the district, £7,875. Newspaper: *Areas Express*.

**GLENBURNIE** (37° 52' S. lat., 144° 44' E. long.) is in the county of Grey, electoral district of Victoria, and district council of Mount Gambier East, 290 miles SE. of Adelaide. It is 4½ miles E. from Mount Gambier, and 6 miles W. of the east boundary of the colony. A Wesleyan chapel and national school-house are the only public buildings. Pastoral and agricultural district. Hops are now largely grown here.

**GLENELG** (34° 39' S. lat., 138° 35' E. long.), a watering-place and municipality, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, on Holdfast bay or the Patkwallonga creek, 6½ miles SSW. from Adelaide. It is in the county and police district of Adelaide, and electorate of Sturt. It is a favourite place of resort during the summer months. The Pier, Family, Jetty, Terminus, and St. Leonard's are the leading hotels. The places of worship are Episcopal (St. Peter's) Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (Our Lady of Victories), Congregational, Church of Christ, and Primitive Methodist. There is an Institute, now purchased by the Corporation and called Glenelg Town Hall, in which the Institute has accommodation. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. A State school and several private ones. Two railways now connect it with Adelaide, trains running each way about half-hourly. A fixed red light on an iron light-house—the lantern being 39 feet above high-water mark—is placed on the head of the jetty (which is 1,356 feet in length, with a depth of 11 feet of water at the outer end). It was

off Glenelg, better known as Holdfast Bay, that H.M.S. *Buffalo* anchored in 1836, when South Australia was proclaimed a British province by Governor Hindmarsh, under the historical "Old Gum Tree," which is situated about half a mile from the beach, and on the 18th June, 1855, young gum trees were planted around the old one to perpetuate its memory. A proposal has been made to enclose a deep sea harbour near Marino that would give facilities for the reception of all large steamers. Sir John Coode examined the coast to Marino, and submitted a report on the question for the Government, in which he stated that the physical conditions were such as to preclude his advising the adoption of any definite scheme for an outer harbour. Glenelg is supplied with gas and water. Agricultural district, of sand, sandstone, and conglomerate formation. Area of municipality 560 acres, property of annual rateable value of £37,018. Population of the municipality district, 3,650. Number of houses, 731 (census 1891).

**GLENGROVE.** See DASHWOOD'S GULLY.

**GLEN OSMOND** (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a pretty suburban village, 4 miles SE. of Adelaide, noted for its stone quarries, from which about two-thirds of Adelaide is built. Tramway connection with Adelaide; fare, 6d. Hotel: the Vine Inn. Some of the first silver mines were opened here, shortly after the site of Adelaide was laid out, but could not be made to yield a paying return, and were consequently abandoned, after a great expenditure in buildings. A remnant of the works there erected is still a conspicuous object in the shape of a large white chimney about the middle of the hill, which serves as a landmark at sea. The Wheal Watkins (silver) mine is now being worked, and the Government geologist says that it is sure to pay handsomely if properly worked. An Episcopal church (St. Saviour's), Baptist chapel and an Institute with lecture hall attached, are the chief buildings. Glen Osmond is in the District Councils of Burnside and Mitcham, county of Adelaide, and electorate of East Torrens. Several stone-breaking machines are in use at the quarries for reducing the stone for road-metalling. Population, 399 (census 1881).

**GOODWOOD**, a large and flourishing suburb, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Sturt. Corporate town of Unley.  $\frac{2}{3}$  miles south from Adelaide. Principal buildings: Institute and Goodwood Park Hotel. Population 3,400. The places of worship are Church of England, Baptist, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Wesleyan. Communication by rail, fare, 6d. and 4d., and by tramway, fare, 3d. It has Post office, telegraph station, money-order office and savings bank.

**GOOLWA** (35° 31' S. lat., 138° 50' E. long.), (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay), a corporate town of two wards, north and south, on the west bank of the Murray, 7 miles from its mouth, and 60 miles (7½ by rail) S. of Adelaide, is the oldest established port in connection with the trade of that river and its tributaries. A large river trade is now being done, for which extensive wharfrage and storage accommodation has been provided. The jetty is 700 feet long. One of the chief industries is fishing, which gives employment to a large number of men. Several tons of fish are sent to Adelaide and Melbourne markets weekly. Communication with Adelaide is by rail, fares, 11s. 4d., and 7s. 3d. Hotels—Corio, Australasian, and Goolwa. Goolwa has a custom-house, telegraph, post, savings bank, and money-order offices, police-station, court-house, Wesleyan and Congregational chapels, and Church of England (Holy Evangelist), a large State school, an Institute, with hall attached; numerous stores, large steam flour-mill, saw-mill, brewery, engineering and iron-foundry establishment, patent slip, and building yards for building and repairing steamers. The municipality covers 2 square miles, has 160 houses, and property rated annually at £8,521. It is connected with Strathalbyn, Port Elliot, and Victor Harbour, Encounter Bay; and is 10½ miles from the latter. The district is of an agricultural and pastoral character, and the soil is alike suitable for both purposes. At the Murray mouth a life-boat with crew is stationed. Population 632 (census 1891).

**GORDON** (32° 7' S. lat., 138° 10' E. long.), a post village, and railway station, 236 miles (255 postal) N. of Adelaide, district and county of Newcastle, on the direct line of the Port Augusta and Government Gums Railway. It is 45½ miles from Port Augusta, fares, 7s. 8d. and 4s. 10d.; from Adelaide, 42s. 6d. and 26s. 7d. Hotel: Kanyaka. Bible Christian place of worship. Wheat is extensively cultivated. Copper abounds in the vicinity, but no mines are worked. In 1836 manganese ore, assaying 96½ per cent. of manganese and 19 ounces of silver to the ton, was unearthed here.

**GRACE** (34° 30' S. lat., 138° 20' E. long.) is 40 miles N. of Adelaide, co. Gawler, hundred Grace, district of Yatala. It has Roman Catholic Church, and a State school. Products, wheat, wool, &c. Land cultivated, 29,767 acres. Communication with Adelaide by rail and coach. Annual assessment, £8,855.

**GRAND JUNCTION** (34° 53' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.) is in the county of Adelaide, hundred of Yatala and electorate of West Torrens situated near the Dry Creek Railway Station, about 6 miles N. of Adelaide. Conveyance is by mail coach or railway; fare, 1s. Hotel: Cavan Arms. The Government school on Sundays is used as a place of worship. Partly agricultural district, but very swampy.

**GREENOCK** (34° 30' S. lat., 138° 58' E. long.), a money-order, savings bank and telegraph township on the creek of the same name, 45 miles N. of Adelaide, in the District Council of Nuriootpa, and county and electorate of Light. Coaches ply to Freeling to meet the trains. Hotels—the Greenock and the Greenock Creek. The Wesleyans, Lutherans, and Roman Catholics (St. Boniface's) have churches here. There is a State school

and an institute. There is a large extent of land in the district available for agricultural purposes. Wheat takes precedence of other crops. Population, 269.

**GRUNTHAL** (35° 2' S. lat., 138° 51' E. long.) is situated on the Onkaparinga river, 16½ miles E. of Adelaide. It is a station on the railway to Nairne, distance by rail 27½ miles. Hotel—Stanley Bridge. It is in the electorate of Onkaparinga. There are some orchards and gardens, and a few vineyards here, and copper mining to a limited extent has been carried on.

**GUMERACHA** (34° 50' S. lat., 138° 56' E. long.), a township 23 miles NE. of Adelaide, situated on the Torrens, on the main line to Mannum, in the District Council of Talunga, county of Adelaide and electorate of Gumeracha. There is mail coach communication twice daily with Adelaide. Hotels: District and Kenton Arms. There are places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans and Baptists; also branches of the Banks of Adelaide and South Australia, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, a flourishing cheese and butter factory, a police station, court-house, and an Institute. Gumeracha is one of the prettiest townships NE. of Adelaide, and the surrounding scenery is very fine. It is admirably adapted to, and extensively used for a summer resort. About seven miles NE. of here (Mount Crawford), gold in considerable quantities was found in the early part of 1855, and fossickers are still working. Population, 321 (census 1881).

**HÄHNDORF** (35° 3' S. lat., 138° 57' E. long.) (county of Adelaide, electorate of Mount Barker) 17 miles (26 postal) E. of Adelaide, in the District Council of Echunga. There is coach communication twice daily to Amleside railway station, one and a half miles away. Hotels: German Arms and Union. It has a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. There are two Lutheran churches, an Anglican church, a flour mill, and a jam factory. The Hähndorf Academy has taken a high place among the educational establishments of the colony. Wheat, potatoes, and grapes are extensively grown in the district. Sailors' Gully and Saw Mill Gully are gold-fields situated about 1½ mile respectively from this township; there are several gold-bearing reefs, which have been worked by companies with fair results. This locality was settled in 1838 by Germans, religious refugees from Prussia. The town is named after Captain Hahn, who commanded the *Zebra*, one of the two ships in which they sailed. Population, 500, the majority of them being Germans.

**HALLETT** (33° 27' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, money-order office, and railway station, on the North Line, 1,970 feet above sea level, 119½ mi. N. of Adelaide; fares, 19s. 10d. and 12s. 5d. Hotels: Unicorn and Hallett. It is in the county and electorate of the Burra. It has a public school, some stores and other buildings, Bible Christian chapel, and an Institute, built of stone. The district council of Hallett covers 103 square miles; annual assessment, £6,750; land under cultivation, 10,101 acres, principally cropped for wheat; population, 471 (census 1891). Population of town, 137.

**HAMILTON** (34° 13' S. lat., 138° 58' E. long.) (county and electorate of Light) is a money-order township, situated on the river Light, 60 miles N. of Adelaide. Communication is by rail to Kapunda, thence by coach. Hotel: the Farmers' Home. The Bible Christians have a place of worship here, and there is also an Episcopal church (St. Matthew's) and a public school. A large tract of land in the district is devoted to the growth of wheat. The District Council extends over 64 square miles; annual assessment, £7,424. Population 142; of district 747 (census 1891).

**HAMLEY BRIDGE** (34° 21' S. lat., 138° 42' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph and railway station—on the North Line—and money-order office, in the county of Gawler, electoral district of Wooroora, and district council of Alma plains 44½ miles N. of Adelaide, situated on the river Light, very near its junction with the Gilbert, 377 ft. above sea-level. Two trains run each way daily, fares, 7s. 4d. and 4s. 7d.; the lines to Blyth and Port Wakefield branch off from here. Hotels: Hamley Bridge, Alma, and Dublin. Institute. Bank: National Church: Congregational. State and Roman Catholic schools and four stores. Agricultural district. Population, 213.

**HAMMOND** (32° 26' S. lat., 138° 16' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, savings bank, and railway station, on the line from Petersburg to Quorn, lying 1,035 feet above sea-level, 45½ miles E. of Port Augusta, and 214 miles N. of Adelaide, fares, 35s. 6d. and 22s. 3d. It is in county Frome and Newcastle electorate. A branch of the Bank of Adelaide is here. Wesleyan place of worship. Hotel: Hammond.

**HARROGATE** (34° 56' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Sturt, district council of Nairne, and electorate of Onkaparinga, 32 miles E. of Adelaide, on the Bremer river. It has one place of worship. It is rough, hilly country, but suitable for farming and grazing. Population, 117.

**HAWKER** (Hundred of Wonoka, county Blachford, electorate of Newcastle), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 6½ miles N. of Port Augusta, fares, 11s and 7s., and 24s miles (305 by rail) N. of Adelaide; through fares, 45s. 10d. and 28s. 8d. It is on the Great Northern Line, and lies at an elevation of 1,030 feet above sea-level. Hotels, Royal and Wonoka, and other premises. There is here a Wesleyan chapel. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. In the vicinity are some copper mines not in work. Population in district, 1,522. Annual assessment, £5,118.

**HERGOTT SPRINGS**, a station on the Great Northern Railway, 40½ miles nearly due N. of Adelaide. It has a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office. It is 231 miles N. of Port Augusta by rail, trains running alternate days,



fares, 3s. 6d. and 2s. Hotel: Great Northern. During 1885 coal was reported to have been discovered in the neighbourhood, but no satisfactory results were obtained from the shafts sunk. Population, about 150.

**HINDMARSH** (34° 56' S. lat., 138° 33' E. long.), a suburban township, on the river Torrens, 2 miles N.W. of Adelaide. Rail and tramway communication. This corporate town comprises Hindmarsh, Bowden, Brompton, Brompton Park, Carrowdown, Ridleyton, Hindmarsh West, New Hindmarsh, and Croydon. It contains about 1,679 dwelling-houses, has an area of almost 3 miles, and property annually rated at £44,808. The National Bank, Bank of Adelaide, and savings bank have branches here, and among the public buildings are a Town hall and Institute, post and money-order office, Church of England (All Saints) and chapels belonging to the Congregationalists, Baptists, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, and Christian Disciples. There are 13 hotels. There are numerous manufactories carried on, there being several tanneries, and fellmongeries, one brewery, gas works, 3 potteries, rope manufactory, 3 soap works, 1 glass bottle manufactory and 1 woollen flock mill, and numerous brickyards. Population 8,032 (census 1891).

**HINDMARSH ISLAND**, 60½ miles (77 postal) S. of Adelaide, situated near the entrance to the River Murray, in the electorate of Encounter Bay. Products: horned stock and firewood. Hares are plentiful, and the Coursing Club hold a meeting once a year, which is exceedingly popular.

**HOG BAY** (35° 45' S. lat., 137° 48' E. long.), 68 miles (81 postal) SSW. of Adelaide, is a small village on Kangaroo Island, situated on the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf, in co. Carnarvon, hundred Dudley, electorate Encounter Bay. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and barley is principally grown. Communication twice a week by steamer. Wesleyan and Church of England places of worship.

**HOPE VALLEY** (34° 47' S. lat., 138° 30' E. long.), a post town on the creek of the same name, in the county of Yatala, electoral and police district of Gumeracha, and District Council of Highercombe, 9½ miles distant from Adelaide, N.E. by E. Hope Valley is on the main line of road from Port Adelaide to the river Murray, and is reached from Adelaide by the railway to Dry Creek, thence by mail coach each day to Ardornish which is within one mile of Hope Valley. Hotel—the Bremer. Half a mile from here is the reservoir, whence part of Adelaide is supplied with water. Places of worship—Methodist New Connection and Primitive Methodist chapels and Lutheran church; also a public school. The adjacent country is fertile and undulating. Population, 157.

**HORROCK'S CREEK**, 200 (245 postal) miles N. of Adelaide, co. Frome, hundred Woolundunga, district Newcastle, situated at the foot of Flinders Range. Population scattered, and chiefly engaged in agriculture and pastoral pursuits. Products: wheat, wool, sheep, cattle, and firewood. Communication by mail coach.

**HOUGHTON** (34° 38' S. lat., 138° 44' E. long.), a post town in the county of Adelaide, district Council of Highercombe, and electorate and police district of Gumeracha, 14 miles N.E. of Adelaide. Conveyance by mail coach; fare, 2s. 6d. Hotel: Travellers' Rest. A Government school and Congregational and Wesleyan chapels are here. Formation: ironstone. Population, 115.

**HOYLETON** (34° 8' S. lat., 138° 34' E. long.) (county Stanley, electorate of Woorooro, Hall district council) is on the Port Wakefield and Blyth's Plains Tramway, and lies 79 miles N. of Adelaide, and 9 miles W. of Auburn, with which it has telegraphic and money-order facilities. It is reached from the metropolis by rail (fares, 13s. 2d. and 8s. 3d.), also by rail and coach to Riverton. It has an hotel (Hoyleton), public school, savings bank, a Wesleyan chapel, Lutheran church, Institute, and a good railway station. It lies 636 feet above sea-level. Population, 102.

**HUDDLESTONE.** See GEORGETOWN.

**HUMBUG SCRUB** (34° 38' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), 25 (32½ postal) miles N.E. of Adelaide, a small village in the hundred of Parra Wirra, electorate Gumeracha. There are several gold and copper mines, none of which are worked. From the Lady Alice Reef over £17,000 worth of gold was taken, but it is now idle. Hotel, chapel and State school.

**INGLEWOOD** (34° 48' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a post town 15 miles N.E. of Adelaide. It contains one hotel. Products: treewood, fruit, and vegetables. Mail coach runs daily. Population, 120.

**INMAN VALLEY** (35° 30' S. lat., 138° 31' E. long.), a post town, in the co. of Hindmarsh, and electorate of Encounter Bay, 58½ (60 postal) miles S. of Adelaide. Pastoral and agricultural district, watered by the Nixon and Inman streams. Yankaililla is 8 miles distant. Population, about 200.

**JAMESTOWN** (33° 13' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.), county Victoria, electorate of Burra, a post and corporate town, having four wards with money-order and savings bank office, telegraph and railway station (on the Port Pirie and Terowie line), distant from Port Pirie 52½ miles, fares, 8s. 8d. and 5s. 3d. (through fares from Adelaide 26s. 10d. and 18s.), 176 miles N. of Adelaide, from which there is communication by rail. It lies 1,493 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Commercial, Globe, Railway, and Jamestown. A handsome Institute, hospital, public library, a public school, branches of the National and Union Banks, and places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. James's), Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Baptists, and Roman Catholics (St. James's). A court of limited and full jurisdiction is held monthly. There is a volunteer mounted infantry corps, agricultural society, and racing club, a roller flour mill, agricultural implement

factories, stores, and cattle and stock salesmen. It is a compact, pleasing-looking township, standing on both sides of a three-chain road, which is ornamented by two rows of splendid trees, comprising about 10 varieties of the Eucalyptus family. In addition to planting the principal streets with trees, the corporation have laid out reserves and plantations in many places in and around the town, which being in various stages of growth, add very greatly both to the appearance and comfort of the town. The town is surrounded by park lands, and there is a splendid 40-acre paddock, laid out as a recreation reserve, and planted with trees of all kinds. Within the district, and a few miles from the town there is a Government forest reserve of several thousand acres, where hundreds of thousands of trees are planted, and their growth show the suitability of the climate and country to this industry. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Copper and silver is found in the hills, but in unpayable quantities. The geological formation of the hills and plains is a stiff alluvial soil to great depth. The average rainfall is about 17 inches per annum. Population, 988 (census 1891), 234 houses; value of rateable property £7,323. Newspaper: *Agriculturist and Review*.

**JUPITER CREEK** (35° 8' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), a gold field, about 3 miles from Echunga, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Mount Barker, 15 miles SE of Adelaide. Daily coach communication. Population fluctuates according to the number at work on the goldfield, where several have employed themselves for some years, and are at times rewarded by considerable finds.

**KADINA** (34° S. lat., 137° 40' E. long.), a corporate town (four wards), with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, situated in the northern part of Yorke's peninsula, 96 miles (117½ by rail) N.W. of Adelaide, with which there is daily rail communication by land (fares, 19s. 6d. and 12s. 2d.), and less frequent communication by sea via Port Wallaroo. The principal hotels are the Exchange, Wombat, Kadina, White Lion, and Miners' Arms. It is 6 miles distant from Wallaroo Bay. It is in the county of Daly, electorate of Wallaroo. Kadina owes its prosperity originally to the rich copper mines in the vicinity, which have for some time been in active operation, giving employment to a large number of men when in full work. The principal mines are the Wallaroo and Kurilla. The latter two were formerly under separate companies, but have of late been purchased by the Wallaroo mines proprietors, and are now being vigorously worked by them. There is also the New Cornwall, but it has not been worked for many years. The National Bank and Union Bank have branches here, and there are places of worship belonging to the Roman Catholics (Sacred Heart), Primitive Methodists, Wesleyans, Bible Christians, Episcopalians (Christ Church), and Congregationalists; also a public school, and an Institute (opened in June, 1883). The municipality covers 1 square mile, has 312 houses, and property annually assessed at £9,475. Of late years a very important agricultural district has sprung up north and east, and in addition to the local miller has representatives of all the powerful wheat buying firms in the colony. Taken in all respects, the town, for its size, is one of the most prosperous in the colony. Population of the municipal district, 1,452 (census 1891). Newspaper: *The Kadina and Wallaroo Times*, published every Wednesday and Saturday.

**KANMANTOO** (35° 5' S. lat., 139° 4' E. long.) is situated within a short distance of the river Bremer, 34½ miles (41 postal) ESE. of Adelaide (District Council of Nairne, county of Sturt, electoral district of Onkaparinga). Communication by rail to Nairne, thence per coach. Hotel: the Kanmantoo. There are three places of worship, a Primitive Methodist chapel, Wesleyan chapel, a church, St. Thomas's, belonging to the Roman Catholics, two schools, and post, money-order, and telegraph office. There are several copper mines in the vicinity of the township, but not in work. The country surrounding Kanmantoo is taken up by farms and stations. The vine is grown in quantities in several places. The population is 171 (census 1881).

**KANYAKA** (32° 2' S. lat., 138° 20' E. long.), a postal township on the creek of the same name, 234 miles N. of Adelaide (county and electoral district of Newcastle). Hotel: Great Northern (Goddard). It is situated on high ground, being 1,161 feet above the sea-level. The Kanyaka copper mine is in the vicinity of the township. The district is principally occupied for sheep farming. The annual assessment of the District Council is £7,512.

**KAPUNDA** (34° 21' S. lat., 138° 57' E. long.) (county and electorate of Light), mining township, municipality, has telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, 50 miles to the NNE. of Adelaide. It lies 745 feet above sea-level. There are three trains each way daily, fares, 8s. and 6s. The principal hotels are the North Kapunda, Sir John Franklin, Lord Palmerston, Railway, and Prince of Wales The Bank of Adelaide, the National, and English and Scottish Banks, have branches here, and several of the insurance companies have agencies. The Roman Catholics have a place of worship (St. Rose), and a convent, and the Episcopalians a good church (Christ Church), and there are large churches belonging to the Wesleyans, Baptists, Bible Christians, and Congregationalists. There are one large State school and several private schools. A commodious Institute, with lecture-hall. Among other principal buildings are the court-house, post and telegraph offices, and police and railway stations. The town is lighted with gas, and is provided with a recreation ground, 40 acres in extent, part of which serves for a cricket ground. Also an agricultural show ground of 13 acres. The water supply is derived from a reservoir at Taylor's run, about 5 miles NW. of the town, estimated to hold forty-one million gallons

of water. The cost of the work to December 31, 1881, was £35,479. The copper mines in the neighbourhood have long become a world-wide celebrity. They were discovered in 1843, on Captain Bago's sheep run, by the late Mr. F. S. Dutton, the first ore being raised in January of the following year; they have been in almost constant work till 1879, when they were closed. There are quarries of fine marble in the neighbourhood. A local company has sunk £20,000 in their development. A large quantity of the marble is used for monumental and ornamental purposes, as well as building work, and the new Parliament House in Adelaide is built of Kapunda marble. Many of the stones raised out of the bed of the quarry weigh 20 tons, and their size is only limited by the power of the lifting machinery employed. The stone is of the finest quality, and of every shade of colour from a very deep blue to pure white, as well as variegated colours. A large quantity of flux is sent weekly to the smelting works at Dry Creek. Area of municipality is 560 acres, 526 houses, and property annually rated at £12,368. The county is a large wheat-growing district, and covers an area of 839 square miles. The hospital, which is a fine commodious structure, is due to the liberality of Mr. F. H. Dutton, of Anlaby, who also subscribed £500 towards a public recreation park. Population of municipality, 1,949 (census 1891). The *Kapunda Herald*, published bi-weekly, is the local newspaper.

**KEILLI**, a post town, 145 miles NW. of Adelaide, co. Daly, hundred Redhill, district Stanley. It is situated at the foot of Ingram's Gap, Barunga Ranges. State school and Baptist and Bible Christian places of worship. Products: wheat and wool. Communication by rail to Saddleworth, thence by coach. Population, 40.

**KENSINGTON.** See NORWOOD.

**KERSBROOK** (34° 47' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a small township on the Chain of Ponds creek, 3 miles from the main line of road, where the coach passes twice daily to Adelaide, from which it is distant 22 miles NE.; fare, 3s. 6d. Hotel: the Wheat-sheaf. It is in the county of Adelaide, and electorate and police district of Gumeracha. It has two churches, Wesleyan chapel, Bethesda Chapel (Christian), a public school, a District Council Chamber. Humbug Scrub diggings are 9 miles distant. The district is an agricultural one. Chief products—fruit, potatoes, wattle bark, and firewood. Adjoining is a small township called Maidstone; it has no post office, but there are places of worship, and a council chamber. Maidstone was the original name, but both places are now more generally known as Kersbrook. Population, with Maidstone, 300.

**KEYNETON** (34° 34' S. lat., 139° 10' E. long.), a postal township in county Eyre, electorate of Barossa, 60 miles N. of Adelaide, situated on the Ewandale Creek, a tributary of the N. Rhine. The surrounding country is of volcanic formation, well suited for grape growing, and is occupied by numbers of German and English vigneron and farmers. Much land is also taken up for farming and grazing. In the township are Lutheran (St. Peter's) and Congregational churches, a public and two private schools, several tradesmen's shops, and a large temperance hotel.

**KINGSCOTE** (35° 38' 40" S. lat., 137° 44' 10" E. long.), a township in Kingscote Harbour, on the W. side of Nepean Bay co. Carnarvon, electorate of Encounter Bay, in the NE. part of Kangaroo Island, 120 miles SW. from Adelaide. The anchorage is said to be good. Annual assessment, £2,286.

**KINGSTON** (36° 50' S. lat., 150° 55' E. long.) (named after the late Sir George Kingston, known also by the mercantile name as PORT CAROLINE), is situated on the banks of the Maria creek, on a rather flat spot at the head of Lacedpede Bay, 169 (183 postal) miles SE. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by daily train; fares, first class, 48s. 4d., second class, 30s. 4d.; excursion, first, 73s. 6d., second, 45s. 7d.; steamer fortnightly; fares—cabin, single, 20s., return, 35s.; steerage, single, 12s. 6d., return, 23s.; or coasting vessel. Hotels: the Royal Mail, Crown, and Kingston Arms. It is in the District Council of Lacedpede, county and electorate of Albert. The general name Kingston is applied to a collection of small townships extending over a stretch of nearly two miles of coast, north and south of the Maria Creek. These are the Government and private townships of Kingston and Cooktown to the south of the creek, and Lacedpede and Rosetown to the north. The harbour is a very commodious one, containing, it is estimated, 67 nautical square miles of good anchorage, with water sufficient for vessels of the largest tonnage, and considered one of the safest in the colony, though it is apparently an open roadstead. There are in the town Episcopal, Presbyterian (McCheyne) and Wesleyan churches, also Roman Catholic church, held in State school once a month, an Institute, with library of over 1,000 volumes, a State school, also a private school; branches of the Bank of Adelaide and Union Bank; a court-house, a custom house, and a handsome post and telegraph station, with money-order office, savings bank, a large wool store, and a pier now extended to 3,555 feet, to a depth of 14 feet of water. This pier has a single line of rails, and terminates in a working head 480 feet long, with moorings on both sides. Since July 15, 1880, a bright fixed light of the 6th order has been exhibited from the sea end of the new iron pile jetty. Since the completion of the Inter-Colonial Railway, the shipping trade has been greatly reduced, and the general business of the town has suffered in consequence. It is the shipping port for a large quantity of wool. Formation: sandstone and inferior limestone. Kingston is 53 miles from Naracoorte, 28 miles from Robe, and about 275 miles from Melbourne. The population fluctuates. By census 1881 it was 256, dwelling in 66 tenements; it is now said to be nearly 600.

**KOOLUNGA** (33° 35' S. lat., 138° E. long.), in the Hundred of that name (co. Stanley), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 112 miles N. of Adelaide, situated on a bend of the Broughton river. There is coach and rail communication *via* Clare and Saddleworth. Hotel: Koolunga. There are two stores, a mill, public school saddler's shop, a number of neat private houses, a branch of the National Bank, three churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, and an Institute. Population 98 (census 1881).

**KOONUNGA**, post town, 56 miles N. of Adelaide, Co. and district Light, hundred Belvidere. Communication with Adelaide *via* Kapunda. It has a State school, with 80 scholars. Wheat is extensively cultivated. Population, 150.

**KOORINGA** (33° 44' S. lat., 138° 56' E. long.) (Burra), county and electorate of Burra, is situated on the Burra creek, 1,551 feet above sea-level, 101 miles N. by E. of Adelaide, with which it has direct railway communication. There are two through trains daily, fare\* 16s. 9d and 10s. 6d. Hotels: Bon Accord, Burra, Opie's, Commercial, Court-house, Royal Exchange. It is 50 miles from Kapunda, has a money-order office, post office savings bank, and telegraph station, and has now its municipal council. The Burra Burra copper mine is in the immediate neighbourhood. It was discovered by a shepherd named Pickitt in 1844, and operations were begun in September. Until a few years ago an average of 10,000 to 13,000 tons of ore have been raised yearly, yielding pure copper to the amount of about 2,500 tons, valued at about £200,000. During thirty-one years from the commencement of operations 215,000 tons of ore, valued at £4,000,000, have been raised. At one time nearly 1,200 hands were employed in working the ore. Dividends amounting in all to £782,320 have been paid from this mine. Owing to the unremunerative price of copper, mining operations have for some time been suspended. Copper has been found in other localities in the vicinity of Kooringa, and also silver and lead ore, and other minerals; and at a future time these may admit of successful working. In 1836 a large silver bearing lode was discovered at the Black Hills, about 15 miles S.E. Several shafts have been sunk, but nothing further has been done. Large quantities of land north of, and surrounding the township are now under wheat cultivation in the county. Banks: the National, and Bank of Australasia. Places of worship: St. Mary's Episcopal church, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Bible Christians, also R.C. Church (St. Joseph's). Mechanics' institute and a hospital. An iron bridge over the Burra creek connects Kooringa with Baldina and the Eastern plains. The number of houses in the Burra municipality is 432; area 3,040 acres; assessed value of property £9,636. Population of municipal corporation 2,172 (census 1891). Newspaper, *Burra Record*.

**LAKE PLAINS** (35° 24' S. lat., 139° 5' E. long.), a post town on the Bremer river in the Hundred of Bremer, and electorate of Mount Barker, 47 miles (64 postal) SE. of Adelaide. Daily coach, fare, 10s. 6d. It has a Government school, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The district is a wheat-growing one, but of late years has chiefly been used for pastoral purposes, and is becoming deserted, owing to the exhausted state of the soil. Formation: a series of strata of limestone, sandstone, and clay.

**LANGHORN'S CREEK** (35° 19' S. lat., 139° 11' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh), a township on the creek from which it takes its name, 44 miles (60 postal) SE. of Adelaide. It has a telegraph and money-order office. The district is taken up for farming purposes. A coach runs every day to the metropolis. Hotel: Bridge. There is a Primitive Methodist chapel in the township, also a Wesleyan chapel, and a public school. The Episcopalians and Christians hold regular services. The Oddfellows have a neat hall, capable of seating 200 persons. Population in 1881, 57, now about 90.

**LARGS BAY.** See PORT ADELAIDE.

**LAURA** (33° 12' S. lat., 138° 14' E. long.), county Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph town, is close to the Rocky river, 141 miles N. (202 postal) N. of Adelaide, 7 miles from Gladstone, to which a branch line is now open, and is described as a beautifully situated, populous, but scattered town, and one of the prettiest of all the urban settlements seen in the Arcus, and is an agricultural and pastoral district. Fares from Adelaide, 31s. 4d. and 20s. 9d. Hotels: The Laura, Beetaloo Reservoir, and North Laura. Banks: the Union and National. Places of worship: Episcopal Church (St. John's), R.C. Church (St. John's), Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels; and there is the local courthouse, an Institute, with stage appointments, a public school, and a private one, a fine mill, a large brewery, several stores, and a number of excellent private residences. Country in the neighbourhood wooded and undulating. A coach runs to and from Wirraborra daily; fare, 4s each way. It is in the District Council of Booyoolie, which has a population of 914 persons; houses, 190. It is a municipality having three wards. Annual assessment, £4,855. Newspaper: *Laura Standard*, published on Fridays.

**LEASINGHAM** (34° 0' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.) (co. Stanley), electoral district of Wooroora, a small village on the main north road between Auburn and Clare, very pleasantly situated on the Kooringa and Port Wakefield road, 78½ miles N. of Adelaide. Saddleworth is the nearest station; coach to and from it twice a day. The land is good, well timbered and watered. A vineyard of 50 acres in extent is in the vicinity. Population 78.

**LINWOOD** (34° 23' S. lat., 138° 47' E. long.), county, hundred, and electorate of Light, 43 miles (51½ postal) N. of Adelaide.

Post office, one hotel, and State school. It is four miles distant from Stockport, with which there is railway communication.

**LIPSON AND YARANDALE** (34° 16' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.), two postal towns adjacent, county and electorate Flinders, about 228 miles N. of Adelaide. Contains one chapel and hotel. The Burringong copper mine is in the vicinity. Products: wheat, wool, and copper. Communication by steamer.

**LITTLEHAMPTON** (35° 3' S. lat., 139° 1' E. long.) is in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate and district council of Mount Barker, 22 miles (33½ miles by rail) E. of Adelaide, with which there is now railway communication, fares, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. One hotel—the Great Eastern, two stores, tannage factory, brewery, and large brickyards. It is situated at the head of Mount Barker Creek, and is surrounded by hilly agricultural country. Population 261.

**LOBETHAL** (34° 55' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.), a thriving township, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, romantically situated in a girdle of hills, principally occupied by Germans, on the Western Branch creek, a short distance W. of the Onkaparinga river. It is in the county of Adelaide and electorate and District Council of Onkaparinga. A coach runs twice a day to Adelaide, 27½ miles W. Hotels: Rising Sun and Alma. The district is an agricultural one—wheat, barley, rye, oats, hops, and potatoes being extensively cultivated. Large quantities of grapes, too, are grown; a great deal of fruit, both green and dry, is sent from the district. A tweed and woollen factory (the only one in the colony) here employs a considerable number of hands. A 30-h.p. engine works the machinery; there are twenty looms. The cloth recently manufactured is of excellent quality. A large reservoir supplies water to the factory and town. There are two schools—German and English—numbering about 120 pupils, and a Lutheran church. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. At Forest Range, a locality about 3 miles distant, a considerable quantity of gold has been found. Population, 220.

**LOWER MITCHAM**, OF PARKFIELD. See MITCHAM.

**LUCINDALE** (36° 56' S. lat., 140° 19' E. long.) (co. Robe, Albertelectorate, has post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 190 miles E. of Adelaide. It is a station on the Kingston and Naracoorte Line, and is distant 32 miles E. from Kingston. Fares, 6s. 4d. and 3s. 4d.; from Adelaide, 43s. and 27s. Hotel: Hamlyn's. It is the township of the agricultural settlement at Baker's Range or Joyce, and though only of comparatively recent settlement bids fair to grow into a place of some size and importance, but of late is reported to have retrograded. It has one large store, a blacksmith's shop, a boarding-house, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian chapels, a State school with teacher's residence, and several private houses. Episcopal services are also held. Much land in the neighbourhood has been taken up by selectors, wheat being the principal crop. The District Council of Lucindale has an area of 150 square miles, annually assessed at £4,636. The area under cultivation is 884 acres. Population about 73, and 574 in district (census 1891).

**LYNDOCH** (34° 17' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.) co. Adelaide, electorate of Barossa, District Council of Barossa East, a postal, money order, savings bank, and telegraph township, 36 miles N. of Adelaide, on the main road between Gawler and Tanunda. A conveyance runs to the former place to meet the trains. Hotels: Barossa Inn and Travellers' Rest. Bank: English and Scottish. An Institute is here, also Episcopal (Holy Trinity) and Lutheran churches, and chapels for members of the Bible Christian and Baptist societies. Copper has been found in payable quantities, and the gold indications are promising. The Barossa diggings township is within about 4 miles, and the Humberg Scrub gold-fields (reefing) are about 8 miles from the township. None of the claims nor the copper mines are now at work. The district is an agricultural one. Its population in 1881 was 448.

**MACLESFIELD** (35° 12' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker) has post, savings bank, and money-order office and telegraph station, 27 miles (35 postal) SE. of Adelaide, to and from which mail coaches run twice daily. Hotels—Deavenport Arms, and Maclesfield. There are an Episcopal church (St. John's), Roman Catholic church (St. James's), Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan chapels in the township, an Institute, and a brewery. The district is agricultural. The District Council of Maclesfield extends over 45 square miles; annual assessment £6,524; population, 789 (census 1891). Population 277.

**MCGRATH'S FLAT** (35° 53' S. lat., 139° 27' E. long.), 100 miles SE. of Adelaide, situated on the Coorong River, county Cardwell, electorate Albert. One hotel. District pastoral. Mail coach daily.

**MCLAREN VALE** (35° 15' S. lat., 138° 33' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, and district council of Willunga, 24½ miles south of Adelaide, to which there is a daily coach. Hotel—the Clifton. It has an Institute, Congregational and Wesleyan places of worship, and four general stores. Farming locality. Population, 148.

**MAGILL** (34° 56' S. lat., 138° 42' E. long.), a post town with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, suburban to Adelaide, some 5 miles from the city due E., in the District Councils of Burnside and Campbelltown, county of Adelaide, and electoral district of East Torrens. Trams run frequently during the day, fare, 6d. Hotels—East Torrens and World's End Inn. It is situated on Third creek, at the foot of the Mount Lofty ranges, the low land producing supplies of the finest vegetables during the summer months for the Adelaide market. The gentle elevation of this locality above the city and surrounding plains renders the prospect

delightful, the view overlooking Gulf St. Vincent, Yorke's Peninsula being seen in the distance. The slopes of the hills are covered with vineyards, from which a very large quantity of wine is made and exported. Social and public institutions are—Episcopal (St. George), Baptist, and Wesleyan churches, and a State school. The water supply is derived from tanks at Hornsell's creek, which have a storage capacity of 56,000 gallons. Population, 436 (of these, at the census of 1881, 96 were inmates of the Industrial School for Destitute Children).

**MAIDSTONE**. See KERSBROOK.

**MAITLAND** (34° 17' S. lat., 137° 49' E. long.) co. Ferguson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, a corporate town, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 111 miles (134 postal) W. of Adelaide. Hotels: the Maitland and Yorke Valley. Bank: Union. Places of Worship: Episcopal (St. John's), Roman Catholic (St. Bartholomew's), Wesleyan and Congregational chapels. Institute. A coach runs daily to the Moota Railway Station. Annual assessment, £2,111. Population, 351.

**MALLALA** (34° 27' S. lat., 138° 31' E. long.) (co. Gawler), electorate of Yatala, District Council of Grace, a post town, has telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, 37 miles N. of Adelaide, in the centre of a grazing and agricultural district. A coach runs to Adelaide, also to Wasleys Railway Station. Hotel: Family. It has Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Christian chapels, an Institute, and a State school. It is in the District Council of Grace, and has a population of 219 persons. Grace is 86 square miles in area. Annual assessment, £9,500; and under cultivation, 27,388 acres. Population, 947.

**MALVERN**, in the electoral district of Sturt, and in the corporation of Unley. Tram to Adelaide, fare 3d. The Wesleyans and Salvation Army have places of worship; there is also a State school. This is a fast rising suburb.

**MANNANARRIE**, 169 miles N. of Adelaide. County Dalhousie, electorate of Frome. Post-office, one hotel, two chapels, and State school. Coal is said to exist in the neighbourhood, but has not yet been worked. Population of the district, 800.

**MANNUM** (34° 57' S. lat., 139° 16' E. long.), a post town, money-order and telegraph station in the District Council of the same name, county of Sturt, and electoral district of Gumeracha, about 52 miles NE. of Adelaide. Communication is by coach, *via* Palmer, and steamer from Murray Bridge. Hotel: Mannum. This place is one of the chief ports on the Murray for the shipment of goods for places up the river, and for the landing of wool for re-shipment at Port Adelaide. A dry dock is here; it is emptied by a large centrifugal pump in less than three hours. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Lutheran places of worship. Mechanics' Institute. The District Council embraces 126 square miles; annual assessment, £11,608. The population of the town is 192, district 1,675 (census 1891).

**MANOORA** (33° 2' S. lat., 138° 51' E. long.), a post and telegraph township in the district council of Saddleworth, county of Light, electorate of the Burra, and police district of Auburn, about 75 miles NE. of Adelaide, with which it is connected by the North line, two trains daily; fares, 12s 6d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: the Manoora and Burton. It is located on the river Gilbert, 1,285 feet above sea-level. Churches: Episcopal (Immanuel) and Roman Catholic (St. Anthony's of Padua), (with schools belonging to these bodies), and a Primitive Methodist chapel. It has a wheat store, two general stores, an Institute, and branch of E. S. and A. C. Bank. Manoora ward is watered by the river Gilbert, which intersects it from north to south. It is a highly productive wheat-growing country, well timbered, and has beautiful park-like scenery. There are traces of copper and iron, but no mine has as yet been opened. Excellent slate and stone quarries are, however, in full operation. Formation: tertiary, clay-slate, and sandstone. Population of town, 167.

**MARION** (35° 18' S. lat., 137° 8' E. long.), a suburban township 6½ miles S. of Adelaide, in the electorate of Sturt, and Brighton district council. Daily coach plies to and from Adelaide. Hotel: Marion. Places of worship: Roman Catholic (St. Anne's), Wesleyan, and Bible Christian. Public school. Dairying and brick-making is carried on in the district. Population, 233.

**MARRABEL** (34° 8' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.), a township, telegraph, savings bank and money-order station, situated near the river Light, in the county and electorate of Light, police district of Kapunda, 65 miles N. of Adelaide, the communication with which is by rail to Kapunda, 15 miles distant, thence by coach. Hotel: the Marrabel. There are here a State school, a Bible Christian church, a Roman Catholic church (St. Agnes), and two stores. A considerable breadth of land is under cultivation in the district, principally for wheat. It is in the District Council of Hamilton. Population, 102.

**MEADOWS** (35° 12' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), a post town, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of Hindmarsh, electoral district of Noarlunga, district council of Kondoparinga, 28½ miles SE. of Adelaide. There is daily communication with Adelaide by coach, *via* Clarendon and Coronamandel; fare, 4s. 6d. Inn: Meadows. Bull's creek flows one mile to the S., and Meadows creek about half a mile NW. The social and public institutions comprise an Episcopal church (St. George's), Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist chapels, a school, store, post and money order-office, a flour mill, a literary institute, three cemeteries (Anglican, public, and Wesleyan), and a public pound. Gold has been found in small quantities. Potatoes are largely grown in the district, which is both of an agricul-

tural and pastoral character. The surrounding country is well grassed and timbered. Sawn timber, firewood, bark, and gum are sent to Adelaide in considerable quantities. Population, 209.

**MELROSE** (32° 49' S. lat., 135° 1' E. long.), a township, in the county and electorate of Frome, and hundred of Wongyarra, at the base of Mount Remarkable, 195 miles N. of Adelaide. There is communication by conveyance to Kooringa and Clare. The Port Germain District Council meet here. Hotels: Moran's, and North Star. It has a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, an Institute, an Episcopal church (Holy Trinity), a Wesleyan place of worship, R.C. church (St. Clement), a branch of the Union Bank, several stores, and a mill. The district is a pastoral one, much of the land being purchased property, but some thousands of acres have been surveyed and opened for selection to the NE and S. of Mount Remarkable, and this land has been settled upon. About 11 miles from here is the Spring Creek Copper Mine. Population, 411.

**MENINGIE** (34° 43' S. lat., 139° 21' E. long.) is situated on the eastern side of Lake Albert, in the county of Russell electorate of Albert, and police district of Wellington, 75 miles (91 postal) SE. of Adelaide, and is a post-town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station. Communication is by steamer across the lakes to Milang, thence by coach; fare in all, 18s., or by way of Wellington. One hotel (the Meningie), and a State school. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, with lime stone hills. On the flats is a hard level crust, called swamp stone, varying from 3 to 8 inches in thickness, very useful for flagging. Population, 79.

**MIDDLETON** (35° 30' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, a seaside postal town and telegraph station on the tramway, nearly midway between Goolwa and Victor Harbour. It is 36 miles (74½ by rail) S. of Adelaide. Fares, 11s. 10d. and 7s. 6d. Hotel: Middleton. The district is purely an agricultural one. There are a large mill, and Bible Christian chapel. Population 130.

**MILANG** (35° 26' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker), an important town on the overland route to Melbourne, is situated on the border of Lake Alexandrina, through which the river Murray runs, 43 miles (62 postal) SE. of Adelaide, to which it acts as a port for the river Murray traffic. The railway now connects Milang with Adelaide; two trains daily; fares, 10s. 2d. and 6s. 6d. Steamers sail regularly from Milang to the river ports. Hotels—the Lake and the Pier. There is a money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station in the town, chapels belonging to the Congregationalists and Primitive Methodists, and an Oddfellows' Hall; a steam flour-mill and dock, large wool stores, an Institute, also sundry clubs and lodges. The district is good for pastoral and agricultural purposes. Population, 110. West Milang has a population of 180.

**MILLBROOK** (34° 50' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a postal township 18 miles NE. of Adelaide in county Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha, on the creek of the same name, and the main road from Adelaide to Mount Pleasant. Coach communication. It contains one place of worship, Wesleyan, a large steam flour-mill, the Millbrook Inn, a school and stores. The country is rugged and hilly, and gold, iron, and copper have been found in the neighbourhood. Formation: ferruginous sandstone, with quartz and slate.

**MILLICENT** (37° 36' S. lat., 140° 16' E. long.) is a township and railway station on the Rivoli Bay (Beachport) and Mount Gambier line, has telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, between Robe and Mount Gambier, 44 miles from Robe, 29½ miles SW. of Mount Gambier, and 252 miles SE. of Adelaide. The nearest port is Beachport, 22 miles distant; fares, 3s. 8d. and 2s. 4d. From there the steamer can be taken to Adelaide. Overland the route is by rail and coach *via* Mount Gambier. Hotels: the Millicent and Somerset. It is situated in what is known as "the drainage" country, a large tract of rich, flat country, usually submerged in the winter, owing to there being no outlet through it for the surplus rainfall. The Government, by proper drainage, have reclaimed several hundred thousand acres of very fine land, which is thus made fit for agricultural settlement, and utilized for wheat growing and root crops, which flourish exceedingly well, but wheat and other cereals are now very little grown, most of the landholders going in for grazing. The matter of frozen meat export trade is being warmly taken up, and thousands of acres of root crops are being put in for fattening stock. Heavy crops of wheat have been gathered from some of this soil, which is extremely rich and suitable for roots and pasture, as well as the production of cereals. The drained lands are now divided into four districts, Mayurra (including Millicent), Mount Muirhead, Tantanook and Kennion. The control of all the drains has now been made over to the Boards of the respective districts. The total length of the drains is 165½ miles. Millicent is in the hundred of Mount Muirhead, county Grey, electorate of Victoria, in the centre of about 100,000 acres drained, and largely settled upon. It consists of an Exchange Hall, Episcopal (St. Michael's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Salvation Army, Disciples of Christ, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic (St. Aloysius) places of worship, a new court-house, several stores, an Institute, with a library of over 1,000 vols. (on Sundays the institute is used as a place of worship), a flour-mill, saw-mills, branches of the Union and English and Scottish Banks, the post-office, tradesmen's shops, and a school. Its buildings are principally of white freestone, found near the Up and Down Rocks, and a hard sandstone that prevails in the neighbourhood. George Street is the principal thoroughfare. Of late years the lands have been very badly infested with rabbits, but active measures, and the use of wire netting are keeping them in check. Population 689 (census 1881), but has increased since then.

**MINLATON** (34° 53' S. lat., 137° 37' E. long.), (county Ferguson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula), in the district council of Minlaton, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, 152 miles W. of Adelaide. A coach connects three times a week with the railway at Moonta. Hotel: Minlaton. Bank: the National; public school, and Mechanics' Institute. Places of worship: Episcopal, Lutheran, Wesleyan and Baptist. Wheat growing district. Population, 112. The value of rateable property in the district is £10,199.

**MINTARO** (33° 50' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), in the county, electorate, and district council of Stanley, a postal township, savings bank, money-order, telegraph, and railway station, on the North line near the Wakefield river, 824 miles N. of Adelaide. There are two trains daily. Fares, 18s. 8d. and 8s. 7d. Hotels: The Mintaro and Devonshire Arms. It is situated in the centre of a splendid agricultural district, 1,369 feet above sea-level. Government buildings are a post office and police barracks. The Primitive Methodists have a chapel here. The Wesleyans have also a commodious place of worship, and the Roman Catholics have a church (St. Mary's), and a school under the care of the sisters of St. Joseph, just outside the bounds of the township. There is a State school, with teacher's residence attached, and an Institute. The principal business places comprise a branch of the National Bank, two general stores, two carpenters' and wheelwrights' shops, a saddler's shop, two blacksmiths' shops, and a flour-mill. There is also a district council chamber. About a mile from the town are the quarries of the far-famed "Mintaro slate stone," which contribute in a great measure to the prosperity of the place. Population, 201.

**MITCHAM** (35° 2' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a suburb of Adelaide, situated about 4 miles S. from the city, with post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank. It is a station on the Adelaide and Nairne Railway; four trains daily; and is also connected by a tramway with Adelaide. Fares, 9d. and 6d. The Hotels are—Mitcham Inn, Edinburgh, Blythwood, Torrens Arms, and Hawkesbury Arms. Mitcham includes Lower Mitcham and West Mitcham. Clapham, Hawthorn, and the Brown Hill Creek, all in the county of Adelaide and district council of Mitcham. The scenery of Mitcham is charming, and the township is very English in appearance. The Brown Hill Creek gullies contain some magnificent market gardens, and in the other parts fruit is largely grown. The churches are—St. Michael's (Episcopal), Our Lady of Dolours (Roman Catholic), Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian, also an institute. The soil is good, and the water supply from Brown Hill Creek perfect. Mitcham is noted for its road metal quarries, freestone, and other building stones. It has a population of 1,750 persons. The population in the district council is 3,077. Number of houses, 629. Rateable property valued at £27,707.

**MODBURY** (34° 48' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a small postal village in the District Council of Toatree Gully, county of Adelaide, police district and electorate of Gumeracha, 9½ miles NE. of Adelaide. Coach communication twice daily; fare, 1s. 6d. Hotel: Modbury. It is on the main road from Adelaide to Mount Pleasant to which there are two coaches daily. It contains several stores, a Wesleyan chapel, and an Institute. Population, 173.

**MONARTO** (35° 7' S. lat., 139° 17' E. long.), a scattered agricultural and pastoral district, 46 miles (51½ by rail) E. of Adelaide, in the county of Sturt, and electoral district of Onkaparinga. It is a station on the overland line to Melbourne, two trains daily; fares, 8s. and 5s. 2d. The only public institutions are a post-office, a school-house, and Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. Annual assessment, £5,516. Population under 50.

**MONTAGUE.** See DRY CREEK.

**MOONTA** (34° 5' S. lat., 137° 36' E. long.), (county of Daly, electorate of Wallaroo), a mining township and municipality on the shores of Spencer's Gulf, 102 miles NW. of Adelaide, with which there is communication by steamer *via* Port Moonta, or by rail (135 miles); fares, 21s. 10d. and 14s. Hotels: The Prince of Wales, Globe, and the Royal are the leading ones. There are several copper mines in the vicinity, but the most productive of all are the mines bearing the name of the town. These were discovered in 1861, and have since then been systematically worked, usually giving employment to upwards of 1,300 hands. There are 27 shafts on the mine, the depth varying from 162 feet to 583 feet. On the expiry of the leases for these mines they were renewed by the Government for a further period of 14 years, on payment of a fine of £10,320. It is generally supposed that the indications, and especially the presence of lodes, show that the supply of copper will last for many years to come. There are in the town an Institute, a court-house, upwards of 80 good stores and business premises. Branches of the Union Bank and National Bank and the savings bank in connection with the post, money-order, and telegraph offices; several places of worship—All Saints (Episcopal), St. Francis (R.C.), (seldom open), and Wesleyan, and Bible Christian chapels, two public schools, and steam flour-mills. The municipality covers 300 acres, has 361 houses, and property annually rated at £9,333. The population of the municipal district is 1,486 (census 1891), including that of the neighbouring mines, it is estimated at 5,000 persons. Newspapers: the *Yorke's Peninsula Advertiser* and the *People's Weekly*.

**MORGAN**, or North-West Bend (34° 3' S. lat., 139° 45' E. long.), county Eyre, electorate of Light, hundred of Eba, the river terminus of the Kapunda and North-West Bend Railway, is an important Government township, 105 miles NE. of Adelaide; fares, 17s. 4d. and 10s. 10d. Hotels: Commercial and

Terminus. A wharf nearly 400 feet in length with 4 steam cranes is provided for the shipment and discharge of goods to and from the interior. Morgan is the chief place for shipping goods and stores to stations on the river, and receiving their produce, particularly wool. A goods and engine shed are here, a telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, an agency of the Bank of Adelaide, Church of England, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Steamers carrying mails and passengers leave weekly for Wentworth. Morgan is in daily communication with Adelaide by rail. Annual assessment, £4,764. Population, 361.

**MORPHETT VALE** (35° 8' S. lat., 138° 34' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, a postal township, telegraph, and money-order station, situated on Anderson's creek, in a valley on the Great South road, 15½ miles S. of Adelaide, to which mail coaches run daily. Hotel: the Emu. The Roman Catholic church of St. Mary's and a Free Presbyterian (John Knox) and Baptist chapel are the places of worship in the township, and there is an Institute. There are several productive vineyards around the township: wheat is also extensively grown. The District Council covers 24 square miles, annually assessed at £5,026. Population, in township 64, with district 695 persons (census 1891).

**MOUNT BARKEE**, the largest town south of Adelaide (35° 5' S. lat., 138° 55' E. long.), (county Hindmarsh, electorate and District Council of Mount Barker), a postal, telegraph, and money-order office, station on the southern branch of intercolonial railway, and savings bank agency town, 22 miles (3½ by rail) E. of Adelaide, at the foot of the mount whose name it bears. Fares, 5s. 2d. and 3s. 4d. Hotels: Mount Barker and Gray's Inn. There are Episcopalian (Christian), Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic (St. Francis de Sales) churches, Wesleyan, Baptist, Unitarian, Quakers and Primitive Methodist chapels, and Salvation Army barracks, and an Institute. The Wesleyan church is the gift of Mr. Dunn, cost £4,000, the same gentleman has also generously presented the residents with a recreation ground with grand stand and fountain. The town is founded on the first special survey taken up in the colony, and celebrated its jubilee in January, 1889. Wheat grown here took gold medals at London, Paris, and Vienna. The beautiful climate of the place makes it much patronized as a health resort in summer, there being several splendid mansions in the vicinity. The institute and several other buildings are lighted with gas. Water is laid on from a large reservoir (3,000,000 gals.) The Mount Barker district is specially adapted for the production of farm and dairy produce and fruits. All kinds of root crops are grown to perfection, and the dairying industry is assuming large proportions—two new factories having quite recently been erected. There are extensive orchards throughout the district, and others are being planted. Cattle, sheep and pig markets are held twice a month, and the wattle bark industry is profitable and prosperous. There are Masonic, Oddfellows, Rechabite, and Druid Lodges held in the town. The National Bank and Bank of Australasia have branches here. Among the local industries are a foundry, engineering works, a tannery, and a flour-mill, founded in 1844. The District Council covers 35½ miles; annual assessment, £13,492. The population of town is 1,026, and of district 2,082 (census 1891). The *Mount Barker Courier* is the local paper.

**MOUNT BRYAN**, county and electorate of Burra, a railway station on the North line, 110 miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 18s. 3d. and 11s. 5d. It lies 1,701 feet above sea-level. Hotel: Mount Bryan. The District Council covers 87 square miles. Annual assessments, £6,219. Has population of 259, dwelling in 68 houses (census 1891).

**MOUNT GAMBIER** (37° 50' S. lat., 140° 50' E. long.), the largest of the south-eastern towns, is situated in the county of Grey, electoral district and division of Victoria, police district of Mount Gambier, on the northern base of the extinct volcano from which it derives its name, 287 miles SE. of Adelaide. Mount Gambier was named after Admiral James Gambier by Lieutenant Grant, who discovered it on December 3, 1809, when passing in the *Lady Nelson*. Port Macdonnell, which is the nearest port of the district, is distant 18 miles S., Penola 32 miles N., Robetown 75 miles NW., Portland (Victoria) about 65 miles SE., and Melbourne 300 miles W. It comprises the original township (Mount Gambier proper), an adjacent one laid out by Government (Gambiertown), Claraville, Rosaville, North Gambier, Williamstown, and Sutton Town. It is a Railway station on Beachport (Rivoli Bay) and Mount Gambier line, and the southern terminus of the Mount Gambier and Naracoorte line, which connects it with the general railway system of South Australia and the neighbouring colonies. Several hotels, among which are the South Australian, the Mount Gambier, the Town Hall, Globe, Mac's, Farmers' Inn, and Commercial, a temperance hotel, and a good number of boarding-houses. It is the centre of a fine agricultural district, possessing a soil (being of volcanic nature) and climate very favourable to luxuriant vegetation, and permitting the abundant growth of English fruits, potatoes, and grasses. Hops, too, are now being extensively cultivated. The district has been called the "garden of the colony." The public buildings include commodious churches and chapels, with seats for upwards of 3,500 persons, comprising the Roman Catholic church of St. Paul (the finest ecclesiastical structure out of Adelaide), Episcopal (Christ Church, and Holy Cross), Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, a German Lutheran church, and chapels in connection with the Baptists, and Christians. State school, Roman Catholic school (taught by Sisters of Mercy), a High School, and several ladies' schools. Among the Government and social institutions are a telegraph station, post, savings bank, and money-order office, gaol, courthouse, police

station, a fine Institute, with large hall, museum, picture gallery, and reading-rooms, and library of over 5,000 vols., a large Oddfellows' hall, a commodious and well-conducted hospital, pleasantly situated on an eminence north of the Valley Lake, now one of the finest institutions of the kind in Australia; and Town Hall and chambers, with tower and clock. There are three banks—the National, Commercial of Australia, and the English and Scottish; a large number of stores several of them both handsome and complete. Many of the buildings are constructed of the white Coraline limestone and grey and red dolomite which abounds in the neighbourhood. The principal manufactures are such as belong to an agricultural district, including an iron foundry and a coach factory. There are two flour-mills, having in the aggregate over 100-horse power, two breweries, and a distillery. The municipality proclaimed a corporate town on May 25, 1876, includes the town proper, with its suburbs of Claraville and the Government township. The area (inclusive of the Lakes reserve) is about 2,048 acres, number of houses, 520; assessment, £17,213. A marble fountain has been placed in the reserve, and a public park at the north-west corner of the town has been purchased. The town is now lit with gas. There are lodges here of most of the Friendly Societies, including Masonic, Oddfellows (M. U.), Foresters, Rechabites, and Sons of Temperance, also Hibernian, Caledonian, and German Athletic, Cricket, Football, and Chess Clubs. The communication with Adelaide and Melbourne is by rail; or steamer from Port Macdonnell or Beachport can be taken. The railway to Rivoli Bay (51 miles), connecting the town with the seaboard, was opened in May 1879. One train each way daily. Circuit courts are held here twice a year—in April and October; the local court has a fortnightly sitting. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society holds two shows annually. It has a good show-ground of 13 acres, with suitable buildings and a handsome grand stand, the whole enclosed by an iron fence. The Blue Lake (about 165 acres in area) and Valley Lake (containing an area of 97 acres) were formerly volcanoes; they are fine sheets of water of great depth, from 50 to 320 feet deep generally, but the Blue Lake in one spot is 675 feet deep. The Government Geologist considers the Blue Lake to have a flat bottom, and not a basin shape: from it the water supply of the town is derived. Mr. J. E. Woods, who has given an exhaustive description of Mount Gambier and its geological features and probable past history, writes that though many circumstances bear testimony to the antiquity of the Mount (as an active volcano), yet "he had no intention of asserting that it is impossible for it to break out again; tranquil as it may appear, the igneous agent may still be active below. He instances Vesuvius, which eighteen centuries ago was quite as tranquil as Mount Gambier is now." The Government Geologist thinks, however, from the contour of the Blue and Valley Lakes and Lakes Edward and Leake, together with the appearances in their neighbourhoods, that they are not craters, but merely depressions caused by subsidence of the crust, consequent on the removal from below of such vast quantities of material as it is evident have been erupted. Population of municipality, 2,657 (census 1891). Two newspapers, both bi-weekly, are published at Mount Gambier—the *Border Watch* and the *South-Eastern Star*.

**MOUNT LOFTY** (35° 1' S. lat., 158° 43' E. long., including Stirling East and West), a post, money-order, and telegraph station, situated on the Hills Railway, which now forms part of the intercolonial line to Melbourne and Sydney; 11 miles from Adelaide, 19½ by rail. This is occasioned by the railway winding round the hills to attain the elevation, which is, at the station, 1,700 feet, while the top of the Mount Lofty is 2,240. The ride is acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful in the colonies, and is a favourite one with tourists. Railway fares, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 6d., excursion, 3s. 3d. and 2s. 3d. The climate being ten to fifteen degrees cooler than Adelaide, makes Mount Lofty a favourite residence, especially in the summer. Many of the leading merchants, professional men, and civil servants have summer residences erected, whilst others are making it a place of general residence. All the English fruits thrive in the gardens. There are two public and some private schools, and the following places of worship:—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Bible Christian, Congregational, Christian Disciples, and Wesleyan. The principal business places are, a jam factory, and some valuable building-stone quarries; post and telegraph office, court-house, refreshment rooms. Hotels: Crafer's and Halfway. Some of the private residences are handsome and commodious, and border the road from the railway-station to the top of the Mount. There is an Institute and public library. Large quantities of fruit and vegetables are grown in the adjacent gullies, and taken along good macadamized roads to Adelaide. Since the opening of the railway, numbers of villas have been erected by the citizens of Adelaide. The railway is well-appointed, and worked with the Westinghouse automatic brake. There are several tunnels on the line, and some viaducts constructed upon the American tressel principle, which have been the subject of a good deal of interest and discussion. The District Council is called Stirling, and consists of five members. The population of the district is about 3,000.

**MOUNT PLEASANT** (34° 47' S. lat., 139° 3' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha, and district Council of Talunga, a postal, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph station, situated on the eastern source of the Torrens river, 35 miles N.E. of Adelaide, to and from which coaches run twice a day. The hotels are the Talunga and Totness. The district is principally an agricultural one, wheat being almost exclusively cultivated, but there are also several sheep runs in the neighbourhood. A discovery of gold was

made here of a very promising character, and a company was formed, but their operations resulted in loss. There is a copper mine at Kanappa (14 miles distant). There are also an Institute, an Oddfellows' lodge and Foresters' court, a steam flour-mill, Episcopal (St. John's) and Presbyterian places of worship, and branches of the Uni on and Adelaide Banks. Population, 242.

**MOUNT TORRENS** lies 30 miles from Adelaide, NE., county Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha. Has a telegraph and money-order office. A coach plies daily. The principal hotel is the Mount Torrens. There are here Episcopal (St. George's), Bible Christian, and Lutheran churches. The district is a farming one (under the district council of Talunga), large quantities of wheat being grown. There are promising copper indications in the locality, but many causes have prevented the development of this resource. Alluvial gold has been found in considerable quantities on the north side of the mount, whence the township takes its name, some thousands of pounds' worth having been washed out with very indifferent appliances within the last few years; quartz reefs have also been worked, but without much profit as yet. The population is a fluctuating one.

**MURRAY BRIDGE** (35° 5' S. lat., 139° 20' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order telegraph station, savings bank and railway station, on the Murray river, in the county of Sturt and electorate of Onkaparinga, 60½ miles E. of Adelaide. It is on the overland line to Melbourne, and is an important shipping port for the upper river trade; two trains daily; fares, 9s. 6d. and 6s. 1d. Bank: Commercial of Australia; hotels, Bridgeport, and commodious Temperance Hotel. Episcopal and Wesleyan places of worship. Sandstone, good for building purposes, abounds in the neighbourhood. Population, over 300.

**MYPONGA** (35° 24' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.), (electorate of Encounter Bay), a postal township, situated 4 miles S. of Sellick's, and 38 miles S. of Adelaide. The mail coach passes daily. Hotel, the Myponga. Episcopal (St. Matthias) and Bible Christian places of worship. The township itself has under 50 inhabitants. It is in the District Council of Myponga. Population, 283 (census 1881); area of district council is 78 square miles; annual assessment, £3,158.

**NAIRNE** (35° 3' S. lat., 138° 19' E. long.), county Hindmarsh, electorate of Onkaparinga, a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station on the Nairne creek, 25 miles E. of Adelaide (3¼ by rail), 1,245 feet above sea-level. A railway runs from Adelaide to here, forming the first section of the intercolonial line between Adelaide and Melbourne via the Murray Bridge. The line, on account of the engineering difficulties and the gradient, 1 in 51, has been the most expensive railway in the Colony. It was opened on Nov. 27, 1881; fares, 5s. 4d. and 8s. 6d. The hotels are the District and Millers' Arms. There are in the neighbourhood several farms and stations. Much land is now laid down for grazing purposes. The Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans have chapels here, and there are a neat post-office and telegraph station, a large flour-mill, several general stores, and a branch of the National Bank. Area of district council 105 square miles; annual assessment, £11,870. Population, 406; in the district, 1,891 (census 1891).

**NANTAWARRA** (34° 2' S. lat., 158° 14' E. long.), a post town, 95½ miles N. of Adelaide, in the Hundred of Goyder, county and electoral district of Stauley. Contains Wesleyan church and school. Wheat-growing district.

**NARRACOORTE**, or **NARRACOORTE** (lat. 36° 55' 22" S., long. 140° 47' 57" E.), a thriving town and money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station on the banks of the Narracoorte creek, which discharges itself into Garey's Swamp; in dry weather it is little more than a chain of water holes. Narracoorte is on the old overland route to Melbourne, 222 miles SE. of Adelaide, and 64 miles north of Mount Gambier, in the county and police district of Robe, and electorate of Albert. A railway to the seaboard Kingston (Lacpede Bay), is now completed and in operation, and this line is now extended inland to Border Town, a distance of 57½ miles beyond Narracoorte, and thence connects with Adelaide. The hotels are the Temperance, Globe, the Commercial, the Narracoorte, and a coffee tavern. The name is said to be an imitation of the aboriginal word Narcoot, bestowed by the blacks on a large waterhole in the vicinity. Narracoorte is the oldest township in the south-eastern district, having been founded in 1848 by Mr. W. MacIntosh. To the east, north, and south it is enclosed by small hills, and viewed from any of them the town, which is built in a pleasant valley, presents a rather pretty appearance. The town consists of Narracoorte East, where the Government school, the pound, and most of the private houses are situated; the central portion of Narracoorte, where are 3 Banks and nearly all the business places; and Narracoorte West (formerly known as Kincraig), where are the police-station and court house. The buildings of any note are the post-office and telegraph station, court-house, and police-station, the Anglican (St. Paul's), Roman Catholic (St. Thomas), and Presbyterian churches, the Wesleyan chapel, the National Bank, Union Bank, Commercial Bank of Australia, the Institute (a large building, with hall, which cost £2,000), with library of 2,500 vols., the hospital, the State school, a handsomely designed building, with an average attendance of 99 scholars, a flour-mill, District Council office, and several fine stores. All the substantial buildings are constructed of stone, quarried in the neighbourhood. The Anglican church (St. Paul's), built at a cost of £800, and opened in August, 1880, is a very neat edifice, and will seat 140 persons. There are agencies here of several Insurance Companies. Seven miles distant, in the range to the south-east, are the Mosquito Plains Caves. Formation: sandstone. Area of district council, 800 square miles; assessment about £33,956. The district is

almost entirely of a pastoral character. Population of the town is 899; number of tenements, 158. The population of the Hundred is 1,904; number of tenements, 427. Local paper, the *Narracoorte Herald*, published twice weekly.

**NARRIDY** (35° 26' S. lat., 138° 19' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 220 miles NW of Adelaide, county Victoria, electorate of Gladstone. It has one hotel, Roman Catholic and Bible Christian churches, State school, stores, and private dwellings. Agricultural district. Communication with Adelaide via Crystal Brook. Annual assessment, £5,413.

**NAVAN** (34° 13' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a post town in the county of Light, electoral district of Wooroora, District Council of Gilbert, 66½ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Gilbert river. There are here two churches, a school, but no Government buildings. The land around is of first-class character, slightly wooded, and is utilized by farmers and pastoral tenants of the Crown. Population, 62.

**NOARLUNGA** (35° 10' 20" S. lat., 138° 28' 45" E. long.), county Adelaide, electoral district of Noarlunga, a township, telegraph, and money-order station on the banks of the Onkaparinga river, a short distance from its mouth, 20½ miles S. of Adelaide, with which there is communication twice daily by coach; fare, 3s. Hotels: the Horseshoe Inn and Noarlunga. The Wesleyans have a chapel, and the Episcopalians a church (St. Philip and St. James). Public school. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. The only industry of any note is the steam flour-mill of Messrs. J. Clark and Co. There are three stores besides brickyards, and an Institute. The port is at the mouth of the river, about three miles distant. The harbour is said to be both safe and convenient; the jetty is 600 feet in length. The district is an agricultural one, wheat-growing being principally followed. Area of District Council, 39 square miles; assessment, £5,945. Population 150; in the district there are 908 (census 1891).

**NORMANVILLE** (35° 27' S. lat., 138° 22' E. long.), a sea port township, also called Port YANKALILLA, 48½ miles S. of Adelaide. It is situated on Bungala creek, in the county of Hindmarsh, electoral district of Encounter Bay, and District Council of Yankalilla. A mail coach goes daily to and from Adelaide; fare, 8s. 6d. Public-house: the Normanville. The cable to Kangaroo Island goes from this port. One of the prettiest waterfalls in the colony is situated about 7 miles from the township. Beautiful ferns and mosses grow in great profusion, and the spot is greatly resorted to by picnic parties during the summer months. There are in the town one store, also a fine block of Government buildings, comprising post-office, money-order and telegraph station, local court-house and clerks' offices, customs-office, and police station. Local court sittings are held once in two months. About a mile distant is a State school, and at a distance of ½ mile from the town are the Wesleyan chapel and an Episcopal church. There is also a Roman Catholic church 1 mile, and an Anglican church 1½ miles from the town. A jetty affords facilities for shipping purposes. The beach at Normanville is a fine one, and the surrounding scenery is considered beautiful and picturesque. Population, 192.

**NORTH-WEST BEND.** See MORGAN.

**NORTON'S SUMMIT** (34° 56' S. lat., 138° 44' E. long.), a post town on Third creek, in the county and hundred of Adelaide, and electoral district of Onkaparinga, 8½ miles E. of Adelaide. It is on the eastern road, commanding a view of Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and the Gulf. Hotel: Scenic. St. John's Church stands on the summit, a store, and a blacksmith's shop. A Baptist chapel and the school are just over the summit. There is also an Institute. A country residence for the Governor has been erected in the neighbourhood, in the Mount Lofty Range, about 4½ miles distant from here. Horticultural district mainly. Formation: clay slate. Population, 175; district council, East Torrens.

**NORWOOD** (34° 55' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.) (electorate of East Torrens), a suburb of Adelaide, 2 miles NE. from the centre of the city. A tramway, as well as cabs, afford frequent means of communication. Fare 3d. Hotels: Britannia, Bath, Old Colonist, and several others. With Kensington it constitutes a municipality having 4 wards. It covers an area of 1½ square miles, has 2,479 houses, and property annually rated at £68,906. There are several places of worship, including St. Bartholomew's and St. Matthew's Episcopal churches, St. Ignatius (Roman Catholic), Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Christian chapels. It has a substantial post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, town hall and assembly room, an Institute, which has been enlarged by the addition of lecture hall and offices. Bank: Adelaide. Population, 11,755 (census 1891).

**NURIOOTPA** (34° 30' S. lat., 139° E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank and telegraph town in the county of Light, and electoral district of Barossa, police district of Angaston, 47 miles N. of Adelaide, on the Gawler river. A coach runs to and from the Freeling Railway Station twice daily; fare, 3s. Hotels: Nuriootpa and Angus Park. There are two stores, a branch of the National Bank, two schools, an Institute, a German Lutheran church, one blacksmith, one wheelwright, two chemists, two brickmakers, one fruit preserving works, one tannery, one brewery and aerated water manufacturing, and about a dozen other tradesmen's shops. The District Council is an agricultural district. Area 98 square miles; assessment, £15,934. Population, 377; district council, 2,978 (census 1891).

**OAKBANK** (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.), a postal town in the county of Adelaide and electoral district and District Council of Onkaparinga 20½ miles (29 postal) E. of Adelaide, situated on the Onkaparinga river. A coach runs daily to

and from Adelaide. Principally a mining and agricultural district. The Balhannah bismuth and copper mine is situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the township. Gold has also been found in many places in the neighbourhood, and there are mineral traces in every direction. The township contains a large brewery and soda-water factory, a school and Mechanics' institute, a Primitive Methodist chapel, and has a fine race-course. The drive through the township is one of the prettiest in the colony, from the many vineyards and orchards to be seen on the mountain sides. The principal varieties of grapes here grown are the Red Madeira, Shiraz, and Riesling. Population, 111.

**OAKLANDS** ( $34^{\circ} 58'$  S. lat.,  $138^{\circ} 35'$  E. long.), a post town, 212 miles N., in county of Ferguson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, a Wesleyan *via* Moota, or steamer. It contains one hotel, a Wesleyan chapel, and State school. Products, wheat, wool, and firewood. Population of town and district, 600.

**O. B. FLAT** ( $37^{\circ} 53'$  S. lat.,  $140^{\circ} 44'$  E. long.), a village, 298 miles SE. of Adelaide, in the county of Grey, electorate of Victoria, and police district of Mount Gambier. Communication is *via* Mount Gambier. It has a Government school. Agricultural district with good rich soil, chief produce being potatoes and wheat. Wattle bark is also largely exported. The somewhat peculiar name of this locality is derived from a cow, which came overland with the first mob of cattle; it was branded O. B., and died here.

**ORRORO** ( $32^{\circ} 43'$  S. lat.,  $138^{\circ} 31'$  E. long.), county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome, hundred of Walloway, a post town on the Pekina Creek, with money-order office, savings bank, railway, and telegraph station, 178 miles N. of Adelaide. Banks: Union and National. It has daily rail communication with the metropolis and daily mails by coach to fourteen towns, and is the largest agricultural centre in South Australia. The line from Petersburg to Quorn passes through here; fares, from Adelaide, 29s. 4d. and 18s. 4d. Hotels: Orroroo, Commercial, and Imperial. Among the buildings are Episcopal (St. Paul's), Baptist, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic churches, and an Institute. The hundred of Walloway is principally agricultural. Within radius of District Council the population is 3,000 and the town proper 300. Newspaper, *The Orroroo Enterprise*, published on Fridays.

**OUNLINA** ( $32^{\circ} 36'$  S. lat.,  $139^{\circ} 46'$  E. long.), a goldfield, found on the station of the same name, 5 miles NW. of the Mannahill public-house. The country in which the discovery was made is decidedly auriferous in character, being very similar to the Waukaringa. The reef is composed of ironstone ferruginous quartz, with limestone formation. The prospects of the field were considered good, but its permanent value has to be tested.

**OVERLAND CORNER** ( $34^{\circ} 10'$  S. lat.,  $40^{\circ} 25'$  E. long.), a postal town and telegraph station on the north bank of the river Murray, in the county of Hamley, central police district and electoral district of Burra, 133 miles (145 postal) N. of Adelaide. Communication is by rail, coach, and conveyance *via* Freeling. It is on the main road route from Adelaide to New South Wales, and all travelling stock from New South Wales to Adelaide must pass here. Hotels: Overland Corner, Weston's Flat, and Ral Ral. Government buildings, a stone-built telegraph station, police station and sheep inspector's residence. Principally a grazing district of limestone formation. Population, 30.

**PALMER** ( $34^{\circ} 52'$  S. lat.,  $139^{\circ} 11'$  E. long.), a small but growing township in the county of Sturt, electoral district of Gumeracha, and police district of Palmer, 40 miles NE. of Adelaide, and 10 miles from the river Murray. Communication is by daily mail coach; fare, 1s. There are two public-houses (Miners Arms and Palmer Hotel), a telegraph station, money-order office, a German school, two German Lutheran churches, and a police station. It is surrounded by a mineral, agricultural, and pastoral district, with an aggregate population of about 400 persons.

**PARADISE**, a small town in the county of Adelaide, electorate of East Torrens, 8x miles from Adelaide. Communication by tram, fare 6d. Hotel: Paradise Bridge. Episcopal place of worship, and about 100 residents. Gardening locality.

**PARKSIDE** ( $34^{\circ} 58'$  S. lat.,  $138^{\circ} 38'$  E. long.), an important suburb of Adelaide,  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles SE., in the corporate town of Unley, electoral district of Sturt, having a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. Parts of the town are lit with gas. Communication by tram every twenty minutes; fare 3d. Hotels: Waverley, Earl of Leicester, and Fountain Inn. The public buildings comprise four churches (Wesleyan, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Episcopal), and a large State school. Many of the business men of the metropolis reside here in handsome villas. Population 3,500.

**PAYNEHAM** ( $34^{\circ} 55'$  S. lat.,  $138^{\circ} 39'$  E. long.),  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles E. of Adelaide, on the river Torrens, electoral district of East Torrens. It has two hotels, several churches, three schools, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office. It has become of late years celebrated for its numerous orangeries, nurseries, and gardens, which are a source of profit to the residents. Large quantities of fruit are annually exported to the other colonies and Great Britain. Tram-cars hourly. Annual assessment, £11,007.

**PEKINA** ( $32^{\circ} 38'$  S. lat.,  $138^{\circ} 45'$  E. long.), a postal town, in the county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Frome, situated on a creek of the same name, 177 miles due N. of Adelaide. Rail *via* Jamestown, thence conveyance, are the means of communication. Hotel: Pekina. Roman Catholic church (St. Catherine's), and public school. Much land north of the town has been taken up for agricultural purposes. Copper has been found in various parts. Population, 70.

**PENOLA** ( $37^{\circ} 22'$  S. lat.,  $140^{\circ} 47'$  E. long.), county Grey, electoral district and division of Victoria, a township, money-

order, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the old overland route to Melbourne, from which it is distant 304 miles. It lies to the SE. of Adelaide, at a distance of 254 miles, and is only 8 miles from the frontier line. There is communication with each city by coach and rail. It is about equidistant (32 miles) between Mount Gambier and Narracorte. Hotels: Prince of Wales and Royal Oak. Penola was first settled about 1840 by Messrs. Cameron and McArthur; to Mr. Cameron, who was then proprietor of the Penola station, a considerable portion of the town site belonged. Penola North was surveyed and laid out as the Government township, and here are the official buildings. The public buildings comprise a handsome Presbyterian church; a substantial towered edifice belonging to the Episcopalian (St. Mary's); also a Roman Catholic church (St. Joseph's) the court-house, mechanics' institute with a library of 3,600 volumes and a hall, telegraph station and post office, police-station and a commodious Foresters' hall and Temperance hall. There are several well-appointed stores. Schools: public school, with accommodation for 180 scholars, and St. Joseph's. Bank: National. Penola is the centre of a large pastoral district. Agricultural pursuits take a secondary position. The Pastoral and Agricultural Society holds its show here annually in September. The soil and climate are suited for the growth of the vine and other fruits, some of the gardens ranking among the best in the south-east, that of Yallum Park being especially noted for its extent and excellence. A fruit-growing colony, about six miles north of the town, has been started, and has grown so far in a most promising fashion. A district council is here (Penola). Population of the district (census 1891), 1,200.

**PENWORTHEAM** ( $38^{\circ} 56'$  S. lat.,  $138^{\circ} 40'$  E. long.), a postal township in the county and electorate of Stanley, district council of Clare, 83 miles N. of Adelaide. Communication is by rail and coach *via* Saddleworth. Hotel: Derby Arms. An Episcopal place of worship (St. Mark's) is here. Population, 102.

**PETERSBURG** ( $32^{\circ} 57'$  S. lat.,  $138^{\circ} 46'$  E. long.), county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome, hundred of Yongala, is a municipality, in a mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Petersburg is the junction of four lines of railway, and, therefore, the next railway centre of importance to Adelaide, which is 154 miles south. Through fares to Adelaide, 25s. 8d. and 16s. 1d. Hotels: Railway Junction and Petersburg. It lies 1,746 feet above sea-level. It has a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, branches of the English and Scottish and National Banks, Episcopal church, Wesleyan, Lutheran, Baptist, and Roman Catholic chapels, an Institute, and several fine stores, a town hall, court-house, locomotive workshops, and is the headquarters of a large railway staff. The town, which is substantially built of stone, has a population of over 2,000, having quadrupled itself during the past few years. The hotel accommodation is unsurpassed outside the metropolis. In rapid growth Petersburg has only been distanced by one other provincial town—Port Pirie—with the interests of which place and Broken Hill it is closely identified. The building trade is very active. The town is in the centre of an important and prosperous wheat-producing district. There is a State school, also a Roman Catholic and several private ones. Newspaper: *The Petersburg Times and Terovore Advertiser*, published on Fridays.

**POINT McLEAY**, a postal town near lake Alexandrina, in the county of Russell, and electoral district of Albert, 63 miles (73 postal) SE. of Adelaide. Point McLeay takes its name from a prominent bluff on the southern shore of Lake Alexandrina. Near to the bluff is Reiddtown, a mission station of the Aboriginal Friends Association, founded by the late Rev. G. Taplin, whose son, Mr. F. W. Taplin, till his lamented death at the burn of the Adelaide Coffee Palace early in 1889 was also superintendent. The surrounding district is occupied chiefly by squatters. The Point McLeay P.O. is on the mission station. The number of natives on the station varies from 100 to 300. Farming operations, and tending a few thousand sheep give employment to some of the natives the greater part of the year. In the wool season, wool-washing is carried on successfully by them, each year seeing an increase in the quantity washed. The majority of the natives are able to read and write, and are intelligent. Two of those trained on the station have been sent out as teachers to those natives who are constantly wandering from fishing-ground to fishing ground. There is a school with 50 children on the roll, and an average attendance of 38. The mission boat does all the carrying across the lake. The jetty at the station has a small fixed light about 66 feet above the lake. About 3 miles to the east is the Government or Point McLeay jetty, which is used by the residents of the district, it being a point of call for the mail steamers. Communication *via* Milang twice weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays, steamer returning next day. Fare, 5s. Area of station, 4,113 acres.

**POINT STURT**, a postal township in the county of Hindmarsh, and electoral district of Mount Barker, 53 miles (70 postal) SE. of Adelaide, on the shores of Lake Alexandrina. There is a Congregational Church, which is also used as a school. The surrounding district is of a farming and grazing character, the formation being sand, with limestone. The nearest township is Milang, 7 miles distant, and 7 miles nearer Adelaide; nearest railway station is Queen's Own Town.

**PORT ADELAIDE** ( $34^{\circ} 57'$  S. lat.,  $138^{\circ} 38'$  E. long.), a seaport town in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Port Adelaide. It is, as its name implies, the Port of the City of Adelaide, with which a railway (double track)  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length connects it; fare, 10d. and 6d. Hotels: Exchange, Britannia, Royal Arms, Ship, Railway, Commercial, and others. It is

situated on an estuary of the Gulf of St. Vincent, is about 9 miles from mouth of the river, and is governed by a mayor and corporation. Being the principal port of the province of South Australia, it is rapidly increasing in population and general prosperity. It dates its founding from the year 1840. Inner and outer bars of limestone rock partially obstruct the entrance to the harbour, but a great deal of useful work was done by the deepening department during 1834. The whole of the harbour from the Corporation Wharf 400 feet above Jervois Bridge down to the S. A. Company's No. 1 Quay has been deepened to 21 and 22 feet at low water, while the channel has been widened to the following widths:—Opposite Copper Company's Wharf, 600 to 700 feet; opposite Prince's Wharf, 400 feet; opposite North Parade, 600 feet; opposite Steamboat Wharf, 400 feet; opposite Maclaren Wharf, 600 feet; opposite Commercial and S. A. Company's Wharfs, 450 to 450 feet. This important clearing up of the harbour and improvement of the channel comes within the scope of the Marine Board's resolution passed on March 6, 1884, with the exception of some minor modifications. It is considered that there is enough water in the harbour for any ordinary ship which comes up at high water to lie afloat at low water, it being, of course, understood that ocean steamers use the special wharves provided for their accommodation down the river. These wharves are extensive and convenient, being furnished with steam hoists, cranes, tramways, pipes supplying fresh water from the mountains for the use of shipping, and all appliances of a first-rate wharf. The total wharf frontage is 12,933 feet, and will shortly be extended. The first cutting through the river bar is 100 feet wide, thence to the powder magazine it is 150 feet wide. From the Red Buoy Creek to the South Australian Co.'s dock entrance the channel is nearly 300 feet wide, having a depth of not less than 21 feet at low water. Allowing for the rise and fall of tides (about 8 feet), this will give a depth of 26 feet at high-water springs. The original depth was only 9 feet 6 inches on the shoalest part. In December, 1886, the ss. *Hankow* of the Anglo-Australian line 407 feet long and 2,332 registered tonnage, was safely berthed at No. 1 Quay, being the largest steamer that had visited the port wharves. A sandy tongue of land about two miles wide, known as Lefevre's peninsula, separates Port Adelaide from the shore of the Gulf; on it are situated numerous small townships comprising the municipality of Semaphore, governed by a mayor and corporation, which is connected with Port Adelaide by railway. A private company has erected a new pier in Larg's Bay between the semaphore pier and the mouth of the river, to form an outer harbour where ships of the largest tonnage can lie in all weathers. The pier and railway were opened on December 23, 1882; the pier is 2,300 feet long, 21 feet wide and 48 feet wide at outer end, where there is a depth of 18 feet low-water spring tides. Near the pier a handsome hotel with 50 rooms, called the Larg's Pier hotel, has been erected. The railway joins the Government line at Hawker's Creek, and, including sidings, is 2 miles 10 chains in length. A dock is now completed and opened, having an area of 5 acres, a wharf frontage of 2,000 feet, a depth of water of 21 feet and will take in vessels of the largest size trading to the port. On February 9th, 1880, the barque *Mathieu* was the first vessel to enter. Large warehouses are now erected here for storage of wool. A graving dock of large size is now under construction. The shipping inward to this port has greatly increased. Suburban townships are Alberton, Queenstown, Yatala, Rosewater, Kingston-on-the-Hill. A tramway, constructed by a private company, for connecting some of these with Port Adelaide, has been opened. Banks: Adelaide, National, Union, New South Wales, Australasia, and Commercial of Australia. Churches: Episcopal (St. Paul's), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (Immaculate Conception), Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Bible Christian. Schools: a public school capable of accommodating 800 children, and numerous private ones. Principal buildings: marine board offices, custom-house, court-house, post-office, police-office, telegraph office, sailors' home (Prince Alfred), Town Hall that will hold about 1,000 persons, Institute, casualty hospital, extensive silver and copper-smelting works, four steam saw-mills, one brewery, a gas works, two patent slips, where vessels of large tonnage can be repaired, and an Oddfellows' and Freemasons' hall. A market was opened at the close of 1879; it is a fine two-storied building. The municipality covers 2,118 acres, has 1,027 houses, and property annually assessed at £78,177. Port Adelaide is entered from Gulf St. Vincent, between two large sand-shoals. A lighthouse outside the bar well marks the entrance. The light is a first order revolving heliophotal light, with a local plane of 80 feet above high-water mark. The Marine Board have agreed that the channel of the Port River shall be widened to 200 feet for the whole length, and deepened all through, so as to have a depth of 20 feet at low water, and ultimately to widen the channel over the bar to 100 yards. For the defence of the Port, two forts have been erected, in accordance with the recommendation of Sir William Jervois. They mount 2 10-in. guns, each of which weighs 20 tons, and 2 68-pounders; they are known as the Fort Granville batteries. Population of municipality, 5,013. Local newspaper, the *Port Adelaide News*.

**PORT AUGUSTA** (29° 32½' S. lat., 137° 45½' E. long.), county Frome, electorate of Newcastle, the northernmost port in South Australia, is a municipality on the east bank of Spencer's Gulf, about 4 miles above Curlew Point, at the head of navigation (259 miles by rail), N.W. of Adelaide, having a fine natural harbour with a good depth of water right up to the wharves. The approach has been deepened to 18 feet at low water, by cutting a channel one mile in length by 150 feet wide through the reach leading from Brown's Point. Steamers ply between Port Adelaide and the intermediate ports of Lincoln, Edithburgh, and Franklin Harbour to Port Augusta; fares, varying from £3 to £1, return;

and rail communication *via* Terowie; fare from Adelaide, 43s. 2d. and 27s. Hotels: Terminus, Flinders, Royal, Globe, Northern, Hannahville, and Port Augusta. Public buildings are State school, custom-house, court-house and police quarters, telegraph station, post and money-order office, savings bank, and casualty hospital. There are also many fine merchants' premises, a flour mill, brewery, &c. The gaol is situated 3 miles E. of the township. There are several good wharves and jetties besides the Government wharf which has 22ft. 6in. of water at low tide, the average rise of tides being over 12ft. Berthing for large vessels, 26ft. at low water. The direct exports from Port Augusta, consisting of wool, wheat, flour, copper, copper ore, hides and skins, and tallow, are considerable. Indications of copper are to be found in every direction, east, north, and west, for hundreds of miles. The transcontinental telegraph wire branches from Port Augusta and the Adelaide wires at Stirling, a small township 5 miles E. of Port Augusta. Churches:—Church of England (St. Augustin's), Roman Catholic Cathedral, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Salvation Army. There are four banks—National, Australasia, Union, and Adelaide. The Institute has a public hall, 48 feet by 30 feet. The town is provided with waterworks, the tanks at Woolundunga holding 660,000 gallons, and cost £62,258. The municipal area is 320 acres, with 285 houses and property of the annual value of £16,513. The town hall, which is the finest out of Adelaide, is lit by electricity, and was built at a cost of nearly £7,000; is capable of seating 700. The roads and footpaths are all well formed and laid out, eucalyptus and pepper trees growing luxuriantly in many of the streets. Port Augusta is the starting point of the Great Northern line, which is now open to Oodnadatta, and is in course of further extension northward. Population of municipal district, 1,274 (census 1891), of the town, 757. Newspaper: *Port Augusta Dispatch*.

**PORT BROUGHTON** (33° 38' S. lat., 137° 58' E. long.), a post, money-order and telegraph town, county and electorate of Stanley, 152 miles (246 postal) N.E. of Adelaide. Contains one hotel, Gray's. Episcopal and Bible Christian churches, and State school. Large shipments of wheat are made from the port during the season. The district is agricultural. Bank: The National. Communication by coach and rail *via* Redhill. A railway extends from here to Mundoorra (10 miles). Population, 150.

**PORT CAROLINE.** See KINGSTON.

**PORT ELLIOT** (35° 35' S. lat., 138° 43' E. long.), county Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, a seaside town, on the shores of Encounter Bay, 59 miles (77 by rail) S. of Adelaide has money-order office, and telegraph station. There is railway communication with the metropolis twice daily; fares, 12s. 4d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: Royal and Railway. In the district of Port Elliot the population is 1,294 (census 1881). The sect called Christians have a place of worship here, also the Wesleyans, the Congregationalists, the Episcopalians (St. Jude's), and the Roman Catholics (St. John's); there is also an Institute. The country around Port Elliot is principally taken up for wheat growing. The town and Port Victor, from which it is distant 4½ miles, are favourite resorts during the summer months. The harbour is reported to be filling up, and the moorings and beacons have been removed. The District Council embraces 168 square miles; annual assessment, £9,275. Population in district, 1,205.

**PORT ELLISTON.** See ELLISTON.

**PORT GERMEIN**, county Frome, electorate of Frome, hundred of Telowie, a post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank town, 172 miles (244 postal) N. of Adelaide. There is daily coach communication with Port Pirie. Hotels: Burton's and the Pier. It has a jetty upwards of 5,500 feet long, running out to a depth of 13½ feet at low water. From its outer end a fixed red light, visible at 5 miles distance, is shown. A lightship painted red is moored in mid-channel leading to Germein Bay anchorage. Germein Bay is considered a safe and commodious anchorage, with good holding ground. Bible Christian and Episcopal places of worship, and an Institute. Much wheat is shipped from here. Population, 300.

**PORT LINCOLN** (34° 44' S. lat., 135° 51½' E. long.), county and electorate of Flinders, a seaport town, with telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office, 210 miles W. of Adelaide, situated nearly at the apex of the Eyria peninsula. A steamer sails periodically for the metropolis. Fares, £2 10s. and £1 10s. The principal hotels are the Pier, Northern, and Port Lincoln, and there is an institute, a branch of the Bank of Australasia, a casualty hospital, St. Thomas's Episcopal church, St. Mary's (R.C.), and a Wesleyan chapel. The district is mainly occupied by sheep stations. The harbour is described as the best and most commodious in South Australia, admitting vessels of any draught. Mr. Forster speaks of it as being one of the finest in the world. It consists of Boston Bay, Port Lincoln proper, and Spalding Cove. The jetty is 700 feet in length. A rocket apparatus is stationed here. A few miles from Port Lincoln is the Poomdiee aboriginal station, which was founded by Dr. Hale (late Bishop of Brisbane) in 1850. The district council of Lincoln is 104 square miles in extent. Population, 530.

**PORT MACDONNELL** (38° 4' S. lat., 140° 40' E. long.), county Grey, electoral district and division of Victoria, is one of the trading ports of the south-east district; it was opened in 1856. Hotels: Victoria and Port MacDonnell. The harbour has few natural advantages; it is, in fact, little more than an open roadstead, and is subject to occasional heavy gales from S.W. and S.E., only a small shipping business is done. Moorings have been laid for vessels about 2 miles S.E. of the township. The jetty is 1,060 feet long, and is sheet piled. A lifeboat, with



crew and rocket apparatus, is stationed here. It is situated on a flat part of the south-east coast, about 2 miles E. of Cape Northumberland, 18 miles S. of Mount Gambier, and 304 miles distant in a south-easterly direction from Adelaide. The lighthouse at Cape Northumberland is now a signal station, and is connected by telephone with the Port MacDonnell station. New lighthouse and keepers' cottages were erected in 1881. The larger buildings comprise the Wesleyan church (Episcopal and Presbyterian services are held in the Friendly Societies Hall), the Government buildings, a national school-house, an Oddfellows hall, the Institute, with library of 800 volumes, council chamber, and some large stores. There are wool scouring and bone-crushing works, tannery and fellmongery. A commodious bathing house and enclosure have been made. There is a money-order office here. Many of the buildings are of stone. There is a considerable export from here of wheat, wool, potatoes, ground bark, and dairy produce. The District Council includes the whole of the Hundred of MacDonnell, and the greater part of the Hundred of Caroline, proclaimed 19th March, 1885. A local court is held on the second Monday every alternate month. In a swamp about three miles E. of the township are a number of springs, called Ewen's Ponds, believed to be the outlet of subterranean water collected in the interior. The subject of forestry has received the attention of the District Council, and every inducement is being held out to make the place attractive as a seaside resort, for which it has many natural advantages. Much of the land around Port MacDonnell is swampy and poor for agricultural purposes. The population numbers about 440 inhabitants, resident in 79 tenements; including the district it is 936, with 191 houses (census 1891). Annual assessment of district, £12,520.

#### PORT MORGAN. See MORGAN.

**PORT PIRIE** (33° 10' S. lat., 138° 1' E. long.), county Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, is a corporation, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, 154 miles N. (227½ by rail) of Adelaide, in the south-east bight of Germein Bay, and is reached by steamer, fare, £3, by rail *via* Terowie, fares, 35s. 6d. and 23s. 4d., or by coach from the Saddleworth Railway Station. Hotels: Central, Globe, Royal Exchange, Railway, Pilot, and Port Pirie. It is described as "an important town, and unquestionably the metropolis of the North, with well laid-out streets, handsome shops, and commodious warehouses;" has a wharf frontage of nearly half a mile, with substantial wharves; branches of the National, Union, Australasia, and Adelaide Banks; Episcopal (St. Paul's), Congregational, R. C. (St. Mark's), a new stone building opened in March, 1882, Christian, Baptist, and Wesleyan places of worship, two extensive flour-mills, and an Institute. Public waterworks supply the town with water. The reservoir, which is at Nelsbary, is estimated to contain 25,700,000 gallons of water. The waterworks in all cost £54,151. Extensive harbour improvements have been some time in progress. During the last year or two, ships of upwards of 1,500 tons register have been to the wharves and partially loaded their cargoes. There is a depth of not less than 12 feet 6 inches from the harbour to the bar, and the Board are now deepening from the latter place to about half a mile beyond the chequered buoy in Germein Bay, so as to provide as much water outside as there is inside, *i.e.*, a depth of at least 12 feet 6 inches at low water throughout the whole distance of about five miles, the width of the channel to be nowhere less than 150 feet. During the wheat season Port Pirie presents a very busy appearance. The property in the municipality is assessed at £29,637; 725 houses: population, 3,995 (census 1891). Newspapers, *Port Pirie Advocate* and *Port Pirie Standard*.

**PORT VICTOR** (35° 33' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), county of Hindmarsh, electoral district of Encounter Bay, a seaport, money-order, and telegraph town, on the shores of Victor Harbour, a small bight of Encounter Bay, 64 miles (81 by rail) S. of Adelaide; fares, 18s. and 8s. 3d. There are three hotels: Austral, Crown, and Port Victor. Bank: Union. Places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. Augustine), Congregationalists, and Wesleyans, an Institute, savings Bank, and sundry lodges, clubs, &c. A jetty, a mile in length, along which is an iron tramway, connects the mainland with Granite Island, from which a causeway projects into deep water for the accommodation of large wool and other ships, several of which are now loaded and despatched direct to London. A tramway connects this seaport with Goolwa, the river Murray port. This is one of the prettiest resorts by the seaside during the summer months in South Australia. An iron and steel mine was opened in the Hindmarsh Tiers, about 12 miles from here. Smelting works were erected, and a large quantity of ore melted, the iron of which was pronounced excellent, but the financial results were not satisfactory. At Waitpinga, about 14 miles distant, tin ore has been discovered. The lode has been traced from near the seacoast in a north-easterly direction for nearly four miles. The harbour is somewhat exposed to the Southern sea; in the daytime it can be entered with safety, but there is considerable difficulty experienced by vessels leaving when the wind is easterly, or from east to north. A breakwater has been completed, which has rendered it safe and commodious. The first contract was completed during 1882. The breakwater is about 1,000 feet long, and runs out from the N.E. corner of Granite Island, in the direction of the obelisk at Port Elliot. It slopes up from a base of 245 feet to a width of 30 feet at the top, and the depth of water at the end is expected to be 40 feet. During its construction three severe storms were experienced without any damage to the breakwater. The portion already constructed has greatly improved Port Victor as a harbour of refuge, and in-

creased the facilities for working the Riverina and Darling trade, which is now of considerable extent. The extension of the breakwater, it is said, should not be less than 1,000 feet, making a total length from the shore of 2,000 feet; the jetty would also need lengthening another 300 feet; the estimated cost of the whole is about £126,343. Sir John Coode's plan embodied the construction of a breakwater 3,000 feet long, and recommended that at least 2,000 feet should be at once constructed, and as the direction changes about 1,500 feet from the shore, every additional length of 100 feet beyond that point would materially benefit the harbour. A causeway and a screw pile jetty are also included in the works. The jetty, which has a length of 203 feet, and a width of 40 feet, was completed in the early part of 1881. It runs out to a depth of 26 feet. Berths are now available for ships up to 1,500 tons, and for intercolonial steamers, where they can load and discharge at the jetty in any weather. Several large steamships for London have been loaded at this port, as vessels of 4,000 tons can lie at moorings. A lifeboat with efficient crew and a rocket apparatus is stationed here. The population comprises about 333 persons. Port Victor is in the District Council of Encounter Bay, which is an agricultural one, and has about 1,097 residents.

**PORT VICTORIA**, a seaport, with telegraph station and money-order office and savings bank, in county Fergusson, electorate of York's Peninsula, on the western side of York's Peninsula and the eastern coast of Spencer Gulf, about 129 miles (178 postal) W. of Adelaide. The harbour is reported to be commodious and safe. A branch of the National Bank is here, one hotel (Wauralte), and Wesleyan and Episcopal churches and school. A fixed white light is shown from the end of the jetty, which extends over 900 feet.

**PORT WAKEFIELD** a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, on the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf, 60 miles (82½ postal) N. of Adelaide, to which vessels run regularly. There is also daily communication by rail; fares, 13s. 10d. and 8s. 7d. The nearest townships, and connected with it by the railway, are Balacra, 15 miles distant, and Hoyalton, 30 miles distant, Blyth's Plains being the present terminus of the line. A line from Balacra now connects with the North Line at Hanley Bridge. Hotels: the Termin' and Rising Sun. It is in the District Council of Port Wakefield, electorate of Wooroo, and county and police district of Gawler. There is a Government wharf, about 500 yards long, and one private wharf. The National Bank has a branch here, and there are places of worship belonging to the Church of England (St. Alban's), Roman Catholics (St. Vincent de Paul), and Wesleyans. There are Foster's hall, mechanics' institute, one school, and a police station. A Local Court is held monthly. The surrounding country is flat and dry; fair agricultural, but better grazing land. The principal businesses in the township are a patent roller flour-mill and Government loco. workshops. The district Council is 180 square miles in area, and has a population of 1,741; land under cultivation, 15,652 acres; assessed annual value of property, £18,529. Assessment of municipality of Port Wakefield, £3,205. Population, 526.

#### PORT YANKALILLA. See NORMANVILLE.

**PROSPECT** (34° 36' S. lat., 138° 3' E. long.) is about 2 miles N. of Adelaide, separated from North Adelaide by the North Park lands. It is in the county of Adelaide—under the jurisdiction of the District Council of Prospect—and the electoral district of North Adelaide; is mostly a place of residence for persons engaged in business in the city. The city is easily reached, a short walk across the Park lands, or the tramway can be availed of. Hotels: Hampstead, Reepham and Windmill. Places of worship: Wesleyan and Methodist. The principal industry carried on is that of lime-burning, the greater part of the lime used in the city and suburbs being burned here. The situation is elevated, and an extensive view of the plains with the Gulf beyond is obtained from any part of the village. The soil is good, of a limestone formation. Hay and wheat crops thrive well around the village. Places of worship—Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Church of England, Baptist, and Salvation Army. Annual assessment, £19,015. Population, 3,813.

#### QUEENSTOWN. See ALBERTON.

**QUORN** (32° 22' S. lat., 137° 50' E. long.) is a post town and municipality with four wards having money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, and it is a railway station on the Great Northern line, lying 959 feet above the sea-level. It is 24½ miles from Port Augusta, fares, 4s. 2d. and 2s. 7d., and 265 miles (234 postal) N. of Adelaide, through fares, 39s. and 24s. 5d. Hotels: Criterion, Pinkerton, Grand Junction, and Trans-continental. There are branches here of the National and English and Scottish Banks. Episcopal Church (St. Matthew's), R. C. Church (Immaculate Conception), Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels. The north line has its junction herewith at the Port Augusta and Government Gums Railway. It is in the Hundred of Pichi Richi, county of Newcastle, and electorate of Newcastle. The tree growth (plantations and in streets) gives the town a very picturesque appearance. Assessment, £7,999 19s. Population, 512.

#### RANDALLSEA. See SECOND VALLEY.

#### RAPID BAY. See SECOND VALLEY.

**REDHILL**, a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, 126 miles N. of Adelaide. The National Bank has a branch here, and there are two public-houses (Eureka and Red Hill), an institute, a public school, Primitive Methodist and Wesleyan chapel, Episcopal Church (St. Andrew's), Roman Catholic Church (St. Martin's), a mill, and stores. Communication is by way of Saddleworth Railway Station and coach. Redhill is in the hundred of the same name, county Daly, and electorate of Stanley. Population, 245.

**REDRUTH** (33° 43' S. lat., 138° 56' E. long.), a postal station and telegraph town on the Burra creek, in the county, police, and electoral district of Burra, 101 miles NNE. of Adelaide. Hotel: Courthouse. Public buildings comprise a licensed school Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Lutheran churches; a gaol, a police-station, and court-house. Kooringa is distant 1 mile south. The Burra-Burra mine lies half a mile SW. from here, and three-quarters of a mile NW. from Kooringa. Pastoral, mining, and agricultural district.

**REEVES PLAINS** (34° 30' S. lat., 138° 20' E. long.), a postal centre in the electoral district of Yatala, 38½ miles N. of Adelaide. It has a school and two churches—Primitive Methodist and Bible Christian. The surrounding country is principally flat plain surfaced with scrub, and adaptable for tillage.

**RENDELSHAM**, a postal town in the electoral district of Victoria, 342½ E. of Adelaide, on the Mount Gambier and Rivoli Bay railway line, is situated on the margin of a very large drained peaty swamp. Chicory grows luxuriantly, but the crop is very liable to be destroyed when just above ground owing to prevailing NNW. winds and the shifty nature of the peaty soil, which is as black as coal dust. As all other root crops do well here, there is probably a great future before the place. There is a State school, and a large wheat and produce store, and the Presbyterians have a place of worship.

**RENMARK**, a post town and telegraph station, on the river Murray, in the co. of Hamley and electorate of Burra, 135 miles ENE. of Adelaide, with which the communication is *via* Morgan, by steamers of the River Murray Navigation Co., Ltd., leaving there weekly. This is one of the Irrigation Colonies established by Messrs. Chaffey Bros. Large areas of land have already been taken up by selectors, viticulturists and others. There are extensive irrigation works, several pumping stations, and a large reservoir, all the machinery being designed on the latest principles. A foundry is also being successfully worked. The Church of England, Congregationalists and Salvation Army hold services. There are no hotels, the colony being founded on temperance principles. Banks: Bank of Adelaide and Savings Bank. There are also branches of the Agricultural Bureau, public library. Present population about 400.

**REYNELLA** (35° 7' S. lat., 138° 35' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, Morphett Vale District Council, is situated on the Pandlota creek, 13½ miles S. of Adelaide, and 2 miles distant from Morphett Vale. Hotel: the Crown. Wesleyan place of worship. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. Large quantities of wheat are raised every year; the grape, too, has much attention paid to it, and a considerable tract of country is laid out as vineyards. There is coach communication with the metropolis. Population, 113.

**RHYNIE** (34° 25' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a postal township, 66½ miles N. of Adelaide, in county Gawler, electorate of Wooroora, situated on Springs Creek and the main road from Adelaide to Clare and the far north. It has two places of worship, one hotel, the Springs, a flour-mill, a school, and two stores. Farming and grazing district, wheat principally grown. Copper and tin are both found in the vicinity, and the former has been worked. Annual assessment, £5,675. Population, 371.

**RIVERTON** (34° 10' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), county of Light, electorate of Wooroora, district council of Gilbert, a township, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph and railway station on the Gilbert river, 62½ miles N. of Adelaide. It lies 878 feet above sea-level. There are two trains daily; fares, 10s. 4d. and 6s. 6d. Railway refreshment room has been built. Hotels: the Riverton and Mill Inn. Much wheat is grown in the district, which is almost altogether an agricultural one. Indications of the precious metals have been found, but not of the nature to justify working. Places of worship: Bible Christian and Primitive Methodist chapels and Episcopal church (Holy Trinity). It has an institute, a court-house and police station, post and telegraph office, and branches of the National and English and Scottish Banks. Population, 590.

**ROBE** (37° 9' S. lat., 139° 45' E. long.), county Grey, electorate of Albert, is a seaport on the south side of Guichen Bay, about 195 miles (208 postal) SE. of Adelaide, 27 miles from Kingston, 30 miles from Beachport, and 81 miles from Mount Gambier. It is reputed to be the oldest port in the South-Eastern District, having been founded in 1845, and was for years the only port on this part of the coast, but the opening of ports MacDonnell, Beachport and Kingston have seriously affected its trade. The shortest and best communication is by steamer; fare, £2 10s. A coach runs daily from Robe to Kingston, meeting the train to Adelaide. Hotels: Robe and Criterion. Robe enjoys a salubrious climate, and was once the viceregal marine residence. The coast scenery is picturesque, and the existence of a number of lakes in the neighbourhood (Eliza, Robe, St. Clair, and Hawdon) gives a special character to the place. The bay is capacious, and has an excellent bottom, with good anchorage, varying from five fathoms. Its margin is a clear sandy beach, forming with its splendid jetty, 1,020 feet long, a favourite promenade. A life-boat with crew is stationed here. During the winter of 1880 a severe storm destroyed part of the sea-wall, and the sea made encroachments, but the wall has been repaired and recently extended. The principal buildings are a gaol (now closed), a police station, court-house, an Institute, with library of 2,400 volumes, an Anglican church (St. Peter's), and Wesleyan church. A State school, a custom-house, telegraph station and post office, with money-order and savings bank office, one bank—Union—and several stores; many of these are built of stone. The District Council embraces the whole of the Hundreds of Waterhouse, Bray, Ross, and Smith. Assessment £7,966. The Agricultural and Pastoral Society here holds its annual show in October. The population

of the District Council is 556; houses, 126 (census 1891). Of the township alone, 176, dwelling in 40 houses.

**ROBERTSTOWN** (33° 52' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.), a post town, 85 miles N. of Adelaide, in the county of Eyre, hundred of English, and electorate of Light. There are two Lutheran churches, one hotel, Robertstown, two stores, and some tradesmen's premises. Early in 1886 a silver field of a promising character was found about 7 miles to the north of the township, in the Californian hills, to the south of the Burra Creek. The general characteristics of the country are reported to be very similar to those of Silvertown. The ore has assayed several ounces to the ton, and the reefs in some places are 20 feet in width. Population about 100, but likely to be increased if the mines should realize anticipations.

**ROCHESTER** (33° 43' S. lat., 138° 29' E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Stanley, with about 300 inhabitants, 103 miles N. by W. of Adelaide. The Magpie creek flows within a mile of the township. The Broughton river is about 10 miles distant. Coaches maintain communication with Adelaide, *via* the Saddleworth Railway Station, fare, 2s. Hotel: Rochester. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. Most of the land is the freehold property of Mr. G. C. Hawker, and is known by the name of the Bungaree Run. The locality has a good supply of pure water, obtained from wells at a depth of about 10 feet from the surface.

**ROSENTHAL** (34° 33' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a small township, mostly occupied by Germans, on the Gawler (North Para river), 29 miles NNE. of Adelaide. It is in the County of Adelaide, and the District Council of Barossa. There are two places of worship, one of which is the German Lutheran Church (St. Marbin), and the other St. Johannis. The school here has about 150 scholars. The district is a wheat-growing one, with a few vineyards, and is of a hilly character. There is no direct communication with Adelaide, but the route is by way of Gawler, thence by rail. The population comprises 132 persons.

**ROSEWATER**, a postal township in the county of Adelaide, electorate of Port Adelaide, lying 9 miles SE. of the metropolis. Hotels: Rosewater and Royal Oak. Population with neighbourhood, 2,344. Annual Assessment, £12,603.

**ROSEWORTHY** (34° 33' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and savings bank office, 30½ miles N. of Adelaide, in the county of Gawler, District Council of Mudla Wirra South, and electoral district of Yatala, near the Para river, 374 feet above sea-level. The Roseworthy railway and telegraph station is in immediate proximity; at this point is the junction of the Burra and Kapunda lines of railway; fares, 5s. 0d. and 3s. 2d. Hotel—the Junction. Place of worship—Primitive Methodist chapel. District, a farming one. The Government have erected a large Agricultural College, which is under the superintendence of a professor of agriculture and a staff of competent teachers. Students are received from all the Colonies, and are thoroughly taught farming in all its branches. Population, 180.

**ROWLAND'S FLAT** (34° 34' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.), a postal village on the North Para river, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Barossa, 38½ miles NE. of Adelaide. The village is near the foot of the Barossa range, and is enveloped by vineyards, whence is derived the wine that has obtained a reputation throughout the colony. Place of worship—Lutheran church. Communication *via* Gawler.

**SADDLEWORTH** (34° 6' S. lat., 138° 47' E. long.), (county Light, electorate of Burra), a township and railway station on the North line, on the Gilbert river, 67½ miles N. of Adelaide, lying 1,052 feet above sea-level. It has a money-order office and telegraph station. Two trains run daily; fares, 11s. 2d. and 7s. 0d. Railway, and the Exmouth are the hotels. There is a branch of the National Bank, a Savings Bank, Primitive Methodist and Baptist chapels, Roman Catholic church (St. Stephen's), public school, Institute, and flour-mill. The town is well supplied with tradesmen and artisans of all sorts, and the neighbouring country is one of the most fertile districts in South Australia. The surrounding country is principally cultivated for wheat. Area of District Council 62 square miles. Annual assessment, £9,491. Population, town and district, 1,101 (census 1891).

**SALISBURY** (34° 46' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), (county Adelaide, electorate of Yatala, and electoral council of Yatala North), a rising township, 12½ miles NE. of Adelaide, 110 feet above sea-level, in a parallel line with the Great Main North Road, in the district of Yatala North on the Little Para River. The township has the northern line of railway running through its centre, with four trains daily each way; fares, 2s. and 1s. 3d. Hotels: Governor Macdonnell, Salisbury, and Railway. It is a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, and is the nominating and principal polling place for the district of Yatala, being surrounded on each side by a large and influential farming population. It contains an assembly room, Baptist, Roman Catholic (St. Augustine), Congregational, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels, St. John's Episcopal church, branch of the National Bank, an Institute, police station, and court-house. It has a Government school with 170 pupils, and several stores. Much wheat and fruit (especially oranges and grapes) are grown in the vicinity, where also valuable quarries are worked. It is 7 miles to the E. of the St. Kilda beach; which in summer time is a seaside resort, much frequented by the inhabitants and pleasure seekers of the district. Population, nearly 500.

**SANDHURST** (35° 18' S. lat., 138° 53' E. long.), a postal centre and railway station, in the county of Hindmarsh, electoral district of Mount Barker, 56 miles E. of Adelaide. It has one church (Wesleyan) and a school, *via* from Adelaide, Ss. Sd. and 5s. 7d. Farming and grazing country.

**SANDY CREEK** (29° 29' S. lat., 139° 45' E. long.), a

postal centre in the hundred of Barossa, and electoral district of Barossa, 30 miles N. of Adelaide, between Gawler and Lyndoch valley. A good roadside inn (the Sandy Creek) is here; also a mechanics' institute and a public school-house (a substantial stone building, used on Sundays by the Baptists as a place of worship). Agricultural district. Communication is by conveyance to Gawler, thence by the railway.

**SECOND VALLEY** (35° 31' S. lat., 138° 13' E. long.), or **RAPID BAY**, a postal centre and money-order station in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, and police district of Yankalilla, 57 miles S. by W. of Adelaide, on the Paramanacoona creek. In the district, which takes in Randallsea and Finniss Vale, are one hotel, the Finniss Vale, two schools, a Wesleyan, and an Episcopal place of worship, a mechanics' institute, and a flour-mill. It is a mining, farming, and grazing district. Two mines are here, the Talisker and the Wheal Coglin, but not worked. Population, 106; of district, 495 (census 1891).

**SEDAN** (34° 34' S. lat., 139° 19' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Eyre, electorate of Barossa, and district council of North Rhine, distant 69 miles NE from Adelaide, communication with which is via Freeling Railway Station. Hotel: Sedan. There are in the township, Lutheran, Wesleyan, and Congregational places of worship, and a public school. Wheat is extensively grown in the locality. Population, about 120.

**SELICK'S HILL** (35° 20' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.) is situated about 1½ miles E. of Aldinga Bay, 32 miles S. of Adelaide. There is daily communication by coach. Hotel: Norman Victory. It is in the district council of Aldinga. Public school. The country is principally taken up for wheat-growing, particularly the plains, and farms are gradually extending over the hills. The population of the township is 53.

**SEMAPHORE** (34° 51' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.), a corporate town, with five wards, in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Port Adelaide, police district of Port Adelaide, 9½ miles from Adelaide. It is on the coast, and is considered one of the chief watering places of the Colony. There is a pier, 1,800 feet in length, for the convenience of boarding vessels arriving and departing, also a post and telegraph office, and telephone exchange; a lighthouse and lifeboat shed, an electric time-ball, a water tower for supplying water to neighbourhood when supply is cut off through the opening of the Jervois Bridge; boarding and custom house stations, and numerous private seaside residences; town hall and institute with library, reading rooms and gymnasium, splendidly arranged baths. There are two State schools and numerous private schools; also a convalescent home (St. Margaret's), erected and maintained by private benevolence. Communication by rail with Adelaide. Hotels: Jetty, Semaphore, Largs Bay, and several others. The places of worship are Episcopalian (St. Bede's), Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Baptist. Population, 7,125; number of houses, 1,456 (census 1891). Annual assessment, £46,085.

**SERVICETON**, named in honour of Mr. James Service, the then Premier of Victoria, is the site of the junction of the railway systems of Victoria, and South Australia. It is 196 miles from Adelaide, and 312 from Melbourne. There are here an hotel, three stores, a state school, an institute, and substantial Government offices; a customs officer is stationed here. Divine service is held in the building, known as the Railway Institute.

**SEVEN HILLS** (33° 54' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a post town in the county and electoral district of Stanley, police district of Clare, 85 miles N. of Adelaide, to which coach to Saddleworth, thence the rail, are the means of conveyance; coach fare, 3s. 6d. Hotel: the Black Eagle. The river Tiber is the nearest water. About three-quarters of a mile distant is the St. Aloysius College, under the superintendence of the Jesuit Fathers. It is a spacious building, with a well laid-out garden. The church of St. Aloysius, for beauty of design and material, is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the colony. The stone used is obtained from a quarry in the neighbourhood. There are two schools—Roman Catholic and State. The district around Seven Hills is of an agricultural character. Population of town and college, 117.

**SHEA OAK LOG**, a township, 36 miles N. of Adelaide. Conveyance to Gawler or Freeling, thence the railway, are the means of reaching Adelaide, though the inhabitants generally prefer the route to Roseworthy, 5½ miles distant. Freeling is about the same distance. The district is one of the largest wheat-growing localities in South Australia. Hotel, the Shea Oak Log, and one general store.

**SMITHFIELD** (33° 40' S. lat., 138° 43' E. long.), county of Adelaide, electorate of Yatala, and District Council of Munno Para West), a township, telegraph and railway station and savings bank on the North Line, on the north bank of Smith's creek, 18½ miles N. of Adelaide. There are four trains daily; fares, 3s. 1d. and 1s. 11d. Hotel: the Smithfield. The Presbyterians and Bible Christians have chapels here, and there is an Institute and a public school. Wheat is largely grown in the district. Population, 119.

**SNOWTOWN** (33° 51' S. lat., 138° 11' E. long.), the terminus of the Wallaroo and Snowtown line, is situated 92 miles (105½ by rail) N. of Adelaide (fares, 22s. 11d. and 15s. 7d.). Hotel: Barrett's Barunga. It has a savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, branches of the English and Scottish Bank, and Union Bank; Episcopal, Roman, Catholic (St. Caucice), and Bible Christian places of worship, and Institute. It is in the county of Daly, hundred of Barunga, and electorate of Stanley, and has 218 inhabitants. Farming and grazing locality. Annual assessment, £14,294.

**SOUTH PETHERTON** (34° 49' S. lat., 139° 7' E. long.), a postal township, 35½ miles ENE. of Adelaide, in the county of

Sturt, electorate of Gumeracha, and police district of Mount Pleasant. A coach runs daily to Adelaide from Mount Pleasant, 3½ miles distant, fare, 5s. Hotel: the District. The district, while good for stock raising and farming purposes, is also a mining one. One school, with average attendance of about 50, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Formation: ironstone, limestone, and quartz with copper ore.

**SPRINGTON** (34° 39' S. lat., 139° 10' E. long.), a postal township in county Sturt, Gumeracha electorate, and district council of South Rhine, 40 miles N. of Adelaide, with an hotel.—the Springton, Episcopal, Baptist (at Salt Creek), and Presbyterian churches, and a school. Daily coach communication. There are several farms and vineyards in the neighbourhood. Population about 105.

**STANSBURY** (35° 10' S. lat., 137° 48' E. long.), county of Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, district council of Dalrymple, a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, on the Eastern shores of Yorke's Peninsula, about 217 miles W. of Adelaide. There is weekly steamer communication with Port Adelaide, or the coach to Mootna can be taken, thence rail to Adelaide. Hotels: Dalrymple and Oyster Bay. It has Episcopal (St. Augustine's) and Wesleyan places of worship. The jetty is about 1,000 feet in length. Population 123.

**STELTON** (34° 8' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.) is a postal village 72 miles N. of Adelaide, in the county of Burra, district of Light. The Saddleworth Railway Station is 5 miles distant. Public-house: the Stelton. The buildings comprise a school, Primitive Methodist chapel, and a post office and store. Population, 65, principally Germans.

**STIRLING EAST.** See CRAFTERS.

**STIRLING NORTH** (32° 33' S. lat., 137° 46' E. long.), hundred of Davenport, a postal town in the county of Frome, and electoral district of Newcastle, 23½ miles N. of Adelaide, and 5 miles E. of Port Augusta. The overland telegraph from Port Darwin joins the other line to Adelaide at this point. Hotels: North Stirling and Traveller's Rest. There are numerous rich copper mines at some distance from the township, and others would be developed but for the cost of carriage. A large breadth of land, north, south, and east of Stirling, consisting of "dreary plains," would bear good crops in wet seasons, but the rains are very uncertain. Well-boring with diamond drills has been tried in this locality. Saltia Creek is the nearest water but it is frequently dry. The weekly steamer to Adelaide from Port Augusta is a means of communication, or the railway *via* Quorn. Bible Christian place of worship. Population, 368.

**STOCKPORT** (34° 21' S. lat., 138° 46' E. long.), county Light, electorate of Woorroora, a township, with telegraph and money-order office, and railway station, 49½ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Gilbert River. There are two trains daily from Adelaide, time occupied in transit about 2 hours; fares, 8s. 2d. and 5s. 1d. Hotel—the Northbrook. Places of worship—Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Celestine); there is also an Institute. Schools—State and Roman Catholic. The Stockport District Council numbers in all 528 souls (census, 1891), with rateable property valued at £5,974. Population, 148.

**STOCKWELL** (34° 27' S. lat., 139° 8' E. long.), a postal centre with telegraph station and savings bank, 62½ miles N. of Adelaide, in the co. of Light, electorate of Barossa and District Council of Angaston. It has a public school and an hotel, the Stockwell. Population about 100. Wheat growing and farming district.

**STRATHALBYN** (35° 16' S. lat., 138° 55' E. long.), a municipal township, has Government Savings Bank, money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker, 35 miles (5½ by rail) SE. of Adelaide, on the main road to Milang and Wellington, and overland to Victoria. Fares from Adelaide, 8s. and 5s. 2d. The Terminus, Victoria, Commercial, and Robin Hood are the hotels. The road between Adelaide and Strathalbyn runs along the foot of Mount Lofty, traversing a route difficult and precipitous, and is regarded as a triumph of engineering skill. It is one of the most picturesque towns in South Australia, the river Angas flowing through it, on the banks of which the Corporation have planted willows and shrubs. There are in the town branches of the National and Savings Bank, and churches belonging to the Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, Church of England (Christ Church), Catholic (St. Barnabas), Salvation Army and Christians. There are also a flourishing Institute and a mill; and a number of local societies, clubs, and lodges are in operation. The town has for some time been lighted with gas. The municipal area is 1½ square mile, has 187 houses, and property of the annual value of £4,902. The district is agricultural, and pastoral, and the soil being of excellent quality, the average yield is very high. In the immediate neighbourhood there are several rich mineral deposits, which are being gradually developed. The Wheel Ellen silver and gold mine is giving good results. The Glen Albyn (copper) and Strathalbyn (silver) mines are also likely to be worked again shortly. Population of corporate town is 813 (census 1891). The *Southern Argus* is the local newspaper.

**STREAKY BAY** (FLINDERS TOWN) (32° 37' S. lat., 134° E. long.), a post town, has money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the sea coast, in county and electorate of Flinders, 406 miles NW. of Adelaide. Hotels: Criterion and Flinders. The township is on the shores of a pleasant landlocked bay, which has a depth of water of from three to four fathoms, about one-fourth of a mile from the shore. A rocket apparatus has been placed here. There is an Episcopal church (St. Augustine's). Fine oysters are to be obtained, and a small preserving works is in operation for tinning them for exporta-

tion. It is reached by mail coach from Port Lincoln, also by occasional coasting vessel. Pastoral district. Population, 111.

**STURT** (35° S. lat., 138° 34' E. long.), a post town in the electorate of the same name, county of Adelaide, and police district of Brighton, 8 miles S. from Adelaide, of which it may be considered a suburb. Conveyance by coach; fare, 1s. Hotel: Flagstaff. There are three places of worship and two schools. Agricultural district. Population, 111.

**ST. JOHN'S** (34° 22' S. lat., 138° 55' E. long.) is 53 miles N. of Adelaide, situated in the county and electoral district of Light. Conveyance to Adelaide is by way of Kapunda. There is one store, a school, also a Roman Catholic chapel. The district is of a farming and agricultural character.

**ST. PETER'S**, suburban to Adelaide, to which it is connected by tramway. It is a very populous suburb, with post office, savings bank, large town hall, and other public buildings. It is a corporate town, with an annual assessment of £39,296.

**SUMMERTON** (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a post town about ten miles E. of Adelaide, with which it has daily coach communication, in the county of Adelaide and electorate of Onkaparinga. Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels are here, also an Institute and a Temperance hotel. The residents in and around are principally market gardeners.

**TALIA** (33° 28' S. lat., 135° 1' E. long.), a post town, 332 miles W. from Adelaide, in the county and electorate of Flinders, on the east coast of Anxious Bay, about 136 miles N.W. from Port Lincoln, and 15 miles S. from Venus Bay. It is the postal centre for a large pastoral district.

**TALISKER** (35° 38' S. lat., 138° 20' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay) is 664 miles S. of Adelaide, within a short distance of Cape Jervis where is a lighthouse. In the vicinity are silver and lead mines, which at one time promised very favourably, but are now closed. It is an old farming district. Communication with Adelaide by Hill and Co.'s coach twice a day.

**TANTANOOLA**, a post town and railway station, 21 miles from Mount Gambier, and 308 miles from Adelaide, in the centre of a good farming, draining, and grazing district. It has a State school, Presbyterian church (the Church of England and Wesleyan bodies also conduct services), one hotel, store, and a cheese factory. The Tantanoola District Council extends over nearly the whole of the hundred of Hindmarsh and part of the hundreds of Mayurra and Benara. The assessment for the year was £5,300.

**TANUNDA** (34° 35' S. lat., 138° 58' E. long.), county Light, electorate of Barossa, is situated on the North Para river, 42 miles N. of Adelaide, at the base of the Barossa mountains. Daily coach to Gawler, 17 miles distance in a westerly direction, thence the railway, are the means of communication. The Tanunda and Victoria are the leading hotels. It has a telegraph, savings bank, and money order office; and is the chief polling place for the electoral district of Barossa. There are three German Lutheran churches, also a State school, two private schools, an Institute (a building of stone, containing reading-room, library, and committee rooms, opened in April 1880), and a branch of the English and Scottish Bank. The Government buildings comprise a telegraph station, a police station, and a court-house. A coach runs daily from here to the neighbouring townships, north and east, namely,—Nuriootpa, Angaston, and Truro. Wheat and grapes principally grow in the district, and large quantities of wine are made in the neighbourhood of the township. The population, a large number of whom are Germans, is 495; there are altogether 990 souls in the district (census 1881). Annual assessment, £4,536.

**TARCOWIE** (32° 36' S. lat., 158° 40' E. long.), a post town, 175 miles N. of Adelaide, county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome; has one hotel, Primitive Methodist chapel, State school, in which Episcopal services are held. Daily rail communication.

**TARLE** (34° 13' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a post and money-order office and telegraph town in the county of Light, district council of Gilbert, and polling place in the electoral district of Woodroa, 54½ miles (by rail) N. of Adelaide, 624 feet above sea-level. It is a station on the North line of railway; there are two trains each way daily; fares, 9s. and 5s. 8d. Hotel: Sir James Fergusson. It contains Wesleyan, Baptist, and Roman Catholic (St. John and St. Paul) churches, a State school, an Institute, an agency of the English and Scottish Bank, two general stores, and two wheat stores. District, agricultural. Population, 133.

**TARPEENA** (37° 50' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.) (county Grey, electorate of Victoria) is situated in the vicinity of Lakes Edward and Leake, 283 miles postal SE. of Adelaide. The communication is by tri-weekly coach *via* Penola. Hotels: Tarpeena, and Halfway House. There is some agricultural land in the district, but it is mainly taken up for grazing purposes.

**TEATREE GULLY**, or STEVENSTON (34° 48' S. lat., 138° 44' E. long.), a postal, and telegraph station, with branch of Government savings bank and money-order office, on the creek of the same name in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Gumeracha, 12 miles NE. of Adelaide, to and from which coaches ply morning and evening, fare, 2s. Hotel: the Tea Tree. There are here a Wesleyan, a Baptist chapel, and a Church of England, with Sunday schools, one State school, an Institute, a general store, and about half-a-dozen tradesmen's shops, a M.U. Odd-fellows' lodge, and also a Foresters' Court. The vicinity abounds in pipe-clay for bricks or earthenware, and freestone for building purposes. The other products of the locality are iron ore, wines, dried fruits, honey, wax, bark, and gums. Generally the country is pleasing, and may be considered as of a horticultural, floricultural, and grazing character; the formation being ironstone, freestone, and slate. Teatree Gully is under the control of a District Council, who hold their meetings in a chamber built

for the purpose, in which also a monthly court is held. The district embraces an area of 33 square miles, and is annually assessed at £11,114. Population, about 239, with district, 957 census 1891.

**TETULPA** (32° 12' S. lat., 140° 7' E. long.), a new gold-fields township, situated in the Lytton district, about 280 miles N. of Adelaide. Gold was accidentally discovered here by Messrs. T. Brady and T. Smith, in October, 1886, who camped in the neighbourhood, and, after a shower of rain, found several nuggets in what is now known as Brady's Gully. The finders were awarded the Government grant of £1,000. At the present time there are good evidences of a payable field, and a seemingly permanent township has sprung up of some 600 inhabitants. Numerous stores, public houses, and tradesmen's premises are here. The Government geologist, Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, has reported favourably of the prospects of the field, and mining experts speak well of its prospects as a reefing district. There is daily communication by rail and coach *via* Petersburg and Mannahill.

**TEROWIE**, a post and telegraph station, 168 miles N. of Adelaide, in the county and electorate of Frome. Place of worship, Church of Christ. Population scattered; pursuits agricultural. Communication with Adelaide thrice a week.

**TEMPLERS** (34° 28' S. lat., 138° 47' E. long.), electoral district of Light, a postal village with money-order office, 34½ miles N. of Adelaide, situated in the centre of a wheat-growing district. It consists of a few cottages and one store, with a post-office, a public-house (the North Star), and one school. The nearest township of any size is Gawler; the Roseworthy Railway Station is 4½ miles distant.

**TEROWIE** (33° 7' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), county Kimberley, electorate of Burra, a post-town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, and railway station on the North line, 140 miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 2s. 2d. and 14s. 6d. The railway line from here alters from the broad to the narrow gauge. Hotels: Terowie, Royal, and Imperial. A public school, Episcopal (St. John's), Roman Catholic (St. Michael and St. John), Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist places of worship, branches of the English and Scottish and National Banks, mechanics' institute and three stores are here. It lies 1,632 feet above sea-level, and is 87½ miles E. of Port Pirie. Population of town, 587.

**THEBARTON** (34° 56' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a corporate town, in the co. of Adelaide and electorate of West Torrens, suburban to the city, 1½ mile W.; fare by omnibus or tramway, 3d. Hotels: the Wheatheaf, Royal, and Squatter's Arms. It has churches belonging to the Anglicans, Bible Christians, Baptist, Wesleyans, and United Methodists, one State, and three private schools, several business premises brickyards, and fellmongeries. Assessment, £22,501. Population, with New Thebarton, 3,830; 760 houses.

**TORRENS VALE** (35° 28' S. lat., 138° 25' E. long.), or DAIRY FLAT, otherwise PARKFIELD, is situated on Salt Creek, about 4 miles from Yankalilla, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, and police district of Yankalilla, 51 miles S. of Adelaide. Coaches run to Adelaide *via* Yankalilla; fare, 8s. 6d. Torrens Vale is described as a "small, damp valley." There are Wesleyan, Baptist, and Bible Christian chapels, about half a mile from the post-office, an Episcopal church, and a district and a private school. The bulk of the residents are farmers, a small proportion only giving their attention to sheep and cattle breeding. Close to the vale there is a picturesque waterfall, but the ascent thereto is very difficult. Formation, clay.

**TOWITTA**, 66 miles NE. of Adelaide. Post-office, Wesleyan chapel, and school. It is in the county of Eyre, electorate of Barossa. Exports: wheat, wool, sheep, cattle, and firewood. Communication with Adelaide by rail to Freeling, thence by coach to Keyneton.

**TRURO** (34° 27' S. lat., 139° 11' E. long.), county Eyre, electorate of Barossa, is situated on the White Hut creek, 5 miles N. of Stockwell, and 57½ miles NE. of Adelaide. It has a telegraph, savings bank and money-order office. There is a daily coach service to Freeling, where the railway is met. Hotels: Truro and Crown. It has an Institute, a Congregational chapel, and a branch of the National Bank. The Wheel Barton Copper Mine is in the vicinity of the town. Sheep-stations prevail in the district; there is also a good breadth of land taken up for wheat and the grape vine. Area of district council 196 square miles; annual assessment £7,505. Population, 265; with district, 945 (census 1891).

**TUMBY BAY** (34° 23' S. lat., 136° 8' E. long.) is a small agricultural and farming place on the shores of the bay of the same name, an inlet of Spencer's Gulf, in the hundred of Hutchison, county and electorate of Flinders, containing several farms, varying in size from 100 to 700 acres. There is a small jetty in the bay, which is well sheltered from N., W., and S., exposed only from E., SE. and NE.; there are no Government buildings, but there is a small Wesleyan chapel. The main road from Port Lincoln to Franklin Harbour and Port Augusta runs nearly through the centre of the place. The post-office is situated about the centre, and about 150 yards from the main road. Distance from Port Lincoln, northward, 30 miles; from Adelaide 238 miles N.W.

**TUNGKILLO**. See SOUTH PETERBURY.

**TWO WELLS** (34° 37' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.) is a township, having telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 24 miles N. of Adelaide, and 6 miles distant from Port Gawler, in which District Council it is situated. It is in the county of Gawler and electorate of Yatala. Direct coach communication daily to Adelaide (fare, 4s.) Hotels: Two Wells and Commercial. Bank: Adelaide. It has a Baptist, Primitive

Methodist, and a Christian church, a handsome institute, a school-house, police barracks, three general stores, a steam flour-mill, and several shops. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and is very flat. Formation: limestone. Population, 208.

**UNDERDALE** (34° 57' S. lat., 138° 36' E. long.) is in the county of Adelaide, and the West Torrens electoral district, on the Torrens river, 2½ miles due W. from Adelaide. Several extensive vineyards are in the neighbourhood. Cars run throughout the day. Population, 94.

**UNIVERSITY BLOCK.** See CUSTON.

**UNLEY** (34° 59' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a municipality, suburban to Adelaide, two miles distant S., county of Adelaide, electorate of Sturt. It covers an area of 5½ square miles, has 2,289 houses, and property of the annual value of £70,877. It is divided into 4 wards—Parkside, Fullerton, Unley, and Goodwood. Tramcar communication with Adelaide. Hotels: Unley, Cremorne, and Hyde Park. Places of worship, Episcopal Church (St. Augustine), Baptist, Bible Christian, Wesleyan, and other chapels. Town Hall and Institute. It is now a favourite place of residence, and the houses and inhabitants have greatly increased of late. A branch of the savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station is here. Population, 11,431 (census 1891).

**UPPER STURT**, 10 miles SE of Adelaide, in co. and electorate of Sturt. It has Wesleyan church and State school, and about 200 residents. The surrounding country is very fine. Gardens are numerous, and fruit plentiful.

**URADLA**, a post town, 10 miles E. of Adelaide, in the electoral district of Onkaparinga. It has one hotel, Bible Christian and Wesleyan churches, blacksmith's shop, three stores, institute, and State school, with 190 scholars. Products—fruit, vegetables, and firewood. Communication by coach daily.

**VICTOR HARBOUR.** See PORT VICTOR.

**VIRGINIA** (34° 41' S. lat., 138° 35' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Yatala, district council of Munno Para West, is a post town and telegraph station situated on the main road from Adelaide to Gawler, about 18 miles NW. of Adelaide. The communication is by coach daily, or conveyance to the Salisbury Railway Station. Hotels: Wheatstreak and Virginia Places of worship: Episcopal (St. Augustine), Roman Catholic (Our Lady of the Assumption), and Bible Christian. Much land in the vicinity is taken up for agricultural purposes; there are also a few sheep and cattle stations. Population, 87.

**WALKERVILLE** (34° 35' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a north-eastern suburb of Adelaide, distant about 2½ miles, with tramway communication, county Adelaide, electorate North Adelaide. Hotels: Buckingham Arms, Sussex, and Walker's Arms. Places of worship: Episcopal (St. Andrew's) and Wesleyan. Several of the Adelaide merchants reside here. Annual assessment, £17,779. Population, 2,102, and 439 tenements.

**WALLAROO** (33° 58' S. lat., 137° 36' E. long.), county Daly, electorate of Wallaroo, the seaport town of the copper-mining district of that name, near the shores of Spencer's Gulf, about 91½ miles (123½ by rail) NW. by N. of Adelaide. The communication with Adelaide is by steamer weekly; or by rail; fares, 20s. 8d. and 12s. 11d. A jetty 1,605ft in length has been erected in Wallaroo Bay; it has a depth at its outer end of 23 feet at low water. Hotels: Commercial, Globe, Prince of Wales, Ship Inn, Cornucopia, and Wallaroo Inn. The famous Wallaroo mines were discovered in 1860. They gave employment to upwards of 833 men, but owing to the low price of copper this number had to be reduced, and at the end of August, 1878, operations were altogether stopped, but resumed in April, 1880. The report of the Wallaroo Mines for the year ending December 31, 1889, showed that the ore raised and dressed during that period amounted to 13,725 tons; and 18,833 tons of Moonta ore were received for smelting. The actual quantity of copper made during the year was 6,603 tons. The number of hands in the employ of the company at the end of the year was 814—viz., 17 officers, 105 mechanics, 190 miners, 147 smelters, 203 labourers, and 152 youths and boys. The profit and loss account for 1889 showed a profit of upwards of £38,550 13s. 7d., and the sudden rise in copper gave an impetus to mining operations, which, for some years previously, had returned nothing to the shareholders, and had necessitated a reduction of miner's wages and piecework rates to the lowest possible limits. A dividend of 10s. per share was declared during 1889. There are several other rich mines in the neighbourhood. Smelting is carried on on very extensive scale at Wallaroo Bay: the works are the largest in the colony, and rank among the largest in the world, and include 36 furnaces and 21 calcining kilns, at which 210 men can be employed. The same proprietors have another smelting establishment at the Hunter river in N.S. Wales. By this arrangement the vessels which bring coal from N.S. Wales to Wallaroo take back copper ore to the Hunter river smelting works, so that a saving of freight is effected. A railway connects the mines with the port; this gives ample facilities for shipment. The leases under which these mines are held expired, but were renewed by the Government on payment of a premium of £18,000. There are a telegraph, savings bank and money-order office in the town (which is under municipal Government with four wards), a branch of the National Bank, Oddfellows', Masonic, and Rechabite Halls, a large hospital (with separate fever wards), an institute, steam flour-mills, an Episcopal church (St. Mary), a Welsh Independent chapel, and other chapels in connection with the Wesleyan and Presbyterian communities. Roman Catholic Church, St. Mary Star of the Sea. The municipal area is 2½ square miles, having 367 houses, and

property of the annual value of £10,090. Much wheat is shipped from here. Population, 1,691 (census 1891). The *Kadana* and *Wallaroo Times* is the local paper.

**WANDEARAH**, 153 miles (929 postal) N. of Adelaide, electorate of Gladstone. Post-office, one hotel, two churches, and State school. The river Broughton passes through the town, and flows into the sea at the western extremity of the hundred. Communication by rail *via* Jamestown.

**WARNERTOWN** (33° 10' S. lat., 138° 10' E. long.), electorate of Gladstone, a post town and railway station on the Port Pirie line, 8 miles from Port Pirie, and 219 miles from Adelaide. Fares, 3s. 8d. and 22s. 6d.

**WAROOKA** (33° 0' S. lat., 137° 25' E. long.), a post and telegraph town, 102 miles W. of Adelaide, county Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula. Contains Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, State school, and one hotel. Communication by mail coach and steamer. Population, 400.

**WASLEY'S** (34° 29' S. lat., 138° 42' E. long.), a postal and telegraph village in the county of Gawler, Yatala electoral district, and Gawler police district, situated near the river Light, 36½ miles N. of Adelaide. It is a station on the North line of railway. There are two trains daily; fares, 6s. and 3s. 9d. Hotel: Railway Arms. Local institutions are—a school, a Wesleyan chapel, and one store. It is a flourishing agricultural district, producing good crops of the cereals, the soil being of a rich deep loamy character. Much firewood is sent from here. Population, under 50.

**WATERLOO** (33° 56' S. lat., 138° 53' E. long.), a postal township, having a population of 118 inhabitants, at the head of the river Light, 74 miles N. of Adelaide. It is in the county of Light, and electoral district of Burra. It is about 5 miles to the eastward of the Manoorra station of the North Line, and is the centre of an agricultural district, where the growth of corn is the principal support of the inhabitants. Communication with the metropolis is by conveyance to Aponga, coach thence to the Burra Railway Station. Hotel: Wellington. A district school is here, an Institute, also places of worship belonging to the Primitive Methodists and Lutherans. Area covered by district council, 60 square miles. Annual assessment, £5,000. Population, 752 (census 1891).

**WATERVALE** (33° 57' S. lat., 138° 41' E. long.), county of Stanley, electorate of Wooroora, district council of Upper Wakefield, a township, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the Watervale creek, 81 miles N. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by coach twice daily, to the Saddleworth Railway Station. Hotels: Watervale and Prince of Wales. Places of worship: Church of England and Bible Christian, and there is a Foresters' Hall. Population, 157.

**WAUKARINGA**, county Lytton, electorate of Newcastle, a post town and money-order station, 22½ miles N. of Adelaide, Wesleyan place of worship. Tobin's hotel, and two stores. Surrounding country reported to be auriferous.

**WAURALTEE**, a post town, 70 miles NW. of Adelaide. Situated at foot of Mount Rat, county of Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula. Contains Wesleyan church, an Institute, and State school. Port Victoria, 7 miles distant, is the shipping port for produce, chiefly wheat, from this district. Communication by steamer weekly. Population, 30.

**WELLINGTON** (35° 20' S. lat., 139° 24' E. long.), a township, with telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Sturt, and electoral district of Mount Barker, situated on the river Murray, near its debouchure into Lake Alexandrina, 65 miles (80 postal) SE. of Adelaide, with a population of 85. There is daily communication with Adelaide *via* Strathalbyn. Hotels: the Wellington and Mulgandawa. About 12 miles distant from East Wellington is Cooke plain. It is in the Hundred of Brinkley, which is 156½ square miles in area, and has 615 acres under cultivation. Wellington was till recently the favourite stock route between Adelaide and the South East, but the overland railway which runs within twelve miles, has diverted most of the traffic, and the town has suffered considerably in consequence. Population, 160.

**WEST MILANG.** See MILANG.

**WILLASTON** (34° 36' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Gawler, electorate of Barossa, and district council of Mudla Wirra South, 27 miles N. of Adelaide, and suburban to Gawler, with two hotels, Victoria and Willaston, two or three stores, and a Wesleyan place of worship. Brick-making, lime-burning, and farming are carried on in the district, which is generally of limestone formation. Population, 300.

**WILLIAMSTOWN** (34° 40' S. lat., 138° 56' E. long.), county of Adelaide, electorate of Barossa, and district council of Mount Crawford, is situated on the Victoria Creek, 38 miles NE. of Adelaide, and 11½ miles from the nearest railway station, Gawler, to which a coach runs. Fare, 3s. Hotel: Williams-town. It has a post and money-order office and telegraph station, and an Institute and State school. There are several large sheep stations in the district; wheat also is extensively grown, and much timber is sent away, chiefly for railway sleepers. Copper is found in many parts. The Enterprise Mine is being worked with good results after a stoppage of over twenty years. The Barossa and Humburg Scrub gold diggings are within 3 miles. Episcopal church (St. Peter's), and Wesleyan chapel. The population numbers 153 persons.

**WILLOCHRA** (32° 15' S. lat., 133° 11' E. long.), county and electorate of Newcastle, a post town, 244 miles N. of Adelaide, on the Willochra Creek, and the main north road from Adelaide. Port Augusta is the nearest port (354 miles). Fares, 6s. and 3s. 9d. Population, principally farmers.

**WILLUNGA** (35° 16' S. lat., 138° 27' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, a postal, telegraph, and money-order township, 30 miles S. from Adelaide, with which the

regular line of mail coaches gives facilities of communication twice daily. Hotels: Bush Inn, Willunga, and the Alma. Large quantities of fine slate are shipped from here, the produce of the southern quarries. This trade is extensive and extending, supplying the home demand, and also to some extent, the Melbourne market. There are a branch of the National Bank, a neat Oddfellows' hall, one private and two Government schools, and places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. Stephen's), Roman Catholics (St. Joseph's), Wesleyan's, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, and Disciples of Christ, a police station, a court-house, and an Institute. The district is chiefly of a farming character. The township itself is prettily situated on a gentle rise, embowered in trees, commanding a fine gulf view on the high road to the lakes. Area of district council 50 square miles; annual assessment £6,983. Population about 351, with district 1,094 (census 1891).

#### WILMINGTON. See BEAUTIFUL VALLEY.

**WILSON**, a post town, 264½ miles N. of Adelaide and 5½ miles N. of Port Augusta. It is a railway station on the Great Northern line, fare to Port Augusta, 11s. and 6s. 11d. Hotel: Gillick Arms. It is in the co. and electorate of Newcastle, and has several stores.

**WIRRAWARRA**, a post-town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, in county and electorate of Frome, hundred of Appila, 153 miles N. of Adelaide, situated on the Rocky River. A coach runs daily to and from Gladstone Station. Hotel: the Wirrawarra. It has a public school; Wesleyan and Bible Christian churches, an Institute and several stores and tradesmen's premises. The neighbourhood is densely timbered, supplying large quantities of railway sleepers.

**WISTOW** (35° 8' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.), a postal village, 25 miles (38½ postal) E. of Adelaide, in the county of Hindmarsh, and electoral district of Mount Barker, near Hall's creek. Communication is *via* Mount Barker. Hotel: the Morning Star. There is a school, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Wistow is adjacent to one of the main roads (which is known as Chauncey's line) from Adelaide to the river Murray, and, standing on high ground, commands extensive and delightful scenery, including a view of Lake Alexandrina. Formation, limestone.

**WOLSELEY** (electoral district of Albert), a post town with telegraph, money-order office, and railway station, on the Kingston and B.-rder Town line, 101½ miles from Kingston (fares, 17s. and 10s. 7d.), and 8½ miles from Border Town, lying 352 feet above sea-level. Hotel: the Wolseley. In the Tatiara district, and on the opposite side of the railway is the Government township of Tatiara, where Episcopal and Wesleyan churches have been built. Wolseley was first laid out and allotments sold in November, 1883. It is in railway communication with Adelaide. It has a provisional school, Institute, railway station, two stores, and steam flour-mill. There is an Oddfellows' Lodge, and a Cricket and Dramatic Clubs. Agricultural and pastoral district.

**WOODCHESTER** (35° 12' S. lat., 139° 2' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker, and police district of Strathalbyn, about 43 miles (53 postal) SE. of Adelaide, with which there is communication either *via* Mount Barker or Strathalbyn. Hotel: the Everley. The principal places are comprised in a Primitive Methodist chapel, a Government school, and one store. The district is of a farming character. Population, 88.

**WOODSIDE** (34° 59' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a small township, savings-bank, telegraph, and money-order station in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district and District Council of Onkaparinga, 23½ miles E. of Adelaide. There is communication twice daily, by mail conveyance to Balhannah thence rail to Adelaide; fare, 2s. 6d. Hotels: Bedford Arms and Woodside Inn. Social and public institutions: four churches—Episcopal (St. Mark's), Scotch (St. John's), German, and Wesleyan—a Government school, two private schools, a police station, a court-house, an Institute, a branch of the National Bank, and about half a dozen tradesmen's premises. The district is principally an agricultural one. Gold has been found in the neighbouring ranges, and several of the mines are of a very promising character. Several crushings have yielded good results. During 1881 some very rich quartz was discovered here, and two gold mining companies sprung into existence. In 1885 a nugget, weighing nearly 16 ounces, was found in the Brind claim. Government Geologist Brown reported on the district in 1883 as being "favourable

country for gold, and that the geological features of the ground agree with those of noted auriferous districts." Population about 200.

**WOODVILLE** (34° 55' S. lat., 138° 34' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Port Adelaide, has post and telegraph office on the Port line 4½ miles W. of Adelaide; fares, 8d. and 6d. Hotels: Woodville and Halfway House. Episcopal church (St. Margaret's), and Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, and Bible Christian chapels. State school, and Institute. The District Council covers 14 square miles 640 houses (census 1891) Annual assessment, £25,557. Population of town, 382, district, 3,557.

**YACKA** (38° 36' S. lat., 138° 27' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, 120 miles W. of Adelaide, county and electorate of Stanley. Communication by rail and coach *via* Saddleworth. Hotel: Broughton. It is situated on the river Broughton, and contains Wesleyan church, school, and institute. Exports a large quantity of wheat. Population, 110.

**YAHL-VILLE** (37° 52' S. lat., 140° 46' E. long.), a post town, 287 miles SE. of Adelaide, county Grey, electorate of Victoria. It contains a Wesleyan church and public school. The land is very fertile, and produces splendid crops of wheat, potatoes and hops. Mail coach to Mount Gambier.

**YANKALILLA** (35° 27½' S. lat., 138° 18' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh), electorate of Encounter Bay, is a postal township, savings bank, telegraph and money-order station, situated on the Bungala river, two miles from the sea, and 46½ miles S. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by mail conveyance daily; fare, 8s. 6d. Hotel: Yanakilla. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. A rocket apparatus is provided at the Port. The places of worship comprise Church of England (Christchurch), Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Bible Christian churches, and St. Peter's Roman Catholic church, and there is an institute. The district is an agricultural one, and large quantities of wheat and other cereals are yearly raised. Area of district council, 90 square miles; annual assessment, £9,851. Population of the town, 376; with the District Council, 1,362 (census 1891).

**YARCOWIE** (39° 14' S. lat., 138° 49' E. long.) (county of Victoria, electorate of Burra, hundred of Whyte), a post and telegraph town, and railway station on the North Line, 133½ miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 22s. 2d. and 13s. 10d. Hotels: Yarcowie and Commercial. Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Catholic (St. Simon and St. Jude) places of worship. It lies 1,712 feet above sea level. Population, 160.

**YATINA** (32° 45' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a post town, 169 miles N. of Adelaide, county Dalhousie (electoral district of Frome). It contains Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist churches, school and hotel (Natts). Wheat is the principal product. Communication by rail and coach *via* Jamestown.

**YONGALA** (33° 2' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.) (county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome), a post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station in the hundred of the same name. 159 miles N. of Adelaide, lying 1,689 feet above sea-level. It is 67 miles from Port Pirie and 6½ miles from Petersburg. Fares from Port Pirie, 11s. 2d. and 7s.; through fares from Adelaide, 26s. and 16s. 6d. Hotels: Yongala and Globe. It contains several tradesmen's shops, an institute, branch of the National bank, and a number of well-built stone dwelling-houses and cottages, stone of good quality being available in the vicinity. Church of England, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist chapels. Annual assessment, £19,655. Population of district, 1,787; houses, 333.

**YORKE TOWN** (35° 5' S. lat., 137° 55' E. long.) (county Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, about 171 miles W. from Adelaide. Hotels: Yorke and Melville. Has a Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (St. Colomba), Episcopal and Lutheran churches, an Institute, and branch of the National Bank. The district is under Municipal Government. Annual value of rateable property, £1,734. Many salt lakes are in the vicinity, and salt works are in operation. Both salt and gypsum of excellent quality are largely manufactured, and command a ready sale. Population of 378 (census 1891), and 75 houses.

**YUDANAMUTANA** (30° 6' S. lat., 139° 44' E. long.) (electorate of Flinders), a copper-mining locality on the creek of the same name, 460 miles NW. of Adelaide. The communication is *via* Blinman. The population depended upon the number of people employed at the mine, which has been intermittently worked, and at various times a large quantity of ore has been raised. Operations have been suspended for some time.

## THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.\*

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY of South Australia, formerly known as Alexandria Land, embraces an immense tract of country, and contains an area of about 523,620 square miles, or 335,116,800 acres. It is bounded on the North by the Indian Ocean—that portion of it known as the Arafura Sea; on the South by the 26th parallel of south latitude, which is the line of demarcation between it and South Australia proper; on the East by the 138th meridian of east longitude, which divides it from Queensland; and on the West by the 129th meridian of east longitude, which separates it from West Australia. It also comprises all the bays, gulfs, and adjacent islands on its Northern coasts. The east boundary line of this territory cuts the coast near the mouth of the Wentworth river, on the south-west coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the western boundary near Cape Domett, in Cambridge Gulf. To the Dutch belongs the honour of first having explored the North coast of Australia. The first British settlements were formed in 1824, on Melville Island and Raffles Bay; subsequently, in 1831, a settlement was made at Port Eslington, by Sir Gordon Bremer, which was for the purposes of a military post and a harbour of refuge for distressed vessels. It was broken up in 1850.

It was in consequence of the favourable report given by Mr. John MacDonall Stuart (the explorer), of the character of the country on the northern coast that the South Australian Government petitioned the Home Government and obtained a grant, by which the whole of the land between the 138th and 129th meridians of longitude and the 26th parallel and the sea, together with the adjacent islands, was temporarily ceded to South Australia. Having obtained annexation of this territory the Government resolved to undertake the experiment of colonizing it, and, quoting Mr. Forster, this was how it was to be carried out:—A town was to be laid out in the most convenient situation in allotments of half an acre, and country sections were to be surveyed, of a minimum area of 160 acres. It was proposed that, first of all, land orders should be issued for a total of 250,000 acres of country land at 7s. 6d. per acre, half to be sold in Adelaide and half in London; a second survey of 250,000 acres was afterwards to be made, the price of the land being raised to 12s. per acre. The first land orders were offered simultaneously in England and the colony in March, 1864, and were all disposed of, a company having been formed in each place to buy up the residue after the applications of the general public had been satisfied.

The official staff, under the leadership of Mr. Boyle Travers Finniss, formerly Chief Secretary, left Port Adelaide on April 29th, 1864, in the *Henry Ellis*, the expedition comprising in all fourteen officers and sixty-seven surveyors' chainmen, and seven labourers. Mr. Finniss chose Escape Cliffs at Adam Bay as the site of the first town. A considerable difference of opinion arose between the Government Resident and his officers as to the wisdom of this selection, and upon other matters, ultimately leading to Mr. Finniss's recall, Mr. Mantou succeeding to the command. In the condemnation of the site the representatives of the land agents sided with the officers, whose verdict was subsequently confirmed by Mr. McKinlay, the explorer. In 1869 a second expedition was sent to the North, under the command of the Surveyor General, Mr. G. W. Goyder, by whom the whole of the survey was made in the following year, and the settlement transferred to Port Darwin, which has been ever since the official centre.

Captain Douglas was the first Government Resident of the territory; he resigned in May, 1873, and was succeeded by Mr. G. B. Scott; he resigned in 1876, and was followed by Mr. E. W. Price. In 1884 Mr. Price was succeeded by Mr. J. L. Parsons, the late Minister for Education; he resigned in 1890, and was followed by the late Mr. J. G. Knight. During 1883 some correspondence took place between the Government of South Australia and the Secretary of State, with the object of securing the permanent annexation of the Northern Territory to South Australia, the present arrangement being only tentative. It was pointed out that £526,117 had already been spent by South Australia in excess of the revenue received from the Northern Territory, and as a considerable further expenditure on public works in the Territory was about being made, it was desirable that South Australia should secure permanent possession of the land. To this request Lord Derby replied that he could not alter the existing arrangement, nor did he think it likely that the Imperial Government would allow separation, unless the Northern Territory were made responsible for the liability that could be charged to it.

The late Government Resident, Mr. J. G. Knight, in his report (for the year ending 1890) to the Government says:—

"I would respectfully advise action be taken without delay to unite the two existing ends of the Transcontinental Railway by the insertion of the middle on an improved gauge, without which they (the ends) will languish and never repay the cost of their construction.

"I also submit that a special loan of £50,000 be contracted for the development of the resources of the Northern Territory, on the security of the rents receivable from Crown lands or otherwise.

"That the disposal of this fund, which would cover some years, be entrusted to commissioners, including the hon. the Minister for, and the Parliamentary representatives of, the Northern Territory, acting in concert with a board here, com-

prising the Government Resident, the Inspector of Police, and the Curator of the Government Gardens, with power to increase both branches.

"The business of the Commissioners to be:—To consider an deal with all matters concerning the advancement of the material interests of the Territory:

"By sinking for water in the driest portions of the pastoral country:

"By promoting the formation of meat preserving works:

"By promoting exportation of suitable fruits:

"By letting contracts for sinking and driving in selected localities for gold, silver, tin, and copper:

"By making advances to *bona fide* working mines in aid of further extensions:

"By keeping a standing offer of at least £500 for the discovery of payable minerals:

"By clearing bush tracks through likely mining country to facilitate further prospecting:

"By offering bonuses for the successful cultivation of tobacco and other vegetable products:

"And generally by co-operating with the residents in the Territory for the advancement of pastoral, mining, and agricultural pursuits, with a view to increase and export the productions of the country, and so to gradually extinguish its indebtedness to South Australia proper.

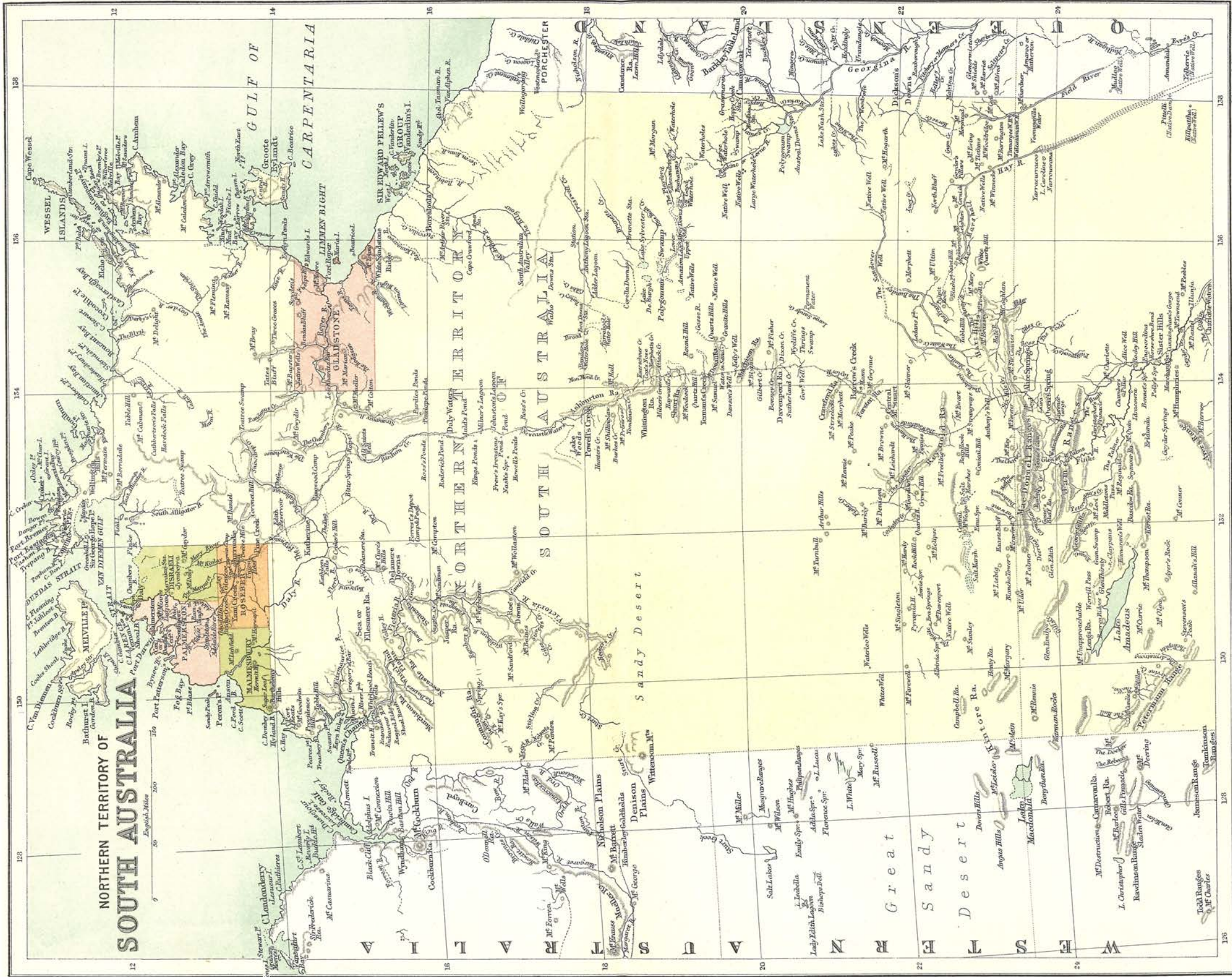
"My recommendations herein, submitted to the Government and Parliament, is to change the mode of dealing with the affairs of the Territory from a retail to a wholesale line of policy. Twenty years of small doings have aggregated into a large gross outlay, for which, with the exception of the railway, there is not much to show. Of the great future of this section of the province there cannot be the slightest doubt."

**Harbours.**—The principal harbour is that of Port Darwin, which is one of the finest in Australia, and only second in magnitude and importance to Port Jackson, New South Wales. It was named after Dr. Darwin, who sailed with King in his survey of the North coast (1818 to 1822). It is situated in latitude 12° 27' 45" S., and long. 130° 50' 45" E. Vessels of any tonnage can enter and with safety beat out. The entrance is two miles wide, with a depth of water of about 15 fathoms. The harbour itself has a varying depth of from 4 to 15 fathoms. It is completely landlocked, the prevailing monsoons, which are NW. and SE. alternately, do not affect it, it is entirely free from obstructions, and has deep water very close in to the shore. It is high water at full and change 5 hours 25 minutes. Springs rise from 16 to 24 feet; neaps, 2 to 12 feet. The tides are irregular, the ebb stream making 40 minutes before high water. Two long causeways and a substantial jetty have been built to facilitate landing of cargo. Passenger vessels in want of water, ballast, or ship's stores can always obtain a ready supply. The harbour until 1880 was a free port, all customs duties, harbour, light, tonnage, pilotage, and other dues being abolished. In 1880 duties on several articles were imposed, which are still in force. At the Victoria River, a port second only to that of Port Darwin has been found.

**Rivers.**—There are several very fine rivers emptying themselves on the coast, and navigable for many miles. The River Roper, discharging its waters into the Gulf of Carpentaria at Limmen's Bight, is navigable for nearly 100 miles by vessels of large tonnage. Vessels drawing 12 feet or 14 feet, could, it is reported by Capt. Carrington, safely ascend for 80 miles. The land on both sides of this river for a long distance, during the wet season, is subject to inundation. There are two townships laid out on its banks. The Liverpool is a fine river, and navigable, with one or more of its tributaries, for a considerable distance. The South Alligator river falling into Van Diemen Gulf is navigable for 30 miles by vessels of 500 to 600 tons, and for some distance beyond that by vessels with a small draught of water. The East Alligator is navigable for 40 or 50 miles. The Adelaide is a large river, emptying itself into Adam Bay, navigable for 40 miles in a direct course from its mouth, and beyond that point by barges: Escape Cliffs settlement was formed at the mouth of this river, but subsequently abandoned for Palmerston, at Port Darwin. The Daly opens up in Anson Bay, and is a noble stream. It has been found to be identical with the Katherine river, which Mr. MacMinn traced down for 240 miles. Large boats have gone up about 100 miles. The depth of water has not been tested; it is subject to bores, which, at certain periods of the tides, rise 4 and 5 feet high. Near its mouth three considerable streams disembody themselves, and are believed by many to be the outlets of the rivers Finniss, Reynolds, and some other considerable streams. The Victoria is navigable for vessels of large tonnage for 43 miles, and for craft drawing not more than 3 feet for 112 miles. A large river also empties itself on the SE. side of the mouth, called the Fitzmaurice. The Victoria river mouth (lat. 14° 14' S., long. 129° 25' E.) is upwards of 20 miles wide between Turtle Point and Swamp Point. The navigable channel, named the Queen's, is but of limited width. There are other inland rivers of considerable size; the country in general (for Australia) is exceptionally well watered.

**Mountains.**—For some distance from the coast no high ranges or elevated tableland beyond about 1,000 feet have as yet been discovered, except to the eastward of Blunder Bay, where some of the mountain tops are estimated to reach

\* For much valuable recent information concerning the Northern Territory the compilers of the AUSTRALIAN HANDBOOK are indebted to the late Rev. E. Tenison Woods.





an altitude of 2,000 feet. These spring from exceedingly broken country, described as a "mass of ranges." The highest of the peaks have been named the Royal Peak, Sentinel Peak, Panorama Mountain, and Mount Remarkable.

**Mineral Resources.**—Numerous important discoveries of gold, copper, tin, iron, lead, and other minerals have led many practical men to believe that a great mineral future lies before the Territory. Gold was first discovered in September, 1869, by Mr. Litchfield; since then very many reefs have been discovered, the returns from which have been of an encouraging character, and considerable progress has been made in mining. The auriferous country is principally to the south of the Adelaide plains, which in the wet season become a sheet of water. From some of the crushings good yields have been obtained, averaging upwards of 1 oz. 12 dwts. to the ton, exceptional parcels being much higher. Alluvial digging has been tried in many places, and several nuggets of considerable size have been found. About the middle of 1881 several promising gold discoveries were made. A new and apparently rich field was found at Bridge Creek, 22 miles north of Yam Creek. Another field with fair quantity of water was discovered by Mr. Philip Saunders, about 45 miles east of Pine Creek. The lodes of tin in the Mount Wells district were looking well. In the neighbourhood of Yam Creek extensive silver lead lodes were found, assaying 100 ozs. of silver and a large percentage of lead to the ton. Lodes of silver-bearing ores have been found near the Mary River, about 30 miles from Pine Creek; these assayed 50 to 300 ounces of silver to the ton. In the early part of 1884 the discovery of rich seams of coal was reported, and the locality was examined during 1885, but the report was not of a satisfactory character. A gigantic copper lode has been found on the Daly, and the mine known as the Daly River Copper Mine has been energetically worked, upwards of 1,000 tons of ore having been raised.

A discovery of rubies has been reported by members of the expedition that accompanied Mr. David Lindsay while on his trip through the interior, and several companies have been floated for the purpose of working the mines.

In 1886 the late Rev. J. E. Tension Woods undertook to examine the geological features of the Northern Territory, and reported as follows:—

**GOLD.**—The gold of this country is found in exactly the same manner as in other parts of the world. The stone in those reefs which have been worked is rich, and would pay well to work in any country but this, where wages and cartage are so enormously high. The gold generally is of high standard. The total amount exported from August, 1880, to September, 1885, is 121,779 oz., of the value of £432,959. This, of course, is not by any means a full statement of the gold obtained in the Territory. The amount is large, but divided among the number of mines worked, and the number of miners employed, it is relatively very large, and shows the richness of the country.

Of two things I am convinced—first, that not one of the mines hitherto worked or abandoned has been exhausted of the gold; secondly, not 25 per cent. of the auriferous reefs of the country have been fairly tested. If a prospector does not get a good assay from a bagful of stone, which he digs from the top of the "blow," the whole is condemned. The test, of course, is utterly insufficient. The chances are much against the prospector striking on the shoot of gold at the first blow of his pick. Who does not know the thousands of instances where rich mines have lain idle for years from bad prospecting? A slight examination convinces one that many of the reefs in the Territory contain rich metal, even though the prospector has turned away from them. The gold in most of the reefs is remarkably clean and pure, with little sulphur or arsenic or other troublesome minerals.

Some mines are an exception, and the sulphurous tailings in them are considerable. It would be well if the miners would follow an important piece of advice, which has reference to tailings. They should be stacked like compost heaps, with equal quantities of leaves, branches, grass, or any decaying vegetable matter. In a couple of years the pyrites will be considerably or completely decomposed, and can be treated in the mill without any roasting. Pyrites heaps are often very rich in gold, and will soon pay for their keep.

It may certainly be said that the quartz reefs of the Northern Territory have never had justice done them by first-class machinery. Indeed, it is stated that the Union reefs have been brought to ruin by the battery employed, which let large quantities of amalgam go down the creek; but with small capital, enormously high wages, and equally high cartage, it could hardly be otherwise. When these shall have been adjusted to the rates of the value of the quartz, then the day of the mines of the Northern Territory will have come. Everything is hoped from the railway to bring this about; there is plenty of material to work upon. I regret to be unable to give the proportion of gold produced to the quartz crushed. I believe the average is high, generally over an ounce. Some of the crushings of the top stone have been enormously rich. Thus at the extended Union, in 1877, forty tons of quartz yielded 740 ounces of gold. This is exceptional, and belongs to the returns which miners always expect to obtain from the capping of reefs, where the gold lies, which has weathered out of the stone during countless ages.

In reference to this, I have been asked to give an opinion as to whether deep sinking will give increased returns. For increased returns, I should say there is nothing peculiar in the ground which would lead one to expect it. In those mines where the shoots of gold have a tendency to form pockets of metal, the ground may become richer at any moment, especially where the quartz lode is intersected by veins of diorite; here

rich gold will nearly always be found, and often as much in the diorite as the quartz. All questions connected with deep sinking are best answered by the diamond drill, but seeing how few of the mines are able to pay for an efficient battery, it is hardly to be expected that they could pay for drill exploration. Besides, the question of deep sinking is not important. Just now there is plenty of payable stone within easy reach in most of the mines if labour and cartage were only obtainable at a price commensurate with the value of gold.

In the alluvial workings the conditions are precisely similar to alluvial gold in other parts of the world, the sinking is shallow, sometimes merely surfacing, and the gravel scarcely waterworn; this is the more extraordinary, as the rainfall is much greater here than in Victoria or New South Wales, where the drift gravel is so much rounded, but the elevation is much greater.

The alluvial diggings are generally in shallow valleys with low ridges on each side. Curious enough, rich gold has been found in valleys where on the ridges forming the valley not a trace of quartz reef could be found. Finely-divided gold, no doubt, exists to some extent in the slates, and this must be the explanation of fine gold in alluvial far from any reefs, just like stream tin. True stream tin is not derived from reefs or lodes, but from finely disseminated particles of tin in granite. Nuggets are not common, and never of very large size. The very fine gold would appear to be inexhaustible, as the Chinese always seem able to make a living, no matter how often they turn over the old headings.

It only remains to say that, as the reefs containing good gold are far from being all discovered in the Territory, so it is with the alluvial; there are gullies and flats innumerable which have never been even prospected; they are all connected with the auriferous slates, and even with quartz reefs. To name them would be endless, but I especially mention the country between Mount Wells and Mount Douglas, amid the ranges on the east side until the ranges fall away, a distance of between forty and fifty miles.

The fluviatile conglomerate is full of quartz boulders—in fact, it is a drift derived from quartz lodes. It may be worth while trying whether gold is to be found at the base. I do not expect it, however; these drifts have an ugly resemblance in character to what Mr. Selwyn named the barren miocene alluvial drifts of Victoria, in which gold is never found. It is at present inexplicable why this should be so, and it is very odd that the phenomenon should be repeated in North Australia, but it needs further investigation.

**SILVER.**—All the silver lodes that I have seen in the Territory are silver-lead lodes. Silver is also associated with gold in one or two mines, and with copper. I have seen no horn silver, or any of those ores which make a speciality of the mines of the Silverton lodes. Some of the so-called pyrites from the gold reefs contain sufficient silver as to rank almost as a silver ore. All the lode silver in the Northern Territory comes from galena. This, as a rule, is very rich in silver. Very large assays are reported from some mines, but without paying too much attention to these rather uncertain kind of statements, it may be asserted that there are few ores from which a bead of silver cannot be obtained with an ordinary blowpipe. The silver-lead veins have been found generally on the edge of the slate, and near the junction with the granite. Comparatively few have been prospected as yet. There are also excellent shows of galena on the surface, especially at the Eveleen, Robinson's, Barrett's lode near Mount Shoobridge, south of Pine creek, and other places. The amount of silver must be very large to pay the expenses of smelting and cartage, as things are now; but eventually there can be no doubt large productions of silver may be looked for from the Northern Territory.

The Eveleen Silver Mine is situated on nearly the south-eastern extremity of the metalliferous ranges, about four miles west of the upper reaches of the River Mary, on a small patch of limestone exactly on the junction of the metalliferous slates with the blue granite of the valley of the Mary. The formation is probably paleozoic in alternate strata of chert and limestone. There are many small outcrops of the usual character of limestone, but the outcrop, called here Pinnacle Hill, is a pile of boulders rising abruptly from the plain and covering several acres of ground. There are many lodes visible in this hill, the main one of many feet in width with wide brilliant shoots of galena. There is also much copper in the stone giving rise to veins and crystals of blue and green of the most lively colours. There are an immense number and variety of minerals in the veins and pockets, forming a sight of rare beauty. Some very uncommon minerals are found amongst the stone, which can be easily imagined from the combination of silver, lead, copper, iron, and probably nickel. It is said that the percentage of silver in the lead is very high. It looks well, and it is easy to extract silver even with a blow-pipe. The copper ores are poor and light. The company have gone to great expense in machinery, &c., and are determined to test the property. Its proceedings will be watched with much interest. If bullion lead can be produced and exported so as to pay at the present rates of labour and cartage, it will be a great thing for the Territory, and any failure would do much injury to many mines.

**LEAD.**—From what has been already said it will be seen that lead lodes are numerous in the Territory. They are always associated with silver; the ores are sulphides and carbonates, and, like the lead ores of Britain, very very much in the quantity of silver. In England, the lead ores of Devonshire and Cornwall are the richest, Derbyshire very poor, and Shropshire ores are entirely free from silver. In most cases cavities of carbonate of lead (cerusite), besides mimetessite (arsenate of lead) are common, with peculiar crystals of cupro-plumbite, or a mineral compound of oxides of lead and copper.

**TIN.**—This metal will eventually be one of the great sources of mineral riches in the Territory, especially as it occurs in the form of reef tin, which is so comparatively rare. It may be well to explain that the most of the tin discoveries in Australia have been made in stream tin, which is never of a permanent character. The exceptions are the rich tin vein district in Herberton, Queensland, and probably some places in Tasmania.

Stream Tin is quite a different formation. It is derived, as far as my experience goes, from the weathering of granite rocks at their junction with newer and stratified rocks. It has not been in veins but diffused through the substance of the rock generally in grains and crystals of small size. It is entirely an alluvial formation, and where it exists no lode tin is found. This was the character of the stream-tin mines at Stanthorpe and other places in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. This is universally the character of the tin mines in the Indian Archipelago, many of which I have visited. On the other hand, I know of no case in Australia or the East where stream tin occurs in connection with tin veins. There is always in the watercourses near the lodes a certain amount of rubble tin ore derived from the lodes, but it is of large size and small in quantity. Thus it is in the rich tin-vein district in Queensland, and thus it is in the Northern Territory. I have seen no stream tin, properly speaking, except a little from Maude creek on the south of the Katherine. The rubble tin from Mount Wells, and the splendid specimens of wood tin from Snadden's creek, are derived from the lodes. There is no wash, so to speak, and the supply was very soon exhausted. But the vein tin of the Northern Territory is abundant and rich. It is spread over a wider area than the Herberton mines, and the lodes are more numerous. I am convinced, from what I have seen, that no part of Australia can show tin lodes to the same number and extent, though in particular instances, such as Mount Bischoff in Tasmania, they may be richer.

So far the lodes have been found confined to the north and western and southern edges of the metalliferous country. At Mount Wells and the McKinlay mines they are more central. These mines are distinguished by the number of veins, and their being crossed with copper lodes, as in Cornwall. In fact, there is much resemblance between this country (as using the word "country" in the miners' sense) and Cornwall. In the direction of Mount Shoobridge there is a great development of mica (Muscovite, which is always regarded as a favourable sign. At Mount Shoobridge (Cruikshanks' claim) crystals of mica are of very large size, and abundant also at Nash's claim, Solomon's, &c. It would be invidious to single out any mine for special notice, but I may say that all of those I have examined promise well, and some give indications of extreme richness. It may be added that many more lodes will yet be discovered on the edge of the granite country. At Talc Head, Port Darwin, I counted five mineral lodes of some width, probably poor in tin, and at the sea-level; but a careful search will develop many more. The Northern Territory may be emphatically pronounced to be a tin country.

**COPPER.**—Lodes of this metal have been found in many places, either alone or in connection with tin and silver-lead lodes. The Daly river copper mines I have not visited, but the ores I have seen are of singular richness. They are apparently abundant as well, and, being situated close to a place of shipment, it has paid so far to send them to Newcastle, New South Wales, for treatment. This promises well, and, should the price of copper rise, as it assuredly must do, the Daly river will be a most important mining district. Moreover, the country is extremely good. Copper is also found at Cruikshank gully, south of Pine creek, at the Howley, and near Port Darwin Camp. At Mount Wells there are many small veins intersecting the tin and the McKinlay mines. The Eveleen mine is a lode of copper and galena. The copper ores are poor, but probably contain a proportion of silver. Copper would be found in many other places if prospected for, and it will yet be a valuable mineral in the Northern Territory.

**NICKEL.**—At the Eveleen mine there are several indications of nickel ore. It is also spoken of as having been found at Mount Wells and Snadden's creek.

**IRON.**—Ores of this metal are found everywhere, but of poor quality. No doubt they would be useful in reducing copper ores, and may be serviceable to the Territory yet.

**MANGANESE, GRAPHITE, and BISMUTH** are all found in small veins, especially near Mount Wells, the Eveleen, and the Union. The bismuth seen by me was metallic, and of fine quality; but the possessor did not state where it came from.

**GEM STONES.**—My opportunities for observation were not long enough to investigate in this direction. The indications are hardly favourable, but the most likely places are the basaltic country, ten miles north of the Katherine river.

The number of mineral leases held is 76, for an area of 18,142 acres, or an average of 238 acres for each lease. The total revenue derived from mineral rents, excepting gold, during 1888 is £4,596. In these figures only three leases are included from Central Australia. The number of gold leases held on December 31st was 150, the area was 2,113 acres, the rent received during 1888 being £1,056. The total rent from mineral and gold rents was £5,652. These figures, except in the case of the three leases mentioned, do not include the area or the revenue of Central Australia. The revenue from that district is £1,406, making the grand total £7,358.

Mr. F. C. Ward, Chief Clerk and Draughtsman of the Northern Territory, reports that, up to December 31, 1890,—

"The area registered as held under mineral lease is 21,197 acres, with an annual rental of £2,576 7s. This estimate will, he is afraid, be considerably reduced as soon as steps are taken to forfeit the leases upon which rent has not been paid. The

area specially alluded to is situate south of Mount Wells, on the McKinlay river.

"From accounts to hand very little work is at present being done on any of the land held under lease.

"The principal leases representing the above area are situate on the McKinlay river, south of Mount Wells, Daly river, Mount Shoobridge, and at the Eveleen.

**MINERAL LICENCES.**—Fifty-one applications were received during the past year, and the area now held under licence is 5,654 acres.

"The idle condition of the principal silver, tin, and copper mines has evidently damped the spirit of the prospector, and the revenue from mineral licences has suffered accordingly.

**GOLD MINING LEASES.**—During the year fifty leases were forfeited by the Local Court of Palmerston for non-compliance with the working clauses, twelve new ones were issued, and the area now held is 2,052 acres, with an annual rental of £1,026. There will probably be a large number of claims forfeited again during 1891, as in many instances the rent is overdue.

**Pearl Fishery.**—An extensive, and it was expected lucrative, industry was opened up in 1884. For some time past pearl shells have been found at various times, both in the harbour and along the coast; but the first payable "take" was by the pearling schooner *Snee Pas Sair*, which in a few days obtained about 1½ tons of shell. The pearling industry has declined, and the boats have left owing to the beds being exhausted.

**Exploration.**—The country in the neighbourhood of the Daly River was explored in 1877 by Mr. McMinn; he reports that he found "the greater portion of the country, to the west and south, to be of very poor quality, but splendidly watered with large lagoons and perennial streams. A great deal of country is taken up by high rough table-lands, covered with scrub and spinifex. All the ranges were examined for gold, but they were not considered worth prospecting. There is one block of splendid basalt and limestone country, containing from 600 to 700 square miles, principally rich black soil, extending west and north. It is well watered with springs. This was the only really good patch of country seen.

Later on, in July, 1877, a considerable portion of this territory was traversed by Mr. A. W. Sergison, who took charge of an expedition to start from Port Darwin to visit the Daly, thence proceeding to the Fitzmaurice and Victoria River. He started from Southport, taking the main road to Pine Creek, which follows the telegraph line to Bridge Creek. Thence he took a south-westerly course to fetch the Bald Hills country on the Daly River. Crossing the Daly he became entangled in a mass of ranges, some of the mountain peaks of which he estimated to be 1,500 feet, and 2,000 feet in height. Emerging from thence he came on the Victoria River at Kangaroo Point, under Sea Range near the junction of Shaw Creek, the river being 180 yards wide and the creek 50 yards, both salt water. Following the river upwards to Tower Hill, an exact round tower nearly 40 feet high, standing by itself on the top of a mountain, splendid plains could be seen all around, and for plains, soil, grass, and climate Mr. Sergison thinks the Victoria River country second to none. Enormous bottle-trees (*Adansonia*, or gouty stem tree), nearly 30 feet in circumference, were seen here. A north-easterly route was taken hence, a creek which was named the Flora, and probably the principle lead of the Daly, being struck, with "magnificent country," blue grass, black soil, basalt, and limestone. Following Flora Creek down, he found it widen into a large river, which he followed to the junction of the Katherine River, travelling thence to the Katherine telegraph station on the overland line, returning by the telegraph road to Southport. He found the country, as a rule, well watered, the valleys beautifully grassed; there were all the different grasses and herbs one has been accustomed to see on black soil, limestone, and basalt country (which all this country is), also a great many varieties never seen before. No doubt existed amongst the party (who had all seen the best pastoral lands in other colonies) that the country visited is second to none.

In 1878 a small party started to explore between the Victoria, westward to Sturt's Creek; they reported stony country, covered with triodia, and other desert grasses until Sturt's Creek was reached. Here some fine fattening country was found, but all attempts to penetrate farther south were stopped by the great sandy desert which stretches westward of the Overland Telegraph line.

In 1882 Mr. McMinn explored the country in the vicinity of the Mary River, which appears to partake more of the lagoon character, and in the wet season is almost an inland sea, draining rather than flowing into Chambers Bay. The plains in the dry season are covered with grass, but bear evidence of being flooded in the rainy season.

In 1883 Messrs. Favenc and Crawford examined the country about the McArthur River, across from the Queensland boundary, by way of the Nicholson River to Powell's Creek. A large extent of good pastoral land, available for both sheep and cattle, was discovered. The country traversed was suffering from a protracted drought, but magnificent springs watered it, quite independent of local rainfall. The McArthur is described as a fine river with broad reaches of water, high banks with deep water to the very edge of the banks, and a sluggish current. The Government steamer *Palmerston* has since been up it 12 miles and landed a cargo of horses. At the entrance of the river it is reported that there is a safe harbour for large vessels. About the same time (July to November) Mr. David Lindsay explored Arnheim Land. He reports, on the whole, favourably of the country, though his party suffered much from the absence of water. He describes the country as generally well grassed.

North of the Roper is good grazing and some first-class agricultural land, and for 40 miles southward of Castlereagh Bay were magnificent plains for grazing, agriculture, or for sugar culture. Recent explorers also give satisfactory accounts of the country along the Victoria and Ord Rivers.

In October, 1885, Mr. David Lindsay, formerly of the Survey Department, and who two years before successfully conducted the exploration of Arnhem Land, started on a trip across the continent from Spencer's Gulf to the Gulf of Carpentaria. He found many water holes and well grassed country, and succeeded in tracing the Finke River till it lost itself in the sandhills BNE. of Balhousie. Tin and silver were found, but no gold. He arrived at Powell's Creek with his party all well, in August, 1886.

In 1886 the late Rev. E. Tenison Woods traversed some portions of the Northern Territory, examining all the places where mining had been or was actually being carried on. In the course of these journeys most of the intervening country was prospected, and the geology noted. After having seen all the mining country he started in company with Mr. Surveyor Hingston, Mr. Nash and two men and 12 horses, for an exploration of the less known portions of the interior. The route was from Mount Wells to Mount Douglas, thence south-eastward across the ranges to the Evelyn Mine, from there to the upper waters of the Katherine, to the telegraph station, returning *via* Pine Creek and Southport to Palmerston. Mr. Tenison Woods gives the results of these explorations in the following words:—"I confidently assert that the Northern Territory is exceptionally rich in minerals, only a small portion of which has been made known to the public. I do not believe that the same quantity of mineral veins of gold, silver, tin, copper and lead will be found in any equal area in Australia. In fact, I doubt if many provinces will be found in any country so singularly and exceptionally favoured as Arnhem Land is in respect to mineral riches. Of the mines that have already been worked, in gold especially, they cannot be said to have gone to any depth, but all nearly have shown unusually good ore, and it is unquestionable that not 25 per cent. of the veins visible have ever been worked at all. Years will not exhaust the discoveries to be made here when the difficulties of labour have been got over, as they will be surely ere long. The peninsula of Arnhem Land will become one of the great mining centres of Australia." In 1887 Messrs. Saunders and Hingston explored a portion of Melville Island. The party consisted, besides, of the Hon J. L. Parsons (Government Resident), and Messrs. E. O. Robinson, E. H. Whitelaw, C. M. Hughes, M. Holtz, N. Waters, G. W. Martin, K. Stevens, K. M. Stow, five Chinese coolies, and six aborigines. The former were engaged to do the necessary packing, each man to carry 50 lb. Their report was very disappointing, both as regards its supposed character for mineral wealth and pastoral resources. The natives were hostile, and speared one of the party, though not seriously. Small mobs of buffalo were seen, but the natives have some means of thinning their numbers. No signs of auriferous country were seen, and the timber, soil, and animals appear to be identical with those of the mainland, of which it appears to be a severed section, torn off either by volcanic action or separated by the influence of the sea. Mr. Holtz, the Government Gardener, is of opinion that as the greater and almost whole area, as far as seen, consists of ironstone gravel and conglomerate, intersected by numerous small creeks, and on the north coast considerable and undrainable swamps, there is no prospect that this island will be suitable for agriculture, but being so well watered and having abundant feed all through the year, partly on the high lying land and partly in the swamps, this island would be suitable as a cattle station.

**Physical Geography.**—The following particulars of the physical features of the Northern Territory are taken by permission from the late Rev. E. Tenison Woods' report:—"It is necessary to correct an erroneous idea that has prevailed as to the physical structure of this part of the continent. That idea has been that the mineral area, after rising by an easy slope to the southward, reaches points at varying distances where it is covered by a rampart of sandstone about 600 ft. in height. This rampart is supposed to be the edge of the great plateau of an interior or continental Australia. In other places the tableland is supposed to be 800 ft. in height above the plains, and 1,800 ft. above the sea. Latterly the plateau has been called by the name of the Desert Sandstone, and is supposed to cover over most of the older formations, and to block out, as it were, all the older and mineral deposits.

Whether it does so or not in the far interior I cannot say, though I am inclined to think not. Where I have been there is no such thing as a continuous tableland. Patches of broken tableland occur frequently at the sources of rivers and creeks, but they are only patches—often no more than ridges, and if more than four or five miles in width they descend as an inclined plain to the valley of the next large watercourse, where the older formations generally crop out. Their height varies between 120 ft. and 300 ft. Once only have I seen a plateau of 870 ft. in height at its northern edge, which is always broken. It was less than half that elevation. Leichhardt is said to have found on his descent from a plateau, precipices 800 ft. high, but this is now known to be an error in transcribing his notes. The name of "desert sandstone" is unfortunately chosen for these tablelands or flat-topped ridges. Sandstone there is in abundance, besides ferruginous sandstones and sandstone conglomerates, but they are not always in the cliffs, or only form a portion of them. Nearly all the cliffs are capped with compact magnesite, or carbonate of magnesia, from 10 ft. to 40 ft. in thickness, sometimes ferruginous, or quite pure and white. The cliffs are made up of various formations, and it is incorrect to call them "desert sandstone." Here are the proofs. At Yam

Creek, about two miles south from the telegraph station, the line passes through a gorge, bordered on each side by precipitous cliffs, varying in height from 130 ft. to 200 ft. The bottom of the valley is 335 ft. above the low-water level of the sea. At one place where I ascended the cliffs they were 130 ft. high. Of this 90 ft. was granite, 10 ft. water-worn quartz conglomerate; ferruginous, magnesian sandstone, 16 ft.; pure white magnesite, 14 ft. Two miles farther, the cliffs were 143 ft. high; of this, 80 ft. were granite, and 50 ft. a highly ferruginous sandstone, horizontally stratified.

At the head of the Mary the cliffs were 150 ft. high—30 ft. of this was a fine-grained sandstone, formed of wind-blown sand, the grains under the microscope being rounded and abraded like the sands of the Sahara. Above this was 100 ft. of pure white magnesite; the valley was composed of paleozoic slates and felsites—a compact mixture of quartz and felspar, without any traces of crystallization. At the gorge of Yam creek, the tableland is a mere ridge. At McMinn's bluff (270 ft. above the plain) it is an outlier broken up into detached hills. It is the same at Mount Shoo-bridge. At the head of the Mary the cliffs are about 200 ft. high; then there is an inclined plain rising 100 ft. higher in six miles; then for four or five miles an inclined plain descends 40 ft. a mile until Kerwick's springs, on a tributary of the Katherine, are reached.

Again: on the heads of the Katherine a sandstone tableland was ascended to a height of 250 ft., but it was a mere ridge with a valley 50 ft. deep on the east side, with large springs of fresh water giving rise to a creek—crossing this led to an inclined plain of four miles, with a fall of about 25 ft. to a mile. This brought us to a gully—the head of Maude creek—where we were, in about three miles, almost on the level of the Katherine, and in auriferous country again. It will be seen, therefore, that, as far as I have seen, "the desert sandstone" (so called) is confined to numerous small patches of a newer formation of moderate thickness which does not cover the older rocks to any large extent. Yet this character would not be suspected from its aspect as seen from a distance. I don't wonder in the least at earlier explorers having been led into error with regard to it. When one ascends to the summit of any moderate elevation, the sloping base, white cliffs, and flat summits of these hills are conspicuous objects, and there extends from them level plains of apparently unlimited extent. But none of the hills are high enough to command an extensive view; if they did, other hills would be seen cropping out.

The mistakes which have occurred have been for want of careful measurements, or from giving descriptions from distant views rather than from actual exploration and a close examination of the nature of the rocks. I have also had the advantage of the 125 miles of levels taken for railway purposes. It must be also borne in mind that the magnesian and sandstone formation never rises to the height reached by the paleozoic and metalliferous rocks. Thus, Mount Wells (mica slate with tin and copper veins) is about 900 ft. above the level of the sea; Spring-hill gold mine 800 ft.; The Union 700 ft.; Jansen's 800 ft., and so on. None of these heights are ever attained by the flat-topped tableland.

So far, therefore, from much of the auriferous formation being covered by it, from its nature and elevation, that formation is far more likely to crop out above it. From what has been said it appears that the term "desert sandstone" is a misnomer. Whether the formation is the same as that which was described under that name by Mr. Daintree in Queensland is very doubtful. There are here three kinds of rock. (1) A red sandstone composed almost entirely of rounded grains of sand and ferric oxide. The appearance of these grains and the stratification of the rock show a desert origin such as blown sands present. (2) Magnesite and silicate, and ferro silicate of magnesia; this rock is pure white and yellow or mottled and fiery red. These rocks I believe to be derived from the decomposition of fine volcanic ash, containing much olivine or otherwise rich in magnesia. South of the Edith river there is a large volcanic area with high basaltic hills and much vesicular lava, all rich in olivine. When these volcanoes were in activity (in miocene times), the fine dust from the ashes covered a large area. Thus we find these flat-topped cliffs of magnesite lying on granite rocks on slates (Mount Shoo-bridge) and sandstone. (3) The third formation, included under the name of "desert sandstone," is a fluviatile conglomerate. It is only found on the banks of streams. It is an extremely hard sandstone horizontally stratified and cross-bedded with the finer laminations marked by black specular iron. It contains much rounded and water-worn quartz gravel from the size of a small pebble to that of a man's head. This formation is much broken into immense boulders and rocks of most fantastic shape. It is very hard, but, being full of cracks and fissures, weathers easily and gives rise to a surprisingly rough country, almost inaccessible to explorers. It is composed of sandbanks and river boulders, which have hardened since the rivers cut through them. Like the banks of the rivers of the present day, they rise occasionally 100 ft. to 300 ft. above the bed, and extend two or three miles on either side. Mount Douglas is an instance of this formation, and in the ranges on the upper Katherine river it is developed to a large extent.

The above description of the tablelands and other formation will help much to understand the physical structure of the Northern Territory, which is as follows:—The coast is very low and flat, and rises by a gentle incline at the rate of about 5 ft. a mile; but there are low ridges of quartzite, slate, and sandstone rising almost from the sea-level to a height of 50 ft. or more, gradually increasing to 100 ft. They run north and south, that is generally speaking, with a general trend to the eastward. As they are traced to the south, from these ridges small creeks and

tributaries take their rise, and descend towards the valley mains, in which there are permanent waters.

The following heights and distances will give a better idea than any description.—The Elizabeth, distance from Palmerston 25 miles 15 chains, height above sea 52'56ft.; the Berry, distance 35 miles 70 chains, height 76'84ft.; the Darwin, distance 43 miles 45 chains, height 93ft.; the Finness, distance 54 miles 50 chains, height 184ft.; the Stapleton, distance 69 miles 64 chains, height 226'50ft.; Peter's creek, distance 74 miles 40 chains, height 185ft.; the Adelaide, distance 76 miles 50 chains, height 183ft.; Burrell's creek, distance 80 miles 12 chains, height 177'50ft.; Calder's creek, distance 88 miles 36 chains, height 199ft.; Bridge creek, distance 94 miles 59 chains, height 322'50ft.; the Howley, distance 99 miles, height 250'50ft.; Yam creek, distance 111 miles 69 chains, height 328ft.; the Margaret, distance 114 miles, height 340ft.; Foelsche's creek, distance 122 miles 66 chains, height 318ft.; the McKinlay, distance 124 miles 68 chains, height 304ft.; Snadden's creek, distance 131 miles 10 chains, height 404'50ft.; Lady Alice creek, distance 135 miles, height 484ft.; Pine creek, distance 145 miles 79 chains, height 657ft. The distances are by the railway line, and the heights above low-water sea-level at the railway crossings of the various streams.

It will be seen that the heights begin to increase rapidly from the ninety-fifth mile, and continue to Pine creek; so that, though the average rise is about 5ft. per mile, it is less than 3ft. per mile for the first 100 miles, and more than 6ft. per mile for the next fifty miles. This is owing to the commencement of ranges which are connected with most of the mineral country in the Territory. These ranges are a series of parallel ridges, having a south-south-easterly trend, and rising to a height of from 200ft. to 600ft. in height above the plains, though the latter height is exceptional. This mountainous area is about twenty miles in width, from east to west and forty in length, from north to south. In it are contained the sources of most of the small tributaries of the Adelaide and Mary, which are rivers with a north and south direction. The Adelaide may be said to take its rise in the midst of this chain, and the Mary to the eastward and southward. The ridges and ranges are separated in their northern portions by somewhat wide alluvial flats or valleys; but to the south-east the ranges are closer together, higher, and more abrupt, besides being exceedingly stony and barren. Thus the country south-east from Mount Wells, as far as the Mary river, is exceedingly rugged, and many of the ranges and valleys almost inaccessible. The most closely-metalled road would not be more deeply and thickly covered with stones than these valleys and ranges.

Several long and high spurs (500ft. above the plain) are continued to the eastward into the valley of the Mary river, but at about 100 miles from Southport the ranges decline to the level of the plain. At the sources of the Mary the river takes its rise amid flat-topped cliffs of the most picturesque description. The view along the stony white gorges has few parallels in Australia. The valley of the river is hemmed in by straight cliffs or castellated outcrops, some 150ft. or 200ft. high. There is often a slope or talus at the bottom, but they are only accessible in a few places. But the valley is for the most part fertile, and shaded by fine graceful palm trees; springs bubble out from the shady thickets at the foot of the cliffs, giving rise to streams many feet wide and deep at a short distance from the sources. The valley is strewn to a bewildering extent with huge boulders and masses of rock, which have fallen down from above, because the magnesite is very brittle, with a foundation of loose and friable sandstone. Thus no very long time would be required for the springs to crumble and break away the edge of the tableland, or scarp away the valleys as we see them now. These springs, therefore, I believe to be the origin of the cliffs and gorges at the heads, not only of the Mary, but of the west and south Alligator rivers, and many besides. The magnesite and sandstone strata are very permeable to water. The heavy rainfall of the wet season easily drains through the strata, and bubbles out at the base where it has weathered and broken away the stone into abrupt precipitous and fortress-like hills.

Beyond the Mary, to the eastward, there is tableland, probably partially composed of the sandstone fluvial conglomerates of the west and south Alligator rivers. To the west of the chain of ranges there is a small area of flat-topped ranges, granitic at the base and capped with horizontal strata of sandstone and magnesite. To the westward of this it is said that the metalliferous rocks crop out again, but I have not visited this area. It is evident that it cannot be either important or extensive as a mountain region, as from it no stream of any magnitude takes its rise.

At the Daly river we have an outcrop of the metalliferous country with copper mines of unusual richness. To the south of Pine creek there is a change in the features of the country. Hitherto all the drainage is to the north, and the sources of the waters are the high lands of the metalliferous ranges and the springs at the foot of the tableland; but about 150 miles from Palmerston (railway distances) a watershed is crossed not higher than 800ft. above low-water sea-level. Beyond this point the streams have a southern and westerly direction, until the Katherine river is reached, whose bed is about 100ft. above the Mary. Ultimately this large river has a north-west direction, and enters the sea as the Daly river. Thus there is a well defined mountain system, comprising the ranges in which the principal mines are found. It is an isolated system, whose culminating points are Mount Wells on the north, and the country between the Union mines and the Mary river on the south. It is cut off to the north by the river Finness, which has a generally north-westerly trend, and whose coast outlet is unknown. No part of the ranges seems to be over 1,000ft. above the sea.

**Climate and Soil.**—The climate is tropical, except on the table-lands, where the temperature is lower. There are but two seasons, the dry and the wet. The wet season begins about the end of October, and lasts about five months, the rain-fall during January and February being very heavy, and the heat very oppressive. The maximum temperature at this time of the year is 96° and the minimum at night 65°. During the remainder of the year it is equable, and not extremely hot, except just prior to the setting in of the rainy season. Day after day there is clear bright cloudless sky. The maximum temperature during the day in the months of June and July is about 84°, the minimum during the night is 56°. The annual rainfall during the last twelve years at Port Darwin varies from 45'120 inches in 1881 to 81'725 inches in 1885, while the wet season rainfall for the same period ranges from 47'590 inches to 75'750 inches. In 1882 the annual rainfall was 71'485 inches, in 1883 57'511 inches, in 1884 59'320 inches. The rainfall in 1888 was 61'175. The rainfall in 1885 was the heaviest yet recorded. The sickness most prevalent among the settlers is a kind of intermittent fever, due in a great measure to the malaria which exhales from the swamps in the low lying lands.

The character of the soil in the Northern Territory is somewhat variable, but its fertility generally is unquestionable. No difficulty is experienced in finding large blocks of rich land capable, it is believed, of growing tropical products in luxuriance. This is especially true of the lands in the neighbourhood of the rivers and water-courses which thread the country in all directions. Maize grows profusely, and the experiments made, justify the belief that such articles as cotton and indigo, even sugar, would also prosper in certain situations. An Act has been passed to encourage the cultivation of sugar, and a large area has been planted, but the results hitherto have been a failure, due, it is said, to unsuitable localities having been chosen.

The bonus of £5,000 offered for the first 500 tons of sugar produced in the Northern Territory evidently was beyond the reach of all the competitors, and there was little hope of their ever receiving any assistance from it. On this account in 1885 the then Minister of Education, Hon. Dr. Cockburn, proposed in the House of Assembly that a bonus of £4 per ton be given for cane sugar of a fair average quality, produced in the Northern Territory in quantities of not less than 100 tons, provided that the amount expended in such bonuses should not exceed £5,000. Mr. O. Brandt's industry and enterprise in sugar planting are considered beyond all praise. The Daly River Company are now actively engaged in their plantations. Sugar planting has been undertaken at Shoal Bay, about 15 miles from Palmerston, with successful results, and an area of about 200 acres was expected to be under cane.

Mr. J. G. Knight, who had every opportunity of arriving at a correct judgment as to the agricultural capabilities of the Northern Territory, says:—"Nearly all the kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables which have been fairly tried are found to thrive and flourish in these latitudes. The plantain and banana grow wherever they are stuck in the ground, and produce excellent fruit. A number of cocoanut-trees planted three or four years ago look in splendid condition. Pineapples of delicious flavour reach maturity with great rapidity in the Government Botanic Garden. The 'custard apple,' also known as the 'soursop,' and the 'papaya' yield most delicious fruit. The tamarind-tree grows well, and Dr. Schomburgk strongly urged the cultivation of the cinchona tree, and a large number of cinchona plants have been planted, and are in a very flourishing condition. The guava thrives also, as likewise the rosella. Splendid specimens of the mango are obtained at Port Essington. The lemon and orange trees in the Government Garden are growing rapidly, and appear to take kindly to the soil and climate. In vegetables the melon tribe succeeds admirably, and will soon grow as weeds in certain favourable localities. The yam and sweet potato are being cultivated with great success. Arrowroot has been tried on a small scale, and thrives exceedingly well. Excellent 'sugar-cane' is grown at the Government Garden. It is believed that the tea-plant would thrive well in certain districts, and the same may be said of spices, but none have yet been planted. One or two cotton-trees in the grounds of the Government Resident have yielded excellent-looking staple. Indian corn has been sown in several portions of the territory, and success having attended the experiment, its cultivation will soon be greatly extended. Superior samples by different growers have been exhibited in Adelaide. In provender for cattle the couch-grass thrives in a wonderful manner, and is eaten with avidity. The buffalo-grass also promises to grow both rapidly and well." The cultivation of the soil is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese, whose operations are principally confined to vegetable gardening, though of late they have turned their attention to cotton and sugar growing.

**Pastoral.**—The principal cattle stations already established are those of the North Australian Pastoral Company on the Daly River, Glencoe, and the Victoria River, the latter comprising 35,435 square miles of country; W. J. Browne's Spring Vale Station, on the Katherine and Delamere Downs, the latter covering 2,848 square miles; Acres & Suttor, north of Roper River, 6,450 square miles; Amos, Amos & Broad, south of Gulf of Carpentaria, 19,033 square miles; Buchanan, W. F., Wave Hill Station Sturt's Creek, 4,570 square miles; Campbell, Lewis and Wreford, Coburg Peninsula, 1,250 square miles; Carandotta Pastoral Company, on Queensland Boundary, 1,000 square miles; Chewings, Chas., near Alice Springs, 4,145 square miles; Chisholm, J. Wm., and Broad, A., north of Herbert River, 3,162 square miles; Christian, J. B. and W. M., near Anthony Lagoon, Wallowall Downs, 2,510 square miles; Christian, J. B., 1,000 square miles; Costello, John, Roper River, 16,064 square miles;

Douglas, Walter, Powell's Creek Run, 16,705 square miles; Fisher, C. B. (North Australian Pastoral Company), Victoria River, 35,435 square miles; Gardiner, C. F., & Co., north of Herbert River, 2,065 square miles; Sides, Hatten, Gibson, & Robertson, Limmen Bight River, 2,336 square miles; Gilbert, Joseph, near Alice Springs, 1,200 square miles; Youl, Gordon, & Willoby, near Charlotte Waters, 8,620 square miles; Grant-Thorold & Stokes, east of Alice Springs, 2,600 square miles; Guthrie, T., Herbert River, 690 square miles; Hay, Adam, on the Field River, 1,600 square miles; Hodgson Downs Pastoral Association, north of Daly Waters, 4,767 square miles; Lamb, Ed. Wm., 780 square miles; Lee, Lionel Wm., near Tennant's Creek, 1,000 square miles; Tennant, Love & Love, near Alice Springs, 5,240 square miles; Macarter, J. A., Arnheim Land, 11,343; Macpherson, E. A.; Maher, Kinnon, Power, Cochrane & Todd, east of Powell's Creek, 2,400 square miles; McIlwraith, Forrest and Collins, north and south of Herbert River, 13,042 square miles; Mercantile Bank of Sydney, near Creswell Creek, 3,015 square miles; Melrose, George, south of Alice Springs, 2,563 square miles; Murray, David, Barrow's Creek Run, 12,293 square miles; The Musgrave Range Pastoral Company, south of Victoria River, 6,220 square miles; Panton & Osmand, west boundary of province, 2,100 square miles; Patterson, D. W. H., on the Palmer and the Elsie Station River, 3,416 square miles; Walker & Parke, Hembury, Finke River, 2,195 square miles; Richardson, T. L., near Herbert River, 4,017 square miles; Rocklands Pastoral Company, north of Herbert River, 975 square miles; Macdonald, Smith & Co., Creswell Creek, 7,281 square miles; Tyson, Jas., jun., near Gulf of Carpentaria, 1,500 square miles; Warburton, R. E., Eridunda, 970 square miles.

Some of these stations are devoted to the breeding of horses. Sheep thrive on the Herbert River, Austral Downs, and Doon Downs Stations, while the flocks of ration sheep at the various telegraph depots keep in good condition and multiply.

During the year 1890 leases to the extent of 10,965 square miles have been applied for, against 12,537 in 1889. Nearly all the applications received last year are for land situate in the southern portion of the Territory, near Charlotte Waters and Alice Springs, the balance of the land applied for being east of Daly Waters, Herbert river, &c.

The area forfeited during 1890 is 17,495 square miles, principally in the McArthur river and Roper river districts: in 1889 the area of 57,575 square miles was declared forfeited. During the two years this makes a difference of about 51,568 square miles forfeited over and above that taken up during the same period. This, as will be seen, is a sufficiently large area to materially affect the revenue. A considerable portion forfeited represented rentals from 2s. 6d. to as high as 21s. per square mile per annum, while almost all the land recently leased is, with a few exceptions, at the rate of 6d.

The pastoral area now held is 193,133 square miles, or rather over one-third of the entire area of the Territory; the area declared stocked being 153,142 square miles. The rent received during the year amounts to about £20,000.

The Government Resident in his official report for 1890 says:—"PASTORAL.—The first item for consideration under the above heading is that of the disease in cattle called 'redwater,' on which my predecessor has descanted at length with characteristic persistency and ability.

"I am glad to see that the Government recognizes the importance of a scientific investigation into the origin and possible prevention of this scourge, and trust that practical steps may be taken to bring about this much-desired solution at the earliest available opportunity.

"It appears to me that the best possible mode of dealing with the matter was proposed by Mr. Stevens, in a conversation by wire with Dr. Stirling on the 23rd September, 1890, when, in answer to the question—"How often do mobs travel through?" Mr. Stevens replied—"Used to be frequently, but outbreak (redwater) entirely stopped stock from coming over." I would be glad, on behalf of pastoralists, to arrange for a mob, of say 200 cattle, to come from the tablelands of the McArthur district in April next if Government expert would travel through the infected districts with the cattle. This starting time would put you on the Roper country in July or August. Cattle coming from Queensland generally sicken between the McArthur and Roper, or on the latter.

"No steps of any avail could be taken until April, as outbreaks of the disease seldom occur during the wet season.

"In proof of the virulence of the disease in question, Mr. Stevens stated, in reply to Dr. Stirling, that—"We lost 404 bullocks in two or three days out of a drove of 779," and in another place he says—"Mr. McIntosh lost 300 breeders out of 700 mixed cattle at Abraham's billabong in January, 1887."

"So much has already been written on this subject that it is unnecessary to enlarge upon it here; but of this there can be little doubt, that unless this redwater can be scotched, if not killed, unless the extra dry portions of the country obtain a supply of water, and unless a market be found for surplus stock, either dead or alive, pastoral settlement will retrograde instead of advancing, and vast tracts of land, from which the State receives something in the shape of rent, will be abandoned to resume the negative title of 'Waste lands of the Crown.'

In a report which I submitted with the Northern Territory Estimates in June, 1890, I ventured to urge that, in consideration of the large rental paid annually by the squatters, amounting last year to about £20,000, a subsidy should be given for a special steam service between the Territory and Singapore; that an artesian bore should be put down to tap water in the McArthur country; and that a bonus should be offered towards the establishment of a meat-preserving factory in some central locality.

"The first of these three proposals has been conceded, but the other two remain in abeyance. It is, however, manifest, from a perusal of the letters of a number of the leading settlers (herein published), that unless an artificial supply of water be obtained by some means or other, that cattle-breeding will not pay to continue in the dry portions of the Territory."

**Geological Formation.**—The rocks composing the tableland, according to Mr. James Wilson, are of the class termed palæozoic, and (with the exception of beds of trap and an occasional prominence of granite) belong to the carboniferous era. They may be divided into four series of strata. The uppermost of these is a thick bed of red sandstone in thin strata, and generally topped with iron ore in various stages of oxidation. Under this lies a thick compact bed of siliceous sandstone, scarcely showing a trace of stratification, and generally exceeding 100 ft. in thickness. It is sometimes (as at Sea Range) divided into two beds, and between the two is a space of about 100 ft., occupied by softer whitish stratified sandstone. The third rock in the descending order is shale or clay slate, that decomposes rapidly when exposed to atmospheric influences. It is generally of a bluish colour, but when decomposed forms a reddish clay, which becomes a very productive soil. Underneath, the shale limestone appears; its thickness is unknown. It is frequently covered with a stratum of jasper, varying from a few inches to 60ft. in thickness, and often has the appearance of a silicified coral bed.

The soil on the jasper plains of the Upper Victoria is a rich clay, frequently very deep, and is derived from the decomposition of the shale rock, after being left bare by the removal of the sandstone. The limestone frequently protrudes, and in such localities the soil is calcareous. Trap plains occur in the higher part of the table land. This rock is of more recent date than the sandstone, and seems to have flowed over depressions or hollows worn out of the latter.

Mr. A. C. Gregory, who in 1856 explored this part of the country, describes it as a "table land of sandstone. Rising abruptly from the low level land on the coast, it attains an average level of 700ft. on the banks of the Victoria, in lat. 15°, 900ft. in lat. 16°, and 1,600ft. in lat. 18°, which is the maximum, as the country falls to 1,300ft. in lat. 19°, and 1,100ft. in lat. 20°.

"The upper bed of sandstone is about 300ft. thick, and rests on soft white, green, and red shales, which are superincumbent on a coarse, cherty limestone and jasper. Large tracts of these two upper strata have been removed, and left large valleys and plains, through which the rivers run. South of lat. 16° 30' trap or basalt has been poured out into those valleys and plains, and table-topped hills occur, sometimes isolated, but more commonly grouped together.

"The limestones, which occupy a large extent of the valleys, are generally covered by a light loamy soil, producing abundance of grass, but the richest soil results from the top rocks, which are so largely developed in the upper valleys of the Victoria that at a moderate computation they occupy a million of acres."

Mr. McMinn, the senior surveyor in the territory, thus describes the country:—"The land bounding the coast is in a great measure low and uninteresting, in very few instances being more than 100ft. above the sea-level; wherever the coast is high, it is generally in the form of cliffs composed of sandstone and ironstone; the lower portions are partly sandy beaches, but chiefly mud flats, thickly fringed with mangroves. The country inland is, generally speaking, of a very level character. At a distance of from 30 to 100 miles from the coast a table-land is met with, varying in height from 300 to 900 feet (less than 600ft. would be more nearly correct), and near the Victoria River it attains a height of 1,700 feet."

The following description is from the late Rev. J. E. Tenison Woods' report:—"The whole of the geology of the Northern Territory is of a simple kind. The formations are few in number. There are no fossils, and the exposed sections are numerous and clear. The most conspicuous, as well as the most common, is mica slate. It is not crystalline, and therefore I do not call it metamorphic. The stratification is frequently perpendicular, but it is inclined at almost every angle. It is jointed into so many lines of fracture that it falls to small angular pieces when quarried. This has been from pressure, and this, combined with the way in which the strata are crumpled and folded, makes it probable that we have in this formation a series of anticlinal and synclinal folds, as if the horizontal strata were crushed together by lateral pressure. Nearly all the upper curves have been subsequently removed by denudation. The rock is in places highly ferruginous, and also contains large portions of magnesia, occasionally chlorite and mica. The latter is very common in the mineral form of muscovite. Near mineral lodes, and near these only, it becomes exceedingly large and abundant. At Talc Head, Port Darwin, the brilliant show of mica which there occurs marks the occurrence of five or six mineral lodes; also at Snadden's Creek, McKinlay Mine, and Mount Shoobridge. The whole of this formation is palæozoic, and probably, from its mineral character, of the same age as the auriferous slates and schists of Victoria, New South Wales, &c. In those colonies it is called "lower silurian," but, in justice to Professor Sedgwick, should be named "upper Cambrian," or (as proposed as a compromise) "Ordovician." There are no fossils to verify this identification. Plant impressions are certainly found in the slates at Pine Creek, but they cannot be identified as yet; but the whole character of the formation is such as to leave little doubt on the mind of the geologist as to the identity in age with the auriferous deposits elsewhere.

**DYKES.**—In every part of these deposits there are dykes, mineral lodes, and faults. Near Port Darwin camp there has been a considerable overflow of ancient lava, which now consists of diorite, a volcanic rock of deep blackish-green colour and

waxy lustre. It consists of crystals of hornblende, mixed with felspar, triclinic in small quantities. Until more carefully examined the rock at Port Darwin camp may be called "diorite." There are also diorite dykes in many places, especially where the gold has been abundant, such as at Margaret Creek and other places. In addition, the country is interlaced in abundance with dykes or veins of a greyish-blue flaggy rock of volcanic character and extraordinary hardness.

These dykes are narrow and of great length—sometimes several miles. Throughout their course they stand out like flagstones, often 10 feet above the ground. The stone is fine grained, and not vesicular. It resembles phonolite, but I must defer any decision as to its character until I have had sections examined. What are the relations of these dykes to the auriferous rocks is hard to say, but they always accompany them. That diorite dykes are accompanied with singularly rich shoots of gold, is what experience throughout the colonies has borne out. These dykes of phonolite (?) appear to be more modern. There are many instances where they accompany a white barren quartz. Probably they are not connected with gold in one way or the other. The quartz veins generally, though not always, run along the summits of the ranges, as their existence has preserved the ridge from decay. This gives rise to a peculiar aspect to the hills, which are a series of sharp ridges, with saddles between. Of course the quartz lodes run parallel with the hills, as they are in fact the nucleus of the ranges.

The strata around the reefs are frequently metamorphosed for a short distance. At the Eleanor mine, Pine Creek, the casing is crystalline with crystals of staurolite. At the McKinlay mine the walls are pink granite and much mica. At Springhill mine the ground is faulted in successive steps as it were. At the Eleanor reef the country is mixed up, crushed, and faulted, in much confusion, yet not sufficient to prevent the lodes being followed. The lodes or quartz reefs vary in their mineral contents. For the most part they are gold veins of the usual character, but they are also mineral lodes of silver, copper, lead, tin, and probably nickel, graphite, iron, and manganese. I have seen no antimony.

The term generally used by the miners for the outcrops of the heads of a vein is a "blow," and the idea of their origin is connected with the action of fire. Whatever may be the origin of veins, it is certain that the burnt red and black appearance is the result of exposure to the action of air and water, which has rusted the iron ores and decomposed the other minerals. For a long time past the miners have had a prejudice against what are called "iron stone blows," or caps of lodes in which there was a great development of per oxides of iron. They have often been tried and found poor in gold, or destitute of it, so that even prospecting them has been generally abandoned. There are a good many throughout the district, and the majority have been untouched. They are the heads of true mineral lodes, the mineral character of which will not be determined until the water-level is reached. Silver, copper, and lead are the principal minerals to be expected in them, with, probably, a little gold. I think they are rich ores, but not suited for ordinary methods of treatment, or the battery appliances in use here. New and patent methods for the separation of the ores will have to be adopted. The experience of the Ravenswood (Queensland) miners will be found of service in the Northern Territory. There is in most respects a close similarity between the two mining districts.

**GRANITE.**—The peculiarities of the metals will be dealt with presently. The rest of the geology of the country may be dismissed in a few paragraphs. All round the mining area there is a belt of granite. I infer that it is a complete ring, though I have not traced it in every part. Thus, granite is found on the west side all along the telegraph line, and on the east side all along the valley of the Mary, on the north side from the Ferguson to within four miles of Pine Creek, and on the south about the neighbourhood of the Finniss river. On the north-west and south sides of this belt the granite is pink in colour, coarse grained with large crystals of orthoclase felspar, often two inches and more in length. Usually this coarse kind of granite is termed granite porphyry. On the west side it is partly of this kind, but on the east its place is almost entirely taken by blue, close grained granite—a valuable stone. On all sides this granite crops up into hills of 100 feet and more in height, but never quite so high as the metalliferous slates.

The existence of this belt of granite round the mineral deposits is of the greatest importance. It is a state of things which all experience has taught to be the most favourable for mineral deposits. Usually the greatest richness is found at the edges of these formations, or rather at the junction of the slates with the eruptive granite, and from what I have seen this locality seems to be no exception. All along the east side of the ranges, or the valley of the Mary river, there is a continuous outcrop of mineral veins almost upon the junction. The Eveleen silver mine is actually upon the extreme edge of the latter, but the section is not visible, as it is overlaid by a small outlier of ancient limestone. This is one instance, but there are many more which have never been prospected to the north and south along the valley of the Mary.

It would seem as if silver, lead, copper, and tin were the metals developed on the edges of this junction, while gold exists generally throughout the slates. But the district is hardly sufficiently prospected to form safe conclusions. The width of this ring of granite varies as far as it is known. On the south of Pine Creek it is at least fifteen miles wide, and in some parts of the valley of the Mary it must be nearly as much, as well as on the north. On the west it is overlaid by sandstone and magnesite rocks. An accurate geological survey of this line of junction would lead to the discovery of many mineral lodes.

As far as I have seen the minerals are found in the slate coun-

try only. There are quartz lodes and other lodes in the granite, but they have proved barren as yet. Not that gold and other minerals may not be found in granite, as they are in Charters Towers and in Victoria, but there are few exceptions to the following rule: Where mineral veins pass from one formation to another they change their character. Thus, if they have been rich in slate country and pass into granite, they will become poor and barren, and *vice versa*. When the belt of granite is traversed we find that the metalliferous formation again crops out on the north and south—thus the whole country between Southport and Port Darwin consists of that formation capped here and there with a little magnesite. There are many quartz lodes, and I am of opinion that the outcrop of ironstone in ridges of black nodular limonite marks the locality of mineral lodes. There is every reason to suppose that the junction between the granite and slates on the outside of the granitic ring should be as rich in mineral lodes as the inside line of junction. Mineral lodes, which become barren in passing from one country to another, become metalliferous in returning to the country from which they took their origin. Thus then the edge of the granite country on the outside of the belt to the westward of the telegraph line to the south of the Ferguson and north of the Finniss should be prospected, and may prove to be rich in minerals.

**LIMESTONE.**—Next in succession to the granite and the folded and contorted slate strata come a small outlier of ancient crystalline limestone, which occupies a small area of a few hundred acres at the Eveleen mine. The strata are contorted, and even bent and folded into rude circles. Besides presenting the usual weathered appearance of limestone, of fantastic pinnacles, &c., this formation has a most peculiar aspect from the nature of the rock. The area is composed of alternate layers of hard flaggy chert or flint and blue limestone. The latter, of course, weather much quicker than the siliceous rocks, which stand out in ridges and curves like heaps of tiles or fanciful shapes in pottery. This curious feature and the heaps of boulders with which the granite is weathered, give the neighbourhood of the Eveleen mine a somewhat bold scenery.

In the absence of fossils, no decision can be given as to the age of these beds. They are extremely like the mineral limestones of Queensland. A similar stone occurs as an outlier in the Malay peninsula, Borneo, China, and the Philippines. It is Devonian or lower carboniferous, and so, perhaps, is the limestone at the Eveleen. The peculiar way in which the strata alternate with quartzites or chert is exceedingly interesting, and unless deposited in connection with mineral springs is difficult of explanation. The carboniferous limestones of Europe often contain bands and nodules of chert. Under the microscope the limestone is seen to be perfectly crystalline. This metamorphism may be due to the contact of the eruptive granite, or the slow infiltration of water. The mineral lode of the Eveleen has broken through these strata. Therefore the filling in of the silver-lead lodes is of later age than the carboniferous period.

**MAGNESITE AND SANDSTONE.**—Above the slates there is a complete absence of any fossiliferous rocks, and almost a complete absence of lime except in some places on the Katherine river and the Eveleen. The inference, therefore, is strong that there never has been any subsidence into the sea or up-aval from it within what geologists call more recent times.

What we find wherever a good section is exposed is this.—A layer of loose white or red decomposed rock or rubble, some 3 feet or 4 feet thick, lies on the upturned edges of the slates. Above this a layer, some 2 feet thick, of loamy earth, which has been surface soil. Above this from 14 feet to 120 feet of magnesite or carbonate of magnesia, more or less impure, with silicates of alumina and iron, and mere traces of lime. Not often is it pure white, for the stains of brown, red, and purple, from iron oxide, permeate the whole.

There are also bands and strata, a foot and more in thickness, of yellowish-brown limonite or hydrated peroxide of iron. In many cases it appears to be of the same mineral composition as the slates, and though this is more apparent than real, there is no doubt that they closely approximate in character, but the magnesite is horizontally stratified, is never contorted, it has no uniform dip, but its strata follow the inequalities of the surface on which they rest. The whole rock is essentially a decomposition product; it has not been placed there by the sea, or it would contain some marine remains. I believe it to be a decomposed ash containing olivine, or a fragmentary deposit carried into the air, when the extinct volcanoes of the south broke through the metalliferous slates. The extent and thickness of the deposit need not deter us from this explanation. When in Java, during the eruption of Krakatoa, I have seen deposits of ash several feet in thickness, at more than a hundred miles distance from the volcano.

There is one important fact in connection with these rocks, and that is that the mineral lodes do not crop out above them unless where it is very thin: there is an interesting and instructive section visible at Talc Head, Port Darwin, which shows this. Five or six mineral veins of considerable hardness crop out from the slates which here dip in various directions, at an angle of about 30°. The slates have been eaten away considerably by the action of the sea, so that the lodes stand out like walls. But the magnesite formation covers them on the top. From this we learn that the deposit is one which took place long after the lodes were filled in. I say long after, because the magnesite formation is geologically a modern one. Similar volcanic emanations are clearly of miocene age in Southern Australia; and so I think it is highly probable that they are in this area.

**CRETACEOUS FORMATION.**—I have seen no trace of the cretaceous formation which is so extensively developed in the western plains of Northern Queensland. But in that colony it is re-

duced by denudation to a few fossiliferous nodules on the summits of the divide—and on the Hodgkinson and Tate rivers. There the slates are of same age and much the same character as the slates here. If, then, the cretaceous sea once covered that area, it is highly probable that it covered this too, though every trace of the formation has been swept away.

**RED SANDSTONE.**—As much as 80 feet of highly ferruginous sandstone, horizontally stratified, is found resting on the granite, and even forming small flat-topped hills on the slate hills. Magnesite also covers a few of the slate ridges. The instances are especially about Mount Shoobridge. I believe that these sandstones are of volcanic origin also, but the evidence is too long and too technical to be entered into here. I propose to treat the whole question at an early period in a complete paper on the desert sandstone.

**VOLCANIC ROCKS.**—About 10 miles north of the Katherine river, on the telegraph line, there is a volcanic area of several hundred square miles. It would take some time to examine it closely and to find what remains there are of the ancient craters from which so much lava has been poured forth. The volcanic hills are rugged and confused, rising to a height of 400 feet, and perhaps more. This is insignificant for volcanic peaks, but all the volcanic centres in Australia are of moderate elevation, and when they have been exposed to much weathering mere mounds of dolerites are the result. Here probably the mountains are more rugged. The lavas are vesicular, and in many of the specimens that I have seen every fragment of rock was incrustated with green, glossy crystals of olivine.

I had already concluded that there must be some volcanic centres which had sent forth such quantities of magnesium ash which I found on the ranges, and this olivine rock was a remarkable confirmation of the theory. I do not think that any valuable minerals will be found in connection with the volcanic area.

**PORPHYRY ROCKS.**—Beyond the sources of the River Mary the metalliferous slates do not reappear south of the magnesite tableland; neither does the granite, but in its place a red porphyry rock of a very barren and arid character. It is a crystalline mixture of quartz and felspar, the crystals being plagioclase and small. This rock rises into small hills of broken and angular character, never weathering into rounded masses like the granite. It is grouped into hills of 200 or 300 feet in height, and forms ranges about the junction of Kekwick's Creek with the River Katherine. It also covers the plains with heaps of angular fragments a foot or so in diameter incredibly difficult for horses to travel over.

In a few places we found in this porphyry dykes of basalt, very hard, and like the phonolite already described, except that it does not stand up in slabs. The porphyry occupies a large extent of country always of the most worthless character. It is lightly timbered, covered with coarse, reed-like grasses of the dry country. It is utterly destitute of minerals.

**FLUVIATILE SANDSTONE CONGLOMERATES.**—These have already been described. They lie on the banks of the Katherine, covering the porphyry, but a few water-worn fragments of that rock were visible in the conglomerate. The majority of pebbles are white quartz, of which, strange to say, there are no veins in the porphyry rock. This sandstone forms tablelands on both sides of the river, and a mile or two in width for some ten miles or so. Then the metalliferous slates reappear with tin and alluvial gold. This is on Maude Creek, where gold is reported, but the country does not appear to me to be very promising.

**LIMESTONE.**—About the telegraph station at the Katherine River the banks form a tableland some 60 feet to 100 feet above the stream. It is covered with an outcrop of grey limestone which has weathered into boulders and pinnacles of a very rough character. It forms low ranges about five or six miles from the north bank of the stream. These ranges are very rough, and quite inaccessible to horses.

**Flora.**—The general character of the Botany of the Northern Territory is in keeping with that of the rest of Australia, that is to say, the prevailing tree and shrub vegetation is composed of Eucalypts and Acacias. But still there is an element of a tropical character and of a predominance of certain trees, which makes the aspect of the country to differ somewhat from other parts of the continent. This is seen in such trees as Ironwood, a leguminous tree of African affinities (*Erythrophlaum*) Buchananiana, an Anacardiaceae tree with fine broad leaves and an edible fruit, *Gardenia*, *Megasperma Grevillea*, *Calythrix*, *Sterculia*, and *Cochlospermum*.

The *Sterculia* is remarkable for its beautiful bell-shaped scarlet flowers. The *Cochlospermum* has large showy yellow flowers; it is called the cotton tree and is very common throughout the Territory. The *Gardenia* has fine showy scented flowers and a pear shaped fruit. The *Grevillea* has conspicuous golden leaves and an abundance of woody fruit containing a nut which is rarely edible. *Calythrix* is a kind of bloom like the heathy tea trees, but with very showy pink flowers and small leaves like a conifer.

There is nothing peculiar about the Acacias, except that they are very abundant, and as usual covered at certain seasons with a profusion of sweet smelling yellow downy flowers.

The Eucalypts do not abound as fine trees, near the coast they are largest and gradually get smaller as they are followed inland. At a distance of 100 miles from the coast the average timber is poor and stunted, yet there is plenty of it, so that the whole interior may be called open forest. One remarkable feature about many of the Eucalypts is the possession of very large seed vessels one or two inches in length, and mostly urn or pitched shaped. On the tops of the stony ranges there is a stringy bark (*E. Acmenioides*). On the plains a very common Eucalypt is *E. Platyphylia* which goes by the name of the Nankeen Gum.

because of the peculiar yellow brown colour of the bark, this is the same tree which occurs so abundantly in the southern tropical swampy districts of Queensland. There the bark is cream white, and the general character of the tree different. A singular characteristic of this tree is that in its young state the leaves are of enormous size—a foot and more in length and breadth—this gives a peculiar aspect to the shrubby undergrowth of the Northern Territory, the young gums looking more like cabbages than Eucalypts.

*E. Miniata* has a lovely profusion of large carmine blossoms; there are other species conspicuous for their flowers. Near the coast and near water there are abundance of pandanus or screw palms, other fine and graceful palms of the genera *Ptychosperma* and *Seaforthia*, &c., are found in the gorges and rocky valleys of the Upper Mary. A small palm named *Livistonia Humilis* is abundant throughout the Territory in the open forest. A beautiful Cycas, like a tree fern, with bright green fronds, is also common especially near the coast. Plants that require shade, such as ferns, mosses, lichens, orchids, and fungi, are very poorly represented. The fresh water lagoons are covered with gigantic waterlilies (*Nymphaea*).

The grasses and sedges are of the usual tropical character with an absence of the better kind of fodder grass on the poor lands. *Andropogon Refractus* is the common grass of the country; near the river it grows in tangled thickets so as to meet over the saddle and form a real difficulty in riding through much of it.

The mangroves on the coast are of the usual character, but seldom possessing good timber. The tea tree found lining all the rivers, and scattered through much of the low-lying ground is the paper bark tree of the colonists—*Melaleuca dendron* of botanists, there is no difference between this and the same tree from which the cajuput oil is derived, so extensively distributed throughout the Eastern Archipelago. It forms impenetrable thickets for hundreds of miles on the banks of the Mary, Katherine, Adelaide, Daly, and Alligator rivers.

*Petalostigma quadriculare*, a euphorbiaceous tree, which extends through all tropical Australia within a moderate distance of the sea-coast, is a common tree in the Northern Territory. It goes by the name of the quinine tree. It produces abundance of small fruit about the size of a crab apple, intensely bitter, which is the character of the whole tree. Cups and other vessels are made from the wood of the tree, and impart a bitter flavour to liquids resting in them. The tree, however, labours under a grave suspicion of being poisonous and should be used with some caution.

Bamboo is found on a few of the smaller rivers emptying on the Northern Coast, such as the McKinley, Adelaide, and the Mary. It is much valued by the Aborigines who barter it from one tribe to another, so that it reaches into the interior far beyond the limits of its growth.

As a rule, there is no jungle in the Northern Territory such as may be found on the North-East Coast of Australia, but there are a few jungles with tropical trees among them more characteristic of the Indian Archipelago than of the Australian continent. Such jungles are only known near the coast containing fig trees, wild nutmegs, laurels, etc., but the banana thickets with *Achras* allurites, such as are found in Queensland, are never seen in the Territory.

**Fauna.**—Generally the same as other parts of Australia with the addition of the crocodile, and with the exception of the Wombat, which do not come so far north.

Beside the *Crocodilus porcatius* (same as the Indian species) there is a smaller kind called *Gavial (phyllas johnsonii)* it is not so voracious as the larger crocodile, the natives bathing near it without fear. Most of the fresh-water rivers abound in fish, such as blackfish (*Lates colonorum*), *barramundi (osteoglossum Leichhardtii)*, perch (*therapon*), and the garfish, the affinities of which have not been ascertained. Scorpions (*urodacus*) are common in the grass, while centipedes are very numerous at Palmerston in the rainy season. Their bite is extremely painful, but an external application of laudanum is a perfect antidote. The snakes are not numerous, and are generally of the kind common to the rest of Australia with some of probably larger size.

The birds are much the same as in other parts of the continent, the cockatoos being well represented, and of different species to those of the southern colonies. Pigeons are extraordinarily abundant, especially the flock pigeon and the squatter, both are found in large numbers even in the poorest country. Quails are also abundant. The commonest bird is a small ground dove (*geophila bumilis*). There is a laughing jackass (*dacelo*) with all the merriment washed out of his laugh, being quite different from his southern congener. Duck, teal, swan, and water bird are very common on the Daly River and elsewhere during the rainy season. Predaceous birds differ little from those to be found in other parts of Australia, but are not so numerous. Kites (*milous*) are the most common. The Emu is occasionally to be seen.

Butterflies are not so varied or so rich in colour as those in Queensland, and include a small number of Oriental rarities. The insect fauna generally may be said to be poor in species, but with rarities and many novelties which are but as yet little known.

The country about Burrundie is much infested with a small venomous spider (*latrodectus*), black in colour, with a red patch on the back; in other places its bite has proved fatal, but there is no record of any evil consequences having been experienced, in the Northern Territory.

**Intercommunication.**—A weekly mail connects Palmerston with the gold-fields, which extend to Pine Creek, distant 150 miles S. A good bush road has also been made to the same place, and all the dangerous creeks substantially bridged.

Hotels and houses of accommodation have been erected at suitable places along the road. As mentioned elsewhere, steam launches run daily to Southport, and a monthly mail service has been established with Borraloola (McArthur River). During 1878 a survey was made for a railway between Port Darwin and Pine Creek, and in 1882 a party, under the superintendence of Mr. James, of the Engineer-in-Chief's Department, was similarly employed. A Bill to construct the line was passed by Parliament during 1883, and in 1886 the tender of Messrs. Millar Bros. to construct it for £605,424 was accepted. The length of the railway is 148½ miles, and the gauge 3 ft. 6 in. On October 16th, 1889, the first through train ran between Burrundie and Port Darwin, distance about 120 miles, and about 20 miles from Pine Creek.

**Shipping.**—During the year ending December 31st, 1891, 83 vessels of 85,351 tons were entered inwards, and 82 vessels of 85,299 tons cleared outwards.

**Exports.**—The exports of the place consist as yet principally of gold and silver from the inland mines, and horned cattle from the fine back country, which has been taken up for pastoral and plantation purposes. Shipments of tin and copper are now taking place, and these mineral exports are expected to largely increase. The exports for the year ending December 31st, 1891, comprised—gold bullion, 28,629 ounces, value £98,149; gold ore and concentrates, 24½ tons, value £552; silver lead bullion, 93½ tons, value £4,120; copper ore, 268½ tons, value £3,642; tin ore, 29½ tons, value £1,870; tortoiseshell, 2,290 lbs., value £1,125; trepang, 103 tons, value £2,725; horned cattle, 5,875, value £17,625; sheep, 7,500, value £2,250; wool, 26,480 lbs., value £1,815. Fish, dried, 93,803 lbs., value £1,048; tobacco leaf, 5,373 lbs., value £426; sugar, 480 tons, value £480; sundries, £391; total value exports, and sundries £144,393. The imports were of the total value of £129,206.

**Revenue.**—The revenue for the year ending December 31, 1891, was £32,733 13s. 9d., less drawbacks, repayments, and exchange, £372 2s. 1d., the total net revenue being £32,361 11s. 8d.

**Mail Service.**—In 1884 a contract was entered into between the Government and the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company for a Northern Territory mail service. The contract was for five years, but has been renewed for a further term, the Company reserving the right to call at Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane. The subsidy is one penny per trip. The contract steamer leaves Adelaide for Port Darwin every month. A mail for Port Darwin is also made up at Adelaide three times a week for despatch to Sydney, thence to destination per first vessel.

**Population.**—By the census of 1891 the population was returned at 4,898, of whom 388 only were females. Europeans, 1,159; Chinese, 3,626—3,530 males, 96 females; 113 domesticated aboriginals. There are 1,145 dwellings, of which 1,102 are inhabited, principally of iron, wood, and canvas.

As regards the aborigines the Government Resident writes: "I fear unquiet times may be expected in connection with the native tribes. The blacks are beginning to realize that the white man with his herds and his fences and his preservation of water is interfering with what they properly enough from their point of view regard as their natural rights. Their hunting grounds and game preserves are being disturbed and their food supply both diminished and rendered uncertain. Naturally, out of these conditions conflict arises, and will continue. How to deal equitably with them, while facilitating the settlement

and stocking of the country by Europeans, is a problem much easier to state than to solve. The natives of Palmerston and the Mary River are now perfectly quiet, as are those about Port Essington. The natives of the Daly and Alligator rivers are comparatively peaceful; they cannot, however, be relied on."

A missionary station has been established by the Jesuits of South Australia at Rapid Creek, 7 miles from Palmerston. A branch has also been established on the Lower Daly river, on the aboriginal reserve granted by the Government. A third station is also in contemplation. The whole of these R.C. missions are under the Rev. V. R. A. Strele, and are supported by voluntary contributions. There are six missionary fathers in the Territory, one of whom has compiled a grammar of the language of the Port Darwin natives.

The Chinese question in Australia forced itself for settlement early in 1888. As Port Darwin is the first port of arrival from China, we are kept in quick touch with Chinese matters. It was apparent that from some cause there was a considerably larger emigration of coolies actual and prospective to Australia. The increase to Port Darwin was very marked, to which the period of arrival and the character of the coolies give additional significance.

**Immigration and Emigration.**—The arrivals for the year ending December, 1891, were 330 Europeans, 112 Chinese, &c., total 442. Departures, 396 Europeans, 261 Chinese, &c.; total 657. Excess of emigration over immigration, 215.

**Land Selections.**—About 7,000 square miles of land are held by intending selectors. The land surveyed approximates 653,000 acres: of this upwards of 274,000 acres have been selected. The whole of this lies immediately around Port Darwin. At the end of 1890, 477,210 acres had been alienated from the Crown, leaving 384,639,590 acres unalienated in the Northern Territory.

**Live Stock.**—At the close of 1891 it was estimated there were in round numbers 214,094 horned cattle, 11,919 horses, and 45,900 sheep. Goats, 3,050; pigs, 1,800; donkeys, 49; camels, 69.

Scarcity of population and insufficient means of transit are at present the great obstacles in the advancement of the Northern Territory in the agricultural, pastoral, and mining interests. This combination of difficulties renders labour dear, and all enterprises costly and risky. The interior of the country specially needs the advantages of railway communication to make it valuable for pastoral purposes, and this it will now soon have. Of late much has been done in the way of stocking the country, and the country is being found as well adapted for breeding as it is for fattening. The liberal land regulations in the Territory have induced very heavy stocking, large numbers coming over the Queensland Border. The total area declared to be stocked up to December 31st, 1890, is 153,142 square miles of country.

The construction of the telegraph line across the continent, linking Australia with Great Britain and other parts of the world, has tended much to bring the settlement into notice. The laying of the submarine cable, connecting Port Darwin with Banjoewangie, and thence with the mother country and the Western World, was commenced in October, 1871, and completed on November 20th.

**Government.**—The settlement is presided over by a Resident, who receives his authority from Adelaide, 2,000 miles from Palmerston. He is assisted by a small staff. The Minister controlling the Northern Territory is the Hon. the Treasurer.

## OFFICIAL.

Government Resident and Judge, C. J. Dashwood, S.M. £1,000.  
Resident Magistrate, Custom Officer (Borraloola, McArthur River), W. G. Stretton. £330.  
Acting Secretary and Accountant, also Secretary to Palmerston Hospital Nicholas Holtze. £210.  
Inspector of Police and Special Magistrate, Paul Foelsche. £500.  
Medical Officer, Protector of Aborigines, L. S. O'Flaherty, L.R.C.P.S. £500.  
Sub-Collector, Deputy Registrar of Shipping and Assistant Health Officer (Port Darwin), Alfred Searcy. £410.

Landing Waiter, H. Pindar. £250.  
Harbour Master, Superintendent Mercantile Marine and Pilot, H. R. Marsh. £330.  
Curator of Botanic Garden, N. Holtze. £50.  
Surveyor, Clerk, Land Office, G. Sabine. £265.  
Chief Warden of Goldfields, Clerk, Local Court (Burrundie), C. W. Nash. £300.  
Teacher of the Public School, Catherine Pett. £200.  
Telegraph Station and Postmaster, and Inspecting Officer, J. A. G. Little. £425.

## TOWNS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

**ADELAIDE RIVER** (12° 15' S. lat., 131° 17' E. long.), a township, with post and telegraph office, 43 miles from Southport, with a few scattered houses, including hotel (Haines Q.C.E.), and police station. It was the first station on the mail line, the coaches stopping here for the night. It is now a railway station. The township is backed by stony ranges, but to the south there is an immense plain, inundated in the rainy season. Land is poor.

**BORRALOOLA**, a partially surveyed township on the MacArthur River, distant about 900 miles from Port Darwin by water, and 650 by land. It is the forwarding depot for all the interior country. A steamer carrying mails plies once a month to Port Darwin. It has two hotels (McArthur and Royal) and three stores, a post-office, and custom house. The country around is described as splendid, and has the advantage of being well watered and stocked for a considerable distance.

**BRIDGE CREEK**, a small township and alluvial gold digging, 61 miles from Southport, having a few houses, including hotel (the Bridge Creek), and post-office. Much gold has been taken from this locality, but it is now (1887) nearly abandoned by Europeans. The mines have been extensively taken up by the Chinese, and there is a large shifting population. The sinking is very shallow, extending about 7 miles N. of the township. Coach passes through here weekly; fare from Southport, 50s.

**BURRUNDIE**, a new township, situated at a bend of the McKinley River, 91 miles from Palmerston (124 miles by rail). It is the Government headquarters at the Reefs, having police station, warden's office, post and telegraph office. The gold-fields hospital is here, also 2 stores, and the Pioneer hotel. The railway is now laid to here, and there is a daily train service.

**EVELEEN MINE**, a township about 30 miles SE. from the Union. It has been formed around a celebrated silver lode



in a small patch of limestone country, about four miles west of the upper reaches of the River Mary. The ore consists of silver, lead, and copper, cropping out in five or six very large lodes. An extensive plant has been put up on the ground, and a fine engine brought at a great expense overland from Palmerston. Smelting furnaces have been erected, and 2,000 tons of ore smelted, producing about 500 tons of silver lead bullion, valued at about £20,000. Machinery to separate the silver from the lead is projected. The mines are expected to yield large returns. Many houses are now being erected about here, and towards the end of 1886 there was a population, European and Chinese, of about 200.

**GLENCOE** (12° 40' S. lat., 140° 31' E. long.) is the name of a large cattle station, about 7 miles from Port Darwin Camp, managed by Mr. Nelson, on behalf of Mr. C. B. Fisher. The home station is built on the site of an important billabong, probably part of a creek on which an extensive alluvial diggings has been found.

**GROVE HILL**, a township with hotel (Budgen's) and store, 2 miles from Port Darwin Camp, and 78 miles from Southport. Formerly there was a crushing machine here, but work is now stopped. From this centre extends a fine tract of agricultural country of volcanic character along Margaret Creek. On this creek are about a dozen farms, worked by Chinese, who supply all the maize and much of the vegetables, fruit, &c., grown in the country. Margaret Creek and Sawdy Creek close by were formerly distinguished for rich alluvial diggings. These mines are entirely in the hands of the Chinese.

**HOWLEY** (13° 13' S. lat., 151° 22' E. long.), a township with hotel (Knot's) and store, 66 miles from Southport (coach fare, 5s. 6d.), the centre of a small mining district for tin and gold, comprising Beaton's mine, Mount Shoobridge, Nash's Tin Mine, John Bull gold mine, and some Chinese alluvial diggings. With the exception of what is being done by the Chinese there is very little work now going on in consequence of the high price of labour and cartage. Hotel: Howley, and a store.

**PALMERSTON** (12° 27' 45" S. lat., 130° 50' 45" E. long.), Port Darwin, the metropolis of the South Australian settlement in the Northern Territory, is situated on the eastern side of Port Darwin, on the peninsula dividing the main portion of the harbour from Fannie Bay, and terminating at Fort Point. It is in the county and police district of the same name, hundred of Bagot, and electoral district of Flinders; lying about 2,000 miles NNW. of Adelaide, from which there is a regular mail service by the vessels of the Eastern Australian Steam Navigation Company at intervals of seventy-three days, the steamer leaving Port Adelaide calling at Melbourne, Sydney, Cooktown and Thursday Island, arriving at Port Darwin in about a month from starting, and proceeding on from Port Darwin to Sourabaya and Batavia, returning by the same route, also the British India steamers call at Port Darwin. Hotels: Exchange, Palmerston Club, Pickford's Family, Terminus, and others. The site of the city is a most eligible and healthy one for a tropical climate, being about sixty feet above the level of the sea, and almost surrounded by it. From the nature of the ground the heavy rains of the wet season run off into the harbour immediately after falling, and so lessen the danger of malaria. Cool breezes blow almost constantly throughout the year, and so temper an otherwise unbearable climate. The town, which is admirably laid out, now possesses two or three principal streets which are kept in good order, and are being gradually improved by the Local District Council. Plain substantial buildings and stores, composed of wood and iron, abound, and are occupied by tradesmen and others; the South Australian Government has also erected a few good stone buildings for public purposes, comprising court-house, post-office, land and survey office, and the Government House or Residency, of stone, which was completed in 1879. The place contains branches of the English and Scottish and Commercial Bank of Australia, superior buildings, a Town Hall (opened in March, 1883), a Wesleyan chapel and parsonage, an Institute with library, a public hospital, postal, telegraph, and money-order office, local police-court, a gaol, and several brick and stone stores and houses. Circuit sessions of the Supreme Court held twice a year. Episcopal services are held in the Court House. Two schools. The entire area of the township is 800 acres, including roads and reserves. It embraces 946 allotments, each being half an acre. About one mile distant, an experimental nursery of about 30 acres has been formed by the Government, for the purpose of raising plants of commercial value and distributing them over the inhabited portion of the country. Two steam launches trade regularly to Southport; fare, 10s. Magnificent jetty of wood faced with copper has been completed, at a cost of about £60,000, connecting with the railway. The total length of the jetty is 1,120 feet, running out to a depth of 38 feet, the narrow portion being 670 feet long by 20 feet wide, while the wide part is 450 feet long and 55 feet wide. The piles used in the jetty run from 20 ft. to 86 ft. long, with a diameter of from 18 inches to 2 feet 4 inches. Both piles and framing are sheathed with 20 oz. muntz metal up to high-water mark. Vessels of the largest size are able to lie alongside and load, or discharge cargo at all states of the tide. Palmerston has many advantages as the site of a large town. It is accessible to ocean going vessels of the largest draught, a natural site exists for a dry dock, and the projections of the coast are admirably suited for the erection of lighthouses and forts. Mails leave and arrive from Southport three times a week. Population of district council, 872 (census 1881); assessed value, £9,860. There are a large number of Chinamen, who live in a separate quarter of the town exclusively. Weekly newspapers, the *Northern Territory Times and Gazette* and the *North Australian*.

**PINE CREEK** (13° 48' S. lat., 131° 51' E. long.), the terminus of the mail coach line and also of the railway, about 8 miles S. of the Union, and 110 miles from Southport. This was formerly a township and telegraph station, but is now abandoned except as a police station and an accommodation house. A horse mail leaves here every week for the Katherine. Two miles further south is the rich mining district, formerly known as the Pine Creek diggings. Much valuable gold was got from this locality, but it is now abandoned except by Mr. Jansen, who has a small battery on the Eleanor gold reef, from which he derives handsome returns considering the small scale on which it is worked. Coach fare, 100s.

**PORT DARWIN CAMP**, 79 miles from Southport, one of the largest townships in the interior, and the centre of a considerable mining area for alluvial and reef gold, as well as silver, lead, and other metals. The workings are now almost entirely confined to the Chinese, who have leased all the larger gold reefs, while the rest of the population make wages by cradling in the old alluvial heaps. There are here an hotel (Grove Hill), post-office, auctioneer, butcher, and other tradesmen, besides stores, both European and Chinese. The weekly coach to Pine Creek passes through here; fare, 60s.

**PORT ESSINGTON**, to the north-east of Port Darwin, is also a remarkably fine harbour. It was formerly a military and penal settlement, being founded in 1831 by Sir Gordon Bremer (H.M.S. *Alligator* and *Britonart*), but was abandoned on account of its supposed unhealthiness in 1850. Remains of the old settlement are still in existence. The home station here is managed by Mr. Robinson, who lives by himself among the natives. The name of Port Victoria was given to the intended capital. Dr. Salvado was appointed the Roman Catholic Bishop (though resident in West Australia he is under the jurisdiction of Archbishop Dunne, of Brisbane). Leichhardt made the coast here on December 17, 1845, on his Overland expedition.

**MELVILLE ISLAND** (11° 30' S. lat., 131° 0' E. long.), lies about 34 miles N. of Port Darwin. It is separated from the mainland by Clarence Straits, 14 miles wide, and is divided from Bathurst Island by Apsey Strait, about a mile broad. The area is believed to be about the same as Kangaroo Island. In 1824 the military post of Fort Dundas was established on King Cove, by Capt. Bremer of H.M.S. *Tamar*, but was abandoned sixteen years afterwards, principally, it is said, on account of the constant trouble which was given by the blacks, who have the reputation of being very fierce. Since then no European has resided on the island. The trees are reported to be different from those that grow in the Territory, being more umbrageous. H. M. S. *Flying Fish* was last here engaged in surveying Van Diemen's Gulf, and Dundas and Clarence Straits (June to December, 1856). She had previously been employed in surveying the whole of the ocean line between Port Darwin and Hong Kong. The late Rev. E. Tenison Woods accompanied the vessel as naturalist, and much new information was obtained about the geology and botany of the whole of the regions visited. Unfortunately all attempts to put beacons or land-marks on Melville Island were ineffectual in consequence of the hostility of the natives, who destroyed every beacon as soon as erected. Once only was communication established with the aborigines by Lieutenant Howard. This being the first intercourse had with them since 1824. The character of these natives stands in strong contrast with the Port Essington natives, who are remarkably docile and tractable.

**RUM JUNGLE**, a small area of very good agricultural land, 24 miles from Southport (coach fare, 25s.), a township is now or shortly will be surveyed. At present there is only an accommodation house (Ryland's), and a butcher's shop.

**SIX MILE**, a small township, with hay and corn stores, 6 miles from Southport.

**SOUTHPORT** (14° 45' S. lat., 131° 0' E. long.) is the name of an inland town, with telegraph station, about 24 miles south by water, 40 by land, of Palmerston, 1,949 miles N. of Adelaide, and is placed on the banks of one of the arms running out of the harbour of Port Darwin, and up a river called the Blackmore. It is, in fact, situated on a peninsula formed by a junction of the river Darwin falling into the Blackmore at this particular point. Vessels of 300 tons burden can come up to Southport. It was the principal depot for landing and forwarding goods to the gold fields and became a place of some importance on the discovery of a large number of gold-bearing quartz reefs in the territory, it being the only available landing-place for machinery and stores for the development of the mines. A jetty affords accommodation for shipping and lightering. The line is now opened to here, and as the trade has been taken past the township, it is now reported as being deserted.

**STUART** (ALICE SPRINGS) (24° S. lat., 134° E. long.), post and telegraph town, 1,036 miles S. of Port Darwin. Access by means of rail to Warrina, thence by coach. This town must be passed through, on route to ruby fields in Central Australia, about 80 to 100 miles distance.

**TWELVE MILE** (McKINLAY), 97 miles from Southport, a reef diggings at which a battery was erected, and is now at work. There is a collection of Chinese huts, but nothing is doing. The plant of the Arnheim Gold Mining Company is extensive, but the cost of running it at present would be very great. It is under the care of Mr. A. Johns, the well-known explorer and prospector. He is the only European resident in the place.

**UNION**, the site of a township called after a Mining Com-

pany (the Union). It is 105 miles from Southport (coach fare, 90s.), and is the centre of a very large mining district in the heart of the mineral ranges. A large number of gold-bearing reefs have been taken up all around the neighbourhood, but very few of them have been worked except on the surface. A few are let on tribute to Chinese, who now form the bulk of the population, in fact the Europeans do not now number a dozen. Several gold mining properties are held here by persons in Adelaide, who have no capital to work them, nor are they required to do so by

the present Mining Act of South Australia. Thus a great tent of mining country is lying idle, to the great detriment of the Territory. There is a Chinese store and a boarding-house

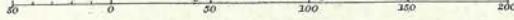
**YAM CREEK** (13° 34' S. lat., 131° 33' E. long.), a mining district, 1,854 miles N. of Adelaide. It is a station on the overland telegraph line, and is the *locale* where the first finds of gold were made. Since the Government township of Burrundie has been declared, Yam Creek has been completely abandoned.



# WESTERN AUSTRALIA

## NORTHERN SECTION

English Miles 69-16-1 Degree





THE COLONY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.



SIR MALCOLM FRASER, K.C.M.G.  
Agent-General for Western Australia.  
*From a Photograph by Elliott & Fry.*

# THE COLONY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA includes all that portion of the Australian continent situated to the westward of 120° East longitude, between the parallels of 13° 30' and 35° S. South. The greatest length of this territory, from Cape Londonderry in the North, to Peak Head (S. of King George's Sound) in the South, is 1,490 miles, and its breadth from Steep Point at the base of Dirk Hartog's Island on the West to the 129th meridian on the East about 850 miles. It contains an estimated area of 978,299 square miles, or, inclusive of the contiguous islands, about 1,057,250 square miles, being about eight times the size of the United Kingdom. Thus it is the largest of the Australian colonies; and it is also the nearest any to England, the distance being 10,950 miles. Western Australia was originally known as the "Swan River Settlement": that settlement, however, was only the south-west corner of the colony, or that portion lying to the S. of the 30th parallel, and W. of the 120th meridian. The occupied portion of the colony is comprised in an area of about

200 miles in length, from north to south, by about 150 miles in average breadth, lying between Albany (King George's Sound) in the South, and Wyndham, East Kimberley, in the North, between the 15th and 35th parallels of south latitude. Inland settlement is being rapidly extended to the eastward of York, the locality of the new goldfield, and the quartz reefing prospects of Kimberley are inducing increased and more permanent settlement of that portion of the colony. There are important pastoral settlements along and at the head of the Ashburton, Gascoyne, and Murchison rivers, a number of wealthy and experienced young Victorians having within the last half-a-dozen years turned their attention to this country, with results most satisfactory to themselves and advantageous to the colony. An important settlement has been formed in the neighbourhood of Sharks' Bay, a large inlet, situated in longitude 114° E., latitude 26° S. In the neighbourhood of the small islands which abound in this locality extensive banks, covered with the true pearl oyster (*avicula margaritifera*) have been discovered, and afford employment to a small fleet of boats. On the extreme north-west coast, east, west, and south of Roebourne, the country is also being settled. Alluvial gold has also been found 50 miles east of Roebourne, and at the head of the Oakover River, 300 miles north-east of Roebourne. In 1887 gold was found by Mr. Anstey on the Yilgarn Hills, about 200 miles east of Perth, which led to that region being largely prospected, and to the discovery of a belt of country extending for about 80 miles in a southerly direction, rich in gold-bearing quartz reefs. Many companies are now at work in different divisions of this field, namely, Golden Valley in the North, Southern Cross next, and Parker's Find to the South. The great difficulty in this as in most other fields at present appears to be the scarcity of water. Exploration north of Esperance Bay (on the south coast) has resulted in the discovery of beautifully grassed country in the neighbourhood of Frazer's Range, about 150 miles from Esperance. The exploration of the country between the De Grey and Port Darwin, by Mr. A. Forrest, F.R.G.S., led to the discovery of magnificent country lying north of the 19th parallel of south latitude. He reported that the river Fitzroy flows through over 200 miles of richly grassed plains, and that this splendid stream is navigable, during a portion of the year, throughout the whole of this distance. This tract of country has been considered of sufficient importance to demand special legislation. It has accordingly been separated from the "North District," of which it was a part, and has been formed into two districts, East and West Kimberley. The land regulations of this district, called the "Kimberley Division" in the new land regulations, have been specially prepared, with the view to encourage settlement and check speculation, and in many respects differ materially from the regulations of the other districts. During 1886 this part of the colony became of importance, owing to the discovery of gold. In consequence of the favourable reports brought down by the first prospectors, a rush set in from Queensland, Victoria, and New Zealand; no great finds occurred, and many who joined the rush returned disappointed. During 1889 a great deal was done in the way of opening up the most promising of the many auriferous reefs found in this district, and a quantity of quartz-crushing machinery was imported to Kimberley. In the words of the Government Geologist, Kimberley has now settled down into a reefing district, and some very rich discoveries have been made, but speculators must be very cautious, as these far-away hills are not always as green as they are painted. Of the prospects of Western Australia as a gold-producing country more will be said later on, but it may here be mentioned that the discoveries of richly auriferous quartz, not only at Kimberley, but to the eastward of Roebourne, and especially at Golden Valley and Southern Cross (about 150 miles east of York), give every reason for believing that Western Australia is ere long likely to prove one of the richest provinces of the continent. In addition to its fisheries, the north-west coast of Western Australia—formerly known as the Victoria or Port Gregory District, discovered by Captain (afterwards Sir George) Grey, and lying between the Murchison and Irwin rivers—has been found to possess extensive tracts of land, containing minerals, especially copper, lead, and tin; none of these, however, have been worked, except copper and lead. There are also large areas of land admirably adapted for pastoral purposes. There is every reason to conclude that the whole of

the habitable part of the colony, within two hundred miles of the seaboard, will ultimately be settled.

In the year 1527 the shores of what is now called Western Australia were touched upon by a Portuguese navigator of the name of Menezes, who gave the name of Ambrolhos to the group of rocky islands lying westward of Champion Bay. These were subsequently sighted in 1598 by Houtman, who added his own name to them; in 1629 Francis Pelsart, in the frigate *Batavia*, suffered shipwreck on them. In 1616 Sharks' Bay was entered by the *Endracht*, of Amsterdam, and the island now known as Dorre (more correctly Doore) was named after her pilot, Peter Doore. The commander of the vessel *Dirk Hartog* named both the Island forming its western boundary and the Bay after himself, but the name of Sharks, given by Dampier, has superseded his own. Cape Leeuwin was first seen in 1622. In 1627 the southern coast to the eastward of Cape Leeuwin was sighted by the *Gulde Zeepaard*, and named after one of its passengers Nuyt's Land. In 1628 De Witt's Land was named by De Witt, the commander of the *Karlen*. Dampier, in 1688-9, in the *Roebuck*, sailed along the N.W. coast, entering and naming Sharks' Bay, also giving his own name to Dampier's Land and Archipelago, and naming many other parts of the coast and islands. In 1697 the entrance to the Swan River was discovered by Vlaming, in the *Geelvink*, and in 1826 was examined by Captain (afterwards Sir James) Stirling. In 1791 Captain Vancouver discovered King George's Sound. In 1801 Flinders, in the *Investigator*, sailed along the southern coast on his voyage from England, and took his vessel into King George's Island. From here eastward a number of bays—Fowler's, Smoky, Streaky, and others—were discovered and named. In the same year the western coast was visited by the French corvettes *Geographie* and *Naturaliste*, and many places still bear the names given by their officers. From 1820 to 1824 the Northern coasts were explored and surveyed by Captain King. In 1828 Captain Stirling, of H.M.S. *Success*, surveyed the coast from King George's Sound to Swan River, reporting favourably of the country. His report decided the Home Government to colonise it.

The Colony was first permanently settled from Sydney in 1826 by Major Lockyer, who landed with his party, consisting of a detachment of the 39th Regiment and a number of convicts, about 75 persons in all, at Albany. His stay was but a brief one, the settlement in 1831 being transferred to a part of the sandy shore, since called Rockingham, situated about 14 miles S. of Fremantle. In 1829 Captain Fremantle, commanding H.M.S. *Challenger*, hoisted the British flag near the mouth of the Swan River, on the spot where the town of Fremantle, named after him, now stands. Captain (afterwards Sir James) Stirling arrived from England in the *Parmelia* on June 1st, 1829, on which date the Swan River Settlement was established (the colony completing its jubilee in 1879). Captain Stirling became the first Governor. His party on landing comprised a staff of eight persons, ten artisans and mechanics, with their wives, and families, and servants; also 51 head of cattle, 200 sheep, 33 horses, and pigs and poultry. Of the officials, Peter Brown was colonial secretary; Lieut. J. S. Rowe, R.N., surveyor; C. Sutherland, assistant surveyor; H. Morgan, storekeeper; J. Drummond, agriculturist. In July the Rev. J. B. Wittenoom, the first colonial chaplain, arrived. On August 5, the first emigrant vessel, the *Calista*, arrived. During 1829-30 thirty-nine immigrant ships arrived, bringing 1,125 passengers, and cargo to the value of £144,277, this influx being mainly induced by the liberal offers made by the Home Government of large grants of land in proportion to such property introduced. Among these settlers were three of the sons of Mr. Thomas Henty, of West Tarring, in Sussex, who brought with them (in the barque *Caroline*) stock, a large outfit, and forty servants; but disappointed with the country left for Tasmania in 1832, ultimately settling at Portland, in the western district of Victoria. In 1829 (August 12) Perth was founded, and the first assignment of land was made on September 27 of the same year. In 1830 the first attack of the natives was made at the Murray river, resulting in the murder of Mr. Mackenzie. In 1831 the first overland journey from Perth to King George's Sound was effected by Captain Bannister and party. In December, 1832, the first printing press was landed from England.

The early days of the settlement were very unpromising, and till 1839 little progress was made. Under the governorship of Mr. John Hutt (January 2, 1839, to December, 1845) the colony steadily increased in the elements of prosperity. Colonel Clark succeeded Mr. Hutt; he held office for twelve months only (February, 1846, to February, 1847), and was followed by Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, who administered the government to July, 1848. In this year the population was returned at 4,622; the land under cultivation at 7,047 acres, of which 3,316 were wheat, 1,411 barley, oats, and other grain, and 2,320 green crops. The number of horned cattle was 10,919; of sheep, 141,123; of horses, 2,095; of pigs, 2,287; and of goats, 1,431. The imports were estimated at £45,411, the exports at £29,598; and the inward shipping at 15,944 tons. In 1840 the *Perth Inquirer* was first published; in May, 1841, the Bank of Australasia first began operations; in the following month of June the Western Australian Bank commenced business. In November, 1848, the Bishop of Adelaide made his first pastoral visit.

The history of Western Australia up to the year 1850, however, contains little of interest, for it is but the account of a

settlement struggling for bare existence, as up to that period it presented the aspect of a colony without sufficient capital to render available its natural resources, and with a scanty population. Shortly after this period the colonists petitioned the Home Government to make Swan River a convict settlement; this request was promptly acceded to, and shiploads of these enforced exiles were landed in the colony, the first party arriving in June 1850, in the *Scindian*, under Captain (afterwards Sir) Edmund Henderson as comptroller-general.

In 1856 the colony was constituted a Bishop's see, the first Bishop being Dr. Mathew Blagden Hale, late Bishop of Brisbane, whose episcopate lasted till 1875. In February, 1862, Mr. J. S. Hampton, formerly Comptroller-General of Convicts at Tasmania, became Governor, administering the government to November, 1868; being followed on September 30, 1869, by Mr. (afterwards Sir) Frederick Aloysius Weld, who held office to December, 1874. During the interval between Mr. Hampton's retirement and Mr. Weld's arrival, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce was the Acting Governor. During Mr. Weld's governorship the colony made a decided advance; telegraphic communication was established between the leading centres of population, which is now extended to South Australia, placing Western Australia in instant communication with the other colonies and the mother country. In 1870 the colony was divided into electoral districts, and the election of members to the Legislative Council took place.

Mr. Weld was succeeded by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, who was gazetted Governor on November 14, 1874, and assumed office on January 11 of the following year, holding the appointment to September 6, 1877, being succeeded on November 12, 1877, by Sir Harry St. George Ord, K.C.M.G. Governor Ord resigned, and left the colony in January, 1880. During his term of service the railway system was initiated by the opening of the Northern Railway from Geraldton to Northampton, a distance of 54 miles. Governor Ord was succeeded by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, who returned to the colony from the Straits Settlements in April, 1880. On the transfer of Governor Robinson to South Australia, in 1882, he was succeeded by Sir F. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G., who was sworn in on June 5, 1883, and knighted in June, 1884. His tenure of office was in a few respects a prosperous one. It witnessed a considerable increase in the revenues of the colony, an extension of the railway mileage, and the inauguration of some useful measures. Sir F. N. Broome's administration closed in 1890, when he was succeeded by Sir W. C. F. Robinson, who administers the Government for the third time, much to the colonists' satisfaction. The proclamation of Responsible Government took place on Tuesday, October 21st.

The colony fully participated in the depression which so generally prevailed in England and the Colonies during 1886 and a considerable portion of 1887, but is commencing to share in the commercial and general revival which has since taken place. This revival has been somewhat hindered, owing to the colony having been in a state of political transition during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, preventing the Government, whose existence was drawing to a close, from pursuing a progressive policy, and carrying on the construction of much needed public works. The promising character of the recently-discovered mineral resources of the colony, including gold, tin, and coal, has induced a spirit of healthy enterprise on the part of colonists, which has counteracted, to a considerable extent, almost unavoidable political and official lethargy. Added to this, there has been a considerable rise in the value of some of the colonies' staple resources, including wool and timber. One of the most satisfactory indications of progress is the large increase in the amount of land under cultivation. In 1835, 77,738 acres were in cultivation, in 1886 86,248, in 1887 the increase was still more marked, cultivated land amounting to 105,582 acres, in 1888 it was 106,015 acres, in 1889, 117,833 acres, in 1890, 122,032 acres, and in 1891, 131,900 acres. This must of necessity involve a considerable increase in the permanent settlement of the soil.

**Natural Features.**—The south-western portion of the Colony was traversed in 1835 by Surveyor-General Roe, who reports of it:—"Fully one-fourth, after leaving the immediate vicinity of the Sound, may be pronounced good, very good, and excellent; one third tolerable and available for some useful purposes; and the remainder poor, bad, and useless. The country is well watered. The great extent of good grassy lands passed over well adapts it to the depasturing of either horses, cattle, or sheep, while good soil, of a good loamy character, capable of bearing wheat or any other crop, is to be met with in sufficient quantity for all agricultural purposes in a country essentially pastoral."

A late Governor (Sir F. A. Weld) thus describes the principal features of the country:—

"The whole of the settled district, nearly the size of France, is usually level, often undulating, but never mountainous. The western seaboard is generally comparatively flat country, of a sandy character, composed chiefly of the detritus of old coral reefs, which has been again deposited by the action of water: more inland, a formation, which is here called ironstone, is met with: it appears to be chiefly a conglomerate of disintegrated granite, stained with iron: granite, slates, quartz, pipeclay, and, in places, trap, are all found in this country. The Darling Range, for instance, presents these characteristics; it runs from north to south in the central district inland of Perth, and appears once to have formed the coast line. The whole country, from north to south, excepting the spots cleared for cultivation, may be described as one vast forest, in the sense of being heavily timbered; sometimes, but comparatively seldom, the traveller comes upon an open sand plain, covered with shrubs and flowering plants in infinite variety and exquisite

beauty, and often, especially in the northern and eastern districts, low scrubby trees and bushes fill the place of timber; but, taking the word 'forest' in its widest sense—as wild, woody, and bushy country—Western Australia, as far as I have seen, is covered with one vast forest, stretching far away into regions yet unexplored. A very large proportion of this is heavy timber country. The jarrah, sometimes erroneously called mahogany, a tree of the Eucalyptus tribe, covers immense tracks of land; its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the 'Teredo navalis,' it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. [The supposed white-ant-proof properties have now been found to be fallacious.] This timber, when properly selected and seasoned, has stood the severest tests, and no term has yet been discovered to its durability. It is believed that, with increased facilities for transport, the trade in jarrah may be indefinitely increased. The sandalwood already affords an export; the tuart and kari, both Eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees." Governor Weld further says, when speaking of a tour made by him in the southern districts, "I have ridden for miles amongst kari trees, some of which, lying on the ground, I have ascertained, by actual measurement, to reach 150 feet to the lowest branch; many, I estimate, when standing, to attain nearly double that height from the ground to the topmost branch, thus emulating the great Californian 'Wellingtonia,' the kauri (*Dammara Australis*) of New Zealand, or the great Eucalyptus purpurea of Tasmania, a kindred tree, reported on by Sir W. Denison; the difference being that there they are instances of rare and exceptional growth, whilst in parts of this country there are forests of these giants of the vegetable world." During the latter part of 1883 Governor Broome travelled through some 2,000 miles of the colony. He remarks that he should call Western Australia a country of good roads. Except the Darling Range and some other inequalities rather than hills, he considers the whole country as a plain; swamps and marshes being scarcely ever met with. He found, too, nearly everywhere very good bridges. He describes the forests as of great variety, ranging from scrub and thicket, or the small "jam" wood of the Champion Bay districts, to the gigantic "kari" of the South, most beautiful of Eucalypti, the aristocracy of the forest, whose clear, straight, cream-coloured trunks, smooth to the hand, spring a hundred feet to the first branch. He considers that the agricultural land available for settlement is limited, yet capable of sustaining a much larger population than the colony at present possesses, though farming did not appear to him to be a very remunerative occupation. On the whole he found that the colony during the past few years had made substantial advance, and that its progress had not been more rapid was owing principally to the smallness of the population, inferior soil, poisonous plants, the denseness of the forests, and the deficiency or absence of water. Of the country and people he says, "The more one sees and knows of Western Australia and its people the more they win upon the new comer." In later speeches Governor Broome set a still higher value on the colony, its resources and capabilities, as well as the energy of its "handful of inhabitants."

The country between York and King George's Sound having been roughly surveyed in 1882 to ascertain its fitness for railway construction, was thus reported of:—"The section of the country under review is a plateau having a mean surface level of about one thousand feet above the sea, though in places the river beds and valleys below and above this general level, are found cropping up ranges and peaks, which, however, with the exception of the Stirling Range, are not of any considerable height. From this plateau flow all the principal storm water channels of the southern part of the colony, including the Swan River, the upper portion of which is called the Avon and its branches. The Murray River, with the Hotham, the Williams and affluents, break through the Darling Range by a series of gorges and cañons, and empty themselves into the sea on the western coast. The Blackwood River, with the Arthur, the Beaufort, and the Balgarup, find the sea east of Cape Leeuwin, at Flinders Bay. The Frankland, with the Gordon as its main tributary, finds a mouth at Normalup Inlet, near King George's Sound. The physical geography on this side of the Australian Continent, in respect to the condition of its rivers or storm water channels, shows a reverse to those of the Eastern side, and which are found existing in most other parts of the globe. The so-called rivers merely serve to bear away seawards the surplus storm waters from the by no means fertile interior which they drain, which is a belt extending in different parts fifty miles in width up to a distance of two hundred miles from the sea coast. The best land is high up away from the coast, whilst in other countries the rivers have made the lowlands fertile by what they have borne from the highlands." Mr. Forrest says, "There cannot be a doubt but that the whole of the country between Beverley and King George's Sound is capable of being more beneficially utilised than it is at present, and that as population increases and cultivation is more common a larger number of people will reside upon the land." This is already being brought about by the late Mr. Anthony Hordern's agreement with the Government to construct a railway, upon the land grant system, from Beverley to Albany. The extension of the Eastern Railway to Beverley, the terminus of the Government line, and the northern starting point of Mr. Hordern's projected line, has been completed, and was opened for general traffic on the 29th of June, 1886, and, as before said, Mr. Hordern's, or the Great Southern Line was completed in the early part of 1889, and is bidding fair to largely aid in opening up for agriculture the southern districts of the colony. Professor Laurie, of Kelain, recently inspected the land along the Beverley-Albany



railway, and reported on it most favourably, especially for fruit and viticulture.

Of the interior of the colony there is yet much to be learned, though the labours of explorers are fast making known its features. In 1874, Colonel Warburton, after an arduous journey, attended with much privation and danger, successfully traversed the colony from Alice Springs, a station on the overland telegraph line, to Roebourne, on the sea-coast. The country is described as being an alternation of ridges and hollows, sandy, without grass, and clothed with bushes and scrubby timber, with no trace of a watercourse; though, as the party were sustained by water obtained from native wells, it is believed probable that this drawback and obstacle to its settlement may not be quite so serious as might at first be supposed. Later on Mr. John Forrest at the head of a small exploring party, fitted out by the Government, succeeded in crossing the continent into South Australia. No good land was discovered within a practicable distance. This was the second time Mr. John Forrest had penetrated into the southern colonies, having successfully traversed the southern seaboard from Albany to Adelaide in 1870. Beyond the country lying on the lines of route of the various explorations comparatively little is known of the territory of Western Australia outside the seaboard and the settled districts.

Besides J. Forrest's two journeys across to South Australia, he, in 1869, starting from Champion Bay, forced his way eastward to a distance of 620 miles, diverging frequently from the straight track, but finding only little available country. As Deputy Surveyor-General, Mr. Forrest was occupied from April to October, 1873, in making a trigonometrical survey of the whole of the settled portions of the North-Western settlements, from the De Grey to the Ashburton Rivers, an area of from 20,000 to 30,000 miles, and in 1882 he was engaged in making a trigonometrical survey of the Gascoyne district. In 1871, Mr. A. Forrest, brother to Mr. J. Forrest, also started from a point S. of Fremantle, and traversed the desert country on the E. side of the ranges to a point about 600 miles inland, and lying in about 30° 30' S. lat., 124° E. long., his general course having been NE. Thence he struck south to his brother's coast track, and so returned to Perth. Beyond a chain of lakes, or rather salt lagoons, and a number of isolated hills, he found, however, but little to repay his toil. The geological formation of the part of the country traversed by the two brothers shows little, except a vast stretch of granite country, with tertiary desert sand beyond. Mr. A. Forrest, accompanied by Mr. Hill, as geologist, and six others, of whom two were natives, with 26 horses, and provisions for five months, set out in February, 1879, to explore the N. and NE. parts of the territory, from the upper waters of the De Grey across the continent to the trans-continental line, giving the Rivers Fitzroy, Glenelg, Prince Regent, and other large water-courses special attention. Important results accrued from this exploration, in the finding of good pastoral country nowise inferior to the fertile downs of Northern Queensland; in all an area of upwards of 20 millions of acres of good well-watered country, suitable for grazing purposes, a wide extent of auriferous country, besides a large area adapted for the culture of sugar, coffee, and rice, was discovered. The expedition reached Port Darwin in September. Regulations have since been framed for the settlement of this territory, which is named the Kimberley District. Mr. Ernest Fathern, a well-known Australian explorer, accompanied by Mr. Cuthbertson, who has explored the interior of New Guinea, recently examined a large extent of hitherto unknown country beyond the head of the Gascoyne river, with a view to its pastoral settlement. They report having found extensive grassy and salt bush plains, well adapted for sheep and cattle, and with most encouraging mineral indications, especially in the direction of gold.

Staff-Commander J. E. Coghlan, R.N., in his Report upon the work carried out by the Joint Admiralty and Colonial Marine Survey Department, has given very valuable information regarding the north-west coast of Australia and the capabilities of Cambridge Gulf as a port. The climate in August was pleasant, but after the middle of September it became trying and the heat oppressive, the thermometer reaching 96° F. The dry season is from May to September, and the wet season from October to April. In October and November heavy thunderstorms (bull's-eye squalls) occur, in violence resembling tornadoes. The annual rainfall in Cambridge Gulf may be estimated at 63 inches. If sugarcane be one day grown on the banks of the Ord River its immunity from hurricanes should tell greatly in favour of the district. The climate is healthy, and gold has been found near the shores; a port and a magistracy has been established at Wyndham, Cambridge Gulf. Cambridge Gulf is the most picturesque inlet of the sea on the coast of the colony, and adjacent to the town of Wyndham, forms one of the finest harbours on the continent. H.M.S. *Myrmidon* lately completed a careful survey of the Gulf, and Staff-Commander Russell, R.N., chief harbour master of the colony, visited the Gulf and laid down buoys for the guidance of vessels in 1889. The town site of Wyndham is picturesquely situated on the Bastion Hills, and has been carefully laid out by officers of the Survey Department. The following distances may be acceptable:—Lacrosse Island, at the mouth of Cambridge Gulf, is distant by steamer track, from Port Darwin, about 210 sea miles; King Sound (Derby), 480; Cossack, 990; Fremantle, 1,850; Batavia (by Sunda Strait), 1,450; Singapore, 1,950; Hong Kong, 3,300; Colombo, 3,200; Mauritius (Port Louis), 4,000.

**Area.**—Western Australia contains 1,060,000 square miles or 678,400,222 acres.

**Boundaries.**—The boundaries of the colony are, on the north and west, the Indian Ocean; on the south, the South Pacific Ocean; and on the east, an imaginary line dividing it from South Australia. The coast-line of Western Australia extends

for a distance of about 3,000 miles, and is indented by many bays, creeks, and rivers, and fringed by numerous islands. A line of coral reefs girds a considerable portion of the coast, and protects it from the Indian Ocean. Between these reefs and the land there is in many places safe anchorage.

**Geographical Features.**—The Government Geologist (Mr. H. Page Woodward, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.) gives the following geographical configuration:—**MOUNTAINS.**—The mountains are not remarkable for their height, though many of them, rising abruptly from plains little above sea-level, present a rather striking appearance. The principal ranges in the south-west are the Darling, Roe, and Blackwood Ranges. The Darling Range is the most important, extending almost due north and south for about 300 miles, at a distance of 18 to 20 miles from the sea, towards which it presents a steep face, and although it has no peaks over 1,500 feet in height, yet it has a more imposing appearance than the Roe Range, which runs parallel to it, but further east, of which the highest peak, Mount William, reaches 3,000 feet above sea level. The other range, the Blackwood, has the greatest average elevation, although it does not anywhere attain a greater height than 2,000 feet. Near Albany on the south coast is the Stirling Range, which is the loftiest range in the settled districts, and being perfectly isolated and rising from a dead level plain it is visible for an immense distance. Its chief peaks are Mount Kyenerup 3,500, Tolbrunnup 3,341, Ellen's Peak 3,420, and Willie 3,000 feet. Some of the highest hills and ranges in the colony are said to exist in the northern portion of the interior, at the sources and upper part of the basins of the large rivers. They have not yet been accurately measured, but are estimated to reach the height of 6,000 or 7,000 feet above sea level. No volcanoes exist in the colony, and the general appearance of the country throughout indicates a condition of remarkable quiescence even further back than the carboniferous epoch.

**Rivers.**—The principal rivers are the Fitzroy, De Grey, Harding, Portesque, Ashburton, Gascoyne, Murchison, Greenough, Swan, Murray, Collic, Preston, Blackwood, and Gordon. For the most part they are simply immense storm-water channels which carry off the floods after the rainy season, and those that are navigable are only so in the estuarine portion, which is salt, except during the time of the floods.

**Lakes.**—The lake district may be considered to be confined to the westward of the Darling Range; within this area there are numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of them are nothing more than swamps during the dry season.

**Bays, Gulfs, and Inlets.**—Although in places the coast line is a good deal indented, this country is sadly deficient in good harbours; the only ones deserving mention are King George's Sound, Shark's Bay, King Sound, and Cambridge Gulf; the remainder being of little value, owing to the direction of prevalent winds, currents, shallowness, or bars.

**Capes.**—The capes are Londonderry, the most northerly point of the colony; Leveque, at the entrance to King Sound; North-West Cape, at the mouth of Exmouth Gulf; Steep Point, at the entrance to Shark's Bay; Naturaliste, by Geographe Bay; Leeuwin, the SW. point of the colony; Howe, to the W. of Torbay; and Cape Arid, at the W. of the Great Australian Bight, and Point D'Entrecasteaux on the South-west coast.

**Islands.**—There are a great many small islands around the coast, but the only two of importance are Dirk Hartog's Island in Shark's Bay, and Rottnest, off Fremantle. Guano is found on the islands comprised in Houtman's, Abrolhos, and various islands to the north, including the "Lacepedes."

**Divisions.**—For various purposes the colony is divided into districts, having separate and different boundaries. There are six land districts, viz., the South-West Division, Gascoyne, North-West, Kimberley, Eucla, and Eastern; thirty constituencies [see Governmental]; thirteen magisterial and three police districts; in addition to which large sections are parcelled out into educational and road board districts. There are also in the settled districts twenty-six counties, viz.—On the south coast, Kent, Plantagenet, Sterling, Lanark, and Sussex; on the west coast, Wellington, Murray, Perth, Twiss, and Melbourne; on the north, inland, Glenelg, Gray, Kimberley, and Carnarvon; on the east, Landsdown, Beaufort, Minto, Peel, and Hay; in the interior, Goderich, Nelson, Wicklow, Grantham, York, Howick, Durham, and Victoria.

There are ten municipal councils, who have power to levy general rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £ on the rateable value of all property within their boundaries; also to borrow money upon debentures for construction of permanent works, and to levy special annual rates not exceeding 1s. 6d. in the £ to pay the interest of money borrowed. They have also the control of licenses, markets, and other matters pertaining to municipalities. The City of Perth, and Fremantle, the principal port of the colony, also Albany, Geraldton, Guildford, York, Bunbury, Northam, Newcastle, and the Yasse, have now a Mayor and Corporation, the dignity being conferred on these towns in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Roebourne was also created a mayoralty in 1890.

**Climate.**—The climate cannot be spoken of as a whole, owing to the enormous extent of the colony. In the north there is a true tropical climate. About the Gascoyne and Murchison rivers there is an intermediate state of things; heavy summer rains, and a good healthy dry climate for the rest of the year; while in the south-west, the settled portion, the season may be divided into wet and dry, the former lasting from April to October, and the latter December to March. During this, the summer, thunderstorms may occur, but are most uncertain. The annual rainfall on the coast, from Fremantle to Albany, is about 40 inches, which 50 miles inland, amongst the ranges, does not exceed 20 inches; whilst in the interior, over 200 miles from the coast, no reliance can be placed upon it as thunderstorms of a

local character are all the squatters have to depend upon. The temperature of Perth rarely exceeds 100° in summer, or falls below 35° in winter, whilst in the north the temperature is very high in summer before the wet season sets in. During the summer months the north-west coast between Ashburton and Roebuck Bay, is visited by cyclonic storms (locally called willie-willies) which do a great deal of damage. On the south and south-west coasts there is scarcely any tide, while on the north-west and north its rise and fall exceed 90 feet. The latest mortality returns of the colony are by no means encouraging, and the infant mortality is, we regret to say, abnormally high, a matter which has engaged the careful attention of the Medical Board. In connection with the public health it should be borne in mind that there are still in the prison at Fremantle, the asylum, the hospitals, and in the Imperial depots a couple of hundred or so of old and broken-down convicts, who are commencing to die off very rapidly. The death rate for 1888 per thousand of the mean population was 16.00, and for 1886 it fell to 13.98 per thousand. Mr. Hayter, in his "Victorian Year Book," states that it has been held by high authority that the countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary death-rate should average 17 per 1,000. During the last nine years Western Australia has exceeded this number four times. None the less, as we have said, the central and southern portions of Western Australia have a climate not to be surpassed. Health Boards have been established in the chief towns, and a pure water supply and other matters of sanitary importance are being carefully attended to. The highest rate of mortality was in 1884. It was during that year a serious epidemic of measles attacked nearly three-fourths of the population, and the number of deaths from this cause was considerable. Doubtless the high death-rate of that year was due to the extensive infant mortality, but no record was kept of the age of deceased persons until three years ago. The seasons are divided into wet and dry, the former commencing in April and lasting till September. According to the meteorological observations taken at Perth during 1891 the total rainfall for the year was 30.33 inches in 93 days; maximum fall on any one day 3.00 inches. The dry season is occasionally, but rarely, visited by showers or a thunderstorm. During three months of this period, hot land winds occasionally prevail, but almost always at night, and are counteracted invariably by the prevailing summer wind from the south-west during the day. The severe droughts and heavy floods experienced in the other Australian Colonies are almost unknown in Western Australia, though a very severe flood visited the Greenough district in February, 1888, and the north-western coast is occasionally visited by storms of almost hurricane force during the summer months. In April, 1887, a hurricane of extraordinary violence swept over the coast almost annihilating the pearling fleet and causing great loss of life. The mean of the barometer is about 30.015, and of the thermometer about 64 degrees. In 1891 the daily average reading of the barometer was 30.082. The highest reading of the thermometer was 106° on February 28th, and the lowest 36° on 31st July; range for year 71°. The prevailing winds were E. and SW. Exposure to all weathers is stated by universal experience to produce no apparent ill-effects on the constitution. Epidemic diseases are almost unknown; dysentery and diarrhoea are also infrequent, contrary to the experience of other parts of Australia; and consumptive persons have often had reason to bless the climate for a continuance of life. Snow is never seen, ice only early in the morning and in the depth of winter. The Rev. C. G. Nicolay says:—"It is no exaggeration, speaking generally, to say that the climate is one of the most healthful in the world."

**Soil.**—In Western Australia there is as good and as great a variety of soils as in any part of the world. Unfortunately, only small portions are as yet under cultivation, for large tracts of the best lands are either so heavily timbered or are held by persons who do not cultivate, and these facts have tended to give the place a bad name. Cereals are grown as far north as latitude 29°, and on the hills to the east of Perth nothing is thought of a crop of 40 bushels to the acre. There are extensive areas that will yet become available for the growth of the sugar-cane and other tropical productions. The eastern side of the Roe and Darling Ranges is especially suitable for the grazier and farmer. In the north, too, there are extensive grassy downs, capable of depasturing vast numbers of sheep and cattle. The presence of poisonous plants, which was one of the greatest drawbacks in some parts of the country to stock raising, is now a very minor evil, and a large area of so-called "poison lands" has been taken up by the Land Corporation of West Australia, Limited, by the late Mr. Anthony Horden, and is being turned to profitable account, the poison being easily and economically exterminated. With regard to the alleged barrenness of the sand-plains, experience has long since proved that they will grow almost anything with a little irrigation. In the words of a late governor, Sir Frederick Weld, "West Australian sand is the most fertile in the world. The greater extent of the seaboard is separated from the interior by low ranges of hills, running parallel to it, and covered with forests, principally of jarrah. The fertile land exists in patches, and some of it is of a very rich character. On the whole, the soil may be said to possess immense productive powers under unfavourable circumstances." It was proposed some years ago to introduce the Buffalo grass, in order to utilize gradually the sandy tracts, but this has only been done in a few localities. Couch (or Doob) grass has been largely introduced for paddocks. It thrives abundantly, grows upon the poorest of soils, and in the hottest and driest weather affords substantial

pasturage. In many parts of the bush it is now growing without the intervention of artificial culture. The Registrar-General, in the "Western Australian Year Book," says:—"Most of the European grains, fruits, and vegetables can be cultivated and brought to a high state of perfection. There is a large extent of light friable soil suitable for all kinds of crops. The climate, as regards agriculture, is favourable, although at times subject to bad seasons. The shortest day is in June, and midsummer comes in December; with August commences the spring, and the winter begins in April. Sheep, horses, and cattle thrive well throughout the Colony, more especially in the Northern parts, where the pasturage is extensive and very nourishing."

**Geology.**—A central North and South range of palaeozoic rocks, with intrusive masses of granite, traverses the Colony. This granite rises in isolated hills in some parts, in others it spreads into plateaus; beyond and around the range is the tertiary sandstone, which forms the vast arid tracts of sand which constitute a considerable proportion of the surface of West Australia. The coast consists of coralline sand. In the SW., near the coast, are some beds of mesozoic limestone. In the North, trap-rocks occur, with columns of basalt and greenstone, and near Sharks' Bay are evidences of volcanic action. The Rev. C. G. Nicolay thus generally describes the geological features of the colony:—"Upon an undulating surface of granitoid rocks, passing, as is common elsewhere, into gneiss and other forms of metamorphic rock, have been deposited strata, for the most part horizontal, of sandstones and limestones, the greatest thickness of which does not probably in any place exceed 700 feet. These form flat-topped ranges, and by process of denudation and consequent separation from the mass, detached peaks and peaked hills, which are characteristic features of the country over a large portion of its area." In December, 1887 Mr. Nicolay reported on country on the line of the Eastern Railway that there was a wide distribution of metamorphic rocks, some identical with those found elsewhere containing gold. In 1884 the Government Geologist, the late Mr. E. T. Hardman, traversed some 1,900 miles of the Kimberley district enabling him to lay down a sketch map showing the geology of about 10,000 square miles of country. In his report he states that the widespread area of the carboniferous rocks in this district cannot but be of the highest interest to geologists; also that he was fortunate enough to discover a formation hitherto unknown in the colony, viz., Devonian. These rocks, resting on the metamorphic beds of the Silurian, cover a very large space. Another interesting discovery was a great mass of basaltic rock, which was traced for more than 100 miles, forming a very extensive plateau at least 2,000 feet above sea level, covering an area of at least 3,000 square miles. He also reported that he had discovered a large area of country which he believed would prove to be auriferous, and this supposition has since been confirmed. This country is traversed by the Margaret, Mary, Elvira, Panton, and Ord Rivers, and comprises an area of at least 2,000 square miles so far as observed, but it doubtless continues over a much greater extent of country. The formation is principally lower silurian slate and schist of various kinds, traversed by an enormous number of quartz reefs. In some localities many of these occur in the space of a few hundred yards, and it was quite usual to notice twenty-five or thirty large reefs while riding over a mile of ground, without taking into account the smaller reefs or veins. The quartz constituting these reefs is of a very promising character, and it was believed that many of these reefs, when properly examined and tested, would prove to be auriferous. He further reports that the river valleys and flats are in many places covered with deposits, sometimes very extensive, of quartz-gravel, and drift; the quartz being derived from denudation of the reefs referred to above. He says:—"I have prospected these gravels over many miles of country, and I have rarely failed to obtain good colours of gold, and in many localities of a very encouraging character. Very often good colours were obtained in every pan washed, in different trials in the same locality. I have thus found gold to be distributed over about 140 miles along the Elvira, Panton, and Ord Rivers, &c.; as well as on the Mary and Margaret Rivers, where the indications were very good, and the appearance of the country most favourable. In several instances I obtained good colours of gold at considerable distances from the quartz-bearing rocks from which the gold could only have been derived." The result of the rush that took place to this locality has satisfactorily shown that though alluvial gold exists, it is not to be found in sufficient quantities to constitute a payable field, and the place has been abandoned by the great body of diggers who went thither from all parts of Australia. The reefs are, however, in several cases turning out to be of exceptional richness, and quartz-crushing machinery has been imported by half a dozen companies, and quantities of gold are now being frequently sent into Wyndham and Derby under escort. With regard to this subject much more will be found under the heading of "Mineral Resources," especially in regard to the Milagmi, Pilbarra, Ashburton, and Yilgarn goldfields, all of which have already proved payable, and in some cases of exceptional value.

The area of country examined by Mr. Hardman lies between latitude 16° 40' and 19° S., and between 126° 30' and 129° 30' E. longitude. It included the portion of country extending in a north-easterly direction from the southern extremity of the Leopold Ranges, up to the course of the Margaret River and its tributaries, across a portion of the main watershed of Kimberley and the Ord River and its tributaries, to within 245 miles (as far as has been ascertained) of where that river falls into the sea at Cambridge Gulf. The furthest point eastward examined was Mount Panton, which lies 14 miles east of the boundary of South Australia.

**Products.**—Flowers and fruits from all parts of the world flourish luxuriantly. The vegetables of England grow to great perfection, and may be cultivated at almost any season of the year. In summer, oranges, apples, pears, peaches, nectarines, apricots, plums, figs, almonds, bananas, and pomegranates grow abundantly. Strawberries, also, grow well in the southern districts. Both climate and soil are admirably adapted for the cultivation of the grape, and the number of vineyards is increasing yearly, as is also the amount of colonial-made wine consumed in the colony, though at present but little is exported. The olive, wherever cultivated, grows luxuriantly; and during the last few years sericulture has been successfully and profitably attempted. Bees thrive, and produce honey in astonishing quantities. The increase of the swarms which from time to time have escaped from tame hives has peopled the uncultivated bush with numerous colonies, whose treasures afford to the aborigines an aid to subsistence. The agricultural capabilities of the colony are extensive, and the breadth of land under crop has within the last few years greatly increased. Portions of the country, especially in the east and northern districts, are admirably adapted for wheat-growing, and corn grown on the Swan took the first prize at the Intercolonial Exhibition held in Sydney, N.S.W. in 1873. But for the ravages of "red-rust" large quantities of corn would have been exported. The indigenous trees comprise the jarrah (*eucalyptus marginata*), tuart, toart, or white gum (*eucalyptus gomphocephala*), sandalwood (*santalum persicarium*), karri (*eucalyptus colosea*), a species of acacia known as the raspberry-jam tree, for its peculiar scent, the red and blue gum and kindred trees, casuarina, various kinds of banksia, shea-oak, and wattle, the bark of the latter possessing good tanning properties. It has been estimated that the forest trees cover approximately the following areas:—White gum, 10,000 square miles; jarrah, 14,300 square miles; karri, 2,900 square miles; tuart, 5,000 square miles; red gum, 8,000 square miles; York gum, 2,400 square miles. Excellent works on the forest resources of the Colony have been written by the Colonial Secretary, Sir Malcolm Fraser, and by the learned Baron von Mueller. Mr. R. D. Fitzgerald, Deputy Surveyor-General of New South Wales, has visited the Colony, and depicted many of its beautiful orchids in his magnificent work on this interesting species of flora; whilst many of the lovely flowers with which the bush and sand-plain abound have been painted by those talented artists—Mrs. F. C. Rowan, of Melbourne, and the late Miss Marianne North, of Kew.

**Animals.**—These are much the same as in the other colonies, and comprise the kangaroo, the opossum, wombat, bandicoot, and other marsupial animals, and the native dog or dingo, and native cat. The dingo is the terror of sheep farmers, whose flocks he ravages; some of the agricultural societies give a reward for its destruction, and strychnine is largely used on many stations. Birds of the parrot and cockatoo species are numerous. Emus, swans, brush turkeys, eagle hawks, and other large birds are met with far inland. There are several kinds of snakes, many of them poisonous. The waters that wash the West Australian coast are abundant in fish; whales, sharks, dugongs, and alligators are also found. Insect life is as prolific as in the other colonies, mosquitoes, flies, green gnats, and many others swarm in different localities. It is stated that some kinds of animal life in this colony are peculiar, presenting curious and anomalous forms, which seem to be remnants of an ancient world.

**Population.**—By the census returns taken on the 5th of April, 1891, the population, exclusive of aborigines, numbered 49,782—29,807 males, 19,975 females. The census shows that there are 918 Chinese in the Colony—male 912, female 6. At the previous census of 1881 the population was 29,708—17,062 males, 12,648 females. The estimated population on the 31st of December, 1891, was, males 32,228, females 21,057, or a total of 53,285. During the year 1891 the number of births was 1,786, consisting of 938 male and 848 females, at a percentage of 3.35 of total births to population; and the number of deaths 869; 580 males and 289 females at a percentage of 1.63 of total deaths to population. Arrivals by sea 6,347, consisting of 4,971 males, and 1,376 females. Departures 2,661, consisting of 2,093 males and 568 females. There were 413 marriages of which 171 were celebrated by the Church of England, 105 by Church of Rome, 50 Wesleyan, 39 Congregational, 17 Presbyterian, 28 District Registrars, and 3 Church of Christ. Of the nine years (1881-89) the highest rate of mortality was in 1884 (21.87) when a serious epidemic of measles attacked nearly three-fourths of the population. The general death-rate for 1890 was 11.97 per 1,000. The census of 1891 gives the rate of infant mortality under 1 year as 11.98 per cent. to the total number of births in Western Australia. The excess of births over deaths was 917.

**Religion.**—According to the census taken in April, 1891, the various religious denominations were thus represented: Church of England, 24,525; Roman Catholics, 11,159; Wesleyan Methodists, 4,290; Congregationalists, 1,892; and Presbyterians, 980. The colony now contains 164 places of worship (including buildings where services are held); the Church of England has 83 (including the cathedral at Perth), and 18 parsonage houses. The Roman Catholics have a handsome cathedral in Perth, and 24 chapels in various districts of the colony (including several private houses used as chapels). The Wesleyans have 14 churches, and 28 buildings for services, or preaching places; the Congregationalists 10, and the Presbyterians 3, in addition to the large edifice opened in 1882 at Perth. The whole colony constitutes a Church of England diocese, governed by the See of Perth, in which city is the Bishop's residence. The present holder of the See is the Right Rev. Hy. Hutton Parry, D.D. The governing body of the Church of England in Western Aus-

tralia is the Synod, established in 1872, consisting of the Bishop (who is the president, and has the power of vetoing any Bill), all licensed clergymen, and lay communicant representatives elected by the congregations; no act being valid unless it carries the consent of the three orders. The Synod must meet at least once a year in every three years, and a dissolution and fresh election of lay members must take place every three years. The appointment of clergymen to vacant cures is made under regulations laid down by the Synod, by which in the first instance, nominations are made, and the appointments ultimately are confirmed by the Bishop. The election of Synodsmen usually takes place in November, and the Synod assembles in July. The colony also contains a Roman Catholic bishopric, and the denomination has a number of handsome churches in the leading towns, and its missions, especially that for the aboriginals at New Norcia and at Subiaco for orphan children both of which are admirably conducted, and in all respects flourishing. The Jews have increased in the Colony, and have formed a "congregation" in Perth.

The general Revenue of the Colony contributed in 1891 the sum of £3,543, as last year, for the maintenance of ministers of religion, which was apportioned to each denomination according to the numbers at the last census, the proportion received by each having been as follows:—Church of England £2,075 6s. 10d., Church of Rome £1,073 11s. 10d., Wesleyans £265 18s. 10d., and Presbyterians £128 2s. 6d.

The following is a statement of the number of Churches and other buildings used for Public Worship, with additional particulars to those given above:—Church of England, 83 churches, 26 ministers, including the bishop, average attendance, 4,849; Church of Rome, 25 churches, 16 priests, average attendance, 3,025; Wesleyan, 42 churches, 9 ministers, average attendance, 3,860; Congregational, 10 churches, 4 ministers, average attendance, 895; Presbyterian, 4 churches, 3 ministers, average attendance, 550.

**Education.**—The educational system is framed under the clauses of the Education Act passed in 1871. By this Act, schools are divided into Elementary and Assisted. The former are largely subsidised at the cost of the colony; the latter are private, but a capitation grant is given on condition of submitting to Government inspection for secular results, and to the observance of a strict conscience clause during the four hours of secular instruction insisted upon by the Act. The elementary schools are under the control and supervision of a Central Board, and the Local District Boards. The Central Board, consisting of five members, laymen, no two of whom can be of the same religious denomination, is appointed by the Governor, and the Local District Boards are elected by the general body of electors every three years. Attendance of children can be enforced by the Local Boards, and has been, many of the parents having been fined for absence of their children from school. In the Elementary schools four hours a day are devoted to secular instruction, and half an hour, under the provisions of a conscience clause, to reading the Bible, or other religious books approved of by the Board; but no catechism or religious formulæ of any kind may be used; and the Bible, if read, must be read without note or comment. The school fees vary from 2d. to 1s. per week, according to the circumstances of the parents. Children whose parents are unable to pay the prescribed fees are admitted upon the "free list."

In 1891, there were 87 Elementary Schools and 19 Assisted Schools—17 Roman Catholic and 2 Church of England. The number of scholars on the roll was, Elementary Schools, 3,566, or 1,940 boys and 1,626 girls; Assisted Schools, 1,779, or 782 boys and 997 girls. 47 male and 86 female teachers; Assisted schools, 6 males and 52 female teachers. The average cost of instruction for each child was: Government school £3 6s. 9-48d.; Assisted schools, £1 8s. 10-8d.; average attendance 2,630. The "Assisted" schools are Denominational schools, belonging to the Churches of England and Rome, the former having 2 schools, the latter 17. Two Government Inspectors make periodical visits to the schools, National, Assisted, and Provisional, throughout the colony. The salaries of teachers of the schools established and conducted under the new system are dependent upon the inspector's report of regularity of attendance and proficiency on the part of the scholars. The Roman Catholics have admirable educational establishments throughout the colony. Some of their schools, coming within the provisions of the Educational Act of 1871, are subsidized or "assisted" by the Government. The Catholics, have, as well, two independent schools in Perth, one in Geraldton, one in Northampton, one in Fremantle, and one in Northam, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph. Several private Protestant seminaries for young ladies have also been established. A "High" school has also been established in Perth, by an Act of the local Legislature. In 1884 two scholarships at the High School of the value of £30 a year each were founded, open to all boys attending Government schools, and an Exhibition at an English or Colonial University of the value of £100 a year for three years, open for boys attending the High School; every competitor must pass an examination in which he must gain not less than two-thirds of the full marks. The successful candidate must within twelve months gain admission to the University either of London, Sydney, Melbourne, Oxford or Cambridge. A Grammar School has also been founded at Fremantle.

**Mineral Resources.**—On this important subject the very concise but full report furnished by the Government Geologist, Mr. H. P. Woodward, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., gives the best information. Until very recently it was generally considered that Western Australia was almost destitute of mineral wealth, but this has, fortunately, proved to be incorrect, for now it is found that belts of rich mineral country extend from one end of

the colony to the other. The first discoveries were made in the Vetric District, from Geraldine on the Lower Murchison River, south by Northampton, nearly to Geraldton in Champion Bay. These consisted of rich lodes of lead and copper, which were very successfully worked for many years, but owing to the great fall in the value of those metals, and the very small percentage of silver contained in the lead, these mines had to stop work, though there is still a hope that the industry of lead-mining may be revived. The lead occurs in the form of carbonates and sulphides of great richness, and the lodes, which are often of great size, contain so little gangue mixed with the ore that it is very easily dressed. The copper ores are also very rich, occurring in depth as sulphides, but near the surface large masses of carbonates and ferruginous oxides, with a certain amount of native copper are met with. These lodes ought decidedly to be worked again, now the price of copper has risen and labour-saving appliances have been brought to such a stage of perfection.

Temporarily by the reward offered by the Government of £10,000 for the first 10,000 tons of lead smelted in the colony, also by the ready market for "pig" lead, which exists in China *via* Singapore, smelting works were erected, but failed either through bad management or imperfect furnaces and machinery.

Several small but rich lodes of galena have been found in the Darling Range to the south of Perth, but, like those at Northampton, containing very little silver.

To the south-east of Roebourne there are some very rich lodes of galena, but these also are too small to pay for working.

In the Kimberley district galena associated with gold occurs, but only in small quantities. The gold is in a free state, and in the rich specimens is plainly visible to the naked eye.

Since 1845, when the first ore was shipped from these mines there have been exported from the Colony upwards of 7,917 tons of copper, and 31,105 tons of lead ore. Finds of copper have been made south of the Irwin River, which have not yet been worked, as the expense of carriage was too great: "but now that copper is higher in price," says Mr. Woodward, "it is to be hoped that mines will be started in them, especially as they are close to the projected line of railway from Perth to Geraldton."

To the east of Roebourne there is one of the largest and richest copper lodes in the colony, but there is not much chance of its being worked while so much gold is being found in that neighbourhood; and, to the south of that town, there are also several copper lodes that were worked some years ago. In one of these the copper occurs as a brown ore; it is a mixture of carbonate and oxide of copper with oxide of iron, and gold is often visible in it.

Copper also occurs in the Wongan Hills, the Darling Range, the Glenelg Range, and in several other places.

262 tons 10 cwt., valued at £4,462 10s., were shipped for export during the year 1891.

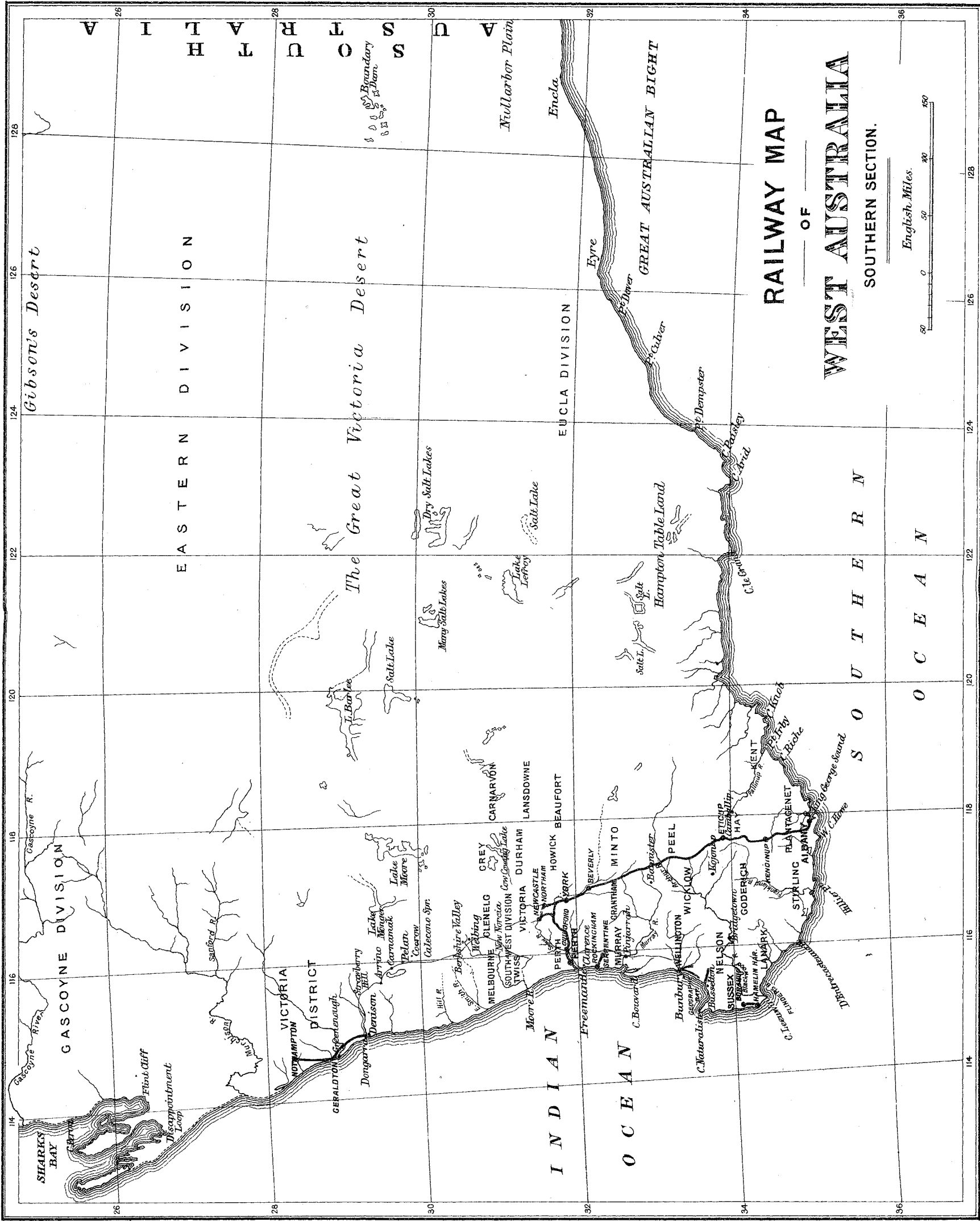
In 1846 the brothers Gregory found coal on the north branch of the Irwin River. This was afterwards reported on by Dr. von Sommer, who says that there were two seams, one 6 ft., the other 5 ft., but the discovery was not further investigated till forty years afterwards. When it was inquired into by two private colonists, Messrs. Raymond Elliot and G. Bell, a mistake was made as to the exact locality of the Gregory's find, and they discovered coal a considerable distance from what is indicated on the map as "the coal seam." The persons mentioned found coal in the bed of the river, and traced it up to its source, where they discovered a seam 4 ft. wide, which on working into the cliff opened out to 6 ft. Under the heading of Coal the Government Geologist wrote—"There are some seams of inferior coal on the Irwin River, and though the seams are from three to six feet in thickness, and coal is of true carboniferous age, yet none have at present proved to have a marketable value. This coal would be very useful for many purposes in a populous country, but here, where wood is so abundant and always close at hand, there is no demand for any, except a first-class steam coal. The carboniferous formation certainly extends for 300 miles to the north of the Irwin, and probably all the way to Kimberley, so that there is a very large district yet untested in which superior coal seams may be found. Coal has recently been found at Wyndham, but though the sample sent down was of very fair quality, the size and extent of the seams have not yet been tested. Should it prove to be a good steam coal it will be of great value, as it occurs close to one of the best harbours of the colony."

Gold is said to have been first found in this colony in 1688 by the Dutch buccaneer, Dampier, after whom the north-west coast was named. He spent a good deal of time in that year in searching for the precious metal, and that he met with success seems to be confirmed by the fact that on some of the old Dutch charts this coast is marked "Provincia Aurifera," and also that in 1888, just 200 years later, rich alluvial fields have been found in the same locality, with gold almost on the surface. In 1868 gold was discovered at Peterwangy, at the head of the Irwin River, but it unfortunately never proved to be in payable quantities. This was unfortunate, as it attracted a large number of diggers, who went away disgusted, giving the Colony a bad name. It was next found by Mr. Hassell, at Kendenup, near Albany, but owing to the difficulty of extracting the gold, owing to the presence of arsenical pyrites, it has never been thoroughly tested. In 1882 the late Mr. Hardman visited the Kimberley District, and in his report in 1885 mapped in where gold was likely to be found, and his indications were in every case proved to be correct; but the alluvial workings were very shallow, and soon worked out. The district was over-rushed, and diggers again went away disappointed. In March, 1887, Mr. Glass found gold about ninety miles E. of Newcastle (in the Eastern District), which induced the settlers

of the district, with the aid of the Government, to send out a prospecting party under the leadership of Mr. Colreavy, who worked all over the country from Newcastle to Yilgarn Hill, about 200 miles East of Perth, without success. This party was followed by Mr. Anstey, who found a very rich patch in the Yilgarn Hills. Later on Mr. Colreavy went out again on his own account, and found two or three gold-bearing reefs ten miles South of Anstey's find. The country was quickly rushed, and Mr. Risley found further south another rich patch of reefs, which he called the Southern Cross, and Mr. Parker who went still further south was rewarded by another rich discovery. With reference to this field the Government Geologist says:—"At the end of 1887 gold was found by Mr. Anstey on the Yilgarn Hills, about 200 miles East of Perth, which led to that region being largely prospected, and to the discovery of a belt of country, extending for about 80 miles in a southerly direction, rich in gold-bearing quartz reefs. Many companies are now at work in the different divisions of this field; namely, Golden Valley in the north, Southern Cross next, and Parker's Find to the south. The great difficulty at present to successful working is the scarcity of water. The rocks on this line of country are more or less indurated slates and schists, with here and there dykes of granite and other intrusive rocks. The reefs are, as a rule, large, and extend to a great length on the surface, but they are not well defined, and seldom have walls on both sides, one side generally splitting up into a large number of leaders, most of which are rich in gold. The stone itself is solid and of a quartzite nature; it contains a little carbonate of iron, both iron and copper pyrites, manganese and chlorite, but not in sufficient quantities to interfere with the extraction of the gold. The stone, as a rule, is very rich, often containing as much as six ounces of gold to the ton, and the trial crushings that have been made prove that there is, at any rate in one or two claims, a great mass of stone carrying about two ounces to the ton. Gold is also found in this field in a great dyke-like mass of a greenish colour—probably a decomposed serpentine. Some rich deposits of alluvial gold have also been found, but, owing to the scarcity of water, little of the ground has as yet been tested. There cannot be the slightest doubt that this field presents one of the finest surface indications yet met in Australia. Unfortunately at the present time it is almost at a standstill for want of capital to develop it, a difficulty that will be removed as soon as a railway is constructed to the field, for then many persons from the other colonies would visit it, who are now deterred by the 200 miles of bush travelling. Gold has also been found in a small reef in the Wongan Hill, but not in sufficient quantity to pay. In 1888 some very rich reefs were found to the Eastward of Roebourne Bay, and many of them were opened up, but, owing to the discovery of alluvial diggings in the neighbourhood, only one or two are now being tested and these are proving to be of great value. The stone is a milky quartz with occasionally a bluish tinge, containing a large quantity of antimony associated with the gold. The reefs run east and west and are the only known metalliferous lodes in the Colony running in this direction. The rocks are slates, often calcareous, with hard ridges of banded quartzite and large dyke masses of amygdaloid standing up out of the plain. There are also some very rich deposits of alluvial gold, extending over 300 miles of country, and following the coast to the east and west. Up to the present most of the finds have been in shallow ground, but now richer deposits of gold are being found in the deeper alluvial deposits, and these are often associated with cementing deposits, similar to those occurring in the other colonies. The very rich reef discovered at Mallina near Roebourne has been floated into a company in Sydney, known as the "Alfred Argle Gold Mining Company," with a capital of £150,000, and is yielding extraordinary rich results, equal to an average of four ounces to the ton. Judging from the large quantities of gold already sent away from this district, it must be a very rich gold-bearing tract of country, and when the alluvial gold ceases to be the all-absorbing attraction, the reefs will be sure to receive attention. Gold has also been found at Mulga Mulga, to the north of Austin's Lake, but is not being worked at present, owing to the want of money for that purpose. It also occurs on the Greenough, not far from Yewin Station, and, in 1890, new discoveries were opened up on the Ashburton. In July, 1891, gold was discovered on the Murchison, eastward of Geraldton, and during the year the field produced a very large amount of the metal, and was duly proclaimed in September of that year. All along the face of the Darling Range there are large reefs full of pyrites, most of which carry more or less gold, and some are very rich.

The Central Company, the Fraser Company, the Exchange, Fraser's South, McIntosh, Hope's Hill, and several others are in full work. The first has cleared up about six times, averaging over half an ounce to the ton, but there is much difficulty in saving the gold by the ordinary process, and it is estimated that through inefficient machinery as much again is lost in the "tailings" and "blanketings." Fraser's Mine has cleared up the same number of times, and has averaged over an ounce to the ton. Both mines so far have, between them, turned out over 6,000 ounces of gold of very superior quality, and both have paid dividends. The Exchange Gold Mine has only a Huntington mill at work, which, however, answers excellently, and an average of over an ounce, to the ton has been obtained, and as a consequence the Company has ceased to make calls. Crushings of the stone from Fraser's South have yielded to this Company a large quantity of the metal.

During 1891, 30,311 ozs. of gold were exported from the colony, valued at £115,182 1s. 2d., or £3 16s per oz; this is the quantity declared through the Customs when shipped, but it should be mentioned that the real quantity obtained is



probably far in excess of this. On the three fields of Kimberley, Pilbarra and Yilgarn about 1,000 men are engaged, and the machinery now being erected at Kimberley and Yilgarn will give employment to many more.

At the end of 1888 stream tin was found on the Blackwood River, near Bridgetown, which led to the discovery of very rich deposits, extending over an area of about a hundred square miles, but no lodes have been found up to the present although they cannot be far distant. The tin-fields, if properly worked, will, in Mr. Woodward's opinion, produce much wealth. During 1890 work was actively carried on by various owners of claims, and with most excellent results, about 200 men being employed on the field. Stream tin has also been found on the gold-fields at Roebourne, but has not as yet been worked.

The quantity of ore raised during 1891 was 153 tons, whilst 204 tons is the quantity returned as being shipped for export, and valued at £10,200.

As yet mining and prospecting are quite in their infancy in this Colony, but from what has been said it will be seen that the Colony has every prospect of proving not to be far, if at all, behind the others in mineral wealth.

**Agriculture and Live Stock.**—Most of the European grains, fruits and vegetables can be cultivated and brought to a high state of perfection. The soil in parts is sandy, but even this sand when irrigated can be cultivated, and brought to a high state of productiveness. There is a large extent of light friable soil suitable for all kinds of crops. The climate as regards agriculture is favourable, and bad seasons are rare. Sheep, horses, and cattle thrive well throughout the colony, more especially in the Northern parts, where the pasturage is extensive, varied and nourishing. The total extent of Crown Lands alienated up to the end of 1891 was 5,179,147 acres; these were alienated by sale of town and suburban lands 22,733 acres, realizing £25,716 2s. 9d. The Western Australia Land Company also made selections to the extent of 1,603,145 acres. The total extent of land unalienated at the end of 1891 was 618,998,096 acres, and these are available for agricultural, pastoral, or other purposes. The number of pastoral licenses in existence in 1891 was 117, comprising 7,730,350 acres, S. O. leases 1,231, comprising 219,461 acres. The quantity of land held under unconditional purchase during 1891 was 25,000 acres. The acreage of land held under the regulations for leasing land under the poison classes was 1,205,108 acres, rent £1,323, and 3 poison licenses value £5 5s. The quantity of land held on mineral leases at the end of 1891 was 16 for lead and copper and 47 tin; auriferous under tin, gold fields cut 40; gold declared and passed through customs 30,311 ozs. 1 dwt. 9 grs. Timber licenses in existence at the end of 1891 were six, giving the right to cut timber over an area of 452,640 acres. The estimated acreage of land under cultivation in 1891 was 131,900 acres, as against 122,032 acres in 1890, the average area under cultivation to each person in the colony was nearly 2.63 acres. The principal crops in 1891 were:—Wheat, 26,866 acres; oats, 1,301½ acres; barley, 3,738 acres; hay, 28,534½ acres; vines 1,004 acres; maize, 22½ acres; potatoes, 531½ acres; other tillage, 1,572½ acres; green forage, 237½ acres; cleared or fallow, 67,691½ acres. Wheat average, 10½ bushels per acre; barley, 13; oats, 14½; maize, 21; potatoes, 3 tons; hay, 1 ton; wine, 166 gallons per acre. The quality of the wine in many cases is exceedingly good, and there can be no doubt that Western Australia has a great future before it as a wine-growing country. A great variety of fruits are grown in the colony, and in some districts in considerable quantities, but no returns are made of the nature of these crops or the quantity produced. About twenty-five varieties of fruit are known to be cultivated in large quantities, particularly grapes and oranges, kernel fruits, as apples, pears, &c.; stone fruit as peaches, plums, apricots, &c. There are thousands of acres of land which would be suitable for fruit-growing, but it requires capital to develop this industry. At present the supply of fruit is barely sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, and until very much more land is brought under cultivation by imported labour and capital there will be no fruits exported. The vine grows well anywhere between Blackwood and Geraldton. Omitting unsuitable portions, there are at a low estimate 5,000 square miles suitable for the growth of the vine. There is a large extent of gravelly loamy soil east of the Darling Range, very suitable for the peach tree, &c. The olive grows luxuriantly in the south-west portion of the colony, but is not cultivated to any extent. Some samples of oil manufactured at the Roman Catholic Orphanage, Subiaco, were exhibited at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition and obtained very favourable mention.

A new code came into operation in 1885 framed ostensibly with the object of encouraging agricultural occupation, and giving security of tenure to the pastoral lessee. Agricultural areas have been declared, surveyed, and divided into convenient blocks, the price to be not less than 10s. per acre, payable by twenty yearly instalments. The system of survey before selection will, it is expected, do much to develop the agricultural interest of the colony, and already several large agricultural areas have been laid out by the Hon. John Forrest, Surveyor-General, in the eastern districts, and adjacent to the mining township of Northampton.

Since the discovery of the northern parts of the colony and their suitability for pastoral purposes sheep and cattle farming has largely increased, and Western Australia is fast taking a prominent place as a producer of wool and live stock. The number of live stock in the colony in 1891 was as follows:—Horses, 40,812; horned cattle, 183,690; sheep, 1,962,212; pigs, 25,930; goats, 4,367; camels, 42; donkeys, 30.

The pearl fishery year by year becomes of more value to the colony. The value of shells exported in 1872 was £25,890, against

£12,895 worth exported in the previous year, and the estimated value of pearls and pearl shells sent from the colony in 1874, representing the take of the season, was about £72,162. The exports for the following years were—1875, £65,000; 1876, £74,148; 1877, £12,450; 1878, £24,000; 1879, £96,525; 1880, £40,710 shells, £12,000 pearls; 1881, £34,912 10s. shells, £12,000 pearls; 1882, £37,870 shells, £17,500 pearls. In 1883 the take of pearl shells for the season was about 619 tons, at an estimated value of £32,000, and pearls, £17,500. In 1884 this industry, principally due to the epidemic of measles among the natives, fell to 110 tons pearl shells, valued at £15,000, and pearls to the value of £10,000. In 1886 the quantity exported was 71½ tons, valued at £98,187, and pearls valued at £15,000. In addition there were exported 1,355½ tons of Sharks' Bay shells, valued at £6,777 10s. In 1887 867 tons were exported, valued at £108,375, and pearls to the value of £25,000. In 1888 the shell exported was 592½ tons, valued at £56,263 15s., at the rate of 95s per ton. 554 tons of the smaller and inferior Sharks' Bay shell were exported, valued at £3,017, or at the rate of £5 10s. per ton; the total value of the shell exported being £59,300 15s., the value of the pearls being calculated at £25,000. In 1889 744½ tons of shell were exported, valued at £74,450, or £100 per ton, with pearls to the amount of £30,000. It is probable that the stated value of pearls exported exceeded this amount. In 1890 export value of pearls and shells was £120,292, and in 1891 £140,527. The value of shells in the colony averages from £5 10s. to £8 per cwt., or even higher. These shells, the home of the *metagrina margaritifera*, weigh on an average about 2lbs. per pair, and measure from six to ten inches in diameter. It is to the intrinsic commercial value of the shells, rather than the pearls they contain, that the north-west fisheries owe their importance; although, occasionally, pearls of considerable value are obtained—one supposed to be worth upwards of £1,500 was found in 1875; in 1878, one was found weighing forty grains at Sharks' Bay; and another one weighing 234 grains, obtained at Nicol Bay, realized £715. Another valuable pearl was found in 1890 by a pearler in the employment of Mr. E. W. Streeter, the well-known gem merchant, valued at £2,000. Extensive beds of large and valuable shell are found off the 90 mile beach, between latitudes 18° and 20°, and a numerous fleet is now engaged in this valuable, and in a good season, highly lucrative industry. A great number of boats formerly pearling in the Torres Straits off the Queensland coast, have sought the West Australian fishery, bringing round very valuable plants with them, and a number of Malays, Japanese, and Thursday Islanders. Formerly diving for pearl shell was carried on near the coast by means of aboriginal labour, but the inshore pearl shell fisheries became exhausted in course of time, and now some of the boats carry on pearling by means of the diving apparatus from three up to ten miles off the shore. Pearlers have to pay a license fee of £1 a boat, an export duty of £2 a ton on the shell, and the usual duties on all imported goods.

The proximity of the colony to India, Singapore, and Batavia affords a ready means of supplying the markets of those countries with horses, which generally command good prices. Horses, 123, valued at £1,476—£12 each; 33 cattle, value £231—£7 each; sheep, 2,148, value £1,288 16s.—12s. each; were exported in 1891. Considerable quantities of gum, resin, sandal wood, and tortoise-shell are also annually exported. The Hawksbill turtle, from which the last-named article is procured, is found on all the islands of the coast. Sandalwood, 3,760 tons, valued at £37,600, was exported in 1891. Its principal market is China, where it is used for incense purposes. The jarrah, a species of *Eucalyptus*, best known as the West Australian mahogany, has been before alluded to. It is in great demand for railway sleepers, for building purposes and for all kinds of marine constructions, and it has also been proposed to use it for paving the streets of London and other large cities. When properly seasoned it has the valuable property of resisting the *teredo navalis* at sea. To jarrah and karri are assigned twelve years by English Lloyd's for use in shipbuilding, being the next highest classification to teak (fourteen years). Timber to the value of £9,176 10s. was exported from the colony in 1891, being greatly above the value of the previous year. Extensive deposits of guano have been discovered at the Lacepede islands, situate in 17° S. lat. and 122° E. long.; at Browse Island, and especially at the Houtman's Rocks or Abrolhos Islands, and 6,251 tons of this valuable manure was exported in 1891 to the value of £15,627 10s.—£2 10s. per ton.

**Lands.**—Return of town and suburban lands alienated during 1891, was 1,741a. Or. 12p. value £25,716 2s. 9d.; and rural lands, 22,733 acres; value £214 7s. 6d. Total acres alienated, 5,179,147; leaving unalienated, 673,220,853 acres.

**Roads.**—The main roads of the colony are together upwards of 1,400 miles in length, of which about one-half is made, the remainder being tracks in the sand. They are under the charge of thirty-four District Boards. The Imperial sanction to a loan of £50,000 for mending the ways was obtained in 1879, and the money has been expended. A sum of £9,561 2s. 11d. was voted at the 1891 session of the Legislative Council for the upkeep of roads and bridges as against £12,302 3s. 11d. for the preceding year.

**Railways.**—The railways of the colony are in the hands of the Government, with the exception of the Great Southern Railway, the property of the W. A. Land Company; the W. A. Timber Company's and the Jarrahdale Timber Company's lines, and those worked by concession, viz.: the Torbay, Midland, Darling Range, and Karridale lines. The Northern Railway, 34½ miles long, connects the town and mining district of Northampton with the port of Geraldton, Champion Bay, and was opened for traffic in 1878. The traffic on this line continues unremunera-

tive. The depreciation in the value of lead and copper ore, which has reduced the traffic to a minimum, has disastrously affected the value of this important work. The Eastern Railway, extending from the port of Fremantle to the city of Perth, and thence to Guildford, was opened for general traffic on March 1, 1881. It is now open to Beverley, the South Eastern terminus. The stations are Fremantle, Fremantle East  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, Fremantle North  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile, Claremont 6 miles, Subiaco 9 miles, Perth North 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, Perth 12 miles, Perth East 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, Guildford 20 miles, Greenmount 24 miles, Smith's Mill 29 miles, Sawyer's Valley 35 miles, White's Mill 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, Chidlow's Well 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, Clackline 62 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, Spencer's Brook 72 miles, Woodside 77 miles, Gregson's 82 miles, York 89 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and Beverley 110 miles. A branch from the Eastern line at Spencer's Brook has been constructed to Northam, 6 miles, and another branch from Clackline to Newcastle, 14 miles, both Northam and Newcastle making a total length of 131 miles, and being important agricultural centres in the Eastern Districts, *en route* for the Yilgarn or Eastern goldfield. There is also a branch line from Geraldton to Walkaway 17 miles, the principal corn-producing district of the colony, and a line from Bunbury to Boyarup 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles. All these lines are 3ft. 6in. gauge. The public railways of the colony were under the direction of the Hon. C. T. Mason until the inauguration of Responsible Government, when a Minister of Works and Railways was appointed. The late Sir Thomas Campbell's proposition in the Legislative Council for the extension of the Eastern Railway to Albany upon the Land Grant System was favourably entertained by the Home Government, and the proposals made by the late Mr. Anthony Hordern accepted; the contract was signed by Mr. Hordern and the Governor in September, 1884, and a deposit of £10,000 paid into the Treasury by Mr. Hordern as a *bond fides* of his intentions. Reconnaissance surveys along the proposed route were made by Messrs. John Forrest and Price; the country passed through presents no great engineering difficulties, and both timber and ballast are plentiful. The construction (exclusive of equipment) was estimated at £693,220; locomotive, carriage, and waggon expenses, £18,250; traffic expenses, £4,500; maintenance, £11,450, but it is stated that £750,000 has been expended on the line. All the financial arrangements having been completed, the contract for the construction of the line was let to Messrs. Millar Brothers of Victoria, and the first sod was turned at Albany by Sir Frederick Broome on the 26th October, 1886, amid great rejoicing. Lady Broome simultaneously performed a similar ceremony at Beverley, the north-eastern terminus of the line. The construction of this line was pushed on with most praiseworthy vigour, and it is now open for traffic. This line opens up some excellent country, and the constructing syndicate, who are wealthy, may be expected to make the best use of the lands which fall into their hands. Already one member of the Railway Syndicate has purchased right out 100,000 acres of land alongside the line, and purposes establishing on his property settlements similar to those established by Messrs. Chaffey Bros. in Victoria and South Australia. Trains conveying mails and passengers run between Albany and Beverley daily, a distance of 244 miles. Opened for traffic June 1st, 1889. The Hon. J. A. Wright, late Commissioner of Railways, is at present the General Manager of the Great Southern Railway and Land Company.

Another proposal for a Land Grant Railway from Guildford to Geraldton was made in the early part of 1884 by Mr. John Waddington. Twelve thousand acres of land and other privileges were asked for every mile of line constructed; this was conceded, and the company, was registered under the title of The Midland Western Australia Land and Railway Syndicate, Limited. Mr. R. Price-Williams, M.I.C.E., appointed by the Syndicate to make an exhaustive report upon the nature of the land to be acquired, did so, and it having been accepted as satisfactory, the company at once commenced operations by letting the first section of 40 miles (Guildford to Gingin) to Mr. Ed. Keane, and the southern and northern ends of the line were opened for traffic in April 1891. A line from Perth to Bunbury, 111 miles (South Western Railway) is now being constructed by the Government. The private railways are those of Messrs. Niel McNeil & Co., from Jarrahdale to the port of Rockingham, 33 miles long, and the West Australia Timber Company, from Timber stations to Lockville, 18 miles long.

All the railways of the colony are worked by locomotives, single lines, 3 feet 6 inches gauge, with the exception of the eight miles of the Roeburne Tramway, which is 2 feet gauge.

The Ballarat Timber Company was formed in 1870 for the purposes of cutting and sawing jarrah, tuart, and other Western Australia timber, and exporting the same. To carry out this object a line of railway was made from the shipping port of Lockeville, Geographie Bay, in the Vasse district, which is 5 miles north of Busselton, and about 15 miles south of Bunbury, to the base of the Darling Ranges, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles, on which the true jarrah grows. A jetty has been erected at the port for loading the timber into lighters, the ships lying about a mile from the shore, in good anchorage, in about four fathoms of water. A sixty-horse power engine and large saw-mill at the port saws the logs, brought down the line from the ranges, into any size required. There are workmen's cottages erected, blacksmiths' and engineers' shops, foundry to cast both iron and brass, and large general store which is kept by the Company, a place of worship, which during the day is used as a school, the Government supplying a teacher, and in the evening as a reading room. A slip has been constructed to haul up and repair the Company's lighters and steam-tugs. In March, 1871, the saw-mill plant and railway were completed, and sawing commenced, which has been continued since then to the present date, during which time many

thousands of tons of timber have been exported, thereby denuding the forest of all timber fit for sawing and piles, for a radius of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the original terminus of the line. In July, 1876, the Company decided to extend the line further into the timber ranges, and in March, 1877, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  miles more were completed and opened, thus making 14 miles in all laid with iron rails 30 and 40 lbs. per yard, the Company holding a grant from the Government of 20 miles long from the present terminus of the line by 10 miles wide for cutting purposes, which grant has been confirmed by the English Government. The line is constructed on freehold land, so is the saw-mill and plant at Lockeville, the Company there owning 60 acres. This property is now owned by a London Syndicate, and operations, which had been suspended, have been resumed. The Jarrahdale Timber Company have disposed of their station to Messrs. Niel McNeil & Co. Their mills are situated at Jarrahdale, a valley in the midst of an extensive forest of timber, in the Serpentine district. A railway, connects the mills with their shipping station at Rockingham, where a substantial jetty has been erected, at which ships can lay alongside in six fathoms water. This is the most important and successful concern of its kind in the colony, and the manager is now receiving orders for the famous Jarrah timber from all parts of the world, where its merits have become known. The Bunbury Timber Company, Limited, had extensive mills at the head of the Ferguson and Collie rivers, about 20 miles from Bunbury, but had to wind up its affairs owing to the want of railway communication with the port. This property will in all probability be bought up, and the mills again worked, consequent upon the construction of a line of railway by the Government, but so far nothing has been done in this direction. Private establishments connected with the timber trade also do large business, and afford constant employment for labour. The principal are those of Mr. M. C. Davies, Port Augusta, Mr. W. Yelverton, Quindalup, and the firm of Lacey & Co., who purchased the mills and concessions of the Western Australian Manufacturing Company.

**Electric Telegraphs.**—Telegraph communication exists in the colony between forty-two stations. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company have laid a submarine cable from Bangoewangie to the Northern Coast, connecting with the West Australian lines at Roebuck Bay, and this was opened for use in May 1889. There is communication with South Australia *via* Eucla, and with this means with all the Australian colonies, Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe and America. The number of miles of telegraph poles December 31, 1891, within the colony is 2,921, and miles of telegraph wire 3,545 $\frac{1}{2}$ , with 679 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles under construction. Number of stations open 42. Number of messages paid and unpaid during the year between stations was 155,954; foreign and intercolonial, 68,436—total, 224,390. The telegraph line connecting Derby with the West Australian system was completed in January, 1888, and on October 5 the telegraph was completed from Derby to Hall's Creek, Kimberley Goldfields. A line has also been constructed from Wyndham to Hall's Creek. It will thus be seen that the colony has done wonders in the matter of telegraph construction, and that its remotest settlements are connected by the electric line. The charge for messages between any two stations in the colony is a uniform rate of 1s. for the first ten words, and 1d. for each additional word, with the exception of between Perth and Fremantle, where messages are sent at the rate of 6d. for ten words, with 1d. for every additional word. Press messages are charged 6d. for the first ten words, every additional word, up to 34 words, 3d.; over 34 words and up to 100 words, 1s. 6d.; every additional 50 or part, 6d. No charge is made for the date, address, or signature to any message. Messages are delivered free of charge within 1 mile of office. The intercolonial rates are: South Australia ten words 2s., and 2d. for every additional word; Victoria ten words 3s., and 3d. per additional word; Queensland ten words 4s., and 4d. per additional word; New South Wales ten words 3s., and 3d. per additional word; Tasmania ten words 4s., and 4d. per additional word, name and address not to exceed ten words—over charged extra; New Zealand ten words 12s., and 1s. 2d. per additional word, names and addresses being charged extra. On Sundays this charge is doubled. To London or any other part of Europe, 4s. per word. The revenue for the year 1891 from this service is returned at £12,643 2s. 3d., showing an increase of £1,752 4s. 9d. on 1890. This increase is due to extension of telegraphic communication and a marked improvement generally.

A cable has been laid from Albany, King George's Sound, to Breaksea Island; for the purpose of signalling passing steamers.

**Post Office.**—At the end of 1891 there were 188 post and telegraph offices in the Colony, including receiving offices. The number of employees in the Post and Telegraph Department was 206, extent of postal lines 4,340 miles; and miles traversed 873,799, and costs £19,515 per annum. There passed through the post-offices of the colony 3,904,772 letters and post-cards, 2,976,895 newspapers, and 548,452 packets. Total: 7,430,119; increase during 1891, 1,788,691. Registered letters were 73,533.

Rates of postage are—town letters, under half an ounce, 1s.; exceeding half an ounce, 2d.; and 2d. for every ounce, or part of an ounce, beyond. Inland letters, 3d. for half an ounce, 4d. for one ounce, and 2d. for each ounce, or part of ounce, beyond. Letters for all the Australian colonies are now rated at 2d. for each half-ounce, or part of half-ounce; post cards 1d., and reply cards, 2d. Letters to the United Kingdom or Continent of Europe are charged 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. the half-ounce, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each additional half-ounce. Newspapers are sent free to all parts of the colony if posted within a week after publication, and for delivery beyond the boundaries of the town at

which they are published; to the Australian Colonies, half-penny; for every ten ounces or part of; to places outside the Australian Colonies, 10. for four ounces. Book rates in the colony are—two ounces, 1d.; four ounces, 2d.; and 1d. for every four ounces beyond. To the Australian Colonies the charges are—four ounces, 1d.; and for every additional four ounces or portion of, 1d. To the United Kingdom the rate is—not exceeding two ounces, 1d. four ounces, 2d.; and 1d. for every additional two ounces. For the Australian Colonies packets are 1d. for two ounces, and 1d. every two ounces beyond. Parcels not exceeding 1lb. 8d.; each additional lb., 6d., and to the United Kingdom, 1s. 6d. for 2lbs. or under, and 9d. per additional lb. The registration fee is 3d. in addition to ordinary postage on all letters, books, or parcels.

Money-orders are issued between the leading places in the colony; sums of £2 and under, 3d.; not exceeding £5, 6d.; not exceeding £7, 9d.; £10 and under, 1s.; on towns in the other colonies, sums of £5, 1s.; £10, 2s.; £20, 4s.; on towns in the United Kingdom, Cape of Good Hope, and India, £2 and under, 1s.; £5 and under, 2s.; £7 and under, 3s.; £10 and under, 4s. On Germany, sums not exceeding £2, 2s.; not exceeding £5, 4s.; not exceeding £7, 6s.; not exceeding £10, 8s. During 1891 3,848 orders were issued of the value of £17,416, and 1,375 paid, value £6,402.

**Revenue and Expenditure.**—The revenue for year, December 31, 1891, was—Customs, £237,686 8s. 2d.; other taxes, £158,003 2s. 1d. Crown lands, rental, £67,391 5s. 10d.; sales, £26,002 10s. 3d.; other sources, £8,586 16s. 4d. Total, £497,670 2s. 5d. Expenditure—departmental and other expenditures, £358,850 10s. 5d.; interest on loans, £76,771 19s. 4d. Total, £435,622 13s. 9d.

**Public Debt.**—On the 31st December, 1891, the public debt was £1,613,594; charge on revenue for interest, £62,724 2s. 6d.; for sinking fund, £14,407 16s. 11d.; or a total charge on revenue of £76,771 19s. 4d.

**Imports and Exports.**—The value of the imports into the colony during the year ending 31st December, 1891, was, £1,280,093. The exports during the same year were valued at: to Great Britain, £27,693; to British Colonies, £346,499; to other countries, £25,273; total value, £799,466. As usual, wool was the chief item of export, 8,783,073lbs., of the value of £329,365 4s. 9d. being exported. It is estimated that 30,311 ozs. of gold were exported from the colony last year, valued at £115,182. Timber was exported to the value of £89,176, sandalwood, £37,600, pearl-shell, £100,527, pearls, £40,000, kangaroo and other skins, £39,548, guano, £15,627; horses, and other animals, £2,996, beche-de-mer, £90, bark, £1,561, ores, £14,912, provisions, £9,950, spirits, £264, tobacco, £270.

**Shipping.**—In 1891, 70 sailing vessels entered at ports in the colony, with a tonnage of 39,367, crews, 871; 240 steamers, with a tonnage of 494,066, crews, 26,277; the total of all vessels entered inwards being 310, tonnage, 533,433, crews, 27,148. The number of sailing vessels cleared at ports in the colony during 1891 was 60, tonnage 27,620—steamers, 228, tonnage, 454,502; total of all vessels cleared being 288, tonnage, 512,122. The P. & O., Orient, and Messageries Maritimes steamers call at Albany.

**Intercommunication.**—The contract between the Government and the Adelaide Steamship Company for the conveyance of mails between the various ports of the colony and Adelaide and Melbourne expired in August 1887. The Company now run steamers between the various ports of call to suit their own convenience, but the service is far from being impaired by this fact, and steamers run as frequently as before, both to and from the eastern colonies and the northern ports; two steamers a month proceeding to the colonies, and the same number to the north-west and in addition to this there is a specially fortnightly steamer to and from Geraldton. The line is a very excellent one in all respects and has done much to develop the trade of the colony. Huddart, Parker, and Co., of Sydney, are also now running their steamers to W. A. ports. The service has now been extended to Port Darwin, at which port a steamer calls tri-weekly. Instead of the English and colonial mails being conveyed to and from Albany by steamer as heretofore they are now conveyed between Perth and Albany by train. Coaches in connection with the mail service run between the principal towns of the colony, and the means of communication have lately very much improved. Passengers are conveyed at a rate of about 4d. per mile. C. Bethell & Co. and Trinder, Anderson & Co., London, have a number of sailing ships trading to and from Fremantle and other West Australian ports; they have also a direct line of steamers from London to Fremantle four times a year for which they are paid a small subsidy by the Government. C. Bethell & Co., and Trinder, Anderson & Co., also under subsidy from the West Australian Government, take mails, passengers, and cargo, from London to Derby, Roebuck Bay, Cossack, Ashburton, Fortescue, Gascoyne, Shark's Bay, Geraldton, and Fremantle, booking *via* Singapore, between which port, Java, and Western Australia, they run the steamers *Australind* and *Saladin*, specially constructed for this service. Holt's "Blue Funnel" Line also trades direct with London from W. A. ports *via* Singapore and Suez Canal.

**Mills and Manufactories.**—The manufactories in the colony at the end of 1891 totalled 209, 57 being established in Perth. The chief are as follows:—2 soap factories, 26 steam mills for grinding flour, and 3 worked by water power, 29 steam saw-mills, 4 tanneries, 6 breweries, 7 foundries, 11 coach factories, 8 furniture manufactories, 9 aerated water manufactories, 1 salt factory, 1 tobacco factory, 4 fruit preserving, 3 confectionery, 5 boot, 6 brick, 3 fish preserving, 7 boatbuilding, 1 tinware.

**Lighthouses.**—On Moore Point a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every 40 seconds. From a lower light in same building are exhibited two red rays, visible about 16 miles. Geraldton (Champion Bay); leading lights, two fixed white lights, visible eight miles. On Rottnest Island a revolving light, flashing once a minute for five seconds, visible at 21 miles; at Fremantle a fixed white light, visible 16 miles; at Bunbury a fixed bright light, visible at 12 miles; at Breaksea Island, a fixed light, visible at 24 miles. This lighthouse is now connected with the mainland by a submarine cable. At King George's Sound, on Point King, a fixed white light, visible at 12 miles. At Casuarina Point a fixed white light, visible 12 miles. At Busselton a fixed white light at the end of the jetty, visible 12 miles. On Jarman Island, Cossack, a new lighthouse with a fixed white light of the third order Dioptric, visible 15 miles. It is also proposed to place a light of the first order and an ocean signal station on Cape Leuwin if the other colonies will contribute their share of the expense. In all there were on January 1, 1891, twelve important lights on the coast, with a staff of fifteen keepers, five jetty lamps, and two beacon lamps at Albany.

**Volunteers.**—The volunteer forces of the colony consist of two troops of Artillery, one at Perth, the other at Fremantle, and eight companies of Rifle Volunteers; the total of all ranks is 628 men and 29 officers. The expenditure during the year 1891 for the maintenance of this force and defence purposes was £2,618 5s. 7d. The military posts are at Perth, Fremantle, Guildford, Geraldton, Northampton, and Albany. At each of these places there is one company of rifle volunteers with the exception of Perth and Fremantle, where there are two companies. The men are armed with Martini-Henry rifles. There is a division of a battery of field artillery (two 12-pounders R.B.L. Armstrong field guns) at the former station; and one division at the latter (two 9-pounders R.M.L. field guns). Horses are hired when required. None of these are under the control of the Ordnance Department in England. The troops are purely volunteers, drawing merely a capitation grant of £1 10s. per efficient, and a small allowance for the maintenance of bands, corps drill instructors, arms, and a sum of £110 annually for prizes for rifle contests. There are no military works in Western Australia, excepting the defence works now in course of construction at King George's Sound; others are urgently needed, not merely for the safety of the colony, but also for the protection of British interests in these seas. Princess Royal Harbour at Albany requires a comprehensive scheme of defence to prevent its falling into the hands of any enemy in the event of war occurring. Major-General Edwards inspected the defences of Fremantle and Albany in September, 1889, and reported on them to the Imperial and Colonial Governments.

**Charitable Institutions.**—There are 13 hospitals; one lunatic asylum at Fremantle, containing 145 inmates on the 31st December, 1891, two poor-houses with 169 inmates, three native institutions with 37 inmates, 2 Protestant orphanages, 71 inmates, and 2 Roman Catholic orphanages, 126 inmates. They are supported by public funds and private subscriptions. The daily average of those receiving Government relief during the year 1891 was 414. Working Men's Associations and Mechanics' Institutes are to be found almost everywhere.

**Arrivals and Departures.**—During the year 1891, 6,346 persons arrived in the colony; the departures during the same period were 2,661.

**Savings Banks.**—On December 31, 1891, the Post Office Savings Banks numbered 20, with 8,550 depositors; average deposit £4 10s. 0½d.; accounts opened, 1,750; closed, 1,200; remaining open, 3,564. The balance due to depositors at the end of 1891 was £44,707, and interest £1,413 10s. 7d., the withdrawals during 1891 amounted to £28,340 18s. 8d.

**Friendly Societies.**—There are also 20 Friendly Societies in existence, with which are connected between 3,000 and 4,000 persons. No returns of these societies are available.

**Banks.**—There are five banking institutions in the Colony: the Western Australian, the National Bank of Australasia, the Union Bank of Australia, Bank of New South Wales, and Commercial Bank of Australia, paying a dividend from 14 to 17½ per cent. The head offices of all these institutions are at Perth, with branches at Fremantle, Geraldton, and other towns in the colony. The bank returns ending December 31, 1891, were as follows:—Liabilities: notes in circulation £90,522; bills ditto, £7,068; balance due to other banks, £3,366; deposits, £1,364,981. Total £1,467,887. Assets: coin, £386,266; bullion, £21,740; Government securities, £7,500; landed property, £111,422; notes and bills, £8,502; balance due from other banks, £34,934; notes and bills discounted, and all other debts due to the banks, £1,765,284. Total assets, £2,336,307.

**Administration of Justice.**—The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court presided over by a Chief Justice, assisted by two Puisne Judges, and Courts of Quarter and Petty Sessions. The Courts of Quarter Sessions are found to work better now an Assistant Judge has been appointed, as well as a properly constituted Court of Appeal. Judges of the Supreme Court now go on Circuit, sitting from time to time, at Geraldton, Bunbury and Albany; Police Magistrates are at Perth and Fremantle, and there are Resident Magistrates, who also act as Chairmen of Quarter Sessions in the country districts.

**Governmental.**—The administration of the colony is under a Governor appointed by the Crown. The Governor during a brief absence from the colony can appoint his deputy. The proclamation of Responsible Government, by His Excellency Sir W. C. F. Robinson, took place in Perth, amid great public rejoicing, on Tuesday, October 21, 1890. The Government consists of a nominated Upper House (Legislative Council) and an elective Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The colony has been divided into thirty constituencies, of which



Perth and Fremantle each return three members, the remaining constituencies one each. The constituencies are: East Kimberley, West Kimberley, Roebourne, De Grey, Ashburton, Gascoyne, Murchison, Geraldton, Greenough, Irwin, Moore, Swan, Perth, East Perth, West Perth, Fremantle, North

Fremantle, South Fremantle, Murray, Wellington, Bunbury, Nelson, Sussex, Toodyay, Northam, York, Beverley, Williams, Plantagenet, Albany. The qualification for an elector is a householding of £10 annual value, £100 freehold. A member must be possessed of landed property to the value of £500.

## GOVERNMENT OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, his Excellency Sir W. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G. Sir William Robinson, G.C.M.G. (1885), K.C.M.G. (1877), C.M.G. (1873)—born 1832; entered the Colonial Service 1855; was private secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson in the Government of St. Kitts and Hong Kong from 1855 to 1860; President of Montserrat, 1862; administered the Government of Dominica from the 5th January to the 18th October, 1865; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Falkland Islands, 23rd May, 1866; Governor of Prince Edward Island, 5th July, 1870, to November, 1873; nominated Governor-

in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, 1874; Governor of Western Australia, 7th October, 1874; Governor of the Straits Settlements, August, 1877; Governor of Western Australia, 23rd January, 1880; Governor of South Australia, 19th February, 1883; administered the Government of Victoria 1889; Governor of Western Australia, May, 1890; assumed the administration of the Government 20th October. £4,000.

Private Secretary (Acting), D. B. Ord; Aide-de-Camp, Capt. C. H. Stuart, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Fifteen Members.)

President and Chairman of Committee, Hon. Geo. Shenton.

Amherst, Hon. J. G. H.  
Burgess, T.  
Bush, R. E.  
Grant, M.

Hackett, J. W.  
Hammersley, E.  
Harley, R. W.

Hooley, E. T.  
Leake, G. W.  
Monger, J. H.

Moore, W. D.  
Morrison, J.  
Shenton, G.  
Wright, J. A.

### LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Thirty Members.)

Speaker, Sir J. G. Lee Steere, Kt.

Baker, W. L. . . . East Kimberley  
Forrest, A. . . . West Kimberley  
Sholl, H. W. . . . Roebourne  
Richardson, A. R. . . DeGrey  
Burt, The Hon. Sep. Q. C. . Ashburton  
Sholl, R. F. . . . Gascoyne  
Darlot, E. F. . . . Murchison  
Simpson, G. T. . . . Geraldton  
Trayler, W. . . . Greenough  
Phillips, S. J. . . . Irwin

Randell, G. . . .  
Loton, W. T. . . .  
Scott, E. . . .  
Canning, M. F. A. . . East Perth  
Quinlan, T. F. . . . West Perth  
Marmion, Hon. W. E. . Fremantle  
Nearse, W. S. . . . N. rth Fremantle  
Symon, D. . . . South Fremantle  
Paterson, W. . . . Murray  
Venn, The Hon. H. W. . Wellington

Chairman of Committees, George Randell, Esq.

Forrest, Sir J., K.C.M.G. . Bunbury  
Steere, Sir J. G. Lee . Nelson  
Cookworthy, J. . . . Sussex  
Clarkson, B. D. . . . Toodyay  
Throssell, G. . . . Northam  
Parker, S. H., Q. C. . York  
Harper, C. . . . Beverley  
Piesse, F. H. . . . Williams  
Hassell, A. Y. . . . Plantagenet  
De Hamel, L. . . . Albany

## OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

### COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. S. H. Parker, M.L.C. £900.  
Under Secretary, Octavius Burt. £500.  
Chief Clerk and Registrar, Geoffrey F. Eliot. £325.

### BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

Chairman, Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser.  
Secretary, R. H. Habgood.

### COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner of Crown Lands, Hon. William Edward Marmion, M.L.A. £600.  
Under Secretary for Lands, R. C. Clifton. £400.  
Deputy Surveyor General, J. S. Brookings. £400.

### COLONIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Colonial Treasurer (Premier), Hon. Sir John Forrest, M.L.A., K.C.M.G. £800.  
Under Treasurer, L. S. Eliot. £500.  
Accountant, F. L. Hussey, £350.

### AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Auditor-General, F. Spencer. £450.  
Chief Clerk, H. S. Whitfield. £250.

### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Collector, Clayton T. Mason. £600.  
Chief Clerk, E. Troode. £400.  
Clerk, W. E. Knight. £260.

### EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Sec. to Central Board, O. P. Stables. £250.  
Inspector of Schools, Jas. P. Walton. £350.  
Sub-inspector, Stephen Gardiner. £225, and allowance.

### POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster-General, and General Superintendent of Telegraphs, R. A. Sholl. £600.  
Chief Clerk, A. H. Williams. £325.  
Inspector of Posts and Telegraph Offices, E. W. Snook. £250.  
Superintendent of Telegraphs and Telephone, W. J. Hancock. £325.  
Inspector of Telegraph Accountant, H. E. Clay, £200. F. A. Bailey, £300.

### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Government Printer, Richard Pether. £400.

### JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Chief Justice of Supreme Court, His Honor Mr. A. C. Onslow. £1,200.  
Puisne Judge, His Honor E. A. Stone.

Attorney-General, Hon. Septimus Burt, M.L.A., Q.C. £600.

Clerk to Attorney-General, S. J. Chipper. £125.

Crown Solicitor, George Leake. £100.

Clerk to Crown Solicitor, C. Y. Simpson. £150.

Registrar, Master Sup. Court and Bankruptcy Officer, F. Arnold

Mosely. £420.

Sheriff, James B. Roe. £500.

### REGISTRY.

PATENTS, BRANDS, BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, COPYRIGHT, &c.  
Registrar-General, &c., Malcolm A. C. Fraser. £250.

### DIOCESE OF PERTH.

Bishop, Right Rev. Henry Hutton Parry, D.D. £600.

Dean, Very Rev. Frederick Goldsmith, M.A. £300.

Archdeacon, D. Glyn Watkins, M.A. £170.

Registrar of the Diocese, Septimus Burt, Q.C.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. M. Gibney, D.D.

Vicar-General, Very Rev. Anselm Bourke.

Bishop of Port Victoria, Right Rev. Rosendo Salvado, D.D.  
New Norcia.

### GOVERNMENT RESIDENTS.

Albany, R. C. Loflie.  
East Kimberley, R. Gibbons.  
Geraldton, M. Brown.  
Roebourne, W. D. Cowan  
West Kimberley, E. Black, M.D.

### STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Perth and Swan, J. Cowan, £500.  
Fremantle, R. Fairbairn, £475.  
York, F. A. Hare. £350.  
Albany, R. C. Loflie. £510.  
Murray, C. Lovegrove. £155.  
Roebourne, W. D. Cowan, £475.  
Williams, J. C. Rossellott, £170.  
Toodyay, John Adam. £315.  
Geraldton and Greenough, Maitland Brown. £535.  
Yasse, R. J. Lepper. £315.  
Gascoyne, Charles D. V. Foss. £325.  
Derby (West Kimberley), B. F. Heuston. £500.  
Bunbury, W. H. Timperley. £350.  
Wyndham (East Kimberley), R. Gibbons. £500.  
Kimberley Gold Fields, E. P. Dowley. £500.  
Blackwood, T. H. Lovegrove. £100.

### VOLUNTEERS.

Commandant, Major Geo. B. Phillips.  
Staff Drill Instructor, Lieut. J. A. Campbell.

### CONVICT DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Prisons, J. B. Roe. £100.  
Superintendent Fremantle Prison, Samuel Hope. £300.

**LAND TITLES OFFICE.**

Commissioner of Titles and Deeds, J. C. H. James. £600.  
Registrar of Titles, A. E. Burt. £400.  
Chief Clerk, A. Y. Glyde. £200.

**PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAY DEPARTMENTS.**

Superintendent of Works and Colonial Architect, G. T. Poole. £500.  
Chief Clerk and Accountant, E. E. Sälter. £300.  
Inspector of Works, J. J. Harwood. £300.

Commissioner of Railways, and Director of Public Works, Hon. H. W. Venn, M.L.A. £600.  
Engineer in Chief, C. Y. O'Connor. £1,200.  
Under Secretary, A. F. Thomson. £350.  
General Manager, C. T. Mason. £550.

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

Commissioner, Major Geo. B. Phillips. £600.  
Chief Inspector, Thomas Rowe. £300.  
2nd Inspector, Francis W. Lodge. £275.  
3rd Inspector, P. Troy. £260.  
Sub-Inspectors, William C. Lawrence. £230. E. G. Back. £230.  
W. Waldoek. £200.  
Chief Clerk, P. Kelly. £300.

**REVENUE SERVICE (N.W. COAST).**

Commander of R.S. *Meda*, T. W. Smith. £500.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Colonial Surgeon, Perth, A. R. Waylen, M.D. £475. T. H. Lovegrove, M.R.C.S. (Acting).  
Colonial Surgeon, Fremantle—H. C. Barnett. £400.  
Resident Medical Officer Colonial Hospital, Perth, Arthur Edward Sloman. £200.  
Health Officer for Fremantle and Medical Officer for Rottnest, J. W. Hope. £200.  
Bunbury—T. H. Lovegrove, M.D. £100.  
Albany—Frederick J. Ingoldby. £140.  
Toodyay—W. Mayhew. £100.  
Roebourne—S. Hick. £200.  
Greenough—  
Guildford—J. Y. M. Stewart.  
York—John Albert O'Meehan. £100.  
Murray and Pinjarrah—C. Lovegrove.  
Geraldton—Charles B. Elliott. £100.  
Vasse—R. J. Lepper. £100.  
Williams—J. C. Rosseloty. £100.  
West Kimberley (Derby)—B. T. Heuston. £200.  
Gascoyne—  
Northern—J. B. Dunlop. £100.  
Northampton—£50.  
Kimberley, E.—£300.

**HARBOUR MASTER AND PILOT DEPARTMENTS.**

Chief Harbour Master, Fremantle, Staff Commander C. R. T. Russell, R.N. £350.  
Rottnest Pilot, F. Wemyss. £200.  
Harbour Master and Pilot, Albany, G. T. Butcher. £275.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**BANKS.**

The Western Australian Bank, Perth, General Manager, H. D. Holmes; with Branches at Fremantle, York, Geraldton (Champion Bay), and Bunbury. The National Bank of Australasia, Perth, Manager, H. R. England, with branches at Fremantle, Albany, Northam and Geraldton. The Union Bank of Australia, Limited, Perth, Manager, J. T. Denny, with Branches at York, Albany, Geraldton, Fremantle, Roebourne, Bunbury, and Agency at Guildford. The Bank of New South Wales, Perth, Manager, — Steunt, with branches at Albany. Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, Perth, Manager, Jno. G. Pitcher.

**INSURANCE COMPANIES.**

Alliance Marine Insurance Company. Geo. Shenton, Agent.  
Australian Alliance Assurance Company, Melbourne. Agent, John McCleery.  
Australian Mutual Provident Society. Resident Secretary, A. K. Money.  
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society. Resident Secretary, Alfred Canning, Perth.  
Equitable Life (New York) Assurance Society, St. George's Terrace. W. Bessel-Browne.  
Imperial Fire Insurance Company. Dalgety & Co., Agents.  
Liverpool and London and Globe. Agent, Jas. M'Bean, Perth.  
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. Agents, Jas. M'Bean.  
Marine Insurance Company of Western Australia. Secretary, L. M. Ollivier, Fremantle.  
Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria, Limited. Agent, Jas. M'Bean.  
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Resident Secretary, H. Wright.

New Zealand Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Manager, Jno. S. Pearson. Agents, Lionel Samson & Son, Fremantle.  
North Queensland Linsler Insurance Company. Courthope, Drummond & Co., Agents, Perth.  
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Agent, Geo. Shenton, Perth.  
Northern Assurance Company. Agent, G. B. Humble, Fremantle.  
Phoenix Fire Office. Agent, E. Kay Courthorpe, Perth.  
Royal Insurance Company. Roby Woods, Agent, Fremantle.  
South British Fire and Marine. Branch Managers, Geo. H. Johnston, Perth, and J. M. Ferguson, Fremantle.  
Union Insurance Company of Canton Dalgety and Co., Agents.  
Union Insurance Company of New Zealand. W. Sandover, Agent, Perth and Fremantle.  
Victoria Insurance Company. E. S. Mansfield, Agent.  
West Australian Fire Insurance Company, Limited. H. H. Holman, Secretary.

**CONSULS.**

DENMARK (Vice-Consul)—Septimus Burt, Perth.  
NETHERLANDS (Consul)—W. E. Marnion, Fremantle.  
ITALY (Consular Agent)—Elias Solomon, Fremantle.  
FRANCE (Consular Agent)—Wm. F. Samson, Fremantle.  
UNITED STATES (Consular Agent)—Frank R. Dymes, Albany.  
GERMANY (Consul)—J. W. Bateman.

**PRESS.**

PERTH—(Daily) *West Australian* (morning), *Daily News* (evening). (Weekly)—*Government Gazette*, *Western Mail*, *West Australian Record*, *The People*. (Bi-weekly)—*Inquirer*.  
GERALDTON—*Victorian Express* (weekly).  
ALBANY—*Australian Advertiser*, (tri-weekly). *A B C Rail and Road Guide* (monthly).  
BUNBURY—*Southern Times*.  
ROEBURNE—*Nor'-West Times* (weekly).

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

PERTH. FREMANTLE.  
Chairman—Geo. Shenton. Chairman—W. D. Moore.  
Secretary—J. Richardson. Secretary—Henry Briggs.

**CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES.**

FREMANTLE.  
Secretary—H. R. Dixon.

**LLOYD'S AGENT.**

G. Shenton, Fremantle.

**CLUBS.**

WELD CLUB, St. George's Terrace, Perth. Secretary—E. S. Barker.  
FREMANTLE CLUB. President—R. Fairbairn, Esq., R.M.  
GERALDTON CLUB. Secretary—W. H. Turner.

**CUSTOMS TARIFF OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

(Came into force October 7, 1883.)

**FIRST SCHEDULE—SPECIFIC DUTIES.**

Article.	Per	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
Animals, Living :		
Horses ... ..	each	1 0 0
Horned cattle for slaughter ... ..	each	1 10 0
Sheep for slaughter ... ..	each	0 2 6
Pigs ... ..	each	0 4 0
Arrowroot ... ..	lb.	0 0 1
Bacon, smoked or dried, and in pickle or brine,		
Hams, and Tongues ... ..	lb.	0 0 3
Beef and pork, in pickle or brine, and fresh		
meat ... ..	lb.	0 0 1
Beer, Cider, and Perry ... ..	Gallon	0 1 0
Biscuits ... ..	lb.	0 0 1
Bran and Pollard ... ..	Ton	1 0 0
Butter, Butterine, and like substances ... ..	lb.	0 0 2
Candles ... ..	lb.	0 0 2
Cement ... ..	Barrel	0 2 0
Cheese ... ..	lb.	0 0 3
Cigars, Cigarettes and Snuff ... ..	lb.	0 5 0
Cocoa, Chocolate, preparations of Cocoa and		
Chocolate, Chicory, Coffee (roast or ground)	lb.	0 0 3
Coffee (raw) ... ..	lb.	0 0 2
Confectionery ... ..	lb.	0 0 4
Corn—Oats ... ..	Bushe], 40 lbs	0 0 4
Wheat ... ..	Do. 60 lbs.	0 0 6
Barley ... ..	Do. 50 lbs.	0 0 4
Maize and Grain ... ..	Do. 60 lbs.	0 0 6

	Rate of Duty.	£ s. d.	
		£	s. d.
Dates ... ..	lb.	0	1
Flour ... ..	Ton 2,000 lbs.	1	0
Fruit, dried... ..	lb.	0	3
Galvanized Iron (corrugated sheet) ... ..	Ton	2	0
Ginger ... ..	lb.	0	3
Hay and Chaff ... ..	Ton	1	0
Hops ... ..	lb.	0	4
Iron and Steel Wire, Standards and Staples, for Fencing ... ..	ton	0	10
Iron Gates, Hurdles, and Wrought Bars for Fencing ... ..	cwt.	0	1
Lard ... ..	lb.	0	2
Lead (Sheet, Pig, and Piping) ... ..	cwt.	0	2
Malt ... ..	Bushel	0	2
Methylated Spirit and other Spirits rendered unfit for human consumption ... ..	Gallon	0	1
Oatmeal ... ..	Ton	1	10
Oil (Fish and Vegetable except Salad in bottles) ... ..	Gallon	0	6
Oils Mineral and Turpentine ... ..	Gallon	0	6
Onions ... ..	Ton	1	0
Ore Bags ... ..	doz.	0	3
Peel, Candied ... ..	lb.	0	3
Pepper ... ..	lb.	0	3
Potatoes ... ..	Ton	1	0
Powder, Gun and Sporting ... ..	lb.	0	4
Powder, Blasting ... ..	lb.	0	1
Rice ... ..	cwt.	0	2
Sacks (Corn and Flour), Bran and Gunny Bags	doz.	0	6
Sago, Tapioca, and Corn Flour... ..	lb.	0	1
Salt (except Rock) ... ..	Ton	1	0
Shot ... ..	cwt.	0	5
Soap (not Toilet) ... ..	cwt.	0	3
Soda (Crystal) ... ..	cwt.	0	2
Solder ... ..	cwt.	0	10
Spices... ..	lb.	0	3

Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, not being perfumed or Medicinal Spirits, to be used as Medicine or perfumery only, for each and every Imperial gallon of such Spirits, Cordials, or Strong Waters, of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes's Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, or any quantity greater or less than a gallon ... .. Gallon 0 15 0

Spirits of Wine, rectified, not being for medicinal purposes ... .. Gallon 1 0 0

Sugar, Molasses, Treacle, and Golden Syrup ... .. cwt. 0 4 0

Tea ... .. lb. 0 0 4

Tobacco (manufactured) ... .. lb. 0 3 0

Tobacco (unmanufactured) ... .. lb. 0 2 0

Tobacco for sheep-wash ... .. lb. 0 0 3

Vinegar ... .. Gallon 0 0 6

Wine (sparkling) ... .. Gallon 0 7 6

Wine (except sparkling) ... .. Gallon 0 5 0

Wool Bales ... .. each 0 0 4

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Goods subject to ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.

Ærated and mineral waters; boats; carriages, carts and waggons; cordials, not spirituous; doors; window sashes, and frames; furniture; harness and saddlery; jewellery, electro, nickel, and other plated ware and precious stones; mantel-pieces; marble and stone (wrought); perfumery; soap, perfumed (toilet and fancy); timber worked, architraves, boards planed, tongued, or grooved, laths, mouldings, palings, and skirtings; tinware.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Goods subject to ad valorem duty of 5 per cent.

Anchors; blocks; boilers, land and marine; boiler tubes; bottles, empty; bottling wire; brass, sheet, or rolled; brewery and distilling plant; cables and chains; canvas; copper rod, sheet and wire; cordage, rope and twine (including galvanized wire rope); disinfectants; diving apparatus; earth closets; engine packing; felt sheathing; filters; forges, anvils, and bellows; gas and iron water pipes; harness mountings and furniture; hose, canvas, indiarubber, and leather; housings, saddlers'; iron wire netting; kid skins; mock kid skins; patent leather, levant leather, morocco leather, seal skins, French calf skins, roams and satin hides; leather, American patent (not being oil baize); machinery for separating cream; machinery (agricultural) including ploughs, harrows, scarifiers, rollers, horse rakes (parts of), reaping, winnowing, thrashing, and mowing machines, machines for sowing seed by horse-power, moulding boards, ploughshares, horse-powers, and chaff cutters; machinery for crushing quartz; mill stones, and machinery for flour mills; oakum; patent materials for wool scouring; printing presses and type; pitch; resin; shoe-makers' grindery; smelting material and plant; spars; staves and hoops for casks; steam engines and parts of; tin: block, plate, and foil; weigh bridges; wire cloth for quartz crushing machinery; work for patent slips and docks; zinc, sheet and plain.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

Goods subject to ad valorem duty of 1 1/2 per cent.

On all goods, wares, articles of merchandise, or things imported into this Colony and not included in the First, Second, Third or Fifth Schedules.

FIFTH SCHEDULE—GOODS FREE OF DUTY.

Animals, live (except as named in the first schedule); band instruments for volunteer force; bells, musical instruments, and parts of, for places of worship; bone and other manures, including all fertilisers and substances to be used in the preparation of artificial manures; books, printed, not being account, including music and charts; coal, coke and patent fuel; cod oil in bulk; coloured glass for church windows; fire engines; hides, raw; ice; immigrants' tools and instruments of trade, not exceeding £10 in value per immigrant; iron and steel, unworked, bar, sheet, rod, plate, and hoop; iron, pig; iron, galvanized sheet, plain; machinery for boring for water, coal, and other minerals; metal sheathing; outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods; paper, for printing purposes; paraffine wax, paraffine scale and stearine; personal baggage (not including vehicles, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods and furniture other than cabin furniture), which is imported with and by passengers, immigrants and travellers, *bonâ fide* for their own personal use and not imported for the purpose of sale; plants, seeds, and bulbs; provisions and stores, military or naval, required for Her Majesty's service; rails and fastenings for railways and tramways; rock salt; specie, bullion, and coin; soda-ash and nitrate of potash; stones imported by municipalities for flagging; sulphur; surgical, scientific, and optical instruments; uniforms and appointments, military, naval and civil, imported by officers stationed in the Colony, for their own purposes.

Duty upon the importation of opium, per lb., £1.  
Poll tax on each Chinaman landed, £10.

EXPORT DUTY.

Sandalwood per ton, 5s.; pearl-shell, 40s.; "dead" shells, £1 per ton, excepting Sharks' Bay which are duty free; guano per ton, a royalty of 10s.; horses, per head, 1s.

DUTIES AND LICENSES.

ON TRANSFER OF LANDED PROPERTY.

A Duty of one per cent. is payable on registration.

LICENSES UNDER "THE WINES, BEER AND SPIRITS SALE ACT, 1880".

- For a Publican's general license, £50 in Perth or Fremantle, and £40 elsewhere.
- For a Packet license, £10.
- For a Wine and beer license, £5.
- For a Spirit merchant's license, £5.
- For a Gallon license, £10.
- For a Colonial wine license, £2.
- For a Billiard-table license, £10.
- For a Temporary license, £1.
- For an Eating, Boarding, or Lodging-house license, £1.
- For a temporary Eating, Boarding, or Lodging-house license, 10s.
- For a Wayside-house license, £10.
- For an Hotel license, £25.

LICENSES TO SELL BY AUCTION.

From £5 to £25 per ann. each, according to locality. A licensed Auctioneer may sell by deputy for one day, on payment of £1 is.

LICENSE TO KEEP DOGS.

From 2s. 6d. to 40s., according to description.

LICENSES FOR BOATS AND BOATMEN.

From 10s. to £1 per annum, regulated by tonnage of boats. Licenses for boats and ships engaged in pearl-shell fishery, £1 per annum.

HAWKER'S LICENSE.

On foot, 20s. per annum; with pack or draught animals, 40s. per annum.

GUN LICENSE.

License to use and carry a gun, 5s. a year.

PAWNBROKER'S LICENSE.

£10 a year.

LICENSES TO SHOOT WILD CATTLE.

£2 a year.

SURVEYOR'S LICENSE.

£5 a year.

LICENSES FOR PRIVATE BONDED WAREHOUSES.

£30 a year.

STAMP DUTIES.

	£	s.	d.
Agreement (of the value of £5 and upwards) ... ..	0	2	6
Articles of Clerkship ... ..	10	0	0
Admission of Law Student ... ..	10	0	0
Award (for a sum exceeding £10 and under £50) ... ..	0	5	0
Award exceeding £50 ... ..	0	10	0
Apprenticeship ... ..	0	5	0
Bill of Exchange payable on demand ... ..	0	0	1
Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand ... ..	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £25 ... ..	0	0	3
" £25 " £50 ... ..	0	0	6
" £50 " £100 ... ..	0	1	0
For every additional £50 or part of £50 ... ..	0	0	6
Bill of Lading ... ..	0	1	0
Receipt of master or mate taken in lieu of Bill of Lading ... ..	0	0	6
Bill of lading coastwise ... ..	0	0	6

Receipt of master or mate coastwise in lieu of Bill of Lading—		£	s.	d.
If over half a ton weight or measurement ...	...	0	0	3
If under half a ton weight or measurement ...	...	0	0	1
Bond for Administration of Estate...	...	0	10	0
Cheque or order payable on demand ...	...	0	0	1
Conveyance or Transfer of Land, for every £5 or part ...	...	0	0	6
Conveyance or Transfer of any other kind ...	...	0	10	0
Coupon or Warrant for receiving interest or dividend...	...	0	0	1
Customs Forms Id., when goods are free...	...	0	0	2
Deeds of any kind ...	...	10	0	0
Guarantee of any kind ...	...	0	2	6
Hypothecation of Bills of Lading, Letters of Lease of Land or Tenement.	...	0	2	6
			Over	three years.
			s. d.	s. d.
Rent not exceeding £5 0 3	...	0	6	9
Above £5 and not exceeding £10	...	0	6	1 6
£10 £15	...	0	9	1 6
£15 £20	...	1	0	2 0
£20 £25	...	1	3	2 6
£25 £50	...	2	6	5 0
£50 £75	...	3	9	7 6
£75 £100	...	5	0	11 3
			10	0
			15	0

	One year.	Three years.	Over three years.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
For every further sum of £50 or part	2 6	5 0	7 6
Lease of any other kind	...	...	0 10 0
Letter of Allotment	...	...	0 0 1
Scrap certificate	...	...	0 0 1
Lien on Wool for every £100	...	...	0 1 0
Mortgage Bond, &c., for every £50 or part	...	...	0 1 3
Mortgage Bond, &c., above £300, for every £100 or part	...	...	0 2 6
Transfer or Assignment of any Mortgage, for every £100 or part	...	...	0 1 0
Reconveyance or Release, for every £100 or part	...	...	0 1 0
Notarial Act	...	...	0 2 6
Receipt of Discharge	...	...	0 1 0
Noting Bill of Exchange	...	...	9 1 0
Protesting	...	...	0 1 0
Policy of Insurance, Marine, for every £50 or part	...	...	0 0 6
Policy of Insurance, Fire, for every £100 or part	...	...	0 0 6
Power of Attorney for receipt of moneys...	...	...	0 5 0
" " other purposes	...	...	0 10 0
Receipts (£2 and upwards)	...	...	0 0 1

TOWNS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

**ALBANY,** 35° 0' 2" S. lat. 117° 54' E. long., King George's Sound, is situated on rising ground on the North shore of Princess Royal Harbour, between Mount Clarence on the east and Mount Melville on the west, about 254 miles by road, and 352 miles by railway from Perth, with which city it communicates by means of a road, made originally for the conveyance of mails and for passenger traffic. The Great Southern Railway, between Albany and Perth, is now completed from either end, by which mails are conveyed. Albany is the principal town of the Plantagenet county, and a port of call of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's and the Orient Company's steamers carrying the Australian mails, also of Messageries Maritimes Company's steamers. The steamers anchor about a mile from the shore. Passengers are conveyed by row and sailing-boats, which come off to the vessel; fare 1s. Hotels—Weld Arms, London, and Freemasons'. The harbour is one of the finest on the Australian coast, and is well protected from winds. A jetty of some length, about 1½ miles inside the lighthouse, affords facilities for the loading and discharge of small craft. The West Australian Land Company have also erected a splendid new jetty, and several other important improvements have been made in the town. The town is small, and the buildings of no magnitude. The most important of them are the public offices. The places of worship comprise Episcopal (St. John's), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, with a new Roman Catholic convent, school, and chapel. Albany is a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, and is connected with Perth by a line of telegraph. Has two schools. Government and assisted (aggregate average attendance 153); a mechanics institute, and branches of the National Union, and Commercial banks. The Plantagenet district has 1,339 acres under cultivation. The stock returns for 1889 were 1,765 horses, 1,750 cattle, 116,607 sheep, and 451 pigs. There is a Government Resident here, and also a Municipal Council, with a Mayor presiding. King George's Sound, of which Albany is now the township, was first occupied in 1826, in consequence of some apprehension that the magnificent harbour might fall into the hands of some of the maritime powers. An order was sent from the Imperial Government to the then Governor of New South Wales, to see to its occupation, and a party was sent from Sydney, which landed on Christmas Day, 1826. It was under the command of Major Lockyer, of H. M. 39th Regiment, and consisted of a detachment of that regiment and a party of prisoners from Botany Bay, about seventy-five in all. It was simply a party of occupation, and was subsequently withdrawn. No immigrants were imported nor lands sold, nor was any attempt made to colonize the locality until it became, in after years, connected with the Swan River Settlement. In 1831 King George's Sound was given up as a penal settlement, and included within the jurisdiction of Western Australia. A new tower has been erected for the lighthouse at Point King, at the entrance of Princess Royal Harbour. It is proposed to have an Imperial naval coal depot here, with the proper defences, and also to establish a Federal Quarantine station. The entrance of King George's Sound lies between Bald Head and Herald Point, at 5 miles N. by E. from it, and is divided into three channels by Breaksea and Michaelmas Islands. A submarine cable now connects Breaksea Island (which is the first land made after passing Cape Leeuwin) with the main land. The Sound is about 5 miles wide north and south, and five miles broad, with average depths of 10 to 5 fathoms sand; on the south side of the Sound there is a deep channel 2 miles long north and south, and 1 mile broad, having 11 to 20 fathoms, with 7 to 10 fathoms close around. The entrance to Princess Royal Harbour is about a quarter of a mile wide, and lies between Possession and King's Points. The harbour is about 4½ miles long, N.W. and S.E., and about 2 miles wide. For some time past, from siltage and the gradual narrow-

ing of the Spit behind Point Possession, the harbour has been shoaling. Steps have been taken by erecting strong barriers of stakes strongly planted and wattled with bushes, and by grassing the sand patch and other means to prevent further damage. The fortification of King George's Sound is attracting considerable attention on the part of the English military authorities, consequent upon the late Major-General Scratchley's report—Captain Moore, a distinguished naval expert, has been specially sent out to advise in the matter of fortifications, and a meeting of the Commandants of the various Colonies was to have taken place in November. The first sod of the late Mr. Hordern's Great Southern Railway, connecting Albany with Beverley, was turned by Sir F. N. Broome on the 20th Oct., 1886, aud, as before said, this important line is now open for traffic. Population, males, 1,427; females, 1,238. Total, 2,665, census, April 5th, 1891. Newspapers: *Australian Advertiser* (bi-weekly), *Albany Observer* (bi-weekly). **ARRINO,** or IRWIN RIVER (29° 28' S. lat., 115° 36' E. long.), a post and telegraph station, 222 miles N.W. from Perth. **ARTHUR RIVER** (33° 31' S. lat., 116° 53' E. long.), a postal, money-order office and telegraph station, 120 miles (181 postal) from Perth on the Albany road. Communication is by the Great Southern Railway. Inn: Spratt's. **ASHBURTON** (See ONSLOW). An important pastoral district, lying between the Carnamah and Roebourne districts. **AUSTRALIND** (33° 15' S. lat., 115° 39' E. long.), a post town near the sea-coast, in the district of Wellington, 100 miles distant from Perth S., pleasantly situated on the Leschenault estuary, 7 miles from the port of Bunbury. It was the scene of the operations of the West Australian Company, projected in London upwards of 40 years ago, for the purpose of taking up land in the colony. A commissioner and crowd of emigrants left England and selected Bunbury and Australind as the site of their future home. They made a large town on a map, and built a few houses on land, but in a short time the settlement signally failed. A Government mixed school is here (with an average attendance of 20 scholars). Auriferous quartz has been found in this neighbourhood. **BALBARRUP** (34° 12' S. lat., 116° 12' E. long.), a small town site in the Sussex district, with a post-office, 161 (192 postal) miles S. of Perth. **BANNISTER** (32° 46' S. lat., 116° 30' E. long.), a post and telegraph office 67 miles S.E. of Perth, on the Albany road. Inns: Coach and Horse and Bannister's. The communication is by the Great Southern Railway. The place is named after Captain Bannister, who made the first overland journey to Albany in 1831. **BERKSHIRE VALLEY** (30° 53' S. lat., 116° 14' E. long.), a telegraph station 133 miles distant from Perth, and the centre of an excellent agricultural district. **BEVERLEY** (32° 0' 7" S. lat., 116° 57' E. long.), a small post and telegraph town on the River Avon (York electorate), about 85 miles E. of Perth, and 22 miles S. of York, and the centre of a fertile agricultural district. The third section of the Eastern Railway from York to Beverley has been opened, and communication is now complete to Fremantle. On the 20th Oct., 1886, Lady Broome at Beverley turned the first sod of the Northern section of the Great Southern Railway, connecting Albany with Beverley. Sir F. N. Broome simultaneously at Albany, turned the first sod of the Southern section of the same line, and the work was pushed on from both ends rapidly till completion. Its buildings comprise a parsonage-house and two small Anglican churches (St. Peter's and St. Paul's) about seven miles apart, two public-houses, a neat railway station, a police station, post-office, telegraph office, a school-house (average attendance 26), and one at North Beverley, with 42 scholars, and some cottages. Farming is actively carried on in the district, and it bids fair to become an important agricultural centre. Population, 1891, males, 75; females, 71. Total, 146.

**BLACKWOOD**, and **LOWER BLACKWOOD** (34° 15' S. lat., 115° 13' E. long.). These are two postal stations, in the Sussex district, and are at present the centres of a settled population. They lie distant about 170 miles (186 postal) from Perth, S. Hotel: H. Trigwell's. This district is now the centre of a rapidly-growing tin-mining industry.

**BOYADINE** (31° 48' S. lat., 117° 0' E. long.), a post office station, 88 miles eastward of Perth, and about 28 from York.

**BREMER BAY** (34° 28' S. lat., 119° 30' E. long.), a telegraph station, 107 miles E. of Albany, on the South Australian line.

**BRIDGETOWN** (23° 57' S. lat., 116° 8' E. long.), a small post town on the Blackwood river, situated about 172 miles S. from Perth, and about 60 miles SE. from Bunbury. It is surrounded by a fertile pastoral country, and bids fair to become a place of importance. It contains a church, a mechanics' institute, and school, with average attendance of 51. Communication with Perth is *via* Bunbury, where the mail steamer can be taken. Inn: H. Doust's Farmer's Home. This is the nearest town to the Bridgetown tin-field. Population, 1891, males 72; females, 61. Total, 133.

**BROOME** (17° 57' S. lat., 122° 15' E. long.), a new town site on the North Western point of Roebuck Bay, Kimberley district, named after the late Governor. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has a station here, connecting the new cable with the West Australian land lines. A favourite resort for pearling craft, to lie up in or repair, and has recently been declared a port, customs and harbour officers having been appointed. Population, 1891, males, 104; females, 17. Total, 121.

**BRUNSWICK** (33° 15' S. lat., 115° 50' E. long.), a small postal town in the Wellong on district, 100 miles S. from Perth, with a public school.

**BUNBURY** (32° 18' S. lat., 115° 38' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and Government savings bank office, is the principal port of the southern districts, and is picturesquely situated on the west side of the entrance to Leschenault inlet, in which debouch the Preston and Collie rivers, with several smaller streams. The harbour, known as Koombah Bay, is a tolerably safe one, being sheltered from all but the north-westerly winds. A coral reef protects the entrance to the bar, and might be made the foundation of a breakwater. Bunbury, named after Lieut. H. W. Bunbury (1836), is distant, by road, about 112 miles from Perth, to which a mail coach runs: fare 25s.; by sea from Fremantle it is distant 90 miles, and by road 100 miles. The principal hotel is the Wellington; other hotels are the Rose and Prince of Wales. It is the capital of the district of Wellington, and a port for the shipment of timber, tin, sandalwood, horses, and produce, and is under municipal government. Bunbury contains an Episcopal church, Roman Catholic church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Congregational chapel, two schools (boys' and girls'), and an assisted school; branches of the West Australian and Union Banks, a Masonic Lodge, an Oddfellows' Lodge (No. 6,250), a mechanics' institute, a gaol, and a steam flour mill. A court of general sessions is now held here, and it is also a place of sitting for the Supreme Court Judge. A wooden lighthouse, showing a fixed bright light, visible about 15 miles, was erected in 1870. Bunbury is connected by telegraph wire with Perth and Fremantle. It is the outlet to a considerable tract of productive country, and possesses a jetty nearly one-fourth of a mile in length, which affords facilities for the loading and discharge of vessels. A railway has been constructed from Bunbury to the forest ranges, but in consequence of its being likely to prove a severe drain on the revenue, it has not yet been opened for traffic. This line, to be of any use in serving the timber and mining industry, must be considerably extended. The coasting mail steamers call at this port. Population, 1891, males, 276; females, 296. Total, 572. Newspaper: *Southern Times*.

**BUSSELTON**, or **VASSE** (33° 38' S. lat., 115° 26' E. long.), the capital of the agricultural district of the Vasse, lies 30 miles further S. than Bunbury, and is consequently about 144 miles from Perth. It takes the name of Vasse from a Dutch sailor, belonging to Baudin and Freycinet's expedition, who was drowned off the mouth of the river in 1801. The other name is derived from Mr. J. G. Bussell, who in 1831 explored the district. A small river runs through the town and loses itself in an estuary. A Ballarat company formed a sawing station here for jarrah wood in 1871. This station is at present closed. A concession of 2,000 acres of land for every mile of railway they would construct to the timber forests was made them by Government. They made a railway and also erected saw-mills, a jetty, and other buildings at Lockville, 5 miles from Busselton. Busselton is a post town, telegraph, and money-order station, with a Government Savings Bank, and is under municipal government. The principal hotel is the Vasse. The places of worship are an Anglican and a Roman Catholic church. There is one school, the Weld Mechanics' Institute, a working men's association and a gaol. The mail steamer conveys the mails to and from Fremantle and intermediate ports once a month; there is also a weekly mail overland, which takes passengers; fare, 35s.

**CANNING** (32° 0' S. lat., 115° 52' E. long.), a small postal township, about 12 miles distant from Perth. Conveyance by mail coach, fare, 3s. Inn: The Narragin, W. and F. Saw. An Episcopal church has been built here and a school, average attendance, 16.

**CARNAMAH** (29° 30' S. lat., 115° 56' E. long.), a telegraph station and post-town on the Great North road, 197 miles N. of Perth.

**CARNARVON** (24° 42' S. lat., 113° 39' E. long.), a township at the mouth of the Gascoyne river, on the north-west coast. It promises to become an important settlement, and is the shipping port of the various sheep stations established in the district. It was proclaimed a municipality on May 19, 1891. Steam and sailing vessels call regularly, and good fresh water is obtainable. It contains two hotels (Port and Carnarvon), a post and telegraph office, custom house, and one store. The telegraph was opened in August, 1884. Very little land is in cultivation; the stock returns for 1888, for the Gascoyne District, were 1,868 horses, 5,538 horned cattle, 314,044 sheep, 51 goats, 67 pigs. Population, 1891, males, 148; females, 78. Total, 226.

**CAROLING**, 104 miles eastward from Perth, and a postal receiving station, for a scattered population of graziers.

**COSSACK** (20° 40' S. lat., 117° 0' 8" E. long.), also known by the names of Tientsin and Port Wallcott, the principal port of the north district, lies on the banks of a tidal creek some 8 miles from Roebourne. It is now a municipality (proclaimed Nov. 30, 1887). There are three hotels, the White Horse, the Governor Weld, and the Pearly's Rest, post office, custom house, one store and branch of the Union Bank. Church of England services are held occasionally in the school-room. The overland telegraph line from Northampton is completed to here. A great drawback is the scarcity of fresh water. A lighthouse has just been erected at Cossack, on Jarman Island. It was first lighted on May 16, 1888. The light is a fixed white of the third order dioptric. The tower is painted, the lower half red, and the upper half white, the centre of lantern being elevated ninety-six feet above high water. The height of the tower from base to vane being fifty-one feet. A tramway, connecting Cossack with Roebourne, is now completed, and is very largely utilised, being one of the most profitable public works in the colony. The population is a constantly shifting one, consisting of about 1,000 inhabitants, principally engaged in the pearl and pearl shell fisheries. The pearling vessels lie up here during the off season for repairs. Population, 1891, males, 186; females 86. Total, 272.

**DANGIN** (32° 1' S. lat., 117° 20' E. long.), a postal receiving station, about 30 miles eastward of York and 98 from Perth. There are several large stock stations in this district.

**DARDANUP** (33° 10' S. lat., 116° 0' E. long.), is a farming settlement, composed almost exclusively of Irish families, about 12 miles E. of Bunbury, and 124 miles S. of Perth. It contains a post-office, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a public school with 12 scholars. Perth is reached by conveyance to Bunbury, thence by mail steamer.

**DERBY** (17° 18' S. lat., 123° 40' E. long.), named after an ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the capital town of the Kimberley district, on the north-west coast, and at the mouth of the Fitzroy river in King Sound. "Owing to its position relatively with the plains of the Fitzroy river valley, Derby appears favourably situated for development; and although the site has some disadvantages, there is no place in the neighbourhood of the Fitzroy estuary which answers the requirements of a port equally well as Derby. Stock has been landed without difficulty abreast of Amur pool." The water supply was defective, being brackish and coloured, but better water has been found by sinking deeper wells. This district promises to occupy an important position in the future history of the colony. Immense tracts of country have been taken up, and pastoral settlement is increasing. King Sound is a splendid bay, fit for any ship of any size entering at the proper tide. Amur Pool, discovered by Captain Henry O'Grady, and named by him after his vessel, is a safe harbour, similar to Hobson's Bay. It is about 4 miles above the anchorage under Mary isles, and though confined, has good holding ground of stiff mud. Spring tides rise 36 feet, neaps 20 feet. A Government Resident, Medical Officer and staff have been appointed and sent to this district, and the Government have erected a jetty, a tramway and other landing accommodation at a very heavy cost to the colony. The first steamer to call at this new port was the steamship *Albany*, Captain Anthon, who anchored there on the 6th October, 1883, and reported the anchorage to be all that he desired. The steamer *Ocean*, of 2,000 tons, with a shipment of 5,000 sheep, horses, and cattle, sailed from Melbourne for this port in October, 1883, and the steamer *Empire*, from Melbourne, with sheep, cattle, and horses, made two trips in 1884. Other shipments of stock have since arrived. The land is specially suitable for tropical cultivation, and the Fitzroy river is navigable for many miles. After the discovery of gold-fields near Mount Barrett, distant some 350 miles from Derby, the influx of diggers and others gave a temporary stimulus to the town, which will be sure to leave behind some substantial advantages, and has had the effect of giving a greatly increased value to property of all kinds. The discovery of valuable quartz reefs, and the excellent character of the road between Derby and the goldfield, has ensured the future of the town, which is very picturesquely situated and laid out. It is connected with Perth, and its adjacent goldfield by telegraph, which will do much, it is hoped, to add to its settlement and prosperity. The adjacent swamp, however, renders it somewhat unhealthy. At present there are two convenient hotels, a couple of boarding houses, and a few stores. The settled population of the whole district is under 200, but increased settlement may be expected. Dr. Gibney (R. C. Bishop), has recently established a mission for the civilisation of the natives, under the charge of two Trappist priests. Population, 1891, males, 67; females, 25. Total, 92.

**DONGARRA** (29° 77' S. lat., 114° 53' E. long.), a post-office and telegraph town site, 245 miles N. from Perth, with one school (average attendance 36), two hotels (Dongarra and Irwin), a Wesleyan church (opened at the close of 1884), and a literary

institute. It is a port for small coasters, and lies in the large agricultural district of the Irwin. It is about 40 miles from the newly-discovered Irwin gold fields. Population, 1891, males, 60; females, 47. Total, 107.

**ESPERANCE BAY** (33° 50' S. lat., 120° 55' E. long.), a telegraph station, 275 miles N.E. from Albany and 536 from Perth S.E., on the West and South Australian line.

**ETICUP** (33° 54' S. lat., 117° 33' E. long.), a postal receiving-house on the Blackwood, 190 miles S. from Perth.

**EUCLA** (31° 43' 27" S. lat., 128° 52' 44" E. long.), a township and telegraph station on the border. It is the terminus of the West Australian line and the connecting point with the South Australian telegraph system. A substantial building has been erected here for the accommodation of the telegraph officials of the two colonies. A jetty has also recently been erected at a cost of £2,000, but is regarded as a useless expense. Distance from Albany, 750 miles N.E. Land in the vicinity is of a salt and cotton bush character, well grassed, the country being of limestone formation, with a fair depth of red friable soil. It is now being utilized for pastoral purposes. The town is about half a mile from sea-shore.

**EYRE** (32° 15' S. lat., 126° 17' E. long.), a telegraph station and barren patch of sand on the West and South Australian line. Distance from Albany 590 miles E.

**FREMANTLE** (32° 03' S. lat., 115° 45' E. long.), named after Captain Fremantle, of H.M.S. *Challenger* (1829), is a corporate town, with a mayor, situated at the mouth of the Swan river, 12 miles from Perth S., with which there is railway communication, and there are daily river steamers; there is also an electric wire and the telephone between the two towns. The town is lighted with gas. The principal buildings are the convict establishment; the Oddfellows' hall, the Town-hall, with a clock-tower erected at a cost of £12,000, the money being raised by loan; commissariat buildings; a Freemasons' hall; new post and telegraph office; Government house; barracks, a literary institute, a lighthouse, and lunatic asylum. There is also an Episcopal church, which, next to the new Perth Cathedral, is the handsomest ecclesiastical edifice in the colony, and was erected at a cost of £7,500—consecrated in July, 1882; Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Congregational (the Johnston Memorial) churches, and a Government-assisted Catholic school, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have a convent in the town. Several handsome buildings have of late been built, the most noteworthy being the Presbyterian Church, and the new Wesleyan Church; W. Sandover's warehouses, Dixon Bros.' tobacco warehouse and factory, and Federal hotel. The aggregate average attendance at the schools is 630. There is an excellent school for boys, and the Fremantle school. The Bank of Western Australia, Union Bank, and the National Bank, have branches in the town. The harbour accommodation has been decayed, but vessels provided with good ground-tackle can ride out any gale coming from a northerly direction. An opinion has been sought and received from Sir John Coode with regard to harbour improvements, which has been approved by the Legislature, and a vote for some preliminary works, in the shape of shore approaches, placed upon the estimates. Out of the last loan of £252,000 a sum of £100,000 was set apart for harbour works at Fremantle, in accordance with Sir John Coode's scheme, but unfortunately this was re-appropriated for telegraph and other works at Kimberley, and at present money is not available for this most important and necessary work. The jetty has, however, been considerably lengthened and improved. Added to this the Hon. J. A. Wright, consulting engineer to the Government, has put in hand a minor scheme of harbour works of his own planning, viz., blasting away the rock at the bar of the river, and widening and deepening the channel within the bar, so as to give entrance and room to the bulk of the present shipping. The gales occasionally effect much damage to the shipping; but as the barometer is an infallible guide during the winter months, when they prevail, vessels have ample time to make for an excellent harbour of refuge which is provided at Garden Island, about 12 miles distant. Surveys have, as stated, been made, with a view to extensive harbour improvement, and a handsome and substantial lighthouse has been completed, from which is exhibited a fixed white light for the guidance of shipping entering Gage's Roads. Rottnest Island, 14 miles W. of Fremantle, is the marine residence of the Governor, which is located on the east side of the island, on the shore of Thomson's Bay. A native penal establishment and farm are established on Rottnest Island, where also are the Government salt works, which are remunerative. A juvenile reformatory has been established here. The Swan river is spanned by a fine wooden bridge, 934 feet long and 46½ feet wide, built entirely by convict labour, during the reign of Governor Hampton—also by a viaduct timber bridge of the Eastern Railway. Fremantle is the principal port of the colony, and is the western terminus of the Eastern Railway. The station is well placed for access from the port and business portion of the town. About ten trains daily to Perth. A through train to York runs daily, and one to Albany three times weekly. There are three really first class hotels at Fremantle, the Federal, a splendid building, conducted on the continental style; the Club, and the Cleopatra. There are also several smaller hotels, boarding and private lodging houses, and the town of late has offered every convenience to the visitor. Population 1891, males, 2,951; females, 2,656. Total, 5,607. The Press is represented by the *Advertiser*, published weekly.

**GERALDINE** (27° 51' S. lat., 114° 38' E. long.), in the Victoria district, 331 miles N. from Perth, is the site of an old lead-mine, the Geraldine, on the Murchison river. An excellent

copper-mine was lately being vigorously worked here, but has been closed owing to the fall in the copper market. Communication is *via* Northampton to Geraldton, whence the steamer can be taken.

**GERALDTON** (28° 46' S. lat., 114° 36' E. long.), the chief port of the north, and the capital of Victoria district, lies on the western coast of the colony, about 290 miles N.W. from Perth. The principal exports from this district are wool, copper, and lead. The mines are highly productive, but the low price of lead prevents much work at present. Gold has been found at various times in small quantities, and it is expected that sooner or later this district will prove richly auriferous. Recent discoveries of gold-bearing reefs to the eastward of Geraldton, very favourably reported on by the Government Geologist, strengthen this belief. The climate is rather hot, and mild ophthalmia is often prevalent. Geraldton is a post town, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, and has a mechanics' institute, an Episcopal church, a Wesleyan chapel, a Roman Catholic church, a large public school, erected at a cost of £1,859 (with average attendance of 119), also two assisted schools with 130 scholars, a Club, a court-house, a gaol, and a masonic hall. It is under municipal government. Court of Quarter Sessions is held here, and sittings of the Supreme Court are also held. The town has several hotels, the Club Hotel being one of the largest and best managed in the Colony. Banks: There are branches of Western Australian, Union, and National Banks. The new buildings for the three banks are very handsome structures. New buildings have also been erected to replace those destroyed in the disastrous fires in May, 1882, and February, 1886, and a new hospital, at a cost of £4,000, is erected. A loan of £4,000, was floated by the Municipal Council in June, 1889, for the improvement of the streets and footpaths. In the Champion Bay district, by the returns of 1887, there were 2,443½ acres of land under cultivation. The stock returns were 2,631 horses, 3,701 cattle, 256,573 sheep, 939 pigs. The harbour is a safe and roomy one. A new lighthouse has been erected on Point Moore, 1½ miles S.W. of the pier, with a light visible 18 miles distant. This port has benefited more than any other, by the quick transit obtained for its produce by the establishment of a coasting steamer, which calls fortnightly. Mails also go by packhorse once a week. Geraldton is in communication with Northampton by rail, and also with Greenough. It is also the northern terminus of the Midland Railway, the earthworks of which are completed as far as Dargans, forty-six miles. Sir John Coode has reported on the best means of providing improved accommodation for loading and discharging vessels. He recommends that a new jetty, 830 feet long, should be built from the shore directly opposite Durlacher Street, about 700 yards to the eastward of the existing jetty. The estimated cost, including railways and sheds, would be £21,400. Population, 1891, males, 617; females, 601. Total, 1,218. Newspaper: *Victorian Express*.

**GINGIN** (31° 15' S. lat., 115° 54' E. long.), a small post town and money-order office 54 miles N. of Perth, with an Episcopal church, and a school with 44 scholars. Hotel: Granville. Communication is by mail conveyance; fare 14s.

**GOLDEN VALLEY** (30° 54' S. lat., 119° 1' E. long.) Population, 1891, males, 13; females, 6. Total, 19.

**GRAHAM**, a telegraph station, 500 miles E. of Albany.

**GREENOUGH** (28° 56' S. lat., 114° 42' E. long.), a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station and post town in the Victoria district, 251 miles (273 postal) from Perth N., is the centre of a magnificent agricultural and corn-growing country. Communication with Perth is by rail to Geraldton, thence the steamer. There is also overland mail communication by pack-horses once a week—time 4 days. The principal hotel is the Greenough. It has a mechanics' institute, a Wesleyan chapel, an Episcopal church, and a Roman Catholic chapel. There are in the township and vicinity seven schools (with an average attendance of 148). In February of 1883 a disastrous flood took place in this district. The Greenough River overflowed its banks in consequence of very heavy rains at its source. The whole of the arable flats of the Greenough, both back and front, were completely submerged, and four people lost their lives, in addition to large quantities of produce and hundreds of cattle, horses, sheep and pigs being destroyed. The total damage was estimated at £11,400, but the people of the Colony came to the relief of the distressed in the most liberal manner, about £3,000 being raised by subscription, a wonderful amount in view of the small population of the Colony. The flood was not, however, without its beneficent effects, leaving a large alluvial deposit on the surface of the land which has greatly enriched it. A railway has been constructed connecting this fine agricultural district with the seaport of Geraldton. Population, 1891, males, 608; females 436. Total, 1,044.

**GUILDFORD** (31° 53' S. lat., 116° 1' E. long.), a pretty little municipal township on the Swan river, situated at the confluence of the rivers Helena and Swan, which are both spanned by good bridges, 9 miles N.E. of Perth, with which it has daily mail and passenger communication; these two towns are also connected by telegraph and rail. There is a post, Government Savings Bank, and money-order office, a mechanics' institute, a court-house, an Episcopal church (St. Matthew's), Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan church, schools (boys' and girls'), average attendance 56 and 77 respectively; an assisted school, attendance 58; three hotels, Stirling Arms, Rose and Crown, and another, and an agency of the Union Bank. Several extensive buildings have lately been erected. A small river steamer conveys produce to Fremantle. Several vineyards are in the neighbourhood. The railway to Guildford was opened on March 1, 1881. Population, 1891, males, 340; females, 384. Total, 724.

**HAMELIN.** The harbour of the Karridale District, and is connected to the Karridale timber mills by a tramway. Several vessels put in at this harbour, whence there is an extensive export of Jarrah and Karri timber.

**HOPE HILL** (31° 11' S. lat., 119° 16' E. long.). Population, 1891, males, 20; females, 4. Total, 24.

**ISRAELITE BAY** (33° 35' S. lat., 123° 55' E. long.), a telegraph station on the West and South Australian line, 400 miles NE. from Albany.

**JARRAHDALE.** See ROCKINGHAM.

**JAYES** (33° 35' S. lat., 115° 30' E. long.), a small post town about 180 miles S. of Perth, in the Blackwood district.

**KARRIDALE.** This is the headquarters of the Augusta Timber Station, and the terminus of the tramlines which run into the bush, to Boranup and to Hamelin Harbour and Flinders' Bay. There is a Government school with an attendance of 36, and a weekly mail. The climate is one of the finest in the colony, and the surrounding country is picturesque; there are also some beautiful caves in the vicinity, and the place is well worth a visit from tourists.

**KATANING** (33° 40' S. lat., 117° 35' E. long.). Population, 1891, males, 85; females, 38. Total, 123.

**KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELD** (26° 15' S. lat., 119° 56' E. long.). This goldfield, which has been the locale of the greatest rush since the Palmer and Hodgkinson fields were discovered, lies about 350 miles inland of Derby, and about 300 from Wyndham. Its discovery is claimed by Mr. Carr-Boyd, who in 1882 with a party of seven, O'Donnell being leader, traversed this remote part of Western Australia; but before this two well-known prospectors, named Saunders and Johns, had carefully prospected the locality, and reported on its auriferous indications, and besides this its probable auriferous character was also pointed out by the late Mr. E. T. Hardman, who visited it in 1882. Its boundaries, as officially defined, are: on the north the 16th parallel of south latitude; on the south the southern boundary of the Kimberley district (latitude 19° 30' South; on the west, the 126th meridian of east longitude, and on the east, the eastern boundary of the Colony (longitude 129° E.). At the close of 1886 the Government Resident reported that though numbers of men were returning, he did not consider that this warranted the opinion that the field was a failure. Several rich leaders had been discovered, and Mr. Carr-Boyd's reef was showing up splendidly with stone 5 feet in width, showing gold all through. At that date about 1,000 people were on the ground. The Warden at the same time reported unfavourably of the prospects of the alluvial workings, and of the poverty of the field, but was more hopeful of its reefing prospects. Since then the quartz reefs have been considerably developed. The richest of several rich claims, however, is the Jubilee on the same line of reef as Jackson's, which at a crushing in August 1880 of a hundredweight of stone gave the enormous return of 280 ounces to the ton. The Ruby Queen reef has also machinery upon it, and has had several wonderfully rich crushings, which have been certified to by the Warden. The Warden's reports are still favourable, and state that the future of the field as one of the richest in Australia is assured. There are now eight crushing plants on the field, which was connected to the telegraph system of the colony in October, 1889.

**KOJONUP** (35° 50' S. lat., 117° 10' E. long.), a post and telegraph station on the Albany road, 134 miles (160 postal) S. from Perth. It is an agricultural township. Hotels: Kojonup Inn and Old England. Public school, with average attendance of 23. It can be reached by the Great Southern Railway.

**LOCKEVILLE** (33° 07' S. lat., 115° 53' E. long.), a small post town, about 12 miles from Bunbury, and 139 miles from Perth. The W. A. Timber Company's Station is here, and its employes are its principal inhabitants. Divine worship is occasionally held in the schoolroom. Bi-weekly mail *via* Bunbury.

**LOUP** is a road-side postal receiving station, on the Great North Road. Distance from Perth, 162 miles.

**LUDLOW** (33° 35' S. lat., 115° 30' E. long.), a post town, 134 miles from Perth.

**MANDURAH** (32° 31' S. lat., 115° 45' E. long.), close to the sea-coast, on the Murray estuary, is a post town, 45 miles from Perth, S., on the southern road. A ferry conveys goods and passengers across the estuary. There is an Episcopal church, Government school (average attendance 20), police station, and a large fruit and fish-preserving company. This is one of the finest fruit-growing districts in the Colony, peaches, apricots, and pears growing in almost wild profusion.

**MOUNT BARKER**, a postal centre and money-order station, on the Albany road, 224 miles SE. from Perth. Inn: Coopers' Bush Inn.

**MOUNT STIRLING** (31° 52' S. lat., 117° 5' E. long.), a postal receiving station. This district is occupied by several extensive graziers. 107 miles East of Perth.

**NEWCASTLE** (31° 34' S. lat., 116° 27' E. long.) is a rising inland municipal town with savings bank and money-order office, 54 miles NE. from Perth, with which it is connected by a good road and telegraph. Since the opening of the Eastern Railway to York, easy communication by road to a branch station is attainable. Hotels: Newcastle and Freemasons'. It is situated on the river Avon, which is here spanned by a good bridge. It is one of the best agricultural districts in the Colony, and some thriving farms are to be found here. It contains three churches, a Presbyterian chapel and an Anglican and Roman Catholic church, mixed, public school (average

attendance 80), a gaol, and a mechanics' institute. Population, 1891, males, 387; females, 355. Total, 742.

**NEW NORCIA** (30° 58' S. lat., 116° 17' E. long.), a settlement on the Victoria plains in the Victoria district. It is a Spanish Roman Catholic Mission Station, and village of Aborigines, who are civilized and live in cottages built for them by the Brothers; the establishment, founded by the famous Benedictine monk, Father (now Bishop) Salvado, is under the care of the Very Rev. F. Dominiguez. There are six Fathers and sixty-three lay Brothers of the Benedictine Community. The natives are employed in agricultural pursuits, and are also taught useful trades. Really excellent wine is made here. The settlement is 82 miles N. from Perth, and has a weekly mail to Perth, a telegraph station, and money-order office. It was visited by Governor Broome in 1883, who expressed himself as "filled with admiration at the good work of the mission among the Aborigines collected on the station, and at the industry and success displayed on the extensive farms." 13,000 acres have now been permanently reserved for the purposes of the Mission.

**NORTHAM** (31° 40' S. lat., 116° 40' E. long.), a municipal town 57 miles NE. of Perth, on the Avon river, which is crossed by two good bridges. A line of railway now connects this town with the main line of the Eastern Railway, at Spencers' Brook. It is now in telegraphic communication with the metropolis. Hotels: Farmer's Home and the Northam. It has a court-house, an Episcopal church, a mechanics' institute, a Government Savings Bank, a branch of the Union Bank, a money-order office, a Bushman's Club, in connection with the Hope of Northampton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 8. A school-house (average attendance 112), and Roman Catholic church have been built. The population, 1891, males 249; females, 228. Total, 477.

**NORTHAMPTON** (28° 22' S. lat., 114° 37' E. long.), 296 miles (329 postal) N. of Perth, is the post town of the northern mining district of the colony, and has a money-order office and savings bank, and is in telegraphic communication with Perth. It is in the electorate of Geraldton. A railway is now completed to Geraldton, distance 34 miles, and a commodious station, including under the same roof a telegraph and post office, has been erected. The Westward telegraph to Roebourne, distant 700 miles, is now open. Goods sheds and other appliances of a station yard have also been completed. Nearly all the lead and copper mines in the colony now worked are near here. Capital for the introduction of more efficient machinery is much wanted. The lead contains very little silver. Hotels: Railway and Miners' Arms. Public offices: railway, police station, post and telegraph office and court-house. Episcopal and Catholic places of worship. The assisted school has an average attendance of 41. A new school-house was erected in 1882, and there is an attendance thereat of 52. Mechanics' institute. About 20 miles E. are the Narra Tarra mines, for some time worked by the Melbourne and Champion Bay Mining Company, but now stopped. The machinery is of a superior description, and a large quantity of lead ore has been raised. Within a radius of a few miles from Northampton several copper mines have been found and partially developed. This town is the centre of the most promising mineral district in the colony. Population, 1891, males, 89; females, 95. Total, 184.

**PARKER'S FIND** (31° 39' S. lat., 119° 35' E. long.). Population, 1891, males, 78; females, 6. Total, 84.

**PERTH** (31° 57' 10" S. lat., 115° 52' 20" E. long.), an episcopal city, and capital of West Australia. It was founded on August 12, 1829, constituted a municipality in September, 1856, and created a city by an Act of Council in September, 1880, the Chairman of the Municipal Council in consequence assuming the title of Mayor, and the Committee becoming Councillors. The first election for Mayor took place on Nov. 16, 1880, Mr. George Shenton, member of Council for Toodyay, being the first gentleman appointed to the mayoralty. Perth is situated on the direct line of the Eastern Railway, which passes through the heart of the city. The first stone of the railway station was laid by Lady Robinson on May 10, 1880. It is well adapted for its purpose, and is an ornament to the city, and is very centrally situated, being within five minutes' walk of the town hall, public offices, banks, and other business premises. Principal hotels: The Royal, Governor Broome, Clarendon, Criterion, Freemasons', the United Service, City, and the Shamrock. It is pleasantly and picturesquely situated on the north bank of the Swan river, about 12 miles above Fremantle, with which there is regular communication by the river and land, a well macadamized road, built by convict labour, connecting the two towns, and the railway is now available. Approached from Fremantle by road or water, the city presents a striking appearance—a splendid lake-like reach, known as Perth water, about 1½ miles in length by 1 mile broad, washing the base of the slope on which it is built. The city is, on the whole, well laid-out; the streets are regular, and of sufficient width. The principal building is the Town Hall—an imposing-looking structure—standing on a slight eminence in the very centre of the town. This hall was built entirely by convict labour. Adjoining the Town Hall is the Chamber devoted to the deliberations of the Legislative Council, with offices pertaining thereto, an assembly room, and offices, the Town Hall itself being capable of holding 2,000 persons. Of cathedrals there are two, one Protestant (St. George's) and one Catholic (the Immaculate Conception). A new Protestant cathedral, erected at a cost of £17,000, was opened in August, 1888, and was consecrated in November of the same year by Dr. Barry, Primate of Australia. It is a handsome building, of the pointed Gothic order, and will seat about 2,000 people. The Wesleyan church is an elegant structure; there is also a Congregational chapel (Trinity) and post-office. A new Presbyterian church of very

neat design was opened in August, 1882. Other buildings are—a hospital; the Victoria Public Library, an institution commemorative of Her Majesty's Jubilee; National, Union, West Australian, and New South Wales Banks; Australian Mutual Provident Society's buildings, National Mutual Life Association's ditto (two exceedingly handsome buildings); a mechanics' institute, one wing of which is used as a museum; the Governor's residence, the Bishop's "palace," the "Weld Club," "Perth Club," Government and Roman Catholic schools, and Girls Orphanage, R. C. (average attendances at all 769). The High School now occupies a handsome and commodious building, formerly used as a hospital in connection with the Pensioners' Barracks. Two scholarships at the High School, at £50 each, for three years, open to boys attending Government schools, have been founded by Sir Frederick Broome on the vote of the Legislative Council, and also an Exhibition at any one of the English or Colonial Universities, at £100 per annum for three years, for the best scholar at the High School. There are some fine private residences and stores, and a handsome and extensive building for the new Government offices in Barrack Street. The pensioners' barracks, at the west end of the town, built on a hill, is also a prominent building. A convenient music hall, the "St. George's," situate in Howick Street, has been built by Messrs. Stone and Burt, and supplies a want long felt in the city. A substantial public edifice for the use of the working men's institute has recently been erected and opened for use. Most of the houses are built of stone and brick. Very good bricks are made both in Perth, Guildford, and Fremantle. The site of Perth possesses much natural beauty, and advantage has been taken of the physical formation of the ground in the alignment of the streets and in their width to preserve an attractive character. The main street from west to east comprises a distance of nearly 2 miles, and is planted with Cape lilac and mulberry trees, which not only afford a grateful shade but add much to the beauty of the city. The metropolis is now in telegraphic and railway communication with all the principal districts of the colony. The city is lighted with gas. The area of Perth and its suburbs, not including a park reserve of 980 acres, is about 3,850 acres. The population at the census of April 5th, 1891, males, 4,239; females, 4,203. Total, 8,447. Taking, however, the population of Perth magisterial district, which includes the suburbs and small outlying hamlets, the total reaches 9,617, consisting of 4,978 males, and 4,639 females. Newspapers—the *Perth Inquirer* (weekly), the *West Australian* (daily), the *Western Mail* (weekly), the *Daily News* (evening), the *West Australian Record* (weekly), and the *Government Gazette*.

**PINJARRAH** (32° 37' S. lat., 115° 52' E. long.), the chief town of the Murray agricultural district, 53 miles S. of Perth. Communication is by mail coach; fare, 17s. Inns: Pinjarrah and Exchange. It has a post, telegraph, Government Savings Bank, and money-order office, 53 miles S. of Perth, contains an Episcopal church, mechanics' institute, school (average attendance 35), police station, and court-house. Population, 1891, males, 43; females, 46. Total, 89.

**PORT AUGUSTA** (34° 19' S. lat., 115° 10' E. long.) is situated 190 miles SW. of Perth. It was first settled in 1830. Communication is by conveyance from Busselton, 50 miles distant, or by occasional coaster. The New Timber Company has now its head-quarters in the vicinity. There are large forests of jarrah and other woods to work upon, with the advantage of a good harbour.

**QUINDALUP** (33° 38' S. lat., 115° 10' E. long.), 150 miles S. from Perth and 16 miles from Busselton, is the centre of operations of timber industry, one station alone (Yelverton's) giving employment to over 100 men. It contains a post office and Government school, with average attendance of 20 scholars.

**ROCKINGHAM** (32° 18' S. lat., 116° 4' E. long.), a small post town with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, on the southern road, 25 miles S. from Perth on the coast. It is the centre of a fine timber country, which supplies jarrah timber in large quantities. A railway constructed at considerable cost from the port to Jarrahdale affords facilities for the shipment of the timber. It is of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, and laid with steel rails. Messrs. Niel McNiel and Co. have their station, mills, &c., here. The mill is worked by a 60-horse power engine, which keeps in motion seven circular saws and two vertical frames cutting on an average about 23 loads of timber per day, giving employment to about 160 men, 40 horses, 9 bullock teams and a locomotive engine. From £1,400 to £1,500 is paid by the company in wages every month, the workmen earning from 6s. to 16s. per day, according to the nature of the work upon which they are employed, and their own skill. The demand for timber exceeds the supply. Some large shipments have recently been made to India, the Cape, and the colonies, and under the very efficient present management it bids fair to develop into one of the largest industries in the colony. Communication is by coasting vessel and weekly overland mail, fare, 11s. Public school (with average attendance of 16). There is one hotel. Literary Institute. Public services are held in schoolroom.

**ROEBOURNE** (20° 46' S. lat., 117° 8' E. long.), situated on the NW. coast, on the banks of the Harding river, distant 1,200 miles N. from Perth in a direct line, is the town site of the famous pearl fisheries. It has a post-office, savings bank, Government residency and offices, two hotels (Roebourne and Prince of Wales), a mechanics' institute, a school (with average attendance of 42), an Episcopal place of worship and branch of Union Bank. A Court of Quarter Sessions is held here, and there is a Government Resident. On November 30, 1887, it was proclaimed a municipality. The houses are built principally of wood, and they suffer much in the heavy gales with

which the coast is yearly visited. In March, 1872, every house in the town was levelled to the ground; and on May 7 and 8, 1882, a furious hurricane almost gutted the town. There is now regular monthly steam communication between Cossack, the port to this town, and Fremantle. The telegraph line from Northampton has also been completed and opened, which places this town in direct communication with Perth. A large quantity of wool is exported hence, so much so as to induce a shipping company to provide direct communication with London, to avoid delay occasioned by the hitherto uncertainty of vessels calling from Fremantle and other ports of the colony. In January of last year news was received of the discovery of rich gold reefs at Mallina on the Peewah river, 60 miles from Roebourne. The account of the find was very interesting. A lad named James Withnell picked up a stone to throw at a bird, and seeing it glitter took it home, when it was found to be richly auriferous quartz. A large quantity of quartz raised here has assayed from 20 ozs. to 2 ozs. to the ton. In August 1887 alluvial gold was found at a place called Pilbarra, 80 miles east of Roebourne, and nuggets weighing 55 ozs., 100 ozs., and 160 ozs. were found there last September. It was proclaimed a goldfield on October 1st. At the commencement of 1889 a rush was made to the head of the Cakover river, 300 miles east of Roebourne, and in September last 300 men were stated to be averaging two ounces a day. Alluvial gold was also found in August, 1890, about twelve miles from Roebourne, and caused a brief sensation, but it was a small patch, and was soon worked out. There are copper and lead indications in the district, but capital is required to develop these resources. Mines have been opened and worked, but abandoned, owing to want of capital and high price of labour. The lead is said to be rich in silver. The sheep stations here are worked almost entirely by native labour. The district is described as magnificent grass and salt bush country, with a very hot though not unhealthy climate. Roebourne was first founded by the transfer of the Government settlement from Camden Harbour, the latter place having to be abandoned through the determined hostility of the natives. Population, April 5, 1891, males, 361, females 121. Total, 482.

**ROTTNEST** (31° 59' 45" S. lat., 115° 33' 21" E. long.) is an island lying about 14 miles westward of Fremantle. It is about 7½ miles in length, by 2½ miles in breadth. The marine residence of the Governor is here, also a native prisoners' establishment and farm, and a juvenile reformatory. The prisoners are principally employed in gardening and the manufacture of salt from the lagoons on the east side. There is a Government school, with an average attendance of 20; and pilot's quarters. A lighthouse is erected on a hill; from it is shown a revolving light, visible 21 miles. Communication with the mainland is by heliograph.

**SERPENTINE** (32° 22' S. lat., 116° E. long.), a post town and money-order station on the river of the same name, 28 miles S. of Perth. Communication by mail coach; fare, 12s. 6d.

**SHARKS' BAY** (25° 15' S. lat., 113° 30' E. long.), a post town 500 miles NW. from Perth, on the immense bay of the same name. It is a fishing station for pearls. There are few houses here, as most of the fishers live in tents, which they frequently move, to be near the fisheries.

**SOUTHERN CROSS** (31° 14' S. lat., 119° 19' E. long.). Population, April 5, 1891, males, 200; females, 46. Total, 246.

**UPPER SWAN**, a money-order station and post town, with a Government school (average attendance 13), and Protestant Boys' Orphanage Farm (84 inmates), 19 miles from Perth. Inn: Truslove.

**VASSE** (33° 58' S. lat., 115° 22' E. long.). Population, April 5, 1891, males, 139; females, 150. Total, 289.

**VICTORIA PLAINS** (30° 45' S. lat., 116° 30' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, about 82 miles N. from Perth. The district is said to be the best pastoral one in the colony. The Roman Catholics have a settlement here, a missionary establishment (New Norcia) for the instruction of the aborigines. Hotels: Brown's, Victoria Plains. Public school, with average attendance of 23.

**WANERENOOKA** (28° 20' S. lat., 114° 39' E. long.), a post and money-order station, 296 miles from Perth N. Here is a valuable copper-mine, which has been almost or entirely neglected of late years. When first opened the mine was very rich in black oxide that needed little labour to get it to the surface, but the lode was not of a settled character. The mine was discovered in the year 1863, and worked with profitable results by the then proprietor, Dr. Horrocks. About 902 tons of copper were returned, realizing £16,573. The place is in the important district of Northampton. The great mineral wealth of the district will no doubt be rapidly developed with railway extension. There is a Protestant church here, which is common to all denominations.

**WANNEROO** (31° 43' S. lat., 115° 45' E. long.), 12 miles N. of Perth, on the Canning River, a post town, with a Government school, attendance 15. Episcopal services are held in the school-room.

**WILLIAMS RIVER** (32° 57' S. lat., 116° 25' E. long.), a postal centre, money-order, Government Savings Bank, and telegraph station, 101 miles SE. from Perth. Communication is by the Great Southern Railway. Inn: Barron's. Public school has an average attendance of 32.

**WYNDHAM** (15° 27' S. lat., 128° 5' E. long.), a town site on the Cambridge Gulf, with a good harbour. Some parts of the harbour have been buoyed. A jetty has been constructed, but the means of loading and shipping cargo are still defective. During 1886 a Government resident and police camp were established here. The distance from here to the Kimberley Goldfield is only 300 miles, being 50 miles shorter than the route *via* Derby, but the latter is said to be the easier and better travelling. The



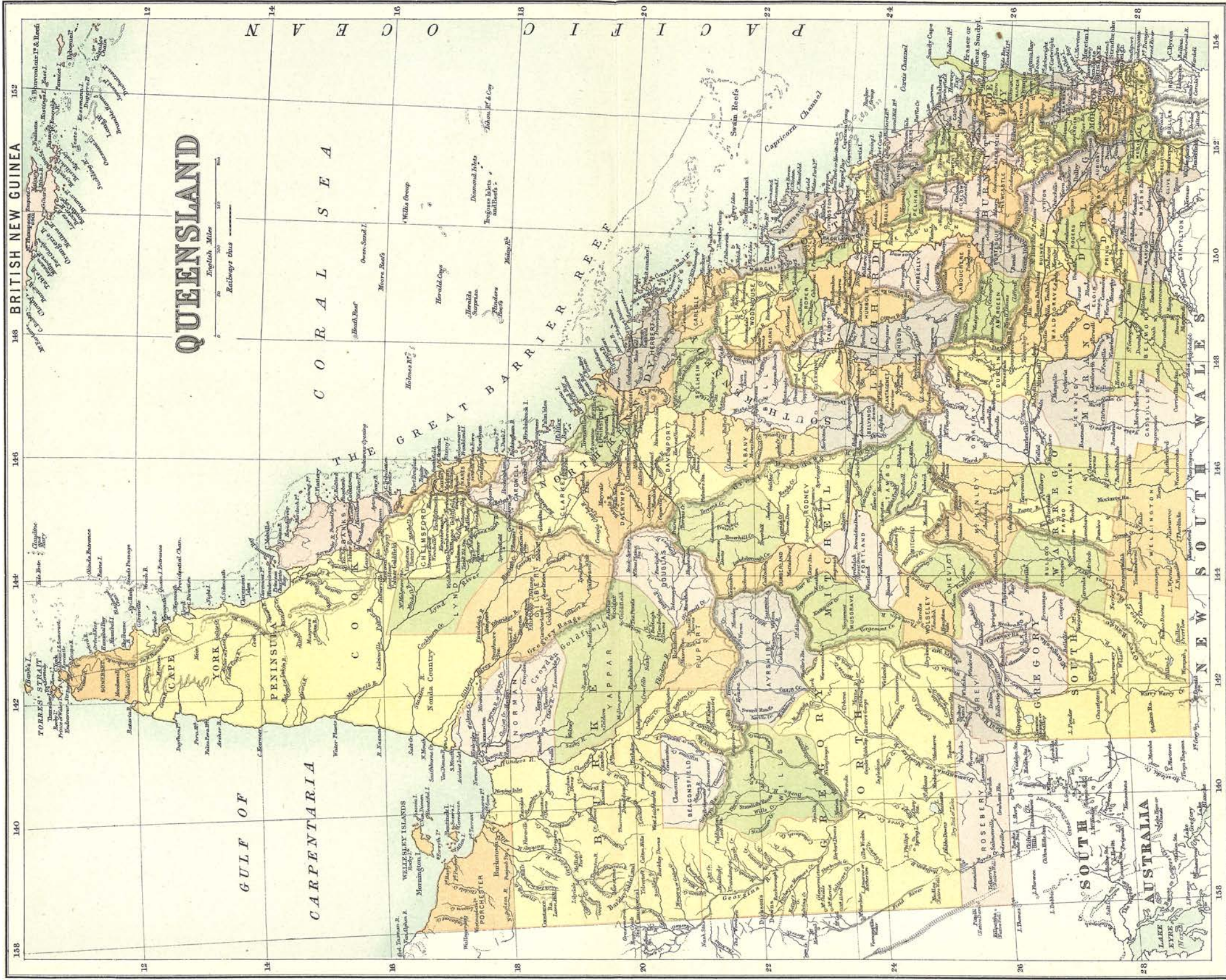
Government Resident reports that the track from Wyndham to the goldfields is passable for pack horses during all seasons, and that it is also suitable for wheel traffic; through the first 20 miles a marsh has to be traversed. There are several hotels and stores in this town, and a steamer calls fortnightly from Port Darwin, as well as a monthly steamer from Western Australia ports. Coal is believed to be in the district, and Sir Malcolm Fraser brought down very encouraging specimens with him in September last. This town will soon be united with the goldfield by telegraph, and thus connected with the West Australian system, which now extends to Hall's Creek, in the very centre of the diggings. Population, April 5, 1891, males, 25; females, 7. Total, 32.

**YORK** (31° 53' S. lat., 116° 47' E. long.), a municipal town, with post, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office, 77½ miles (by rail) E. of Perth, with which city it has a daily mail, rail communication, and a line of telegraph. Principal hotels: the Imperial, York, and Castle. There is also a temperance hotel (Doncon's). It is prettily located at the foot of Mount Bakewell, on both sides of the Avon river (salt), which is spanned by two good

bridges. There are two Episcopal churches (Trinity and St. John's), a handsome Roman Catholic church, convent and school, and a Wesleyan chapel. There are also a mechanics' institute, a court-house, and schools (boys, girls and infants), average attendance 151, an assisted school with 58 scholars, and a branch of the Union Bank of Australasia. Nearly half of the area of land under cultivation, 16,731 acres, is occupied by wheat and other cereals. The stock returns in 1890 were 2,794 horses, 1,622 cattle, 128,994 sheep, 5,984 pigs, and 184 goats. The average yield of wheat in this neighbourhood in 1886 was 10½ bushels to the acre. The principal supply of sandalwood comes from this district. The temperance movement is very strong here, and has done much to improve the community socially. Fresh water, in common with the whole of the Eastern district, is scarce. A Rifle corps has been formed. Population, April 5, 1891, males, 651; females, 548. Total, 1,199.

**YOUNDEGIN** (31° 45' S. lat., 117° 25' E. long.), a postal receiving station and police station (York electorate), 95 miles E. of Perth and 35 from York. Extensive agricultural operations are carried on around this district.





THE COLONY OF QUEENSLAND.



SIR JAMES F. GARRICK, Q.C., K.C.M.G.

Agent-General for Queensland.

*From a Photograph by Alex. Bassano*

# THE COLONY OF QUEENSLAND.

QUEENSLAND, which comprises the north-eastern portion of the continent of Australia, was formerly known under the name of the Moreton Bay district, the name of Moreton having been conferred on it in honour of his patron, the Earl of Moreton (the President of the Royal Society), by Captain Cook, who discovered it in May, 1770, although it is believed to have been visited by both Portuguese and Dutch in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Captain Cook reached what he called Moreton's Bay on May 16, and he describes it as a "wide open bay, in the bottom of which the land is so low that I could but just see it from the topmast head." Standing along the coast, he named all the principal points and headlands and bays, narrowly escaping shipwreck through striking on a coral reef. On June 17 he beached his vessel in the harbour, to which the name of Endeavour Bay was given. After repairing the vessel he continued his voyage on August 13, till Cape York was reached. In 10° 30' S. lat., at Possession Island, when about taking his departure, he once more hoisted English colours, and took possession in the name of King George III. of the whole Eastern coast. Captain Cook's observations were, however, almost entirely limited to the coast, and accordingly very little information is afforded by his narrative, of the capabilities or features of the country.

Lieutenant Flinders, later on, in July, 1799, was despatched by Governor Hunter, who was desirous of gaining some information respecting the coast to the northward of Port Jackson, particularly of two large openings marked by Captain Cook. The sloop *Norfolk*, 24 tons, manned with volunteers from the two king's ships then in harbour, sailed from Sydney Cove on July 3. Flinders was accompanied by Bong-ree, a native of the north side of Broken Bay, who had been noted for his good disposition, and open and manly conduct. After passing the Solitary Isles, "which Mr. Flinders thought, with equal propriety, might be termed the 'Miserable,' from their sterile and uninviting appearance, anchor was cast in Shoal Bay; on the 15th, Cape Byron was made; having hauled off the land to avoid the reef lying off Point Danger, on the following morning a course was steered westwards for a large space; breakers were seen off the south point of the opening, which Mr. Flinders was satisfied was Moreton Bay." Passing between these breakers and Point Lookout he found ground in 20 fathoms. As he drew nearer, there appeared to be a very large extent of water within the opening. The country to the seaward was wretchedly sandy. The vessel was hauled in round Cape Moreton to go into Glasshouse Bay, and in the evening was anchored on the west side of the bay, about two miles from a low sandy shore. Here communication was had with the natives, who were at first friendly, but ultimately had to be fired upon, the spot from this cause being called Point Skirmish (the southernmost point of Bribie Island). From here the *Norfolk* was taken up the opening (between Bribie Island and the Mainland), supposed to be a river, which, from the quantity of pumice stone on the bank, was called the Pumice Stone River. Flinders walked to the top of one of the "round mounts," about nine miles distant from a branch of the river that pointed towards the Glasshouse Peaks, from the summit of which "the view of the bay and the neighbouring country was very extensive. The uppermost part of the Bay appeared at S. 21° E., and most probably communicated with a line of water which was visible at S. 12° E., where there were several distinct columns of smoke. This last bearing, which Mr. Flinders apprehended to be near the head of the river, he was not permitted to enter with the sloop, from the intricacy of the channel and the shortness of the time which remained for his excursion." The natives on the river shore were very friendly, dancing and singing to attract attention and to express their goodwill, and were considered superior to any that had been seen in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson. In all, Flinders passed fifteen days in Glasshouse Bay, and describes it "as so full of shoals that he could not attempt to point out any passage that would lead a ship into it without danger." After leaving Moreton Bay Mr. Flinders' next place of destination was Hervey's Bay, which he reached in two days, and where he remained till August 7, during which time he had sailed round the interior of it, but without being able to enter any opening that might have led him to a river. The limited time at Mr. Flinders' disposal, and the small vessel which he commanded, were both inimical to anything like a thorough investigation, and he returned from his voyage of exploration with no very favourable report of the new country he had been commissioned to explore. He expresses himself as disappointed in not being able to penetrate into the interior by either of the openings examined in his expedition, and states that it was an ascertained fact that no river of importance intersected the east coast between 24° and 29° of S. lat. In this he erred, as subsequently Clarence River, in Shoal Bay, and the Brisbane River, in Glasshouse or Moreton Bay, were discovered in the bays in which he had himself anchored. The *Norfolk* was the same craft in which Flinders and Bass, at the end of 1798, had sailed round the island of Tasmania.

A second journey was undertaken in 1801 by Flinders, his flagship being the *Investigator*, formerly the sloop *Venophon*—a smaller vessel, the *Lady Nelson*, serving as a tender. His first voyage was undertaken from Sydney as the starting-point; the second was under the direct auspices of the Admiralty authorities, and Spithhead was his point of departure, Sydney serving as a sort of depot and victualling station. He left Spithhead on

July 18, 1801, was off Cape Leeuwin on December 7, and anchored in Sydney Cove on May 9, 1802; leaving it on his voyage of discovery on July 22nd of the same year, he sailed all round the coast line of Queensland to the shores of the Carpentarian Gulf, and after a lengthened journey, fraught with many perils, reached Sydney again on June 10, 1803. In a despatch to Governor King, dated June 10, 1803, he was enabled to state that the navigation of Torres Strait was "both practicable and easily made." An interesting relic in connection with this voyage is now in the Brisbane Museum, consisting of the shell of a mangrove tree, on which Flinders cut the name of his ship, a portion of the original inscription is clearly to be seen. This tree, till December, 1888, was standing on Sweer's Island, and has for many years past been known as the Investigator tree. In 1817, by order of the home authorities, Lieutenant Philip P. King in the *Mermaid* examined and charted the eastern shores of Queensland, and considerably added to the gradually accumulating stock of knowledge of North-Eastern Australia.

In 1823, in consequence of a recommendation of Mr. Commissioner Bigge that a new penal settlement should be formed to the northward of Port Jackson, either at Port Bowen, Port Curtis, or Moreton Bay; Lieutenant Oxley, then Surveyor-General of New South Wales, was directed by Sir Thomas Brisbane to proceed to Port Bowen. He left Sydney on October 23, accompanied by Lieutenant Stirling and Mr. Uniacke, in the *Mermaid*, the vessel employed by Lieutenant King. His journey was for the purposes of exploration, as well as for ascertaining the fitness or otherwise of the new land for a convict settlement. After examining the coast line north of Cape Moreton the expedition returned to Moreton Bay, and on December 2 the river Brisbane was discovered, which received its name from the then Governor of New South Wales. It is said that the existence of the river had been known some time before to certain runaway convicts, Thomas Pamphlet and Finnegan, who had been shipwrecked on the coast. They were found by Oxley living with the natives, and he was by the former told of, and guided to, the Brisbane river. Mr. Oxley explored the Brisbane for fifty miles, and also explored and named the Bremer, a tributary of the Brisbane. The suitability of the country as a fresh penal depot was soon apparent, and in September, 1824, the brig *Anaity*, having on board Lieutenant Oxley, Lieutenant Miller, a detachment of the 40th regiment and thirty prisoners, left Sydney and anchored off Redcliffe Point (so named by Flinders from the redness of its cliffs, afterwards called by the natives Humpy-bong), where a settlement was formed; but, the position not being found suitable, it was afterwards transferred to near the present site of Brisbane. In 1825 the settlement of the colony may be considered to have taken place, when the first batch of convicts, of the most desperate and incorrigible character, was landed at Eagle Farm, near Brisbane, in the belief that there was but little chance of their returning to the head station in New South Wales. From this unpromising beginning, rapid progress in any direction could not be expected. The convicts were principally employed in clearing the land, building, and in making roads and improving the communication inland.

In September, 1825, the Brisbane River was ascended and examined by Major Lockyer, of the 57th Regiment. His "Journal of an Excursion to Moreton Bay and up the River Brisbane" was found among the papers in the Lands Office at Brisbane, though there is no signature or evidence to show that it was written by him. Either it, or a copy of it, was supplied to the *Australian Quarterly Journal*, published in Sydney in 1828, in which the whole article is printed. Major Lockyer, in his narrative, gives it as his opinion that "Moreton Bay is well calculated to become a place of trade when once settled."

Captain Miller, of the 40th Regiment, was the first commandant; after him were successively Captain Bishop (1824 to 1825); Captain Logan (1825 to 1830), who was murdered by the blacks (some believe the convicts were implicated) in the neighbourhood of what is now Ipswich, on Nov. 16, 1830; Captain Clunie (1830 to 1835); Captain Evans (1835 to 1837); Major Cotton (1837 to 1839); Lieutenant Gravatt (May, 1839 to July, 1839); Lieutenant Gorman (1839 to 1840). Partly from the turbulent character of the convicts over whom they ruled, and in part from the almost unlimited power entrusted to the officers in charge, this period of the history of the settlement is not of the most satisfactory character, and will not bear dwelling upon. In 1842 this era came to a close, and thenceforward the colony marched rapidly on its career of progress. After the departure of Lieutenant Gorman, Dr. Simpson, the Acting Police Magistrate, had the control of affairs. He was succeeded on Nov. 14, 1842, by Captain J. C. Wickham, R.N., who was made Government Resident in 1853, and held that position until the separation from New South Wales, in 1859. The Rev. John Vincent was appointed chaplain of the Moreton Bay settlement on September 18, 1828; his residence was the building lately used as the Colonial Secretary's office. In 1828 the prisoners' barracks (late Supreme Court) and the military barracks (afterwards known as the Treasury buildings) were erected; the Observatory, or Windmill, as it was first called, on Wickham Terrace, was built in the following year. In March, 1836, the settlement was visited by James Backhouse, who described Brisbane Town as consisting of "the Houses of the Commandant and other offices, the barracks for the military and those for the male prisoners, a treadmill, stores, &c." On May 4, 1842, the district was proclaimed open to free settlement, and on Dec. 7 of the same year the first sale of land took place at

Sydney. The first land sale in Brisbane was held on August 9, 1843. In August, 1837, the first steamer, the *James Watt*, anchored in Moreton Bay. In 1839 the first direct steamer from England, the *Sophia Jane*, ploughed the waters of Queensland. In the same year the convict settlement was broken up. On January 27, 1842, the first steamship, the *Shanrock*, belonging to the Hunter River Steam Navigation Co., afterwards known as the A. S. N. Company, arrived. It is reported that the Moreton Bay trade was not then remunerative to the Company, and in a few months the steamer was withdrawn. The interior was first explored by Mr. Oxley and Sir T. L. Mitchell, Surveyors-General of New South Wales. In 1827 Allan Cunningham made known the extensive district now called the Darling Downs. This and other districts have also been reported upon by Kennedy, Leichhardt, Gregory, Dalrymple, Landsborough, and others, the squatters in many cases being the pioneers of discovery and settlement. In 1840 the first coaster, a small schooner named the *John*, began to trade between Brisbane and Sydney. In 1842 Governor Gipps visited Moreton Bay. In 1843 the first coal seam was opened at Redbank. In the same year the settlers had the opportunity of taking part in the first general election in New South Wales, Moreton Bay being included in an electoral district, which comprised the Upper Hunter and Port Macquarie. But as the nearest polling place to Brisbane was at Raymond Terrace, it is not surprising that the privilege was not very largely availed of. It was not until 1851 that Moreton Bay had its own representative in the New South Wales Parliament; two years later an additional member was accorded; ultimately, in 1855, being extended to nine members, representing eight electorates. On June 20, 1846, the *Moreton Bay Courier*, now known as the *Brisbane Courier*, was established. In 1846 it was computed that the population of the district was 2,257. Of this number 829 resided in Brisbane, and 103 in Ipswich, the remainder being the total population of the colony outside these towns. About this time the port of Moreton Bay was defined, the Custom House established, a partial survey of the bay was undertaken by Captain Wickham at the expense of the "Moreton Bay District Association," and the first river steamer, the *Experiment*, began to ply between Brisbane and Ipswich. An attempt was also made to found a new colony, to be called "North Australia," of which Port Curtis was to be the capital, but the effort was a failure, and the settlement in a short time was abandoned. The first immigrant ship, the *Artemisia*, arrived in December, 1848; the *Portitude* anchored in Moreton Bay on January 20, 1849.

In December, 1859, in deference to the repeated petition of the leading settlers, the Moreton Bay district, which had hitherto been an appanage of New South Wales, was erected into an independent colony, under the name of Queensland, this name having been given to it in honour of the august Lady who has so long presided over the interests of the vast British Empire. To the late Rev. Dr. Lang the success of the Separation Movement is principally due, and for his able and successful efforts he received the thanks of the Legislative Assembly. Dr. Lang fixed the 30th parallel as the southern boundary of the colony, but his recommendation in this matter was not followed. The proclamation of the new colony appeared in the *London Gazette* of June 3, 1859. From the date of separation the colony advanced by rapid strides, and soon began to take a place among the Australian group. The first Governor who took office was Sir George Ferguson Bowen, on December 10, 1859, having arrived in H.M.S. *Correlia*. The first Parliament assembled on May 29, 1860, the first Colonial Secretary being Mr. (now Sir) R. G. Wyndham Herbert, K.C.B., till recently one of the Permanent Under Secretaries of State in the Colonial Office. The first Legislative Chambers were the old convict barracks, in Queen Street, afterwards known as the Supreme Court buildings, the site of which is now occupied by business premises. The late Mr. Justice Ratcliffe Pring was the first Attorney-General. Mr. Elliott was the first Speaker, and the late Mr. A. Macalister, C.M.G., the first Chairman of Committees.

In 1858 gold was first discovered about thirty miles from Rockhampton. In 1859 (Oct 12) Circuit Courts were proclaimed at Ipswich, Drayton, and Maryborough.

In 1851 the population increased to 8,575. In 1856 it was estimated at 17,082. In December, 1861, it had increased to 34,367; in the following year to 45,077, and in 1864 the census returns gave 74,036 persons. In 1860 the returns of stock were 28,504 horses, 432,890 horned cattle, 3,166,802 sheep, 7,147 pigs. In 1864 the exports had increased to £1,247,054, of which wool formed the chief item. In 1866 the shadows of adversity fell upon the young colony, and a season of disaster was experienced that is not even yet forgotten. The failure of the local bank, the depression in the pastoral interests, and bankruptcies in all quarters, mark this as the black-letter year in the Colony's history. In 1869 the population was enumerated at 109,897. In the same year the revenue from all sources was estimated at £772,851, and the expenditure at £784,356. On the 31st of December, 1873, the population had increased to 146,690, and the revenue for the year was £1,120,034 13s. 8d., the expenditure being £956,335.

Sir George Bowen was succeeded in the governorship, in August, 1868, by Major (afterwards Colonel) Blackall, who, however, did not hold office for long, as he was seized with sickness, in the latter part of 1870, to which he succumbed on January 2, 1871. During his term of office he won the respect of all classes. The system of immigration at the expense of the colony now began to exert an influence on its fortunes and the influx of large bodies of immigrants has done much to develop the resources of the country. The Marquis of Normanby succeeded Colonel Blackall in August, 1871; he was transferred to New Zealand in 1874; he was followed by the late Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. W. Cairns, who was appointed to the Governorship of Queensland

in August, 1874, and was sworn in on January 23, 1875. He did not stay out his full term of office, being transferred to South Australia in the early part of 1877. His successor was Sir Arthur Kennedy, formerly Governor of Hong Kong, who was sworn in on April 10, 1877, and retired from office on May 2, 1883, dying on the voyage home, near Aden, on the 3rd of June following. In the intervals between the departures and arrivals of Governors, the government was ably administered by the late Colonel Sir Maurice Charles O'Connell. During the absence of Sir Arthur Kennedy in England (in 1880) his *locum tenens* was the late Sir J. P. Bell, by whom the duties appertaining to the Governorship were performed to the satisfaction of the colonists. After the retirement of Sir Arthur Kennedy, Sir Arthur Palmer, the President of the Legislative Council, became Acting Governor till the arrival of Sir Anthony Musgrave, in November, 1883. He did not survive his term of office, dying after a few hours' illness on October 9th, 1888. He was followed by Sir Henry Wylie Norman, the present Governor, who was sworn in on May 1, 1889.

During the last three or four years a movement has been made by Northern residents to procure the separation of Northern and Southern Queensland and the erection of the former into a distinct and independent colony. It is proposed that the dividing line shall be a line running west from Cape Palmerston on the east coast in South latitude 21° 30' to the eastern boundary of South Australia, separating the waters flowing north in the Burdekin, and Gulf of Carpentaria from the waters flowing south. This portion of the Colony has an area of about 249,000 square miles and a population of upwards of 50,000. The grounds upon which separation is asked for are—the great distance from the seat of Government and consequent defective administration of Government; inadequate representation; unjust appropriation of the public revenue and loans to the North, while the North has had to pay its full quota of interest on the loans, and an absolute diversity of interests between the inhabitants of tropical and temperate Queensland on the subject of coloured labour. Considerable correspondence and some parleying has taken place between the Northern representative, the Government of Queensland, and the Imperial authorities. Of late, measures have been introduced into the Queensland Parliament, dealing to some extent with the grievances complained of. The proposed name of the new colony is North Queensland, and this title is now coming into general use by the residents.

The inhabitants of the mid-central portion of Queensland are also agitating for separation, principally, it is understood, on the grounds of inadequate representation and want of proper share of the public expenditure.

The Constitution Bill introduced into Parliament during the Session of 1892, but not passed, had for its object the partition of the Colony into two provinces. The dividing line between North and South Queensland would be the 21° of south latitude, which is a few miles north of Mackay.

The Southern Division would comprise Brisbane and all places south to the border and north to 21°, which would take in Mackay, Rockhampton, &c.

The Northern Province would comprise the whole of the present Colony N. of 31° S. lat., and would include Bowen, Townsville, Charter's Towers, the Gulf country and Cape York Peninsula.

Each Province would have local legislations and Provincial Governors and the usual States' rights, but would be governed as a whole from the Metropolis (Brisbane) as heretofore.

**Boundaries.**—The boundaries of Queensland are—on the north, the Gulf of Carpentaria and Torres Strait; on the east, the Pacific Ocean; on the south, the colony of New South Wales—the division being an imaginary line from Point Danger on the east, running westward along the Macpherson and Dividing Ranges and the Dumaresq river to the Macintyre river, thence by the 29th parallel of S. latitude to the 141st meridian of E. longitude; on the west, the 141st meridian of longitude from the 29th to the 26th parallel, and thence the 138th meridian north to the Gulf of Carpentaria. The northernmost point is Cape York, and the most southern (on the coast) is Point Danger.

The southern boundary of the colony has been fixed and marked on the ground in an efficient manner, but the western boundary is not so clearly defined, there being a strip of border land about five or six miles broad, which both colonies (South Australia and Queensland) claim. So far as can be ascertained at present, the boundary line lies about five miles to the east of the position assigned to it on the Map of Queensland. This discrepancy has arisen from the adoption of the longitude of the principal headlands on the coast from the Admiralty survey. During 1855 the boundary line between the colony and South Australia was defined from the 141st meridian on the 26th parallel of S. latitude to the 138th meridian, and northward to 21° 30', near to Mount Herbert.

By letters patent, dated October 10, 1878, for the rectification of the maritime boundary of the Colony, it is decreed that "all islands included within a line drawn from Sandy Cape northward to the south-eastern limit of Great Barrier Reefs, thence following the line of the Great Barrier Reefs to their north-eastern extremity, near 9½° S. lat., thence in a north-westerly direction, embracing East, Anchor, and Bramble Cays, thence from Bramble Cay in a line W. by S. (south, seventy-nine degrees west, true), embracing Warrior Reef, Saibai, and Tuan Islands, thence diverging in a north-westerly direction, so as to embrace the group known as the Tabot Islands, thence to and embracing the Deliverance Islands, and onwards in a W. by S. direction (true to 138° E. long.), should be annexed to and form part of the colony of Queensland." The law authorizing this annexation came into operation on August 1, 1879.

**Dimensions.**—The Colony includes an area of 668,497 square miles (668,224 square miles as recently re-calculated by the Surveyor-General), equivalent to nearly four times the area of France, and nearly twelve times the area of England and Wales. The Northern Division comprises 250,237½ square miles, the Central Division 208,989½ square miles, and the Southern Division 209,278½ square miles. The length, north to south, is 1,300 miles, breadth 800 miles, and coast line about 2,550 miles.

**Geographical Features.**—*Bays and Gulfs.*—Among the bays and gulfs that indent the eastern coast line of Queensland are Moreton Bay, Laguna Bay, Wide Bay, Hervey Bay, Port Curtis, Keppel Bay, Port Bowen, Shoalwater Bay, Broadsound, Repulse Bay, Edgcombe Bay, Port Denison, Abbot Bay, Upstart Bay, Bowling Green Bay, Cleveland Bay, Halifax Bay, Rockingham Bay, Mourilyan Harbour, Trinity Bay, Bathurst Bay, Princess Charlotte Bay, Lloyd Bay, Weymouth Bay, Temple Bay, Shelburne Bay, Hannibal Bay and Newcastle Bay; on the western side are Bynoe, Morning and Disaster Inlets, and the Gulf of Carpentaria. At the mouth of the Batavia and Ducie Rivers a very fine harbour, now called Port Musgrave has been discovered. It is reported to be, excepting Port Curtis, the finest natural harbour on the Queensland coast.

*Harbours.*—The colony possesses numerous harbours, of which Moreton Bay is the principal. It is formed by Bribie, Moreton, and Stradbroke Islands and the main land. Anchorage may be found in almost any part of this bay, under shelter of the numerous shoals. It is about 40 miles long, from north to south, by 17 miles wide, and receives the waters of six navigable rivers, viz., the Nerang, the Pimpama, the Logan, the Brisbane, the Pine, and the Caboolture. Most of these rivers have, however, a bar entrance. Besides Moreton Bay there are Hervey Bay, Keppel Bay, Port Curtis, Port Bowen, Port Denison, Rockingham Bay, Port Albany (near Cape York), Thursday Island, and several other smaller harbours on the eastern seaboard. The principal harbour at the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria is at Investigator Roads.

*Straits.*—The South passage between Moreton and Stradbroke Islands, the North passage between Moreton Island and Bribie Island, Whitsunday Passage, between Whitsunday Island and the mainland, Capricorn Channel, Endeavour Strait, at the extreme north between Prince of Wales Island and the mainland, Torres Strait, between Cape York and New Guinea, and Rockingham Channel.

*Capes.*—The principal headlands on the Queensland coast are Point Danger, Point Look-out, Amity Point, Cape Moreton, Point Skirmish on Bribie Island, Sandy Cape, Double Island Point, Capes Capricorn, Manifold, Townsend, Palmerston, Upstart, Bowling Green, Cleveland, Grafton, Tribulation, Bedford, Flattery, Melville, Sidmouth, Direction, Grenville, Orford Ness, York, Duyfhen, and Bold Point; the two last-named project into the Gulf of Carpentaria.

*Rivers.*—The principal rivers are the Burnett (with its tributaries, the Auburn, Boyne, and Barambah); the Pioneer, the Fitzroy (formed by the junction of the Mackenzie and Dawson rivers, with their subsidiary creeks), and the Burdekin, flowing into the Pacific; the Flinders (one of the longest in the colony but with a small mouth), the Albert, Gregory, Leichhardt, Nicholson, Mitchell, Gilbert, Norman, Staaten, Coen, Batavia, Ducie, and a new river recently discovered named the Richardson, emptying themselves into the Gulf of Carpentaria; the Kennedy, having as affluents the Laura, Normanby, Coleman, and King, flowing into Princess Charlotte Bay; the Herbert, and the Diamantina or Mueller river, flowing inland. The Victoria, or Barcoo, river flows towards Cooper's Creek, the Condamine or Balonne towards the Darling, the Mary empties itself into Hervey's Bay, the Calliope flows into Port Curtis, the Brisbane, which receives the water of the Bremer and other streams, rises in the Burnett Range, and falls into Moreton Bay; other rivers debouching into this bay are the Albert, an affluent of the Logan, Nerang, Pimpama, Logan, Pine, and Caboolture. The Warrego rises in Buckland's Table Lands, and flows SW., eventually falling into the Darling. There are numerous streams of lesser magnitude in various parts of the colony, many of those in the west being lost in the interior of the continent.

*Islands.*—The waters of northern Queensland are studded with hundreds of islands, many of great beauty and, it is believed, fertility. The natural breakwater of the Great Barrier Reef smoothes the sea, and makes sea-travelling here a pleasure. The largest of the islands belonging to the colony are Stradbroke (about 33 miles long by 6 miles broad), Moreton (20 miles in extreme length by an extreme breadth of 5 miles), Bribie, Fraser or Great Sandy Island, Curtis, Whitsunday, Palm, Hinchinbrook and Lizard, on the eastern side; Prince of Wales, Banks, Mulgrave, Wednesday, Thursday and Horn Islands off the northern coast; and Wellesley Islands (Mornington, Bentinck and Sweets) in the Gulf of Carpentaria.

*Mountains.*—A range of mountains, known generally as the Coast Range, extends from York Peninsula in the north to within a few miles of the capital, running nearly parallel with the seaboard at an average distance of 50 miles from it. It comprises the Cook, Kirchner, Razorback, Wyatt, Pioneer, Connor, Dawes, Glasshouse and other Ranges. The highest peak is Mount Dalrymple, 4,200 feet. The Bellenden Ker Range is in the north to the south of Cairns; its highest points tower up 5,400 feet. The Main Range runs inland of the Coast Range. The Dividing Range extends from the head of the Dumaresq river to the sea coast at Point Danger, forming the dividing line between the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland; the western portion is known as Macpherson's Range. There are

numerous other lines of hills of less altitude. The following list will show the relative heights of some of the highest mountains:—Bellenden-Ker Range, Wooroonoora, 5,400 feet; Choo-rechillum, 5,200 feet; and Mount Sophia, 4,200 feet. Mount Dalrymple, 4,200 feet. Mount Harold, 4,150 feet; and Mount Massie, 4,100 feet. Macpherson Range: Mount Lindesay, 4,064 feet. Mount Elliot, 4,060 feet. The average height of the mountain ranges of Queensland has been estimated at about 2,000 feet.

**Divisions.**—Queensland is divided into twelve large districts, viz., MORETON (comprising East and West Moreton), DARLING DOWNS, BURNETT, PORT CURTIS, MARANO, LEICHHARDT, KENNEDY, MITCHELL, WARREGO, GREGORY, BURKE, and COOK.

The MORETON district occupies the extreme south-eastern corner of the Colony. It is bounded on the south by the colony of New South Wales, and stretches inland to the Dividing Range. In it are included the city of Brisbane—the metropolis of the colony and the seat of government—and also the town of Ipswich. The rivers watering it are the Brisbane, Bremer, Logan, and their branches, which have their sources in the mountain ranges. The Southern and Western Railway bisects the district. Coal is found and worked in several places along the banks of the Bremer; gold exists in the Enoggera ranges, a few miles from Brisbane. Sugar-cane has been successfully cultivated in the southern portion: in West Moreton a very large area is under cultivation, principally for maize; vegetables and fruit, too, are largely grown. Its area is 8,332 square miles, or 5,652,480 acres. Formation: Recent volcanic and carboniferous.

The DARLING DOWNS district includes an extensive tract of downs on the summit of the Dividing Range, to the west of the Moreton district. It was discovered in 1827 by Allan Cunningham, the botanist, and named by him after Sir Ralph Darling, the then Governor. It is one of the richest pastoral districts in the Colony, and also comprises a large extent of fine agricultural land. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, arrowroot, potatoes, and all kinds of English vegetables and fruits are cultivated with success. Good coal is also reported to exist over several parts of the Downs. The principal towns are Toowoomba, Drayton, Warwick, Dalby, Condamine, Leyburn, and Goondiwindi. The rivers flowing through it are the Condamine, Weir, and Moonie. The Western Railway traverses the northern portion of the district, and the Southern line the extreme eastern portion. It has an area of 6,067 square miles, or 3,882,880 acres in the settled districts and 18,995 square miles or 12,156,800 acres in the unsettled districts. Formation: The northern, eastern, and southern portions carboniferous, the remainder principally eolian sandstone.

The BURNETT and WIDE BAY district lies between the Moreton and Port Curtis districts, the Pacific Ocean bounding the whole of the eastern portion; it is principally occupied for pastoral purposes. (In this division is also included Fraser's Island.) The soil and climate are more suitable to the growth of tropical productions, such as sugar, cotton, arrowroot, ginger, &c.; sugar is largely grown on the river banks. Maryborough, situated on the river Mary, is the port. Gympie, Bundaberg, Mount Perry, Gayndah, and Namango are other townships. The Gympie gold mines have yielded large quantities of the precious metal, and are likely to be worked to advantage for many years to come. Valuable discoveries have been made of other ores, also of coal, which is now worked at Burrum. The Kolan, Burnett, Burrum, Mary, and very many subsidiary streams water the district, which in its western and south-western portions is of a mountainous nature. The Maryborough and Gympie line traverses the central portion of the district, a line from Bundaberg (seaport) to Mount Perry (copperfield) the north, and a line to the coal deposits at Burrum is now open. (The North Coast line connecting this district with the Capital is now open.) Area 8,243 square miles, or 5,275,520 acres. Fraser's island has an area of 520 square miles, or 332,800 acres. Formation: Principally carboniferous.

PORT CURTIS district (named by Flinders after Admiral Sir Roger Curtis) lies to the northward of the Burnett district, from which it is separated by the Dawes' Range, and stretches westward into the interior, and northward to Cape Palmerston, the sea being its eastern boundary. Its area is 14,103 square miles, or 9,025,920 acres. The rivers Dawson, Fitzroy, Boyne, and Calliope, with their numerous tributaries, water this tract of country, and it is intersected by the Central Railway. Important gold-fields have been discovered on the Calliope river, the Boyne, the Fitzroy, Mount Morgan, and other places. There are also copper mines and quarries of marble. The chief towns are Rockhampton, situated on the Fitzroy river, Mount Morgan, Gladstone, St. Lawrence, and Yaamba. The Connors, Broad Sound and Boomer ranges of mountains separate Port Curtis from the Leichhardt district on the north-east. The highest Peaks in the Connors' Range are 3,000 feet above the sea level. Formation: Cambrian and silurian, with some recent volcanic rocks, the western border being granite, syenite and diorite.

The LEICHHARDT is a large tract of pastoral country, having, in favourable seasons, a good supply of water and grass, lying to the SW., W. and NW. of the Port Curtis district, and having a breadth of five degrees of latitude. The principal townships are Banana, Emerald, Nebo, Clermont, Copperfield, Cometville, Springsure and Taroom. The Central Railway traverses this district. The chief rivers are the Dawson, Comet, Nogo, and the Isaac, all of which are tributaries of the Fitzroy. The breadth of country watered by these rivers is about 350 miles. It is a fine pastoral district, and much of it well adapted for agriculture. It has also immense mineral wealth, and much copper and gold have been produced with a limited mining population. It has also marble and coal measures, but these have not been worked. Dr. Leichhardt, in his famous journey of exploration in 1844, from Brisbane to Port Essington, traversed a northerly direction

across the valley, going from south to north. The watershed commences from the range dividing the Condamine from the Dawson, and terminates at the range dividing the Isaac from the Suttor. The area is 48,823 square miles or 30,926,720 acres. Formation: principally carboniferous, with some eolian sandstone.

The MARANO district is a purely pastoral district to the westward of the Darling Downs, and south of the Leichhardt district, extending to the 29° of latitude, the southern boundary of the colony. It is principally table-land and downs. Roma, Surat, Mitchell, and St. George are the leading towns. The Maranoa, Culgoa, Balonne, and Moonie rivers traverse this district, besides several creeks. The Western Railway penetrates it as far as Charleville. The area is 38,892 square miles, or 24,890,880 acres. Formation: the eastern portion of eolian sandstone, the western of cretaceous slates.

The KENNEDY district, of which the chief ports are Bowen and Townsville, comprises North and South Kennedy, and is situated to the north of the Leichhardt district, occupying the middle coastal portion of the colony. Other towns are Mackay, Cardwell, Charters Towers, Milchester, and Ravenswood. It is named after Mr. Kennedy, the explorer, who was killed by the Aborigines on York Peninsula. Leichhardt first traversed this district in 1844, on his way from Moreton Bay to Port Essington. In 1856 Mr. A. C. Gregory passed through it, and in 1859 Mr. G. E. Dalrymple explored a considerable portion of it. It is a well-watered district, the river Burdekin and its tributaries running through it, and is adapted to the growth of sugar, maize, and cotton, as well as to the pasturage of sheep and cattle. The Mackay district is specially noted as being one of the largest sugar-producing districts in the colony, the cane being principally grown on rich alluvial flats, on the south side of the Pioneer river. The Charters Towers goldfield, too, is of note, being one of the richest auriferous districts in Queensland. The area of the Kennedy district is 11,289 square miles, or 7,224,960 acres in the Settled Districts and 51,932 square miles, or 33,236,480 acres in the Unsettled Districts. Formation: The portions environing Bowling Green Bay are tertiary; in the neighbourhood of Bowen the carboniferous prevails; farther south are recent volcanic rocks, with a considerable area of eolian sandstone. To the westward, recent volcanic rocks cover a wide superficies, while an immense strip of cambrian and silurian rocks almost intersects the district.

The WARREGO district is situated to the westward of the Maranoa district, and south of the Mitchell district, its southern boundary being the colony of New South Wales. The Paroo, Bulloo, Ward, and Warrego rivers flow through it. It is almost entirely of a pastoral character. Charleville, Cunnamulla, Euro, and Thargomindah are the townships. The area is 59,341 square miles, or 37,972,240 acres. Formation: almost entirely a vast bed of cretaceous slates, the Grey and Cheviot ranges to the westward being of Cambrian and silurian rocks.

BURKE district is on the north-west of the Mitchell district, west of the Kennedy, and south and South-west of the Cook district; it extends to and encircles the southern portion of the Gulf of Carpentaria; numerous rivers, among which are the Norman, Flinders, Bynoe, Albert, Cloncurry, Leichhardt, and Nicholson, all emptying themselves into the Gulf, water the district. The overland telegraph passes through to the principal town, Normanton. Such portions as are utilized are in the hands of squatters for grazing purposes. Gold and copper mining is carried on at the Cloncurry field; the copper deposits in this locality are very rich, and at Croydon one of the most promising gold-fields in Queensland has been found. Its area is 8,192 square miles, or 5,242,880 acres in the Settled Districts and 6,656 square miles or 4,259,840 acres in the Unsettled Districts. Formation: principally cretaceous, an immense island of cambrian and silurian rocks occurring in the Cloncurry district, while the Great Dividing Range is of recent volcanic origin.

The following notes on the Burke district were furnished by the late Mr. William Landsborough, who explored and rode over the greater part of it during the years 1861 to 1870:—

"The seaboard of the Gulf of Carpentaria is a plain, watered by numerous rivers. This plain extends, with hardly a break anywhere, to the watershed dividing the northern from the southern country, which to the southward is nearly 400 miles distant from the Gulf shore. The range has a considerable elevation, but the ascent is so gradual that the traveller may reach the plains of the Diamantina, which are on the southern slope, without noticing the line of watershed. Nowhere can indigenous pasturage be found to excel that of this vast plain. The trees and grass are similar to those of a great deal of the Australian sparsely wooded country. In the driest seasons the O'Shaughnessy, Gregory, and Leichhardt are running streams. The rivers have their sources in springs, a few miles from the watershed of the northern and southern country. On the banks of these rivers are beautiful weeping tea and other trees. In the Leichhardt and its branches are deep waterholes. In the Gregory, which has by far the greatest volume of running water, the banks are so low that the river could be easily turned aside on to the plains for the purpose of irrigation. The Gregory flows through 100 miles of plain country, in which there are many branches, by means of which the stream could be spread over a great extent of country; the two largest of these branches flow—one into the Nicholson, the other into the Albert. The O'Shaughnessy is so rich in lime that every twig that happens to be dipped for any time in it becomes petrified. The ranges of the Burke district have not been much tested for minerals, but they are known to have gold, and a considerable quantity has been procured by the miners of the Cloncurry. Large blocks of virgin copper have been found on the banks of the Leich-

hardt, and competent geologists affirm that the copper mines of the Cloncurry are among the richest in the world."

A survey for a railway from Hughenden to Normanton, with a branch to the Cloncurry, has been made, and the plans for some portion approved. The line is now made and opened to Croydon. As the ground is so uniformly level, a surface formation throughout, with Phillips' iron sleepers has been adopted.

The Gulf coast between Kimberley and the Albert consists of very low-lying land (principally fringed by mangroves from 10 to 30 feet high), which extend several miles inland, gradually giving place to open plains one to three feet above high-water mark, with patches of coarse herbage growing upon them, and intersected in all directions by belts of mangrove on small salt-water creeks, the soil being sea-mud completely pulverised. "Salt-pan" is the local definition of this class of country.

The MITCHELL district lies to the westward of the South Kennedy district, and is nearly central. It is watered by the Barcoo and Thompson rivers, and numerous branches; it is entirely pastoral, and of comparatively recent occupation. Tambo, Aramac, Barcardine, Blackall, Multaburra, and Isisford are the principal centres of population. The Central Line penetrates it as far as Longreach, 67 miles beyond Barcardine. The area is 37,219 square miles, or 23,820,160 acres. Formation: Principally immense beds of cretaceous slates about the centre, there being a tract of eolian sandstone, which is also found to the southward of Mount Grey.

The GREGORY district comprises North Gregory and South Gregory. It is purely pastoral, and less known than any of the other districts. It lies between the Mitchell, Burke, and Warrego districts, and the South Australian boundary, and occupies the extreme south-western corner of the colony. The Diamantina, Herbert, and Mulligan rivers, and Sylvester, Eyre, King's, Farrar's, Cooper's, and other creeks traverse it. Cooper's Creek will ever have a tragic interest, from the fact that the first crossers of the continent, Burke and Wills, perished in the vicinity. The Grey and Cheviot ranges form its south-eastern boundaries; other ranges in the south of the district are the Coleman, Canaway, and Macgregor. Formation: to the south-westward, abutting on the South Australian frontier, eolian sandstone; the remainder principally cretaceous slates, with here and there patches of eolian sandstone.

The settlement of the Burke, Mitchell, and Gregory districts was principally due to the explorations of Mr. Landsborough. Prior to 1862 the upper and the best portions of the Thompson were unknown, and the same may be said of the Gregory, the Herbert, and the Flinders, which were traced by him, and, in consequence of his glowing reports of the country watered by these rivers, were soon stocked.

COOK district is at the extreme north of the colony, and covers an area of 32,025 square miles, or 20,496,000 acres. This is exclusive of North Cook, which has an area of 3,200 square miles. It is an immense wedge or conical shaped tract of land; the Pacific Ocean bounding it on the east, and the Gulf of Carpentaria on the west. The Mitchell, Lynd, Hodgkinson, Normanby, Palmer, Laura, Coen, Batavia, Pascoe, Jardine, Endeavour, Kennedy, Gilbert, and other rivers water some portions of it. Somerset, Cairns, Maytown, Herberston, Watsonville, Thornborough, Port Douglas, and Cooftown are the townships, the last-named being the most northern town in the Australian continent, and Somerset the most northern port. The opening up of the Palmer river diggings caused this district to become much better known, attracting a large immigration of the mining population from all the colonies. The discovery by Mulligan and Warner of a rich reefing district, now called the Hodgkinson diggings, having as centres Kingsborough, Northcote, and Thornborough, has also led to a considerable settlement of population. The PALMER RIVER gold-fields lie about the central part of the district, in about 16° 30' S. lat. The Palmer river is a running winding stream of varying depth, depending much on the season of the year. It is supposed by some to be either the head waters of the Mitchell, or an important tributary. The HODGKINSON gold-field lies to the south of the Palmer, at a distance of about 60 miles from the sea-coast. Its ports are Cairns and Port Douglas. The principal town is Thornborough. The Wild River, or Herberston tin field, lies about 85 miles S.W. of Port Douglas. It is believed to be one of the richest tin mining localities in the world. The wealth of the district consists not only of gold; there is tin in considerable quantity; silver, too, is now being worked, and there are also coal measures at Cape Bedford, and around Cooftown. There is, too, some of the very best land on the rivers Mitchell, Macleod, Walsh, Hodgkinson, Kennedy, Laura, and Normanby, and superior sugar-growing country has been found on the banks of some of the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Large quantities of cedar are yearly cut and exported from the scrubs of the Daintree and Mossman Rivers. Large areas of land have been taken up for the cultivation of the sugar cane. Rice is also being cultivated. The principal ranges are the Kirchner, Mitchell, and the Thompson. A railway now starts from Cooftown westward, 67 miles; the second section of the Cairns line is completed and open to Myola (24 miles). The telegraph wire also traverses it.

**Geology.**—The Geological character is varied; on the Western Coast line there is a fringe of tertiary alluvial; the central portion is almost entirely eolian sandstone. Towards the Eastern coast are alternate strips of Cambrian and silurian rocks, and granite, syenite, and diorite. To the southward of Princess Charlotte Bay the tertiary alluvial is found. To the south-east are recent volcanic rocks, eolian sandstone, and patches of silurian, granite, and syenite.

Mr. Jack, who has explored considerable portions of the district, partly with reference to the existence of coal, and to report on



its geology, considers that the geological structure of the Cape York peninsula is exceedingly simple. The backbone or dividing ridge, which lies close to the eastern seaboard, consists almost entirely of granite derived from the metamorphism of slates and greywackes (the equivalents of the auriferous rocks of the Palmer River). This granitic backbone rises into lofty mountains in the McIlwraith, Macrossan, Janet, and Carron ranges. The ranges are generally flanked by little altered rocks. This high ground has formed the shore of the vast sheet of water in which the "Desert Sandstone" was deposited.

It is estimated that one-sixth of the entire area of the colony is granite; the coast ranges from Broad Sound to the apex of the York Peninsula being of this formation. The Cainozoic formation, consisting of conglomerates and desert sandstone, occupies about one-fourth of the area, comprising the central portion extending from the N. S. Wales border northward to the Western shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. In the neighbourhood of Brisbane, metamorphic rocks are found. Primary rocks prevail over an immense area, the carboniferous formation extending from Brisbane in various breadths to the Port Denison district, being continued with interruptions to the 21st parallel. The Devonian formation embraces an area roundly estimated at about 40,000 square miles. Volcanic rocks are estimated to cover about 30,000 square miles. The greater part of the Western division of the colony, about one-third of the entire area, is occupied by vast cretaceous beds. According to Mr. Daintree, "all the great plains westward of the main coast range consist of subaerially decomposed oolitic and cretaceous shales, limestones, and sandstones." The Great Barrier Reef, which stretches for a distance of 1,200 miles from Port Denison to Torres Strait, is one of the remarkable features of the Queensland formation. It doubtless, at a remote period of time, formed the coast line of the continent at this part. This huge natural breakwater is of coral formation.

**Municipalities.**—Up to December 31, 1891, twenty-nine municipalities, and seven shires, had been proclaimed, with an estimated area of 419 $\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, 168,400 population (as shown by census taken April 5, 1891), 38,348 dwellings, and 1,346 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of roads and streets. The estimated value of ratable property in the municipalities and shires was £21,671,473, the amount of rates levied being £152,534. The total receipts in 1891 were £269,741; the total expenditure was £306,526. The Endowments from the Government funds in 1891 were £54,924. There are about 200 small towns or townships.

**Divisional Boards.**—During the Session of 1879 an Act was passed to provide for Local Government outside the boundaries of municipalities. This Act, which is known by its short title of the "Divisional Boards Act of 1879," enables the inhabitants of districts not included in municipalities, to attend to their own local requirements, as regards highways and other public works. The colony has been portioned out into divisions, each governed by a board of not more than nine nor less than three members, who are elected by the ratepayers. The rates raised locally are subsidised from the Government funds. On January 1, 1891, there were 116 Divisional Boards in operation. During 1891 the Endowment from Government was £98,516 0s. 11d.; loans, grants, rates and other sources of income bringing up the revenue to £237,495. The expenditure on public works was £149,862 19s. 2d. Payments in redemption of loans from Government, with the interest, salaries, office and other expenses made up a total expenditure of £224,243. The capital value of ratable property was £29,313,274, and the total amount of assessment payable £116,041 13s. 9d.

**Financial Districts.**—A Bill was introduced into the Queensland Parliament on the 1st of November, 1888, to make provision for the division of the Colony into Financial Districts, and for the Constitution of Grand Committees of Revenue and Expenditure within the Districts.

The following are the boundaries of the several Districts as given in the Bill, together with the area and population of each, according to the Census returns of 1886.

1. *Southern District* commences at Point Danger, and is bounded on the South by the Southern boundary of the Colony; on the West by the Western boundary of the Colony to a point due West of the confluence of the Thompson and Barcoo Rivers; on the North by a line from that point to the confluence of these Rivers, thence by the Cheviot, Warrego, Great Dividing, Carnarvon, and Bigge's Ranges to the Dawson River; thence by that river Southward to its junction with Cracow Creek; thence by southern watershed of Ross and Cracow Creeks and the ranges forming the northern and western watersheds of Rawbelle River and tributaries, and by Dawes Range to mouth of the Kolan River; thence by a line to Sandy Cape, and thence by the eastern boundary of the Colony to Point Danger.

This comprises the old Districts of East and West Moreton, Darling Downs, Maranoa, Warrego, South Gregory, Weyba, and Burnett.

Its area is 209,278 $\frac{3}{8}$  square miles, and population by census of 1891, 268,784.

2. *Central District*, the southern boundary, commences at the mouth of the Kolan River, and is the same as the north boundary of the Southern District; thence on the west by the west boundary of the Colony; northwards to the twenty-first parallel of latitude; thence on the north by that parallel to the Selwyn Range; thence by that range, Kirby's Range and continuation ranges easterly again to the twenty-first parallel, by which it continues to the Great Dividing Range, and along that to the southern watershed of the Cape River; thence to the confluence of Belyandah and Suttor Rivers; thence by the Suttor to its head in Leichhardt Range, by which and the watershed of Funnel Creek and tributaries it continues to Cape Palmerston; thence

by east boundary of the Colony to Sandy Cape and west to the Kolan.

This comprises the old Districts of Port Curtis, Leichhardt, South Kennedy, Mitchell, and North Gregory.

Its area is 208,980 $\frac{3}{8}$  square miles, and the population by census of 1891, 46,857.

3. *Northern District* is bounded on the south by the northern boundary of the Central District; thence on the west by the continuation northwards of the western boundary of the Colony and thence by the northern and eastern boundaries of the Colony to a point east of Cape Palmerston.

This comprises the old Districts of Cook, Burke, and North Kennedy.

The area being 250,237 $\frac{3}{8}$  square miles, and population by census of 1891, 78,077.

The Bill did not pass, but is to a great extent being acted on.

**Climate.**—The climate resembles in some respects that of Madeira, and there is an absence of the hot winds from which the other Australian colonies frequently suffer; but with the exception of the large tablelands, which enjoy a more temperate climate, the weather is very warm. The temperature is more constant than in many other regions within the same isothermal lines. This equalization is due partly to the sea breeze tempering the heat of summer, and partly to the copious rains which fall during the hottest months of the year. During a large proportion of the year, the weather is fine, the sky cloudless, the atmosphere dry, elastic, and exhilarating. The summer months, December, January, and February, are hot, but not sultry or oppressive, except towards the end of February, when the rainy season begins to set in. The winter season, when dry (as it generally is), is very agreeable. The mornings and evenings are cool. During the day the air is warm and balmy, the sky brilliantly blue, and the atmosphere singularly transparent. Practically the divisions of the year, so far as heat and cold are concerned, are the opposite of the seasons in Great Britain. The colony is free from endemic diseases, and epidemics are of rare occurrence. The diseases incidental to childhood are usually very mild in their character and short in their duration. The climate is described as everywhere favourable to the European constitution; and in the incipient stage of consumption it usually affords great relief. The rate of mortality will compare favourably with other parts of the world; including Polynesians, the death-rate in 1891 was 12.77 per 1,000, being the lowest known. At the time of the census taking, only 3,900 persons were returned as suffering from sickness or accident. This is at the rate of 9.1 in every 1,000 persons. Although the latitude of the southern boundary of the colony is not higher than 29° S., the mean temperature is low, as compared with many places more distant from the equator. In a territory so extensive as Queensland there are, of course, great varieties of temperature, and the heat is greater on the seaboard than on the elevated lands of the interior. In the more northern parts, especially on the low lands, the heat of the tropical sun is too great to be comfortable to English constitutions, especially in the case of newly-arrived immigrants. The mean reading of the barometer is about 30.02"; in 1888 it was 30.093"; in 1889, 30.044"; the mean temperature during the year being 69.9°. In Brisbane during 1888, the average mean shade temperature was 67.7, in 1889 it was 68.8°. In 1890 it was 67.6, mean reading of barometer, 30.008. The total rainfall for the year 1888 was 33.075 inches on 130 days; in 1889 it was 49.720 inches on 165 days. In 1890 it was 73.02 wet days, 162. The mean rainfall during the last twenty-seven years has been about 48.97 inches. In 1891 the mean shade temperature in Brisbane was 67.4°, the maximum 95.9°, and the minimum 39.5°. There were 143 wet days, and the rainfall amounted to 41.679 inches.

In connection with the weather reports a chief weather bureau is in operation in Brisbane under the direction of Mr. Clement Wragge, the Government Meteorologist. There are now 15 first order observations, 29 second order, and 31 third order—in all there are 185 standard rain gauges—in North Queensland, and 289 in South Queensland, and others are being added. Daily forecasts are published of the weather of the Colony, and also for Australasia, and as a rule these are found to be very reliable.

It may be said that there are two well-defined seasons of growth in the colony, each with its Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter, and each maturing its own class of crop. The cereals and British vegetables are sown, come to maturity, and are harvested between the end of August and the 1st of March. Native pastures, foliage plants and indigenous vegetation generally start into spring growth about the end of August, mature during January or February, and languish or become dormant during the winter months. These double seasons are particularly well defined in the elevated districts of Queensland.

**Character of Land and Products.**—The country as regards the coastal districts is fairly watered, being intersected by numerous streams and rivers. Several of the rivers are broad, and navigable for many miles inland. The banks are very fertile, having long stretches of scrub-bearing lands, that, when cleared and cultivated, grow the sugarcane and other crops in abundance. The soil and climate are suited for the production of a large variety of articles of general commercial value, such as wheat, barley, oats, maize (Indian corn), tobacco, coffee, rice, potatoes, arrowroot, sugar, and cotton. All kinds of semi-tropical and English fruits and vegetables are abundantly grown. Among the former may be mentioned the banana, pineapple, peach, loquat, guava, mango, passion fruit, fig, melon, Cape gooseberry, orange, citron, lemon, mulberry, sweet potato, and yam. The land lying westward of the coast range consists principally of elevated plateaux of plain land, sparsely timbered, but well grassed.

The Pacific, or east coast portion, occupying nearly the whole of the eastern seaboard of the colony, has a great variety of soil and climate. Between sea and range there is some good agricultural land; westward of the range is elevated tableland, principally wide plains, well grassed and fairly watered. The first settlement of the colony was in the neighbourhood of Moreton Bay, and the course of settlement rapidly extended itself thence. This portion of the colony offers advantages for agriculture and pastoral pursuits, and also for mining. In the district are raised European as well as tropical products.

**Indigenous Vegetable Productions.**—Of the indigenous timbers the most useful are the following:—The "Red Cedar" (*Cedrela Toona*, Roeb.); this timber, which is largely used in cabinet work, has also the reputation of being very durable, and not subject to be attacked by the white-ant; the tree grows to a large size, and was at one time plentiful in many of the creek-side scrubs, but has been cleared out from most places of easy access. The supply is still abundant, but has to be brought from the northern scrubs and places of more difficult approach. To prevent its indiscriminate destruction the cutting is now regulated by law. Several species of *Plinia* supply the timber known by the name of "Yellow-wood." This timber is durable, strong, and one of the best for the manufacture of axe and pick handles. Nine species of this valuable tree belong to Queensland, three reaching into New South Wales.

The pine timbers are furnished by the "Moreton Bay Pine" *Arcaucaria Cunninghamii*, Ait.), a large tree of very wide range. The "Kauri or Dundathu Pine" (*Dammara robusta*, C. Moore), also a large tree of considerable range, but not equal to the last. The "Bunya-Bunya" (*Arcaucaria Bidwillii*, Hook.) furnishes an excellent timber, but little finds its way into the market, although the tree is found in certain localities in great plenty, on account of the tree being protected by Government, because the fruit is a favourite food of the natives. The timber is strong and beautiful, and in time to come will doubtless be in general use both by the builder and cabinetmaker.

The timber known as "Cypress Pine" is the produce of several kinds of *Callitris*; the timber of such as are found along the coast is highly prized for cabinet work, the grain frequently being very beautiful, while those met with inland are used largely for telegraph posts, for which they answer admirably, as the wood is seldom attacked by the white ant. The tree also is of erect growth, and often met with in large forests.

The "She Pine" (*Podocarpus elata*, R. Br.) is a beautiful tree of erect growth, found on coast country, and suitable for spars. The timber is soft, elastic, and useful for joiners' work.

Three species of *Torreya*, a genus of large timber trees belonging to the order *Sterculiaceae*, are abundant in the coast scrubs, the timber of which is somewhat soft, resembling pine, and for which it may be substituted. A similar white light timber is furnished by the "Leichhardt tree" (*Sarcocophalus cordatus*, Mig.). This is a large handsome tree, found in Northern Queensland, and being extremely bitter is often used by bushmen in cases of fever as a substitute for quinine. Several species of *Dysoxylon* produce valuable timber, which is sometimes called "Pencil-cedar." That known as "Satin-wood" is produced by *Zanthoxylon brachyacanthum*, F.v.M. This does not grow to a large size, but the timber is close-grained, of a yellowish colour, and useful for the cabinet-maker. The stem, leaf, and branches are closely covered with short conical prickles. *Harpullia pendula*, Planch, produces the beautiful highly prized "Tulip-wood," and *Rhus rhodanthema*, F.v.M., the timber known as "Dark Yellow-wood." This tree is very ornamental, and well worthy of a place in garden shrubberies, for, as is the case with many Australian trees, it flowers and fruits well as a shrub. It bears branches of small red flowers; the fruit resembles bunches of bronzed grapes.

The "Silky Oak" (*Grevillea robusta*, R. Br.) is in great demand for staves of casks, and in places is becoming scarce. One of the most useful of Queensland timbers is the "Beech" (*Gmelina Leichhardtii*, F.v.M.); it is strong, durable, easily worked, and neither expands nor contracts to any considerable degree by exposure to the weather, on which account it is largely used for verandahs, floors, decks of vessels, &c. This fine tree is still abundant in coast scrubs. Another large scrub tree (*Weinmannia lactinocarpa*, F.v.M.) produces an excellent timber, and belongs to the same order (*Saxifraga*). There are in the tropical scrubs several other beautiful timber trees.

The greater part of the timber termed "Hardwood" is the produce of various kinds of Eucalypts. The following are the most highly prized, viz., "Ironbark" (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*, Benth., and *E. crebra*, F.v. Muell.), "Spotted Gum" (*E. maculata*, Hook.), "Bloodwood" (*E. corymbosa*, Sm.), "Blue Gum" (*E. tetricornis*, Sm.), "Stringy Bark" (*E. acmenioides*, Schau.), "Rough Stringy-bark" (*E. Baileyana*, F.v.M.). The timber of this species is highly prized on account of its toughness for axe and pick handles. "Jenny Low" (*E. resinifera*, Sm.). This is a very large tree, and much in demand for fencing. "Turpentine" (*E. Microcarpa*, F.v.M.), "Blackbit" (*E. ptilaridis*, Sm.), "Poplar-box" (*E. populifolia*, Hook.). Other hard woods are furnished by *Tristania conferta*, R. Br.) the broad-leaved or "Brisbane Box" (*Myrtus Hillii*, Benth.), the "Scrub Ironwood," this is perhaps the hardest wood of the Colony; (*Syncarpia laurifolia*, Ten.), a most valuable timber for piles and underground work; (*Lysicarpus ternstroemii*, F.v.M.), an inland tree of great value for railway sleepers, the timber is of a rich dark colour and excellent for cabinet work. Many of the numerous *Acacias* grow to large trees, and furnish excellent timber for various purposes.

Queensland also possesses a few really good indigenous fruits; as the "Davidsonia Plum" (*Davidsonia pruriens*, F.v.M.). This is a small tree found in many of the tropical scrubs. The fruit is about 2½ in. long, and about 1½ in. diameter, a rich purple flesh of a sharp acid flavour, very juicy, the two small flattish seeds

in the centre being easily separable from the flesh. The "Herbert River Cherry" (*Antidesma Dallachyannum*, Baill.). This is a small tree, often met with along tropical creeks; the fruit is round and cherry-like, of a sharp acid taste, makes an excellent preserve when converted into jelly, quite equal both in flavour and colour to that made from the European currant. "Native Kumquat" (*Atalantia glauca*, Hook.). This thorny shrub is very abundant on the Marano, where the fruit is made into jam. The flowers are also fragrant, like the orange. The native limes, the one with round fruits (*Citrus Australis*, Planch), and the other with oblong fruits (*C. australasica*, F.v.M.), are often converted into jam, which is equal to that made from the cultivated fruit. The "Queensland Nut" (*Macadamia ternstroemii*, F.v.M.) is equal in flavour to the filbert, its only fault being the extreme hardness of its shell.

No country is better supplied with fodder plants; there are nearly 250 indigenous grasses, amongst which are the "Mitchell Grass" (*Astrella elynoides*, F.v.M. & Baill.); this is looked upon by northern squatters as their great stand-by, as it is able to withstand a very long drought, and quickly springs into growth after a slight rain. The "Satin-topped grass" (*Andropogon erianthoides*, F.v.M.) is another very excellent grass. The "Blue Grass" (*A. sericeus*, R. Br.); this grass is highly prized by the squatter. The "Kangaroo Grass" (*Anthistira ciliata*, Linn.). The "Tall-oat Grass" (*A. avenacea*, F.v.M.) and the "Landsborough Grass" (*A. membranacea*, Lindl.) are all fine kinds. The "Mulga Grass" (*Neurachne Mitchelliana*, F.v.M.) is valuable as thriving under shade on poor soil. The "Salt-marsh Couch" (*Paspalum littorale*, R. Br., and *Sporobolus virginicus*, var. *pallidus*) are considered highly nutritious.

By a paper published in the proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, Vol. V., written by F. M. Bailey, F.L.S., the Colonial Botanist of Queensland, it is shown that above 100 plants of medicinal value are indigenous to the colony. There are also a great many from which excellent fibre can be prepared. Three-fourths of the Australian ferns belong to this colony. Amongst these are the "Stag's horn" (*Platycerium grande*, J. Sm.), the "Bird's nest" (*Asplenium nidus*, Linn.), the "Snake's tongue" (*Lygodium scandens*, Sw.), a lovely climber, and the tree-like *Alsophila*.

**Animals.**—The mammalia of Queensland are similar to those of the other colonies, comprising several varieties of the kangaroo and opossum, the bandicoot, wombat, native bear, native cat, dingo, flying fox, flying squirrel, porcupine, the platypus, and other animals peculiar to Australia. Among the birds are the emu, plains bustard, scrub turkey, several kinds of eagle and hawk, parrot, paroquet and cockatoo, black swan, duck, heron, crane, pelican, pigeon (several species), quail, the great kingfisher, wattle bird, crow, regent, bower bird and lyre bird. Fossil remains discovered in the Darling Downs go to prove that in a distant age the Moa (*Dinornis*) existed in this part of the Continent. Snakes are plentiful, and over sixty kinds, of which five are poisonous, have been enumerated; and there are many varieties of lizards. In some of the northern rivers alligators are numerous. Among the denizens of the sea are the whale, seal, dugong, shark, turtle (four kinds found in Moreton Bay—keelback, sometimes of immense size and weight—loggerhead, tortoise and green turtle), porpoise, sawfish, and swordfish. In the rivers and bays are schnapper, jewfish, sole, bream, mullet, and other fish, besides oysters, crabs, and other crustaceans. For oysters Queensland has long been famous. Moreton Bay and Sandy Strait are the great nurseries and breeding grounds for oysters on the eastern seaboard of the Australian Continent. In Moreton Bay there are about 260 banks extending over 5,000 acres. The béche-de-mer (trepanng or sea-slug) abounds in Torres Strait. Mr. W. Saville-Kent reports that the total number of known species of fish that can be accurately described as pertaining to Queensland falls but a few short of 900, embracing two-thirds of the entire marine and fresh water fauna of the Australian continent. Of these 900, over 300 species may be classified as of more or less value for human food. The insect world, as in other parts of Australia, makes up in number and variety any deficiencies in the larger animals; there are numerous kinds of ants, the white ant being most destructive to wooden buildings, mosquitoes, spiders, moths and butterflies of large size and beautiful colours, locusts, grass-hoppers, and flies innumerable.

**Population.**—The total population, exclusive of aborigines, as ascertained by the census taken on May 1, 1886, was 190,344 males, 132,509 females, in all 322,853, showing a numerical increase on the previous census (April 3, 1881) figures of 65,109 males and 41,309 females, the percentage of increase being 51·88 males, 50·24 females, and 51·20 persons.

The Chinese numbered 8,590, of whom only 56 were females; Polynesiens numbered 9,428, and other alien races numbered 1,164.

The Aborigines by the returns received were estimated at 11,906, but it is believed that they number nearly 20,000.

By the census of 1891 the population numbered 393,713; 223,779 males, 169,939 females, the centesimal increase for the 10 years 1881-1891 being 84·31 persons.

The Northern division contains 78,077 inhabitants; the Central 46,857; and the Southern, 268,784.

Compared with the neighbouring Colonies, the census figures (1891) are as follows:—Victoria, 1,140,405; Queensland, 393,713; South Australia, 320,431 in New South Wales, 1,132,234.

The increase in 10 years is—Victoria, 278,059; Queensland, 180,193; South Australia, 40,566, the centesimal increase being New South Wales, 50·67; Victoria, 32·24; Queensland, 84·31; South Australia, 14·50; Tasmania, 26·73.

The estimated population on Dec. 31, 1891, was 410,330: 232,558 males, 177,772 females.

During the year 1891 there were registered, 14,715 births,—7,506 males, 7,209 females; deaths, 5,170,—3,344 males, and 1,826 females; and 2,905 marriages. The rate per 1,000 of mean population was, births, 36·35; deaths, 12·77; marriages, 7·15.

**Religion.**—There is no State Church in Queensland. The voluntary system has prevailed since 1860, in which year an Act was passed abolishing State aid to religion. Those ministers who, at the time this Act was passed, were receiving stipends annually from the public treasury, continue to receive them so long as they officiate in the colony. (Only one is living now.) The only connection between Church and State is in the annual registration of ministers of religion to enable them to legally celebrate marriages. The voluntary system has hitherto worked to a certain extent satisfactorily; the members of the various denominations as a rule, subscribing liberally to the funds for providing salaries for the ministers and church accommodation. In the towns, ample means exist for public worship for all denominations, but in the country districts there is much spiritual destitution, with which, owing to the wide area over which the sparse population is spread, it is found difficult to cope. Nearly all the leading religious denominations are represented in the colony.

**Sunday Schools.**—There is a Sunday School attached to nearly every place of worship in the colony. No official returns are available. In connection with the Brisbane Sunday School there are about 42 schools, 678 teachers of both sexes, and 6,929 scholars.

**Education.**—The system of education in Queensland has, since January, 1876, when the new Education Act came into operation, been placed under a special department, called the Department of Public Instruction, which is under the control of the Minister for Education. Education is free and secular, the children finding the duplicate text books and slates for home use, copy books and exercise books, and such minor requisites as pens and pencils. Under certain conditions religious instruction may be given to the children out of school hours by ministers or others (of this provision very little use is made). The Primary Schools are of two kinds—State schools, maintained wholly at the public expense, and Provisional schools, only partially maintained by the public funds. Provisional schools are subdivided into regular, part time, and special (the latter being for evening or special times). Non-vested schools are not now connected with the Department. The subjects taught in the State schools are reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, elementary mechanics, object lessons, drill, gymnastics, and vocal music; and in the case of girls, sewing and needlework. The conditions for the establishment of a State school in any district are—The selection of a suitable site at a sufficient distance from any existing school; the permanent daily average attendance of not less than 30 children of school age, and the payment of a sum to the Minister amounting to one-fifth of the cost of erecting and furnishing the building. Local school boards and committees assist in the supervision and management of the schools. The teaching staff is comprised in four classes—classified, temporary, provisional school teachers and pupil teachers. For higher education the State also assists the formation and maintenance of establishments of a more advanced character than the primary schools. Upon the inhabitants of any district raising by subscription a sum of £1,000 for the purpose of establishing a grammar school in that district, the Government supplements it by double the amount for the erection of the necessary buildings; and if the sum of £250 per annum be guaranteed for three years as school fees, by responsible parties, the Government gives £500 per annum for the salaries of masters and current expenses. Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton and Townsville have availed themselves of this grant. The pupils from the Brisbane Grammar School have, in the past, greatly distinguished themselves in the competitive examinations for University honours. In November, 1891, there were four successful competitors out of seven candidates for Exhibitions to Universities. These exhibitions are of the annual value of £100, and are tenable for three years. They are open to all students under nineteen years of age who have resided two years in the colony. Scholarships, entitling the holders to three years' instruction in any one of the Grammar Schools, are annually competed for by children attending the primary schools. The necessary qualifications for candidates are—attendance at a state school for eighteen months and daily regular attendance for the six months previous to competing, and age below fourteen. In December, 1891, 203 candidates (191 boys and 72 girls) presented themselves for examination for grammar school scholarships, of whom 90 boys and 30 girls were successful in passing. Girl's grammar schools have been established in Brisbane, Maryborough, Ipswich and Rockhampton.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a University in Queensland, as "the needful and crowning work of the educational system."

On January 1st, 1892, there were in all 623 primary schools in operation (being an increase of 27—10 State schools, 18 Provisional, and decrease of one Reformatory school), comprising 336 State or vested schools, 290 Provisional schools, and 2 Reformatory schools. The number of teachers employed was 1,480—683 males and 797 females; of these 575 were classified, 299 unclassified, and 305 were pupil-teachers. The number of children on the roll during the year was 77,137, being 3,862 in excess of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 45,004—23,815 boys, 21,189 girls and infants, an increase of 4,168. State aid was withdrawn from the non-vested schools from Jan. 1, 1881. Nearly the whole of these schools are Roman Catholic, and are continued on, independently of the Department. The total expenditure on primary education during the year was £218,117 2s. 8d.; the average cost of the education of each child, on the basis of annual enrolment, was £2 17s. 11½d., being a de-

crease of 3s. 11½d. per head on the cost of 1890; based upon the daily average attendance, it was £4 19s. 10d. per head. According to the census of 1891 there were 53,054 children of statute age.

The private schools on January 1st, 1892, numbered 138—17 boys, 20 girls, and 101 mixed: 483 teachers—89 male and 394 female; an aggregate attendance of 4,143 boys and 5,714 girls, and an average attendance of 3,886 boys and 4,794 girls.

There are now ten grammar schools, viz., two at Brisbane (boys and girls), two at Ipswich (boys and girls), two at Maryborough (boys and girls), two at Rockhampton (boys and girls), and one each at Toowoomba and Townsville. During 1891 these institutions had 655 pupils, of whom 142 were boarders, and 51 teachers. The total receipts for the year 1891 were £30,547 2s. 9d., the expenditure on them was £29,591 17s. 7d. To the end of 1891 these institutions had been subsidised from the State funds to the extent of £176,785 9s. 11d. (some portion of which being loaned is in course of repayment). According to a recent return the average annual cost of each pupil, based upon the fees paid by parents, endowments, subsidies, &c., is as follows:—Brisbane (boys), £20, Brisbane (girls), £25 15s. 4d.; Ipswich, £20 1s. 4d.; Maryborough, £29 15s.; Rockhampton, £37 15s.; Toowoomba, £41 16s.

During 1891 the aid granted by Government to the existing grammar schools was £4,000 each to the Ipswich (girls), and Rockhampton (girls), schools, and £1,000 each to the others.

**Mechanics' Institutes.**—There are 83 institutions, comprising schools of art, free libraries, mechanics' institutes, and miners' institutes, having an aggregate of 7,210 subscribers, at rates averaging about £1 per annum, and 113,680 books in the libraries. During 1891 these institutions received Government aid to the extent of £3,008 17s. 5d. The total amount received from the State funds prior to this was £72,247 13s. 7d. The receipts during 1891 were £14,237 17s., and the expenditure £15,083 6s. 11d.

In connection with the Brisbane School of Arts, a Technical College has been established. The subjects taught are freehand and mechanical drawing, chemistry, mathematics (which includes practical mensuration), Latin, French, German, shorthand, painting, carpentry, elementary arithmetic, writing and cooking. During the year 1891 the classes generally were well attended.

**Agriculture and Stock.**—The agricultural returns for the year ending December 31, 1891, were:—Total extent of land under cultivation during the year, 258,004 acres; total extent of land under crop, 242,629 acres. Wheat, for grain, 19,306 acres, produce 392,369 bushels; oats for grain 715 acres, produce 16,669 bushels; barley for grain 739 acres, produce 21,302 bushels; maize, for grain 101,598 acres, produce 3,077,915 bushels; rice paddy 457 acres, produce 21,461 bushels; rye, 538 acres, produce 12,434 bushels; bere and millet, 33 acres; potatoes, 9,173 acres, produce 25,018 tons; sweet potatoes, 2,805 acres, produce 15,657 tons; sugar-cane, total area under crop, 50,948 acres; area crushed (included in crop) 36,821 acres, produce 51,219 tons of sugar made; arrowroot 237 acres, produce 682,252 lbs. made; tobacco, 790 acres, produce 7,704 cwt. of dried leaf; vines, for wine-making 681 acres, produce 168,526 gallons of wine made; for table use 1,022 acres, produce 2,619,337 lbs. of grapes; unproductive 235 acres; bananas 3,897 acres, produce 11,644,769 dozens; pine-apples 1,138 acres, produce 543,415 dozens; oranges 1,423 acres, produce 1,090,804 dozens; other crops 2,162 acres; garden and orchard 3,300 acres; land in fallow 15,375 acres. Land permanently under artificially sown pasture 20,921 acres.

Hay crops:—Wheat 1,682 acres, produce 1,753 tons; oats 10,212 acres, produce 18,832 tons; barley 224 acres, produce 672 tons; lucerne 17,678 acres, produce 34,562 tons; panicum 1,287 acres, produce 2,659 tons; other grasses 172 acres, produce 344 tons; total: 30,655 acres, produce 38,842 tons.

Green forage:—Wheat 131 acres, oats 1,814 acres; barley 656 acres; maize 1,054 acres; rye 290 acres; bere and millet 33 acres; sorghum 742 acres; lucerne 4,805 acres; panicum 435 acres; other grasses 800 acres; total: green forage 10,760 acres.

Compared with the returns for the previous year there are the following differences:—

**INCREASES.**—Land under cultivation 18,386 acres; land under crop 17,636 acres; wheat for grain 8,916 acres; oats for grain 304 acres; barley for hay 1,209 acres; barley for grain 155 acres; maize for grain 2,198 acres; rye for grain 369 acres; rye for green food for cattle 131 acres; rice 157 acres; English potatoes 2,903 acres; sweet potatoes 121 acres; cotton 74 acres; sugar cane, 26 acres; tobacco 250 acres; sorghum 196 acres; lucerne for green food 264 acres; panicum for green food 36 acres; vines for table use 82 acres; bananas 7 acres; pine-apples 417 acres; oranges 189 acres; garden and orchard 875 acres; land in fallow 750 acres.

**DECREASES.**—Hay crops 451 acres; wheat for hay 528 acres; barley for hay 34 acres; bere and millet 23 acres; arrowroot 39 acres; lucerne for hay 746 acres; panicum for hay 365 acres; vines for wine 9 acres; other crops 16 acres.

As regards the produce the principal increases were—Wheat 184,319 bushels; oats 7,702 bushels; barley 8,629 bushels; maize 704,112 bushels; rye 9,762 bushels; rice (paddy) 10,908 bushels; English potatoes 11,906 tons; cotton 43,431 lbs.; tobacco 5,312 cwt.; hay crops 8,726 tons; grapes for the table 214,474 lbs.; pine apples 280,066 dozen; oranges 177,045 dozen.

**DECREASES.**—Sweet potatoes 41 tons; sugar 17,705 tons; arrowroot 29,892 lbs; wine 20,748 gallons; bananas 10,357,323 dozen.

The average yield per acre was—Wheat 20·32 bushels, oats 23·31 bushels, barley 28·83 bushels, maize 30·30 bushels, and sugar 1·39 tons.

**LIVE STOCK.**—The return of live stock for the year ending December 31, 1891, was:—Horses, including foals, 399,264; cattle, including calves, 6,192,759; sheep, including lambs, 20,289,633;

pigs, 122,672. These figures show on the numbers of the previous year the following increases:—Horses 33,552; cattle 634,495; sheep 2,282,399, and pigs 25,336

In 1891 the land held under lease by the squatters for sheep and cattle-rearing purposes was, in the Settled Districts, comprised in 201 runs, of the area of 11,206 square miles, the yearly rent being £20,390 9s. In the Unsettled Districts were 5,012 runs, the area being 426,959 square miles, the rent being £290,417 13s. 9d.

**Sugar Cultivation.**—The statistics of the sugar industry for the season 1891-92 were:—Extent of land under cane 48,695 acres; area of cane crushed 37,137 acres—sugar produced 50,431 tons; molasses produced 1,038,850 gallons; rum distilled 165,641-6 gallons; sugar exported 31,612 tons; rum exported 9,859 gallons; 99 sugar mills, and 10 distilleries (distilling from products of sugar manufacture). These figures (which differ from those given under "Agriculture" principally from being taken at a different time of year) show an increase of 2,073 acres in the area devoted to the cultivation of sugar cane, and a decrease in the yield of 19,552 tons of sugar. The estimated acreage for crushing for 1892-93 is 41,871½ acres, with a probable yield of 50,000 tons of sugar.

**Mineral Resources.**—The first important discovery of gold was made at Canoona, about 35 miles from Rockhampton in July, 1858. At the end of 1858, Mr. Stutchbury, the Government Geologist of N. S. Wales, is reported to have found gold near Port Curtis, this is said to be the first authenticated discovery of gold in the colony, the next is reported to have been in August, 1856, on Canning Downs. Late in 1857 or early in 1858, gold was found by a miner who accompanied Captain O'Connell when making a tour of his district. In the year 1867 the Government offered rewards, varying from £200 to £1,000, for the discovery of new and payable goldfields in Queensland. This led to the discovery, early in the year, of several goldfields; and in September of Gympie, a locality about 120 miles from Brisbane, where a nugget weighing 100 lbs., valued at £4,000, was found near the surface. On September 4th, 1891, a proclamation was issued offering rewards, varying from £1,250 to £10,000, for discovery of new goldfields. The gold-bearing quartz at Gympie is very rich, and numerous claims are very profitably worked. There are at the present time upwards of twenty-one gold-fields in the colony, comprising in the Northern division, the Palmer, Etheridge, and Woolgar, Charters Towers and Cape River, Ravenswood, Cloncurry, Hodgkinson, Cooktown, Normanby (Bowen), Russell Extended, Russell, Grass Tree (Mackay) and Croydon, the last named was discovered by Messrs. Brown and Aldridge in October, 1885; in the Central Division there are Clermont (Peak Downs), Nebo, Rockhampton, and Gladstone fields; in the Southern Division, Gympie, Kilkivan, Glastonbury, Pikedale, Talgai, Tenningering, Mount Shamrock, and other small fields, Eidsvoild and Paradise. Late in 1889 it was announced that a well defined reef with payable gold on Hammond Island, Torres Strait, and later on a similar discovery was made on Prince of Wales Island; the results of operations were disappointing, and the workings are now practically abandoned. Surfacing and alluvial digging is decreasing, while more attention is being given to quartz-reining.

The mining statistics for 1891 were as follows:—Extent of auriferous alluvial and quartz ground worked upon 14,009 square miles, number of distinct quartz reefs, proved to be auriferous, 2,196; number of miners, European, 8,627—7,783 quartz, 844 alluvial. Chinese, 568; total, 9,195. Total yield of gold, 576,439 ozs., estimated value at £3 10s. per oz. £2,017,536 10s. These figures show a decrease of 34,148 ozs. or those of the previous year, principally from Mount Morgan, Etheridge and the Gympie mines. There were from the alluvial mines 16,021 ozs., and from the quartz 560,418 ozs., the former showing a decrease in the yield of 3,048 ozs., and the latter a decrease of 31,100 ozs. The yield of gold to the ton of quartz ranges from 8 dwts. 18 grs. on the Tenningering fields to 1 oz. 16 dwts. 19 grs. on the Paradise field; and the average yield was 1 oz. 3 dwts. 21 grs. to the ton. The total quantity of quartz crushed was 469,045 tons, the yield being 560,418 ozs. The prices charged for crushing varied from 6s. per ton on the Gympie field to £2 on the Etheridge and Gayndah fields. The gold from the Rockhampton district assayed the highest price of £4 1s. 6d. per oz., the lowest price being from Gayndah, which was worth only £1 18s. per ounce. The gross yield of gold for the half-year ending June 30, 1892, was 254,099 ounces, from 212,134 tons of quartz, and 3,278 ounces alluvial, in all 287,377 ounces, an increase on the previous half-year of 427 ounces.

The returns of machinery employed on the gold-fields during 1891 were as follows: 532 steam engines of 7,771 h.p., employed in winding, pumping, and crushing; 160 steam crushing machines; 9 crushing machines, operated by horse-power; 29 buddles; 43 whims; 67 whips and pulleys; 63 sluices, tanks, and sluice boxes; 383 winding, washing, and pumping machines; 72 boring machines; 1,748 heads of stamps; 841 Berdan's, Wheeler's and Poman's pans; 29 arrestors; 201 settlers; 94 separators; 2 quicksilver and compound cradles; 2 diamond rock drills; 153 concentrators, and 57 reverberating furnaces. The approximate value of all mining plant on the goldfields is estimated at £1,123,046. The miners' rights issued in 1891 numbered 9,190; business licenses, 193. The total number of all gold mining leases in force on the Queensland goldfields on December 31, 1891, was 443; the total area of leases was 5,188a. 1r. 6p., the average area of each lease being 11a. 2r. 3fp.

During 1891 there were registered 255 mining companies, with 7,151,692 shares, the nominal capital being £8,796,923, and the subscribed capital, £5,568,782. Of these companies 66 were at Gympie, 100 at Charters Towers, and 53 at Croydon.

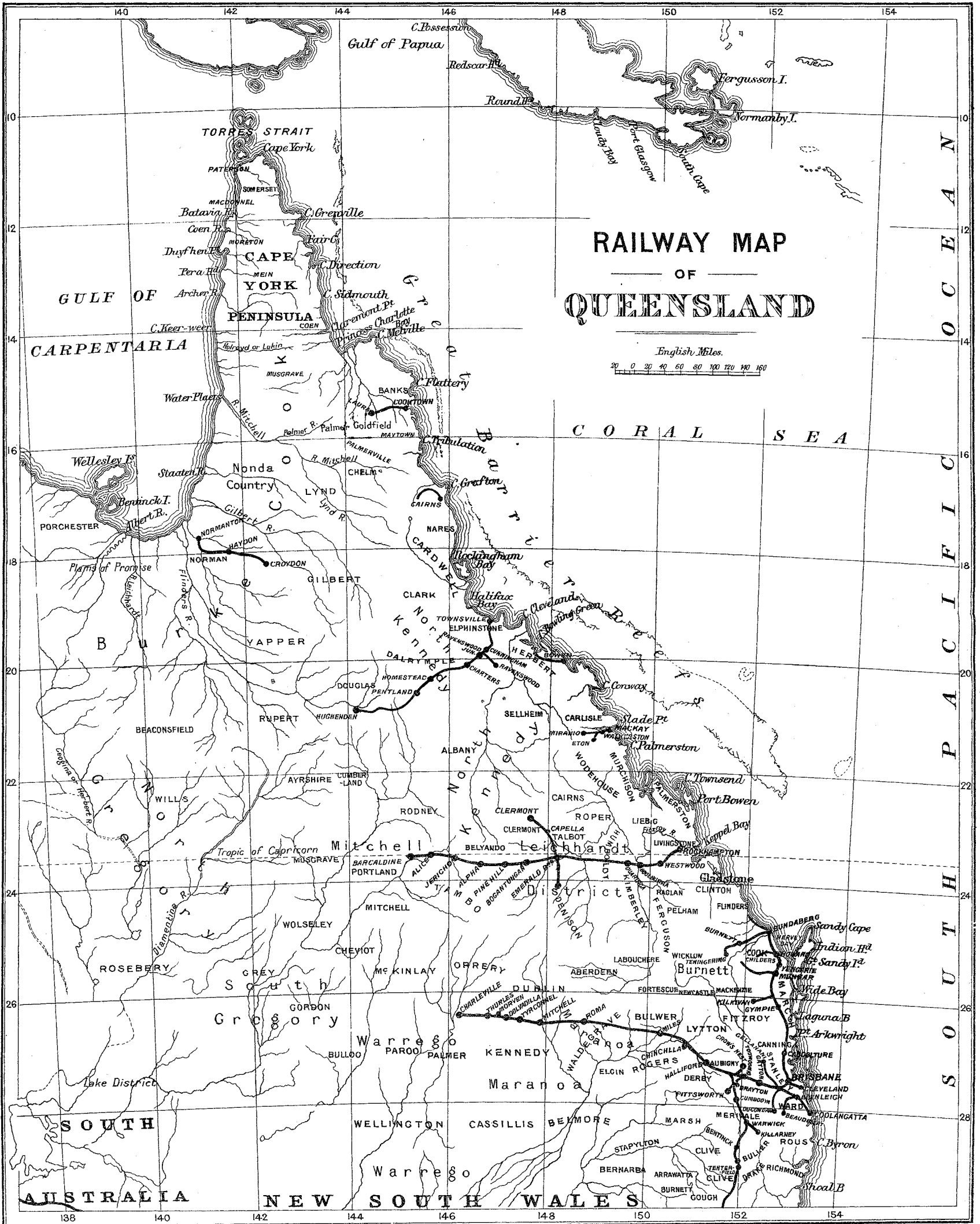
The estimated gross produce of gold in the colony from 186 to December 31, 1891, has been 8,014,914 ozs., valued a £28,052,199.

Copper, tin, and coal are the other chief mineral products of Queensland, so far as is at present known. Copper is found in various parts, but the richest mines are at Clermont, Mount Perry and Cloncurry. During 1891, 98 tons, valued at £865 were raised the greater part of which was from the Herberston Mines Antimony is found at Tiara, Nearde, the Palmer, the Etheridge and Hodgkinson district. During 1891 217 tons were raised, valuing £3,625. The total quantity of tin raised was 2,236 tons, of the value of £116,387, the produce principally of the Herberston, Stanthorpe, and Cooktown districts. There were raised 271,600 tons of coal, value £128,198, the produce of the Ipswich, Wild Bay, and Clermont pits. Silver and lead are found in the Herberston, Ravenswood, and Bowen districts; the quantity of silver and lead raised during 1891 was 875 tons, valued at £21,879 Bismuth is found at Ravenswood and Gayndah. During 1891 117 tons of the value of £11,070 were raised. Sapphires, diamonds agates and rubies are reported to have been found in the creek running into the Gilbert river. Manganese occurs at Gladstone Opals have been found in various parts, the largest quantity being in the western district; during 1891 opal to the value of £10,000 was raised. Plumbago has been found to large quantities at Mount Bopple near Tiara. Iron has also been found in various parts, and a bonus of £5,000 has been offered for the production of the first 500 tons of good marketable iron, from ores raised and smelted in Queensland.

Since 1872 tin has been found in almost exhaustless quantities it was first discovered at Stanthorpe, afterwards at several place on the New South Wales border, and extensive deposits have also been laid bare on the Palmer and other northern gold-fields. During 1880 extensive deposits were found not far from Gladstone and still larger at the Wild River in the north. At Kilkivan an alluvial cinnabar deposit has recently been discovered. Coal is extensively diffused throughout the colony, and has yet to take its place among its leading products. The late Mr. Tenison Woods regarded the coal resources of Queensland as enormous, equal if not superior to any other colony, and that her shores will be in the end the grand coal emporium of the Southern hemisphere. It is found on the banks of the Brisbane and Bremer rivers, and in other parts of the West Moreton district, on the Darling Downs at Burrum, near Maryborough—of which Mr. Tenison Woods reported that there is not a more promising coal-field in Australia, the deposits being of the same series as the Newcastle coal at Bowen, at Cooktown, and throughout a considerable extent of the basins of the Dawson, Mackenzie, and Nogoa rivers indeed, the extent of the coal beds is unknown; according to Mr. Jack the western plains may turn out to be one vast coal-field. Some of the coal has been found to favourably compare with the New South Wales mineral, and the hard oil coals of the Darling Downs are described as being capable of producing a large percentage of illuminating oil and paraffin. As yet comparatively surface coal only has been got out, but the deposits at greater depths are believed to be a true coal of much better quality. It is estimated that the coal-beds underlie a surface of nearly 24,000 square miles. The extension of the railway system to the city wharves is assisting considerably in the development of this industry. In the early part of 1892 remarkable discoveries of coal were made in the Port Curtis district, and were highly reported on by W. H. Raud, the Assistant Government Geologist. The number of miners employed in other than gold-mining during 1891 was—silver and lead 646, tin 984, coal 879, antimony 324, copper 39, opal 80, bismuth 120, general 65, total 2,837. The gross quantity and value of the ore and mineral raised was 275,146 tons, value £292,024. The stone quarried and raised during 1891 was:—Bluestone, 45,329 tons, valued at £5,160, from six quarries; freestone, 4,766 tons, value £1,353, from five quarries—two at Gatton, two at Warwick, and one at Maryborough; felsitic porphyry, 16,221 tons, value £2,269, from five quarries in the Brisbane district; marble, 955 tons, valued at £93, from one quarry at St. Lawrence. Limestone 220 tons, value £2,015, from three quarries at Warwick; sandstone, 100 tons, valued at £50, from one quarry at Brisbane.

The quantity and value of minerals raised from 1860 to December 31, 1891, has been:—Copper ore, 58,193 tons, value £1,958,112; silver ore, 22,842 tons, value £498,590; antimony ore, 2,940 tons, value £34,412; coal, 2,903,917 tons, value £1,341,552; tin ore, 72,571 tons, value £3,925,310; opals, value, £13,000.

In the extreme north considerable attention is paid to the Pearl Fishery. A large number of schooners are engaged in the trade; the work is carried on partly by the employment of the aborigines as divers (South Sea Islanders, Malays, and a few Lascars and Chinese assisting), and partly by improved diving dresses and apparatus. The localities of the pearl fisheries are Wai Weer, Albany Island, Jervis Island, Somerset, Goode Island, Endeavour Strait, Friday Island, Prince of Wales Island, Possession Island, and Thursday Island. The *bêche-de-mer* fishery is carried on at the Barrier Reef, Murray Island, and Durnley Island. The Dugong fishery has for years been carried on; the oil extracted is said to have medicinal virtues, not far below those of cod liver oil. The collection of the *bêche-de-mer*, a kind of sea-slug used in Chinese cookery, employs a large number of hands, and is a profitable source of revenue. By a late return there were employed in these fisheries 195 licensed boats, and about 971 "of all sorts and conditions of men"—Malays, South Sea natives, Japanese, Aborigines, Cingalese, Arabs, Maories, &c. In 1891 the value of the pearl shell exported was £79,233 and of *bêche-de-mer*, £16,485. Live shell is valued at about £110 per ton; *bêche-de-mer* at from £40 to £90, according to quality. In the session of 1881 a Bill was passed to regulate these fisheries. Licenses are now necessary both for the boats and the divers, for which stated



# RAILWAY MAP OF QUEENSLAND

English Miles.  
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160

fees have to be paid annually. It has been demonstrated by Mr. Saville-Kent, the late Commissioner of Fisheries, that pearl shell can be brought in alive from the outside shelling grounds and be laid down and grown in the more readily accessible home waters, and this he fully expects will result in a considerable and remunerative development of the pearl shelling fishery.

In 1891 about 21,555 bags of oysters, valued at £29,191 were exported, gathered from Moreton Bay, and Maryborough, and it is estimated that between 8,000 and 9,000 bags were consumed in the colony.

**Electric Telegraphs.**—Every town in the settled districts has a telegraph office, and there is communication with the whole of the Australian colonies and New Zealand. A line connects Brisbane with Karumba, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, 1,425 miles distant, also with Somerset in the extreme North, and by cable thence with Thursday Island (upwards of 1,550 miles), which latter was completed on August 25, 1887; before very long it is hoped that the wires will be extended to Port Darwin, and so give Australia the advantage of duplicate land communication with the second cable, which was laid in January, 1880. When this is done the colony will be placed in direct communication with Europe and the West.

In February, 1892, Mr. Audley Cooto, representing the Pacific Ocean Telegraph Co., offered to lay a submarine cable from some point in Queensland to New Caledonia. His offer was accepted by the Queensland and New South Wales Governments upon the following conditions:—The Government of France to guarantee £3,000 per annum, New South Wales £2,000, and Queensland £2,000. The working expenses, not exceeding £2,400 per year, to be the first charge upon the revenue from the cable, all receipts above that amount to go towards the annual reduction of the £12,000 guarantee in proportion of the respective guarantee. This cable would form the first section of the cable across the Pacific Ocean to Vancouver.

On January 1st, 1892, there were 352 stations, 807 officers of various grades, who received as salaries £81,027 4s. 8d., besides overseers and men employed in maintenance and construction, 9,973 miles of line, and 17,622 miles of wire. During the year 1891, 1,189,355 messages were transmitted. The intercolonial messages numbered 120,600, the International, transmitted and received, 3,429. The total revenue, exclusive of messages on Government service, was £95,146 12s. 1d.; the expenditure was £116,405 3s. 4d. Up to the end of the year the expenditure on lines and stations amounted to £827,866. On July 1, 1892, there were 9,996½ miles of line, and 17,646 miles of wire, open for public business, and extensions were still going on. The quadruplex system is now operated with Sydney, and also between Brisbane and Bowen, a distance of 850 miles, and the duplex between Bowen and Townsville, and between Brisbane and Rockhampton.

The telephone is coming extensively into use, and in Brisbane there are now upwards of 500 offices, places of business, and private residences connected with the Exchange. Maryborough has 44 subscribers, Bundaberg 24, Rockhampton about 34, Townsville 26, Charters Towers 37, and there are others in other towns. These numbers are continually being added to. Public telephone offices have been opened in Brisbane, South Brisbane, Bulimba, Woolloongabba, and Fortitude Valley. The charge for using the instrument is 6d. for every five minutes.

The telegraphic charges to any station in the colony are 1s. for every ten words, exclusive of name and address, and 1d. each additional word. This rate also applies to the New South Wales border stations. Telegrams marked "urgent" are charged double rates. The intercolonial charges are: to New South Wales, ten words, 2s., each additional word 2d.; to Victoria, ten words, 3s., and 3d. per word beyond; to South Australia the same, excepting to stations on the overland line. To Western Australia, ten words, 4s., each additional word 4d. To Tasmania, ten words, 4s., every additional word 4d., only ten words allowed free for address and signature. To New Zealand messages of ten words, in which address and signature are included, are charged 11s. with 1s. 1d. for each additional word. To London the charge per word is 9s. 5d.; name and address of sender and receiver form part of the message, and have to be paid for. If the addresses of sender and receiver are registered, messages can be more cheaply sent at word rates through the agency of Reuter's Telegram Company.

**Postal.**—On January 1, 1892, there were 381 post-offices, 522 receiving-offices, and 106 money-order offices. The mileage of the mail lines in 1891 was 27,924. During the year there passed through the post 15,345,542 letters, 11,896,148 newspapers, 2,491,957 packets, being an increase on the figures of 1890 of 636,338 letters, or 4.32 per cent., 611,888 newspapers, or 5.33 per cent., and 444,511 packets, or 21.71 per cent. The total revenue of the Post-office Department for 1891 was £127,443, the expenditure being £210,476 4s. 11d., of which £22,293 was the subsidy for the Torres Strait service. Per head of population the cost of all the postal service during 1891 was 7s. 2½d., and the number of letters posted in and received into Queensland was 37.39 per head.

The rate of postage on town letters is 1d. for every half-ounce; on inland letters it is 2d. per half-ounce. The postage to any of the Australian colonies is 2d. per half ounce. For any place beyond the Australasian colonies 2½d. for each half-ounce. Post-cards, inland and intercolonial, single 1d.; reply, 2d.; British and Foreign, single, 1½d.; reply, 3d. Since June 1, 1884, the differential rates charged on correspondence to the United Kingdom have been done away with, and also the necessity for marking by any particular route (except as regards the Californian, French, and German services). The uniform rate for letters now by any route is 2½d. per half-ounce.

Book-rates, Inland and Intercolonial: four ounces 1d., and 1d.

extra for every additional four ounces. To all places except the above, for each two ounces or fraction thereof, 1d. Printed papers (except books and newspapers) to any place within or beyond Queensland, for each two ounces or part thereof, 1d.

Commercial papers (comprising partly or wholly-written documents not partaking of the nature of a letter), inland and intercolonial, two ounces or part, 1d.; to other places, four ounces 2½d., six ounces 3d., and for each additional two ounces, 1d.

Newspapers printed and published in Queensland, not exceeding 10 ounces, one half-penny for each paper; this rate applies to town, inland, and to other Australian colonies. The charge to England is one penny. Foreign or intercolonial papers posted in Queensland, 1d. for each paper not exceeding 10 ozs. in weight.

Money-orders can be obtained on all the leading towns in the colony. The commission charged for any sum not exceeding £5, sixpence; over £5 but not exceeding £10, one shilling. To the neighbouring colonies the commission is 6d. for any sum under £2, 1s. for sums of £2 and under, 1s. 6d. for sums of £7 and under, 2s. for sums of £10 and under. To all other places, £2 and under, 1s.; £5 and under, 2s.; £7 and under, 3s.; £10 and under, 4s. To the German Empire, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Italy, Danish West and Dutch East Indies, Egypt, &c., and several of the British colonies, money-orders can also be sent at the foregoing rates, subject in some cases to a small deduction on payment.

On January 1, 1892, there were 105 money-order offices, being an increase of one on the previous year. During 1891 there were issued 127,800 orders, of the value of £402,532, and there were paid 88,397, of the value of £288,971. The commission received was £5,893 15s. 7d.

In November, 1880, postal notes came into use; they are issued of the following values and fees:—1s. to 1s. 6d., ¼d.; 2s. to 4s. 6d., 1d.; 5s. to 7s. 6d., 2d.; 10s. to 20s., 3d.

During 1891 there were sold 32,252, of the value of £7,986 16s. 6d., and there were paid 31,803, value £6,997 7s. 6d. The value of fee stamps was £208 1s. 7d.

The postal service to the United Kingdom is performed by the Queensland Royal Mail Line, which began its new contract in February, 1890. This contract, which was a four weekly ten-knot service for a period of five years, at the rate of £19,800 per annum, with a right on the part of the Government, by six months notice, to alter to a fortnightly service at the rate of £32,500 per annum; this notice was given, and the service was made a fortnightly one, but during 1892 the monthly system was again reverted to. The services of the P. and O. Company's steamers, and the Orient Line are, from their frequency and greater expedition, largely availed of. Mails for all places south of Mackay are now sent *viz* Adelaide. There are now (1892) eight mails outward and the same number inward in each month to and from Great Britain.

The mail coastal services are performed by the Australasian United Steam Navigation Company, for the sum of £15,900 per year—comprising a weekly service between Brisbane, Cooktown, Thursday Island, Normanston, and Burketown; a monthly service between Maryborough and Keppel Bay in connection with the English mails. This contract would expire on June 30, 1893; at the close of 1892 tenders were being called for the conveyance of mails after that date.

From October 1, 1891, Queensland, in common with the rest of the Australasian colonies (with one vote for all), entered the Postal Union.

**Railways.**—The railways in Queensland consist of thirteen distinct systems comprised in two divisions, the SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL DIVISION, which includes the Southern and Western, the Wide Bay and Central Lines, 1,796 miles; and the NORTHERN and CARPENTARIA DIVISION, which includes the Mackay, Bowen, Northern, Cairns, Cooktown and Normanston-Croydon lines, 524 miles. They are as follows:—THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY, being the line from Brisbane westward and southward, the South Coast line, and the North Coast line; THE CENTRAL RAILWAY, being the line from Rockhampton westwards to Longreach, formerly known as the Northern Railway, with the branches to Clermont and Springsure. THE NORTH ROCKHAMPTON line to Emu Park. THE NORTHERN RAILWAY, being the line from Townsville to Hughenden and the west; THE MARYBOROUGH RAILWAY, being the line from Maryborough to Gympie and South Bundaberg and branches; THE BUNDEBERG RAILWAY, being the line from Bundaberg to Mount Perry; THE MACKAY RAILWAY, being the line from Mackay to Mirani, with branch to Eton; THE BOWEN RAILWAY open to Wangaratta, 48 miles. THE COOKTOWN RAILWAY, the line from Cooktown towards the Palmer; THE CAIRNS RAILWAY, open to Myola, 24 miles. THE NORMANSTON RAILWAY from Normanston to Croydon. The dates of openings of these lines were: The Southern and Western Line (July 31, 1865), the Central Railway (September 17, 1867), the Northern Line (December 20, 1880), the Maryborough and Gympie line (August 6, 1881), the Bundaberg line (July 19, 1881), the Mackay railway (August 10, 1885), the Cooktown Railway (November 30, 1885), the Cairns Railway (October 8, 1887), the Normanston Railway (May 7, 1889), and the Bowen Railway (June 2, 1890.)

THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY consists of a line from BRISBANE to CHARLEVILLE, westwards, 483 miles, and to Wallangarra, southwards, 232 miles. The stations are—Central, Roma Street, Milton, Auchenflower, Toowoong, Taringa, Indooroopilly, Chelmer, Graceville, Sherwood, Corinda, Oxley, Darra, Wolston, Goodna, Redbank, RiverView, Dinmore, Bundamba, Booval, Limestone, Ipswich, Karrabin, Walloon, Thagoona, Rosewood, Lanefield, Calvert, Grandchester, Victoria, Laidley, Forest Hill, Gatton, Grantham, Helidon, Murphy's Creek, Spring Bluff, Harlaxton, Toor

woomba, Cranley, Wetalla, Gowrie Junction, (the Southern Line branches off at this point); Gowrie, Oakey, Jondaryan, Bowenville, Blanchland, Dalby, Macalister, Warra, Chinchilla, Columboola, Miles, Drillingham, Dulacca, Jackson, Channing, Yeulba, Blythdale, Roma, Bungeworgorai, Hodgson, Brinsop, Muckadilla, Ambey, East Mitchell, Mitchell, Womallila, Mungallala, Dulbyddilla, Morven, Angellala, Charleville. The fares are at the rate of about 2fd. per mile first class and 1½d. per mile second class. The stations of the Southern Line, after leaving the Gowrie Junction are—Charlton, Wellcamp, Westbrook, Beauaraba Junction, Cambooya, Greenmount, Nobby, King's creek, Clifton, Clifton Colliery, Talgai, Hendon, Deuchar, Tooburra, Rosehill, Millhill, Warwick, Rosenthal, Limestone Quarry, Silverwood, Cherry Gully, Maryland, Dalveen, Thulinbah, Stanthorpe, Beverley, Glen Aplin, Ballandean, Bald Mountain, Wallangarra.

The Sandgate Line has a length of 12½ miles, and the following stations:—Brunswick Street, Bowen Hills, Mayne, Albion, Woolooon Eagle Junction, Nundah, Toombul, Nudge, Cabbage Tree, Deagon. At the Junction is a branch line to Race Course, with stations at Clayfield and Hendra.

The Highlands Branch, extending from Toowoomba to Crow's Nest, 34 miles, with stations at Cranley, Wetalla, Pengarry Junction, Birnam, Cawdor, Shirley, Woolmer, Dunsinane, Merri-ngandan, Kilton, Cabarlah, Geham, Mount Pleasant, Taylor, Hampton, Peachey.

The Killarney Branch, from Warwick to Killarney, 28 miles, with stations at Killarney Junction, Hermitage, Glencairn, Swan Creek, Summerhill, Mount Sturt, Yangan, Rockbrae, Emu Vale, Danderoo, and Tannymorel.

The Brisbane Valley Branch extends from Ipswich to Esk, a length of 43 miles, from the Junction, with stations at Brassall, Pine Mountain, Borallon, Glamorgan, Fairneyview, Fernvale, Vernor, Lowood, Clarendon, Bellevue, and Mount Hallon.

The North Coast Line, now open through to Gympie, 107 miles from Brisbane, and thence to Maryborough and Bundaberg, starts from Nundah on the Sandgate Line, and has stations at Virginia, Geebung, Zillmere, Bald Hills, Strathpine, North Pine, Narangba, Burengary, Morayfield, Caboolture, Beerburrum, Glass Mountains, Beerwah, Landsborough, Mooloolah, Eudlo, Palmswoods, Woombye, Nambour, Yandina, North-arm, Eumundi, Cooroy, Cooran, Traveston, Woodum, Keston, Monkland, Nashville, and Gympie. The line from Gympie to Maryborough, 61 miles, with stations at Tamaree, Coorela, Harvey's Siding, Curra, Kadina, Gumella, Thompson's Flat, Kilkivan Junction, Kanyan, Goochie, Gundiah, Netherby, Kooringa, Tiaro, Blackmount, Owanyilla, Antigua, Mungar Junction, Graham's Creek, Yengarie, Oakhurst, Sunbury, Crocydon Junction, Maryborough. The Isis Branch, with stations at Isis Junction, Abingdon, Horton, Doolbi, and Childers. The Maryborough to Bundaberg Line, 54 miles, with stations at Crocydon Junction, Aldershot, Colton, Torbanlea, Burrum, Howard, Isis Junction, Gregory Elliott, Clayton, Race Course, and Bundaberg. The BUNDABERG RAILWAY, from Bundaberg to Mount Perry, 66 miles, with stations at North Bundaberg, Oakwood, Sharon, Gibson's Siding, Bingera, Goondoon, Kolan, Maroondam, GinGin, Watawa, Dalysford, Moolboolan, Gillen's Siding, Boolboonda, Wombah, Wolca, Drummer's creek.

The Gayndah Branch, with stations at Mungar Junction, Thinooindah, Hunter's Hut, Aramara, Broowena, Boompah, and Biggenden.

Bundaberg to Gladstone Line, with stations at Fairymead, Moorland, Avondale, Mullet creek, and Rosedale.

There is also a line to Kilkivan, branching off from the junction, with stations at Dickabram, Miva, Brooyar, Boowogum, Woollooga, Oakview, and Tansey.

The Fassfern Branch extends from Ipswich to Dugandan, 36 miles, with stations or platforms at Little Ipswich, Churchill, Hampstead, Purga, Goolman, Hillside, Rockton, Peak Crossing, Flinders, Churchbank, Harrisville, Wilson's Plains, Radford, Mumbilla, Anthony, Blantyre, Roadvale, Teviotville, Hoya, Boonah, and Dugandan.

A branch line to Pittsworth with stations at Beauaraba Junction, Umbram, South Brook, Greenhills, and Broxburn.

The South Coast Line, extending from South Brisbane (Melbourne Street) to Beenleigh, 24 miles, and Southport, 50 miles, with stations at Gloucester Street, Park Road, Fairfield, Yeronga, South Coast Junction, Moorooka, Rocklea, Salisbury, Cooper's Plains, Sunnybank, Runcorn, Kuraby, Kingston, Loganlea, Bethania Junction, Holmview, and Beenleigh, Stapylton, Ormeau, Pimpama, Coomera, Oxenford, Hebensvale, Ernest Junction, Southport, with branch to Logan Village. and Beaudesert, with stations at Waterford, Buccan, Logan Village, Jimboomba, Cedar Grove, Woodhill, Veresdale, Gleneagle, and Beaudesert.

There is also a branch line to Nerang, with a station at Molendinar.

The Cleveland line 21 miles, with stations at South Brisbane, Gloucester Street, Park Road, Logan Road, Cooperoo, Morning-side, Mooraee, Hemmant, Wynnum, Manly, Birkdale, Wellington Point, and Ormiston.

The CENTRAL RAILWAY starts from ROCKHAMPTON, with a terminus at present at Longreach, 425 miles, with stations at Yeppen, Gracemere, Langley, Malchi, Kabra (for Mount Morgan), Neerkoll, Stanwell, Warren, Woodend, Bushley, Wycarbah, West wood, Goganjoo, Rocky, Tunnel, Herbert's creek, Booburra, Duaringa, Wallaroo, Bridgewater, Dingo, Walton, Blackwater, Comet, Yamala, Winton, Springsure Junction, Emerald, St. Helen's, Glendarriwill, Anakie, Borilla, Withersfield, Bogantungan, Hamam's Gap, Drummond, Pine Hill, Alpha, Beta, Main Range, Jericho, Alice, Bushinia, Back creek, Barcardine, Saltern, Ifracombe.

There is a branch line from North Rockhampton to Emu Park, 29 miles, with stations at Lakes Creek, Williamstown, Nankin creek, Coolcorra, New Zealand Gully, Tungamull, Coowonga, Coorooan, and Tanby.

The Clermont Line extends from Emerald to Clermont, 62 miles, with stations at Emerald Downs, Theresa, Pelican, Gordon Downs, Capella, Retro, Retro Creek, and Langton.

The Springsure line extends to Springsure, 41 miles, with stations at Springsure Junction, Devitt, Fernless, Minerva, Dilly.

The NORTHERN RAILWAY, starting from Townsville, now extends to Hughenden, 236 miles. The stations are Oonoonba, Cluden, Stewart's Creek, Roseneath, Powder Magazine, Stanley, Antil Plains, Toompan, Mountain View, Woodstock, Double Barrel, Philips Siding, Reid River, Cardington, Haughton Valley, Ravenswood Junction, Fanning, Exley, Macrossan Bridge, Selheim, Plum Tree Flat, Charters Towers, Sandy creek, Featherby, Southern Cross, Powlathanga, Balfe's creek, Lamond, Allandale, Homestead, Sensible Creek, Mundie creek, Cape River, Pontland Springs, Warrigal, Burra, Torren's creek, Warreah, Frairie, Jardine Valley.

The line to Ravenswood branches off at Ravenswood junction (24 miles in length), with stations at Grass Hut, Kirk River, and Mount Wright.

The MACKAY RAILWAY, extending to Mirani and Eton, with stations or platforms at Racecourse Crossing, Lagoons, Te Kowai, Alexandra, Palms, Walkerston, Pleystowe, Newbury Junction, Marian, Bolden, and Otterburn. From Newbury Junction the line goes to Eton, 9 miles, with stations at Vince, Victoria, and Drapers.

The BOWEN RAILWAY, extending to Wangaratta 48 miles, with stations at Don River, Eru, Wilmington, and Guthalungra.

The COOKTOWN RAILWAY, extending to Luala (67 miles), with stations at Asmus, Marton, Jansen, Flagggy, Wilton, Coolah, Alderbury, Normanby, Palmer Road, Welcome, Sandown, and Deighton.

The CAIRNS to HERBERTON RAILWAY extending to Myola, 24 miles with stations at Edge Hill, Stratford, Lilybank, Freshwater, Redlynch, and Karanda.

The NORMANTON CROYDON RAILWAY is now open to Croydon, a distance of 95 miles, with station at Glenore, Haydon, Black-bull, Green Creek, Golden Gate.

All the Queensland railways are on the special narrow-gauge principle, the rails being only 3ft. 6in. apart.

The Railway returns for the year ending June 30, 1892, were:—Length of railway opened, 2,320 miles; extensions, opened during the year, 125 miles; total cost of lines opened, £16,057,940; gross earnings, £1,052,536; gross working expenses, £639,502; train miles run, exclusive of ballasting, 3,966,120 miles; cost per train mile, 3s. 2½d.; earnings per train mile, 5s. 3½d.; percentage of earnings on capital, £2 11s. 6d.; percentage of working expenses to earnings £60 15s. 2d.; tons of goods carried, 768,527; number of passengers carried, 2,370,219. The total expenditure on the Queensland Railways to June 30, 1891, including the lines under construction or survey was £16,700,981 9s. 1d.

The Railway lines to June 30, 1892, averaged £6,917 per mile in cost of construction. The line from Roma Street to Central Station (¼ mile) cost £103,786, being £207,536 per mile.

On July 1, 1892, the rolling stock on all the lines of railway was returned at 255 locomotives, 315 passenger carriages, 3,708 goods waggons and 77 brake vans. There are now being constructed in the colony 33 locomotives.

**Tramways.**—Tramways are now in operation in Brisbane belonging to the Metropolitan Tramway and Investment Company. Horses supply the motive power, but it is proposed to employ the electric system.

In Brisbane on September 30, 1891, there were 84 miles of tramway, or 15¾ miles of single line; the rolling stock comprised 51 cars, and there were 387 horses. The gross receipts for the year were £17,993, the working expenses being £19,081. There were carried during the year 3,119,287 passengers.

**Roads.**—During 1891 there were expended by the Government on the public roads and bridges in the colony the sum of £18,372 14s. 2d., and on public buildings £117,984 5s. 7d. Most of the highways are now under the control of the Divisional Boards in their respective districts.

**Shipping.**—The number of vessels of all nationalities entered inwards in 1891 was 607, of the aggregate tonnage of 502,794 with crews of 19,571 men. The clearances were 563 vessels, of 494,324 tons, and crews of 18,047. There were registered 16 ocean steamers of 2,164 h.p. and 8,638 tonnage, 31 harbour steamers of 1,008, h.p. and 2,611 tonnage, and 66 river-going steamers of 947 h.p., and 1,914 tonnage.

**Lighthouses.**—The principal lights on the coast of Queensland are: on the north-east corner of Moreton Island (in lat. 27° 2' 16" S., long. 153° 29' E.), a first order revolving light, attaining its greatest power at intervals of 60 seconds; Comboyuro, Cowan Cowan Point, and the Yellow Patch fixed light (fourth order condensing), on the N.E., W. and N. part respectively of Moreton Island, showing white or red according to their bearings. Tangaluma light, at the back of the Ship Patch, used in line with Cowan Cowan for entering by the North Channel, and in that direction having the power of a first order light; fourteen leading lights for the navigation of the Brisbane river; an iron screw pile lighthouse at the outer edge of the bar, fourth order occulting 12 seconds bright, 3 eclipsed, red and white; two leading lights for entering boat channel; one sixth order light at Cleveland Point, and one at St. Helena, south end of Moreton Island and Amity Point; two leading lights Southport; two leading lights at the bar of the Noosa river; at Double Island Point a third order dioptric light revolving—intervals of flashes 30 seconds; a dioptric light at

Sandy Cape of the first order, reaching its greatest brilliancy every two minutes; at Wide Bay Bar two leading lights Hook Point, and four at Inskip Point; nineteen leading lights Great Sandy Island Strait; two fourth order leading lights on Woody Island, for entering Great Sandy Island Strait from the north; two leading lights Quarantine Station, white cliffs, leading to mouth of Mary River; nineteen leading and other lights in the Mary River; fifth order fixed light at Burnett River Heads; and ten leading lights in river. At Lady Elliott's Island (fourth order, revolving every 30 seconds); at Bustard Head, fixed and flashing second order; also screened fifth order light for clearing outlying rock; Galcombe Head, fixed white and red, also apparent light on Oyster Rock; light at Auckland Point, and at Pilot's Cottage; two red lights, Auckland Creek; Cape Capricorn, third order light revolving every minute, auxiliary light for clearing Rocky Islets; also leading lights for clearing Cottier Bank and Rocky Islet; Lightship *Tumandra* buoy; fifth order light, red and white at Sea Hill; six leading lights Keppel Bay and Port Alma; ten leading lights and Upper Flats lightship in Fitzroy River; at North Reef, second order fixed and double flashing light; at Broad Sound one fixed white light; a second order fixed and flashing light at the Pine Islets; at Plat Top Island, fourth order red and white fixed light, and eight leading lights in Pioneer River; at Dent Island (Whitsunday passage), a 4th order dioptric light, revolving every 30 seconds; at Port Denison, a fixed white light, four leading lights south entrance, and red light at each end of jetty; at Cape Bowling Green, a third order light revolving every minute; at Cape Cleveland, a revolving light of the fourth order, attaining its greatest brilliancy every 20 seconds; and an auxiliary light leading between four foot red and twenty foot rocks. At Townsville, one sixth order light at end of eastern breakwater, small green light at end of western breakwater, and six other lights at Ross Creek, a fourth order fixed light on Bay Rock. Five leading lights at "South" entrance Hinchinbrook Channel; at Cardwell one light on end of jetty; Mourilyan Harbour two leading lights; five leading lights at the Johnstone River; at Cairns two white and one red leading lights; at Low Islands (Trinity Bay), a third order revolving light (minute intervals); at Island Point, a fifth order fixed red light; lights at entrance of Dickson Inlet; leading lights, Rocky Islet and Archer Point, the latter fourth order condensing, for leading between Cape Tribulation and "a" reef; and also coloured arcs for leading clear of "d" reef and Blackbird Patch, off Monkhouse Point; at Cooktown (Endeavour River), two red leading lights; and a fourth order fixed white light on Grassy Hill; at Channel Rock (Cape Melville), a lightship exhibiting a fixed light; at Claremont Islands, a lightship showing a fixed light; at Piper Island, a lightship showing a fixed light; at Goode Island, a fourth order fixed light; at Thursday Island, two leading and one single light; at Proudfoot Shoal, a lightship showing an occulting light, 10 sec. bright, 4 eclipsed. At Booby Island a second order dioptric light, revolving at intervals of one minute. Off the Norman bar a lightship; at the entrance to the Norman River six leading lights. In all, in 1891, the number and order of lights exhibited was—1st order 2, 2nd order 4, 3rd order 4, 4th order 15, 5th order 9, holophotes 6, lightships 7, 1 apparent light, smaller lights 160, yearly consumption of oil, about 5,000 gallons of paraffin and 17,000 of kerosene. During 1891-92 these lights were maintained at an expense of £27,737.

**Friendly Societies.**—There are numerous Friendly Societies in Queensland, comprising Oddfellows, Foresters, Rechabites, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Protestant Alliance, Hibernian Benefit, Druids, and others.

Although the Friendly Societies Act became law on January 1, 1877, no systematic steps were taken to put it into force and collect the necessary returns and statistics till 1885-86. The 6th report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies showed that there were 215 Societies in operation, having 14,891 members, and funds to the amount of £114,884; of the latter £55,185 belong to the Manchester Unity Society, which has 73 branches with 6,112 members. The next is the Protestant Alliance, with 37 branches, 2,733 members, and £16,377 of funds. The Grand United Order of Oddfellows has 22 branches, 1,282 members, and £10,134 funds. The Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society has 22 branches, 1,118 members, and £11,690 funds. The Ancient Order of Foresters has 22 branches, with 1,634 members, and £9,432 funds. The Independent Order of Rechabites has 17 branches, 971 members, and £6,917 funds. Under the Trades Union Act of 1886, there are registered 67 trades unions. They comprise 21,925 members. Their total net receipts for the year 1890, were Labour Unions, £26,999; Employers' Unions, £7,814; and their net payments for benefit and management were, Labour Unions, £25,864 (of which £9,706 was for strike pay); Employers' Unions, £2,578, leaving, with the balances brought forward from 1889, a credit balance of Labour Unions, £11,474; Employers' Union, £7,507. Of this amount £6,417 is invested at interest.

**Defence and Volunteer Forces.**—On June 30, 1892, the Defence forces numbered 217 officers and 3,224 non-commissioned officers and men: they comprised eight batteries of artillery, one company of engineers, four regiments of infantry, sixteen companies of Rifles, twelve companies of Mounted Infantry, and five Ambulance Corps. The Volunteer Corps numbered 40 officers and 801 non-commissioned officers and men. There were eleven companies of cadets. Total number of officers and men, 4,065. In addition to these there are Police, a fine body of men, about 800; members of Rifle Clubs, 1,100; so that nearly 6,000 men, well equipped and armed, could be turned out once for the protection of the colony. During what was known as

the "Shearers' Strike" of 1891, the Volunteers and Defence forces rendered most efficient help in the preservation of order and the protection of property. Of late considerable attention has been given to improving the means of Defence. Two batteries protect the entrance to the Brisbane River; besides a system of submarine mines, and there are batteries at Rockhampton and Townsville. Two gunboats and two torpedo boats belong to the Colonial Government, and are stationed in the Brisbane River; the hopper barges too can be utilized for defence. The total strength of the Marine Defence Force on December 31, 1891, was 494.

The Australian Naval Defence Bill was brought before the Queensland Parliament, but was ultimately withdrawn by the Government then in power, it was re-introduced during the present session (1891), and has been passed, so that now Queensland is a contributory to the maintenance of what is known as the Auxiliary Squadron, which arrived in Australian waters in August, 1891.

**Real Property.**—From the year 1862 to December 31, 1891, the operations in the Real Property Office have been as follows:—Instruments lodged for registration, 276,731; titles operated on, 412,717; new titles, 206,496, deeds of grant registered, 78,549. The total fees collected, exclusive of those on Government account, were £210,391 1s. 2d. The total area now subject to the provisions of the Real Property Acts of 1861 and 1871 is 10,553,592 acres 3 roods 16.5863 perches. During 1891 the business of the Real Property Transfer Office was: instruments presented for registration, 90,911; new titles issued, 13,485; number of titles operated on, 33,617.

**Mills and Manufactories.**—There were in the colony on January 1, 1892, 10 steam-mills for grinding and dressing corn, 90 sugar-mills, 68 sugar manufactories, 106 steam saw-mills, 25 soap and candle works, 12 tobacco and cigar manufactories, 35 tanneries, 12 arrowroot manufactories, 4 steam biscuit manufactories, 39 agricultural implement manufactories, 16 fellmongeries, 24 breweries, 142 cordial manufactories, 63 brickyards, 11 lime-kilns, 12 potteries, 82 iron and tin works, 42 foundries, 112 coach and wagon manufactories, 13 cooperages, 91 printing establishments, 5 meat preserving works, 3 sugar refineries, 9 railway carriage works, 6 ice works, 29 ship and boat-building yards, 5 smelting works, 8 distilleries, 5 jam factories, 15 steam machinery and engine manufactories, 3 dye works, 14 gas works, 3 rope factories, 24 boot factories, and numerous other works for the manufacture of articles of general requirement—the total number being 1,326. At Ipswich an extensive tweed factory has for some time been in successful operation; also extensive locomotive works; at Nundah large railway carriage works are now carried on; at Toombul, works for the manufacture of signals and interlocking appliances have been erected. Locomotive engines are now being manufactured at two private establishments in Brisbane. Two travelling dairies now perambulate the colony for the purpose of teaching the latest and most improved methods of butter and cheese making.

**Patents, &c.**—Fees: On application for provisional protection, £2; on filing complete specification, £3; on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years, £5; before end of 8 years, £10. TRADE MARKS: On application to register, 5s.; for continuance of mark at end of 14 years, £1.

**Distilleries and Breweries.**—There are ten distilleries, two in the Mackay district, three at Brisbane, two at the Logan, one at Ipswich, and two at Bundaberg. During the year ending June 30, 1892, there were made at these distilleries, from molasses, &c., 165,644.6 gallons of rum.

There are twenty-five registered breweries in working. During the year ending June 30, 1892, there were brewed 3,321,188 gallons of beer.

**Revenue.**—The Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1892, was £3,473,716 2s. 10d., being an increase on the previous year of £123,493 3s. 3d. The principal heads of revenue, and comparison with 1890-91 are as under:—Customs, £1,145,660 9s., a decrease of £116,096 15s. 6d.; Excise, £39,245 9s., a decrease of £1,468 11s. 8d.; Stamp Duty, £127,482 14s. 2d., a decrease of £11,050 11s. 7d.; Dividend Duty, £62,835 5s. 4d., an increase of £30,100 7s. 7d.; Licenses, £80,597 9s. 1d., an increase of £5,696 4s. 4d.; Land Revenue, £274,210 19s. 6d., an increase of £23,476 6s. 11d.; Pastoral Rents, £236,992 an increase of £5,017 10s. 7d.; Mining Leases and Licenses, £25,262 4s. 8d., an increase of £3,629 8s. 2d.; Railways, £1,025,769 6s. 5d., an increase of £143,007 8s. 7d.; Post Office, £131,233 6s. 2d., an increase of £2,920 11s. 10d.; Electric Telegraph, £33,664 6s. 6d., a decrease of £6,823 10s. 7d.; Harbour and Light Dues, £14,151 3s. 5d., a decrease of £2,672 11s. 11d.; Escort Fees, £1,401 12s. 3d., a decrease of £397 8s. 7d.; Office Fees, £18,515 0s. 6d., a decrease of £2,809 6s. 6d.; Fines and Forfeitures, £4,821 17s. 7d., an increase of £296 14s. 10d.; Miscellaneous Receipts, £131,872 19s. 4d., a decrease of £9,132 17s. 3d. The Expenditure for the year was £3,625,280 17s. 11d.; the Victoria Bridge debentures paid in London amounted to £120,945, and the Debt Balance on June 30, 1891, was £1,303,576 8s. 5d., a total of £5,049,892 6s. 4d. The Revenue for the year was £3,473,716 2s. 10d., and the proceeds of the Treasury Bills £400,000, a total of £2,873,716 2s. 10d., leaving a Debt Balance of £1,176,086 3s. 6d.

**Public Debt.**—On July 1, 1892, the public debt amounted to £29,457,134, of which £11,325,500 is represented by debentures, and the balance £18,131,634 by stock inscribed in the Bank of England. The yearly interest now amounts to about £1,157,061, of which £45,936 is at 6 per cent., £855,372 is at 4 per cent., and £255,753 at 3 per cent. The debt has been incurred on account of immigration, railways, telegraphs, roads, bridges, and other public works.



**Insolvency.**—During 1891 300 estates were surrendered—272 voluntarily and 28 compulsorily. The liabilities amounted to £197,078, and the assets to £107,604.

**Savings Banks.**—On December 31, 1891, there were 125 branches of the Government Savings Banks in operation, the amount to the credit of 46,259 depositors being £1,660,753 7s. 7d., an increase on the previous year of 374 depositors, and a decrease of £17,266 in the amount of deposits. The total sum deposited during the year was £893,442 13s. 5d.; the average value of each account was £35 18s., and the average value of each deposit, £9 5s. 6d. The interest added to depositors' accounts was £60,126 18s. 8d. The revenue of the savings banks for the year was £74,478, and the expenditure £68,277, leaving a profit on the year's business of £6,201 1s. 10d. The funds are principally invested in Queensland Government Debentures. The sum of £500,000 is a fixed deposit with the Queensland National Bank.

**Banking.**—On June 30, 1892, eleven banking companies were in business, having about 197 branches or agencies throughout the colony. Of these, three, the Queensland National Bank, the Royal Bank of Queensland, and the Bank of North Queensland, are local institutions; the first-named Corporation does the Government banking business. The total assets of these banks were £20,521,183 14s. 2d., of which gold and other coin was £1,864,154 4s. 10d.; bullion, £268,784 15s. 5d.; and landed property, £734,337 17s. 6d.; the liabilities being £10,704,562 19s. 8d. The paid-up capital of these companies amounted to £10,178,627; the aggregate of the last dividend to £663,829 11s. The lowest dividend was that of the Bank of North Queensland, 5 per cent.; the highest was that of the Commercial Bank, 25 per cent. The average dividend was about 12½ per cent. The deposits not bearing interest amounted to £2,627,415 15s. 9d.; the deposits bearing interest to £6,023,831 12s. 6d. The Note circulation amounted to £556,429. In addition to the dividends declared and paid, the aggregate amount of reserved profits was £6,597,610 12s. 6d.

**Imports and Exports.**—In 1891 the Exports amounted in value to £8,305,387, being £20 10s. 6d. per head of population; and the Imports to £5,079,004, being £12 10s. 11d. per head. The principal exports, the produce or manufacture of the colony, in name and value, were:—In ore, 1,776 tons, value £101,305; smelted tin, 192 tons 11 cwt., value £19,400; copper ore, 35 tons, value £510; copper smelted, 85 tons, value £3,554; silver lead, 621 tons, value £41,065; gold, 551,149 ozs., value £1,951,563; silver ore, 271 tons, value £9,281; silver bullion, 445 ozs., value £123; rum, 31,605 gallons, value £9,859; sugar, raw, 35,631 tons, value £26,980; sugar, refined, 5,302 tons, value £105,257; wool, 80,992,900 lbs., value £3,453,543; tallow, 6,899 tons, value £139,755; hides, £74,252; preserved meats, £59,032; frozen mutton, value £79,630; frozen beef, value £81,715; green fruit, £47,913; shell fish (oysters), £29,191; bêche-de-mer, 219 tons 2 cwt., value £21,267; pearl shell, £79,233; arrowroot, 393,030 lbs., value £5,106; coal, 7,410 tons, value £3,979; cedar, 1,230,143 feet, value £12,419; sawn pine, 270,684 feet, value £2,144; antimony ore, 190 tons 4 cwt., value £7,202.

The exports overland of live stock comprised 1,656 horses, 210,240 cattle, and 513,019 sheep, valued at £889,956.

Other exports than stock overland amounted to £507,206, but these are included in the above figures.

The imports comprise every description of manufactured goods, the bulk coming from the United Kingdom. A large trade in American manufactures, particularly agricultural implements, tools, and articles for domestic use, is also done.

**Immigration.**—During 1891 the arrivals in the colony from all quarters numbered 28,082. The departures during the year were 26,512, leaving a net increase of 1,570 souls. During the year 1891 nine steamers arrived from the United Kingdom with 2,919 immigrants, 1,474 males, 1,445 females, classified as under:—Free, 1,453; remittance, 844; continental remittance, 116; indentured, 7; assisted, 256; the remainder being mostly full-paying passengers. Their nationality so far as known was—English, 1,231; Scotch, 257; Irish, 955. Other countries, 476.

**Pacific Island Immigration.**—During 1891, 15 vessels, aggregating 2,500 tons, were engaged in the trade. They brought over (principally from the New Hebrides and Solomon Islands) 1,500 laborers, who were distributed over the Maryborough, Bundaberg, Mackay, Townsville, Ingham and Johnston districts. Each vessel made but one voyage, as no licenses were issued

after December 31, 1890. The number returned to the Islands was 976. On January 1, 1892, it was estimated that the Pacific Islanders in Queensland numbered 8,627. During 1892 the importation of South Sea Islanders was again legalised under strict conditions.

**Charitable Institutions.**—There are 52 public hospitals in the colony (two being for children, one each at Brisbane and Rockhampton) also two benevolent asylums, and six orphan asylums. Into the hospitals during the year 1891, 11,156 patients were admitted; of the 12,036 under treatment, 9,942 were discharged, relieved or cured, 776 died, and 855 were still under treatment on December 31. These institutions have 334 wards, and 1,823 beds. In addition to the hospitals mentioned there is a lying-in institution, known as the Lady Bowen Hospital, at Brisbane; another known as the Lady Musgrave Hospital at Maryborough; and one known as the Lady Norman Hospital at Rockhampton. In the benevolent asylums the admissions during the year numbered 336, and there were 701 inmates at the end of the year; the number of inmates in the six orphanages on December 31, 1891, was 878, and there were boarded-out under State control during the year, upwards of 326 children. In addition to the foregoing, there are three lock hospitals, one at Brisbane, one at Maryborough, and one at Rockhampton; four lunatic reception houses and three lunatic asylums. The reception houses have 19 wards and 62 beds; 367 patients were under treatment during the year. The lunatic asylum at Woogaroo has 55 wards, 129 dormitories, and 904 beds; on January 1, 1892, there were 856 patients—549 males and 307 females. At the Ipswich asylum there were 120 male patients, and at the Toowoomba asylum 215 patients—91 males and 124 females. (The proportion of insane to rest of population is about 2·4 per 1,000.) There is a Blind, Deaf and Dumb Institution at South Brisbane. There are five Refuges or Homes, two of them being in connection with the Salvation Army. There are also 13 Benevolent Societies to afford outdoor relief to the distressed established in the more important towns in the colony, who distributed upwards of £3,000 during 1891.

**Police.**—The total strength of the force on January 1, 1892, not including Native troopers and trackers, was 820, comprising 7 First Class Inspectors, 4 Second Class Inspectors, 8 First Class Sub-Inspectors, and 7 Second Class, 12 Senior Sergeants, 58 Sergeants, 130 Senior Constables, 582 Constables, 12 Detectives. The number of Native troopers and trackers was 124. The total number of arrests during 1891 was 12,017, as against 12,972 for 1890, and the convictions 7,555, as against 7,975 for 1890. During the year 117 convicted persons were released under the Offenders' Probation Act.

**Law and Justice.**—The administration of justice is carried on by a Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and four puisne Judges; by District Courts, each presided over by one of the Judges; and by Police Magistrates, assisted by Justices of the Peace.

**Constitution.**—The form of government is vested in a Governor (the Queen's representative), an Executive Council, and a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Council consists at present of thirty-nine members, nominated by the Crown for life, presided over by a President elected by themselves. The House of Assembly by the Redistribution Bill passed in 1887 now comprises seventy-two members; elected for five years, representing sixty electorates. To exercise the franchise a person must be of the age of twenty-one years; he must also possess a freehold worth £100, or pay rent for a house or land of not less than £10 per annum, or hold a pastoral license from the Crown, or be in receipt of £100 per annum as a salary, or pay £40 per annum for board and lodging, or £10 for lodging alone. He must also be a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and have resided in the colony six months before voting. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a license to depasture land in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property is situated as well as in the district for which they claim as residents. During the Session of 1889 an Act was passed, called "The Payment of Members' Act of 1889," entitling members of Parliament on and from the end of that session to £300 per annum each (now, 1893, reduced to £150), and also to mileage expenses of 1s. 6d. on land, and the actual cost of passage to and fro by sea.

## GOVERNMENT AND EXECUTIVE.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. W. Norman, G.C.M.G. £5,000 and allowances.

General, Sir Henry Wylie Norman, C.B. (1859), K.C.B. (1873), G.C.B. (1887), G.C.M.G. (1887), C.I.C. (1878); joined Bengal Army in 1844, served as Adjutant to the 31st Native Infantry, throughout the Punjab Campaign in 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab, action of Sordoolapur, battles of Chilianwalla and Goozerat, and pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans; as Brigade-Major or Assistant-Adjutant-General, engaged in Cameron's affairs and expeditions on the Peshawar frontier in the years 1850-51-52-53-54; in 1855 in the Sonthal campaign; in command of a detachment in the Mutiny campaigns of 1857-58-59, as Assistant-Adjutant General or Deputy-Adjutant General, and the greater part of the time as Adjutant-General to the army in the field; served throughout the Siege of Delhi, in all

the actions under Greathed and Grant, from Delhi to Lucknow; Relief of Lucknow (horse shot under him); operations at Cawnpore; action at Khodagunge; and re-occupation of Futehghur; Siege and Capture of Lucknow, March, 1858; Campaign in Rohilcund, (wounded at the action of Bareilly); Campaign in Oude, cold season of 1858-9, including several actions in 1860; appointed Assistant Military Secretary to the Horse Guards; in 1862 Military Secretary to the Government in India; in 1870, Member of the Viceroy's Council; and in 1878, Member of the Council of India in London; in 1883, appointed Governor of Jamaica; was Aide-de-camp to the Queen from 1863 to 1869. Sworn in as Governor of Queensland and assumed office May 1, 1889.

Private Secretary, Hon. R. G. V. Wallop. £400.  
Aide-de-Camp, Captain R. J. Strachey. £300.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, His Excellency the Governor.  
 Vice-President, Premier, Chief Secretary, and Attorney General,  
 Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, K.C.M.G., Q.C.  
 Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Sir Thomas Mellwraith, K.C.M.G.  
 Secretary for Mines and Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon.  
 William O. Hodgkinson.

Secretary for Railways and Postmaster-General, Hon. Theodore  
 Umack.  
 Secretary for Public Lands and Agriculture, Hon. Alfred S.  
 Cowley.  
 Colonial Secretary and Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Horace  
 Tozer.  
 Solicitor General, Hon. Thomas J. Byrnes  
 Without Portfolio, Hon. Walter H. Wilson.  
 Clerk of the Executive Council, Albert Victor Drury. £600.

PARLIAMENT OF QUEENSLAND.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Hon. Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G. £1,000.  
 Chairman of Committees, Hon. T. L. Murray-Prior. £500.  
 Clerk of the Council, Henry Wyat Radford. £600.

Clerk Assistant, Hon. Charles G. Holmes a'Court. £400.  
 Usher of the Black Rod, Francis Robert Chester Master. £300.  
 Librarian, Denis O'Donovan, F.R.G.S., F.S. Sc., &c. £500.

Hon. William Aplin.  
 „ William Draper Box.  
 „ F. T. Brentnall.  
 „ William Brooks.  
 „ T. J. Byrnes.  
 „ Felix Clewett.  
 „ James Cowlishaw.  
 „ John Dean.  
 „ John Clarke Foote.  
 „ E. B. Forrest.  
 „ William Forrest.  
 „ Sir J. F. Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G.

Hon. A. C. Gregory, C.M.G.  
 „ Frederick Hamilton Hart.  
 „ John Christian Heussler.  
 „ Frederick Hurrell Holberton.  
 „ James Lalor.  
 „ William Frederick Lambert.  
 „ John Donald Macansh.  
 „ Thomas Macdonald-Paterson.  
 „ Peter Macpberson.  
 „ C. Ferdinand Marks, M.D.  
 „ John Frederick McDougall.  
 „ Hugh Mosman.  
 „ Thos. Lodge Murray-Prior.

Hon. Sir A. H. Palmer, K.C.M.G.  
 „ William Pettigrew.  
 „ William Grene Power.  
 „ Alexander Raff.  
 „ James Thorneloe Smith.  
 „ Joseph Capel Smyth.  
 „ James Taylor.  
 „ William Frederick Taylor, M.D.  
 „ Andrew Joseph Thymne.  
 „ John Sargent Turner.  
 „ Andrew Heron Wilson.  
 „ Walter Horatio Wilson.  
 „ Henry Conwell Wood.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Hon. Albert Norton. £1,000.  
 Chairman of Committees, Arthur Morgan. £500.  
 Clerk of the Assembly, Lewis Adolphus Bernays, C.M.G., F.L.S.,  
 F.R.G.S. £600.  
 Clerk-Assistant, Francis J. Ivory. £400.  
 Serjeant-at-Arms, Robert Austin. £300.

Hansard Reporting Staff for both Houses.—Principal Short-  
 hand Writer, John Gilligan, £600. Shorthand Writer in charge  
 of Select Committees, L. J. Byrne, £550; Staff, £ ; Henry  
 Willoughby, £400; R. Morris, £300; William F.O'Carroll, £300;  
 Charles A. Bernays, £300; R. P. Earle, £300; J. Brennan, £300;  
 S. Hodgen, £250.

Albert ... Thomas Plunkett  
 Aubigny ... James Campbell.  
 Balonne ... B. D. Morehead.  
 Barcoo ... Thomas J. Ryan.  
 Bowen ... Rbt. Harrison Smith.  
 Brisbane (North) ... { Sir T. Mellwraith,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Sir S. W. Griffith,  
 K.C.M.G.  
 Abraham Fleetwood  
 Brisbane (South) ... { Laya,  
 Alfred Morry.  
 Bundaberg ... Geo. J. Hall.  
 Bundamba ... James Glassey.  
 Bulimba ... J. B. Dickson.  
 Bulloo ... John Donaldson.  
 Burke ... { Wm. Oswald Hodg-  
 kinson.  
 John Hoolan.  
 Burnett ... James John Cadell.  
 Burrum ... Charles Powers.  
 Cairns ... Fred. Thos. Wimbles.  
 Cook ... John Hamilton.  
 Carpentaria ... E. Palmer.  
 Clermont ... John Stevenson.  
 Cambooya ... Patrick Perkins.  
 Carnarvon ... J. F. G. Foxton.

Charters Towers ... { Robert John Sayers.  
 Arthur Rutledge.  
 Cunningham ... William Allan.  
 Dalby ... John Shillito Jessop.  
 Drayton and ... { William Henry  
 Toowoomba ... Groom.  
 Robert Aland.  
 Enoggera ... James George Drake.  
 Fitzroy ... Albert James Callan.  
 Fassfern ... William Salkeld.  
 Flinders ... Louis Goldring.  
 Fortitude Valley ... { John Watson.  
 John McMaster.  
 Gregory ... Wm. Henry Corfield.  
 Gympie ... { Matthew Melior.  
 Alfred Sandlings  
 Herbert ... { Cowley.  
 Andrew H. Barlow.  
 Ipswich ... { John Macfarlane.  
 Isidor Lissner.  
 Kennedy ... Wm. Sheffield Paul.  
 Leichhardt ... William Roger North.  
 Lockyer ... E. J. Stevens.  
 Logan ... Robert Dunsmore.  
 Maranoa ... Maurice Hume Black  
 Mackay ... { David Hay Dahympie

Maryborough ... { J. T. Annear.  
 R. M. Hyne.  
 Mitchell ... James Crombie.  
 Moreton ... Matthew Battersby.  
 Murilla ... Hugh Muir Nelson.  
 Musgrave ... { Wm. Henry Bligh  
 O'Connell.  
 Normanby ... John Murray.  
 Nundah ... George Agnew.  
 Oxley ... Samuel Grimes.  
 Port Curtis ... Albert Norton.  
 Rockhampton ... { William Pattison.  
 Archibald Archer.  
 Rosewood ... James Footc.  
 Rockampton North ... Rees Rotland Jones.  
 Stanley ... Patrick O'Sullivan.  
 Toowong ... Theodore Umack.  
 Toombul ... { Michael Brennan  
 Gannon.  
 Townsville ... { Robert Philp.  
 Wm. Villiers Brown.  
 Warrego ... R. Gardiner Casey.  
 Warwick ... Arthur Morgan.  
 Woolloongabba ... William Stephens.  
 Woothakata ... Wm. Clancy Little.  
 Wide Bay ... Horace Tozer.

NOTE.—A reconstruction of the Government is expected early in the year.

PRINCIPAL OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

New Public Offices—Queen Street.  
 Chief Secretary, Sir S. W. Griffith, K.C.M.G., Q.C. £1,000.  
 Private Secretary, J. T. Bell. £300.

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.

New Public Offices—Queen Street.  
 Members, W. L. G. Drew, C.M.G., Chairman. £1,000.  
 Thos. Mylne. £800.  
 M. O'Malley. £800.  
 Secretary, Will Robertson, B.A. £400.

AGENT-GENERAL.

Agent-General for Queensland in London, Sir James Francis  
 Garrick, K.C.M.G. £1,500.  
 Secretary, Charles Shortt Dicken. £800.  
 Executive Engineer, Gavan Gemmill Dick. £800.  
 Chief Clerk, C. T. Clay. £400.

DEFENCE FORCE.

Commandant, Major-General J. F. Owen, R.A. £900.  
 Major and Engineer Staff Officer, Edward Druitt, R.E. £600.  
 Major and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, W. K. McClintock.  
 £400.  
 Brigade Major, J. S. Lyster. £400.  
 Major Northern District, L. E. Morrice. £350.  
 Adjutant £350.

“A” BATTERY PERMANENT FORCE.

Major: L. D. Jackson, R.A. £550.

MARINE DEFENCE FORCE.

Naval Commandant (Acting), Commander Walton Drake,  
 Q.M.D.F.

IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

Office and Depot, Kangaroo Point.  
 BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.  
 John Macdonnell, Chairman; T. M. King, Dr. Prentice, Dr.  
 Marks, G. C. Horstmann, F. W. Galloway.  
 Immigration Agent, F. W. Galloway. £450.  
 Chief Clerk and Officer in Charge of Labour Bureau, John O'Neill  
 Brenan. £400.  
 Matron, Mrs. Kennedy.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

New Public Offices, Queen Street.  
 Colonial Secretary, Hon. Horace Tozer. £1,000.  
 Under Colonial Secretary, William E. Parry-O'Keden. £800.  
 Assistant Under Colonial Secretary, W. H. Ryder. £600.  
 Chief Clerk, John Flockhart Sloan. £500.  
 Accountant, P. A. Kob. £450.  
 Clerk, J. B. Stephens. £400.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

New Public Offices, Elizabeth Street.  
 Registrar-General, William Theophilus Blakeney. £700.  
 Deputy Registrar-General, Charles J. Whitley. £500.  
 Compiler of General Statistics, Thornhill Weedon. £300.  
 Accountant (Friendly Societies), R. Rendle. £400.

**REGISTRAR OF TITLES' OFFICE.**

Corner of Queen and George Streets.  
 Registrar of Titles, J. O. Bourne. £600.  
 Master of Titles, Edward Gore Jones. £400.  
 First Deputy Registrar of Titles, J. G. Brown. £500.  
 Chief Draughtsman and second Deputy, James Mitchell. £375.  
 Northern Branch, Local Dep. Registrar of Titles, G. M. Jones £400.  
 Central Branch, Local Dep. Registrar of Titles, H. W. Banbury. £400.

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

New Public Offices, Queen Street.  
 Commissioner, David Thompson Seymour. £700.  
 Chief Clerk, William Finucane. £500.  
 Police Magistrate (Brisbane), P. Pinnock. £700.  
 Police Magistrate (South Brisbane), G. P. M. Murray. £650.

**GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.**

Office, William and George Streets.  
 Government Printer, James Charles Beal. £650.  
 Overseer, E. Gregory. £450.  
 Accountant, James Thorpe. £300.

**ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.**

Chief Engraver, William Knight. £375.

**PRISONS.**

Inspector of Prisons, Capt. Townley (Sheriff). £100.  
 Superintendent (Brisbane). R. F. Lewis. £375.  
 Superintendent (St. Helena). Chas. C. E. de F. Pennefather. £500.  
 Visiting Justice, Hon. B. B. Moreton

**ASYLUMS FOR INSANE.**

Goodna.  
 Medical Superintendent, R. R. Scholes, M.B. £800.  
 Assistant Superintendent, J. R. Nicoll. £400.  
 Toowoomba.  
 Medical Superintendent, J. B. Hogg, L.R.C.P. £600.

**BENEVOLENT ASYLUM, DUNWICK.**

Superintendent, Patrick Smith, M.D. £600.

**INSPECTOR OF SHEEP AND CATTLE.**

Chief Inspector of Sheep and Registrar of Brands, P. R. Gordon. £550.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**

Office, William Street.  
 Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. W. O. Hodgkinson.  
 Under Secretary, John G. Anderson, M.A. £800.  
 General Inspector, David Ewart. £600.  
 Chief Clerk, C. A. J. Woodcock. £500.  
 Registrar, Thomas McIntyre. £400.  
 Inspector of Orphanages, C. C. Horrocks. £400.  
 Superintendent of Buildings, John Ferguson. £400.

**COLONIAL STORES.**

Colonial Storekeeper, A. Woodward. £450.

**CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.**

Secretary and Health Officer, Dr. C. J. Hill Wray. £800.

**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS.**

George Street.  
 Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. A. S. Cowley. £1,000.  
 Under Secretary, W. C. Hume. £800.  
 Chief Clerk, F. X. Heeney. £500.  
 Accountant, D. D. Haussmann. £475.

**SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**

Office, George Street.  
 Surveyor-General, Archibald McDowall. £750.  
 Chief Draughtsman, R. H. Lawson. £500.

**TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.**

Chief Surveyor, Robert Hoggan. £400.

**PASTORAL OCCUPATION BRANCH.**

Officer in Charge, J. E. Burstall. £400.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**

Under Secretary, Peter McLean. £500.  
 Instructor in Agriculture, E. M. Shelton. £750.  
 Colonial Botanist, F. M. Bailey, F.L.S. £350.

**BOTANIC GARDENS.**

Curator, P. MacMahon. £390.

**MUSEUM.**

Curator, C. W. de Vis. £400.

**LAND BOARD.**

Thomas S. Sword. £1,000.  
 W. A. Tully. £1,000.  
 Secretary, Patrick W. Shannon. £250.

**WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

Secretary for Works, Hon. Horace Tozer. £1,000.  
 Under Secretary, R. Robertson. £550.  
 Engineer for Bridges and Colonial Architect, Alfred B. Brady. £700.

**MINES DEPARTMENT.**

Secretary for Mines, Hon. W. O. Hodgkinson. £1,000.  
 Under Secretary, P. F. Sellheim. £750.  
 Government Analyst, Robert Mar. £400.

**GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.**

Geological Surveyor, Robert L. Jack. £350.  
 Assistant Geological Surveyor, William H. Rands. £500.  
 Assistant Geological Surveyor, A. G. Matland. £300.

**RAILWAYS.**

Minister for Railways, Hon. Theodore Urmack. £1,000.  
 Chief Commissioner of Railways, John Mathieson. £3,000.  
 Commissioners of Railways, R. J. Gray. £1,500. Andrew Johnston. £1500  
 Secretary to Commissioners, Alfred Prewett. £600.  
 Chief Engineer, Southern and Western Lines, H. C. Stanley, M.I.C.E. £1,000.  
 Chief Engineer Northern and Carpentaria Division, General Traffic Manager, James F. Thallon. £700.  
 District Traffic Managers, Southern and Western Railway, J. A. Holdsworth, £400. R. Sexton, £400. J. Stark, £400.  
 Traffic Manager, Central Railway, R. Dunbar. £500.  
 Traffic Manager, Northern Railway, Chas. Evans. £475.

**COLONIAL TREASURY.**

New Public Offices, Elizabeth Street.  
 Treasurer, Hon. Sir Thos. McIlwraith, K.C.M.G. £1,000.  
 Under Secretary, Edward Boyd Cullen. £700.

**SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.**

New Public Offices, Elizabeth Street.  
 Manager, T. W. Wells. £550.  
 Chief Clerk, Maurice J. Norris. £400.

**STAMP OFFICE.**

New Public Offices, Queen Street.  
 Commissioner, H. M. Milman. £600.  
 Chief Clerk, F. G. Symes. £400.

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**

New Custom House, Queen Street.  
 Collector of Customs, Thos. Mulhall King. £700.  
 Chief Clerk and Landing Surveyor, William H. Irving. £550.  
 Inspector of Invoices, J. T. Honeyman. £440.

**HARBOURS AND RIVERS DEPARTMENT.**

Engineer in Chief for Harbours, A. W. Jardine, M.I.C.E. £1,000.  
 Assistant Engineer, John V. Stewart. £600.

**WATER SUPPLY BRANCH.**

Hydraulic Engineer, John B. Henderson. £700.  
 Chief Clerk and Accountant, F. C. Lea. £300.

**DEPARTMENT OF PORTS AND HARBOURS.**

Port Master, Marine Surveyor, and Chairman Marine Board, Capt. T. C. Almond. £600.  
 Harbour Master, John Mackay. £360.

**MARINE BOARD.**

Chairman, Capt. T. C. Almond.  
 Secretary, S. A. Fethebridge. £275.  
 Engineer Surveyor, Robert Stewart. £400.  
 Shipwright, surveyor, &c., C. S. Fison. £350  
 Nautical Surveyor, E. A. Cullen, £350.

**POST OFFICE.**

Queen Street.  
 Postmaster-General, Hon. Theodore Urmack.  
 Under Secretary, J. McDonnell. £800.  
 Superintendent of Mails, R. T. Scott. £550.  
 Accountant, J. W. Lawry. £550.  
 Correspondence Clerk, G. H. Buzacott. £400.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH OFFICE.**

Queen Street.  
 Superintendent, Alexey Froloff Matveieff. £700.  
 General Inspector, Northern District, Robert Orton Bourne. £500.  
 Chief Manager, Brisbane, J. W. Cowi. £500.

**AUDIT OFFICE.**

New Public Offices, Queen Street.  
 Auditor-General, Edward Deshon. £1,000.  
 Accountant, R. H. Mills. £550.

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.**

Supreme Court Buildings.  
 Attorney-General, Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, K.C.M.G., Q.C.  
 Solicitor-General, Hon. T. J. Byrnes. £1,000.  
 Crown Solicitor, James Howard Gill. £1,000.  
 Under-Secretary, William Cahill. £500.  
 Registrar of Supreme Court, William Bell. £700.  
 Registrar of Supreme Court, Townsville, J. L. Blood-Smyth. £350.

**INSOLVENCY.**

Principal Registrar, (Brisbane) William Bell.  
 Principal Registrar (Townsville), J. L. Blood-Smyth.  
 Official Trustee, J. B. Hall. £500.  
 Accountant in Insolvency, James Lord. £400.

**SHERIFFS' OFFICE.**

Supreme Court Buildings.  
 Sheriff, William Townley. £700.  
 Under Sheriff, John Galloway. £400.

**INSANITY AND INTESTACY OFFICE.**

New Public Offices, Queen Street.  
Curator, Geo. H. Newman. £700.

**SUPREME COURT.**

Chief Justice, His Honor Sir Charles Lilley.\* £2,500.  
Puisne Judges, His Honor George Rogers Harding. £2,000. His Honor Patrick Real. £2,000. Northern Judges, His Honor Pope Alexander Cooper. £2,000. His Honour Charles E. Chubb. £2,000.  
Associate to the Chief Justice, Peter B. Macgregor. £300.  
Associate to Mr. Justice Harding, Henry C. Wright. £300.  
Associate to Mr. Justice Real, Michael J. O'Sullivan. £300.  
Associate to Mr. Justice Cooper, John H. P. Murray. £300.  
Associate to Mr. Justice Chubb, E. O. Darvall. £300.  
Judge of the Southern District Court, G. W. Paul. £1,000.  
Judge of Central District Court, Granville G. Miller. £1,000.  
Judge of Northern Dist. Court, Arthur Baptist Noel. £1,000.  
\* Retires February, 1893.

**GOVERNMENT RESIDENCY.**

Thursday Island.  
Government Resident, Hon. John Douglas, C.M.G. £700.

**ECCLESIASTICAL DIGNITARIES.**

**EPISCOPALIAN.**

Bishop of Brisbane, Right Rev. William Webber, D.D.  
Bishop of Rockhampton, Right Rev. Nathaniel Dawes.  
Bishop of Northern Queensland, Right Rev. C. G. Barlow.

**PRESEBYTERIAN.**

Moderator, Rev. C. J. Legate, B.A.  
**ROMAN CATHOLIC.**  
Archbishop of Brisbane, Right Rev. Dr. Dunne.  
Bishop of Rockhampton, Right Rev. J. Ciani, D.D.  
Yearieate of North Queensland, Vicar Apostolic, Right Rev. John Hutchinson.

**INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BRISBANE.**

Alliance Marine Assurance Co., Limited, of London. Manager, H. V. Bath, Eagle Street.  
Atlas Assurance Company. Manager, A. J. Carter, Eagle Street.  
Australasian Plate Glass Insurance Company, Limited. Secretary, L. Larsen, Eagle Street.  
Australian General Assurance Company (Marine), Eagle Street.  
Australian Mutual Provident Society (Life). Secretary, W. J. Walker, Queen Street.  
Australian Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society. Local Agent, W. J. Hooker, Town Hall.  
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.  
British and Colonial Insurance Company. Agent, W. H. Richardson, Eagle Street.  
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.  
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited. Agents, Queensland Mercantile Company, Limited.  
Citizens Life Assurance Company, Limited. Resident Secretary, Joseph Butler, 35, Queen Street.  
City Mutual Life Assurance Society, Limited. Eagle Street.  
Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Limited. Creek Street.  
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society. Secretary, S. J. McCallum, Queen Street.  
Commercial Union Assurance Company. Resident Secretary, C. J. Trundle, Queen Street.  
Equitable Insurance Association of New Zealand. Agent, W. H. Richardson, Eagle Street.  
Globe Marine Insurance Company, Limited. Agents, Davis and Rees, Eagle Street.  
Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.  
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company. Agents, Burns, Philp & Co.  
Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Eagle Street. Resident Manager, Charles Wilson.  
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company. Agents, Webster & Co., Mary Street.  
London Assurance Corporation. Agents, British India S. N. Company, Mary Street.  
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. Agent, A. A. McDiarmid, corner of Creek and Adelaide Streets.  
London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, Limited. Agent, A. A. McDiarmid, corner of Creek and Adelaide Streets.  
Manchester Fire Assurance Company. Agent, D. G. Hutton, Creek Street.  
Mutual Assurance Society of Victoria. Resident Secretary T. C. Villiers, Queen Street.  
Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Secretary, Robert H. Gibson, Queen Street.  
Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, 223, Queen Street. Manager, W. H. Kelynaek.  
National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. Manager, A. C. Saltmarsh, Queen Street.  
National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Secretary, A. S. Bean, Queen Street.  
New York Life Insurance Company. Secretary, C. Theilmann, 227, Queen Street.  
New Zealand Insurance Company. Manager, Edgar W. Walker, Queen Street.  
North Australian Lloyd's. Agents, Burns, Philp, & Co., Eagle Street.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. Agents, B. D. Morehead & Co., Mary Street.  
North China Insurance Company, Limited (Marine). Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.  
North Queensland Insurance Company, Limited. Agents, Burns, Philp & Co., Eagle Street.  
Northern Insurance Company. Agents, Queensland Mercantile Co., Limited.  
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Agent, George Cannon, Eagle Street.  
Pacific Insurance Company (Marine). Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.  
Palatine Fire Insurance Company, Limited. Agents, Manning Brothers, Edward Street.  
Phoenix Fire Office. Agent, F. Herwood, 210, Queen Street.  
Queensland General Insurance Company, Limited. Manager, E. N. Parker, Eagle Street.  
Queensland Lloyd's (Underwriters), A. A. McDiarmid, Managing Underwriter, corner of Creek and Adelaide Streets.  
Royal Insurance Company. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street. Local Manager, Edward Sayce (Queen Branch).  
South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Manager, W. A. Rigby, Queen Street.  
Standard Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. Agent, A. A. McDiarmid, corner of Creek and Adelaide Streets.  
Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited. Agent, Frederick Horwood.  
Straits Insurance Company, Limited. Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.  
Sun Fire Office. Agent, A. A. McDiarmid, Creek Street.  
The United Insurance Company (Fire and Marine). Resident Secretary (Acting), E. Wickham.  
Underwriting and Agency Association of London. Agents, Parbury, Lamb & Co., Eagle Street.  
Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand. Agents, Webster & Co., Mary Street.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton (Marine). Agents, Gibbs, Bright & Co., Eagle Street.  
Universal Plate Glass Insurance Company, Eagle Street.  
Victoria Insurance Company (Fire and Marine). Secretary, S. B. Cameron, Queen Street.

**BANKS.**

Australian Joint Stock Bank, Queen Street. Manager, H. P. Abbott.  
Bank of Australasia, Queen Street. Manager, A. M. Cooper.  
Bank of New South Wales, Queen Street. Manager, G. Eddington.  
Bank of North Queensland, 210, Queen Street. Manager, Alfred Bryant.  
Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Queen Street. Manager, D. J. Abercrombie.  
Commercial Bank of Australia, Queen Street. Manager, A. H. Hudson.  
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Edward Street. Acting Manager, P. de Jersey Grut.  
London Chartered Bank, Queen Street. Manager, J. J. Booty.  
Royal Bank of Queensland, Queen Street. General Manager, Alex. Macintosh.  
The Queensland National Bank, Queen Street. General Manager, E. R. Drury.  
Union Bank of Australia, Queen Street. Manager, W. Lees.  
Government Savings Banks are established in all the settled portions of the colony.

**BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.—THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.**

**CONSULS AND CONSULAR AGENTS.**

Belgium, Consul, E. R. Drury, C.M.G.  
France, Hon. E. B. Forrest (Consular Agent).  
German Empire, Hon. J. C. Heussler.  
Hawaii, A. B. Webster (Consul).  
Italy, Barron L. Barnett (Consular Agent).  
Netherlands, Hon. J. C. Heussler, M.L.C., (Consul).  
Portugal, Vice-Consul, F. H. Hart, M.L.C.  
Sweden and Norway, Charles Warde.  
Switzerland, Jacob Leutenegger.  
United States, W. J. Weatherill (Consular Agent).

**PRESS.**

Daily—Morning, *Brisbane Courier*; Evening, *The Telegraph*, *The Evening Observer*.  
Weekly—*The Australian*, *Government Gazette*, *Queenslander*, *Week*, *Nord-Australische Zeitung*, *Southern World* (bi-weekly), *Moreton Mail*, *War Cry*, *The Worker*.  
Monthly—*Australian Pastoralist*, *A B C Railway Guide*, *Queensland Freeman*, *Planter and Farmer*, *Queensland Mercantile Gazette*, *Queensland Law Journal*, *Queensland Punch*, *Queensland Railway Times*.

**CLUBS.**

Union Club, Charlotte Street, Brisbane.  
Johnsonian Club, Elizabeth Street.  
Queensland Club, Alice and George Streets, Brisbane.

**LLOYD'S AGENTS.**

Parbury, Lamb & Co., Eagle Street, Brisbane.

**STAMP DUTIES.**

[Note.—All Stamp Duties, excepting those on agreements, awards, cheques, policies of insurance made or signed within the colony, receipts or discharges for the payment of money, and transfers of shares or stock must be denoted by impressed stamps.]

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENTS.—Of the value of £5 and upwards	0	2	6
[Note.—Where letters are produced in court to prove agreements it will be sufficient for one of them to be stamped with a duty of 5s.]			
ARTICLES of Clerkship	10	10	0
Articles of Apprenticeship	1	1	0
AWARDS.—For £50	0	2	6
£50 to £100	0	5	0
£100 to £200	0	10	0
£200 to £500	1	0	0
£500 to £750	1	10	0
£750 to £1,000	2	0	0
Exceeding £1,000, and in all cases not provided for	2	10	0
BANK NOTES.—For every £100 of the average annual circulation	3	0	0
BILLS of EXCHANGE.—(Single) for every £50 or part	0	1	0
Ditto Foreign (if drawn in sets of two or more) each, for every £50	0	0	6
BILLS of LADING, or copy thereof	0	1	0
For every receipt or copy thereof, from master, mate, or agent	0	0	6
BONDS.—For the payment of money, for every £100	0	2	6
Transfer of Bond	0	5	0
All other kinds of Bonds	0	10	0
CHEQUES or ORDERS (for sums of 20s. and upwards)	0	0	1
Conveyance or transfer made for effectuating the appointment of a new trustee, &c.	0	10	0
DRAFTS and PROMISSORY NOTES.—For every £50 and under, and every fractional part of £50 above	0	1	0
DEEDS or CONVEYANCE of PROPERTY.—For every £50 and under	0	7	6
Above £50, and not exceeding £100	0	15	0
Every fractional part of £100 above	0	15	0
INSURANCE.—For every £100, above six months	0	1	0
For six months and under	0	0	6
Time-policy upon a ship or any vessel, and on goods as merchandise in the same, not exceeding three months	0	2	6
On all other policies, for every £100, and every additional fractional part of £100	0	1	0
LEASES, or Agreements for leases, where the rent is £50 or under	0	2	6
Above £50, and not exceeding £100	0	5	0
For every fractional part of £100 above	0	5	0
For any transfer or cancellation of any Lease one-half the amount of duty originally paid.			
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION (See Succession Duties).			
MORTGAGE to secure the repayment of any certain sum not exceeding £50	0	5	0
For every additional £50 or fraction of £50	0	5	0
MORTGAGES to secure the repayment of future advances, the amount whereof is not stated at the time of registration	0	15	0
Upon any transfer in whole or in part of any mortgage, for every £50 or fraction of £50 which is due upon the security of such mortgage at the time of transfer	0	2	6
Upon any release, in whole or in part, of any such mortgage	0	2	6
And a further sum calculated at the rate of five shillings for every £50 or fraction of £50 of the largest sum which shall at any one time have been due upon the security of such mortgage, but deducting therefrom the total amounts which have been paid as stamp duty at the aforesaid rate of five shillings for each £50 secured by such mortgage.			
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES.—The same duty as upon agreements.			
PROBATE of WILLS and Letters of Administration (see Succession Duties).			
RECEIPTS.—For all sums of 20s. and upwards, each	0	0	1
REGISTRATION of Deeds under Real Property Act, not otherwise stamped	0	2	6
TRANSFERS.—Of Shares of Stock and Funds of any Public Company, for every £10 or part of £10 of the value of the shares at the time of the registration of the transfer	0	0	6
Of Runs and Stations, for every £100	0	10	0

**SUCCESSION DUTIES.**

Under the Succession and Probate Duties Act of 1892.

Where the whole amount passing by death to any person amounts to less than £200	No duty.
To £200 and less than £1,000	2 per cent.
To £1,000 and less than £2,500	3 "
To £2,500 and less than £5,000	4 "
To £5,000 and less than £10,000	6 "
To £10,000 and less than £20,000	8 "
To £20,000 and upwards	10 "
Provided that to the wife or husband or children of the deceased the duty shall be charged at one-half the above rates.	
Where the legatee is a stranger in blood to the deceased the duty shall be double the above rates.	

**PROBATE AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.**

	Probate.		Adminis- tration.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Where the net value of the property of the deceased person does not exceed £50	Nil.		Nil.	
Where it exceeds £50, but does not exceed £100	0	10 0	1	0 0
Where it exceeds £100, but does not exceed £200	1	0 0	2	0 0
Where it exceeds £200, but does not exceed £500	2	0 0	4	0 0
Where it exceeds £500	5	0 0	10	0 0

**LICENSES.**

	£	s.	d.
Apothecary or chemist to use a still of not more than 8 gallons, for any scientific purpose, or making perfume	2	0	0
Auctioneer, General Licenses... per annum	15	0	0
" (for police district only)...	5	0	0
Bagatelle license or renewal of same, each table	5	0	0
Bagatelle license (temporary) for a special district, each table	2	0	0
Billiard license or renewal of same, each table	10	0	0
Billiard license (temporary) for a special district, each table	5	0	0
Brickmaker (for each mould)	4	0	0
Carrier (for each vehicle)	0	2	6
Club License (not less than 50 persons in Brisbane, nor 25 elsewhere) fee of £5 at registration.			
Distiller (for distilling, rectifying, or compounding spirits from sugar-cane grown in Queensland) per ann.	25	0	0
Distillation of spirits from any material	10	0	0
Hawker and peddler	10	0	0
Miner's right	0	10	0
Business license	4	0	0
Licensed Victualler within a town or municipality, or within a distance of five miles from the boundaries thereof	30	0	0
Licensed Victualler, if at a distance of more than five miles from the boundaries of a town or municipality (Renewal of license respectively will be the same amount)	15	0	0
For a second bar or counter over which liquor is sold under a Licensed Victuallers' license	10	0	0
Licensed Victualler or Wineseller (temporary) for a special district, for not more than 6 months	15	0	0
Packet license or renewal of same for every 200 tons or part of the registered tonnage of the vessel £5, but not to exceed £20.			
Pawnbroker	10	0	0
Slaughter-house	0	2	6
Timber—To cut hardwood	5	0	0
To cut pine, beech, or any timber defined as rare	7	0	0
To cut cedar	10	0	0
To cut and split slabs, fencing stuff or shingle	3	0	0
To cut firewood, strip bark, or burn charcoal	2	0	0
To remove stone, gravel, &c., off Crown Lands	5	0	0
Transfer of Special Timber Licenses	1	0	0
Spirit Merchant (Registered) in Brisbane	30	0	0
" elsewhere	20	0	0
Spirits—rectifying and compounding	10	0	0
Wine-maker (to keep and use a still of not more than 50 gallons nor less than 15 gallons, for the purpose of distilling brandy from wine, to fortify the produce of his own vineyard	1	0	0
Winesellers license or renewal of same	10	0	0
(From July 1, 1887, a wineseller can only sell Colonial wine)			
Stage carriage	0	5	0
License for Oystering	0	10	0
For each boat or vessel not exceeding 3 tons employed in collecting, obtaining or carrying away bank oysters for sale	1	0	0
For every ton or part of a ton over 3 tons	0	10	0
To occupy land for the purpose of making oyster beds or layings	5	0	0
Fishing License (for each boat)	1	0	0
Pearl Fishing License	5	0	0
And for every boat employed	0	10	0
For every ship of 10 tons or under	3	0	0
Above 10 tons £3 for the first 10 tons and 10s. for every ton or part of a ton above not exceeding in all	30	0	0
Auctioneers' and Distillers' Licenses cease on Dec. 31; Publicans' Licenses on June 30.			

**QUEENSLAND CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

Under the Customs Duties Act of 1888; the Customs Duties Act of 1890; and the Customs Duties Act of 1892. The latter came into force on Aug. 18, 1892.

	£	s.	d.
Axle and lubricating grease	per cwt.	0	6 0
Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			
Acid, acetic, containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity	per lb.	0	0 3
For every extra 10 per cent. or part thereof of acidity	per lb.	0	0 1
Altered from 3d. per lb.			

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Acid, sulphuric ... .. per cwt.	0	5	0	Fruits (bottled, or in tins or jars) per doz. reputed pints	0	1	6
Altered from 2s. 6d. per cwt.				And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.			
Ale, beer, porter, cider, and perry ... .. per gallon	0	1	0	Fruit, pulp, and fruit preserved by acids ... .. per cwt.	0	5	0
Altered from 9d. per gallon.				Geneva ... .. per gallon	0	14	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider and perry, for 6 reputed quart bottles	0	1	8	Ginger (preserved and dried) ... .. per lb.	0	0	4
Altered from 1s. per gallon.				Glue ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	2
For 12 reputed pint bottles	0	1	3	Glucose ... .. per cwt.	0	10	0
Altered from 1s. per gallon.				Gunpowder ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	1
Arrowroot ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	1	Hams ... .. per lb.	0	0	3
Bacon ... .. per lb.	0	0	3	Hay ... .. per ton	0	15	0
Barley ... .. per bush.	0	0	9	Harmoniums ... .. each	3	0	0
Barley (malting) ... .. "	0	1	6	Altered from 15 per cent.			
Beans and peas ... .. "	0	1	0	Hook and eye hinges ... .. per cwt.	0	6	0
Biscuits ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	2	Altered from 15 per cent.			
Blue ... .. "	0	0	2	Honey ... .. per lb.	0	0	3
Boots and shoes, except india-rubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard) —				Hops ... .. "	0	0	8
Men's (No. 6 and upwards) ... .. per dozen pairs	1	13	0	Altered from 6d. per lb.			
Altered from £1 2s. per dozen pairs.				Iron castings for building purposes, and malleable iron castings ... .. per cwt.	0	3	0
Youths' (Nos. 2-5) ... .. "	1	1	0	Iron pipes (cast) ... .. "	0	2	0
Altered from 14s. per dozen pairs.				Altered from 15 per cent.			
Boys' (No. 7-1) ... .. "	0	17	6	Iron (corrugated) ... .. "	0	2	0
Altered from 13s. per dozen pairs.				Iron (galvanized) ... .. "	0	2	0
Women's (No. 3 and upwards) ... .. "	0	19	6	Iron wire ... .. "	0	2	0
Altered from 13s. per dozen pairs.				Jams and jellies ... .. per dozen reputed lbs.	0	2	0
Girls' (Nos. 11-2) ... .. "	0	16	0	And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.			
Altered from 11s. per dozen pairs.				Lard ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	1 1/2
Girls' (Nos. 7-10) ... .. "	0	11	6	Lead (piping and sheet) ... .. per cwt.	0	2	0
Altered from 8s. per dozen pairs.				(Pig now free.)			
Boot uppers (men's) ... .. "	0	18	0	Lead (white and red) ... .. "	0	3	0
Altered from 15 per cent.				Leather (except otherwise enumerated) ... .. per lb.	0	0	4
Brandy ... .. per gal.	0	14	0	Linseed and other vegetable oils (in bulk) ... .. per gallon	0	1	0
Bran and pollard ... .. per bush.	0	0	4	Macaroni ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	2
Butter ... .. per lb.	0	0	3	Maize ... .. per bush.	0	0	8
Butterine and other similar products ... .. "	0	0	4	Maize meal ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	2
Cakes ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	2	Maizena ... .. "	0	0	2
Candles ... .. "	0	0	2	Malt ... .. per bush.	0	4	6
Carriages:—				Altered from 3s. per bushel.			
Tilburys, dog-carts, gigs, boston chaises, and other wheeled vehicles, with or without springs or thorough braces ... .. each	10	0	0	Methylated Spirits (foreign) ... .. per liquid gallon	0	5	0
Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .				" (colonial) ... .. "	0	2	0
Express waggons and waggons for carrying goods, or single or double-seated waggons and four-wheeled buggies, without tops, mounted on springs and braces, and hansom cabs ... .. each	12	0	0	Molasses and syrups—			
Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .				In packages containing one gallon or under, per cwt.	0	10	0
Single and double-seated waggons, waggonettes, and four-wheeled buggies, with tops ... .. each	15	0	0	Altered from 5s. per cwt.			
Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .				In any other packages ... .. "	0	7	6
Omnibuses and coaches, for carrying mails or passengers ... .. each	20	0	0	Altered from 5s. per cwt.			
Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .				Mustard ... .. per lb.	0	0	3
Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, landaus, and similar vehicles ... .. "	30	0	0	Nails ... .. per cwt.	0	3	0
Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .				Neatsfoot oil (in bulk) ... .. per gallon	0	1	0
Castor oil and salad oil packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding one gallon in size) as under:—				Nuts (all sorts except cocoanuts) ... .. per lb.	0	0	3
Quarter-pints and smaller sizes ... .. per dozen	0	0	6	Oatmeal ... .. per cwt.	0	4	0
Half-pints and over quarter-pints ... .. "	0	1	0	Oats ... .. per bush.	0	0	8
Pints and over half-a-pint ... .. "	0	2	0	Old Tom ... .. per gallon	0	14	0
Quarts and over a pint ... .. "	0	4	0	Oils, mineral, and all other oils not otherwise enumerated (except perfumed oils) and turpentine per gal.	0	0	6
Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon	0	12	0	Organs, cabinet ... .. each	3	0	0
Alteration in method of collecting.				Altered from 15 per cent.			
Castor oil (in bulk) ... .. per gallon	0	1	0	Onions ... .. per ton	1	0	0
Cement ... .. per barrel	0	2	0	Opium ... .. per lb.	1	0	0
Chaff ... .. per ton	0	15	0	Paper bags (not printed) ... .. per cwt.	0	8	0
Cheese ... .. per lb.	0	0	4	Altered from 5s. per cwt.			
Altered from 3d. per lb.				Paper bags (printed) ... .. "	0	12	6
Cigars ... .. "	0	6	0	Altered from 7s. 6d. per cwt.			
Cigarettes (including wrappers) ... .. "	0	6	0	Pianos (upright) ... .. each	6	0	0
Chicory ... .. "	0	0	6	Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			
Chicory root (kiln dried) ... .. "	0	0	3	Pianos (horizontal, square, grand or semi-grand) ... .. "	12	0	0
Chinese oil (in bulk) ... .. per gallon	0	1	0	Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			
Coals ... .. per ton	0	2	0	Patent groats and farinaceous food (prepared, not being wheaten flour or otherwise specified) ... .. per lb.	0	0	2
Cocoa and chocolate ... .. per lb.	0	0	4	Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .			
Chocolate confectionery ... .. "	0	0	4	Paints (wet and dry) ... .. per cwt.	0	3	0
Coffee (roasted) ... .. "	0	0	4	Pearl barley ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	1
Coffee (raw) ... .. "	0	0	4	Peel (dry and drained) ... .. "	0	0	2
Cod liver oil (in bottle) ... .. per doz. reputed pints	0	2	0	Pepper ... .. per lb.	0	0	3
And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.				Pork (not including mess pork) ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	2
Cod liver oil (in bulk) ... .. per gallon	0	1	0	Pork (mess) ... .. "	0	0	1
Colza oil (in bulk) ... .. "	0	1	0	Potatoes ... .. per ton	0	15	0
Confectionery and Succades ... .. per lb.	0	0	4	Preserved meat (not salted), and extract of meat	0	4	0
Condensed milk ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	2	And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.			
Cordials ... .. per gallon	0	14	0	Resin ... .. per cwt.	0	1	0
Cordage and rope ... .. per cwt.	0	8	0	Rice ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	1
Corn flour ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	2	Rum (foreign) ... .. per gallon (proof)	0	14	0
Doors (wood) ... .. each	0	4	0	" (colonial) ... .. "	0	12	0
Fish (pickled or salted, in casks) ... .. per lb.	0	0	1	Sago ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	1
Fish (dried) ... .. "	0	0	1	Salt beef ... .. "	0	0	1
Altered from 5s. per cwt.				Saltpetre ... .. per cwt.	0	4	0
Fish (preserved, not salted) ... .. per doz. reputed lbs.	0	2	0	Sarsaparilla and bitters (if containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) ... .. per gallon	0	6	0
And in same proportion for larger or smaller contents.				Sarsaparilla and bitters (if containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) ... .. per gallon	0	14	0
Flour (formerly free) ... .. per ton of 2,000 lbs.	1	0	0	Sauces and pickles (packed in bottles, jars, and other vessels (not exceeding one gallon in size) as under—			
Fruits (dried) ... .. per lb.	0	0	3	Quarter-pints and smaller sizes ... .. per dozen	0	0	6
Altered from 3d. per lb.				Half-pints and over quarter-pints ... .. "	0	1	0
				Pints and over half a-pint ... .. "	0	2	0
				Quarts and over a pint ... .. "	0	4	0
				Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon ... .. "	0	12	0
				Alteration in method of collecting.			
				Sashes ... .. per pair	0	4	0
				Shot ... .. per reputed lb.	0	0	1
				Snauff ... .. per lb.	0	5	0

	per cwt.	per lb.	per gal.	per bushel	per ton	per gal.	per lb.	per 100 superficial feet
Soap ... ..	0 10 0	0 0 2						
Soap and washing powders ... ..								
Altered from 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .								
Soap (perfumed, fancy, and toilet) ... ..		0 0 3						
Altered from 10s. per cwt.								
Soda (bi-carbonate) ... ..	0 1 0							
" (caustic) ... ..	0 1 6							
" (crystals) ... ..	0 2 0							
Spices ... ..	0 0 3							
Split peas ... ..	0 0 1							
Split peas (perfumed) ... ..	1 0 0							
" all other ... ..	0 14 0							
Starch ... ..	0 0 2							
Altered from 1d. per lb.								
Starch (in cardboard and other boxes, containing as under)—								
Under half-pound ... ..	0 1 0							
One pound and over half-a-pound ... ..	0 2 0							
Two pounds and over one pound ... ..	0 4 0							
Four pounds and over two pounds ... ..	0 8 0							
Altered from 1d. per lb.								
Stearine ... ..	0 0 1½							
Sugar (raw) ... ..	0 5 0							
Sugar (refined) ... ..	0 6 8							
Tapioca ... ..	0 0 1							
Tallow ... ..	0 0 1½							
Tanks (iron) ... ..	0 8 0							
Tea (in paper, cardboard, or other packets, made up for sale by retail)—								
Half-pound and under ... ..	0 0 4							
Over half-pound ... ..	0 0 8							
Altered from 6d. per lb.								
Tea ... ..	0 0 6							
Tobacco (manufactured) ... ..	0 3 0							
Tobacco (unmanufactured) ... ..	0 2 0							
Altered from 1s. 6d. per lb.								
Turpentine ... ..	0 0 6							
Twine ... ..	0 0 1½							
Timber, logs ... ..	0 1 6							
" undressed of a scantling 96 square inches and over ... ..	0 1 6							
" dressed and sawn of a scantling under 96 square inches ... ..	0 3 0							
The Duty on timber to be estimated as of a thickness of one inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.								
Vermicelli ... ..	0 0 2							
Vinegar (in bottle) for 6 reputed quarts ... ..	0 1 0							
Vinegar (in bottle for 12 reputed pints ... ..	0 1 0							
Vinegar (in wood) ... ..	0 0 9							
Wheat (formerly free) ... ..	0 0 4							
Whiting ... ..	0 7 6							
Whisky ... ..	0 14 0							
Wine (sparkling) ... ..	0 10 0							
Wine (other kinds) ... ..	0 6 0							
Writing paper (cut) ... ..	0 0 2							
Case Spirits—Reputed contents of two, three, or four gallons shall be charged on and after the first day of March, 1889, as follows:—Two gallons, and under, as two gallons; and not exceeding three, as three gallons; over three, and not exceeding four, as four gallons.								

EXPORT DUTY.

Log cedar ... ..	0 2 0
Sawn Cedar, over 4 inches in thickness, per 100 superficial feet ... ..	0 2 0

ARTICLES EXEMPTED FROM DUTY.

Animals, alive; and anchors over 3 cwt.; American oak for staves. Formerly 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Bagging and wool-bagging. Formerly 5 per cent. *ad valorem*;

bottles for pickles, fruits, and sauces; bolts and nuts and bolt-heads and nuts 3-inch in diameter and under, in lieu of bolts and nuts exempted by third schedule of *The Customs Duties Act of 1888*; bottling wire, formerly 2s. per cwt.; boiler plates, boiler tubes; books (printed), except for advertising purposes; maps, charts, and globes; bookbinders' leather and cloth; braces, ratchet; brimstone; brass—bar, sheet, and rolled; buckles of every description; buttons, braids, tapes, waddings, pins, needles; and such minor articles required in the making up of apparel, boots, shoes, hats, caps, saddlery, upholstery, carriage and other vehicles, umbrellas, parasols and sunshades, as may be enumerated in any order of the Treasurer and published in the *Government Gazette*.

Cane shredders; carriage and cart makers' materials, namely—spring steel, brass hinges, tacks, tire-bolts, shackle-holders, rubber cloth and American cloth; chaff-cutting knives; children's boots, Nos. 0 to 6; chloride of lime; coin—gold, silver, and bronze; copper—sheet, plain, ingots; cocoanuts; coppers; copper—rod, wire; cotton and linen thread, sewing, knitting, embroidery, crochet, thread, sewing silks and twists; combined reaper and binder, strippers; copper nails; copper wire, thread-covered; cream separators; cream testers; curiosities (antique).

Diving pumps and dresses; dye; dynamite, gelatine dynamite, lithofracteur, blasting powder, fuse, detonators, and other explosives except gunpowder.

Eyelet punches and eyelets; elastic, boot. Formerly 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Fibre, coconut; flax; fruit, green, in cases; fire engines; flock. Formerly 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Gold, unmanufactured. Garden seeds, garden bulbs, garden trees, garden shrubs; glaziers' tools; gimp, silk or cotton; graining combs; grindstones; gutta percha.

Hatmakers' materials, namely—felt hoods, shellac, galleons, spale-boards for hat boxes; iron, hatters' black silk plush; hemp; hessian; hooks and eyes.

Ink, printing; iron, ore; iron, plain sheet (not including galvanized), pig, bar, rod—from 3/16ths to 1/2 inch; channel iron, angle and tee iron, rolled iron joists up to 10 inches by 5 inches; scrap, hoop; ivory; india-rubber.

Kupook.

Leather—patent, enamelled, kid, hogskins, levant, morocco, and imitations thereof; lithographic stones, lithographic ink and colours; long bark in bundles.

Malleable iron and copper piping; manure—guano; metal fittings for portmanteaus, travelling bags, and leggings; metal frames for bags and satchels; Muntz metal.

Machinery of the following descriptions, not including engines and boilers—

Flour-milling.

Lathes over 3½ tons weight.

Drilling machines over 2½ tons weight.

Punching machines over 7 tons weight.

Shearing machines over 7 tons weight.

Plate-bending machines over 5 tons weight.

Slotting machines over 4 tons weight.

Shaping machines over 2½ tons weight.

Bookbinding and ruling machines.

Yarvan evaporators.

Canning machines.

Steam-threshing machinery.

Music; mill-stones; mill silk; metal tubing, except tin, zinc welded, and lead.

Newspapers (printed); naval and military stores imported for the service of the Colonial Governments or for the use of Her Majesty's land or sea forces.

Outside packages, in which goods are ordinarily imported, and which are of no commercial value except as covering for goods.

Ores; oil of rhodium.

Passengers' cabin furniture and baggage and passengers' personal effects (not including vehicles, musical instruments, glassware, chinaware, silver and gold plate, and plated goods, and furniture other than cabin furniture), which are imported with and by passengers *bona fide* for their own personal use, and not imported for the purpose of sale; paper, hand-made or machine-made; book or writing, of sizes not less than the size known as "demy" when in original wrappers, and with uncut edges as it leaves the mill; *Phormium tenax*; patent porcelain or steel roller for flour mills; pallet knives; paper patterns. Pig lead (formerly 2s. per cwt.). Picture cards for schools; plated nails; precious stones, unset.

Quicksilver.

Rattans, canes and willows; rabbit traps, iron.

Safety matches; salt; soda, ash; saddlers' ironmongery, such as hames, and mounts for harness, straining, surcingle, brace, girth, and roller webs; collar check; saddle serge; saddle trees; straw, ruff, and paste boards; staymakers' binding, eyelet-holes, corset-fasteners, jean, lasting, and cotell; specimens of natural history; silver, unmanufactured; steel rails; steel—unwrought, sheet, bar, angle, and tee; straw plaits, palm-leaf plaits, Tuscan plaits; slates, school; slate pencils; sulphate of ammonia; seaming twine (formerly 1½ per lb.); saddle binding; skins and hides, raw; shoe pegs, peg wood; shoemakers' nails, viz.:—Sparrow-bills, wrought and cast tips, bright and black malleable hobs, wrought hobs, nuggets, Hungarian cut sprigs, steel bills, tangles, iron and brass rivets; starch, manufactured in bond from imported rice, under such restrictions and regulations as the Treasurer may impose; steel wire rope.

Tailors' trimmings, namely:—French canvas, buckram, wadding; padding; silk, worsted, and cotton bindings and braids; stay binding; tin plates; type; typewriters.

Tools, namely:—Grindery tools, edge-planes, kit, peg, shaves, and welt-trimmers; adzes, anvils, augers, screw and shell and auger bits; awls, awl pads, and haffs; axes, hatchets, tomahawks; bevels, blow-pipes, braces and bits, and breastdrills; buzzers for wheelwrights; bung-borers; brushes, patent roller for blockmaking; chisels and gouges; choppers and cleavers, butchers'; compasses—dividers; compasses—carpenters' and coopers'; diamonds, glaziers' files and rasps; forks—digging, hay, and stable; hoes, garden, plantation; knives—butchers', timmen's; shovels—iron or wood; sickles, spades; spokeshaves, shaves, and spoke trimmers; squares; squeezers; cork; steels, butchers'; stocks and dies, and taps for same; saddlers' tools, namely:—Rein rounders, claw, carving, French edge, patent leather tools, wheels, rosette cutters; trowels; vices, and patent saw-vices.

Umbrella-makers' materials, namely—sticks, runners, notches, caps, ferrules, cups, ribs, stretchers, tips, and rings, for use in the making of umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades.

Whalebone; wire netting; wooden hoops for casks.

Zinc.

Machinery for carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and cards for such machinery.

Machinery—Dry air, for refrigerating, without engine.  
 Machinery used in the manufacture of paper and felting.  
 Gas engines.  
 Portable engines.  
 Centrifugals—multiple effects.  
 Traction engines and steam ploughs.  
 Sewing machines.  
 Tubing for artesian wells.  
 Freezing machines, not including engine power.  
 Machines—namely—Planing machines and machines for joinery, hot-air machinery for drying timber, hydraulic hat-moulds, knitting machines, printing machines and presses, but not the motive power (if any) for same.  
 Machinery for telegraphic purposes.

Articles and materials (as may from time to time be specified by the Treasurer) which are suited only for, and are to be used and applied solely in, the fabrication of goods within the colony. All decisions of the Treasurer in reference to articles so admitted free to be published from time to time in the *Government Gazette*.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

For every £100 of the value thereof, a duty of £5 on the following articles:—

- Alpaca cloth, with border; ash timber, in plank.
- Bunting, in the piece.
- Carriage shafts, spokes, fellos, naves, hubs, bent wheel rims; canvas of all kinds; cork and cork socking; corks (cut) altered from 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; cotton piece goods; Crimean flannel in the piece.
- Elastic, except boot elastic.
- Furniture springs.
- Linon piece goods; linseed, castor-oil seed.
- Moleskin, in the piece.
- Nitrate of soda.
- Paper, except otherwise enumerated.
- Reversible and levantine silk mixtures, of not less than 4½ inches in width.
- Sulphur.
- Tailors' trimmings—Italians.
- Union ties, in the piece.
- Zanella cloth, with border.

Formerly 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

For every £100 of the value thereof, a duty of £15 on the following articles:—

Agricultural implements, viz.:—Chaff-cutting machines, corn-crushers, grain-sowers, huskers and shellers, winnowing machines, mowing machines; artists' colours; asphalt; asbestos (unmanufactured).

Backs (wooden) for brushes; bark for tanning, except long bark in bundles; bags and sacks, being bran, corn sacks, flour, gunny, ore, woolpacks, and sugar bags and mats; bicycles and tricycles; bottles (glass), except otherwise enumerated; boot cloth; burnishing ink.

Cameras (photographic); capsules for bottles; cartridge fillers and re-cappers; castors for furniture; casks, and staves and heads imported in shooks; chalk; cigarette papers; coir yarn; cotton, raw; cotton wicks; cotton waste; cocoa-beans, raw; cutlery; curled hair; carriage makers' materials, viz.:—carriage springs, carriage trimmings, carriage cloth in the piece.

Drapery and millinery, viz.:—bonnet shapes; cotton blind nets; cords—cotton, linen; worsted (in hanks, coils and reels); piece goods, viz.:—baize, Bedford cord, cloths, dress goods, flannel, linseys, mosquito nets and valence nets, ribbons, serges and estamenes, silks, trimmings (mantle and dress), tweeds, velvets and velveteens, woollens; wool (Berlin and knitting); carpeting, drugging, floorcloth, oilcloth (in the piece); lace (cotton and silk); straw hats and bonnets (untrimmed and unlined, paper and glazed calico not to be considered lining).

Drugs and chemicals, viz.:—acetate of soda, boric acid, benzoic acid, carbonic acid, citric acid, oxalic acid, phosphoric acid, salicylic acid, tannic acid, tartaric acid, alum, arsenic, ammonia, bluestone, borax, cream of tartar, glacialine, glycerine, nux vomica, nut-galls, pearl-ash, phosphorus, strychnine, sulphate of quinine.

Felt; felt sheathing.  
 Gilt mouldings for pictures; glass-stoppers for soda water bottles; gold and silver leaf.

Hair-seating for furniture; hose, india-rubber and canvas.  
 Ironmongery and hardware, viz.:—bolts and nuts over ¾ of an inch diameter, door-knobs—glass, brass and china, emery cloth, emery paper, emery powder, hammers, hinges, holystones, irons—hatters', Italian, smoothing, and tailors'; latches, locks, mortice furniture, all kinds; patent door-springs, pencils, carpenters', sash fasteners, staples for fencing, tin foil, tinned rivets, weighing machines of all kinds, and weights for same; isinglass.

Lamp chimneys and globes; lemon peel in brine; liquid stain for leather.

Magic lanterns and slides; marble and stone, unwrought.  
 Oakum; ostrich feathers, raw.  
 Paper hangings; pens.

Saddlers' materials, viz.:—saddle-cloths and saddle-girths made up; sponge.

Tar, Stockholm.  
 Watches, clocks, and all parts thereof; window and plate glass; whip sockets.

Upon all goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into Queensland other than those mentioned in the foregoing schedules, for every £100 of the value thereof, a duty of £25.

BONDED WAREHOUSE TAX.—An annual tax of £50 for the

occupier of any warehouse not containing more than fifty tons; £1 per annum for every additional ten tons' capacity the duty in any case not to exceed £300. Minimum, £150.

PILOTAGE RATES.

For anchorages: 4d. to 6d. per ton according to locality, the minimum rate being 20s. and 50s. respectively.

For distances: according to distance and tonnage. Minimum rates for 3 miles: vessels under 100 tons, 10s.; vessels over 2,000 tons, 100s. Maximum rates for upwards of 30 miles: vessels under 100 tons, 30s. vessels over 2,000 tons, 240s.

Vessels calling at Queensland ports to land or ship passengers, 1s. 6d. per head or per ton of cargo landed or shipped. Inter-colonial vessels; where master is exempt, 6d. per ton once in every month. For every coaster, 4d. per ton.

COMMERCIAL CHARGES, BRISBANE.

On sale of merchandise, whether for cash or credit	5 per cent.
On purchases of merchandise when not in funds—	
For the first £500 or under	5
On all over £500	2½
On cash purchases when in funds—	
For the first £1,000 or under	2½
On all above £1,000	1½
On purchase or sale of vessels when not in funds	5
On purchase or sale of vessels when in funds	2½
On sale or purchase of houses or land—	
For the first £1,000	5
On all above £1,000	2½
On sale or purchase of Government securities	1
On sale or purchase of wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins, inclusive of auctioneer's commission	2½
On consignment of merchandise withdrawn and delivered to order	2½
On all property withdrawn, shipped, or delivered to order	2½
On granting or guaranteeing letters of credit	2½
On guaranteeing cash sales	1
On guaranteeing credit sales	2½
On all advances for duty, freight, lighterage, cash outlay, and on accounts current per annum—over current bank overdraft rates	1
On ordering goods or superintending the fulfilment of contracts where no other commission is charged	2½
On guaranteeing bills, bonds, or other engagements and on becoming security for the administration of estates or to Government or individuals for contracts, agreements, &c.	2½
On acting for the estates of persons deceased as executors and administrators	5
On debts, rents, interest, and other accounts recovered or collected	5
On sale or purchase of gold-dust, bullion and specie	½
On acting as trustee in assigned estates, on amount realized (if more than one trustee, the commission to be divided)	5
N.B.—Auctioneers' commission or brokerage to be charged when incurred	
On investments made on mortgage or otherwise	2½
Land agent's and auctioneer's charges for commission when incurred to be allowed for at the following rates, viz.:—	
On the first £1,000	5
On all above £1,000 and up to £5,000	2½
On all above £5,000, as per special agreement	
On sales of furniture or other movable chattels and effects	5
For letting properties on first yearly rent or less period	5
On all purchases not otherwise specified, when not in funds—	
On the first £500 or under	5
On all above £500	2½
On all purchases not otherwise specified, when in funds—	
On the first £1,000 or under	2½
On all above £1,000	1½
SHIPPING AGENCY.	
On procuring money on bottomry and respondent	5
On procuring freight or passengers for vessels	5
Collecting freight—English or foreign vessels	5
Colonial	5
On ships' disbursements or outfits—	
When not in funds	5
When in funds	2½
On entering and clearing vessels from the Australian colonies	£ s. d. 1 1 0
On entering vessels from England or elsewhere (the Australian colonies only excepted)	3 3 0
On clearing vessels from England or elsewhere (the Australian colonies only excepted)	3 3 0
On clearing coasting vessels—	
Not exceeding 20 tons	0 16
Above 20 tons	1 1 0



On effecting marine insurance—on the amount of premium ... ..	5 per cent.
On settling insurance losses, total or partial, and on procuring return of premium (on amount recovered), including brokerage ... ..	2½ „
	£ s. d.
Fee for survey of hatches or stowage, each survey ...	1 1 0
Fee for survey of damaged goods, each survey ...	1 1 0
Clerk's attendance discharging vessels, per day ...	0 10 0
For landing and re-shipping goods at this port from vessels in distress—	
On market value ... ..	1½ per cent.
The merchant entitled to such commission being held in all cases to have assumed the responsibility of the safe keeping of the cargo, except as to damage resulting from natural accidents.	
On procuring vessels for charter ... ..	5 per cent.
On effecting marine insurance on the amount of premium ... ..	5 „

For attending to particular average matters on total amount of disbursements—	
On the first £2,000 or any smaller amount ...	5 „
Over £2,000 and up to £5,000 ... ..	2½ „
Over £5,000 ... ..	1 „

WAREHOUSE CHARGES.

Receiving and stowing general merchandise and produce, per ton... ..	s. d.
Delivery, general merchandise and produce, per ton ... ..	1 0
Storage on goods and liquids by weight or measurement, per ton, per week ... ..	0 6
Yard storage on goods and liquids by weight or measurement, per ton, per week ... ..	0 4
Weighing goods, per ton... ..	1 0
Wool—Receiving, weighing, marking, and lotting for sale, per lb. ... ..	0 0½
Sewing, weighing and delivering after sale, per lb. ... ..	0 0½
Storage, full-sized bales, per week, each ... ..	0 4

TOWNS IN QUEENSLAND.

**ADAVALE** (25° 58' S. lat., 144° 37' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph station, occupying a small portion of a large flat in the Warrego district and electorate, about 610 miles W. of Brisbane, and 180 miles W. of Charleville (to which a coach runs twice weekly, fare £3 5s.), situated on the Blackwater Creek, 7 miles above its junction with the Bulloo River. There are here three hotels, Imperial, Royal, and Great Western, a police station, three stores, post and telegraph office and police quarters, Divisional Board's Hall—a new and commodious building lately erected, and provisional school. Episcopal minister and Roman Catholic priest visit occasionally. Adavale has the best Racing Club in the West; three meetings are held annually, at which large sums, as well as valuable trophies, are given away. It is the centre of a fine pastoral district, the principal stations being Milo, Gumbardo, Kyabra, Gooyea, Welford Downs and others. Population, 156 (census 1886).

**ALBERTON** (27° 54' S. lat., 153° 14' E. long.), a small township in the parish of Albert, county of Ward, electorate of Logan and police district of Beenleigh, 28 miles N.W. of Brisbane, situated on the Logan river. It has a Lutheran chapel, State school (No. 265), and private school. Agricultural district, producing sugar, maize, potatoes, and arrowroot. Steamer communication with Brisbane regularly, and by Beenleigh railway (4 miles). Population (census 1886), 83, increased since.

**ALBION** (27° 25' S. lat., 153° 4' E. long.), a suburban township (county Stanley, electorate of Toombul), forming portions of the Shire of Windsor and Toombul Divisional Board, 3½ miles from Brisbane, situate on the Breakfast Creek. It is a station with telegraph office on the Sandgate Railway; and there is also frequent communication by omnibus. The direct line, *via* Fortitude Valley, was opened here in November, 1890. Industries: saw-mill, a pottery, brickyards, and stone quarries. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Primitive Methodist and Salvation Army places of worship, and a branch of the Queensland National Bank. A large and commodious public hall has been erected, in which the Freemasons, Oddfellows, and other societies hold their meetings. A post-office, with money-order office and savings bank has been established, and there is a daily delivery of mails. The neighbourhood is becoming populous, the surrounding hills being favourite places for villa residences.

**ALICE** (24° 2' S. lat., 144° 47' E. long.), a post and telegraph station on the Central Railway, in the electorate of Mitchell, 326 miles W. of Rockhampton and 21 miles beyond Jericho. Since the line has been extended the residents have followed it. Delta, Evora, and an out-station of Coreena, called Lochnagar, have all their supplies sent here, and their wool also is despatched from here. The next station to Alice is Busthinia. Eight miles from Alice is Back Creek, where is an artesian well and a tank, which is filled by a windmill.

**ALLORA** (28° 1' S. lat., 152° 1' E. long.), a small municipal township, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 17 miles from Warwick, and 153 miles by rail SW. of Brisbane. The railway station is at Hendon, 3½ miles distant. A coach meets the mail trains, fare 1s. 6d. each way. It is situated on the south side of Dalrymple creek (which falls into the Condamine), in the county of Merivale, electorate of Cunningham, of which it is the headquarters. There are 70 miles of streets in the municipality, which was proclaimed on July 24, 1869; area 18 7-10 square miles. The value of the rateable property is estimated at £62,961. In 1890 Allora was gazetted a licensing district. It is also the headquarters of the Allora Police district. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. The Australian Joint Stock Bank, Queensland National Bank, post and telegraph office, court-house, police quarters and town hall are the principal public buildings. There is also a School of Arts, with library, and two large halls for entertainments. State school (No. 3). The places of worship comprise Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches. Services are only held occasionally at the Catholic church. Hotels: Princess of Wales, Tattersall's Club and Royal, and two boarding houses. Two steam flour-mills, and one saw-mill are here. Allora is surrounded on every side by farms, on which wheat, maize and lucerne (for hay) are principally grown. The soil is a deep black, and is of exceeding richness, giving heavy

yields of wheat, as well as growing all descriptions of vegetables of a temperate clime to great perfection. The Central Downs Agricultural and Horticultural Society has its headquarters here. The far-famed stations of Glengallan, Headington Hill, East Talgai, Goomburra, and Clifton are all within a radius of 10 miles of Allora. There is a large supply of valuable timber at the head of Dalrymple Creek, among which are very fine samples of cedar, beech, and mahogany, and an almost inexhaustible supply of pine and hardwood. The Clifton Coal Mine is situated about five miles from Allora, on the Southern Railway line. The coal is of good quality. There is also a very good supply of fireclay; but neither at present is being worked. Formation: Mostly volcanic alluvial black soil on flats, the ridges being basaltic. The water supply is obtained from the creek and from wells, water being found at a depth of from 30 to 40 feet on the flats. Population, 994 (census 1891). Newspaper: *Allora Guardian*. (Sat.)

**ARAMAC** (22° 59' S. lat., 145° 14' long.), a post-town about 750 miles NW. of Brisbane, 40 miles N. from Barcardine, the nearest railway station, and 390 miles from Rockhampton in the Mitchell electorate and county of Rodney, situated on a beautiful site surrounded by magnificent downs on the Aramac Creek, a tributary of the Thompson River. Coaches run to the Barcardine Railway Station, fare, 15s., and to Muttahburra. Hotels: Royal, Aramac, Albion, and Marathon. A branch of the Q. N. Bank is here, also a Government Savings Bank, money-order office, telegraph station, hospital, court-house and police station. State school (No. 312), and a private school, cordial factory, five general stores, and tradesmen's and stock and station agent's premises. The surrounding country is taken up by sheepruns. Several homestead farms and grazing selections have been surveyed and taken, and being favoured by good seasons are producing fair returns, and large areas of land in 20,000 acre blocks have been selected, fenced and stocked with sheep or cattle. There are splendid high downs, well grassed; the natural water is limited, and during the late droughts a water famine was imminent, but large dams and artesian wells gave supply. A large reservoir conserves the water for the use of the town. Chinamen's gardens afford supply of vegetables in good seasons. A district court meets here, and it is the place of meeting for the divisional board, petty sessions, licensing court and small debts court. The Mitchell District Pastoral and Agricultural Society holds its annual meeting at Aramac and Muttahburra in alternate years, and there is a flourishing Jockey Club, also Oddfellows and Masonic Lodges. A Roman Catholic priest visits occasionally. The climate is arid, and the rainfall small. Geological formation: soft sedimentary rock, with an upper stratum of marine fossils, belemnites, and innumerable species of bivalves. Population of district (census 1891), 2,765.

**ARRILALAH**. See FOREST GROVE.

**AUGATHELLA** (25° 47' S. lat., 146° 34' E. long.), electorate of Warrego, formerly known as ELLANGOWAN, is a post-town and telegraph station on the left bank of the Warrego river; on the direct road from Mitchell, Morven, and Charleville to Tambo, 60 miles from Charleville, and 80 from Tambo; about 180 miles NW. of Roma, and 497 miles from Brisbane, with which there is weekly mail communication by coach to Charleville railway station. Public-houses, Royal, Ellangowan and Burenda, 4 stores, post and telegraph office, police barracks, 3 saddlers' shops, 1 hairdresser, 1 baker, 2 blacksmiths, 2 shoemakers' shops, 2 butchers' shops, and a provisional school (No. 357). Augathella is the business centre of a large number of stations, and there is a large through traffic of teams and cattle. The savings bank office is at Burenda cattle station, 12 miles distant. Population 158 (census 1886).

**Ayr** (19° 33' S. lat., 147° 24' E. long.), a township on the Lower Burdekin (Bowen electorate), with post and money-order office, telegraph station, and Government Savings Bank. It is situated near Plantation Creek, about six miles above the landing wharves for coasting steamers, within a radius of about four miles of the Airdmillan, Seaforth, and Kalamia plantations. It has 2 hotels, three stores, branch of Bank of North Queensland, a State school (No. 451), gaol, and police station. In the district are four sugar mills. Population, 70 (census 1886).

**BALLANDEAN** (28° 50' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a post-town and railway station, in the county of Bentinck, electorate of Carnarvon, and Stanthorpe police district, situated on the Severn river, 14 miles SSW. of Stanthorpe, 221 miles SW. of Brisbane. Tin-mining, stock-rearing and fruit, tobacco and maize-growing are the industries of the district. The Ballandean cattle station is here. Hotel: Britannia. Provisional school, one store. The country is granite, sandy, with lime and clay. Silver, copper, gold, and other minerals have been discovered in the district, also bismuth. A fine quality of marble has also been found in the vicinity. Population, 108 (census 1886).

**BANANA** (24° 30' S. lat., 150° 10' E. long.), a post-town, savings bank, and telegraph station and district registry office, in the county of Ferguson, electorate of Port Curtis, police district of Banana, on the road from Dalby to Westwood, near the Dawson river (about 14 miles), 820 miles (374 by telegraph route) NW. of Brisbane, and 110 miles S. of Rockhampton. Coach runs weekly to and from Westwood railway station (70 miles). Hotels: the Criterion and Banana. Trades—butcher, blacksmith, and a store-keeper. The township is situated on a gentle rise, at the foot of which is a large lagoon, fringed by a belt of scrub, adding beauty to the scene and denoting the fertility of the soil. From this lagoon the water supply is derived. In 1885 this dried up, and a well was sunk for the use of the townspeople, when an abundant supply of water was struck at a depth of 70 feet. There is a very fair supply of water in the well at all times, but it is inclined to be brackish; but for this, water would have had to be brought from the Dawson. Generally the district suffers from deficient water-supply in dry times: wells have been sunk in various places along the main road by the Divisional Board. The Divisional Board completed in the latter part of 1890, within sight of Banana, a fine dam, which proved a great success, and will most likely conserve a constant water supply. Public buildings: court-house, lock-up, barracks, school-house (No. 5), and post and telegraph office. The Banana Divisional Board meets here and a Lands office is now established. The district surrounding Banana is purely pastoral, but the soil is said to be well adapted for agricultural purposes. At Woolfin Creek, and also at Camboon, 24 and 45 miles distant respectively, quartz reefs have been found. Character of country—black soil plains. Population, 120.

**BARCALDINE** (23° 33' S. lat., 145° 17' E. long.) (county Rodney), a station on the Central Railway, 358 miles W. of Rockhampton, with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. It was the terminus of the line, but the railway to Longreach is now completed. It lies 951 feet above sea-level. It has a District Court, a State school (No. 531), a public hall, a Masonic hall, and a Foresters' hall. The lodges of the Masons Oddfellows, Hibernians, and Foresters meet here. Places of worship for Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics, branches of the Queensland National and New South Wales Banks, the Victoria Hospital, and two carrying agencies. Hotels: Shakespeare, Union, Commercial, Carriers' Arms, and others. The stations (sheep) in the neighbourhood are: Saltern Creek, Barcardine, Delta, Lochnagar, Home Creek, Evora, Leichhardt, Tara, and Coreena. Coaches run to Blackall (67 miles), Isisford (87 miles), Aramac, and Arvilliah. Water is obtained from an artesian well, which yields 175,000 gallons per diem of fresh water. Troughs are supplied for travelling stock. At the railway station sheep and cattle yards are provided. Wool scouring works have been erected. They are supplied with artesian water from a bore put down in the works. The town is situated on the edge of the Downs, and some of the best country in the district is open for selection here. A village settlement has been surveyed on Lagoon Creek, but the land has since been thrown open as agricultural farms, and all selected. A shifting population of about 1,200. There are ten artesian wells on Corinda station, three on Saltern Creek, the largest of which yields 500,000 gallons per day, two on Coreena, two on Leichhardt, two on Tara, and one on Elton grazing farm, one at Home Creek, one at Evora, and one on the Aramac Road. The largest yield of water is on No. 1 Leichhardt, which gives over one million gallons per day. Most of the grazing farms open to date in this district have been selected and stocked. Newspaper: the *Western Champion*.

**BEAUDESERT** (co. Ward), 27° 58' S. lat., 153° 2' E. long., a post town, with money-order office, Government savings bank, telegraph, and railway station on the South Coast line, 47 miles from Brisbane. It has two branch banks, Queensland National and New South Wales, a public school (No. 158), several tradesmen's premises, an Episcopal church, Roman Catholic place of worship, post and telegraph office, and three hotels.

**BEEENSLIGH** (27° 49' S. lat., 153° 15' E. long.), county of Ward, electorate of Logan, situate between the rivers of Albert and Logan, a short distance from the western bank of the former, is the chief town of the Logan district. The river is navigable for many miles above it, and a steamer plies on it every week to and from the capital. It is connected besides with Brisbane by railway, 24 miles; and Southport, 26 miles. Many aspiring townships and industrial communities surround and are in touch with it, viz.—Yatala, Waterford, Alberton, Gramzow, Loganholme, Mount Cotton, Redland Bay, Pimpama, Coomera, Nerang, Tambourine, Beaudesert, etc., nearly all enjoying railway communication. A mail coach plies to and from Tambourine (15 miles) three times a week, fare 5s. Sundry other mails are delivered by horse. The town itself is of a good size, possessing handsome railway station, court-house, police quarters, with their accessories, lands office, post and telegraph bureau, with its adjuncts of savings bank and money-order office, pound yard, first-class State school, two banks, viz.—branches of the Queensland National and Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, four churches, viz.—Church of England,

Wesleyan, and two Lutheran, four well-managed hotels of commodious size, viz.—Imperial, Railway, Beenleigh, and Royal, school of arts, with one of the finest dancing halls in the colony, Masonic lodge, and agricultural show grounds, with yards, ring, and all other requisite conveniences. There are also racing, cricket, football, tennis, and rifle clubs. A police magistrate resides in the town, visiting Beaudesert monthly. There is a goodly array of general stores, with various other shops of trade and manufacture; also a resident doctor, and chemist's shop. It is surrounded by several sugar mills, central and private; two distilleries, a brewery, and a soda-water factory. The whole district was exceedingly prosperous when sugar was king, until the disastrous flood of 21st January, 1887, gave it a severe check, ruining many, and injuring all more or less. A large central sugar mill of extensive crushing capacity, and constructed on the most modern improved scientific principles, was in July, 1892, near its completion on the Albert River at Yatala, a mile distant. This is infusing fresh vigour into the residents, and will doubtless be the means of restoring the former prosperity. Long experience has proved the thorough adaptability of its rich varied soils and genial climate for the successful growth of the sugar cane, which amply repays the labour expended upon it. A fair annual average yield of cane to the acre is 25 tons. This is paid for in cash by the manufacturers at the rate of 10s. per ton delivered at the rollers, or 9s. per ton on the river bank, loaded into the punts, which are brought alongside of and taken away from the growers' various properties by steam launch. The finest soils yield 30 to 40 tons of cane per acre. A safe average minimum result to the growers, therefore, it will be seen, is £10 per acre for land under cane. Beenleigh is the centre of an extensive agricultural district, the population being chiefly composed of the German element, who make the best of farmers and are a most industrious class of people. They grow all kinds of produce on their various farms, but prefer sugar cane, it being the safest, most remunerative, and requiring the least labour. Arrowroot is extensively grown and manufactured at Pimpama, the clear running streams there giving it a beautiful and delicate appearance. They compress it into neat 1lb. packages, and export surplus to London. Several saw-mills are scattered over the district, timber being plentiful. Brick-making constitutions also one of the varied industries. The breeding of horses, cattle, and pigs is a business of no mean dimensions; and dairying occupies a large share of attention. The climate is exceedingly genial and healthy. Beenleigh is a prettily located town, high and dry, and its adjacent surroundings are highly picturesque. With the rich flats through which the river silently and prettily meanders on, which sugar cane and every description of agricultural produce flourish in their glory, the terraced nest-like hills silently stealing into the prettiest of undulating slopes where the vine and fruit trees of all kinds are destined to find congenial habitat, and from proximity to the capital, the district must gradually be forced into the position of being the indispensable garden of Brisbane—a position which it nearly holds already. The Logan electorate returns one member to the House of Parliament; five years ago it was partitioned into an additional electorate—the Albert, which returns one member also. Local newspaper: the *Logan Witness*. Formation: argillaceous and quartzose schists and basalt.

**BETOOTA**, a recently surveyed township on the Mount Leonard station, situated about midway between Canterbury and Birdsville, about 25 miles from the South Australian border, at the junction of several roads—Windorah to Birdsville, the Diamantina to South Australia *via* Haddon, and the stock route from the Herbert and Diamantina to Boorke and Wongora; consequently, it may be expected to have a fair trade in the future. Brown's Creek passes round the town on two sides, forming an island in flood times. On the north side a water-hole gives a permanent supply to the town. It has Custom House officers' quarters, a stone hotel, Bowman's store, saddler's, and butcher's shop. Grazing locality.

**BIGGENDEN.** See MOUNT BIGGENDEN.

**BIRDSVILLE**, a post-town in the co. of Rosebery, and Diamantina division of the electorate of Bulloo and Gregory, on the west bank of the Everard, an outside channel of the Diamantina river, about seven miles on the Queensland side of the South Australian border, 15 miles from Pandie Pandie (S.A.), and about 300 miles from the Hergott Springs (S.A.) railway station, to which a coach runs weekly (fare, £8). The mail route from Brisbane is *via* Boulia, from which it is about 257 miles distant. Hotels: Birdsville, Thomson's, Royal, and Tattersall's; there are one store and butcher's, blacksmith's, and saddler's shops, and a court house, customs, and police station. The Diamantina Divisional Board meets here. There is a weekly mail from Brisbane, Hergott Springs and Adelaide, with which latter place all the business of the district is done, and whence all the stores are brought principally by camels. The southern markets are largely supplied with fat cattle from the stations around here. District is purely pastoral, rather thinly grassed, principally stony plains, stony ridges, and sand hills, with flooded flats. Population, town 101; district about 900 (census 1886).

**BLACKALL** (24° 25' 37" S. lat., 145° 28' 3" E. long.), a municipal borough (incorporated May 20, 1880), with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, in the county of Tambo, and Barcoo electorate, on the Barcoo river, about 625 miles NW. of Brisbane, 380 miles inland from Rockhampton, and 60 miles S. from Alice Railway Station. There are seven hotels, Blackall, Barcoo, Royal, Prince of Wales, Universal, Bushman's Arms, and Tattersall's; and several stores and tradesmen's shops. The District Commissioner of Crown Lands has his office here. Public

buildings comprise a lock-up, inspector's quarters, Lands Office, Town Hall, court-house, Council Chambers, a district gaol, post and telegraph office, parsonage, and hospital. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Banks: Queensland National and New South Wales. State school No. 239. Newspaper: *Barcoo Independent*. School of Arts. The district is almost entirely pastoral. The sheep stations are Northampton Downs, Minnie Downs, Ravensbourne, Listowel Downs, Terrick Terrick, Malvern Hills, Emmett Downs, Isis Downs, Avington, Lorne, Wellshot, Portland Downs, Alice Downs and Bloomfield. The inhabitants are well supplied with vegetables from market gardens. A reservoir supplies the township with water, and there is in addition an artesian supply yielding 280,000 gallons daily. The communication is by rail from Rockhampton to Jericho, 78 miles, thence Cobb's coach; or by coach to Morven railway station. A coach runs to Beralaine and to Isisford. Blackall is the most central town in Queensland. The Divisional Board, also the Mersupial Board, meet here. There is a Lodge of Oddfellows, and a Masonic Lodge, also a racing club and a pastoral society. The estimated area of the municipality is 3 square miles, having  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles of roads, 154 dwellings, and property of the rateable value of £32,060. The country around Blackall is well grassed, timbered chiefly with gidgeyah, and considered first-class for sheep. Much land has been taken up by selectors, and there are a few grazing areas. Formation: blue rock, sandstone, and limestone. Population, by census 1891, of the municipality 777, of the census district 4,529.

**BLACK SNAKE** (26° 6' S. lat., 152° 28' E. long.), co. Lennox, electorate of Wide Bay, police district of Gympie, is a postal receiving office, about 12 miles from Kilkivan SW. at an altitude of 1,200 feet, and about 170 miles N. by W. of Brisbane, situated on the Black Snake Creek. Hotel: Black Snake, with store in connection. There are eight distinct lines of reefs, notably the "Black Snake" and the "Mariners," which when working yielded a large average of gold per ton. Three miles due north of Black Snake is the Mount Coora Copper Mining Company's works, possessing five smelting furnaces, one calciner, and a large amount of machinery, buildings, &c. Near here a cobalt lode was discovered by Mr. F. Smith. It is of great width and extends for over half-a-mile in length. The Assistant Government Geologist believes that it will prove a very valuable deposit. Formation: hard hornblende and micaeous schists and altered volcanic rock. Principally a mining district, although pastoral and agricultural pursuits are engaged in to a limited extent. In the scrubs large quantities of valuable timber, pine, cedar, iron bark and gum exist, but owing to the almost impassable roads over the Black Snake range it cannot be brought to a market. Population about 50.

**BLOOMFIELD RIVER** (16° 5' S. lat., 145° 16' E. long.), a tin-mining and sugar-growing locality, lying about 40 miles to the south of Cooktown, 45 miles by mail route, *via* Mount Romeo, and 30 miles by sea. The river from which it takes its name flows into the south end of Weary Bay. It has a sand-bar at its mouth, and is only navigable for about eight miles, owing to falls and rapids; in one place the water falls almost perpendicularly over a wall of rock 185 feet high. A short distance from the mouth are the wharf and terminus of the railway belonging to, and leading to, Vilele Plantation, also the township of Aytton, where are two public-houses, Bloomfield and Aytton, and store, and a police station. A saw-mill utilizes the red and pencil cedar, Kauri pine, &c. Vilele Plantation has a large mill, and four miles of railway, but is now abandoned as a sugar plantation. Two miles from Vilele is the plantation of Messrs. Hislop & Co., having an area of about 2,500 acres. The tin mines are situated on the south side of the river, east of Peter Botte Mountain, towards the Daintree watershed. The alluvial tin is "packed" down to the landing on the Bloomfield river, a distance of about seven miles, where it is shipped in small boats to Cooktown. The tin is obtained from the gullies in the tropical scrubs. The country is described as terribly rough, being covered with a dense, almost impenetrable, jungle. A tin field, Mount Romeo, was discovered in 1887. The field is 12 miles from Bloomfield Wharf, and 9 from Vilele Plantation. Tin is packed to the plantation, and thence by rail to the wharf. A new road has been cut from Vilele to the latest discovered tin field at Mount Hartley, where both stream and lode tin are being got. A considerable area of land in the district is being put under tobacco cultivation. During 1890 the Government sent a tobacco expert to inform the planters as to growing and curing the leaf. Messrs. Hislop & Co. are growing tobacco largely, and for some time have been manufacturing cigars.

**BOGANTUNGAN** (23° 38' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long.), a post-town with money-order, and telegraph facilities, 227 miles west of Rockhampton. It is in the police district of Clermont, county of Plantagenet, electorate of Leichhardt, and is situated on the Medway and Grass Tree creeks. Public buildings: Institute, railway station, loco., shops, and State School (No. 384). Hotel: Commercial, two stores, one Chinese. It was a thriving busy place, but the extension of the line westward has affected its prosperity and reduced its population. This township, once a very busy place, has had to take its place with other minor camps along the line. Population, about 200.

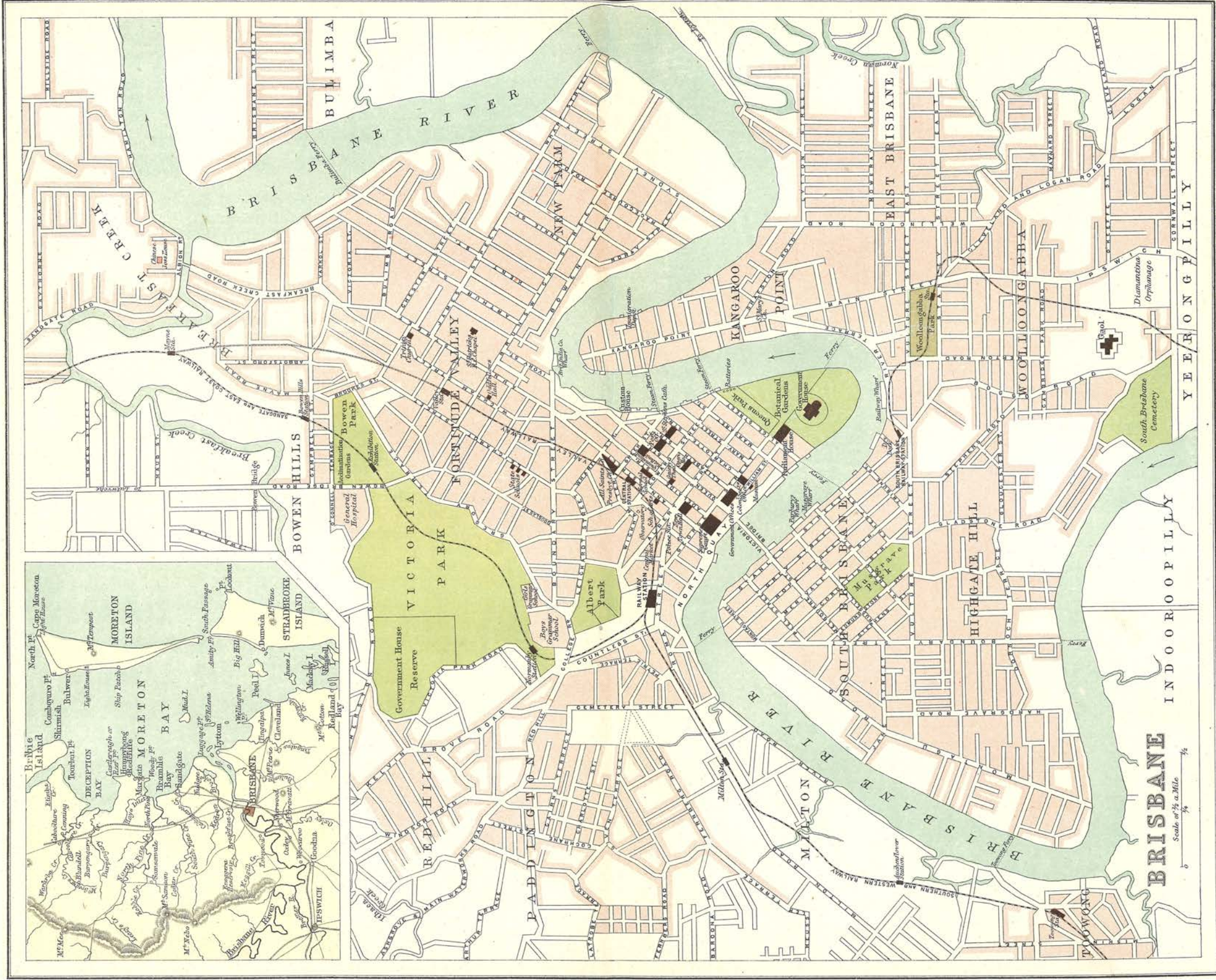
**BOULBURRA** (23° 45' S. lat., 149° 45' E. long.) is in the Port Curtis district, county of Packington, and Rockhampton police district, about 100 miles W. of Gladstone, and 400 miles NW. of Brisbane, situated on the river Dawson, near the junction with the Mackenzie. It is a signal station on the Central line, and is distant 58 miles SW. from Rockhampton. It has a provisional school (No. 202). The school-house is used occasionally as a place of worship. There are permanent reserves for a public cemetery and schools. Agricultural and pastoral district, sub-

ject to floods in the rainy season. Population of town, 2 (census 1886).

**BOULIA** (22° 55' S. lat., 139° 38' E. long.), a post-town "well and prettily" situated on the west bank of the Burk river, about 500 feet above sea level, in the county of Wills electorate of North Gregory. The Wills Channel joins the Burk, 15 miles above the town, at the site of the old N. M. Police Barracks. The town contains two hotels, Australian and Royal two large stores, and "fully a score of presentable houses," and several tradesmen's premises. The water supply is derived from the river and from wells sunk in the town, good water being obtainable at an average depth of about 40 feet. Boulia is distant from Winton about 240 miles, shorter than this by two other routes; about 1,300 miles from Brisbane, to which the route is by buggy to Winton, coach to Barcardine, thence rail and steamer Cloucurry is about 193 miles distant, to which a buggy runs, and Birdsville 257 miles. Post and telegraph offices have been erected, also a court-house, and lock-up. The country around Boulia is described as magnificent grazing country, chiefly stocked with cattle. Many of the stations around exceed 3,000 square miles of country. Good building timber is found in the neighbourhood. Boulia is now a first class meteorological station. Population 151 (census 1886).

**BOWEN** (20° 1' S. lat., 148° 16' E. long.), Port Denison, a sea port and municipal town, under a mayor and five councillors with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph repeating station, on the northern shore of the Inlet in Edgcombe Bay, known as Port Denison, about 725 miles (817 by overland telegraph route) NW. of Brisbane. There is regular steam communication with Brisbane (by the A.U.S.N. Co.'s and the British India Mail Co.'s steamers), also with Rockhampton, Sydney, and other Southern ports. It is in the county of Herbert, and police and electoral district of Bowen. The harbour, which was discovered in 1859, by Captain Sinclair, is one of the best on the eastern coast of Australia, secure in all weathers, and admirably adapted as a port of call for all vessels using the inner passage to the Torres Strait. Bowen is the outlet and port of a large area of pastoral country. There is an extensive deposit of good coal within 60 miles, but lack of capital prevents its being worked. Mr. Jack, the Government Geologist, who visited and reported on the coal-fields, states his opinion that "the Bowen river coal-field is the geological equivalent of the most valuable part of the New South Wales coal measures." There are within the boundary of the municipality  $3\frac{1}{2}$  square miles, 21 miles of streets and 280 dwellings. Estimated value of rateable property, £86,903. It was proclaimed on August 7th, 1868. The Australian Joint-Stock Bank, the Bank of N.S. Wales and the Queensland National Bank have branches here. The town possesses Anglican (Trinity) and Roman Catholic churches, a Presbyterian church, a primary school (No. 10), girl and infant schools (No. 235), a convent and private school, a good hospital (Kennedy), a school of arts, with a library of 2,138 volumes, police court-house, and derives a good supply of water from the river Don. There are several hotels—Cooke's, North Australian, Union, and Commercial, among others. The public offices, comprise Court-house, post-office and lands (survey) office on the ground floor, and law offices on the first floor. Bowen, being the telegraph repeating station for the North, has twenty-five operators. A commodious pier, upwards of one-third of a mile in length, affords facilities for the loading and discharge of vessels. A "swinging basin" is now dredged to a depth of 16 feet below low water, and the channel and swinging basin are respectively 150 and 350 feet wide. The district is a pastoral one, but there is a considerable extent of excellent agricultural land around the town as well as in the vicinity of the coalfield. The first sod of the Bowen railway was turned by the Mayor on June 14, 1888, and the line is now completed to Wangaratta, (48 miles). It is not yet decided where the line will junction with the northern trunk line, there being considerable agitation on the subject between Bowen and Townsville. Boring with the diamond drill was tried on the coal field at the foot of the Leichhardt range, and several narrow coal seams have been cut through. The drill was continued to the depth of 391 feet to the bedded porphyrites. At Havilah, Bowen River, coal seams of various thicknesses were gone through to a depth of 340 feet. Nearly all the coal was "dead"—that is, the inflammable material was wanting; three and a half tons of excellent coal were brought down from Pelican Creek, obtained at a depth of 45 feet, a sample of which was sent to the Melbourne Exhibition. There are indications of coal within 15 miles of the port. Marble has been found in the neighbourhood. At the Normanby which lies about 60 miles S. from Bowen, and has three hotels, three stores, school, cordial factory, saddler, baker, and two boarding houses, butcher's and blacksmith's shops. A number of the old workings have been taken up, and during 1891, 3344 tons were crushed for 316 ozs. 2 dwts. of gold, an average of nearly 19 dwts. per ton. The Kungella and Emu Plains silver and gold mines and the Selheim bismuth mine promise to be very rich. Little or no silver mining was in progress during 1891. At Poole Island, in Edgcombe Bay, about 6 miles from town, are meat-preserving works. The capacity of the plant, when in work, enables 500 tons a month to be frozen for shipment. Geological formation of the town site—granite. Population of the municipality, 1,082; of the district, 2,778 (census 1891). Local newspaper: *Port Denison Times*.

**BOWEN DOWNS** (county Rodney) (22° 25' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.) is situated on Cornish creek, a tributary of the Thompson river, about 750 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 318 miles SW. of Bowen *via* Rockhampton; there is mail communication once a week. Aramac, the nearest town, is about 36 miles S. The



surrounding country is of a pastoral character, being fairly grassed in undulating downs.

**BREAKFAST CREEK** (27° 27' S. lat., 153° 5' E. long.), an important suburb of Brisbane, distant from the General Post-office about two miles. It is situated on the creek of the same name and the Brisbane River, which it faces, and on its banks are the residences of many merchants and tradesmen. Omnibuses and trams ply frequently during the day. The Creek proper is crossed by a bridge, consisting of three continuous main girders, having curved top and bottom booms, a centre span of 77 feet and two side spans of 56 feet and 51 feet respectively, each resting upon cast-iron cylinder piers and masonry abutments, total width 52 feet. It is built of steel throughout, at a cost of about £12,000. In this locality is a post-office, and a large State school. A commodious hotel has been erected near the bridge. The boat-shed and building of the Breakfast Creek Rowing Club are on the banks of the Creek, within a short distance of the river. They are the most complete in Brisbane. About 1½ miles from the bridge is the racecourse of the Queensland Turf Club, which has lately been much improved, a new grand stand having been erected, and the course itself enlarged, making it one of the best in Australia. Meetings of the club are held four times a year. The Brisbane bowling grounds are here. The grounds are admirably kept, and all necessary buildings are attached. The Breakfast Creek road is the main route by road to Sandgate, and there is great traffic to this locality on Sundays and holidays. Near the bridge a large area of ground, known as the Breakfast Creek Sports Ground has been laid out for athletic and other sports, with a miniature lake in the centre. Pony races and other sports are held here frequently, and the large building, known as the pavilion, is used in the summer time for promenade concerts, which are very popular. A wharf has been erected by the Toombul Divisional Board on the banks of the river, at which the fishing smacks land their "catches," the fish being sold to hawkers for the supply of the Brisbane market.

**BRISBANE** (27° 28' 31" S. lat., 153° 1' 54-93" E. long.), an Episcopal city, and the capital of Queensland, is situated 58 feet above sea-level, on the river Brisbane, which surrounds it on two sides, about 25 miles by water (about 12 in a direct line) from its debouchement into Moreton Bay, one of the largest bays on the coast of Australia, and after which for a long time the district was called. It lies about 500 miles N. of Sydney. Brisbane was originally settled in 1825, having been made a penal station by Sir Thomas Brisbane, the Governor at that time of Australia, from whom its name is derived. In 1842 the colony was opened to free settlers, and from that period the city has made steady progress, and is yearly growing in importance as the population of the country increases, and its resources are developed. The growth during the last few years has been of a very rapid character. Brisbane is divided into four portions: North Brisbane, South Brisbane, Kangaroo Point, and Fortitude Valley, and comprises three electorates—North Brisbane, South Brisbane, and Fortitude Valley, each returning two members. (South Brisbane is now a separate Municipality.) There are seven principal streets, Ann, Adelaide, Queen, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Mary and Alice—Queen Street being the leading thoroughfare—running about north-east and south-west, about half a mile long; these are crossed at right angles by six others, William, George, Albert, Edward, Creek and Wharf Streets. In Eagle Street, and what is known as Petrie's Bight, are the principal wharves. The length of streets in all is 5½ miles, with 6,200 dwellings. The area of the city is 2½ square miles, and the value of the ratable property is estimated at £8,800,351. Amount of rates levied was in 1891 £51,839. The city was incorporated September 7, 1859. The public buildings comprise several churches and chapels—ten Episcopal, five Wesleyan, six Baptist, five Congregational, one Bible Christian, one Lutheran, seven Presbyterian, three Primitive Methodist, one United Methodist, four Roman Catholic, one New Church, a Friends' Meeting-house, a Jews' Synagogue, and one Scandinavian. There are besides several places of worship in the suburbs. Both the Albert Street Wesleyan Chapel and the Creek Street Presbyterian Church have been sold and pulled down, and new and more imposing buildings on different sites, the first-named at the corner of Albert and Ann Streets, and St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in Leichhardt Street, have been erected. The Presbyterian Church on Wickham Terrace has also been superseded by a handsome building with tower. Among some of the principal buildings are St. Stephen's (Roman Catholic) Cathedral, in Elizabeth Street, a fine imposing edifice; a campanile has been built in the Cathedral yard, in which is hung a bell of 2 tons weight, the largest in the Australian colonies; St. John's Church, in William Street, by the river side, the largest Episcopal and the cathedral church (a wooden bell-tower with a peal of 8 bells adjoins the building); 'All Saints', on Wickham terrace, with a fine organ, ranking next; Trinity Church at Fortitude Valley; the Baptist Tabernacle on Wickham Terrace), the Town Hall, which has a frontage of 99 feet to Queen Street (a new building of large proportions and commanding appearance, is at a future time to be erected in Roma Street); the Houses of Legislature, in George Street, the largest buildings in the city, which have recently been considerably enlarged; the Post and Telegraph Office, Police Court in Elizabeth Street, the Government Printing Office, overlooking the river, now much enlarged, extending through from William to George Streets, the Viceregal Lodge, the Masonic Hall in Alice Street, the Temperance Hall in Edward Street, the School of Arts in Ann Street, with a library of 17,399 volumes; the Museum in William Street, nearly facing the Government Printing Office on the river bank (this building at a future date is to be utilized as a Free Library, and a new Museum to be erected on a site on Wickham Terrace);

Supreme Court, and large public offices between George and Quay Streets; the building erected for a Police-station in Roma and Albert Streets having barrack accommodation for 45 men, the Government Analyst's quarters; the Port and Department of Harbours and Rivers offices in Edward Street, a Drill Shed for the Volunteer Artillery in Adelaide Street; Her Majesty's Opera House in Queen Street, one of the finest theatres in Australia, the Gaiety Theatre, in Adelaide Street; and All Hallows Convent, with school. An immense four-storey building, known as the Treasury Buildings, has been erected, it is one of the finest architectural piles in the colonies, replacing the Treasury and other buildings in William and George Streets. A further extension is now in progress, and expected to be completed early in 1893. At Kangaroo Point large immigration barracks have been erected. It is a two-storey building, capable of accommodating 500 inmates. A new Custom House, a three-storey building with dome has been erected on the site of the old one. The business of the banks, insurance, and other societies is carried on in buildings worthy of the city; the Union Bank, the Commercial Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, the premises of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, the new premises of the Queensland Deposit Bank, the Australian Mutual Provident, New Zealand, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual Assurance Companies' Offices, are the most notable among them. The building of the Queensland National Bank, on the site formerly occupied by the School of Arts, is in the Classical Italian style, and is one of the largest and finest banking houses in the Australian colonies. The London Chartered Bank, at the corner of Queen and Creek Streets, is also a very fine building, the new premises have been built for the Royal Bank in Queen Street. The premises of the Queensland Club at the corner of Alice and George Streets are in the Italian style, with wide verandahs and colonnades. Very many other buildings, both public and private, have lately been erected, and there is scarcely a street but shows signs of advancement in its architecture. The warehouses, shops and stores are numerous, and some of the former are handsome and commodious buildings. The premises of the Brisbane Newspaper Company, at the corner of Edward and Queen Streets, are a palatial pile of seven stories, 82 feet in height. At the opposite corner is a large three-storey building of stone for the Australian Mutual Provident Society. A fine pile of buildings has recently been erected in Queen Street, for the Telegraph Newspaper Company. Like the Courier Office it is fitted with the most modern machinery. Ample provision for the education of the rising generation is afforded by the Boys' Grammar School, the Girls' Grammar School, and the Normal School, and other State schools. The grammar school is on Gregory terrace, on an elevated site about ¾ of a mile in the rear of the old building which is now used by the Works and Mines Department. Extensive accommodation is provided for boarders. A Girls' Grammar School has been built near to the Boys' School, and the premises have lately been enlarged. The Christian Brothers have also a fine school on Gregory Terrace, with accommodation for 200 pupils, and a new school has been opened in Charlotte Street. The old Supreme Court buildings in Queen Street (erected 1828) were pulled down at the end of 1880. They were among the oldest buildings in the city, and dated back to convict days. They had long been an architectural eyesore to the street, and apart from their historic interest had little to recommend them. The site is now covered with a superior class of commercial premises. A magnificent iron bridge, called the Victoria, on the lattice-girder principle, with swing openings to allow of the passage of ships, connects North and South Brisbane. The swing was rarely used, and is now permanently closed. This bridge was designed by Robinson and Anson, of Darlington; the iron-work was manufactured by Peto, Brassey and Betts, of Birkenhead; and it was erected under the engineership of the late Thomas Oldham, and subsequently of A. R. Jones. It was commenced in 1863, and was opened with some ceremony by the Marquis of Normanby on June 15, 1874. Its entire length is 1,080 feet; length between abutments on shores, 1,013 feet. It is divided into 13 spans, nine being of 82 feet, two of 52 feet 6 in., and a double-armed swing span of 170 feet. The piers are a double column of cast-iron cylinders supporting lattice girders 9 feet in depth, which, to allow of expansion and contraction, rest on rollers 6 inches in diameter. The roadway between the girders is 30 feet clear, footways of 6 feet, protected by light lattice ironwork hand-railing, being carried on each side of the outside girders by cantilevers. The weight of iron used was: cast iron, 1,190 tons; wrought, 911 tons; making a total of 2,100 tons. The bridge has a gradient of 1 in 90, and the swing, when opened, afforded two passages of 60½ feet clear width. Owing to the increasing traffic, this bridge is not unequal to the demands upon it, and another bridge is projected. There is frequent communication with Sydney by the A. U. S. N. Co.'s, Messrs. Howard Smith and Co.'s, and other steamers, and there is also overland communication by rail, the railway journey occupying about 26 hours. A regular line carrying the mails plies bi-weekly between Brisbane and the northern ports, Cooktown being the northern terminus. There is also regular communication with London by the vessels of the Queensland Royal Mail line, and occasionally by sailing ships. There is good wharf accommodation for a large amount of tonnage, but owing to the great increase of the shipping trade, extended wharfage has been found necessary, and has been provided both on the north and south sides of the river. The A. U. S. N. Co. have completed a wharf, extending from their Mary Street to the Eagle-Street wharves, called the Norman wharf, at which the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers will be berthed. Near the Victoria Bridge

is a large wharf, 700 feet long, erected by the Corporation, at a cost of £35,000. Till recently, owing to the bar at the mouth of the river, and the shallowness of the river itself, vessels of large tonnage could not come up to the city, but this has now been overcome. A direct cutting has been made through the bar at the mouth of the river. During 1891-92 the bar cutting was deepened to 20 feet for a width of 100 feet along centre. A complete channel 300 feet wide to upwards of 15 feet at low water is now available between Brisbane and the Bay. Owing to the heavy floods in March, 1890, a considerable silting up of the channels took place, reducing the depth of water from one to three feet; this has now been re-dredged, and the river channel has been restored to its normal condition, but owing to the large vessels now visiting the port there is need for further deepening the river, and it is proposed to secure a further depth of two feet. The mail vessels of the Queensland Royal Mail line now regularly come up the river and berth at the wharves. Vessels drawing 21 feet 4 inches have been enabled to come up. A spacious dry dock at South Brisbane, completed and opened in September, 1881, takes in large vessels. It has recently been lengthened. Brisbane is the terminus of the Southern and Western railway, the connecting link between it and Ipswich having been opened in June, 1875. The railway station in Roma Street is a commodious building, and admirably fitted for its purpose. A line is now constructed to a temporary Central station in the heart of the city, in Ann Street. From here the line is carried to the Valley, and now extended to connect with the Main North Coast Line to Gympie, Maryborough, and Bundaberg. Several omnibuses ply to various parts of the city and the suburbs, and tramways are open to Exhibition, Breakfast Creek, New Farm, Bulimba, and South Brisbane. Among the leading hotels are the Gresham, Metropolitan, Queen's, Royal, Lennon's, Belle Vue, Imperial, Grand, and the Excelsior. The city has a good general hospital at Bowen Bridge, to which several additions have been made; a lying-in hospital—Lady Bowen (a new building), on Wickham Terrace, a female refuge, a sick children's hospital, an orphanage, for which new and suitable buildings on the cottage system have been erected not far from the new gaol at South Brisbane, and several other institutions of a charitable character. There is a fire brigade, well equipped with 2 steam fire engines, reels, hose, &c., having its head station in Edward Street. This building now ranks as one of the best appointed institutions in Australia. The Town Hall, the Gaiety Theatre, the Protestant, the Centennial, and other Halls, are used as places of entertainment. The Victoria theatre is in Elizabeth Street; this has been enlarged and a greater portion re-built; the Opera House, before alluded to, is in Queen Street. Race-meetings are regularly held at the Eagle Farm course, and large prizes are offered. A central market has been erected in Roma Street nearly opposite the site chosen for the new Town Hall; it is connected with the Railway. The Botanic Gardens are laid out with great taste; they abound with tropical and semi-tropical trees, shrubs, and plants, and may be considered one of the principal "lions" of Brisbane. A stone wall and iron fence has been built round them, and the walks are now asphalted. The Queen's Park is a portion of the Botanical Gardens, and is used as a cricket and football ground. A battery of 24-pounder guns is here. Other lungs of the city are, Victoria Park and Bowen Park. At the latter place the annual exhibitions of the Queensland National Association are held. They take place in August, and those already held have attracted a large number of visitors from all parts. Vast improvements have been made on the grounds to fit them for athletic and other sports and exhibition purposes. The large building was burned to the ground during 1888, and has been replaced by a much finer one of brick with towers. A concert hall forms part of it, and this will hold 3,000 persons. A fine organ has just been built for it. The Acclimatisation Society's grounds at Bowen Park, adjoining those of the Association, are much frequented, and the society is doing a most useful work. At One Tree Hill, now called Mount Coot-tha, a large area has been reserved as a public park, and is now being improved. From the summit of the hill a magnificent view is to be had, embracing Ipswich on the one hand and Sandgate and the Bay on the other. The cemetery is at Toowong, about 2 miles distant from the General Post Office. It is picturesquely situated and well laid out. Nearly in the centre of the ground is a dome-shaped hill, the top of which is surmounted by a monument to Governor Blackall. The city is divided into five wards—East, West, North, Valley, and Kangaroo Point, each of which returns two aldermen, one of whom retires annually; the mayor is chosen by the aldermen. The boundaries of these wards were amended in October, 1880. The first Mayor was Mr. John Petrie, in 1859-60. Brisbane is lighted with gas (a second company has now its works and mains in operation supplying South Brisbane), and is well supplied with water from a large artificial lake (186 acres in area) in the ranges near the heads of the Enoggera creek, 240 feet above sea-level, 7 miles distant from the city, whence it is conveyed by a double service of pipes, one 8 inches in diameter and  $\frac{7}{8}$  miles long, the other 12 inches in diameter and 8 miles long, the aggregate discharging capacity of both mains being about 53,400 gallons per hour into smaller pipes that reticulate all parts of the city. The area of the watershed is about 8,295 acres, and the storage capacity of water, one thousand million gallons. The requirements of the city and suburbs have demanded an additional storage reservoir, which has been made at Gold Creek, between the Enoggera watershed and that of Moggill. The area of the watershed from which the new reservoir is filled is 2,476 acres, the

area of the reservoir is 67½ acres, and its capacity 395,500,000 gallons. The water from this source is brought by a 16-inch main, capable of discharging 1,678,752 gallons in 24 hours, *viâ* Brookfield, Taringa, and Toowong. The supply from here was available during 1886. Further provision for water supply becoming absolutely necessary, works for obtaining a supply from a point on the Upper Brisbane River were undertaken, and the supply of the city and suburbs with water from this source is now an accomplished fact. The plant erected at the pumping station is capable of delivering nine million gallons of water per day. There is a service reservoir on Wickham Terrace, which has been supplemented by a second one of larger capacity, in order to improve the water supply to the higher levels of South Brisbane and Kangaroo Point, and two other service reservoirs, one at Highgate Hill, 190 feet above high-water mark, with capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, and another at Red Hill, 280 feet above high-water mark, have been made. Both these reservoirs are in connection with the Gold Creek works. The extension of the city has been much hindered by the hilly nature of the ground; and the formation of the roads has been attended with a large expenditure of money and labour. Some portions of the city are elevated, upwards of 100 feet above the mean sea-level. During the last few years great improvements have been made in the formation and paving of the streets of Brisbane. The drainage has received attention, and provision made for flushing the sewers with salt water. The climate of Brisbane is, as a rule, dry and healthy, though the temperature is high in the summer months. The mean external shade temperature is about 70°. Population (census 1891), within a five miles radius, 93,657; within a ten miles radius, 101,554. The newspapers published in Brisbane are the *Brisbane Courier*, the *Evening Observer*, and the *Telegraph*, issued daily; the *Queenslander*, the *Week, Government Gazette, Australian*, and the *Nord-Australische Zeitung*, published weekly; and *Queensland Punch*, monthly.

**BRISBANE SOUTH** (SOUTH BRISBANE) (27° 29' S. lat., 153° 3' E. long.), now an independent municipality, with four wards, is that portion of the city on the opposite or southern side of the Brisbane river. It is connected with the city by the Victoria Bridge (lines of ferry boats, row and steam, also ply), and is extending in several directions. Omnibuses ply several times a day, and there is also tramway communication. Incorporated Jan. 7, 1888. 65 miles of streets, 5,124 dwellings, area  $\frac{1}{4}$  square miles. Value of rateable property £2,605,836. Estimated population, 22,840. It has a post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, lodged in a building of brick with stone foundations; a court-house; a fine town hall, completed in 1892 at a cost of £8,000, near the intersection of Vulture and Stanley Streets, and a fire brigade station. Branches of the New South Wales, Royal, Union, London Chartered and Queensland National Banks. Hotels: Palace, Grahams, Clarence, Terminus, Railway, Stanley, and others. The dry dock here was opened in September, 1881, the first vessel taken in being the *Doon*. It is in frequent use, and has now been extended another 100 feet so as to take in vessels up to 420 feet in length. Spacious wharves have been erected, at which ships of considerable tonnage can lie alongside and load. Wharves have also been constructed in the bight below the dry dock, which are connected with the Southern Railway system. These wharves are 500 feet long by 50 feet wide, and provided with four ten-ton cranes. Stanley Street is the principal thoroughfare. There are several places of worship, two State schools (Nos. 14 and 237), also boys, girls and infants' school at West End, and boys, girls and infants' schools at Woolloongabba, and a school of arts, with a library of 3,289 vols. The Brisbane gaol is here. It is of brick, with concrete foundations, and has gaolers' and warders' quarters, hospital, workshop, kitchens, store, debtors' and warders' room, and underground tank, together with brick boundary wall 18 feet high. The South Brisbane line connecting with the main line at Oxley, is now used for goods and coal traffic only. The railway is completed to Melbourne Street, where there is a fine commodious station, a two story red-brick building. All passenger and goods trains now start from here for Beenleigh, Southport, Beaudesert and Cleveland. At Woolloongabba, a new Diamantina orphanage has been erected on a healthy, attractive and picturesque site of 24 acres. It has been planned on the cottage system, to accommodate 140 inmates the separate buildings being of wood and connected by covered gangways. A State school forms part of the general plan, which all the children of school age attend. The orphanage is under the supervision of a Ladies' Committee. Branches of the Queensland National Bank and Royal Bank are at Woolloongabba. New post and telegraph office has lately been built at what is known as the Five Ways. Buildings have been erected for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution. Works for increasing the water supply to South Brisbane and suburbs by a service reservoir on Highgate Hill, were completed on Oct. 7th, 1889. The new reservoir will conserve about 2½ millions of gallons of water. It is 207 feet in length, 152 feet in breadth, and 12½ feet in depth, and is divided into four compartments. Newspapers: *Southern World*, and *Farmer and Planter*.

**BROOKFIELD**, (county Stanley), a small settlement, about 10 miles from Brisbane. The beautiful Moreton Bay chestnut grows here on the banks of the creeks. The public buildings are the Bible Christian Church, Orange Hall, and State school No. 16. The locality is picturesque.

**BROUGHTON** (20° 27' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.), a post town about 14 miles SE. from Charters Towers, known as a gold field before Charters Towers. Coaches ply daily. Princi-

pal hotel: Broughton. Several paying reefs are here. One store. Population, 28 (census 1886).

**BULIMBA** (27° 28' S. lat., 153° 6' E. long.), a postal suburban township on the creek of the same name, in the electorate of Bulimba, and Balmoral Divisional Board, about 4 miles distant from the Post Office, Brisbane. It is in telephonic communication with the city, the public telephone being at the Post Office. It has an Episcopal Church (St. John Baptist), a Primitive Methodist and a Baptist Chapel, a public school (No. 17), a school of art, with library of 872 vols., one hotel (Bulimba), extensive stearine candle and soap works (Apollo Company, Limited), and large works for smelting tin. At Queensport are extensive works for meat freezing, also brickyards. Communication with Brisbane is maintained by means of the steam ferry (1d.), and tramcars (3d.), and by the steam river service calling at Barton and Norman Park (3d.).

**BUNDEBERG** (24° 58' S. lat., 152° 21' E. long.), a port and municipality (proclaimed April 22, 1881), in the county of Cook, electorate and police district of Bundaberg, situated on the banks of the river Burnett, about 10 miles from its mouth, 70 miles (52 postal) N. of Maryborough, and 272 miles (287 by telegraph route) N. of Brisbane, with which it is now connected by rail. It is governed by five local bodies: North (under the Gooburrum and Kolan Divisional Boards), East (under the Woongarra Divisional Board), South and West (under the Barolin Divisional Board), and the municipality proper by the Municipal Council. It is also the terminus of the Mount Perry Railway which crosses the river Burnett by a steel lattice girder bridge. This line is now open to Mount Perry, 6½ miles distant. Hotels: The Grand, Custom House, Imperial, the Royal, Queen's, Metropolitan, Palace, Tattersalls, Federal, Gympie, Melbourne, and Sydney. North Bundaberg, the smallest township at present, though the longest settled, contains five hotels, three general stores, two butcher's shops, several small stores, Johnston's saw-mills, sugar factory and distillery, Bundaberg iron and brass foundry, all connected by a branch line with the railway; Gladwell's sugar-mill, Woondooma plantation, Methodist and Anglican churches, a lock-up, a primary school (No. 161), a masonic hall, and Oddfellows' hall, and about 500 inhabitants. It is connected by steam ferry to South Bundaberg. East Bundaberg is an important suburb, containing a public school, No. 497, Woongarra Board's Office, Ebenezer Hall, the Millaquin refinery, Burnett River saw mills, Skyring's saw mills, five hotels, stores, butchers' shops, a splendid distillery, and a large number of villa residences. Bundaberg proper has branches of the N. S. Wales, Commercial, Union, Royal, and Queensland National Banks and Land and Deposit Bank, a school of art, with library of 4,426 volumes, post and telegraph offices, a new 2-story brick building, with a clock tower 92 feet high, a court-house, lands office, immigration depot, a hospital, Anglican church, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational Churches, a Lutheran church, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, and two State schools (Nos. 412 and 18), for boys and girls respectively. A money-order office and Government Savings Bank are here. There are a number of stores and tradesmen's premises, and a steam joinery. Societies: Oddfellows (2), Protestant Alliance, Rechabites, Orange, Masonic (?), Building, Penny Bank, Caledonian, Good Templars, Blue Ribbon, and Scandinavian. The area of the municipality is 1½ square mile, length of streets 30 miles, 909 dwellings, ratable property valued at £355,161. The town has been lit with gas since December 1884. The water supply is chiefly derived from tanks, and wells, and springs in the neighbourhood. The bar has 17 feet of water at spring tides, and vessels of moderate draught can, with rare exceptions, cross at half tide with safety. From the bar to the town the river is easily navigable at ordinary tides for sea-going steamers of 500 tons, the channel having been deepened throughout to 9 feet below low water. Three saw-mills supply large quantities of timber to the northern markets. Regular steam communication is established with Rockhampton, and the boats of the A. U. S. N. Co.'s fleet call on their round to and from Brisbane and the northern ports. The great staple export was maize, but it is now largely superseded by sugar-cane, principally on the rich scrublands. The Great Woongarra scrub is situated here, which takes its name from a hummock in the locality. The scrub is of volcanic origin, and is eight miles broad by twelve long. A great impetus has been given to the sugar industry since the erection, in 1882, of the Millaquin Refinery (Messrs. Cran's) on the river bank, a mile below the town. This is the largest sugar factory in the Colony; it has a frontage of 200 feet, by a depth of 225 feet, the buildings—three in number—being three stories high. A 250 horse-power engine gives the necessary power, and 90,000 gallons of juice can be extracted here daily; from the factory, pipes are laid under the roadways, connecting with a number of crushing mills situated on plantations, reaching out in all directions through Woongarra for a space of eight miles. Four mills send juice to Millaquin by punts. There are, besides the Millaquin refinery, the Fairymead refinery, and plantation, three miles lower down the river, and the Bingers plantation and refinery, situate up the river, fourteen miles above the town. There are twelve other sugar factories making vacuum pan sugars. The sugar produced during the season ending June 30, 1892, was 14,138 tons; molasses, 407,072 gallons; maize crop, 150,464 bushels. There were thirty-one sugar-mills at work in 1891-92; about one-half make their own sugar, the others sell to the refinery. Bundaberg was gazetted a district court on May 29, 1880, sittings being three times a year, and a Circuit Court,

October 6, 1888, sittings being twice in each year. The climate of Bundaberg is remarkable for its salubrity. Being within the influence of the trades, and in close proximity to the sea, a fresh, strong, cool south-east wind blows all day, which quite counteracts the heat of the sun, rendering it pleasant at all times. The average rain-fall is 30 inches. Summer heat seldom exceeds 90° in the shade. Coal has been found in the neighbourhood, but the seams are too thin to pay for working. The railway connects Bundaberg with Gympie, Maryborough, and Brisbane. Population of municipality (census 1891), 3,982; of census district, 69,178. Local papers: *Bundaberg Star* and *Bundaberg and Mount Perry Mail* each tri-weekly.

**BUNDAMBA** (27° 39' S. lat., 152° 42' E. long.), a post-town, telegraph, and railway station on the Ipswich line, 21 miles from Brisbane, in the electorate of the same name. Two State schools are in the vicinity (Nos. 19 and 137). Large quarries are here, from which much of the stone with which the streets of Brisbane are metalled is obtained; several coal pits are also at work. Population, 392 (census 1886).

**BURKETOWN** (17° 48' S. lat., 139° 34' E. long.), a post-town, money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, in the co. of Porchester, electorate of Carpentaria and police district of Burke, on the left bank of the Albert River, about 1,500 miles NW. from Brisbane, and 80 miles distant from the South Australian boundary. It is a port of entry and clearance, a warehousing port, and is the second port of the Gulf of Carpentaria. It has weekly steamer communication, *via* Normanton, with Brisbane. The southern mail steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo arrive at the Albert Bar every week, and are there met by a small steamer, into which they are transhipped and brought up to town. In a direct line it lies about 12 miles from the sea, but the river winds nearly 30 miles. Hotels: Albert, and Commercial. It was first settled many years ago, but owing to its unhealthiness was practically deserted. It is now coming into importance again. There are here a court house, police station, custom house, and boatmen's quarters, a State school (No. 530), post and telegraph office, branch of the Queensland National Bank (a very fine building), two stores, several tradesmen's premises and private residences. There are three gardens kept by Chinamen. A lagoon supplies the township with fresh water. A coach runs to Camooveal every alternate week. Silver has been found in the district. Quantities of wool are forwarded from Burketown, and it is said that inland station holders are now in favour of Burketown as an outlet for their produce. At Rocklands station, situated on the tableland 200 miles from Burketown, the Company have an artesian boring plant. Should abundant water be found there will probably come the substitution of sheep for cattle. If the land along the Gregory river is thrown open for agricultural purposes the population is expected to largely increase. Population about 102 Europeans and 60 Mongolians, and Malays, now estimated with vicinity at 4,982.

**BYERSTOWN** (16° 14' S. lat., 144° 31' E. long.), a police camp, at the head of the Palmer river. It lies about 75 miles SW. of Cooktown, though by a more direct route it is stated to be only 60, and about 1,110 miles NW. of Brisbane. It occupies an elevated and healthy site on the banks of the Palmer river, and had police barracks, and two Chinese stores. It is now nearly deserted. Formation: granite. The Normanby diggings are a few miles distant on the Cooktown road. Large reefs have been found here, and gold is believed to be present in considerable quantities.

**CABOOLTURE** (27° 7' S. lat., 152° 59' E. long.), a post-town, with Government Savings Bank, money-order office, and telegraph station in the county of Cumming, electorate of Moreton, 32 miles N. of Brisbane, situated on the north bank of the Caboolture river, where is the railway station; there is also a railway station at Morayfield on the south side of the river; coaches run to Kilcoy *via* Woodford and Villeneuve three times a week. The place is small, and has no buildings of any note. Steamers come up to the township for timber at irregular intervals. Hotels: Club, Royal, and Stanley. There are four stores, some tradesmen's premises, and skating rink and entertainment hall. The Government buildings are post and telegraph office, State school, police barracks and quarters, and court-house. A police court is held here twice a month. Bank: Royal, Episcopal church. The Good Templars have a hall here, which is used by the Primitive Methodists for their services. About 3 miles from the village, up the river, the Primitive Methodists have a chapel, and the Good Templars have a hall opposite. The German Lutherans have also a chapel on the Durundur road, about a mile from the village. A saw-mill and cheese factory are now in operation; on the Upper Caboolture farm road is another sawmill. The water supply is derived from creeks about half a mile north of the township. As regards the district, maize is grown on the banks of the river; sugar has now ceased to be grown. Morayfield sugar plantation is 4 miles distant. Dairying is now largely followed, particularly in Upper Caboolture. Large quantities of cedar, beech, pine and hardwood, obtained in the coast range, are exported from the place. There are State schools at Upper Caboolture and Caboolture South, a provisional one at Stoney Creek, and at Round Mountain, Durundur road. The Divisional Board meets at Caboolture township about once in six weeks. At Durundur was the aboriginal reserve, which, however, did not benefit the natives to the extent expected, and it has now been removed to a more suitable locality. There is a sawmill on the river, between the bridge and wharf owned by Johnson and Co. Caboolture is on the North Coast Railway, which is now open through to

Gympie. Population, 162 (census 1886), on the river, about 300; of entire district (census 1891), 18,591 persons.

**CAIRNS** (16° 55' S. lat., 145° 44' E. long.) (county Nares), electorate of Cairns, is a municipality (proclaimed May 28th, 1883), and seaport, about 900 miles NW. of Brisbane (established in September, 1876), at the mouth of Trinity Inlet, on the western shores of Trinity Bay, with a fine harbour, where vessels of any tonnage can go alongside the wharves of Burns, Philp and Co., Walsh and Co., and Smith and Fearnley, at all times. Mails arrive and depart to and from the South once or twice a week, the steamers coming up to the wharves. Cairns contains a court-house, town hall, State school, Divisional Hall, Municipal chambers, State school (No. 332), school of art, police office, pilot station, custom-house, two bonded stores, police-barracks, hospital, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, and Botanic Garden. Hotels: Cairns, Crown, Railway, Court-house, and others. Sittings of the Northern Supreme Court and District court are held here. Cairns may be considered, by the great advantages of its harbour and wharves, as the natural outlet for the Mulgrave, Croydon and Etheridge gold-fields, and the Tinaroo and Wild River Herberton tin mines. The distance by road from Cairns to Thornborough is 60 miles. Cairns is surrounded by miles of the finest sugar lands in Queensland. Several Chinese hold freehold property thereabouts, and are successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits. Swallow and Derham have a sugar plantation at Hambledon, about 6,000 acres, worked with a 2,000-ton mill, fitted with double-crushing power and refinery, and all the most improved machinery. The molasses is shipped to Swallow and Arrell's biscuit factory in Melbourne. A wharf has been erected by them at the Inlet, and this is connected with the mill by a tramway four miles long. At the Pyramid plantation, about 5,000 acres, on the Mulgrave river, is a mill equally as large as Messrs. Swallow and Derham's, but work was stopped here in 1890. A central rice mill is erected on the Barron River, about six miles from Cairns, where rice is dressed. On the Smithfield Road there are also several farms on scrublands, which produce prolifically all semi-tropical produce, and even English potatoes. The same on the Mulgrave Road, where there are many orchards also. The 16 miles from Cairns to Riverstone is a fine stretch of road to travel over. Cairns enjoys a salubrious and healthy climate. The town is situated parallel with the sea, and has a fine long beach, facing which are numerous private residences. The court-house, town hall, and hospital are built on the Esplanade, as are most of the Government buildings. The principal thoroughfares are Abbott and Lake Streets. The area of the borough is 37 square miles, having 38 miles of roads, 500 dwellings, and property of the ratable value of £482,214. A large industry will be opened up in cedar when the railway communication is available. Several large vessels have been loaded from the Inlet, nearly a mile above the wharves, direct for London. Tin is shipped here from the Wild River, a distance of 50 miles. Gold was found in August, 1879, about 26 and 32 miles from Cairns at the Mulgrave, which is a declared gold-field. In 1891 gold was discovered in Freshwater Creek, 12 miles from Cairns. Cairns is the 72nd division under the Divisional Boards Act, having nine members. Separated in 1891, and the Barron Divisional Board started in addition to the old Cairns board. A Land Court is established, with an acting Land Commissioner. Banks: Queensland National, Australasia, New South Wales, and Bank of North Queensland. Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, also a Primitive Methodist chapel. A road is open from Cairns to the Herberton tin mines, passing through Goldsborough and the Upper Mulgrave gold-fields, and another passing over Tinaroo Spur. The second section of the Cairns-Herberton Railway to Myola (24 miles) was opened in May, 1891, and the construction of the third section is now reported to be making rapid progress, and to be at the crossing of the Barron river by the end of 1892. Coaches run to and from the Kuranda railway station. The stream tin at the Tate River is very rich, but only workable during the wet season. The late Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, when lecturing upon the tin fields of this district, compared the surrounding country to a second Cornwall, and asserted that with capital it would afford employment for 20,000 people for some years. The rich scrub-land sheltered by the coast range has been found equal to the production of three tons of sugar to the acre, and to be also specially adapted for tobacco culture. Tobacco is now being cultivated. Large exports of bananas, 4,000 to 5,000 bunches weekly, also of fruit, particularly pine apples, during the season. Several new centres have been erected along the line of railway, the principal being Kamerunga. The population of Cairns by census of 1891 was 2,460. The average rainfall for the past six years has been 117 inches per annum. Local papers: *Cairns Post*, *Cairns Argus*.

**CALLIOPE** (24° 4' S. lat., 151° 6' E. long.), a gold field and postal centre in the county of Clinton, situated between the Calliope and Boyne rivers, about 17 miles from river to river, and 329 miles NW. of Brisbane. Hotels: Sun, Diggers' Arms and Calliope. There is a State school (No. 20), a school of arts, two places of worship, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic (both visited) and two stores. The port of Gladstone is about 15 miles distant NE. Coaches run to Rockhampton weekly, fare, 25s.; to Gladstone twice a week, fare, 6s. It is a rich mineral district, and is also of good grazing capabilities. Population of town 18, of district 200 (census 1886), now estimated at 371. Formation: metamorphosed rock, principally grey and green slates.

**CAMBOOYA** (27° 41' S. lat., 151° 53' E. long.), a post-town,

telegraph and railway station in the county of Aubigny, 124 miles SW. of Brisbane, situated on Hodgson's creek. The railway line from Warwick to Toowoomba runs through the centre of the township. Cambooya is 1,524 feet above the sea-level, and is 24 miles by rail from Toowoomba. Hotel: Royal. Provisional school, No. 196.

**CAMOOWEAL** (19° 57' S. lat., 138° 17' E. long.), a township in the county of Nowrana, and electorate of Carpentaria, with post and postal note office and telegraph station, 287 miles from Burketown (by mail route), and 192 miles direct S. from the coast, situated on the Georgina Creek. A mail buggy runs to and from Burketown; fare, £5. Buggies also run to Uranangie and Boorooloolo (Northern Territory). Hotels: Landsborough and Northern Territory, private school, post and telegraph office, new building erected at a cost of £1,362, police quarters, court-house and customs (Queensland) and Northern Territory police and customs quarters. Tradesmen: Three storekeepers, a blacksmith, 2 saddlers, butcher and dairyman. Court sits occasionally, when magistrates from the surrounding districts come in; residents complain of the great inconvenience caused by there being no resident justice. District is of pastoral character. Chinese grow potatoes and other vegetables, also grapes. Boring for water has been successful in several places, and at greater depths it is believed artesian supplies would be found. Formation: Flint and limestone. Population, 80.

**CANNIBAL CREEK**, a tin mining locality in the Palmer district, opened in 1882. Rich discoveries of ore have been made here, but the yield of metal has not been equal to expectation. In June, 1882, a site for a township was fixed and the main and cross streets were marked out by the warden. Large and extensive machinery was erected here, but the venture was a failure.

**CAPELLA** (Co. Talbot) (23° 11' S. lat., 148° 4' E. long.), a township, telegraph and railway station on the Clermont Railway. Capella is 33 miles from Emerald and 197 miles W. from Rockhampton. It is in the electorate of Peak Downs, and situated on the Capella Creek. It has two hotels, Royal Mail and Exchange, a provisional school (No. 410), and two stores. The school-house is used for divine service. The Catholics have a chapel. The surrounding country is fine open downs, suitable for all kinds of agriculture. Population, 161 (census 1886).

**CAPEVILLE** (20° 32' S. lat., 145° 28' E. long.), is a mining locality on the Cape River, 870 miles NW. of Brisbane, in the electorate of North Kennedy, police district of Charters Towers. It is 59 miles from Charters Towers, and 141 miles from Townsville. The district is pastoral and mining, principally of the reefing character. Many of the reefs have yielded handsome returns but of late little progress has been made in mining, and quartz mining has been abandoned. In 1891-92 the Warden reported that the field had not progressed. There were 110 Europeans and 160 Chinese employed in mining, with a total population of 465. The alluvial had done well, but quartz mining was a failure. The railway was extended to Cape River in October, 1884. It is now open to Hughenden, and since the extension the township has dwindled down to only two or three business places. Upper Cape is situated 15 miles higher up the Cape River than Capeville. There is here a post-office, a hotel and 2 stores. Population fluctuates, generally about 30 white and same number of Chinese. Alluvial sluicing is the principal occupation. The mail route from Pentland to Georgetown passes through this township. Pentland, situated on the Northern Railway, about six miles distant, is the principal township railway depot for the Cape River district. Specimen Gully is mainly populated by Chinese diggers, by whom alluvial mining is carried on. Formation: principally granite. Population, 19 (census 1886).

**CARDWELL** (18° 15' S. lat., 146° 3' E. long.), a township about 950 miles NW. of Brisbane, on Rockingham Bay, situated at the foot of a range of mountains, in the county and police district of Cardwell, electorate of Herbert, opposite the North-west end of Hinchinbrook Island, 2 miles from Meunga Creek, now bridged. It was founded in 1863 by Mr. G. E. Dalrymple. Mails arrive weekly by steamers plying to Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, the Johnstone River and Cairns, and one goes on to Port Douglas. Hotels: Marine and Royal. It was till recently the port of Hinchinbrook, Rockingham Bay, which includes Dungeness, at the mouth of the River Herbert on the south, and the Murray, the Tully, and the Hull rivers, with several smaller streams, all of which flow into the bay, north of the town. Both Dungeness and Geraldton are now ports of entry and clearance. Mourilyan Harbour and the Johnstone River still further northward are included in the port, and administered to by the subcollector of customs and harbour-master. The harbour-master now resides at Johnstone River. It possesses one of the finest harbours in the colony, easily approached in all weathers, with a depth of water varying from four to ten fathoms, and is a post town, money-order office, and telegraph station. A jetty, 2,000 feet long, extended into the bay, but it was partially destroyed by a cyclone in 1882, and the gales of March 1890 almost wrecked it. Some 500 feet are yet remaining, and a new jetty, 530 feet in length, was completed in June, 1892. There is a court-house, a custom-house, harbour-office, telegraph office, police station, pilot-station and divisional board office, lands office, four stores, two butchers, one baker, one blacksmith, and about 24 dwelling houses, State school No. 136. Many residences were destroyed by the cyclone in March 24, 1890. No church, but a minister visits from Ingham. The town is cut up into allotments, but the principal street faces the beach. The surrounding country is of a very fertile character, and will grow nearly anything, and for grazing purposes cannot be surpassed, the lands on the



Murray, the Tully, and the Hull—practically unlimited in extent—being especially celebrated for richness and fertility. The range at the back of the town has all along been a formidable barrier to its advancement, cutting off as it practically does the communication between it and the country to the westward. Immense Kauri pine-scrubs clothe the eastern and western slopes of this range. There is excellent forest timber in quantities throughout the district, and one steam saw-mill is in operation near the town, whilst the export of cedar from Clump Point has become an extensive and lucrative industry. In the district, which includes the Johnstone River, a large area is under cultivation, principally for cane, other crops being maize, yams, and sweet potatoes. Various minerals are known to exist in the district, including gold. Cardwell is 28 miles from the Herbert River, 240 from the Etheridge diggings, and about 90 miles (120 by telegraph route) NW. from Townsville. Large numbers of the dugong are caught here, and there is a factory for the extraction of the oil. Population of town, 164, now estimated at 148, with vicinity, 3,435 (census 1891).

**CARNARVON** (17° 10' S. lat., 139° 45' E. long.) is situated on the western point of Sweer's Island, called Inscription Point, Gulf of Carpentaria, about 70 miles to the westward of Normanton, and about 1,650 miles NW. of Brisbane, *via* Townsville. Sweer's Island has now ceased to be a port of entry and clearance.

**CAWARRAL** (23° 15' S. lat., 150° 45' E. long.), (county of Livingston), electorate of Rockhampton North, a township, 28 miles from Rockhampton on the Cawarral Creek, 395 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 4 miles from Tungunall, the nearest railway station, to which coaches run twice a day, coach fare 1s. 6d. Rockhampton is its port. Hotels: Cawarral, European, and Miner's Arms; a primary school (No. 135), two places of worship, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic, and a school of art. District is principally pastoral, but there are quartz reefs in the vicinity. During 1890-91 several claims were at work, the principal being the Last Chance and Galawa leases. Population, about 250.

**CHARLEVILLE** (26° 25' S. lat., 146° 13' E. long.), terminus of the Western Railway, 483 miles W. of Brisbane, with triweekly mail from Brisbane. Cobb's coaches leave immediately after arrival of mail for Blackall, Adavale and Windorah, Cunnamulla, also Eulo and Thargomindah. The township, which has a money-order and savings bank office, is situated on the east bank of the Warrego river, and is the centre of the electorate of Warrego, which returns one member. Nearly the whole of the district is included in the Murweh Divisional Board, which meets here. The division is sub-divided into three parts, each returning three members. Public buildings: court-house, barracks, and police quarters, post and telegraph office, hospital, State school (No. 185), and railway station, divisional hall, and school of art, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The town possesses an artesian well, giving an output of 3,000,000 gallons of clean fresh water daily, with pipe-pressure of 100 lbs. to the square inch. Seven hotels: leading, Charleville Hotel. Ten stores, three bakers, four blacksmiths, and other tradesmen. Banks: Queensland National and Commercial. Newspaper, *Charleville Times* (Saturday). District exclusively pastoral, but market gardening carried on by Chinese. Population of town about 3,211.

**CHARTERS TOWERS** (20° 3' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a mining municipal township, with post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Davenport, electorate and police district of Charters Towers, 82 miles from Townsville, with which it is connected by rail, three through trains daily, 2½ miles from Millicester, and about 820 miles NW. of Brisbane. Coaches run every hour to Millicester, fare, 1s. There are over 80 hotels, among others the Crown, Royal, Occidental, Imperial, the Courthouse, Reefers' Arms, Excelsior, Mac's, Queen, Railway, Day Dawn and Brilliant. The Burdekin River is about 8 miles distant. The town is situated on the northern spurs of the Towers Mountain, at an elevation of about 1,000 feet, and consisted originally of two main streets—Gill and Mosman, but the town has considerably increased of late. It was incorporated June 21, 1877. In the municipality are 17 miles of streets (6 miles metalled), and 900 dwellings, area 640 acres, estimated value of ratable property, £224,622. Charters Towers was discovered in January, 1872, by a party of miners (Mosman, Clarke and Fraser). It received its name from Mr. Charters, who was the first warden, Towers or Tors signifying the peaks where the first gold was discovered. It was proclaimed as a gold-field on August 31, 1872. The town is about the centre of the gold-field. Sittings of the Supreme Court are now held here twice a year, and of the District Court quarterly. Local banking establishments—the Queensland National, Union, London Chartered, N. S. Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, Royal, the Bank of Australasia, and North Queensland. There are two iron foundries. Among the local institutions are a school of art, with library of about 3,286 volumes, and a hall with stage appointments, court-house, hospital, Church of England (St. Paul's), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (St. Columba), Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Baptist and Lutheran places of worship, and a school (No. 215) for boys, and one (No. 118) for girls and infants. The girls' school occupies a central site on the crown of the Mexican ridge. A hospital of brick has been built and opened at a cost of about £7,000; it has eight wards and 46 beds. An abundant supply of water is obtained from the Burdekin. Gas works have been erected, and are now supplying the town with gas. It is a large reefing district, some of the principal lines of reefs being Day-Dawn, St. Patrick, Queen, North Australian, Old Identity, Victory, St. George, Queen

and Victory, Brilliant, Sunburst, Caledonia, Wellington, and Alexandra. Some of the reefs are found to improve at lower depths. "The Brilliant reef, carrying rich gold, was cut during the year in both the Brilliant Block and the Brilliant and St. George mines at a depth of over 1,000 feet in each." The principal mines are the Brilliant, Day Dawn P.C., Mill's United, Day Dawn Block, Golden Gate, Sunburst, New Queen, Victoria, Victory. The Brilliant Mine during 1891 yielded 36,605 oz. 14 dwt. 3 gr. of gold, and the dividends amounted to £75,000. The Day Dawn yielded 27,479 oz. 8 dwt., and the year's dividends amounted to £97,500. Value of mining machinery in 1891, £233,335. Several large pyrites works are also in operation, by which large quantities of gold are obtained. The deepest mine on the field is over 1,500 feet. Number of miners employed, 2,880—2,800 being engaged in quartz, and 80 alluvial mining. About 400 of the population are Chinese, principally gardeners, cooks, servants, and storekeepers. Since the opening of the field to December 31, 1891, the total yield of gold from the Charters Towers and Cape diggings has been 2,302,476 oz. During 1891 the total yield of gold was 223,403 oz., an increase on the previous year of 59,381 oz. The Warden reported that the progress of mining at Charters Towers during the year 1891 had exceeded the most sanguine expectations, especially in connection with the exploration of the deeper ground. Great things were at one time looked for from a pyramidal hill, near the Seventy-mile diggings, about 16 miles S. of Charters Towers, now known as Mount Leyshon, whose formation is supposed to be similar to that of Mount Morgan, being the deep-seated core or "neck" of an ash-discharging volcano, while Mount Morgan is a deposit from a hot spring or geyser. To the east of Mount Leyshon is an isolated "neck," the highest neck of which is now called Mount Mawe. Payable gold is believed to exist here, as gold has been found in most of the creeks which rise in the mount. The gold is exceedingly fine, and needs careful treatment to work without losing much of it. The Huntingdon mills belonging to the Mount Leyshon United Company have been removed to the Enterprise Mill site at Charters Towers. The Day Dawn mine has now a railway ¼ miles to their Excelsior machine, a steam motor drawing the trucks. The works are spoken of as one of the finest plants in Australia. In the latter end of 1885, a reefing district called the Black Jack was discovered, situated about 5 miles SW. from Charters Towers. On the southern boundary of the field at a locality known as the Black Nob, a number of reefs are now being worked. Population of municipality, 4,597 (census 1891). Population of the field about 14,129, and 490 at Cape River. Newspapers—the *Northern Miner* and the *Towers Herald* (both daily) morning and evening respectively. Formation: sienite, granite, diorite, porphyry.

**CHILLAGOE**, a copper and silver mining locality situated between the Tate and Walsh rivers, about 10 miles distant from and on the watershed of the latter river, and about 80 miles W. from Herberton. The prospects were reported as being exceptionally good, and it was expected that Chillagoe would become a large and important field for both copper and silver, as several rich silver lodes have lately been discovered. The Muldiva mine is highly spoken of. The nearest and best route to the coast is *via* Northcote to Port Douglas. Formation: Feldspar granite, intruded upon in many places by large bands or bodies of quartzite dyke, impregnated with ferruginous matter. But the most striking feature in this locality is the presence of large bodies or hills of limestone, extending for miles over the surface, and worn by atmospheric influences into picturesque and fantastical shapes, assuming in places the appearance of towers and in others of embattled parapets with numerous caves. One locally known as the Temple is described as having a magnificent theatre, 100 feet in diameter, and some 80 feet high, the roof festooned with stalactites, while the floor was covered in places with stalagmite. Another cave is 200 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, with a gothic roof 80 feet high. The Government geologist is of opinion that the Chillagoe and Kooborra fields bid fair, in the near future, to rival or excel the richest of our mineral fields. Some of the deposits of silver and copper ore are on a gigantic scale. The Warden reported in 1892 that Mr. Moffatt had restricted work in his mine as much as possible, and no material advance in affairs was expected.

**CLERMONT** (22° 45' S. lat., 147° 38' E. long.), a municipal township (originally proclaimed January 21, 1867), having a mayor and five councillors, money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station, in the county and electorate of Clermont, about 227 miles NW. of Rockhampton, 575 miles NW. of Brisbane, situated on Sandy Creek and the northern side of a large permanent lagoon; the main part of the town is on low ground and liable to floods; the Government buildings are on higher ground. The hotels are the Commercial, Leo, Railway, Queen's, Royal, and Canton. The celebrated Peak Downs copper mines are four miles from the town. They were discovered in 1862 by a digger named Mollard, who was at the time prospecting for gold, and have yielded a large quantity of ore. Operations are now stopped, but with the extension of the railway may be resumed, if copper should rise in price. The district is also an auriferous one. Coal is known to be in the neighbourhood, having been tested by boring, though not as yet worked. The places of worship are Presbyterian (St. Paul's), Episcopal (All Saints), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic Church (St. Mary's). Public buildings—court-house, hospital (a very large building, situated in a salubrious position on the crest of an eminence, about ½ mile SW. of the town), State school (No. 21), lock-up, and police quarters. Banks: Joint Stock and New South Wales. Clermont has also a school of art (with a library of 1,468 vols.), the Peak Downs Telegram buildings, two aerated water

factories, and a town hall. There are in the municipality (area 18 square miles) 51½ miles of roads and streets, 250 dwellings, and the rateable value of the property is £38,476. The bridge was completed in August, 1886, but was unavailable until August, 1888, owing to the approaches not having been made. A district court is held twice a year, and there is a resident police magistrate. The trains run three times weekly to Rockhampton. The railway station is about half a mile from the town. The surrounding country is largely occupied by stations. This township is on the main road to the Aramac and Western Country. The climate of Peak Downs (the name of the district) is very salubrious. The principal stations in the district are Logan Downs, Wolfgang, Retro, Huntly, Peak Downs, Gordon Downs, Langton, Peak Vale, Surbiton, Banchoor, Beaufort, Kileummin, Avon Downs, Malvern Downs, Coherstone, Craven, Emerald Downs, Moray Downs, Elgin Downs, Laglan, Albro, Frankfield, Leichhardt Downs, Grosvenor, May Downs, and Bully Creek. A considerable amount of land has been selected in the neighbourhood, and some attention is now being bestowed on agriculture. Local societies: Pastoral, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Peak Downs Turf Club, Miner's Association, Oddfellows' (2), Freemasons', and Foresters' Lodges. The Belyando Divisional Board, and the Clermont and Belyando Marsupial Boards meet here. In the district are iron bark forests of great extent, constituting one of its principal sources of wealth; an immense number of railway sleepers are sent from here. The yield of gold for 1891 for the entire district was 3,549 oz., valued at £13,308, a considerable increase on the output for last three years. The principal reefs are the Palm Tree and the Somersetshire or Doctor line. The discovery of gold in the vicinity of Sandy creek, about 28 years ago, caused the establishment of Clermont. At that time there was a large rush, and alluvial gold was found in abundance. After the mining fever subsided, Clermont became the centre of the splendid pastoral country adjacent to it. On three occasions severe floods occurred, causing an immense amount of damage. One of the features of the district is the Peak Range, which is composed of a number of isolated peaks. The most remarkable one is Wolfgang Peak, about 28 miles N.E., consisting of an immense natural obelisk rising out of a high mount, which stands alone about the centre of a large expanse of undulating downs. This peak, which is nearly 1,000 feet in height, is only a few feet in extent on the top. Other remarkable peaks are Fletcher's Awl, the Gemini, Table Mountain, and Malvern Peak. A coal mine on the Peak Downs copper mining ground at Blair Athol (13 miles distant) is now being worked to supply the Central Line, and branch lines, and the product is highly spoken of. The water supply is derived from Corporation Wells on the Lagoon, and other places. Formation: volcanic. Population of municipality, 1,442; of census district, 3,950. The *Peak Downs Telegram*, established 1864, is the local paper.

**CLEVELAND** (27° 32' S. lat., 153° 18' E. long.), a small township, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office and railway station on the west shore of Moreton Bay, 21 miles E. of Brisbane by land and about 35 miles by water. It is in the electorate of Bulimba, Stanley Co., and police district of Cleveland. Hotels: Brighton, Cleveland, and the Pier Hotel at the Point. Schools at Cleveland East and West (Nos. 22 and 23). Government buildings: police-station, court-house, and post and telegraph office, also Divisional Board Office. Trades: three storekeepers, two bakers, and two butchers. Episcopal and Roman Catholic places of worship, a school of art and agency of Queensland National Bank. It is much frequented as a watering-place, and has a jetty extending into deep water. The new jetty into Raby Bay has at low spring tide 8 feet. The old one will be kept in repair for promenade. There are two neatly kept reserves for public recreation. The one at the extreme point has lately been much improved by levelling, tree planting, and enclosing with a circular fence, forming a pleasant drive round, from which the new jetty runs into Raby Bay. Commodious public baths are provided by the Divisional Board. There are some splendid oyster beds in the immediate neighbourhood of Cleveland, which are reserved for the use of the inhabitants. Sugar is cultivated in the vicinity of the town and throughout the district; splendid oranges and bananas are also grown. The railway station buildings are in close proximity to the post and telegraph and police offices. Cleveland was one of the first places in Queensland where sugar cultivation was tried. As early as 1862 the Hon. Louis Hope had several acres of land under cane. Population, 219 (census 1886).

**CLONCUREY** (20° 40' S. lat., 140° 35' E. long.), a post town with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, and copper-mining centres in the Burke district (co. Beaconsfield, electorate of Flinders), on the river of the same name, a tributary of the Flinders, about 272 miles S. of Normanton, its port, 540 miles W. from Townsville, and about 1,500 miles N.W. of Brisbane. The main road to Boulia and the Herbert River passes through it. The communication with Brisbane is either *via* Townsville by rail to Hughenden, thence coach: coach fare, £8; or by steamer from Thursday Island to Normanton, thence coach: coach fare, £6. Hotels: Royal, Palace, Imperial Prince of Wales, and Union. There is a court-house and police station, State school (No. 411), a hospital, several stores, a branch of the Queensland National Bank, and several tradesmen's shops. Divisional Board meets here, in a new hall, where until proper accommodation is provided the half-yearly District Court sittings are held. In 1891 the auriferous country was estimated at an area of 1,200 square miles: 40 distinct lines of reef have been worked on the field. In 1891 the yield of gold was estimated at 1,655½ oz. The most auriferous part of the district was the Top Camp, on the Cloncurry river, about

30 miles S. of Cloncurry. In 1892 only 15 miners were at work here. Most of the alluvial gold was obtained here. At Soldier's Cap, 6 miles from Top Camp, is a reefing centre, but the place is now (1892) nearly deserted, and houses and hotels are falling into decay. Groat and Party are reported to be sole monarchs of this once busy place. Early in 1891 the Warden reported that he was gratified at being able to announce a marked change for the better in gold-mining, and he had every reason to anticipate considerable improvement during 1891, but these anticipations were not fulfilled. The Last Call Mine at Martin's creek, reported as having splendid prospects of 5 to 12 oz. to the ton, afterwards proved to be little short of a fraud. Copper-mining is at a complete standstill, nor is there any immediate prospect of the work being resumed. The district is abundantly rich in copper, and has fine grazing capabilities; most of the runs are now being fenced. The principal stations are Fort Constantine, Eddington, Dalgonally, Letlavale, and Devoncourt for cattle, and Penola Downs, Bulolo, Granada and Clonagh for sheep. The proposed transcontinental line was projected to come within 30 or 40 miles of Cloncurry, and a railway is much needed to develop the mineral resources of the locality. In 1883 the Great Australian copper mine, which is about a mile S. of the town, was bought by a syndicate of English capitalists. Operations are for the present stopped. The ore averages about 25 per cent. of copper. Very rich copper discoveries have been made to the southward of the township. Silver lead in quantities has been found, about 45 miles N.W. of Cloncurry. Near to the town on the Boulia road is a mountain of rich iron ore known as "Mount Leviathan." This hill is about 250 feet high and a mile in circumference. Cloncurry is plentifully supplied with water from two public and many private wells. Newspaper: *Cloncurry Advocate*. Population, 449; with vicinity (census 1891), 1,211. Estimated in 1890 at 387 Europeans, and 69 Chinese.

**COEN**, a gold field about 180 miles N. of Cooktown (180 miles by mail route from Laura), and 163 miles from Maytown. It is a telegraph station on the overland telegraph line to Thursday Island. One hotel, a store, and two butchers. There are, it is reported, numerous small reefs on the surface easily worked, and several of them giving fair returns. There are two crushing plants on the field.

**COMET** (or COMETVILLE) (28° 40' S. lat., 148° 31' E. long.) is a railway station on the Central Railway in the county of Denison, electorate of Leichhardt, police district of Rockhampton. The township, which has a savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, is on the banks of the river of the same name, 140 miles W. of Rockhampton. The present terminus of the line is at a place called Longreach, 425 miles W. of Rockhampton. There are about 20 dwellings, including store and butcher's shop. Public buildings are comprised in the railway station, police station, and State school. Hotels: the Comet, All Nations. There are no resident clergymen, but the township is visited occasionally by Primitive Methodist, Church of England, and Roman Catholic ministers. State school (No. 173), formerly the court-house. Carrying agency, Wright, Heaton and Co. A large gum tree, marked <sup>DIG</sup>, about five miles below the township, at the junction of the Nogoa and Comet Rivers, marked by Leichhardt, and locally known as the Leichhardt Tree, though not known when done (though believed to be Dec., 1844), and two gum-trees marked L, on a deserted sheep station, called "Corio," about a mile from the township, are locally supposed to be Leichhardt's last marks. Eleven miles to the east of the township, and immediately contiguous to the railway, a surface seam of coal was struck some years ago; but the quality, as usual in surface seams, was not good. A tract of country about ten miles square, on the west of Toomie's Range, shows indications of an extensive coal-mine, the surface of the ground being strewn with petrified wood. Gold has also been found in this range, but not in payable quantities. Population about 130. Formation: carboniferous.

**CONDAMINE** (26° 37' S. lat., 150° 6' E. long.), a post town, situated on the river of the same name, 24 miles from the Western Railway, in the county of Bulwer, electorate of Murilla, about 240 miles W. of Brisbane. Provisional school (No. 24), police barracks. The communication with the metropolis is *via* the Miles railway station. The Murilla Divisional and Marsupial Boards meet here. Population, 83 (census 1886). Pastoral district. Formation: generally a sandy soil with hard chalky subsoil. Great quantities of ironstone are to be found on the river bank. The township is reported to be declining; since the railway through to Miles carrying traffic has become small, cattle and sheep pass occasionally.

**COOKTOWN** (15° 27' 20" S. lat., 145° 17' E. long.), a municipal township, in the Cook electorate, on the southern bank of the Endeavour River, about 1,050 miles N.W. of Brisbane. The entrance to the river is about 800 yards wide; it lies between Grassy Hill on the south side, and a low sandy point on the north, named St. Patrick's Point, and is easy of access, Mount Cook (about 1,500 feet high) being a most prominent landmark. The A.U.S.N. Company's contract mail steamers ply weekly, and the Torres Strait steamers monthly, to Brisbane; there are also other steamers. The A.U.S.N. Co.'s steamers run from here to Normanton and Burketown *via* Thursday Island. Hotels: Sovereign, Great Northern, Queen's, and others. In 1770 Captain Cook beached his vessel, the *Endeavour*, in the river for repairs, having previously had to throw his guns overboard to get off the reef on which the vessel had been stranded. It is believed that the *Endeavour* struck not far from 15° 7' S. lat. 145° 36' 45" E. long. on a large reef to the northward of the true Endeavour Reef. The exact locality has been identified, but the guns themselves, though searched for, have not been found,

thick layers of coral having grown over them. The river is rather an arm of the sea, the tidal influence extending inland about 15 miles. The mouth is really an estuary, into which the Endeavour River runs just above the town. On the southern side of the estuary—which is nearly a mile wide in front of the town—and between the houses and the sea rises Grassy Hill, which forms a good shelter to vessels lying at or near the wharves. The main street (Charlotte Street) runs parallel with this hill, nearly north and south, beginning at the wharves to the northward and ultimately merging into the Palmer Road. This street is a wide thoroughfare, is well built upon for more than half a mile, many of the business places being commodious and substantial structures. There are a number of cross streets also, on which have been erected many business and private houses. Most of the streets are a chain and a half wide. Cooktown is the port for vessels plying between Queensland, New Guinea, and New Britain. It extends for 1½ miles along the river bank, and is almost environed by hills. Municipal area, 15 square miles, with 20 miles of streets and 900 dwellings; value of ratable property, £280,862, incorporated April 3, 1876. Among other institutions branches of the Queensland National, New South Wales, and North Queensland banks have been established; these are handsome brick buildings (excepting the New South Wales, which is of wood), more especially the Queensland National Bank; a court-house, spacious Town Hall, the public hall will seat 600 persons, and is fitted with stage appliances, Federal Hall, built for a skating rink, Masonic hall, and Immigration barracks. The hospital is a fine building on an elevated site, and can accommodate 60 patients; a new wing has been added to accommodate 20 patients; the tower is used as a fever ward. There are bonded stores, a custom house, 4 wharves, with 14 feet of water at low tides, with sheds and dry stores for goods, money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank. A monument to Captain Cook, erected at a cost of about £1,300, was unveiled here in 1889. Several large stores have been erected in various parts of the town by European and Chinese merchants. Places of worship: a Roman Catholic Church (St. Mary's), Primitive Methodist, also an Episcopal Church with parsonage, and Presbyterian Church. There is a convent school in connection with the Roman Catholic church; it has an average attendance of 120, with five sisters. Cooktown is the residence of the Vicar Apostolic, Dr. Hutchinson, who is assisted by twelve priests. There is a national school, a girls' (No. 177), a boys' school (No. 453), and a Roman Catholic school. Assizes of the district court and sittings of the Supreme Court are held at stated intervals in the court-house, a large building at the lower end of Flinders Street. The School of Art has a library of 1,879 vols., with reading-room and mineral and curio collection. Among the local societies are a Jockey Club, and a Lodge of Freemasons, Oddfellows, Good Templars, Chamber of Commerce. The Chinese quarter, called China Town, is in Adelaide Street, running parallel with Charlotte Street. The most prominent building here is the new Joss House. The Chinese population has greatly decreased within the last few years, and is still decreasing. The water supply is rather defective. It has been proposed to get it by pumping and gravitation from the Isabella creek, a tributary of the Endeavour, about 19 miles WNW. from Cooktown. Cooktown is the port of, and owes its rise to the Palmer River diggings. Much gold has been obtained from the Limestone reef during the past three years. The Anglo-Saxon line of reef is here, and the No. 1 West Anglo-Saxon is down upwards of 200 feet in the shaft. A railway to the Palmer gold field is being made, and is now open to Laura Station, 67 miles from Cooktown. The extension of the line is in progress; its total length will be about 122 miles; the country through which it will pass is described as very rugged and mountainous. Coal has been discovered in the district on Fairleigh Station, Little River, and Mr. Jack, the geologist, reports hopefully of it. The coal burns well, but the proportion of ash is high. Coal has also been discovered at Indian Head, just across the river beyond the North Shore. A coach leaves the Laura Station for Maytown every Friday. Much land is being taken for sugar and tobacco growing, and both are found to grow well. Vilele plantation, Bloomfield River, is now closed. The wharf near the mouth of the river is connected by tramway with the mill 4 miles distant, a small locomotive being in use. The McIvor and Morgan lands are highly spoken of. Much land has in the past been locked up for want of a bridge across the Annan River, which is difficult to cross, and also dangerous on account of alligators. Since this bridge was opened the whole of the land between the Annan and Bloomfield rivers has been withdrawn from selection and proclaimed a mining district. Two bridges now cross the Annan and Endeavour. The Endeavour Bridge is an iron low-level one, 364 feet long, in nine spans of 40 feet. The Annan River Bridge is 1,100 feet in length, being 22 spans of 50 feet. Both the two last named bridges have been lowered for their better protection against floods. Rice has also been grown with success in the vicinity, and the cocoanut palm has been found to thrive. There is plenty of suitable land to be found for the growth of the sugar-cane on the coast both north and south of Cooktown. Some of the settlers are turning their attention to the growth of rice. Tobacco growing has been tried with great success and is likely to become a great industry. A manufactory has been started for the making of cigars, and a first prize obtained for colonial manufactured cigars; they are branded Wyalla, and are made from Java, Sumatra, and Havannah leaf grown on the Bloomfield river. Coffee is also found to grow well, and several acres have been planted by settlers along the Carroll Creek. Cooktown is the centre of a very extensive *bêche-de-mer* and pearl fishery, extending from Cape Grafton to the islands of New Guinea. The Daintree Divisional Board holds its meetings in the Board

office next the School of Art. The tin-fields within a few miles of Cooktown are Rossville or Upper Annan, on a branch of the Annan river, almost due south from Cooktown, distant 34 miles. Good tin also is found on the plateaux or table lands, chief of which is O'Keefe's, where there are lodes. Mount Amos is distant SE. by E. 25 miles. A good deal of work has been done, and good prospects obtained from the lodes. At Mount Leswell rich lodes have been found and favourably reported on by mining experts. Mount Romeo is distant about 40 miles. A number of men are engaged in washing stream tin which is found along the banks of the numerous creeks which run into the Annan and its tributaries. Mount Hartley is distant 47 miles, and lies between Mount Amos and Mount Thomas. The lodes here are exceptionally rich, and only awaiting capital to develop them. The Bloomfield tin-field lies 10 miles inland from the southern bank of the Bloomfield river. Population 2,620 whites, and 360 Chinese. Newspapers: *Cooktown Courier*, and *Cooktown Independent*.

**COOLGARRA** (17° 30' S. lat., 145° 29' E. long.), formerly known as RETURN CREEK, is a mining township in the Herberton district, situated 21 miles from Herberton, and 14 miles from Irvinebank. Tin, silver, copper and bismuth are found here. The township is pleasantly situated near the head of Return Creek, a tributary of the Herbert River. It has one general store, and two public-houses. At Glen Linedale, about 10 miles S. from Coolgarra, the Oberlin Tin Mining Company have erected a fine plant for the treatment of tin ores. When last visited by the Government geologist most of the mines had been abandoned, and the shafts were full of water. There are hot springs in the neighbourhood, about 2½ miles NW. of Woodleigh Station. Hotel and bath-house have been built here, and another hotel is building. The locality is likely to become a favourite resort. Formation: "a series of altered vertical greywackes, quartzites and shales."

**COOMERA** (27° 51' S. lat., 153° 20' E. long.), a small township, with savings bank, telegraph and railway station (on the Beenleigh and Southport railway), in the county of Ward, electorate of Albert, 88 miles from Brisbane. Has Church of England and Wesleyan chapel, two State schools (Nos. 124 and 283), Divisional Boards office, police station, and one hotel (Railway). Products of the district are sugar, maize, potatoes, and timber. There are several sugar-mills on the Coomera River. Population, 72 (census 1886).

**COPPERFIELD** (22° 49' S. lat., 147° 45' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Clermont, about 580 miles NW. of Brisbane, 4 miles from Clermont SW., and about 232 miles inland W. of Rockhampton, its port, situate on Douglas Creek. There is a Wesleyan place of worship, where occasional services are held, a provisional school (No. 26), one hotel, Union, and a general store with butcher's shop. A buggy with mails plies to and from the Clermont railway station. Close to the township are the remains of the largest smelting works in the colony. At one time thirteen shafts were being worked and twenty-five furnaces were in full blast on one property; now everything is silent and desolate. A municipality was proclaimed on May 10, 1872, but the corporation is now defunct, and the town is included in the Belyando Divisional Board. In the past the town has been principally supported by copper mining, but a considerable quantity of gold has been obtained, and agriculture is steadily increasing. The reefs here are well spoken of by all experts who have examined them, but capitalists have not been induced to open them up to any depth, and the surface stone has all been taken out in most places. Population was at one time about 2,000, but is now under 100, the township having continued to decay by the closing of the Peak Downs copper mine, which has been a great detriment to the locality. Formation, principally grey slate.

**CRAIGLEE**, county Nares, a small township, about 4 miles distant from Port Douglas. It is a camping place for teams travelling between Herberton and Port Douglas. It has one hotel (Mowbray), a store, and primary school.

**CROW'S NEST** (27° 30' S. lat., 152° 5' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph office, savings' bank, and railway station, 135 miles NW. (75 miles in a direct line) from Brisbane in county of Cavendish and electorate of Aubigny, police district of Crow's Nest, situated on Cressbrook Creek, the head of the Brisbane River. In 1884 this locality attracted some notice from gold being found in the vicinity. The gold-field is situated about 13 miles from Crow's Nest township and 18 miles from Murphy's Creek on the Cressbrook Creek watershed. Some 20 years ago gold was discovered here, and small finds have from time to time been made, but not of a paying character. Gold has been discovered in various places in the district, but not as yet in any great quantity. Tin has also been found, but sufficient trial has not yet been given to ascertain if it would pay to work. The country around bears considerable resemblance to the Stanthorpe district. In the district are thousands of acres of the finest pine forests in Queensland, and large areas are being taken up for agricultural and grazing purposes. State school here (No. 293), Anglican and Methodist churches. Hotels: Royal and Crow's Nest; court-house, police barracks, two stores, blacksmith and carpenter's shop. Maize, potatoes, and lucerne principally are cultivated in the neighbourhood. Population, 44 (census 1886), now estimated with vicinity at about 200.

**CROYDON**, a gold-mining field and township, 95 miles due E. of Normanton, 103 miles from Georgetown, and 25 miles due S. from Creen Creek telegraph station, in the police district and county of Burke, and electorate of Croydon. It has a post-office, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office. The route to it is *via* Normanton, thence by rail. Coaches run to Herberton, Georgetown, and Cloncurry. The nearest permanent water is at Mountain Maid Creek, about two miles distant, but

abundance of excellent water can be obtained at a moderate depth on any part of the field. Several dams are built at various machine sites. There are thirty-one hotels, the principal being the Palace, Temple's, Commercial, and Imperial, several stores, also a court-house, gaol, hospital, and police barracks. Banks: Queensland National, New South Wales, Joint Stock, Royal, and London Chartered. Churches: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and others. State school and two private schools. This gold-field is on what was known as Croydon Downs cattle station, the owner of the station being Mr. W. C. Brown, who, with Messrs. Alldridge Bros., originally prospected the locality, and found gold in October, 1885. Soon afterwards a rush set in, and in a short time about 1,500 people were on the field. At the present time the number of distinct quartz reefs being worked upon, and found to be auriferous, is 174, and the extent of auriferous ground worked about 600 miles. In the early part of 1892, 900 miners were at work. The yield of gold for 1891 was 65,892 oz., from 39,661 tons of stone; an average of 1 oz. 13 dwt. 5 gr. per ton, valued at £2 8s. 11½d. per oz. The Warden reported, early in 1892, "That the field looked so well at the close of the year 1891, that it was safe to say the returns will be exceeded by those of 1892; in fact, with a fair season, the output should be between 80,000 and 100,000 ozs." Some of the shafts are now down a considerable distance, and the stone is reported to be improving as a lower depth is reached. Gold shows freely, and some of the stone has assayed a large percentage. Mining operations are located in an undulating flat, running out from the broken ridgy country, between ridges and hillocks into the plain or low-level forest country, which stretches away towards the shores of the Gulf. This flat has alternate layers of clay and heavy sand on its surface, and bands of granite, sandstone, conglomerate, and auriferous quartz traverse it in all directions. One remarkable blow of quartz on this flat is the Iguana Hill, named so on account of the prospectors having chased and killed a gigantic reptile of that sort on the summit of the hill; in doing so they found gold. This is one of the richest claims on the field. The flora on this flat, and some of the surrounding country, is composed of stunted broad-leaved swamp ti-tree, wattle, and various shrubs. A curious kind of timber also grows here, which will be very useful for building and mining purposes, the white ants not touching it. The geological features of the district appear, on the whole, to be about the same as the Etheridge gold-field, the country right away south, by the heads of the Norman River to about abreast of the Woolgar, being but a continuation of the Etheridge, Gilberton, and Woolgar auriferous country. This country runs out to the north-west in long spurs, broken ridges, and chains of isolated hills, feathering away, it may be said, in the low-level forest and lake country, extending from the foot of the hills—"once fore-shores of the sea"—on to the present mangrove-fringed salt-pan shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The town itself is situated on the southern boundary of the gold-field, the principal lines of reef in the immediate vicinity being the Iguana, Mark Twain, Golden Gate, Lady Isabelle, Highland Mary, Harp of Erin, True Blue, Glengarry, and Mountain Maid, all of which have given rich returns. There are several mining camps in the vicinity, the most important next to Croydon being Table Top, which is 4 miles N.E. of the Upper Twelve Mile. Next to Table Top, about 4 miles N., is Golden Valley, now almost deserted. Mark Twain, 6 miles from Croydon. It has an hotel, a boarding-house, and there is a battery. True Blue is progressing, and is reported to be one of the best lines in Croydon. It has three hotels and a State school. Golden Gate is 6 miles distant along the Norman road. There are two hotels and two batteries. Population on the entire field now about 3,296, of whom 900 are miners. Newspapers: *Golden Age and Mining News*.

**CULLEN POINT**, a missionary station on the shores of Port Musgrave, a grand harbour formed at the embouchure of the Ducie and Bafavia rivers, on the western coast of York Peninsula, about 120 miles from Thursday Island. Two Moravian missionaries are stationed here. Under their supervision the natives have cleared about forty acres of land, of which three have been planted with cocoa-nuts, sweet potatoes, bananas, oranges, etc. The Government Resident of Thursday Island reports a good commencement has been made, and the prospects of the mission settlement are hopeful.

**CUMBERLAND** (18° 23' S. lat., 143° 28' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, telegraph office, and savings bank, in the co. of Gilbert, about 15 miles S. of W. of Georgetown, situated on Cumberland Creek, six miles from its junction with the Gilbert river. It has three hotels—the Etheridge, Welcome Inn, and Cumberland; police barracks, post and telegraph office, store, butcher's and baker's shops, but no buildings of any very great note. It has a State school. Cobb's coach passes weekly from Georgetown to Croydon; fare to Croydon, £2; to Georgetown, 12s. The water supply is derived from dams, three in all, erected by the mining companies. Within a few hundred yards of the town is situated the famous Cumberland prospecting claim, the deepest mine on the field. This company owns a very complete crushing plant, which has been considerably increased of late. There are other mines in and near the town; one 10-head battery and one 20-head are located here. During 1891 the Warden reported very considerable depression existed, although the deep ground was showing good indications. The country around is well adapted for cattle and horses. The class of stock is equal to any in the outside districts of the colony. Though virtually a mining town, a little farming is done in the neighbourhood, which well repays the trouble devoted to it. Maize grows remarkably well, and yields from 40 to 80 bushels to the acre. Potatoes, both English and sweet, do well. Tropical fruits of all descriptions flourish when a little care is bestowed on them. Along the banks of the Gilbert river there is magnificent soil, and in the

bed of it there is a never-failing supply of underground running fresh water. Though very hot for five or six months in the year, the climate is very healthy. The wet season generally commences in December and lasts up to March. The average rainfall is about 31 inches. Formation: granite and quartz. Population, 138.

**CUNNAMULLA** (28° 5' S. lat., 145° 40' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county of Wellington, electorate of Balonne, on the eastern bank of the Warrego river, and most centrally situated, being almost equally distant from St. George in the east, Bourke in the south, Thargomindah in the west, and Charleville in the north, about 560 miles W. from Brisbane. Coaches leave regularly for Charleville, Barrington, Eulo, Thargomindah, and Widgegoola. The streets of Cunnamulla are well formed, and the hotels and stores are above the average to be found in back country townships. Hotels: Club, Post Office, Commercial, Royal Exchange, and Tattersall's. The public buildings comprise post and telegraph office, a court-house, lock-up, police station, reading room, and divisional board room; both court-house and divisional hall are used as places of worship, the former by the Catholics and the latter by the Episcopalians, until their own churches are erected. There are three principal stores, a Chinese store, several tradesmen's premises, two serated water factories, saw mill, soap factory, and woolscouring works, and branches of the Queensland National and Commercial Banks. State school (No. 289). Local clubs: South Warrego Jockey Club and Cricket Club, Reading Room (557 vols.), and Pastoral Association, and Tennis Club. The hospital, with accommodation for 14 patients, is a fine building. It is constructed on the cottage or bungalow principle, and is architecturally the most conspicuous structure in the township. It stands in a reserve containing 40 acres, about a mile from the business portion of the town. A Customs (Inland) Office and bonded store have been established here. There are 4 gardens kept by Chinamen, and there are 2 dairies about 3 miles out. The town is in telegraphic communication with the metropolis, and the travelling route to Brisbane is coach to Charleville, thence by rail. From its favourable position Cunnamulla is expected to become a great depot for delivery of stock going to southern markets. Boring here has resulted in a plentiful supply of artesian water, estimated at 22,500 gallons per hour, being struck at a depth of 1,402 feet. The surrounding stations have been much improved for sheep. A very large area has been selected as grazing farms and agricultural farms. The Paroo Divisional Board meets at Cunnamulla. The sittings of the Southern District Court are held here twice a year. An opal mine has been found in the district, about 90 miles W. and N. from here. Formation, principally volcanic. Population about 500; of district (census 1891), 2,114. Newspaper: *Cunnamulla Argus* (Tuesday).

**DALBY** (27° 32' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), co. Abigny, on Myall creek, electorate and police district of Dalby, 1,123 feet above the sea level, is a municipal township (proclaimed August 21, 1863), with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, and station on the Western Railway, about 140 miles by road W. of Brisbane (152 miles by rail), and 130 miles distant from Ipswich. It is the central depot for a large tract of country. The Royal, Queen's Arms, and Post Office are the leading hotels. Within the bounds of the municipality (2½ square miles) are 13½ miles of streets and roads, and 328 dwellings. Rateable value of property is £51,312. There are in the town a school of art, with a library of about 1,590 books; branches of the Commercial and Queensland National Banks; three churches—Episcopal, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph), and Presbyterian—two primary schools (Nos. 28 and 288), a Roman Catholic school is conducted at the Convent, by the Sisters of Mercy. Near the railway station is a neat and useful hospital; the post and telegraph offices are in the main street. The district is mainly a sheep-grazing one. Lucerne, maize, and potatoes are principally grown. An annual race meeting is held by the Northern Downs Jockey Club on a fine course just outside the town. Societies: Oddfellows' Lodge, Cricket, and Amateur Dramatic Clubs; an Athletic Club, and a Volunteer Contingent. The Southern District Court meets three times in the year, and a Land Court is held monthly. A large area has been taken up by selectors, particularly at Cattle Creek, Irvingdale, Maida Hill, St. Ruth, Jimbour and Cecil plains. The farmers combine sheep and cattle breeding with agriculture. Hares are now plentiful on the Jimbour station. The water supply is derived from wells and dam. Population of district, 1,378 (census 1891). The *Dalby Herald* is the local paper. One member is returned to the Legislative Assembly.

**DALRYMPLE** (19° 55' S. lat., 146° 5' E. long.) is in the Charters Towers police district, on the Burdekin river, 75 miles SW. from Townsville, 25 NW. from Charters Towers, and 830 miles NW. from Brisbane. There are two private residences, and an accommodation house. The Great Northern Hotel is 5 miles distant. The water supply is derived from Fletcher Creek. The district is entirely of a pastoral character. Dalrymple is named after Mr. G. E. Dalrymple. The northern traffic that formerly passed through here now goes by a new road from Townsville to Gilberton, Georgetown, &c. A short distance from here is the wonderful basaltic wall, covering nearly 70 miles. It is of volcanic formation, and is one of the greatest natural curiosities on the Australian continent. It is said to be inaccessible to horsemen, and is a great stronghold of the aborigines. Formation: primary, granitic, basaltic. Population, 25 (census 1886).

**DARRA** (27° 35' S. lat., 152° 55' E. long.). This is a stopping-place on the Western Railway Line, 10 miles from Brisbane.

The country here is heavily timbered, and there is but little settlement at present.

**DELANEY**, a small mining locality, a short distance from Georgetown, having one hotel, one European store, one Chinese store, butcher's shop, and a machine of five stampers. Several companies work the reefs here—City of Glasgow, Lord Nelson, and others. Near here "is a lofty, ridge-shaped mountain, over the top of which runs a rather extensive and rugged outcrop of white quartz. This mountain, seen for miles around, shining white in the tropic sun, has become a noted landmark, and been named by the miners, the Light-house."

**DRAYTON** (27° 33' S. lat., 151° 59' E. long.), a township, with savings bank office, in the county of Auburn, electorate of Drayton and Toowoomba, on Drayton Creek, a tributary of the Condamine, about 4 miles S. from Toowoomba, of which it may almost be considered a suburb, and 100 miles W. of Brisbane. Hotels, the Downs and the Criterion, a State school (No. 31), three places of worship—Episcopal (St. Matthew), a stone building, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan—and a court-house. A shire council has been formed, and the meetings are held at Drayton. It is an agricultural district, studded with farms and homesteads. Formation: basalt. The soil is rich red and black, and very fertile, and the cereals and English fruits are largely grown. Population, 10,759 (census 1891).

**DUGANDAN** (county Churchill), a post town and telegraph station, and terminus of the Passifern Railway, 59 miles from Brisbane. A branch of the Queensland National Bank is here, a State school (No. 333), some tradesmen's premises, and three hotels. Farming and grazing district.

**DULVADILLA** (or *DULBYDILLA*) (23° 40' S. lat., 148° 48' E. long.) formerly the terminus of the Western Railway, 411 miles W. of Brisbane; the line is now open to Charleville. It lies 1,443 feet above sea-level, and is 40 miles from Mitchell. It is better known by its old name of Black's Waterholes.

**DUNGENESS** (18° 33' S. lat., 146° 20' E. long.) lies at the mouth of the Lower Herbert river, and the entrance to Hinchinbrook Channel, 20 miles from Ingham, 28 miles from Cardwell, and about 935 miles NW. of Brisbane, in the electorate of Cardwell, police district of Ingham. It is now a port of entry and clearance, and has a post and telegraph office, customs' office, light-keeper's residence, and one hotel (Marine). It comprises about half a dozen houses built on the low sandy point on the southern side of the river mouth, which is here nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile wide. The site at the extreme point is by no means a secure one, as each wet season brings a heavy fresh down the river, cutting off a portion of the point. At 5 miles up its course the river water becomes fresh or only slightly brackish. A wharf and shed have been erected for the convenience of the Herbert River trade. A tram line from this wharf to Halifax, a distance of 8 miles, to connect on with the Colonial Sugar Company's tram road (whose western terminus is at present only half a mile from Ingham), is much needed. There is a good route for the proposed tram line from Dungeness, and it is said it could be laid down at a comparatively small cost. The output of sugar each season shows favourably. The coal import and the passenger traffic are also increasing. The best sites available for building purposes are the allotments reserved for Government offices, and a few adjoining allotments opposite the Government wharf, also at the first elbow of the river, at a point known as the Chinaman's Hut. A good site for wharfage is also obtainable here. A bi-weekly steamer plies to Townsville, 70 miles S.; fare 30s. Hinchinbrook Channel, dividing Hinchinbrook Island from the mainland, has a bar at its south entrance, which is liable to shift after bad weather or heavy floods. There is considerable passenger and cargo traffic passing through the township to and from the plantations and Ingham, all passengers and cargo being transhipped here. The place is reported to have an unenviable reputation for the myriads of sand-flies and mosquitoes, and the evil odours which emanate from the dense mangrove scrub. Established at this township is the receiving and forwarding depot for the Herbert River passenger and cargo traffic; and it is consequently a busy place during the sugar season, which begins July 1, and ends March 1. Formation, level, low lying sand and mangrove mud marshes. Population, about 50 Europeans, 10 Kanakas, and 6 Chinese.

**DURHAM**, a mining locality, about 7 miles W. from Georgetown, with stores and provisional school. At Mount Turner between here and Cumberland a silver ore lode has been found and assayed from 25 to 175 ounces to the ton. The Warden reports "the whole of the country is teeming with silver, copper, and innumerable indications of other ores"; but the returns for 1891 were not promising. The Durham Company's mine is reported to have suffered from defective management. Population, with vicinity, 147.

**EIDSVOLD**, (23° 24' S. lat. 151° 5' E. long.) a mining township, proclaimed July 25, 1887, situated between the Burnett river and Boundary Creek,  $\frac{3}{4}$  miles from the former, about 37 miles in a direct line WSW. of Mount Perry, the nearest railway station to which a coach runs daily, fare 25s., and about the same distance a little N. of W. of Gayndah; distance by road about 60 miles. It is in the county of Rawbelle, electorate of Burnett, Gayndah police district. The discovery of the Mount Rose reef by Mr. Achilles, while prospecting in this district in December, 1886, led to the opening up of this field. The formation, according to the Assistant Government Geologist, consists of granite; he judges from the work already done that the prospects of Eidsvold as a reefing district are very good. The sinking through hard blue granite is slow, laborious and expensive. The deeper stone is much richer in gold. Early in 1892 the Warden considered that, notwithstanding a

diminished yield and dwindling population, the year opened hopefully for Eidsvold. During 1891 14,084 tons 4 cwt. 3 qr. of quartz were crushed for a yield of 10,732 oz. 14 dwt. 12 gr. of gold. The two most prolific mines are the Mount Rose P.C., and the Mount Rose and Stockman. Bank: Queensland National. Churches: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist and Salvation Army barracks. Public buildings: Post, money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, court-house, police barracks, State school and two private schools. Hotels: Grand, Garry's, Star, Tattersall's and post office. Large public hall called the Variety Hall. The principal thoroughfare is Morton Street. A coach runs to Cravenstown on the river, distance 3 miles, three times a week. Pastoral and mining district. Prospecting is reported to be vigorously carried on within a radius of 8 or 9 miles from the township. At Mount Jones, a few miles distant, the prospects are considered good, but in 1892 the locality was deserted. Population estimated at 800. Newspaper: *Eidsvold Reporter*.

**EMERALD** (23° 32' S. lat., 148° 5' E. long.), a post town and railway station, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, in the police district of Emerald, on the Central line, situated on the west bank of the Nogoa river, 165 miles W. of Rockhampton. It was the terminus of the line, but the railway is now opened to Longreach. A line from here to Springsure is completed and open. The branching-off point is about a mile from the post office, on the east side of the Nogoa River. The branch line to Clermont is also opened. The township has now settled into a permanent country town. There are two general stores besides three or four small Chinese fruit shops, &c., four hotels (principal Bryden's), two butchers' shops, two dressmakers, shoemaker, and saddler's shop, and a cordial factory. State school (No. 354), Presbyterian Church, Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), and Primitive Methodist chapel. Court-house and railway workshops. There is a good race course about 3 miles from town where race meetings are held periodically. Pastoral district, but a successful start has been made to grow oranges, lemons, and other fruit; as the soil is very fertile, this industry is likely to succeed. Population 500 (census 1886).

**EMU PARK** (or *HEWITTVILLE*) (23° 15' S. lat., 150° 51' E. long.), in the county of Livingstone, electorate of Rockhampton North, police district of Rockhampton, about 29 miles E. from Rockhampton, is the watering place for Rockhampton, with which it is now in railway connection, and the central district, and has many natural advantages. Hotels: Emu Park, Grand, Railway and Imperial. It has a State school, Church of England, police station, a telegraph station and post office, two stores, bakery, butchery, skating rink, and several villa residences and cottages, and is becoming a frequent place of resort. There are pleasure boats, several gardens and an excellent race course, plenty of fishing and shooting to be had. Emu Park is prettily situated near the north end of Keppel Bay, and opposite Keppel Islands. Population about 200.

**EROMANGA**, known locally as "Opalopolis," is described as "pleasantly situated on light black-soil open country on the north bank of Erounghoola creek, South Gregory district, about a quarter of a mile east from the Erounghoola homestead. Indeed, by the older residents, the town is best known by the name of Erounghoola. The road from Thargomindah *via* Kyabra, to Windsor passes through the town, and it is one of the main stock routes of the colony. Generally as far as Mount Margaret it traverses rather poor country, abounding in flats and mulga ridges, fit for cattle-grazing only; but from the mount it passes through rather pretty, open, well-grassed country, the soil of which is evidently excellent, and this part is well suited for carrying sheep. Within a distance of, say, fifty miles in a direct line from Eromanga there are in the west and north-west five opal properties, each averaging about 12 acres." The principal mines are the Little Wonder and the Lucknow; the former is about 35 miles W. from Eromanga. The township contains two public-houses, a store and blacksmith's shop, all built of brick. A number of men are employed in the opal industry.

**ESK** (27° 15' S. lat., 152° 26' E. long.), electorate of Stanley, a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and railway station on Sandy or Esk Creek, 45 miles from Ipswich, and 67 miles from Brisbane. The line to Esk was opened in 1886. State school (No. 199), branch of the Queensland National Bank, School of art, with library of 429 vols. Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, three hotels (Royal, Commercial and Central), and several tradesmen's shops. Mount Esk, a high mountain of quartz, felspar and granite, lies E. of the township, between it and the Brisbane River. District grazing principally. Formation: low undulating sandstone ridges. Population, 185 (census 1886).

**ETHERIDGE**. *See* GEORGETOWN.

**ETON** (27° 45' S. lat., 151° 57' E. long.), a small town, 23 miles from Mackay. It is connected with Mackay by rail (line opened in Aug., 1885); the line was brought right into the town, and opened in March, 1886. It has post, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph office, police quarters, lock-up, a State school (No. 310), and a railway station. Hotels: Railway and Northern. A central sugar mill, subsidized by the Government, is here. Population, 28 (census 1886).

**BUNGELLA**, a mining locality in the Bowen district, county of Carlyle, situated on "B." Creek, 3 miles from its confluence with the Broken River, about 52 miles in a direct line West of Mackay but farther by any known route, which at present is through scrubs and rugged mountainous country. A good track has been cut through the scrub. It is reached

from the Mirani railway station by a passable road to the foot of the coast range, on the inland side of which Eungella is situated. The road from here is described as a bad one from an ascent of 2,500 feet above sea-level. In 1891 the Warden reported that some substantial buildings had been erected, and besides stores, &c., there were five public-houses. Hotels: Orchid, Royal, and others. Provisional school. The reef is described as cavernous, ferruginous quartz, changing to mundic stone at a depth of 28 feet. The Orchid prospecting claim has a 10 stamp battery.

**EUREKA CREEK**, about 10 miles from Watsonville, electorate of Woothakata, is a centre where some rich tin lodes have been worked. There is also a lode between here and Watsonville. Several claims were at work. Some of them are doing well, but hampered by the high cost of carting to the mill. The mill is now the property of Ellwood Bros. Little or no progress is reported and none of the mines are payable at present (1892). In September, 1892, the following mines were being worked: Telegraph, Lass o' Gowrie, Australian.

**FIG TREE POCKET**. This settlement lies 9 miles from Brisbane, and is so called from a gigantic fig-tree, which once stood on the point called Fig Tree Point. Sugar, maize, and the vine do well here. A Roman Catholic church and Primitive Methodist and State School (No. 36), are the public buildings. The nearest railway station is Indooroopilly, on the same side of the river; unless the river be crossed, when the Sherwood station may be reached in about a mile.

**FOREST GROVE** (or ARRILALAH), a post town in the county of Portland, electorate of Mitchell, police district of Arrilalah, on the Thompson river, about 850 miles from Brisbane, and 30 miles from Longreach, the present terminus of the Central Railway. It has two hotels, Club and Royal, a private school, 3 stores, and blacksmith's, baker, butcher, and saddlers' shops. Grazing district. It is on the main route south for all stock going to southern markets.

**FORT COOPER**. See *NEBO*.

**FORTITUDE VALLEY** (27° 28' S. lat., 153° 4' E. long.) (generally known as "The Valley") formerly a marshy, low-lying flat, much of which has now been filled up, situated one mile NNE. of the General Post-office, is the largest and most important suburb of Brisbane, to which it is connected by a continuous row of shops. It takes its name from the circumstance that a number of immigrants from the *Fortitude*, one of the first of the immigrant ships sent out by Dr. Lang, settled here (January 21, 1849). It returns two members to the Legislative Assembly, and two members to the Municipal Council. Places of worship: Church of England (Trinity), St. Michael's (New Farm), Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), and Presbyterian church. There are also four chapels belonging to various denominations; the largest of which is the Wesleyan Chapel; schools in connection with the Board of Education (boys' No. 37, and girls' No. 239); Roman Catholic boys', girls', and infants' schools; an Oddfellows' hall, used for public meetings, to which is attached a free reading-room and library of 1,334 volumes; a Foresters' Hall, one of the largest places of assembly in the suburbs; a second Oddfellows' Hall, in Wickham Street; branches of the Queensland National Bank, Commercial Bank of Sydney, Union, Royal and N. S. Wales Banks; and post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, a substantially erected building. The new building of the Queensland National Bank is a very striking edifice the front being terra-cotta work in the Italian style. The residence of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Dunne, is situated here, a new and handsome building, also a convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in connection with which is an industrial school for lace-making and needlework. The Convent School is the largest and most commodious ladies' boarding school in Brisbane, and is a prominent edifice from its elevation and size; it also commands the finest view of the city and environs; there is also a convent and large school under the control of the Christian Brothers. On Bowen Terrace and on the elevated points on the banks of the river are numerous villa residences. From here fine views around Brisbane may be obtained. On the outskirts of the Valley are many residences of wealthy citizens, merchants, and others. The hospital, and children's hospital, are also here situated; opposite the former are the Acclimatization Society's garden. The grounds of the National Association adjoin those of the Acclimatization Society. The building known as the Exhibition, was destroyed by fire in June, 1888. This has now been replaced by a large and handsome brick building with spacious concert hall attached, which has now one of the finest organs in the colonies. The grounds are well provided with stalls and sheds for stock of all kinds, and in the centre is a large ring used for the show of cattle, and also for cricket, football, and other sports. Various factories, including two tobacco, are now carried on in the Valley. The main northern road runs through the Valley. About three miles distant from the post-office is the racecourse, connected by rail with Brisbane. The race-course is reputed to be one of the prettiest in Australia, the grand stand, training ground, and horse accommodation being very complete. The line to Sandgate and the Main North Coast Line to Gympie, Maryborough, and Bundaberg passes through the valley, with a station at Brunswick Street where provision is made for goods traffic, not only from the shipping but from all the Northern ports; it has the largest and most complete goods depot in Brisbane. It is proposed that a branch shall be extended to Bulimba, where wharves are to be erected, to enable the large ocean steamers to receive and discharge their cargoes. The bulk of the inhabitants belong to the working class, nearly all of whom reside on their own freeholds. A considerable improvement has been made in the drainage of the Valley, a stone culvert traversing it; a tunnel

and waterway has also been made to Breakfast Creek to carry off storm waters. On the river bank within the boundaries of the Valley are the works of the Brisbane Gas Company, also several wharves. Some four miles further down the river are the Queensland Meat Export Works erected in 1892 which are now in full work and can dispose of 100 head of bullocks per day. Population, included in that of Brisbane, is 15,955.

**FYFE-BARNETT**. See *MOUNT PERRY*.

**GAINSFORD**. This place is now deserted. See *BOOLBURRA*.

**GATTON** (27° 40' S. lat., 152° 17' E. long.), counties of Churchill and Cavendish, electorate of Lockyer, a post town, with telegraph station, money-order and savings bank office on Lockyer's Creek, and the S. and W. Railway, 60 miles W. of Brisbane, 337 feet above sea level. Hotels: the Royal, the Wilmot, and the Brian Boru. State school (No. 41). The following sects have places of worship: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian; the Congregationalists and Roman Catholics have resident ministers. Banks: Royal and Queensland National. The Government buildings comprise the railway station, courthouse, and State school, and a school of arts. There is a Roman Catholic school. Gatton has four general stores, two blacksmiths, two butchers, and three saddlers, and the usual accompaniments of a country township, with a racecourse and recreation ground. It is surrounded by an extensive pastoral and farming district, from which large quantities of agricultural produce—potatoes, maize, lucerne, and vegetables—are obtained. Orangeries and vineyards are also in full yielding. The country is open forest plain with black soil on sandstone rock. Formation: carboniferous. The Tarampa Divisional Board has its office and holds its meetings at Gatton; the Marsupial Board for the district also meets here. Population, 214 (census 1886).

**GAYNDAH** (25° 38' S. lat., 151° 36' E. long.), county of Mackenzie, electorate of Burnett, a small municipal township (proclaimed November 28, 1866), with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 80 miles W. of Maryborough, and about 200 miles NW. of Brisbane. The railway, Maryborough and Gayndah, is now open to Biggenden. It starts from Mungarr, on the Maryborough-Gympie Railway. Coaches run to Shamrock, fare 15s.; Biggenden, 20s.; Mount Perry, 20s.; Eidsvold, 20s. It is the capital of the Burnett district, and is prettily situated on the south bank of the Burnett River, and surrounded by hills. "To the traveller approaching from the east the first view of the town is attractive; from the last of many hills the main street may be seen stretching away for nearly two miles along the windings of the great river; most of the houses have kept the line of march along the western road, but few have ventured up the steep slope of One Tree Hill which dominates the town on the left." It has a school of art, with library of about 1,576 vols., hospital, a school (No. 42), a court-house, town-hall, and police-quarters. Hotels—Club, North Star, and Queensland. An Episcopal church (St. Matthew) is the principal place of worship. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel (St. Joseph's). The Gayndah and Burnett District Hospital is a fine building, prettily situated at the entrance of the town from McKenzie's Bridge, capable of accommodating 30 patients. Within the limits of the municipality (31 square miles) are 20 miles of streets and 180 dwellings; ratable value of property £38,378. All kinds of cereals and vegetables grow moderately, and the Land Commissioner considers that the soil about Gayndah is exceptionally good for farming, fruit—grape, orange, fig, and peach—growing, and for vegetables. Wheat is being cultivated largely, and grows well; the soil and climate are reported as admirably suiting the orange tribe. The district is also well suited for pastoral purposes. Most of the land within 15 miles of the town is reported to be of the finest description, with plenty of water available for irrigation, requiring only capital and energy to ensure the prosperity of town and district. In June, 1886, gold was discovered about 30 miles NE. from Gayndah, at a place called Mount Shamrock, by F. G. Simpson, John Roberts, and John Woodyatt. The locale is at the junction of the Chowey and Dicoet Creeks, about 3 miles SW. of Degilbo head station. Chlorination works have been erected here, the plant is extensive and complete, but in 1890 the lode or formation suddenly ceased. Several other claims are at work. Silver has also been found in this neighbourhood, but most of the claims taken up for silver have been abandoned on account principally of the difficulty of treating the ores. Valuable slate beds have been found at Mount Debateable. At Eidsvold, about 50 miles W. of Gayndah, gold reefs have lately been found, which promise very well. At Paradise, 30 miles E. from Gayndah, promising reefs are now being opened out and machinery erected. The Rawbelle Divisional Board and the Marsupial Board meet here. In the neighbourhood are the following stations:—Wetheron, Yenda, Ideraway, Mount Debateable, Mundubbera, Coonambula, Cooranga, and Ban Ban. Population, 513 (census 1891).

**GEORGETOWN** (18° 20' S. lat., 143° 32' E. long.), a post town, savings bank, money-order and telegraph station (county of Gilbert, electorate of Burke), on the west bank of the Etheridge river, a tributary of the Einasleigh, about 1,100 miles NW. of Brisbane, 360 from Townsville NW., 225 from Normanston E., and 238 (postal) from Cardwell. The south end of the township is close to the confluence of the Etheridge with the Delancy River. There are branches of the New South Wales, and Queensland National Banks. Several hotels, the principal being Royal, Australian, Salutation, Welcome and Hector; a hospital, courthouse, Divisional Boards Office, warden's office, police barracks, post and telegraph office, several stores,

besides Chinese stores, two blacksmiths, two saddlers, one aerated water maker, two chemists, one assayer, two bakers, and one tinsmith; District court sittings are now held here twice a year. State school (No. 178), a large iron building. Georgetown is the meeting-place of three mails, viz., from Townsville, Normanton, and Herberton. The Gilbert and Etheridge district comprises an area of 12,000 square miles. The principal claims are the Cumberland (17 miles distant), Durham (6 miles distant), and Golden Crown, situated at Durham township; West Spire, St. George and Caledonia, situated in Georgetown. The total yield of gold from the field from 1872 to December 31, 1891, has been 428,999 oz. The mining plant was valued at £166,200. In the district copper and tin are found, also galena largely impregnated with silver, bismuth and other minerals, and marble. Lane's Creek is a rising mining camp, about 25 miles E. of Georgetown. It has now (1892) two crushing-mills, one hotel and all the usual adjuncts to township with 50 inhabitants. The principal claims are the Brilliant, National, Cosmopolitan, Calliope and Jenolan. Castleton, formerly known as the O'Donoghue, is a rapidly rising centre, about 35 miles S. from Georgetown. The principal claim is the Big Reef, so called on account of its immense size. This mine has recently been purchased by English capitalists. A considerable area of country on the Gilbert and its tributaries has been taken up for pastoral occupation. The Government Geologist, reporting of this district in April, 1887, says: "The Etheridge gold-field more than any other in the colony requires the introduction of capital and a denser population. The mines being scattered over so wide an area require a battery for each, whereas if a number were at work within reasonable distance one central plant would be sufficient for all. Some of the Mundie ore is found to be very difficult of treatment by ordinary appliances." The presence of sulphurets, notably of lead, interposes great difficulty in the profitable treatment of ores, some of which under the exhaustive treatment at Footscray melting works have yielded at the rate of 20 oz. to the ton. The Warden reported in the early part of 1892, that the annual output for 1891 was nearly that of previous year, but there had been many things to prevent the development of the mining industry. The reefs are spoken of as the reverse of flourishing. Coaches run to Herberton and Port Douglas, fare 20s., Herberton to Georgetown, £5, Georgetown to Croynon, £2. Coach to Durham (6 miles), return fare 7s. Owing to its elevated situation, about 1,000 feet above sea level, Georgetown is reported to enjoy a salubrity unknown almost in the coast towns, though a mild form of fever prevails after the wet season. About 40 miles N.E. from Georgetown, near the Einasleigh River, hot springs are found to exist, boiling up into geysers. In 1889 they were visited and reported on by the Government geologist. At present they are quiet springs, though in the past, it is believed that at rare intervals they were active geysers. The water, which is spoken of as being indescribably nasty, has been analyzed by the Government analyst, who considers it a chlorinated sulphuretted water, and possessing similar medicinal properties to that of Harrogate, but in a lesser degree. Formation: granite. Census, town, 150. The population of the district in 1890 was 1,666 Europeans, of whom about 607 were miners, and 128 Chinese, now (1892), 1,456. Newspaper, *The Etheridge Mining Journal* (Tuesday).

#### GERALDTON. See JOHNSTONE RIVER.

**GIN GIN** (25° 0' S. lat., 152° 0' E. long.), a post town and railway-station on the Bundaberg Line, 28 miles from Bundaberg. It has a telegraph station, a branch of the Government Savings Bank, a provisional school (No. 298), a court-house, Presbyterian place of worship, mechanics' institute, with library of 300 vols., and two hotels. Population, 15 (census 1886).

**GILBERTON** (19° 15' S. lat. and 143° 14' E. long.), a receiving office, about midway between Cardwell, on the east coast of the colony, and Normanton, on the north west (Gulf of Carpentaria), each being about 225 miles away. (Burke electorate). It is distant from Brisbane about 870 miles N.W., by steamer, 110 miles from Georgetown, less as the crow flies, and 240 W. from Townsville, which is the port. It is about 180 miles from Hughenden railway station. Part of the town is situated on the north bank of the Upper Gilbert River, which is here nearly 200 yards wide. The locality is about 2,000 feet above sea-level, but the highest places are Christmas Hill, Mount Hogan, and the head of Percy River. The place comprises one European public-house, one European store, a post office, two boarding-houses, two butchers, and there are four Chinamen's gardens. Population about 30 and 6 Chinese, reduced owing to the mining being stopped. Formation: slate, granite, schist, quartz mica, sandstone, felspar, and diorite. The Commissioner Hill Gold Mining Company (now known as the Gilberton Queensland Gold Mining Company), is owned by a Sydney and London syndicate. The Caledonia (mining lease) near here, 1½ miles north, belongs to the Gilberton Gold, Silver and Gem Mining Company, Limited, in Sydney. The regular mails of Pentland and Georgetown run from Lyndhurst to Woolgar by Mount Hogan and Gilberton weekly. There is a new and good road between Hughenden and Georgetown by Oak Park Station. At Mount Hogan there is an improved machine with 10 head of stamps and 8 grinding pans. Population, 30 European miners and a few Chinamen. Two public-houses, four stores, one butcher, two Chinese gardens, billiard saloon, one post office and one police station. During 1891-92 great depression existed. At Upper Percy River there are 2 crushing mills; there are here a public-house and store, a butcher, and two Chinese gardens. Mining here is said to be active and prosperous. Population about 200. At Christmas Hill, 10 miles E. from Mount Hogan, there are three working claims of rich

gold leaders. Large quantities of Kaolin containing gold have been found here. At Carson's Gully, near Percy River, and at Talbot creek, near Robinson River, heavy nuggets have been found. At Agate creek, which runs into Cave Creek, beautiful agates have been found near the Creek.

**GLADSTONE** (23° 52' S. lat., 151° 17' E. long.), a seaport in the county of Clinton, electorate of Port Curtis, about 354 miles N.E. of Brisbane, and 91 S.W. of Rockhampton. A weekly service is carried on by the A.U.S.N. Co. from Brisbane and Rockhampton; and a steam launch meets the coast mail steamers, north and south, twice a week at Keppel Bay. Hotels: Metropolitan, Blue Bell, Commercial and Railway. It is one of the oldest places on the coast, having been settled in 1846, at the instance of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and up to the time of Separation had a Government Residency appointed and maintained by the Sydney authorities. It possesses a fine harbour, reputed to be the best in Queensland, spacious, deep, and well sheltered by Facing and Curtis Islands, and the Auckland creek at this point empties itself. A jetty, named by the late Governor, Sir A. Musgrave, the Victoria pier, has been erected, at which there is 26 feet of water at low springs, but vessels of large tonnage can also berth at the wharves in the creek. It was proclaimed a municipality on February 1, 1863; is governed by a mayor and five councillors, and contains 5 miles of streets, 136 dwellings, and an area of 8½ square miles. Estimated total value of ratable property, £24,038. There is a money-order office, savings bank, and a telegraph station, a branch of the Joint Stock Bank, a school of art, with reading-room and library of 2,274 volumes, a town-hall, a national school (No. 44), a chemist, four stores, two blacksmiths, a coach-builder, several milliners, builders, a fruiterer, and a stationery establishment in connection with the *Observer*. Places of Worship: Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic church. Gold in quantity is found in the neighbourhood, and manganese has been exported, but not to any great extent, owing to the want of a proper market. Tin has also been discovered. At the Cania gold-field, little mining was done during 1891. Gold has also been discovered at the Boyne and Mount Jacob. Machinery has been erected at the Calliope field, and the prospects were considered promising, but little progress was made during 1891. About 416 acres are under crop in the district, for maize, hay and fruit; potatoes have recently been successfully grown at Riverston. Sugar-cane is attracting the attention of the settlers. Among the industries is a distillery for extracting eucalyptus oil, carried on by the local chemist. Cattle exportation has been resumed and large numbers are now being shipped. Three sections of the Gladstone-Bundaberg railway are completed, but as these sections extend from the terminal point at each end, they are comparatively speaking useless except for local traffic. The bridge over the Boyne is the principal work on the railway. Total length of bridge 2,196 feet, being the longest in the colony. At Callida Creek, about 52 miles from Gladstone, coal has been discovered. The assistant geologist considers it a good steam coal, and estimates the total weight of available coal at 50 million tons, but its distance from a port is a great drawback. Population 982; of the census district, 3,306. Newspaper: *Gladstone Observer*, Tuesday and Friday.

#### GOLDEN VALLEY. See CROYDON.

**GOLDSBOROUGH** (17° 2' S. lat., 145° 50' E. long.), a mining centre on the Mulgrave gold-field, 26 miles from Cairns. The township is most picturesquely placed in the valley of the Mulgrave, from which river it is but a short distance, and is built upon a fine creek which runs into that river. Before the discovery of tin at Herberton there were about 100 miners on the field, and several of the claims were paying fairly, but there is little doing now, though it is believed that with proper and energetic working there would be profitable returns. At six miles distant is the Upper Camp, where reefs were worked.

**GOOBURRUM**, a settlement, with a receiving office, about 4½ miles from North Bundaberg (with which it is connected by a good road) inhabited by farmers, timber-getters, and cattle rearers. There is a school (No. 407), and an Episcopal place of worship on the Kolan Road. The country around is thickly timbered and overrun with native animals—dingo, kangaroo, and wallaby. Sugar-cane, maize, pine-apple, and sweet potatoes grow well. Population about 100.

**GOODNA** (27° 36' S. lat., 152° 56' E. long.), a railway station on the Brisbane and Ipswich line and the Brisbane River, 14 miles W. of Brisbane, 43 feet above sea-level. It has a money-order and savings bank office, and is also in telegraphic communication with the metropolis. It is in the county of Stanley and electorate of Bundamba. Hotels: Royal Mail, Redbank, and Railway. Places of worship: Congregational and Primitive Methodist chapels, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic church. There is a primary school (No. 45). The Woogaroo Lunatic Asylum, the principal asylum for the insane in the colony, is here. District is noted for its coal-mines, has good building stone and a considerable extent of land under tillage, principally for maize. A sugar-mill was at Redbank Plains, about three miles distant, but sugar-growing has now been discontinued; there is also a saw-mill. Brickmaking, timber-getting and wood-cutting are growing industries here. Chemical works have recently been started at Redbank. Among the tradesmen are one tinsmith, two shoemakers, a saddler, two blacksmiths, two bakers, two butchers, and three stores. Population, 347 (census 1881).

**GOONDIWINDI** (28° 32' S. lat., 150° 21' E. long.), electorate of Balonne, a municipal town with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, in the county of Marsh, and electorate of Carnarvon, on the borders of New South Wales and Queensland, lying distant from Brisbane about 260

miles SW., and from Warwick, 140 miles, and situated on the north bank of the Barwon or Macintyre river. It was proclaimed Oct. 12, 1888. Municipal area  $\frac{1}{2}$  square miles 138 dwellings, 27 miles of roads and streets. Ratable value of property £33,900. A mail coach runs biweekly to Warwick, fare, 50s. There are five hotels, Commercial, Royal, Queen's Arms, Queensland, and Victoria, six stores, and twelve tradesmen's premises, a court-house, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches a primary school (No. 46), and a branch of the N. S. Wales and Commercial banks. Goondiwindi has a school of art with library of 661 vols., a jockey club, divisional hall, hospital, and is a public crossing-place by bridge across the Macintyre river to N. S. Wales. It is the chief crossing place for stock from Central Queensland to N.S. Wales. The large bridge connecting the two colonies was finished in June, 1880, and is called the Goondiwindi and Border Bridge. It has been built at the expense of both colonies, but on the responsibility of Queensland. An inspector of customs for N. S. Wales is stationed here. Two saw-mills are in the vicinity. Teamsters go regularly to Cambooya and Warwick. The soil is very suitable for growing cotton, oranges, grapes, and other fruit, and no doubt if the country were properly irrigated by the noble stream running through it, both horticultural and agricultural operations to a large extent could be carried on. Population, 510 (census 1891); inclusive of district, 1,129. Newspaper: *McIntyre Herald*.

**GRANITE CREEK** (19° 32' S. lat., 146° 16' E. long.), a tin-mining locality in the Palmer district, opened in 1876 by Whitehead and Co. and Messrs. Tracey. The produce of the mines has been considerable.

**GREAT WESTERN.** See WATSONVILLE.

**GREGORY** (15° 59' S. lat., 144° 16' E. long.) is a postal centre, about 3 miles SE. from Maytown, on the road to Byerstown. It was formerly known as the "Queen of the North" reef. It has one crushing plant, a Miners' Institute, and one store. It is the chief reefing district of the Palmer.

**GYMPIE** (26° 15' S. lat., 152° 38' E. long.), a gold-field's township and municipality, with a money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of March, prettily situated on the side of a range of hills on the upper waters of the river Mary, 107 miles N. of Brisbane, and 54 miles (61 by rail) S. of Maryborough. It is described as "a large township, extending nearly 3 miles N. to S., consisting of three distinct portions, Gympie, the One Mile, and Monkland." There is rail communication between Gympie, Maryborough and Brisbane. The existence of gold was made known in October, 1867, by Mr. James Nash (after whom the town was first named Nashville, but it was afterwards altered to Gympie, the native name for a certain kind of stinging tree growing in the district), and the discovery soon attracted a large number of miners and others. In the following month (Nov. 8) the first quartz reef, the Lady Mary, was opened up by Messrs. Pollock and Laurence. The Caledonian reef was discovered a day or two later by Mr. Goodchop. White's and Walker's gullies were found and worked soon afterwards. Immediately after the finds at the Deep Creek, the One Mile Township was formed. "The richest workings were in Nash's, Sailor's, White's, Walker's, and Nuggetty Gullies, and on Deep Creek nuggets of large size were often found, the largest being one of 864 ounces, which was picked up in the neighbourhood of Sailor's Gully. The alluvial gold was easily worked, as only in a few exceptional cases was it more than a few feet below the surface." There are now numerous reefs being worked: the principal claims are Nos. 2 and 3 Smithfield, Lady Mary, Phoenix P.C., Crown and Phoenix, No. 1 North Phoenix, Nos. 4 and 5 North Phoenix, Ellen Harkins, Wilnot Russell, Great Eastern, No. 1 North Glanmire, South Great Eastern, South Glanmire, and Monkland, and North Great Eastern. In the North Smithfield discoveries of a gratifying character have of late been made. Some of the crushings during 1879, '80, '81, '82, and '83 were very rich. The returns for 1891 were 60,107 oz. of gold, from 92,021 tons of stone. Up to the end of 1891 the total yield has been 1,685,269 ounces. The most valuable and best known part of the Gympie field lies on the eastern side of the Mary. The deepest shafts are the Amelia shaft, on the Great Monkland, 1,500 feet; the United Smithfield, 1,400 feet; Golden Crown, 1,230 feet; Wilnot Extended, 1,120 feet; and No. 1 North Phoenix, 1,150 feet. The Australian Joint-Stock Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, the Queensland National Bank, the Union and Royal Banks have branches here, and there are agencies of the principal Insurance Companies. The town possesses a good hospital (a handsome and roomy two-storey brick building with accommodation for 60 in-door patients), a school of art with a library of 3,740 volumes, a Miners' Institute situated on the One Mile, with a library of 1,689 volumes, two theatres—the Royal and the Olympic—Masonic, Temperance and Oddfellows halls, a court-house, a powder magazine, several public offices, and a building including post and telegraph offices. A school of mines and mining museum was started, but it is now amalgamated with the School of Art. The places of worship are St. Peter's (Church of England), St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic), stone building, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are six State schools (Nos. 49, 240, 51, 243, 417, and 361), two Roman Catholic, and several private schools. Both the Queensland National Bank and the A.J.S. Bank have handsome brick buildings for their banking houses. Hotels: Northumberland, Commercial, Freemasons, Golden Age, Exchange, and others. Sittings of the district court are held three times a year. There are several lodges and tents in connection with Temperance, Masonic, and other

societies. A Stock Exchange was established in 1884. A gas company was formed in 1881, and gas was laid on in September, 1883. Great improvements have of late been made in the town, especially in paving roadways and asphalted footpaths. The Warden reported in 1892 that the "past year has proved anything but a prosperous one. Some of our hitherto most productive mines have evidently seen their best day, and the new discoveries have not kept pace with the decadence of the old mines. The output of gold has been the smallest during the last eleven years, and the calls have exceeded the dividends by £24,807." The various industries of the district (mining, agricultural, and pastoral) are becoming developed, which will in time make Gympie an important place in the colony. The country surrounding Gympie, although but little prospected, is known to abound in minerals: copper, silver, antimony, cinnabar, bismuth, and nickel having been found in payable quantities. At Miva, about 40 miles to the north, extensive coal-beds have been discovered, but remain as yet unworked. Indications of the existence of coal have also been found in the Noosa district near Lake Weyba. The area of the municipality (proclaimed June 26, 1880) is 2,560 acres, having 1,900 dwellings, 55 miles of roads and streets, and property of the ratable value of £269,004. The Government geologist is of opinion that the Gympie beds belong rather to the lower carboniferous than to the Devonian formation to which they are generally attributed. The rocks are chiefly grey shales, black pyritous shales, greywackes, sandstones, grit, and conglomerates. The latter are masses of pebbles and boulders suggestive of a volcanic origin. Population of the municipality, 8,449; of census district, 13,607. The *Gympie Times* and the *Gympie Miner* are the local papers.

**HARRISVILLE** (27° 50' S. lat., 152° 40' E. long.), a station on the Ipswich and Fassifern line, lies at an elevation of 175 feet, 18 miles from Ipswich, and 48 from Brisbane. The line is completed to Dugandan. It has a telegraph station, money-order office, savings bank, court-house, State school (No. 62) and school of art. It is in the county of Churchill, electorate of Fassifern, and is situated on the Warrill creek, a tributary of the Bremer. Agricultural and pastoral district.

**HENDON** (Co. Merivale) (28° 2' S. lat., 151° 57' E. long.), a railway and telegraph station on the southern line, 154 miles from Brisbane, lying on high ground 1,500 ft. above sea-level. It is the station for Allora, from which it is about 2½ miles distant. State school (No. 143). Hotel: Railway.

**HERBERTON** (17° 24' S. lat., 145° 26' E. long.), county Cardwell, police district of Cairns, electorate of Woothakata, a tin-mining township and municipality of twelve years' standing—in April, 1880, tin was first discovered by Mr. W. Jack and party (stream tin was first found by John Newell in November, 1879)—on the Wild River, about 3,000 feet above sea-level, is situated 85 miles SW. of Port Douglas, with which there is coach communication, and 55 W. by S. of the port of Cairns (about 85 miles by railway route). There are 10 hotels—Post Office, Cosmopolitan (both 3 stories), Royal, Mining Exchange, and six others—all built of cedar. It has a money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank. It is now a municipality (proclaimed August 23, 1888), area 15 square miles, 25 miles of roads, 230 dwellings. Estimated value of ratable property, 454,103. The road from Port Douglas passes along the western bank of the Barron river until it reaches a point 25 miles from Herberton, when it bears SSW., crossing first-class pastoral forest country, and passing through a belt of rich scrub containing thousands of acres of level agricultural land covered with cedar and other valuable timbers. The prospector's selection of 60 acres, containing several valuable working tin-lodes, adjoins the township, which is situated on a granite ridge on the eastern bank of the Wild River, which is one of the principal branches of the Herbert. The tin-country, lode and alluvial, of which Herberton is the capital town, extends for an occupied distance of 40 miles SW., and several miles in each other direction, which includes the town of Watsonville, seven miles west, and the mining townships at Irvine bank and Return creek, 26 and 25 miles distant respectively, also Kaboora. There are also extensive alluvial tin workings on the Tate and Quartz Hill on the Georgetown road. The principal mines are the Great Northern Freehold, the Great Southern Freehold at Herberton, and the Great Western and North Australian mines near Watsonville. The country around is high and dry, with, during the greater part of the year, plenty of grass and water. There are three large stores, and some smaller ones. The main street, Grace Street, is a wide thoroughfare. There are two saw-mills—one at Scrubby, the other about 4 miles from Herberton. A large hall for public assemblies, the property of the School of Art (library of 835 vols.), Divisional Boards Hall, a State school (No. 254), Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, police barracks, and hospital are amongst the institutions of the town. Banks: Queensland National (with agency also at Atherton), Bank of Australasia, and Bank of North Queensland. There are Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges. The principal traffic is with Port Douglas, and to and from which Cobb's coach runs weekly, and also a line of buggies; although a portion goes to Cairns. Coach also runs to Georgetown, fare £5, and to Croydon, £8. The construction of a railway from Cairns is going on, and the second section is completed to Myola (24 miles). On account of the rough country, the line is a difficult and expensive undertaking. There are crushing machines at work beside a silver and copper-smelter and tin-smelting works. Fresh lode discoveries are of frequent occurrence, and one section of the district—14 miles from Herberton—is being extensively worked for silver-lead; while valuable copper-lodes are found



in all directions, some of which are being worked in connection with copper and tin-lodes in the same holdings. These are considered of great value, and are being worked, notably at Chillagoe, about 80 miles distant. Extensive silver workings are going on at a centre known as Montalban, where Messrs. Moffatt and Young have very rich silver-mines and smelting furnaces. During 1891, 6,718 tons 17 cwt. 3 gr. of stone were crushed for 1,063 tons 2 cwt. 3 gr. 27 lb. of block tin, and the stream tin amounted to 263 tons 19 cwt. 1 gr. 16 lb., a total of 1,327 tons 2 cwt. 1 gr. 15 lb., and 1,303 tons of silver ore were smelted, producing 48,258 oz. of silver. In addition to these figures a quantity of sulphur ore was sent home and to Maryborough for treatment. The total production for the year is estimated at 1,327 tons 2 cwt. 1 gr. 15 lb. of tin, 111,232 oz. of silver, and 27 tons of copper. For the year 1891 the Warden reported that it had been one of fair progress; notwithstanding that the output of tin and silver show a considerable falling off; other silver mines are being worked in the neighbourhood of Montalban. The water supply is derived from the Wild river. District court is held twice a year. Eureka Creek is a large mining centre, as is also a rising site at what is known as Chinaman's Garden, between Watsonville and Irvine bank. Carrington, Scrubby Creek, Nigger Creek, and beyond it, are all agricultural centres. A township called Atherton is at Prior's Pocket. Formation: granite and porphyry principally. Hot mineral springs exist at Nettle Creek 25 miles from Herberton, to which a coach runs weekly. These waters are said to have wonderful medicinal properties, and the cures of several confirmed invalids suffering from rheumatism are reported. It is expected that when the railway is completed to this district, the hot springs will be much frequented. The population of the town and suburbs is 1,175; and of the district, of which it is the centre (census 1891), 3,477, and 344 Chinese. In 1892 the population of the mining district was estimated at 4,000, of whom about 500 were Chinese. There are two newspapers, the *Advertiser* and the *Wild River Times*, both weekly.

**HEWITTVILLE.** See EMU PARK.

**HODGKINSON.** See THORNBOUROUGH.

**HOMESTEAD,** a railway and telegraph station, 127 miles distant from Townsville, and 44 from Charters Towers. Reefs are reported to be in the vicinity, and some mines are at work.

**HOWARD** (25° 30' S. lat., 152° 28' E. long.), a coal-mining town, and the commercial centre of the Burrum coal-field, 18 miles by railway NW. of Maryborough, in the county of Cook, electorate of Burrum, and police district of Maryborough, situated about one mile west of the Burrum river. Trains run five times daily to and from Maryborough. The coal-mines at present at work are at "Torbanlea," about 4 miles S.E. of Howard, there is a branch railway line to the pit, which has two shafts working. The output is about 2,050 tons per month; there are here two general stores, two hotels, and several small cottages. A State school and teachers' residence on the north side of the railway line opposite the Torbanlea station have been erected. The Queensland Colliery Company have three shafts working; there is a railway siding to the pit, the output is about 3,000 tons per month. Another shaft is being sunk. The Main Coast railway to Bundaberg is now completed. Isis-town is about ten miles from Howard NW., the only business is Pizzev and Co.'s sawmills. The coal is reported to be little inferior to the Newcastle coal, with a probability of its heating properties improving when a greater depth is reached. The mines are situated about 18 miles from the mouth of the Burrum river, the bar at the entrance is sand and shale. The depth at high water is about 14 feet, with safe anchorage and deep water inside. Vessels of 8 feet draught can run up about 6 miles to a reserve at the junction at the Isis river which flows into the Burrum. If the channel of the Burrum Bar were deepened to, say, 8 feet at low water, it is said it would be one of the most useful harbours in the Colony. The Hon. A. C. Gregory and the late Rev. Tenison-Woods declared that the Burrum coal age and formation was identical with that of Newcastle, N.S.W. Mr. Rands, the assistant Government geologist, is of opinion that the Burrum coal-field will prove to belong to the Mesozoic carbonaceous series. The coal-beds have been traced in a NW. direction from Torbanlea to the Gregory river, a distance of 20 miles. Howard has three hotels: Royal, Black Diamond, and Miners; two churches: St. Matthew's Episcopal, and Primitive Methodist. State school (No. 343) Police station, court-house, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, saw mills, two stores, bakery, bootshops, two butchers, and other tradesmen; and several private cottages. There is a corp of the Defence Force numbering 60 men. Population, 641 (census 1886).

**HUGHENDEN** (20° 51' S. lat., 144° 9' E. long.), a post-town (opened in 1877), and municipality, proclaimed April 30, 1887, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Flinders river, 90 miles SW. of Charters Towers (154 miles by the railway line), and 235½ miles from Townsville, in the county of Douglas, electorate of Flinders, police district of Bourke. The area of the borough is 16 square miles, it has 15 miles of streets, 350 houses, 1,516 population, value of ratable property £45,261. The country upon which the township and station of Hughenden now stand was first taken up by Messrs. Henry and Devlin in 1863-4. In the following year Mr. R. Gray, who had been in partnership with Mr. Henry, purchased the cattle and country from him. It has four stores, eight public-houses—Hughenden, Great Western Railway, Shamrock, Flinders, London Tavern, Royal, and Ex change, two saddlers, two wheelwrights, a chemist, two blacksmiths, and other trades, a State school (No. 388), private

school, a court-house, lock-up and sergeant's residence, and a school of arts with library of 922 vols. The town has improved of late, new buildings having been erected. The Queensland National Bank is a substantial and imposing banking house, also the Bank of Australasia. There is a fine Episcopal Church, a Roman Catholic church, a Divisional Boards Hall capable of seating 400 persons, and a Masonic Hall (two story building), Lodge Star of the West, E.C. In the neighbourhood is one saw mill. The fourth section of the Northern line from Torrens Creek to Hughenden was opened on October 19, 1887. Coaches run to Winton, fare, £4; Cloncurry, fare, £5; Richmond, fare, £2. Hughenden is in the centre of a good pastoral district, and is at present the main watering place for travelling stock. It will be the principal emporium for wool and station supplies for the western and north-western portions of the colony, and should Queensland in the future be divided, Hughenden is spoken of as likely to become the capital of North Queensland. The country all round is taken up chiefly with sheep stations. It is on the direct road to the Cloncurry, 280 miles distant, also on the road to Normanton, and to Winton, which is a rising township, distant 140 miles in a South-westerly direction towards the Diamantina river. Three dams have been constructed on this road, at distances of 20, 50, and 80 miles respectively from Hughenden. The hydraulic engineer is of opinion that were plenty of water available for irrigation purposes, some of the country in the vicinity of Hughenden would become of great value for agricultural purposes. Hughenden Divisional Board meets here monthly, and a District Court is held here twice a year. The water supply is derived from the Flinders by means of a pulsometer pump. Formation: Cretaceous, with grey clay shales and sandstone. Population, 1,516 (census 1891); of census district, 2,453. There are two Dumping companies established here, where most of the wool from the surrounding district is pressed prior to being railed to Townsville. Many homestead areas and grazing farms have been taken up in the vicinity of the town, and owing to the richness of the soil and close proximity to the Flinders River, where water can at all times be procured, the selectors should do well. The town has a Chamber of Commerce, Pastoral Association, Jockey Club and Licensed Victuallers Association, Masonic, Oddfellows and Foresters' Lodges. Newspaper: *Hughenden Observer*.

**HUMPYBONG** (OR REDCLIFFE) (27° 16' S. lat., 153° 7' E. long.), (county of Stanley, electorate of Moreton, police district of North Pine, is situated on the shores of Bramble Bay, an inlet of Moreton Bay, the southern extremity, Woody Point, being immediately opposite Sandgate; the northern, Reef Point, being opposite the North Passage. It is here that the first settlement in Moreton Bay was made by Mr. Oxley, who left Sydney in the year 1824 in the brig *Amity* for the purpose of establishing a penal settlement. The locality was found to be ineligible on account of its unhealthiness, scarcity of water, and other reasons, and the camp was transferred and re-established where Brisbane now stands. The houses of which the original settlement consisted were allowed to go to ruin, or, in the language of the aboriginal proprietors of the soil, "The humpies were allowed to go 'bong.'" Remains of the first settlement of Queensland are still to be seen. Of late several villa residences have been erected in the vicinity, also two general stores; much land has been cut up into allotments and sold at high prices, and the locality is becoming a very favourite watering-place. A steam-boat now runs to Brisbane; fare, 2s. 6d. Provisional school (No. 164), there is also a school near Redcliffe Point, post and telegraph office, also police barracks. Hotels: Great Western, at Woody Point, Ked Cliff Point Hotel, and Walsh's Hotel at Scarborough. In the vicinity are Episcopal, Congregational, and Baptist places of worship. Direct telegraphic communication with Brisbane is now established. A commodious private boarding establishment, "Orient House," has been erected by Mr. Tubbs near Redcliffe Point, and a temperance hotel and two boarding-houses at Woody Point. Coaches from the hotels and boarding-houses meet the steamer. There are two jetties, one at Woody Point and one at Redcliffe Point. Wells have been sunk in different parts of the peninsula, and permanent water obtained. In one of these wells at Mr. Tubbs', good indications of coal have been found at a depth of 35 feet. A magnificent sandy beach extends (with trifling breaks) from Hay's Inlet to Reef Point, affording good bathing and fishing.

**IDA,** a post-town 2 miles N.E. from Maytown, the principal mining centre for the Ida, Comet, Just in Time, Louisa, and Heart's Content reefs, having two hotels, Perseverance and Club House, one store, a Mechanics' Institute with library of 402 vols., and 3 crushing machines.

**INDOOROOPILLY** (27° 29' S. lat., 153° E. long.), a suburban village in railway and telegraphic connection with Brisbane, 4 miles distant, fares, 6d. and 4d. State school (No. 108), Episcopal church.

**INGHAM** (18° 45' S. lat., 146° 20' E. long.), a township, with a post, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph station, on Palm Creek, a branch of the Herbert River (Lower Herbert), in co. Cardwell, electorate of Herbert, police district of Ingham. The communication from Brisbane is by steamer to Townsville, thence by steamer. Coaches run to Halifax township and various plantations, and to meet passengers at the various landings. A railway to Townsville has been surveyed—distance 66½ miles. It has three hotels—Royal, Day Dawn, and Planters' Retreat, and the Halifax at Victoria Wharf—a branch of the Queensland National Bank, Church of England, Presbyterian church, parsonage, court-house, police barracks, gaol,

(new building), customs quarters, hospital, State school (No. 450), lands office and tradesmen's premises, telegraph office, and three stores. Cardwell is the nearest town, 42 miles north. The district is largely taken up for sugarcane. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have a large area under cultivation, and very extensive appliances for the crushing of cane and manufacture of sugar, equal to about 3,000 tons of sugar for the working season of four months. Gairloch Plantation, about 5,000 acres, owned by A. S. Cowley and Co., is leased in small areas to farmers who grow cane for the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., and Ripple Creek. Hamleigh Plantation, owned by Messrs. Whittingham Bros. of Melbourne, is situated on the banks of Trebourne Creek. Area about 4,627 acres. Ripple Creek Plantation, owned by Messrs. Wood Bros. and Boyd. Area about 1,000 acres, situate on the north bank of the Herbert River, opposite Gairloch. Macknade Plantation, owned by J. and A. Neame, is situated on the north bank of the Herbert River, nearly opposite Halifax township. Area about 6,816 acres. Since the Pacific Islanders Labour Act has been extended this year large portions of land in the district have been leased by small farmers for the purpose of growing cane for the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. At Halifax, about 12 miles from Ingham, there are settled a large number of small and prosperous farmers who have been growing cane for that company for some years, and are now extending their cultivation; Victoria and Fairford Plantations belong to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company; and there are other plantations. The Victoria plantation has a large mill, illuminated at night by the electric light; it has two steam ploughs and 10 miles of tramway. An additional sugar mill has been erected at Ripple Creek plantation. A Pastoral and Agricultural Society has been formed. The Hinchinbrook Divisional Board meets at Ingham. The extension of the sugar industry induced a large number of men on the plantations and small farmers from the Southern colonies, and elsewhere, to select homesteads, and settle on the land with their families. A large quantity of tin ore has been shipped from Ingham, the produce of the tin mines near Mount Fox, about 30 miles distant, but there are few mines now working. The tin mines at Mount Benham, about 16 miles from Ingham, have lately been sending down a large quantity of stream tin, and many rich lodes have been found there only waiting for capital to develop them. Several valuable lodes have also been lately discovered at the Kangaroo Hills Tin Mines, and are kept back on account of want of capital to develop them. Population 244 (census 1886); inclusive of Malays, Kanakas, and others, it is said there are about 1,500 in the district.

**INGLEWOOD** (28° 23' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), a post-town with money-order and telegraph station, in the county of Clive, on the McIntyre Brook, at the junction of Canning Creek, 180 miles SW. of Brisbane, the communication being by the Cambooya or Warwick Railway Stations, each about 80 miles distant. It has court-house (visited by the Inglewood police magistrate) two hotels (the Royal and the Sportsman's Arms), a school (No. 55); and is surrounded by stations. Two coaches run from Goondiwindi to Warwick, through fare, 42; Inglewood to Warwick, 80s. The Inglewood Divisional Board meets here. The soil is reported to be "very fair arable land, fit for carrying lucerne, potatoes, maize, wheat, barley, oats, and many other useful crops, including tobacco, if the means of communicating with a good market were available." At Texas, about 35 miles distant, a large area of tobacco is being grown, and there is a tobacco factory. Population about 220.

**IPSWICH** (27° 38' S. lat., 152° 48' E. long.) is situated at the head of navigation, on the river Bremer, 23½ miles W. of Brisbane, 65 feet above sea-level. It is in the county of Stanley, electorate of Ipswich, and is the capital town of the district of West Moreton. The principal part of the town is on the south side of the river. It is connected with the north side by a substantial iron bridge. It is in direct railway communication with Brisbane. A station was formed here during the Governorship of Captain Logan, who gave the name of Limestone Hill to the ridge overlooking the present town. From this fact the locality originally bore the name of Limestone. On this ridge a kiln was erected for burning lime for buildings in Brisbane. The party consisted of five convicts and an overseer. The first house was erected in 1829. From this small beginning Ipswich began its career, and it is now one of the largest towns in Queensland, and, till the opening of the railway, almost rivalled Brisbane in business importance. It is pleasantly situated on the slopes of three hills, which drain into the Bremer, and is very salubrious. The district is a mining, manufacturing, and agricultural one. There are some rich seams of coal on the banks of the Brisbane and Bremer near the town, which have been worked for some time with profitable results; the coal crops out from the surface, and needs little labour to obtain it. The Waters-ton, Bundamba, Tivoli, Aberdare, West Moreton, Coomeana, Rose Hill, Borehole, Radstock, Everton, Braeside, New Chum, Mount Pleasant, Boxwood, Nil Desperandum, Liverpool, Dinmore, and other pits now do a large trade, and in 1890, owing to the maritime strike, were exceptionally busy. Pits have also been opened at Walloon and Haampstead. The district may be said to be one vast bed of coal of good quality. The public buildings comprise the churches and chapels, among them being Anglican (St. Paul's, St. Thomas's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Presbyterian (St. Stephen's), three Wesleyan, Lutheran, Baptist three Congregational, and two Primitive Methodist; the seven State schools (Nos. 56, 59, 61, 246, 363, 60, and 247); Roman Catholic schools; (the Catholics have a convent and school-house—fine large buildings—at the back of their church); the hospital, the court-house, lands-office, custom-house, the post and telegraph

office, two grammar schools, boys and girls, the school of art, with a library of upwards of 5,862 volumes, the railway station—a new building, lunatic asylum (which is built on a very pretty piece of ground at Sandy Gallop, commanding a very fine view); woollen factory, at which excellent tweeds, worsteds, blankets, &c., are turned out, cotton factory, gas works, the *Queensland Times* and *Ipswich Advocate* offices, handsome two-story structures, with numerous large mercantile establishments and stores. There are four large saw-mills in operation—Hancock Bros., Riverbank, Seymour's and Josias Hancock's,—also two extensive foundries. Ipswich also boasts of some fine public halls, among them being those belonging to the Freemasons, the Oddfellows (2), St. Patrick's Catholic Benefit Society, and the Good Templars; also a hall called the Assembly Rooms, situated in Pine Street, North Ipswich. The Queensland Pastoral and Agricultural Society, which has a fine show-ground at Sandy Gallop, just beyond the town boundary is in a flourishing condition. A Building Society has been established some time. Principal hotels—North Star, Palais Royal, North Australian, Commercial, Bull's Head, Club, and Volunteer Arms. There are branches of the Australasia, New South Wales, Australian Joint Stock, Royal, London Chartered, and Queensland National Banks, and Penny Savings Bank; also agencies of the leading insurance companies. The railway to Brisbane was opened in June, 1873, the line to Harrisville (18 miles) was opened in July, 1882, and a further extension to Dugandan in October, and that to Esk, in 1886. The new railway workshops are on the reserve at North Ipswich. The area occupied by buildings and sidings is about 22 acres, but about 100 acres have been enclosed with a substantial paling fence. Ipswich was incorporated into a municipality on March 2, 1860. The length of roads and streets in the municipal boundaries is 60 miles, covering an area of 2,560 acres. There are 1,807 dwellings, and the value of the ratable property is stated at £410,072. The town is lighted with gas, and water is also laid on. The waterworks, which were opened by Governor Kennedy in 1878, are considered the finest in the colony, the water being obtained by pumping from a point of the Upper Brisbane River about 3½ miles from the town. The mains and sub-mains are laid throughout the town and in most of the suburbs. Geological formation: limestone. Population of the municipality was 7,625, including the suburbs (census 1891), 10,190 persons. Local newspapers: the *Queensland Times*, tri-weekly, established 1857, and the *Advocate*, also tri-weekly.

**IRVINE BANK** is a township on Gibbs Creek, electorate of Cock, police district of Herberton, some 15 or 16 miles west from Watsonville, and 80 miles from Port Douglas, where an extensive reducing and tin-saving plant has been erected by Messrs. Moffatt & Co., who are the proprietors of almost all the mines in the locality, and have been styled the fathers of Irvine Bank. The lodes are described as being unusually rich, and the returns are now improving, and prospects are brightening. In the early part of 1892 the Warden reported that good progress had been made here. The output of tin had increased materially, and Irvine Bank headed the list for 1891, as a producer—chiefly owing to the handsome returns from the Vulcan mine. In addition to the machinery and a very fine dam, there is a smelting furnace. The most important claims are the Tornado, Madigan's, Pinnacle, Royal Standard, Earl's, and the Vulcan. One store, butcher's and baker's shops, four hotels, Commercial, Cosmopolitan, Post Office, and Irvine Bank, police barracks, gaol residence, school of art with library of 811 vols., and Provisional school (No. 519). Coach runs to Herberton *via* Watsonville and Mount Albion, and to Port Douglas. Water is derived from Moffatt & Co.'s dam. Population, 164 (census 1888), now estimated, with vicinity, at 350.

**ISISFORD**, formerly known as WIRTOWNS, (24° 15' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), is a township with a post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office in the parish of the same name, electorate of Barcoo, situated on the banks of the Barcoo (Mitchell's Victoria), on the direct route westward to the Diamantina and Herbert Rivers, about 80 miles W. of Blackall, and 460 miles W. from Rockhampton. Coach runs to and from Hfracombe, 60 miles, also a coach to and from Blackall, 80 miles. There is a hospital and surgeon. Two hotels: The Club and Westward Ho. A branch of the Queensland National Bank is here; also a court-house and police barracks, and a State school (No. 63); resident police magistrate; Jockey Club. The tradesmen include three principal stores, tobacconist, saddler, blacksmith, watchmaker, commission agent, fruiterer, auctioneer, and butcher. Pastoral district. Population of town (census 1891) 200.

**JERICHO**, a post, and telegraph office on the Central Railway, electorate of Barcoo, distant 305 miles W. from Rockhampton. Jericho has three hotels: Railway, Queen's, and Empire; two stores, and other places of business, a good police barracks and quarters, provisional school, and Roman Catholic place of worship. Most of the Blackall traffic and surrounding stations is done through here. The extension of the line westward has however, seriously affected the trade of the town. A coach runs twice a week to Blackall. The surrounding country consists generally of downs lightly timbered but poorly watered, and to some extent infested with poison grass. Population 774 (Census 1886), now about 100.

**JIMNA** (26° 35' S. lat., 152° 20' E. long.) is situated on the creek of the same name. In the county of Lennox, and electorate and police district of Wide Bay, 100 miles NW. of Brisbane, the communication being by mail coach to Kiloey, fare £1, thence horse. One store here. The district is partly of a mining (alluvial) and partly of a grazing character. There are patches of good land in the neighbourhood that might be turned to

agricultural account. Jimna was originally an out-station belonging to Yabber station. In 1868 heavy alluvial gold was found here. Population at the time was 2,000. The country in and around Jimna is of a very auriferous character. Reefs have been found showing a little gold, but sufficient capital was not employed to develop them. The place has been almost deserted, but in 1892 about 85 miners were on the field and it was reported that some promising-looking reefs were being opened out. Some of the assays showed a large percentage of gold to the ton. Later on a battery was erected and it was expected that the resources of the field would be fully tested. The country is of a very broken nature, fine timber on all sides, cedar and pine among them. The climate is said to be delightful. All fruit grows well here, particularly oranges and apples. Soil, mostly black and chocolate and well grassed. Formation: Porphyry, slate, and granite. The falls of Yabber, estimated to be nearly 250 feet high, are about 15 miles distant NW.

**JOHNSTONE RIVER** (17° 30' S. lat., 146° 6' E. long.) (of which the postal centre is now called GERALDTON) is in the county of Nares, electorate of Herbert, and police district of Mourilyan, sub-district of Townsville, situated on the Johnstone river. The township lies at the junction of the two branches, four miles from the Ocean, and about 160 miles NW. of Townsville (to and from which there is a bi-weekly mail, while there are three steamers plying between Townsville and Cairns), and 930 miles NW. of Brisbane. It is now a port of entry and clearance. Johnstone River has come into prominence from the fine rich alluvial soil in the district, which has been found admirably adapted for sugar culture, and a large area of land is under cane cultivation on the four plantations on the two branches of the river. The principal plantations are Goondi, with two sugar mills, the property of the Colonial Sugar Co., Mourilyan, belonging to the Mourilyan Sugar Co., Innishowen, belonging to the Queensland Sugar Co., and Innisfail, the property of the Johnstone River Sugar Co. Geraldton is a place of petty sessions, has four hotels, Johnstone River, Union, Prince of Wales, and Exchange, money order, savings bank, post and telegraph offices (erected in 1885), a court-house, customs-house, lands office, police barracks, and three general stores, and four stores kept by Chinamen, an aerated water works, two boarding-houses, a bakery, and twenty-five to thirty private residences, hospital, including surgeon's quarters, branch of the Q. N. Bank, and public school No. 527, a Roman Catholic church and joss-house, customs-house and school of art. The plantations have almost larger establishments than the township itself, and there is also a butchering establishment on the south branch. The Divisional Board have erected a good wharf at the township, and their new hall is a credit to the town. A bonded store has been established. A large wire rope ferry for conveying horses and drays to East Geraldton is now working. Town is reported to be improving, and the health of both town and district is bettered as the scrub is cut down and cleared. Streets are levelled and drained, and footpaths marked off. The entrance to the Johnstone is navigable at spring tides for vessels drawing 14 feet of water, and several sailing ships discharge cargo at Goondi, nine miles by water above Geraldton. One plantation—the Mourilyan—has made a tramway 2 feet 6 inches gauge to convey produce and stores to and from Mourilyan harbour, about seven miles distant. The harbour, though not so large as appears from the Admiralty charts, is a well-sheltered place, and contains about 150 acres of water of fair depth, and a deep-water frontage of a quarter to half-a-mile. The entrance has been greatly improved. A local correspondent reports as follows:—"Geraldton is the centre of the Mourilyan and Johnstone River sugar district, and the following companies hold large areas of the land, and have powerful and extensive sugar-manufacturing plants erected thereon—namely, on the south branch of the river, the Mourilyan Sugar Company, Limited, and the Queensland Sugar Company, Limited; and on the north branch, opposite the township, the Johnstone River Sugar Company," also Goondi Mill, the largest and most complete. In addition to the companies mentioned, there are also a very large number of non-resident selectors, nearly all the available sugar land having been taken up. The average daily out-turn of the mills when in full work is as follows: the Mourilyan Company's, 10 to 12 tons; Queensland Company's, 6 tons; the Johnstone River Company's, 4 tons of refined dry sugar; and the Colonial Sugar Co., about 20 tons of raw sugar. Large quantities of sugar are now exported to southern ports and China. A considerable breadth is now under crop for maize by Chinamen, and immense quantities of bananas are sent away weekly. Gold having been found in the two branches in 1854, a "rush" took place, several good finds were made. A good track has been cut to Herberton. The almost impenetrable jungle prevents prospecting to any considerable extent, and it will be some time before the true richness of the district will be ascertained. Average yearly rainfall is about 120 inches. The climate, though very humid (Johnstone River has the largest rainfall of any place in Queensland) seldom exceeds 80° in the shade, and with the exception of periodical slight visitations of fever there is nothing to prevent Europeans working. The population of Geraldton numbers 200: with the residents on the plantations, selections, and Mourilyan Harbour, Chinese, Malays, Cingalese, and Kanakas, 1,300. Newspapers: *Free Press* (Friday), *Advocate* (Friday).

**KAMERUNGA** (16° 52' S. lat., 145° 44' E. long.), a settlement and proclaimed township in the county and electorate of Cairns on the Barron river, 9 miles from Cairns. This was a flourishing township during the construction of the second section of the Cairns Herberton railway. It is now almost deserted, nearly all the buildings not removed having rotted

away. One or two private families and the men employed at the State nursery reside here. The school is still kept up and is attended by 50 of the children of the farmers and railway employees in the neighbourhood. Overseer of the State nursery, Mr. E. Cowley.

**KARUMBA.** See **KIMBERLEY**.

**KILKIVAN** (26° 5' S. lat., 152° 13' E. long.) is a post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order station, and mining township, on Wide Bay Creek, in the electorate of Wide Bay, mining and police district of Gympie, co. of Lennox, about 50 miles (65 by rail), SSW. of Maryborough, 26 miles W. of Gympie, and 135 miles NW. of Brisbane. It is a very mountainous country, and full of metallic substances. Gold, copper, cinnabar, silver, antimony, coal, iron, cobalt, and other minerals exist hereabouts in payable quantities. Pine and cedar, too, are plentiful; but it is specially notable for its cinnabar mines. Kilkivan, as a gold-field, gave some good yields a few years since, and came again into prominence during 1882. The Rise and Shine Reef, from which rich yields have been obtained, is on this field. The claim has been closed for some time, and plant partially sold. The Queensland Mineral Exploration Company worked the only quartz mine here during 1891. The Cobalt mines are near Black Snake. The mines at Black Snake and Mount Corra are owned by English and Sydney capitalists, who have over 3,000 acres of freehold land. Cinnabar mines have been opened here, and were in work during the early part of 1891. In 1892 silver discoveries that promised much were made at Tausey's Lake View. A State school (No. 168), Wesleyan and Episcopal churches, railway station, court-house, and police quarters. Hotels: Royal, Railway and Kilkivan. The Kilkivan branch of the Maryborough Railway was opened for traffic on December 6, 1886. Population, 106 (census 1886). Formation: granite and porphyry.

**KILLARNEY** (28° 5' S. lat., 152° 25' E. long.), an agricultural township and centre, in the electorate of Cunningham, police district of Warwick, with post, money-order and telegraph office and savings bank, 28 miles from Warwick, and now connected with it by rail. The line was opened in August, 1886. It is situated on the River Condamine on elevated ground, being 1,691 feet above sea-level. By rail Brisbane is 197 miles distant NE.—about 90 miles in a direct line. Banks: Queensland National and Australian Joint Stock. School of arts has library of 254 volumes. State school (No. 163). Hotels: Royal and Killarney. It has a court-house and lock-up, Episcopalian and Presbyterian places of worship, three stores, and two sawmills. It is described as a thriving locality, having rich soil, yielding in suitable seasons heavy crops of maize and tobacco.

**KIMBERLEY** OF **KARUMBA** (17° 27' 37" S. lat., 140° 52' 45" E. long.) is a telegraph, pilot station, and post office at the mouth of the Norman River (on the North Head), 38 miles NW. of Normanton by land, 60 miles by the river. It is in the county of Burke, electorate of Carpentaria, police district of Norman. There is a weekly mail service by steamer between Brisbane and Burketown. Coasting vessels from inter-colonial ports also arrive at intervals. Much dredging work has been done here, and a wharf and coal store have been erected on the bank of the river. Hotels: Sea View and Kimberley; tradesmen, one baker, one store, and one butcher. Vessels after crossing the bar have a depth of water from 5 to 6 fathoms for a distance of 25 miles. There is a light-ship at the Norman River bar for the guidance of vessels making the port at night. The country is mostly of an excellent quality, and abundance of fresh water may be procured by sinking to a depth of from 6 to 14 feet. The district comprises an undulating plain, with salt-pans and patches of timber. One large plain, submerged in the wet season, would, it is believed, be well adapted for rice-growing. Kimberley is the terminus of the telegraph, the wire extending in an unbroken line from Brisbane on the east coast to here, on the western coast, a distance of 1,425 miles. The place is reported to be very healthy, and visitors from Croydon and Normanton suffering from fever, speak highly of its recuperative climate as being equal to any of the southern watering places. Population about 30.

**KINGSBOROUGH** (16° 53' S. lat., 144° 53' E. long.), a mining centre, with post-office on the Hodgkinson gold-field, distant about 2½ miles from Thornborough, and 66½ miles W. from Cairns. There are here a court-house, Catholic church (both closed), a provisional school (No. 143), one store, and several private houses. There are numerous reefs in the vicinity. Generally, mining matters are depressed, and the township has gone back. Population, 50 (census 1886).

**KINGSTON** (16° 18' S. lat., 144° 18' E. long.), more generally known as **OAKY CREEK**, is the centre of the several alluvial (Palmer) diggings. Stoney Creek is 5 miles distant; Fine Gold, 10 miles; Limestone, 19 miles. Many gold-bearing reefs have been discovered in this neighbourhood.

**LADLEY** (27° 38' S. lat., 152° 25' E. long.), a post-town and railway station on the Ipswich and Toowoomba Line, 51 miles W. from Brisbane. Hotels: Railway, Exchange, and Queensland National. It is situated 353 feet above sea-level, on the creek of the same name in the county of Churchill, and has a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, branches of Q. N. and Royal Banks, court-house, police barracks, and Victoria and Norman Halls. Tradesmen: Six storekeepers, two saddlers, three blacksmiths, three butchers, an ironmonger, a chemist, a baker, tailor, and an auctioneer; two State schools, and Church of England, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian places of worship; school of art (library only), lodges of Masons and Oddfellows, and a brass band. Local Societies: Agricultural and Industrial Society,

Debating Society, and branch of Women's Christian Temperance Union. A bore for artesian water was sunk by the Government to a depth of 2,600 feet, but no artesian water was obtained. Agricultural district. At the old township, 1½ miles from the railway station, is a Roman Catholic church. Farming locality. Population of town about 500, of census district 1,350. Newspaper: *Lockyer Star* (tri-weekly).

**LEYBURN** (28° S. lat., 151° 39' E. long.), a post, savings bank, money-order and telegraph town on Canal Creek, in the county of Merivale, electorate of Cambooya, Warwick police district, 150 miles SW. of Brisbane, with which the communication is by the Cambooya Railway Station, 29 miles distant; Toowoomba is 42 miles NE., Warwick 40 miles E., and Goondiwindi 110 miles distant SW. There are three hotels (Golden Fleece, Royal, and Royal Mail), three stores, 2 blacksmiths, shoemaker, and carpenter's shop, an Episcopal place of worship (St. Augustine's), a public school (No. 68), police barracks, and court-house. Coaches run to Warwick, fare 10s. 1 to Cambooya, fare 10s.; and to Canal Creek, meeting the Warwick coach there, which takes passengers to Goondiwindi, fare £2. A telegraph line has been erected to Yandilla, which is reported to be a great benefit to the district. Within a radius of from 7 to 20 miles are the following stations:—Ellangowan, Talgai, Canal Creek, Balgowrie, Felton, Stonehenge, Yandilla, and Tummaville. Population, 239 (census 1886).

**LIMESTONE**, a mining district, situated about 35 miles S. of Maytown, about 7 miles N. of Mitchell river, and 75 miles E. from Thornborough. Names of towns, "Groganville," "Harbord" and "Quartzboro," the latter is a rising mining township. The road from Maytown is well watered, with accommodation houses at Oakley Junction, Goat Station, Cradle Point, Sandy Creek, and McGhan's. In the district are four stores, five public-houses, Anglo-Saxon, Digger's Rest, Good Hope, Limestone, and Union; a baker, butcher, and cordial maker. Bank: North Queensland. Mining companies: Anglo-Saxon G. M. Co., Anglo-Saxon No. 1 West, Anglo-Saxon No. 2 East, Maid of Valley, Good Hope, G. M. Co., and others. North of the Mitchell River below the mouth of the St. George, a large lode of manganese ore crops out on the top of a hill. Want of machinery and a good road to the locality were keeping the place back, but there is a new road about five miles farther than the old one. Though named Limestone, it is reported that there is not an atom of limestone within ten miles.

**LOGAN VILLAGE** (27° 50' S. lat., 153° 10' E. long.), a small township, railway, and telegraph station in the county of Ward, on the south bank of the Logan River, about 27 miles from Brisbane. Has a Wesleyan chapel, a Provisional school (No. 123) and an hotel. Produces maize, cattle, and timber. The railway was extended to here from Bethania Junction in September, 1885. Population, 50 (census 1886).

**LONGREACH**, a post town and telegraph station, and terminus of the Central Railway, 425 miles W. of Rockhampton, situated "on a stony knoll within 3 miles of permanent water-holes in the Thompson river." It has branches of the Queensland, National, and N.S.W. banks and several hotels—Commercial, Longreach, Royal, Federal, Imperial, Great Western, and others—and stores and other buildings, and a brewery, and has the promise of being an important place.

**LUKINVILLE** (16° S. lat., 143° 46' E. long.), formerly the postal centre of a mining locality, named after Mr. George L. Lukin, from 20 to 30 miles W. of Palmerville, near the junction of the Garnet creek with the Palmer river. The digging is alluvial, either the bed or the banks of the river, and is described by the Warden as being evidently derived from the gold-bearing rocks higher up the river.

**LYTTON** (27° 25' S. lat., 153° 11' E. long.), a small township in the co. of Stanley, parish of Tingalpa, electorate of Bolimba, near the mouth of the Brisbane river, of which it may be considered the south head, 13 miles NE. of Brisbane. It has a lighthouse, water police, and custom-house station, and is in telegraphic communication with the metropolises, with which it has a daily mail. There is steamer communication, or the Cleveland line can be made use of. Hotel: the Lytton. The reformatory school for boys is here; there is accommodation for 180 boys, with schoolroom, workshops, store-room etc., thus dispensing with the hulk *Proserpine*, which formerly did service. The boys are employed in bag and tent making, stone-breaking, clearing and stumping the parade ground, and in keeping the fort in proper order. State school (No. 221). A battery mounting two 5-ton and two 64-pounder guns has been made here, and a redoubt constructed on the top of Signal Hill, mounted with two 10-barrelled Nordenfelt and heavy guns, commanding the entrance to the river; considerable additions have lately been made to the fort. The river is also defended by a system of submarine mines. The water supply is derived from wells close to the Reformatory hill. A rifle range, with nine targets, has been established here. Agricultural district. Population, 211 (census 1886), now about 300.

**MACKAY** (21° 10' S. lat., 149° 13' E. long.), a seaport, municipal township, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the south bank of the Pioneer river, 625 miles NW. of Brisbane, in the county of Carlisle and Mackay electorate. Captain John Mackay claims to be the discoverer of Port Mackay in the early part of 1860, while the leader of a party organized in New England to search for grazing country. The town was named after him, and so was the river, but at the suggestion of Commodore Burnett the river's name was altered to Pioneer, as there was another Mackay River. From Brisbane and Keppel Bay in the south, and from Townsville and Bowen in the north, there is communication by the regular A. U. S. N. Co.'s mail boats, and also by the

steamers of Howard Smith; fare, £6. Intermediate boats also run, and give communication with the ports north and south. Coaches run to St. Lawrence and to Nebo from the terminus of the line and from the town. The late Sir John Coode inspected the harbour, and reported on it. He considers that the improvement of the Harbour of Mackay must, from the adverse circumstances that surround the case, prove a work of exceptional difficulty. He describes three alternative designs. An entirely new entrance to the harbour; the formation of a sheltered harbour, with berthage for steamers, at Flat Top Island, and the connection of this harbour with the shore by an iron viaduct; the third design, which he strongly recommends, is to fix and control the present channel and the approaches to the wharves by construction of low training banks of rubblestone taken from the "Rocks." A commencement was made with this work in 1888, and continued to the middle of 1891 when it was suspended owing to lack of funds. It has been officially stated that the training wall has proved beneficial in procuring a greater depth of water in the approach to the Pioneer river, the depths having increased from 2 to 4 feet. The town contains a court-house, a hospital, situated on the river bank, two miles above the town, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Church of England (Trinity), and Primitive Methodist churches, two State schools (Nos. 71 and 313) in town and four in the country—Eton, Walkerston, Te Kowai, and Hill End. There are provisional schools at Coningsby, Habana, Marion, Flat Top, Homebush, Kelvin Grove, Hampden, and Grassree; one Roman Catholic and two ladies' schools, one private school; branches of the Queensland National, Union, Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, a school of art, with library of 3,645 volumes, and large hall for public entertainments, police barracks, immigration barracks, court-house, lands office, customs-house, post and telegraph office, gas works, and Good Templars', Masonic, Druids, and Oddfellows' Lodges. Several hotels; among others, Prince of Wales, Imperial, Royal, River-view, Tattersall's, Queen's, Holden's. A bridge has been built over the Pioneer at Sydney-street. It is an iron lattice girder bridge, 1,414 feet long by 24½ feet wide. The Divisional Board (Pioneer) have constructed a bridge over Barnes Creek, a necessary adjunct to the bridge. These with the wooden bridge (Pioneer) are under the control of a new board known as the Mackay Bridges Board. There are in the municipality (area 5,120 acres) 49 miles of streets, 860 dwellings, and property rated at £204,244. In addition to sugar, tobacco, coffee, and other tropical and semi-tropical productions thrive here. The district is pastoral and agricultural, containing large areas of rich alluvial deposits of considerable depth, with numerous sugar plantations within a radius of 14 miles from the township, there being eleven on the south side of the river: Homebush, Meadowlands, Te Kowai, Alexandra, Marian, The Palms, Branscombe, Victoria, Pleystowe, and Barrie; and on the north side of the river: River Estate, Beaconfield, Nindaroo, Foulden, Pioneer, Dumbleton, Inverness, Habana, Coningsby, Farleigh, Ashburton and Richmond. The sugar industry dates from September 14, 1868, when the first sugar mill was started working in the Mackay district by Mr. John Spiller, who was the first grower of the cane at the Alexandra plantation; the first cane planted was in 1864. During the season of 1891-92 the produce was 13,453 tons of sugar, 286,700 gallons of molasses, and 92,666 gallons of rum. Sixteen sugar mills are at work in the district. At two of the plantations—Alexandra and Pleystowe—are rum distilleries. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have a large area of freehold land (about 10,000 acres), and have on a portion of it, Homebush, the largest mill in Queensland, capable of turning out annually about 5,000 tons of sugar. With this mill are connected about 7 miles of permanent tramway, and a long length of portable tram-lines. All the more important mills have now adopted double-crushing, and in many the triple effect is in use. Homebush is lit by the electric light, Habana by gas, for which there is a complete plant on the estate. In addition to these there are two central mills, the North Eton and the Racecourse, which crush for communities of farmers, who are bound by agreement to grow cane by European labour only. The experiment has not been fully proved yet, but it is so far satisfactory that some plantations, notably Homebush and Habana, are being cut up into farms, and the planters are leasing them under a purchasing lease. Both the central mills were erected with money lent by the Government. Mackay is the port for the produce of the Mount Orange and Mount Gottliard copper mines—when these mines are at work; it is also the port for the Mount Britten gold field; and at Yatton, in the adjoining district, rich gold deposits are found. Much of the auriferous land is owned by Mackay residents. During the past few months the district has taken rapid strides in developing its mining resources. Extensive gold deposits have been found at Enggella in the ranges to the SW. of Mackay. The Orchid P.C. was described as a surface show of "phenomenal richness," and machinery was erected to work the claim, but the results were very disappointing. At Grass Tree, now known as Minterton, on the coast, 25 miles S of Mackay, rich gold has been found in kaolin felspathic porphyry dykes from 8 to 18 feet through, but the operations in 1891 were not so successful as was anticipated. Yield of gold for the year was 375 ounces. A railway is now open to Eton. Total length of line, Mackay to Mirani, 22½ miles; Newbury junction to Eton, 7½ miles. The terminus of the line is at the corner of Tennyson and Alfred Streets, whence an extension goes to the Pioneer River, where commodious wharves are erected. Mackay is a Circuit Court town, courts being held twice a year. According to the Government geologist "coal seams

of workable thickness and of good quality are known to exist in the Mackay district, and others may with confidence be expected to be discovered in localities not yet explored." Formation: sedimentary lying on basaltic and granitic basis with coal seams of the tertiary period. Population of municipality (incorporated September 22, 1869), 3,597; of the district (census 1891), 10,538. The *Mackay Mercury* (established 1866), the second oldest paper in North Queensland, *Mackay Standard*, the *Sugar Journal* are the local papers.

**MARYBOROUGH** (25° 35' S. lat., 152° 43' E. long.), a municipal township (proclaimed March 23, 1861, reincorporated January 8, 1875), in the county of March, electorate of Maryborough, on the north bank of the river Mary, 25 miles from its mouth, about 180 miles N. of Brisbane. Communication with Brisbane is by direct rail and also steamer several times a week. The railway to Gympie was opened for traffic on August 8, 1881; there is also railway communication to Bundaberg, Mount Perry, Kilkivan, and the Isis Scrub. Hotels: The Royal, Custom House, Commercial, Sydney, Southern Cross, Melbourne. Queen's, Tattersall's, the Grand, and numerous others. Vessels drawing 17½ feet of water can reach and be berthed at the town wharves. It is the port of shipment for the greater portion of the produce of the Wide Bay and Burnett district, and is also the principal town in the district. There are 100 miles of streets (municipal area 22 square miles), 2,200 dwellings, and property rated at £708,690. It has a fine hospital, having accommodation for 96 patients, a school of art, in Kent Street, with a library of about 6,794 volumes, branches of the Commercial, Australian Joint-Stock, Australasian, New South Wales, Commercial Union, Queensland National, and Royal Banks, and agencies of the leading Insurance Companies, also a custom-house, immigration barracks, and a town-hall, and several other public halls. In connection with the post-office is a money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, and telephone exchange. A large handsome building is occupied as court-house, survey and lands offices, and also by the clerk of petty sessions. The grammar schools for boys and girls were opened in September, 1881. The girls' school is built on a commanding site. The Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches are also handsome brick edifices. There are ten places of worship—St. Paul's church (Episcopal), which has a handsome tower and peal of nine bells; Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's), all fine brick and stone edifices, and Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Danish, and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are seven State schools (Nos. 38, 72, 249, 315, 193, 286, 485), also one at Newtown. There are also a Roman Catholic and Christian Brothers' Schools. In the town are three companies of Defence Force, a Naval Brigade, also a Fire Brigade, and an Irish Volunteer Brigade. A wooden bridge, the longest in the colony, about one-third of a mile in length, is thrown over the river in the direction of Gympie. The water supply is derived from Tinana Creek. The water is pumped through a rising main, 10 inches in diameter and two miles long, into the service reservoir, placed at an altitude of 162 feet above Tinana Creek. This reservoir is 102 feet in diameter, 13 feet deep, and holds 650,000 gallons; from here the water flows into town by a gravitative main, 9 inches in diameter and about 7½ miles long. The water is conveyed across the river Mary by means of a wrought-iron inverted siphon of about 480 feet, supplied at each end with an expansion joint. This siphon is embedded several feet in the river bed, in a trench excavated by divers. The town has been lighted with gas since August, 1879. On the land under cultivation maize and sugar are principally grown. Sugar in 1891-92 occupied 2,837 acres; the produce being 2,567 tons of sugar, and 50,700 gallons of molasses. There were 19 sugar mills at work. The banks of the Mary, from the township up, consist chiefly of rich scrub-lands under cultivation for sugar, giving employment to several large sugar factories. Timber, suitable for building and other purposes, abounds in the neighbourhood, and is largely exported. In its preparation for shipment several large mills in the vicinity of the town are employed. There are three large iron-foundries with one of which is connected a large ship-building yard. The Union Foundry is the largest in the colony, other industries being two breweries, one tannery, two large sash and door factories, extensive carriage works, boot and shoe factory, and two soap manufactories. An important trade of the port is the turtle, dugong and oyster fisheries, which give employment to about 50 boats with their crews. Maryborough is one of the outports of the Mount Perry copper mine, and also of the Gympie, Mount Shamrock, and Eidsvold gold-fields and Burrum coal-field. The stations in the neighbourhood are principally engaged in raising cattle. The district is under the control of the Tinana, Burrum, Isis, Antigua and Grauville Divisional Boards. The population now numbers 18,700 in the municipality. In the district (census 1891) were 9,700 persons. The *Maryborough Chronicle* (daily), *Colonist* (weekly), and the *Wide Bay and Burnett News* (tri-weekly) are the local newspapers.

**MAYTOWN** (10° 4' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.) (co. of Chelmsford, electorate of Cook, and Palmer Police District), formerly called Edwardstown, is a post-town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station, about 122 miles SW. of Cooktown (about 90 miles in a straight line), the port of the district. A mail coach runs between Laura Railway Station (Cooktown and Palmer Railway) and Maytown once a week, fare £2 10s. The railway is in course of extension towards Maytown. Hotels: Prince of Wales, Royal, Metropolitan and others. It is situated on the east bank of the Palmer River, at an elevation of 802 feet above the sea-level. It originated in the gold diggings in the vicinity (known as the Palmer), which have attracted a large mining population. It has a branch of the Queensland National

bank, a branch of the Government Savings Bank, a State school, No. 292, court-house, school of art, with library of 493 volumes, and hospital (Palmer River), police barracks, and lock-up. Episcopal and Roman Catholic services are held in the Divisional Board Hall. It has eight stores, of which about half are kept by Chinamen, a miner's institute and some small public buildings. The Excelsior Rifle Club is a popular and prominent institution here. It is a quartz reefing district of promising character, and with railway communication is expected to be one of the richest gold-fields in Australia, mountains containing gold existing for miles. The reefs extend in all directions for about 30 miles from the township. The gold obtained is of a high quality, its average value being over £4 per oz. Many of the reefs, owing to high rate of carriage and want of machinery, will not yet pay for working. Formation: sandstone, conglomerate, slate, marine limestone, and granite. In addition to gold, tin, iron, antimony, coal and silver are found in the district. On the entire field (Palmer) the population was estimated, by census of 1886, at 1,305, of whom upwards of two-thirds were Chinese; of town alone, 154 (now about 274), including Chinese, about 865. Maytown is the capital of the Palmer Goldfield from whence roads communicate with Limestone (16° 30' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long., bearing 36° 31' E.), distance 32 miles, which became of note in 1886 by the discovery of the Anglo-Saxon line of reef which for some years gave some phenomenal returns of gold. The Coen (13° 50' S. lat., 143° 5' E. long., bearing N. 28° 22' W.), distance 170 miles, where gold was discovered first in 1878, but was virtually abandoned until 1890, when some rich gold-bearing reefs were discovered, which have yielded handsome returns to the miners. The population is about 125. This field is distinct from the Palmer Goldfield, (although in the Palmer police district), and is distinguished by a different set of rocks from the former, being principally a micaceous granite, also by a poorer quality of gold, which however, is compensated by the richness of the reefs. The resident Warden at Maytown visits both localities in his official capacity. The official returns of the gold produced in the Palmer district since 1872 (date of discovery) to end of 1891, is 1,326,884 ozs. of which about 130,000 ozs. is reef gold, and the balance 1,196,884 ozs. alluvial; of the latter about 98 per cent. was got by Chinese, and may be safely supplemented by 10 per cent. without exaggeration, because our "celestial" friends have the bump of secretiveness highly developed in the matter of gold and other valuables.

**MILES** (26° 38' S. lat., 150° 7' E. long.), a post town, in the electorate of Murilla, with money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, and railway station, 231 miles from Brisbane. It lies 972 feet above sea-level. State school (No. 341), three hotels and two stores. Well timbered district, with poor sandy soil. Large quantities of ironbark sleepers and bridge timber are supplied from the neighbourhood, there being two saw-mills. Population, 179 (census 1886).

**MILLCHESTER** (20° 10' S. lat., 146° 19' E. long.), a post town, about 820 miles NW. of Brisbane. It owes its name to most of the quartz crushing mills being first erected there. Hotels: Royal, Rose, Shamrock and Thistle, Wandering Digger, Old Identity and Millichester. Churches: Anglican and Roman Catholic (St. Bridget's); also a primary school (No. 157), and several tradesmen. Pyrites, and three other plants are in the vicinity. Charters Towers is about 2½ miles distant; coaches run about hourly, fare 1s. The Burdekin low-level bridge is about 14 miles distant. Population, 1,071 (census 1886).

**MITCHELL** (26° 32' S. lat., 147° 52' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office and telegraph station, and Government Savings Bank, in the county of Dublin, electorate of Maranoa on the Maranoa river, 371 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 59 miles W. of Roma. It lies 1,104 feet above sea-level. There are six hotels—Post-Office, Green Gate and Downshire Arms being the principal, three general stores, a saddler, a butcher, and a shoemaker, aerated water factory, a branch of the Queensland National Bank, a State school (No. 27), Roman Catholic chapel, Anglican church, court-house, and police quarters and lock-up. Clergymen of the different denominations make periodical visits and hold services. A jockey club (Mitchell Downs) is here, and in the neighbourhood is a good race-course. It is the centre of a wealthy pastoral district, over forty large stations being in the neighbourhood. Table vegetables and fruits grow well, and the soil is now being turned to account for farming operations. A good area of wheat was put in for the season of 1891-92. Much land having been selected, attention is being given to vine-growing, for which the soil and climate seem well adapted. Several Homestead selections have been, and are still being, taken up, and, with favourable seasons, farming, and more particularly maize and vine culture, will be carried on to a large extent. It was for some little time the terminus of the Western line, which is now extended to Charleville. Coaches ply to St. George and also to Bollon. The Divisional Board of Boortuga has its head-quarters here. Among the local institutions are a Rifle and a Cricket Club. Population, (census 1891), 2,949.

**MONAL**, a gold-field, in the co. of Bowen, electorate of Burnett and police district of Eidsvold, about 22 miles SE. of Cania, 100 from Gladstone, and 80 from Mount Perry, but nearly 130 by road. It lies at the head of Monal Creek, which forms the head of the Burnett waters at the junction of Raspberry Creek. The first reward claim was granted on this field in June, 1891, to John MacNamara and party. The principal line of reefs are Lady Griffith, Trident, United Rise and Great Eastern. Batteries on the field are the Victoria Company, and the Eidsvold Monal Quartz Crushing Company. Up to the middle of 1892 about 900 tons of stone had been treated for a yield of 900 ozs. The Warden reports that the field was looking

well at the close of 1891; there are 8 or 10 distinct lines of reef, and additional crushing power was required; a silver lode is reported as having been found. There are here three hotels, Cosmopolitan, Royal, and Monal, a provisional school, two butcheries and two stores. Communication is by horse to Norton, thence by coach to Gladstone; weekly mail service. Population 250, and increasing. Formation: volcanic.

**MONTALBION** (17° 29' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.), a silver-mining township, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office and police station, in the county of Cook, electorate of Woothakata, police district of Herberton, situated on Gibbs Creek, a branch of the Walch river, about 22 miles W. from Herberton, on the main road to Georgetown; a coach runs to Herberton *via* Irvinebank, Orient Camp, and Watsonville, twice a week; fare, 10s. each way; also a coach to Muldiva twice weekly; fare, 30s. It has seven hotels (the principal being Montalbio and Post Office), a branch of the Queensland National Bank, a State school, hospital, recently erected at a cost of £1,075, Petty Debts Court, two stores, and school of arts, with library of 726 vols. Montalbio is wholly supported by the silver-mining industry. The original discoverers were two brothers by the name of Prentice, who sold to Messrs. George Young & Co. The new owners erected smelting works and developed the mines at an outlay of nearly £20,000 before they received any return. After twelve months' work, and extracting 260,000 ozs. of silver, besides an enormous yield of lead, the mine was put on the London market and floated for a large sum under the name of the Montalbio Silver Mining and Smelting Company. This company is reported as not being a success and was about being reconstructed. About the middle of 1889 silver ore of unusual richness was unearthed at Albion West claim. It was expected to average from 150 to 300 oz. per ton; but on further development it was found there was intrusion of galena in large quantities, disturbing and displacing the richer sulphide ore. The ore could not be treated successfully on the spot, and has been sent home for treatment. The district in the summer of 1891 was reported to be increasing in importance, new silver centres springing up daily. The township of Muldiva has now 200 residents. Other smaller places are Red Cap, Zillmanton (good work is reported as having been done here, and some of the lodes are developing past expectation, and the erection of smelting works is in contemplation), Daryalong, Koorboora, and Lappa Lappa. In the district of Chillagoe, about 80 miles distant, several discoveries of silver are reported. There are enormous copper lodes in the vicinity. Formation: granite and porphyry. Population, about 300.

**MORVEN** (26° 25' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long.), originally called Sadler's Waterholes, is a post town, savings bank, telegraph and railway station on the Western line, originally part of the Victoria Downs run, the head station of which is some six miles distant. It was formerly one of the oldest bush camping grounds for teamsters in this part of the colony. It is in the electorate and police district of Warrego, lies 427 miles from Brisbane on the Hamburg Creek. Hotel: Royal; State school (No. 525); Episcopal place of worship, lock-up, post and telegraph office; butcher's and saddler's shops, storekeeper and forwarding agent. Pastoral district. The following stations receive their rations, and forward their wool from here: Victoria Downs, Burenda, and Nive Downs. Morven is the postal centre of a large number of stations. Trucking yards are here for sheep and cattle. There is a road from here to Tambo *via* Augathella; distance to Augathella, 75 miles; coach runs to Augathella, fare, 25s.; Augathella to Tambo, 80 miles. Population about 118.

**MOUNT BIGGENDEN**, a station on the Maryborough to Gayndah railway, fifty-four miles from Maryborough. The mine is situated about five miles S.W. of Baxter's Hotel, on the Gayndah road, and about six miles S.S.E. of Degilbo head station. The deposit consists of an irregular mass of magnetite, bounded on the north by the slates and on the south by a bed of limestone. The Warden reports, "I should not wonder if this ground is going to turn out another geological wonder, for the whole of the ground seems to abound with different kinds of minerals, especially bismuth, copper, cobalt, gold, &c." During 1891 about 784 tons of bismuth were obtained. The mine was reported to be working well in 1891, and its future very hopeful. Population, 60.

**MOUNT BRITEN** (21° 30' S. lat., 148° 27' E. long.), county of Wodehouse, electorate of Normanby, police district of Fort Cooper, a gold-field, situated on Oakley creek, running into Cooper's creek, which belongs to the watershed of Nebo creek. It is said to have been discovered by Patrick Heenan in 1879, but was first prospected in February, 1881. The field is situated on the Leichhardt, Denham and Connor's ranges. It is about 25 miles N.W. of Nebo, and 85 miles S.W. from its port, Mackay, with which, however, there is no regular communication. It has a post office, an hotel (Mount Briten), Provisional school (No. 404); one store. Several large nuggets have been found in the field, the largest being 69 ounces. Several reefs show good signs, and may probably turn out payable. Several rich patches of alluvial were found during 1884. The gold field is described as a very picturesque and romantic spot, hills of every shape and colour, conical, dome-shaped and isolated, looking like a huge military camp from the distant ranges. A large crushing-machine, christened "Sabbath Calm," is here; it has ten head of stamps. The most promising reefs are the Little Wanderer, the Erratic Star, and the Edith Mary. The field of late has gone back very much, and population fallen off. The district is of a pastoral and mining character, abounding more or less in minerals and precious stones—rubies, opals and supposed diamonds have been found. Much of the surrounding country is suitable for agricultural purposes. Formation: volcanic. The Eungella gold-field is 20

miles distant. All vehicular traffic from Mackay to Eungella passes through Mount Briten. Population (1892) about 100.

**MOUNT BUDEKIM**, a postal township, with tri-weekly mail communication, 13 miles from Mooloolah, about 40 miles from the Caboolture railway station. It is described as a "cosy little village," having a school of arts, a general store, a sugar mill (closed), three or four private residences, and a State school. Bananas are the principal production. Sugar, fruit, and oranges are also grown.

**MOUNT ESK.** See Esk.

**MOUNT MORGAN**, a gold-mining township in the county of Raglan, electorate of Fitzroy and police district of Rockhampton, with money-order office at the head of Dee River, 28 miles S.S.W. from Rockhampton, and the site of the famous mine believed to be the richest deposit of gold in Australia. The mine is at the summit of the Mount, and originally formed part of a selection belonging to a man named Donald Gordon, by whom it was sold to Messrs. Frederick, E. G., and T. S. Morgan (brothers), at the rate of £1 per acre, in all £640. A co-partnership was formed, and the mine worked. The interests in the property several times changed hands, and eventually the whole was merged into a Limited Liability Co., with a capital of £1,000,000, in one million shares of £1 each (7s. 6d. paid up). These shares in October, 1892, were selling at about £2 10s., having greatly fallen in price. Mr. Jack on his second visit reported that the "unparalleled richness of the mine must be obvious to the most casual observer." Gold occurs here in a formation in which it has never hitherto been recognized, the greater part of the mount being "a mass of drusy ironstone and siliceous sinter." The gold is of unusual fineness and unprecedented purity. The place of deposit is the centre of an extinct hot spring or geyser. Large yields of gold have already been made from this mine, the gold, which is the richest native gold yet found (assaying, 99·7), having been extracted from the stone at from 3 oz. to 12 oz. to the ton. The so-called reef is 600 feet long by 300 feet wide, and of unknown depth. The original works have been largely augmented, and there are extensive chlorination works. The yield from the mine for the year 1891 was 143,795 ozs., 6 dwts., 16 grains from 84,559 tons 11 cwt. 2 qrs. of stone, being a great falling off from the previous year's returns. Mr. Jack, the Government geologist who has recently (Jan. 7, 1892), thoroughly examined the mine says "although the mine has turned out over a million ounces of gold the sections show that only a very small proportion of the known amount of payable gold ore has been excavated. There are numerous other claims in the neighbourhood prospecting and otherwise, but so far nothing important has been discovered. There is a post, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office. Coaches run daily to and from Rockhampton; fare, 7s. 6d. return. A coach also meets the trains at the Kabra Railway Station, which is 10 miles from Rockhampton. A survey for a railway has been made. A large population has now settled around the mine, and a town of some size has sprung up, having a branch of the Queensland National Bank, a State school (No. 526), school of arts with library of 840 vols. and stage well founded in scenery and appointments. Anglican, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship; police barracks and court-room. Hotels: Leichhardt, Calliungal, Queensland National, Sunburst, Mountain View, and others. Several stores and tradesmen's premises, foresters' hall, skating rink. Clubs: Turf, Rifle, Swimming, Football, and others. Newspaper: *Mount Morgan Chronicle*. It is now a municipality (proclaimed May 22, 1890). Area, 4 square miles; 706 dwellings; value of ratable property, £94,789. Population (census 1891), 3,214.

**MOUNT PERRY** (25° 13' S. lat., 151° 41' E. long.), for some time called Tenningering, but now known by its old name, is a postal centre, 200 miles N.W. of Brisbane, comprising the townships of Fife Barnett and Tenningering. It is in the county of Bowen, police district of Tenningering, and electorate of Mulgrave, and is situated on Sunday creek, at the foot of the mountain whose name it bears, about 66 miles by rail, inland from the port of Bundaberg; 110 miles from that of Maryborough, and 200 miles N.W. of Brisbane. The district is of an auriferous, pastoral, and cupriferous character, principally the latter. There is a great extent of mineral country containing vast deposits of iron, copper, gold, silver, lead, and coal, within a radius of 60 miles, much of this is practically unexplored. The largest of the mines is the Mount Perry Copper Mine, which employed, when in full work, from 70 to 100 men. "The cessation of the copper works has virtually killed the place, all who can obtain employment elsewhere have left or are leaving it. It is melancholy to see such a quantity of valuable machinery idle and going to ruin," so reported the Warden in the early part of 1892. The energy and available capital of the mining population have been directed towards the development of the auriferous reefs at Reid's Creek, which also promise well. Principal claim, Mount Perry and Reid's Creek Gold Mining Company on Welcome Reef. A fine large crushing and concentrating machine has been erected by this company. The places of worship are a Wesleyan chapel and a Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), only occasionally used, the visiting priest residing at Bundaberg. Services are occasionally held by visiting clergymen of the various denominations, while a regular Episcopal service is conducted by a lay reader. Hotels are Royal, Club, and Commercial. The public buildings are comprised in court-house, police quarters, and lock-up, a hospital, a primary school (No. 75), a school of art, with 300 volumes, post and telegraph office, railway station and Perry divisional board's office (formerly the old court-house). There are money-order, telegraph and savings bank facilities in the township, four stores, and several tradesmen's premises—blacksmiths, wheelwrights, bakers, butchers, and a chemist.

Coaches ply to Eidsvold gold-field, fare 25s. The water supply is derived from Sandy Creek. Formation: granite and schist. Population of Mount Perry and Fife Barnett townships, 273 (census 1886), of the surrounding district, about 2,250. Discoveries of bismuth, silver, and gold have been made about 30 miles from the town.

**MOURILYAN**, a fine harbour on the eastern coast, the entrance to which has been greatly improved of late, a depth of 14 feet being available at low water for a width of 100 feet. It is intended to further deepen the channel. The steamers of the A.U.S.N. Co. find no difficulty in entering and leaving by the improved channel. Much sugar has been grown in the neighbourhood, and the Mourilyan Sugar Company's plant is of a very complete character, the cane being conveyed to the mills by trucks and locomotive power. Population, 51 (census 1886).

**MULDIVA**, a silver mining locality in the Herberton district. Magnificent smelting works have been erected here, and additions are being made which will enable the proprietary to treat ores for the public. In July, 1892, as a result of seven days running of the furnace, 209 tons of ore were smelted, producing 38 tons of bullion containing 8,100 ozs. of silver. It is stated that the progress of silver mining in the district has been very satisfactory and promises results in the near future which should place the district in the first rank as a silver-field. There are three or four hotels, two stores, several tradesmen and branch of the Bank of North Queensland.

**MULGRAVE** (19° 43' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long.). The Mulgrave gold-field is composed of the Upper Camp and Goldsbrough, the latter being 26 miles from Cairns, and the former 6 miles farther. Upper Mulgrave consists of two stores, a residence, and a few humpies and tents scattered about. In 1891, the Warden reported that "the gold-field exhibited a marked improvement over the previous year." The locality is healthy, and abounds in fine agricultural soil. Population, 46 (census 1886).

**MURPHY'S CREEK** (27° 30' S. lat., 152° 10' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and money-order township, savings bank, and railway station on the creek from which it takes its name (a branch of the Cockyer), 82 miles W. of Brisbane, 783 feet above sea-level. It has one hotel, Railway; State school (No. 76), a commodious railway station, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic places of worship, and one store. Farming and grazing land in the vicinity.

**MUTABURRA** (22° 35' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Mitchell, police district of Aramac, on the western bank of the Thompson river, 33 miles NW. of Aramac (70 miles N. of Longreach), about 98 miles from Barcardine Railway Station, fare 25s., to which a coach runs weekly, fare 30s.; and about 810 miles NW. from Brisbane. Hotels: Mount Cornish (Cobb and Co.'s office), Australian, Tattersall's, Royal Mail, and Landsborough. It is pleasantly situated, and likely to be of importance, as it is on the high-road, north and south, for all travelling stock, and in the centre of a large tract of good pastoral country, composed of black soil-plains and sandy ridges. State school (No. 304), court-house (in which divine service is held), police barracks, Athenaeum, post and telegraph office, hospital, two principal stores, soap works, and a branch of the Q. N. Bank. District court sittings are held here twice a year. The water supply is from the Landsborough and the Town Dam. Population, 376 (census 1886). Principal stations in the neighbourhood are Bowen Downs and Mount Cornish.

**NANANGO** (26° 44' S. lat., 152° E. long.), a money-order, telegraph, savings bank, and post-town in the county of Fitzroy, electorate of Burnett and Nanango police district, about 130 miles NW. of Brisbane. It is situated on Sandy Creek, an offshoot of Barumbah creek, which is a tributary of the Burnett river. It contains two good inns, the Star and the Burnett, a court-house, police quarters and lock-up, school of art, with a library of upwards of 1,154 vols., a primary school (No. 77), a Roman Catholic chapel (St. George's), an Anglican church (visited occasionally), and two stores. Sale yards covering 5 acres of land has been erected by a company at which sales are regularly held. Mails run from here to Cresselly via Taabinga, Boole, and Kilkivan. The Nanango Diggings are situated in the scrub, about one mile North of East of the township, on the Burnett fall of the Brisbane range. The Seven Mile Diggings are about 7 miles SE. on the Brisbane side of the range. Gold has been discovered at various places near the township of a superior quality, but is only imperfectly worked. At Cooyar Creek a small quantity of very rich gold has been found. Not far from here pumbago has been found. Gold-mining is now being carried on about 2 miles to the eastward, also at a place on Taromeo and Cooyar, 7 miles to the S. of Nanango. At the Two Mile there is a lode of about 20 feet, full, it is said, of rich leaders; at the Seven Mile reefs prevail, having outcrop of poor antimony. During 1891 mining matters were reported that most of the claims which had been abandoned the previous year are now being vigorously worked by fresh holders. The communication with Brisbane is by coach twice a week to the Esk Railway Station, fare 25s. A coach also runs to Kilkivan, fare 20s. The Nanango Jockey Club holds its annual meeting here. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one. The breadth of land under tillage is increasing. The Divisional Board of Nanango meets here. The Board have erected a hall for their own use and for public purposes. The Taromeo head station is 17 miles from Nanango. The Nanango station is 2 miles distant, Taabinga 18 miles, Tarong 13 miles, Barumbah 23. From Nanango to Mount Stanley, on the Brisbane river, by marked tree line is 14 miles.

All roads in the district have been properly chained, and the miles legibly marked on tin plates affixed to trees. Formation: hard sandstone, quartz sites, and slates; immediately south of the town a grey granite occurs. The district is reported as being selected very freely for homestead and grazing farms. Of late the district around Nanango has become thickly populated, most of the selectors being Germans. It is expected to become a great fruit-producing district. Oranges, almonds, apples, and grapes grow in profusion. The timber, consisting of cedar, yellow-wood, hardwood and pine, cannot be surpassed. Population, 197 (census 1886); that of the district has been increased by persons who have taken up land.

**NEBO** (21° 41' S. lat., 148° 44' E. long.), a small township, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the creek of the same name, at the extreme north of the Leichhardt district, in the co. of Wodehouse, electorate of Normanby, police district of Mackay, 75 miles (postal) from Mackay SW., and about 636 miles (612 by telegraph route) from Brisbane, NW. Coach runs between Eton and Nebo twice a week, fare 20s. There is one hotel, Port Cooper, a provisional school (No. 184); one large store, police barracks, and Divisional Board room, but no building of any note. The district is principally of a pastoral character. Gold has been found in the neighbourhood at a locality known as Mount Britten. The Mount Gotthard mine lies about 40 miles NW. The Mount Orange mine is about 30 miles S. The country immediately surrounding Nebo has been laid out in grazing and agricultural farms. About ten grazing farms and six agricultural farms have been taken up on the resumed portion of Port Cooper runs North and South; of the grazing farms three are stocked with sheep, three with cattle, two with horses and two with horses and cattle. The Mount of Port Cooper is about 10 miles distant. Population, 62.

**NERANG** (27° 58' S. lat., 153° 23' E. long.), a small township in the county of Ward, electorate of Albert, police district of Nerang, situate on the Nerang River. Communication with Brisbane daily by rail; distance, 48 miles (44½ by telegraph route), SE. Has post, telegraph, and money-order office, Government Savings Bank, Court-house, State school (No. 218), Church of England, R.C. Church, Wesleyan chapel, school of art, with library of 615 vols., several stores, hotels, Commercial, Queen's, Star, and Royal Mail, and branch bank (N.S. Wales). A coach runs to the Tweed River. Nerang is the head-quarters of the Nerang Divisional Board, and also of the Southern Queensland Agricultural Society. Sugar, maize, cattle, and timber are the products of the district. There is a State school at Tallebudgera (No. 201). A sugar mill is projected at Carrara for next season. Population, 250; in district, 852 (census 1886).

**NEWELLTOWN**, county of Cardwell, electorate of Woothakata, so named after Mr. James Newell, is a mining locality on the Dry River, about 10 miles from Herberton and 8 from Watsonville, where silver ore has been found in large quantities. The mines here are the property of the Newelltown Valley Proprietary Company, who have an extensive plant on the premises. Mining district—silver, copper, and tin.

**NOOSA.** See TEWANTIN.

**NORMANBY**, a gold field about 60 miles due south of Bowen, with a weekly mail coach service. The road thereto is very rough and steep having to cross a range about 2,000 feet high. In the township are three hotels, three stores, two butcheries, and other tradesmen's shops.

**NORMANTON** (17° 58' S. lat., 141° 9' E. long.), county of Normanton, electorate of Carpentaria, a town with telegraph station, money-order office, and Government Savings Bank, and a port of entrance and clearance, situated on the banks of the river Norman about 25 miles from its mouth by land, farther by water, near the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, about 1,382 miles NW. of Brisbane by land, but much farther by sea. The river has a very tortuous course from the sea to the town, where navigation ceases. The minimum depth on the bar of the Norman River was 4 feet 9 inches below low water, but on August 6, 1888, the Hydra dredge commenced work on the bar, cutting a channel 200 feet wide to 12 feet below water. The dredge, however, was removed before the work was completed, and the heavy floods of 1890-91 caused the channel to again silt up. Mr. E. A. Cullen surveyed the river between Baffle Group and Normanton in 1888. He reports that there are eight shoals, for the most part rocky, with not more than 2 feet of water over them, and that on account of the cost of improving the navigation it would be unwise to hold out any hopes of improvement in the immediate future. He suggests that the Red Bluff, with which some 18 miles of railway would connect Normanton would be a suitable shipping terminus. A site, four miles below Red Bluff, has since been chosen. The lightship, formerly stationed at the Brisbane River bar, is now placed off the entrance to the Norman River. Port Darwin is about 900 miles distant. The Queensland National Bank, the Bank of New South Wales, the Australian Joint Stock, and the Bank of North Queensland have each established branches here, the first two in substantial buildings, the others in temporary offices, a substantial school house (No. 360), with teachers residence, court-house and lands office, a Customs' building and post and telegraph office, six principal stores; there are also some half-dozen minor stores, and nine hotels, Transcontinental and Albon being the principal. Normanton has a large and handsome school of art, with library of 1,163 vols., and a Roman Catholic church, a Church of England and Wesleyan Church. The Normanton Jockey Club has its meetings here. It is the outlet for the Cloncurry gold and copper mines, and also for the Etheridge and Crocydon gold-fields. There is a resident police magistrate, also a Commissioner of Crown Lands,

it being the headquarters for Lands office in the Carpentaria district. The township is reported as healthy, with the exception of a month or two after the wet season, when ophthalmia and miasmatic fevers are more or less prevalent. Water supply is derived from wells at present. The Carpentaria district, of which Normanton is the capital, is growing in population, and promises to become in a few years one of the largest sheep and cattle producers in the colony. Normanton itself is becoming a place of importance, and during the past few years has made great strides. On February 3, 1836, it was formed into a municipality, having an area of 20 square miles, 400 dwellings, 17 miles of roads, and property of the ratable value of £144,931. It is spoken of as the capital of Carpentaria. Mr. George Phillips considers that no unimproved river in Queensland, except the Batavia, can compare with the Norman for depth and clearness of channel up to the head of navigation—a few miles from the town. A short distance from the mouth, the river, turning to the SW., forms a magnificent land-locked harbour, three miles long by half a mile wide, with plenty of room and depth of water for almost any number of vessels to anchor, while on the N. head of the river (Karumba) there is rising ground for fortifications. The construction of a line of railway from Normanton to Croydon was commenced about the end of June, 1888, and was completed in July 1891. Normanton is situated on high ground, consisting of ironstone gravel ridges, which continue in a NW. direction for about 1½ miles from the township, when a low flat occurs. The large steamers of the A.U.S.N. Co., and of Messrs. Howard Smith & Co., ply weekly between Normanton and Brisbane. The country immediately around Normanton is reported to be of the poorest description. Population, 1,251. Newspaper: *The Norman Chronicle*.

**NORTHCOTE** (16° 54' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.), a mining township on Leadingham Creek, a tributary of the Walsh river, 16 miles E. of Thornborough, on the Cairns road (the main dray road from Port Douglas to Thornborough passes through Northcote). Within a few miles there are several homesteads occupied by families, also a number of Chinamen's gardens. It has one hotel, one store, and a post office. Lodes of antimony have been discovered in the district, some of them situated within a mile of the township. A crushing machine is erected near the township. The miners say there are several reefs which would pay well if properly worked. Population, 28 (census 1886).

**NORTHPINE** (county Stanley), a post town with money-order office, government savings bank, telegraph and railway station on the North Coast Line, 18 miles from Brisbane. Public school, No. 183. Branch of Q. N. Bank is here, also school of art with a library of 418 vols. Episcopal services are held. Good farming and grazing district.

**NORTON** (24° 20' S. lat., 151° 16' E. long.), a mining township, in the county of Stanley, electorate of Port Curtis, Gladstone police district, situate on Wattle Creek, a tributary of the Boyne River, about 36 miles SE. from Calliope, and 400 miles from Brisbane. A mail coach runs to Calliope, 10s., and to Gladstone, 15s. Hotels: The Norton and The Miner; two stores, two butchers' shops, a post-office, school of art, with library of 262 vols., provisional school (No. 393), and police barracks. The reefs here are the "Who'd a thought it," the "Advance," "Franpton's United," "Goody's," and the "Never, Never." The Franpton's United is the premier claim. The company erected a dry crushing machine, which, however, proved a failure. Matters are very dull here, but mines were expected to be at work in a few months. Formation: slate and granite. Population about 80.

**NUDGEE** (27° 24' S. lat., 153° 4' E. long.) is a small settlement about nine miles from Brisbane, and contains a State school (No. 48), Roman Catholic orphanage (St. Vincent's), and German Lutheran church. The train to Sandgate stops about two miles from the centre of the village, which is noted for the production of pineapples.

**OAKEY CREEK.** See KINGSTON.

**ONE MILE.** See GYMPRE.

**OXLEY** (27° 33' S. lat., 152° 57' E. long.), a post-town, telegraph, and railway station on the S. and W. Railway, eight miles S. of Brisbane. It lies 63 feet above sea-level. It is in the county of Stanley, electorate of Oxley, and police district of Brisbane. The post-office is at the railway station. Hotel: Coach and Horses. There are two stores and a butcher's shop. State school (No. 79), also a State school at Seventeen mile Rocks (No. 98), about two miles distant. Police station here. Episcopal church. Oxley Creek is about half-a-mile distant, and the Brisbane river the same. The water supply is derived from Lucock's reservoir, and from a spring which has been utilized on the main Oxley road, whence an apparently inexhaustible supply seems available. There is also a mineral spring. The river at about 4 miles distance is spanned by a fine iron bridge, called the Albert. It consists of eight lengths—one of 40 feet, six of 80 feet, and the largest of 160 feet, which is formed of bow-string girders of the "hogback" type, the smaller ones being lattice with parallel booms. The girders at either end rest on massive freestone abutments, and are supported by piers of cast-iron cylinders, 3 feet in diameter. The dimensions of the bridge are: length 716 feet, width 22 feet, height above high-water 43 feet; 1,274 tons of iron were used in its construction, and its cost was £52,135. The district is an agricultural one. The extension of the line from between Oxley and Sherwood to South Brisbane was opened for traffic June 2, 1884; but since March, 1892, it has been used only for coal and goods traffic. Population about 300, with vicinity (census 1891), 7,799.

**PALMER** (15° 49' 14" S. lat., 143° E. long.), a gold-field in

the northern part of the colony, about 1,250 miles NW. of Brisbane, and about 120 miles SW. of Cooktown, by road *via* Byerstown (96 miles by direct route). These diggings were discovered about the middle of 1873 by Mr. James V. Mulligan. A large digging population was drawn thither, and much gold raised. Tin also has been found in quantities, and will pay handsomely for working when there are better means of transport. The tin is principally found on Granite creek waters, where, in the form of stream tin, it occurs in association with gold. The quartz reefs are believed to be remunerative, were capital for their development forthcoming. There are, it is estimated, 200 well-defined reefs on the Palmer, the auriferous ground extending over 1,600 square miles. The gold is very pure, averaging an assay value of 24 to the ounce. In 1891, 8,417 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 10,721 oz. of gold, an average of 1 oz. 5 dwt. 11 grs. to the ton, the total yield from the gold-field was 12,721 oz. Since the opening of the field the yield of gold to December 31, 1891, has been 1,328,867 ozs. Gold in quantity was appearing in the Conglomerate range about 12 miles from Maytown, and the locality was prospected by Mr. J. Mulligan but the results did not fulfil the expectations. An experienced miner writes regarding these diggings that "the geological evidences betoken a regular formation of gold-bearing rocks, extending in a northerly and southerly direction for some hundreds of miles." Palmer is reached from Cooktown by the railway to Laura station, thence the coach. Palmerville, or Lower Camp, was the dray terminus when the field was first opened. Maytown is the postal centre of the gold-fields. In the vicinity are coal-measures, extending from a point on the Cooktown and Palmerville Road, about 19 miles from Palmerville, for 6 or 7 miles northward down the valley of the Little river. They were discovered in 1872 by Mr. N. Taylor. Mr. Jack, the Government geologist, has reported on the field. The surface-coal is not equal to the Newcastle, but it was expected to improve at a lower depth. The geological features of the field comprise: Clay, slate, sandstone, metamorphic granite, conglomerate, limestone and basalt. In the clay, slate, and sandstone the richest reefs and alluvial deposits have been found. In February, 1887, he again visited this field, but owing to the floods the examination was a cursory one. At the lower depths he believes gold will yet be found in quantity. "It would not surprise me if the gold yet to be derived from deep leads below the desert sandstone should greatly outweigh the poor four or five millions worth taken from the modern valley." In 1884 the boundaries of the Palmer field were amended; it now comprises the whole of the watershed of the Palmer river above its junction with the Mitchell river, and the watershed of the West Normanby river above the northern watershed of Isabella creek. Some rich reefs were laid off in October, 1887, by the Warden. They are situated on Limestone creek, which flows into the Mitchell River southerly from Maytown, and distant about 35 miles. The crushings from the Anglo-Saxon of late do not give the same high proportion of gold as formerly. A tramway has been erected connecting the mine with the mill. There are several rich reefs at Limestone, from which great results are expected when adequately worked. During 1891 the Warden reported that it was a period of depression, but the outlook was hopeful. Population, including Limestone, 838.

**PALMERVILLE** (15° 56' S. lat., 144° 8' E. long.), a telegraph station, about 25 miles W. from Maytown. It had public-houses, and stores, but is now nearly deserted. It is the spot where gold was first discovered on the Palmer river by Hann. Independently of its auriferous resources there is a wide area of good agricultural land in the surrounding district. Population (principally Chinese), 25 (census 1886).

**PARADISE.** The Paradise gold-field is situated on the S. side of the Burnett river about 8 miles NW. of Degilbo station, and 2 miles below the mouth of Tarrabil creek. Gold was discovered here in reefs about June, 1889, by Messrs. Allen and party. The reefs extend back for a distance of 2 miles from the Burnett river, and are situated on the steep ridges which lie between Scrubby or Paradise creek and Finney's creek. The site of the township is on the alluvial flat which fringes the river. During 1891 3,477 tons of quartz were crushed for 2,217 oz. 5 dwt. 2 grs. of gold. There is a post-office, seven hotels, among the leading being Paradise and the Club, court-house and some tradesmen's shops. Service is held in the hall. Two lines of coaches run to Biggenden, the nearest railway station (about 20 miles). In 1892 the Warden reported that the town had much improved of late, and was beginning to assume the aspect of a civilized place; the country is good, the reefs widening as they go down, and the gold of high value.

**PEAKDOWNS.** See CLERMONT.

**PENTLAND** (formerly known as BETTS CREEK), (20° 33' S. lat., 145° 25' E. long.), distant 148 miles from Townsville on the Northern Railway, is a mining township, in the electorate of Charters Towers on Betts creek, 6 miles from Capeville, and 7 miles SE. of Norwood, comprising three hotels, Sportsman's Arms, Pentland and Railway, three stores, one butcher, a blacksmith, a saddler, a shoemaker, a wheelwright, cordial factory, provisional school (No. 467), court-house, police quarters, about 40 private residences, goods shed, and station buildings, in the latter post and telegraphic business is conducted by the station-master. Large trucking yards for horses and cattle have been erected. The Georgetown mails leave here weekly, and a good deal of traffic is opening up on this route and to the Etheridge; is the centre for railway communication to the Lower and Upper Cape gold-fields, Lolworth Milray, and several other



cattle stations. Several good reefs have been discovered from two to three miles N. of this, these have every appearance of going down and being extended. Mill timber of a superior quality is found here, which is trucked to Charters Towers. The water supply is derived from the creek and a dam erected by the Dalrymple Divisional Board. Population, 127 (census 1886).

**PERCYVILLE**, or **PERCY RIVER**, a new gold field township on the Percy Creek, in the county of Gilberton, electorate of Burke, 28 miles N. of Gilberton, about 70 miles from Georgetown South, and 260 miles W. of Townsville. It has three hotels: Percy, Royal, and Towers, and two general stores. The names of the principal claimers are Galloway, Johnson's, Senstacion, Rainbow, Boomerang, Glanceo, Perseverance and Waterbury.

**PIALBA** (25° 22' S. lat., 152° 46' E. long.) is a watering place with a post and telegraph office, on the shore of Hervey Bay, county of March, electorate of Wide Bay, and Maryborough police district, 22 miles north of Maryborough, the citizens of which town and Gympie make Pialba their favourite summer resort. There is coach communication three times a week, fare, 7s. 6d. It has, facing the beach, two good hotels—Point Vernon and Pialba, State school (No. 419), a police-station, and Undenominational Church, two stores and a butcher's shop. There is abundance of fishing, and a splendid beach. Sugar-cane is cultivated in the neighbourhood. There are three sugar mills. Population about 700, principally Danish farmers, who reside on the tract of rich agricultural country stretching along the coast at this port.

**PIMPAMA** (27° 51' S. lat., 153° 14' E. long.), a small township and railway station in the county of Ward, Albert electorate. Has post office, Government Savings Bank, a State school (No. 81), Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, school of arts, with library of 495 vols., and one hotel. Is the centre of the Queensland arrowroot manufacture. Communication with Brisbane by rail, distance 34 miles, being on the line to Southport. Population 42 (census 1886).

**PINE HILL** (29° 39' S. lat., 146° 59' E. long.) till October, 1884, the terminus of the Central railway, is situated about 2½ miles to the eastward of the Belyando river, 252 miles W. of Rockhampton, in the electorate of Leichhardt and Clermont, police district of Barcardine. It has a telegraph office. The railway buildings comprise a goods shed, 300 feet long, passenger station, station-master's house, and porters' cottages. Provisional school (No. 413), Episcopal church. One two-story hotel, the Railway. Pine Hill was composed to a considerable extent of what was once Bogantungan, the buildings having been moved from one place to the other, and many of these have been removed to Barcardine. Population about 40. Pastoral district.

**PITTSWORTH** (27° 42' S. lat., 151° 38' E. long.), (formerly **BEAUARABA**), a post town, in the county of Aubigny, electorate of Cambooya and Darling Downs central police district. It has a savings bank office, and is a telegraph, money-order and railway station. It is distant 137 miles of Brisbane, and 25 miles from Toowoomba. It has a State school (No. 373), court-house in which divine service is performed on Sundays, lock-up and police barracks, a branch of the Queensland National bank, five hotels—Beauaraba, Railway, Union, Royal and Grand; Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, an auctioneer, three stores, two blacksmiths and wheelwrights and other tradesmen. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, with deep black soil. Good coal is found in several places. The principal sheep stations in the vicinity are—Feltou, Yandilla, St. Helen's, Pine creek, and Lemon Tree. Coach runs to Hermitage, Brookstead, Yandilla (fare 10s.), Lemon Tree, Pine Creek, twice a week, fare 12s. 6d. Population of town and vicinity, about 300.

**POINT PARKER** (17° S. lat., 139° 25' E. long.) is situated on the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, to the southward of the Wellesley Islands. The anchorage is between Allen Island and the mainland. At spring-tide vessels of any depth could enter the harbour, and berth at low water in the "Basin," within a mile of the shore. At low tides steamers of ordinary draught can enter. It was the proposed terminus of the Trans-Continental railway. Geographically it is said to be a most suitable position for a shipping port for the wool from the Diamantina, Flinders, Burke, Herbert, and Lorne rivers, and Buchanan's creek; and for fresh meat from the Cloucurry, Leichhardt, Gregory, and Nicholson rivers. Many thousands of cattle are already depastured on the latter rivers. According to Mr. Hann, "Point Parker is a series of sand ridges, which continue on each side for miles; these ridges are intersected by springy flats, which form a small creek running into the sea about four miles on the east side of Point Parker. The ridges are covered with pandanus trees, a sure sign of abundance of water being obtainable by sinking. I consider the Point has all the facilities for a large town being formed thereon."

**PORT DOUGLAS** (16° 30' S. lat., 145° 30' E. long.), co. Cook, parish of Salisbury, Woothakata electorate, is situated about the centre of the coast of Trinity Bay, about 40 miles distant from Cairns, N.W. Cooktown is 70 miles N., and Townsville about 164 miles S.E.; the distance to Thornborough is about 65 miles, and to Herberton about 85. There is frequent steamer communication with Brisbane by the A.U.S.N. Co.'s steamers, and less frequently by other boats. A good road leads to the Hodgkinson and Herberton, and there is coach communication to both places. Hotels: Exchange (a two-story building), Court-house, Victoria, North Australian, Globe, and others. It received the name of Port Douglas, after the Hon. John Douglas, the recent High Commissioner for New Guinea. Island Point is about six miles north-west of Mowbray River, and ten of White Cliffs. The "Point" is a long, high grassy hill or peninsula, 190 feet high (being surrounded on

three sides by water), projecting a considerable distance into the sea to the eastward; to the northward of which, and protected by it against south and south-easterly gales, is the entrance to Dickson's Inlet. The latter has a depth of between 5 feet and 6 feet on the bar at low water, and inside, and for at least three miles up, a channel wide and deep enough for large ships to float and turn. An uninterrupted deep-water channel continues for three miles still higher up, but narrows greatly beyond that point. The Inlet is entirely an arm of the sea and affected by the tide to its furthest extremity inland. The main street, called Macrossan Street, extends from beach to beach, having the sea at one end, and the waters of the harbour at the other, and lies at the bottom of a hill. This street is for the most part lined with weather-board buildings. The beach at the far end of the town is magnificent. It extends for about seven miles along the coast, is fringed with beautiful green scrub, and the sand is white and hard under foot. There is a sand bar which has been dredged to enable vessels to come up to the wharves. The cutting is 70 feet wide to 6 feet below low water, and extends from deep water outside to deep water inside the creek. The present anchorage is about 300 yards from the shore, and landing is effected by a jetty. The Inlet is about being dredged, when the channel will be deepened and a swing basin made to allow the steamers to come up to a wharf at the foot of Macrossan Street. There are here a custom-house, money-order office, telegraph, police station, pilot's residence, court-house, a substantial Roman Catholic church and Church of England (St. Andrew's). Banks: New South Wales, Queensland National, and Government Savings Bank. Primary school (No. 334), private school, school of arts (with library of 675 volumes), and hospital, a substantial building of hardwood, to contain 30 beds, to which is attached a residence for the surgeon. Cobb's coaches leave here for Herberton, Montalbin, Thornborough and Georgetown twice a week. Port Douglas is the centre of cedar operations, the rivers Daintree and Mossman, which are much resorted to by cedar-getters, being within 12 and 5 miles distance, respectively, and it is the seaport of the Hodgkinson and Etheridge gold-fields, and the Herberton and Tate tin-mines. The outlying districts are becoming settled by cultivators, and sweet potatoes, maize, sugar-cane, rice, &c., are regularly cropped from the selections. Large areas of land have been taken up for agricultural purposes, and a considerable breadth has been taken up and is under cultivation for corn. Formation: slate and soft sandstone. Population, 640 (census 1886). Newspaper: *Port Douglas Times*.

**PORT KENNEDY.** See THURSDAY ISLAND.

**QUEEN OF THE NORTH.** See GREGORY.

**QUEENTON**, a post town on Gregory creek, in the county of Chelmsford, electorate of Cook, and Palmer police district, about 5 miles E. from Maytown. It has a store and boarding-house, and about 60 residents. There is a crushing battery and a powerful winding and pumping machinery on the Queen reef. It is an extensive reefing district. Formation: slate.

**QUEENTON**, a post-town, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, in county Davenport, about 1½ mile from Charters Towers, of which it may be considered a suburb, as the Charters Towers railway station is situated here. Coaches ply to Charters Towers, fare 1s. It has several hotels—Junction, Queen's Head, Railway, Sunburst, and others; State school, Church of England and Baptist places of worship, police station, post and telegraph office, several tradesmen's premises, a foundry, eight stores, and quartz-crushing works and branch of A. J. S. Bank. Oats, maize, and lucerne are extensively grown here, largely due to irrigation, the water being supplied from the Burdekin; the orange and grape also flourish. It is the chief centre of mining operations, the famous Brilliant mine, also the Victory, Brilliant and St. George, Victoria, Carrington, No. 2 Queen, No. 7 North-east Queen, Golden Gate and the Sunburst line, Brilliant Block, Great Eastern, and other mines which have proved themselves to be the richest in North Queensland, are here. The crushing mills are the Junction, Enterprise, and the No. 2 crushing mill, also the North Queensland Smelting and Gold Extracting Company. Population, 1,574.

**RANNES**, a settlement on the Woolen creek, 43 miles from Westwood Railway Station, on the mail route between Taroom and Westwood. Coach passes, fare 20s. It has one inn, Rannes, two boarding-houses, two stores, a butcher and baker, and the premises of the Great Kaufman G. M. Company. As a gold-mining locality, the expectations have not been realized. Population was about 100.

**RAVENSWOOD** (20° 5' S. lat., 146° 54' E. long.), a mining township, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, about 770 miles N.W. of Brisbane, in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Kennedy, situated on the watersheds of the Conolly and Elphinstone creeks, tributaries of the Burdekin river. It is 50 miles distant from Charters Towers, E., 78 from Townsville, S., and within 12 of the Burdekin river. Public-houses, the Ravenswood, Royal, Commercial, Exchange, Miners' Arms, John Bull. Ravenswood owns a court-house, a police barracks, post and telegraph office, a hospital, a school of arts, with a nice hall, good library of about 1,026 volumes, and reading-room, a large skating rink, a private hall used for Oddfellows, Foresters, and Masons, and a State school (No. 141). The school buildings are good, and crown a hill, being visible for miles. Of places of worship there are the Church of England (St. Paul's), with a resident clergyman, Wesleyan, and the Roman Catholic chapel and house, and a cottage for the Sisters of Mercy. The G. M. Templars have a substantial hall. There is also a lodge of Oddfellows, Foresters, and Masons. There are nine European stores and seven Chinese, and

branches of the Joint-Stock and Queensland National Banks. Ravenswood gold-field was opened in 1870, Messrs. Jessop, Buchanan and party being the pioneers in gold discovery; the then run-holders were Messrs. Carr, Carr and Cunningham. The site of the first workings was at a place known as Middle Camp. "In 1879 prospectors extended their operations to Connelly's creek, thence to Nolan's and Jessop's gullies, settling down eventually at Top Camp, the present site of Ravenswood town. The Jessop and Buchanan gullies were the real commencement of the gold-field. The total yield since then to Dec. 31, 1891, has been 383,089 oz. The deepest shafts are the General Grant, the Politician, the Black Jack, the John Bull Q.M. Co., the John Bull block, and the Sunset. During 1891 the General Grant was reported as having given the most satisfactory returns. The Wild Irish Girl was also well spoken of. At the water level, mundic, from which it is most difficult to separate the gold, is found in abundance, which would give handsome returns if the gold could be extracted at a nominal figure. The great drawback to the gold-mining industry has been the intractable nature of the mundic, and the great cost and incomplete results of local treatment. At Tootley the dressing works are completed and are on a very extensive scale. The Great Extended have also a large dressing plant. At Ewinton the John Bull Block have added additional stampers, making in all twenty. During 1891 the yield of gold was 13,427 oz. being a considerable decrease on the previous year's returns. Very large quantities of mundic ore have been shipped to London, and the results have been of a remunerative character. There are three mundic extracting works now in operation at Ravenswood—the Ravenswood Gold Company's works, the Cassell's works, and the Australasian Gold Extracting Company's works. The last-named is one of the completest plants in Queensland (Pollock's Patent.) The field is rich in argentiferous ores, and from the great interest centred in them their development is expected to prove the leading industry. King and party were the first to open the ground. The outlying mining settlements dependent on Ravenswood are—Strathalbyn, 27 miles; Kirk, 20 miles; Rochford, 25 miles; Lower Camp, 16 miles; and Sandy creek. Water is found in abundance at a depth seldom exceeding 25 feet. Formation: granite and trap. The "country rock is a grey syenitic granite, in which hornblende accompanies or replaces mica." During 1886 several excellent galena lodes were found about 20 miles South of Mount McConnell station. Payable alluvial gold has been found in the bed of the Burdekin river between the Twelve Mile Yard and Ravenswood station, and at the Gorge, some 12 miles below the junction of the Burdekin and Suttor rivers. Population 2,465, of whom about 257 are Chinese. Newspaper—*Ravenswood Mining Journal* (Saturday).

**RAVENSWOOD JUNCTION** (20° S. lat., 146° 47' E. long.), a railway and telegraph station on the Northern Railway, on the top of the range, 951 feet above sea-level, 54 miles from Townsville, 24 miles from Ravenswood, and 29 miles from Charters Towers. It is in the electorate of Kennedy, and police district of Charters Towers. There are here a small station and a goods shed, while close to the line is a small township, which includes two public-houses, North Australian and Railway, three stores, one butcher's shop, and several other business or private houses, a new provisional school, aided by Department in erection by £50—the first of such aid under the new regulations of 1892, and police station. The line here is remarkable for a combination of very steep gradients and sharp curves, necessitated from the line having had to follow the top of a spur to secure the advantages of an inexpensive ascent of the range, which would otherwise have been a costly and tedious undertaking. The line is found to work admirably, heavy loads being taken up with ease. Lately the line over the range has been altered. It was formerly 1 in 25; on the new line it is 1 in 50. The new line is one mile longer than the old one. The branch line to Ravenswood joins at the station. A dam has been constructed here to store water for the locomotive. There are several claims working in the vicinity. The fanning reefs are about four miles off, W. by N., and the Grass Hut diggings about the same distance; both are reported to be looking up, and new claims are being taken up on the former. The small village called Haughton Valley is about 5 miles distant; it has an hotel and provisional school. Some dairying is carried on in the locality, but there is at present no cultivation beyond a Chinaman's garden. Formation: granite. Population, 180.

**REDCLIFFE.** See HUMPYBONG.

**REDLAND BAY** (27° 37' S. lat., 153° 15' E. long.). This settlement lies some 25 miles from Brisbane on the electorate of Logan, police district of Cleveland on the shore of Moreton Bay. State school (No. 229) and school of arts. Hotel: Redland Bay. Primitive Methodist and Anglican places of worship, and a number of substantial dwellings, and two piers. Coach runs daily to and from Cleveland railway station, fare 2s. The scenery here is noted for its beauty. Agricultural district. Soil chocolate and very fertile. Chief products, bananas and fruit, which are sent to town chiefly by steamer twice a week. Survey of railway from Cleveland has been made.

**REEFTOWN.** See MAYTOWN.

**REID'S CREEK** (25° 40' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.), situated about four miles SW. of Mount Perry, is a mining township, in the electorate of Burnett. There is a Wesleyan church, but services have been suspended for some little time. The most extensively developed of the mines is the property known as the "Reid's creek and Mount Perry Copper and Smelting Company." Nearly all the gold-bearing stone is mundic stone and very difficult to treat locally; and although the yield has been from four to seven ounces of gold per ton,

yet the heavy expenses absorb much of the proceeds. From the abundance of auriferous minerals known to exist in the district, it was thought by mining experts that a great future was in store for the field. Reid's creek is now almost abandoned; there are a few diggers working the alluvial and the reefs, the stone being sent to the Aldershot works for treatment.

**REIDSVILLE** (19° 43' S. lat., 146° 56' E. long.), now known as Reid River, is a railway and telegraph station on the Northern Railway (Townsville to Charters' Towers), being 35 miles S. of Townsville, on the east bank of the Reid river. Hotel: Railway.

**RETURN CREEK.** See COOLGARRA.

**REVOLVER POINT** (15° 59' S. lat., 144° 16' E. long.), now called Echo Town, is a reefing locality about 5 miles from Maytown, on a branch of the Palmer. There are several reefs here, but the locality is now virtually abandoned.

**ROCKY WATER HOLES** (27° 39' S. lat., 152° 56' E. long.) This may be considered the metropolis of the division of Yeerongpilly. It lies on the Ipswich road, about six miles from Brisbane and two from Sherwood. There are two public-houses, Primitive Methodist church, Presbyterian meeting-house, Divisional Board room, and blacksmith's and other shops.

**ROCKHAMPTON** (23° 24' S. lat., 150° 30' E. long.) is an important town, under municipal government, on the south and north banks of the Fitzroy river, 30 miles from its mouth, by course of river (21 miles as the crow flies) at the head of navigation, and about 420 miles (441 by overland telegraph route), 355 in a direct line, N.W. of Brisbane. The city took its rise from the famous Canoona rush in 1858, when thousands of people flocked there, many of whom had to be taken back at the expense of the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales as the extremely limited patch of surfacing became exhausted in a few days. The leading hotels are the Leichhardt, Criterion, Railway, Masonic, Palace, Albion, Union, and Queensland. It is in the county of Livingstone, and owes its origin in the first instance to the settlement of the Messrs. Archer at Gracemere (6 miles distant from the present town), in August, 1855, and subsequently, as stated above, to the great Port Curtis rush in 1858. Frequent communication by steamer is maintained with Brisbane, Sydney, and the northern ports of Queensland. It is the port of Central Queensland, and the outlet of the Dawson, Peak Downs and Springsure districts, and the rich and extensive western lands watered by the Barcoo, Alice, Thompson, South Diamantina, Herbert, and other rivers flowing into the interior. A large shipping trade is done. There is fresh-water service at all the wharves, coal is procurable at Port Alma, wharf and in town. Vessels of 1,500 tons drawing 16 to 17½ feet of water can come up to the Corporation wharf. Port Alma 36 miles distant by course of river (22 miles in a direct line), at the mouth of the river Fitzroy, is a fine natural harbour, where ocean-going steamers and vessels can load and discharge their cargoes. Wharves have been built here by the Government. They are 500 feet in length, with a depth of 30 feet at low water, enabling the largest vessels to lie alongside. Patent slip takes up vessels from 250 to 300 tons and in addition there is a gridiron at Sea Hill. They are to be connected by rail with Rockhampton. Another port, Broadmount, is much spoken of, and likely to compete with Port Alma as the cost of a railway to the latter is expected to be very heavy. Rockhampton is the starting-point of the Central railway, the other terminus at present being at Longreach, 425 miles from Rockhampton. A line also runs to Emu Park from North Rockhampton, 29 miles. Emu Park is a pleasant watering place. The streets of Rockhampton are lined with trees, are wide and well planned, the main streets having a width of 132 feet, the principal business thoroughfares being East Street and William Street, and are ornamented with numerous substantial stores and other buildings. Among the latter are the Episcopal (St. Paul's) church, consecrated in October, 1889, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), Presbyterian, (two), Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist (three), churches; and Salvation Army barracks, immigration barracks, the hospital, salubriously situated, and accommodating on an average 70 patients, lunatic reception house, the school of arts, with a library of about 7,269 volumes, and museum in connection; the Supreme Court buildings, and Government offices, gaol, police office and barracks, post and telegraph offices (a two-story building of brick and stone with clock tower), Masonic Hall, Oddfellows and Protestant Hall, the Orphanage, and the Benevolent Asylum. A new orphanage has been erected on Nerokoll Creek, about 14 miles distant, on the Central Railway. It is known as the Meteor Park Orphanage, and the children from St. Joseph's Orphanage, Mackay, have been transferred to it. The Union, Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial, Queensland National, Australasian, New South Wales, Royal, and North Queensland Banks have branches, and the leading Insurance Companies are represented by local agents. A useful mercantile institution is the Chamber of Commerce. There are five National Schools (Nos. 155, 89, 251, 252, 91) and three Roman Catholic schools. A handsome State school is in William Street. A boys' grammar school, built from the design of Mr. S. Williams, was opened in 1881; a girls' grammar school has also recently been erected. The Corporation consists of a mayor and eight aldermen. There are 76 miles of roads and streets in the municipality (incorporated December 22, 1860—area 23-1-10th square miles), and an estimated number of 2,330 dwellings. The capital value of property in 1891-92 was £1,323,606. The streets are well lighted with gas. The town is supplied with water, brought from the Crescent Lagoon, some two miles distant, and pumped by steam power

into an artificial reservoir at the summit of Athelstane Range, 150 feet in height. The water supply is under the control of the Council. The Botanical Gardens are about two miles from town, on the bank of the Murray Lagoon, beyond the Athelstane Range. They have been much improved, and are largely frequented, notwithstanding their distance from town. The Fitzroy Bridge, a fine structure, resting on piers, with five spans of 232 feet each, its height from high-water springs to the suspension chains being 20 feet, connects with North Rockhampton. It is a very fine structure, and cost upwards of £54,000. During the floods of 1890 it was much damaged but is now restored. The Crocodile Creek Bridge, on the road to the Town Common, was completed during 1878. The span is 117 feet in length by 20 feet wide. North Rockhampton is now a municipal borough (incorporated September 19, 1883). It has an area of 31 square miles, 350 dwellings, and 18 miles of streets. Capital value of land estimated at £190,508. Population, 1,751. A coach runs weekly to Yaamba, Marlborough, and St. Lawrence on the north coast. The gold-fields in the vicinity of Rockhampton and on Peak Downs give employment to a number of miners. Minerals are widely diffused; gold, copper, and silver deposits being found in various places within a radius of 50 miles of the town. At about 36 miles SSW from Rockhampton, at the head of Dee Creek, a tributary of the Dawson River, is the famous Mount Morgan gold mine, believed to be the most valuable mining property in Australia. It was fully expected that similar auriferous country would have been discovered, and much land has been taken up for mining, but during 1888-90 there was no single instance of any discovery that could be said to be of a payable character. About three miles from Rockhampton is the establishment of the Central Queensland Meat Export Company's meat-preserving works, known as the Lake's Creek Works, which employs, when in full work, upwards of 400 hands. Large refrigerating chambers and apparatus are connected with the works. On Sept. 13, 1883, a disastrous fire occurred here, destroying the greater portion of the premises; they have been rebuilt, and it is now one of the most complete establishments in Australia. Work was suspended for some time, but has been resumed, and operations will be enlarged as the market and arrangements justify them. For the six months ended June 30th, 1892, there were frozen 2,099 tons of beef, and 693 tons of mutton, and there were tinned besides 34,000 cases of meat. Number of bullocks slaughtered, 17,475; of sheep, 65,481. For the second half of the year it was expected these figures would be far exceeded. Rockhampton is surrounded by land of good quality, especially suitable for grazing purposes. The Barcoo, Thompson, Darr, Diamantina, Hamilton, and Herbert rivers to the westward run through some of the finest pastoral country in Queensland. Population (census 1891), 11,629. Newspapers—the *Morning Bulletin* and the *Northern Argus*, both daily, the *Cupricornian*, weekly, and the *North Rockhampton Times* weekly.

**ROLLESTON** (24° 34' S. lat., 148° 40' E. long.), a post town, telegraph station, and railway station, in the county of Denison, formerly known as **THE BROWN**, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Brown River, which is a continuation of the Comet River, 44 miles SE. of Springsure. A correspondent describes it as being the centre of a large squatting district, there being several stations around it. It is a well grassed and watered district, and admirably adapted for squatting pursuits. The township, which is perhaps one of the oldest in the colony, contains one store, a blacksmith's and saddler's shop, one public-house—the Planet, lock-up, and a provisional school (No. 92). Population 65.

**ROMA** (26° 37' S. lat., 148° 42' E. long.), a thriving township on Bungil Creek, in the county of Waldegrave, and electoral district of Maranoa, 318 miles NW. of Brisbane, lying 978 feet above sea-level. It has a repeating telegraph station, savings bank, money-order office and railway station. The N. S. Wales, Australasia, and Q. N. Banks have branches here. Roma possesses a good hospital, a court-house, a Congregational chapel, a handsome Episcopalian church, Presbyterian place of worship, Roman Catholic chapel (All Saints), and Salvation Army Barracks, eleven hotels—among others, School of art, Queen's Arms, Royal, and Railway, the first a substantial two-storied building—a gaol, a State school (No. 93), a convent school, a survey office, a lands office, police station, and a town hall, five large stores, and several smaller ones. In the municipality (area 15 sq. miles) incorporated May 25, 1867, and re-incorporated May 25, 1876, having a mayor and eight aldermen, there are 37 miles of roads, 400 dwellings, and property rated at £52,056. Till October, 1883, it was the terminus of the Western Railway, but the line is now open to Charleville. Among the local institutions are the Western Turf Club, the Western Pastoral and Agricultural Association, an amateur dramatic club, and two Masonic Lodges (English and Scottish Constitutions), and lodges of Oddfellows, Good Templars, Hibernians, Protestant Alliance, and Orange, also a school of arts with library of 1,412 vols. The district is a rich pastoral one, and well stocked with sheep. Agriculture is now receiving considerable attention, since it has been found that wheat can be grown, but the industry is precarious in consequence of long droughts. There are some good gardens, and the vine is extensively and successfully grown, and promises to become an important and profitable industry. The orange has been found to thrive in the locality. Wheat, oats, barley, rye, lucerne, and potatoes have latterly been successfully cultivated. Much land has been taken up lately under conditional purchase and as homesteads. The Bungil Divisional Board meets here. The water supply is derived from the Bungil Creek and from a reservoir and tank. Population 1,698. Newspapers: *Western Star* and *Maranoa Advertiser*.

**ROSEWOOD** (27° 43' S. lat., 152° 35' E. long.), co. Stanley, electorate of Rosewood, police district of Moreton, a station on the Southern and Western Railway, and the postal centre of the settlement in the Rosewood Scrub, 36 miles SW. of Brisbane. It is now a division, the Board's office being in the township. It has four hotels, the Rosewood, Commercial, and Royal, on the northern or Scrub side of the railway, and the Rising Sun on the opposite side—also five stores, one with bakery attached, a post and telegraph office, a State school (No. 131), police station and lock-up, a branch of the Government Savings Bank, Royal Bank, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Catholic, and Baptist churches (all visited), an agricultural hall and show grounds, two blacksmiths' and two butchers' shops. A large area of land is under crop in the district, principally for maize. Much timber, also butter and other dairy produce, poultry and eggs, are sent from this locality. There are now two dairies, one belonging to a company of farmers at Lanefield, the other being a private firm. There are also two sawmills, one on each side of the line. Water supply is derived from Government tanks. Formation: sandstone. Population, 41 (census 1886), now about 140.

**RUSSELL RIVER**, a mining locality, about 32 miles from Edithvale. The Warden reported early in 1892 that the past year had been one of steady progress, and hydraulic sluicing was being successfully tried. Number of miners, about 110; yield of gold for 1891, 3,000 ozs.

**SALISBURY.** See PORT DOUGLAS.

**SANDGATE** (27° 23' S. lat., 153° 6' E. long.), a municipal post town, with money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station, in the county of Stanley, electorate of Nundah, on the shores of Moreton Bay and Cabbage Tree Creek, 12½ miles N. of Brisbane, and about 5 miles NW. of the mouth of the river Brisbane. It is pleasantly situated, and as a watering place is much frequented by the citizens of Brisbane. It is connected by railway with the metropolis. Hotels: Osborne, Sea View, and Musgrave, with several excellent boarding-houses. Bank: Queensland National. There are Anglican, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, besides a mission hall occupied by the Salvation Army, also a school of art, with library of 1,565 vols., a skating rink, a town hall and an Anglican mission church for West Sandgate and Brighton. A Roman Catholic Presbytery has been built. There are also post and telegraph offices, a court-house and police station, a primary school (No. 153), and two convalescent homes in connection with the Brisbane and the Children's Hospitals. The accommodation for sea-bathing was much improved by the erection of public bathing-houses and several shelter sheds by the Corporation; but the former of these were swept away during a great storm, but they are in course of being replaced as quickly as the Corporation finances will allow. The town is now lighted with gas from the local gasworks on Cabbage Tree Creek. It is under municipal government (proclaimed April 29, 1880), with three wards, East, Central and North, area 3,840 acres, and has been gazetted a place of petty sessions; it has 410 dwellings, 26 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the value of £238,291. Population 1,736 (census 1891), but it fluctuates according to the season, there being a travelling population of about 500 besides. Newspaper: *Moreton Mail*.

**SANDY CREEK.** This village is on the Leyburn road, about seven miles from Warwick. It contains a State school (No. 96), receiving office and two public-houses. Wheat is grown here, and large quantities of wine are produced.

**SCARBURY** (22° 59' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.) is 36 miles west of Aramac, on Aramac Creek, at the junction of four roads, to Winton, Muttaburra, Aramac, and Blackall, *via* Saltern Creek. Going to Blackall from Muttaburra is a saving of 35 miles to go by this place on to Saltern Creek and Rodney Downs. It has a store and a public-house.

**SEVENTEEN MILE ROCKS.** This village lies about 12 miles from Brisbane by road, and is on the River Brisbane. In addition to about 20 houses it has a Primitive Methodist Church, State school (No. 98), and public hall. The principal productions are maize, sugar-cane, wines, and potatoes. The wattle bark in the vicinity has become an article of trade. Population about 150.

**SHERWOOD** (27° 30' S. lat., 152° 59' E. long.) lies on the railway line, 6 miles from Brisbane. It is surrounded by a large number of farms. The public buildings are—Presbyterian and Episcopal churches, post and telegraph offices, a store, and a State school (No. 78). The Brisbane River is crossed about two miles from this place by a long and substantial bridge. Arrowroot, maize, and other farm produce are grown here.

**SOMERSET** (10° 45' S. lat., 142° 40' E. long.) is in the county of North Cook, on the E. coast of Cape York Peninsula, almost at its extreme point, and the south side of Albany Pass, about 1,500 miles NNW. of Brisbane. It is the most northerly settlement on the mainland. It was the residence of several of the Government officials, but its situation having many drawbacks, Thursday Island has now taken its place for governmental purposes. The buildings and sheds are now used for a pearl-fishing station. Population, 64, of census district 1,470 (1891), the native population numbering about 1,600 additional.

**SOUTH BRISBANE.** See BRISBANE SOUTH.

**SOUTHPORT** (27° 57' S. lat., 153° 28' E. long.), a watering place, with money order and savings bank office, and telegraph and railway station in the county of Ward, Albert electorate, Nerang police district, at the mouth of the Nerang River or Creek, 50 miles SE. of Brisbane. Hotels: the Pacific, better known as Hamon's, Scottish Prince, Railway, Southport, Queen's Arms, Woodland's, the Grand at Deepwater Point (now called Central Southport), about halfway between Southport and Labrador; a State school (No. 368), Anglican Church (St. Peter),

Congregational, Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, one private school, court-house, post and telegraph office, police barracks, Queensland National Bank, school of art, with library of 1,371 vols., stores, and several villa residences. It is surrounded by magnificent scenery, and there is excellent fishing, boating, and shooting in the neighbourhood. Some of the principal impediments in the navigation between Brisbane and Southport are about being dredged. The jetty has been lengthened to 800 feet, and widened to 12 feet, and there is now a depth of water alongside of 10½ feet at low water. Tide rises about 4 feet. During a late storm the baths were swept away; new ones are about being erected. A causeway of brushwood, mattresses, and fascines filled with sand has been constructed across Goat Island Channel, at the mouth of Nerang Creek, so as to block up that passage and throw the water into the main channel. It is intended to place a punt at the creek, which will give access to the main beach. Nerang is about 7 miles distant, and is reached by train daily. Burleigh Heads, about 12 miles distant, is a pleasant drive, principally along the main beach. Two coaches run daily during the summer to the Tweed Heads *via* Burleigh. Southport was formed into a shire, Feb. 6, 1889, but the shire has been dissolved and the district embodied in the Southport Division. Area 6½ square miles, 320 dwellings. Value of assessed property, £140,975. The remaining portion of the district is included within the Divisional Board boundaries. Population, 895 (census 1891), but varies according to the season. Newspaper: *Southern Queensland Bulletin*.

**SPRINGSURE** (24° 3' S. lat., 148° 3' E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, railway, and telegraph station on the creek of the same name, in the county of Denison, electorate and police district of Leichhardt, about 485 miles N.W. of Brisbane. Emerald railway station (40½ miles) distant, is now connected by rail. Hotels: Commercial, Shearer's Arms, and Queen's Arms. The principal buildings, public and private, are comprised in the Anglican Church, St. Peter's, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic chapels (St. Malachy's), school of arts, with library of 603 volumes, the court-house, Divisional Board's office, the hospital, post and telegraph buildings, and school (No. 102). Masonic Lodge E.C. and an Odd-fellows' Lodge M.U. The Bahubina Divisional Board and Marsupial Board meet here. Population, 386; of census district, 1,887. Formation, volcanic.

**ST. GEORGE** (28° 5' S. lat., 148° 35' E. long.) (county of Belmore, electorate of Balonne, police district of St. George) is situated on a magnificent reach of the Balonne river, about 380 miles WSW. (412 by rail and coach) route *via* Yeulba, or Mitchell, from Brisbane on the direct road from North Queensland to the Southern markets. Hotels: Royal, Tattersall's, Commercial, Australian, Metropolitan, and Victoria. On July 31, 1884, St. George was constituted a municipality under the title of the "Borough of St. George," but it has ceased to be one, and is now under the supervision of the Ula Ula Divisional Board. Sitings of the District Court are held here; it has also a telegraph station, money-order office, branches of the New South Wales, Queensland National, and Government Savings Banks, and five stores. Public buildings: a court-house, police quarters, lock-up; school (No. 134), post and telegraph office, hospital, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches (Episcopal about being erected), and a School of Arts and reading room (591 vols.). The headquarters of the Balonne Jockey Club, Pastoral Association, and Divisional and Marsupial Board are here; other local institutions are rowing, lawn tennis, and cricket clubs. Coaches: Cobb and Co.'s and Isles'; the former runs to the Yeulba Railway Station (132 miles), fare £3, the latter to Mingindi. Clanchy's coach runs to Mitchell railway station. Railway connection with either Dalby or Warwick will probably be made before long; the former route has been recommended by the Inspector-Surveyor as the easiest and cheapest line to construct. A flour mill is proposed to be started here, and also the Pioneer Steam Saw Mill. The district is mostly pastoral, and contains some very fine cattle and sheep stations. A bridge across the Balonne river was erected and opened in the winter of 1892. It is 481 feet in length, with twelve 35 feet and two 28 feet spans, with a roadway 18 feet in width between the kerbs. It cost £4,372. Population of town about 625. Newspaper: *St. George Standard*.

**ST. HELENA** (27° 28' S. lat., 153° 16' E. long.) (county Stanley) is an island in Moreton Bay, used as a penal settlement. It lies about 5 miles from the mouth of the Brisbane river, 17 miles N.E. of Brisbane, with which it is in telegraphic communication: it is 1½ mile long from N. to S., and three-fourths of a mile from E. to W. The prisoners are employed in the cultivation of maize, lucerne, and sweet potatoes, in saddlery work, tailoring, shoemaking, tinsmithing, blacksmithing, bricklaying, bookbinding, quarrying, and carpentry. Sugar-cane was grown here but the cultivation of cane is now abandoned and the mill house used as a laundry. The wooden end of the jetty has been enlarged, and the steamers can berth alongside now at all states of the tide. Provisional school. The prison covers an area of nearly 6 acres, and is surrounded by a hard-wood fence, 12 feet high. The staff numbers about 40. On Dec. 31, 1891, there were 27½ prisoners in confinement. Free population, 113.

**ST. LAWRENCE** (22° 20' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.) (county of Murchison, electorate of Normanby), a post-town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated on the southern bank of the St. Lawrence Creek, and lying 556 miles (532 by telegraph route), to the N.W. of Brisbane, and about 6 miles from the head of Broad Sound. Coaches run to and from Rockhampton weekly. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms and Carrier's Arms. St. Lawrence is the outlet for a wide area of country, but the

Connor's Range at the back of the town is a serious barrier to the traffic. There is a court-house, used on Sunday as a place of worship, police barracks, a custom-house and lands office, both substantial hardwood structures, but no building calling for particular notice. State school (No. 103), two general stores and two butchers' shops. There is steamer communication with the metropolis about once a month; mails are forwarded *via* Rockhampton. A Jockey Club was formed in 1883. The district is a pastoral one, mainly for cattle and sheep-raising. The water supply is derived from a Government dam about a mile from town. The Broad Sound Divisional Board and the Marsupial Board meet here. A large area of land for sugar-growing has been taken up in this district on Scrubby, Spider, West Hill, and Marion Creeks. As the country is well suited for agricultural purposes there was every probability of this industry succeeding. Gold has been discovered at Yatton, about 26 miles W. from St. Lawrence (32 miles by the bridle road and dray track by way of Accommodation House). The Warden in 1891 reported the place as practically abandoned. Coal is being mined for by the Broad-sound Coal Co. During 1891 work was stopped by the influx of water, but operations with suitable machinery were about being resumed. It was expected about the middle of 1892 the pit would be in full work. Formation: granite. Population, 200; of district (census 1891), 1,967.

**STANTHORPE** (28° 39' S. lat., 152° E. long.), a township on the old road from Maryland to Tentersfield, situated on the Quart Pot Creek, in the county of Bentinck, electorate of Carnarvon, distant from Maryland (N.S. Wales) 10 miles W., from Warwick 36 miles S., and from Brisbane 184 miles SW. (by rail 207 miles), 2,656 feet above sea-level. The line is now open to Wallangarra, on the border, distant about 12 miles from Tentersfield. Hotels: Farley's, Commercial, Horse and Jockey, Sportsman's Arms, and others. Stanthorpe, or the Border Town, as it is sometimes called, possesses some good buildings, notably the court-house, police barracks, land office, post and telegraph office, hospital, school of art with 539 vols. National school (No. 132). Roman Catholic school, Temperance hall, and Freemasons' hall. Money-order and savings bank institutions are also established. The places of worship are Church of England (St. Paul's), Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), with convent, and Wesleyan. Of private buildings, &c., there are many, with numerous gardens. It is the headquarters of the Border Agricultural, Pastoral, Horticultural and Mining Society, the show grounds of which are situate in the town. Freemasons, Orangemen, Oddfellows, and Sons and Daughters of Temperance have duly constituted lodges. The banks are branches of the Australian Joint-Stock, and N. S. Wales. Coaches run to Texas and to Rivertree, N. S. Wales. Water supply is derived from the creek and wells. The tin-mines, for which this district is celebrated, are extensively scattered around the township, but the alluvial deposits are gradually becoming worked out. Tin was first found in the district by "Joe Green" on the Nun-dubbermere Run. Of the sum of £500, voted by Government for prospecting purposes, one-half (£250), was allotted to the Wellesley Lode Tin Mining Co., on Lode Creek, near Sugar Loaf, and the other moiety to the Noble Tin Mining Co. whose property is situate about half a mile distant from the Wellesley, on the water-shed that forms the boundary between Queensland and N.S. Wales. Payable tin lodes were not discovered on either property. Sugar Loaf is situate on the road to Tentersfield, distant 8 miles S. from Stanthorpe; it has a national school (No. 133). A large saw-mill, extensive tannery, and mill for grinding wattle bark have been established here. Tobacco is being grown here in increasing quantities, chiefly by Chinese. Almost every article of European growth is productive all over this district; in fact, the invigorating character of its climate has earned for the district of Stanthorpe the title of the Sanatorium of Queensland. In 1882, Mr. Jack, the Government geologist, visited this district, and reported favourably of its mineral resources. It has also been visited twice by Mr. Rand, the Assistant Government Geologist, who is of opinion that the extent and character of the stream tin deposits found in the neighbourhood afforded a very strong presumption that payable lodes exist in the district. Formation: granite, greywacke and basalt. Extensive outcrops of silver lodes have been discovered near Mount Gibbenbar, a large granite mountain. Some prospecting has been carried on, but not on an extensive scale. The population within the town boundary is 897: in the district it is 1,869 (census 1891). Newspaper: *Border Post* (Friday).

**STONE POINT** (WINDORAH), (25° 50' S. lat., 142° 5' E. long.), a postal township with telegraph station, situated about 250 miles NW. by N. of Thargomindah, in an angle known as the Tambah Billabong, at its junction with Tozer's Creek, in the county of Grey, electorate of Bulloo. It lies on Cooper's Creek, about 7 miles from the crossing, and is about 780 miles from Brisbane. It is reported to be difficult of access from the south after rain, but in dry weather there are no obstacles. Coach runs to Charleville railway station, fare £7; also to Adavale; and buggies run to Jundah and Kyabra. Hotels: Royal, Western Star, and Crossing; a court-house, police station, public school (No. 556) post and telegraph office, one store, a blacksmith, butcher, and in the vicinity two or three gardens. Opals are abundant in the neighbourhood, but the mines have not been systematically worked, nor have the best means been taken to turn the discovery to the most practical account; but it is fully anticipated that some day this resource will be a valuable one. Stoney Point takes its name from a slight stony elevation near the creek in the vicinity of the town. It was founded in 1878 by G. C. Fitzwalter. Population about 55.

**SURAT** (27° 14' S. lat., 149° 2' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Elgin, electorate of Murilla, police district of Surat, situated on the Palonne river, about 60 miles (61 postal) SE. of Roma, 84 from St. George, and 346 miles (by rail and coach route) due W. of Brisbane. Coaches run twice a week from Yeulba Railway Station (47 miles) through Surat on to St. George. Hotels: Royal and Commercial. Churches: Church of England and Roman Catholic, visited from Roma. Other buildings, a State school (No. 142), a court-house, police barracks, telegraph station, the Divisional Board's Hall, and three principal stores. A bridge spans the Palonne at this point. The country is utilized for both sheep and cattle, but sheep farming is the principal industry. Many of the selections are now well watered, having dams and wells on them. The quality of some of the land is highly spoken of for grazing purposes, and in good seasons some of the selections might be utilized for agricultural purposes. Much land has been taken up by Victorian capitalists and also by selectors. Formation: sandstone conglomerate. Population 188 (census 1886).

**TABLETOP** (28° 16' S. lat., 147° 30' E. long.), a new mining town, situated about 13 miles south-east from Croydon, Burke electorate, being nearer by 10 miles to Normanton than Croydon, and about 5 miles from the Carron River. Hotels: Australian, Miner's Rest, and others. Tabletop is the centre of a large rich auriferous district, many of the most valuable and promising claims in the Croydon district being in its immediate vicinity. Three batteries are here. There are several large stores; a cordial manufactory, and other business establishments, and a post office. Provisional school (No. 554).

**TAMBO** (24° 53' S. lat., 146° 14' E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station and post-town, situated in the electorate of Mitchell, on a branch of the Barcoo river, about 550 miles NW. of Brisbane and 330 miles (400 by rail and coach route) inland SW. from Rockhampton, and the oldest town on the Barcoo river. It can also be reached by coach and rail *via* Charleville. Hotels: The Commercial, Telegraph, Tattersall's, and Carrangarra. Bank: Queensland National. A primary school (No. 150) is here; also a hospital (Mitchell and Warrego), court-house, and police barracks. Catholic church and Presbyterian church (the latter a fine building). There are two principal stores (H. T. Walsh and J. E. Dowell), and several tradesmen. The Great Western Downs Jockey Club has its headquarters here, and there are a cricket and lawn tennis club. Coaches run to Angatella; to Alpha; to Blackall; to Charleville, and to Springsure, besides horse mails. There is a commodious hall, with stage fittings, attached to the Commercial Hotel. A large dam at the head of the township has been constructed. Artesian water, estimated at 200,000 gallons per day, has been struck at a depth of 1,000 feet. Population 836, census district (1891), 886.

**TAMBOURINE** (Co. Ward) (27° 58' S. lat., 153° 5' E. long.), a post-town with a Roman Catholic church, a public-house, the Tambourine, one store, and provisional school (No. 195). It is the centre of a fine agricultural and pastoral district, producing tobacco, maize, arrowroot, oaten hay, lucerne, and other crops. There are in the neighbourhood several fine cattle stations and farms. It is situated about 9 miles from the head of navigation on the Lo.an. There is regular communication by steamer. Local paper: *Logan and Albert Advocate*.

**TAROOM** (25° 38' S. lat., 149° 45' E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, post, and telegraph station in the county of Leichhardt, Murilla electorate, on the Dawson river, 343 miles NW. of Brisbane, 180 miles S. of Rockhampton. Hotels, the Taroom and Leichhardt, two stores—Post-office, and Dawson—one saddler, a blacksmith, and a bootmaker. The principal buildings are, post and telegraph office, police quarters and lock-up, court-house and State school (No. 105) with teacher's residence. A coach runs to Miles twice weekly, fare £2. The district is of a pastoral character, with some agriculture. Population, 269; in the entire census district it is 558.

**TENNINGERING.** See MOUNT PERRY.

**TEWANTIN** (26° 20' S. lat. 153° F. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the township of the Newsa (or Noosa) district, which occupies the Southern end of the Wide Bay electorate. It is situated about 3 miles from Laguna Bay on the Noosa river, on a long neck of high ground 32 miles SE. of Gympie (in the Wide Bay police district and co. of March), and 90 miles due N. from Brisbane. Hotel: Royal Mail. State school (No. 181), also police quarters, court-house, lock-up and telegraph station, one store, 2 butchers, a bakery, and a blacksmith's shop. It is reached from Brisbane by steamer, which trades regularly, bringing timber to the metropolis, occasionally by other steamers, or by Myles's coach to and from Cooroy railway station daily; coach fare, 6s. Large timber-yards are in the neighbourhood of the township, and many persons earn their living by timber-getting; sugar has been grown about 5 miles distant. Mr. Laya, of the firm of Messrs. McGhie, Laya and Co., was the pioneer of the district, and the firm either own or lease a large area of the land. A small steamer, is continually employed in dragging rafts of timber to the mill, and towing fleets of timber-laden pontoons down to the port, and another small steamer is also used for towing purposes. They have also tramways in all directions into the scrub, and employ a large number of hands. They have also timber yards at Colloy, about 1½ mile down the river from Tewantin, where their steamer loads. The North Coast line, passes behind the town at a distance of about 9 miles. Messrs. Pettigrew and Son have also a wharf. The bay abounds in oysters and shell-

fish, and the lakes in the neighbourhood afford good shooting. The largest of the lakes, Cootbaraba, is estimated to be upwards of 12 miles in length by 6 miles in breadth. The wood found here comprises Kauri (otherwise Dundathu or Noosa), pine, cedar, Cypress pine, beech, ash, tulip, and hardwoods. The Kauri pine is a remarkably tall and straight tree, tapering very little, measuring at the butt 4 to 10 feet in diameter, the average contents of a tree being reckoned at 6,000 feet of timber. The water supply of the town is derived from wells, tanks and lagoons. Formation: Sand-tone. At Noosa Heads are several boarding-houses for the accommodation of visitors. Here there is reported to be one of the finest beaches in the colony. It is a favourite sea-side resort for the residents of Gympie. Population is now 181, in district about 500.

**THARGOMINDAH** (or THORGOVINDAH) (28° S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.), co. of Wellington, Bulloo electorate, a post-town with money-order and telegraph station, on the Bulloo river, about 670 miles (750 by mail route) nearly due W. of Brisbane. It is 140 miles W. from Cunnamulla, and 340 miles W. from St. George. Cobb and Co.'s coaches run to Charleville Railway Station, fare to Cunnamulla 70s., to Charleville £6 10s. Coaches also run to Hungerford, fare £3; to Kyarra, fare £3 15s.; to Windorah, fare £5; and to other places. Hotels: Royal, Thargomindah, and Cl.-b. Branches of the Commercial and Q. N. Banks are here, also school of art, with library of 1,139 vols., a local finance company (Bulloo Agency Co., Ltd.), no church, a hospital, 3 stores, 2 saddlers, 2 blacksmiths, a butcher, and an abraded water factory. Offices for the Bulloo Divisional Board, built of brick and stone, are here, in which divine service is held, and a public school (No. 400). Three gardens along the river bank supply the town with vegetables and fruit. Opals have been found in the district, and during 1891 about £70,000 worth was sold from the mines, most of it being purchased by one buyer for placing on the London market; and silver is believed to exist in the Grey Range, a continuation of the Barrier Range, about 40 miles distant. The town is built on Mulga-stony ridge, with cement about two feet below surface. District principally grazing. Country is well adapted for sheep stations, but is at present principally stocked with cattle. Some of the stations have an area of over 2,000 square miles. Water is found by boring at trifling depths. The district has every prospect of becoming an important one before long, and Thargomindah, from its central position, a thriving town. The nearest railway station (240 miles distant) is Bourke in N. S. Wales. Until lately most of the trade has been done with Sydney, but the reduction made in the Queensland railway rates and the imposition of a protective tariff in N. S. Wales has diverted the bulk of the business to Brisbane. The headquarters of the Warrego Rabbit Board are here, and the meetings are held in the Divisional Hall. Population 312 (census 1886). Newspaper: *Thargomindah Herald*.

**THORNBOROUGH** (16° 58' S. lat., 144° 57' E. long.) is the principal centre of the Hodgkinson gold-field, and is situated in the electorate of Woothakata, on the south branch of the Hodgkinson river, about 56 miles (70 postal) SW. of Island Point (Port Douglas), the port of the field, which is regularly called at by the A. U. S. N. Co.'s and other steamers. Weekly coach runs to Port Douglas *via* Northcote and Kingsborough, fare £2. Hotels: Royal (coach booking office), Commercial, and Canton. Both Thornborough and Kingsborough lie in a valley surrounded by abruptly-rising bare-looking hills, on the brows and summits of which the claims are situated. Thornborough is built mostly on two streets, the site being a very rough one. It has a court-house, police barracks, a post, telegraph, money-order office, a district hospital, a provisional school (No. 306), a Roman Catholic chapel, school of art with library of 600 vols., and other social institutions. There is an assay office, also two principal stores, and small ones. The district (within a radius of 20 miles) is an auriferous one, principally of the reefing character, the stone averaging at first 1½ ounce to the ton, but now only a little more than half that. The discoverer of the field was Mr. J. V. Mulligan, in March, 1876, and the gold-field was proclaimed on June 15 following. It promised to be one of the leading mining centres of Australia, but the gold was principally near the surface, and the reefs deteriorated as the shafts deepened. During 1891-92 the Warden reported that the field was in a very depressed state, and little hopes of an immediate improvement, the year's returns showing a considerable falling off, both in quartz crushed and yield of gold, partly owing to the severity of the season. The total yield of gold since the first discovery to December 31, 1891, was about 224,075 oz. During 1891, 548 tons of quartz were crushed for 655 oz. 2 dwt. of gold. Several antimony lodes have been discovered near Northcote. The ore averages 60 to 70 per cent., and is easily got. The Woothakata Divisional Board meets at Thornborough. Town population, 84; district population 302, of whom 65 were Chinese.

**THURSDAY ISLAND** (PORT KENNEDY) (10° 33' S. lat., 142° 10' E. long.) is an island of the Prince of Wales group, situated in Normanby Sound, Torres Strait, about 1,500 miles N. of Brisbane, 400 from Cooktown, and a like distance from Normanton. It is about the most central (and almost the smallest) of the group, being located between Horn, Prince of Wales, Friday, Goode and Hammond Islands. The township is named after the harbour—Port Kennedy—which is one of the finest on the coast of Australia, vessels of large tonnage being able to enter and anchor in safety off the township at any stage of the tide and in all weathers. The township is described as having improved much in appearance during the last two or three years. The main streets have been well formed, many fairly substantial houses erected, and the lighting of the town by electricity was in contemplation. It consists

of about 210 buildings (inclusive of eighteen Government buildings). The Government buildings comprise Government Residency, court-house, custom-house, bonded warehouse, sub-collector's residence, harbour-master's cottage, gaol, water police and town's police barracks, post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office. Banks: Queensland National (a handsome and commodious building) and Bank of North Queensland. Hotels: Thursday Island, Torres Straits, Royal, and Grand, the latter one of the finest hotel buildings in North Queensland. Stores: Burns, Philp & Co., E. L. Brown, and W. Cohen, besides many other smaller places kept principally by Chinese, Manlamen, Japanese, Cingalese, and other coloured races. Schools: State and Roman Catholic, kept by Sisters of the Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Churches: French Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Church of England service is held in the parsonage pending the erection of a church as a memorial to those lost in the wreck of the *Quetta* on February 28th, 1890, Rev. W. N. Woods, pastor. A cottage hospital has been built by the French Catholics immediately above their church and presbytery. There is a school of arts, with well-appointed stage, and hall with seating accommodation for 250; and an excellent library of about 1,898 volumes. The township is included in the Cook electorate, and is under the care of the Torres Divisional Board, which has vastly improved its appearance of late by the formation of footways and roads, and the planting of cocoanuts along the main street and parade. Population of Port Kennedy about: Europeans 552, S. S. Islanders, Chinese, Africans, Asiatics, Aborigines, and other races, 465; total, 1,067. The Government Resident stated in his last annual report that almost every country under the sun is represented. The water supply is derived from a reservoir excavated in one of the hillsides, from which it is proposed to lead pipes to the harbour to supply residents and shipping. Communication with the outside world is frequent and regular; there being a weekly mail service to Brisbane and all Queensland coastal ports by A.U.S.N. Co.'s steamers, a monthly service by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers with London, besides frequent opportunities by the steamers of the British India, Gibb, China Navigation, Eastern and Australian, and other lines, which are constantly calling. The climate is very salubrious during the prevalence of the S.E. monsoon, which blows from March to October, during which period the thermometer rarely rises above 85°, or falls below 72°. The N.W. monsoon prevails from November to March, when heavy rains set in, and the atmosphere becomes very humid. The thermometer, however, rarely registers as high as 95°. Thursday Island was first established about 12 years ago by the Douglas administration as a harbour of refuge (to supersede Somerset, which had previously been the Government settlement), on account of its fine harbour and advantageous position. It is in the direct track of all vessels reaching Australia *via* Torres Strait, is the centre of the large and important pearl-shell and bêche-de-mer fishing industries of Torres Strait; and, being only 90 miles distant from British New Guinea, will eventually become the entrepôt for the Western trade of that colony, and also the sanatorium for its fever-stricken residents. The Imperial Government purpose making a large coaling station here, and fortification works in connection therewith are now constructing. Two 6-in. guns are in position, and a magazine and barracks are in course of erection. Another 6-in. breech-loader and four 9-pounder rifle muzzle-loading guns on field carriages will complete the armament. A garrison of two officers and 48 men of the Queensland Permanent Artillery will be stationed here. A jetty, which will give 22 feet water at neap tides, has recently been erected. Its total length is 947 feet, the T head being 45 feet wide and 200 feet long. It cost nearly £27,000. This will enable foreign-going steamers to discharge and load cargo direct from and to shore, instead of as hitherto into hulks. Messrs. Burns, Philp and Co. having also erected a jetty 800 feet long, which runs out into 15 feet of water. In August, 1887, the telegraph wire was extended to here. The providing and laying the cable was undertaken by the Eastern Extension Co., and the cable was successfully laid by the cable ship *Reorle*, on the night of November 17th, 1886. The cable extends from Thursday Island to Paterson, on the mainland, is about 18 knots in length, is double cored, and weighs from 12 to 13 tons per mile at the shore ends, and 8 tons per mile in the middle. Friday Island has been selected as the site for the Federal quarantine station, and passengers who may unfortunately be compelled to remain there, will be pleased that they have a beautiful spot on which to endure their enforced stay. Several cottages, formerly residences of pearl-shellers have been fitted out for the comfort of passengers, and are now under the care of an experienced man. A leper station has been formed on Dayman Island, about 18 miles from Thursday Island, and 3 miles from the Paterson cable station, and the unfortunates in Queensland who are afflicted with this loathsome disease are now transported thither to end their days. The harbour pilot station is situated on Goode Island, and vessels entering the harbour are there boarded by the pilot. There is also a signal station and lighthouse on Goode Island, for the purposes of signalling approaching vessels and guiding them through the Pilli Reefs. Thursday Island is also the headquarters of the Torres Strait Inner Route coast pilots, who board ships there to pilot them through the intricacies of the "Inner Route" to Brisbane and other Southern ports. Thursday Island is the transhipping port for cargo and passengers from London and the East bound to Normanton and the Gulf ports, and Port Darwin, and from its geographical position must in time become a place of very great importance. There are numerous pearl-fishing stations within from 3 to 50 miles of Thursday Island. The yield of pearl-shell in 1891 was 769 tons 4 cwt. 3 qr., valued at £78,841; bêche-de-

mer, 70 tons 16 cwt. 2 qr., valued at £6,920. Tortoise-shell valued at £1,532. Gold-bearing reefs have been discovered on Hammond Island, close to Thursday Island. A crushing machine was erected, but the results were disappointing, and the field is now practically abandoned. Local paper: *The Torres Strait Pilot*.

**TIARU** (25° 48' S. lat., 152° 36' E. long.) a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph town, in the co. of March, and electorate of Burrum, about 146 miles N.W. of Brisbane, and 21 miles S. from Maryborough (15 miles by road), to which it is connected by rail. Hotels: Victoria, Railway, and Queen's; a school-house (No. 107), Protestant and Good Templars' halls, used for Divine service, and Divisional Board's office. The hall of the latter serves for a school of art. Catholic services held monthly in the chapel. There is an Episcopal place of worship (St. Philip's) with parsonage, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian chapels, Salvation Army barracks and resident Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, and Presbyterian ministers. Government buildings: court-house, post and telegraph office, police station, State school, and railway station. There are about 90 private dwellings, four stores and several tradesmen. Orange, Good Templars, and Protestant Alliance Lodges are held here. A large bridge, 395 ft. in length spans the Mary river at this locality. An extensive trade is done in timber, principally hardwood. Most of the Northern contracts for piles, bridge-building, &c. are supplied from Tiaru and surrounding district. There is an almost unlimited supply that suffers from want of cheap transport to the main railway line. The local government is looked to by the Tiaru Divisional Board. The water supply is derived from tanks and the river. Splendid coal-seams are in the vicinity. An annuity mine—Neardeie, the property of a Company—exists about 25 miles distant. Plumbago has been found on Mount Boppe, about 4 miles distant. A large area of splendid scrub land is adjacent, occupied by farmers on both banks of the Mary river. Agricultural and pastoral district. Maize and potatoes are largely grown. The sugar mills are Magnolia, Aurora, Myrtle Grove, Bryrium, Callart, and Wilson Bros, and there is a saw mill and co-operative dairy. The cattle stations in the district are Neadie, Goochie, Miva, Gigoongan, Meodian, Teabar, Clifton, Boomba, Glenbar, and Tahiti. Formation: carboniferous, granitic, sandstone and slate. Population about 350; district (census 1891), 2,676.

**TINANA** (25° 34' S. lat., 152° 36' E. long.) is the southern suburb of Maryborough, and is connected with it by a bridge. There are several public-houses, a State school (No. 216), and post-office. Many of the inhabitants are Danes, Germans, or Poles. Sugar is grown in the neighbourhood, and coal has been found and worked.

**TINAROO** (17° 30' S. lat., 145° 29' E. long.) is a tin-mining locality, situated about 45 miles from Cairns. It may be considered a portion of the Herreton tin-field, although on the northern watershed of the range. The first discovery of tin was made here. The production being wet stream tin, work can only be carried on during the wet season.

**TOOWOOMBA** (27° 34' S. lat., 152° E. long.) is the principal town of the rich pastoral district called the Darling Downs. It is situated upon the summit of the Great Dividing Range, 1,921 feet above the sea-level, at the head of Gowrie Creek, a tributary of the Condamine, in the county of Aubigny, electorate of Drayton and Toowoomba. The district was for some years represented by one member, Mr. W. H. Groom, but is now divided into three electorates, Drayton and Toowoomba, Cambooya and Aubigny. It lies 101 miles W. of Brisbane, and 76 miles (by rail) from Ipswich. The hotels are numerous, among them being the Imperial (Long's), Royal, Queen's, White Horse, Metropolitan, Governor Blackall, and Club. It was erected into a municipality on November 18, 1860, has 61 miles of roads and streets, and 1,450 dwellings, and is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. Municipal area, 3,840 acres, divided into three wards, South, East, and West. Rateable land unimproved is estimated to be of the value of £711,420, rated at 1d. in the £. The principal thoroughfares are Rutliven, Russell, Margaret, Herries, and James Streets. The places of worship in the town are the Episcopal church (St. James), in Russell Street, also St. Luke's; the Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), in James Street, the Presbyterian church in Neil Street, the chapels of the German Lutherans (three), Congregationalists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists, and Wesleyans. In connection with the department of public instruction there are 7 State schools (Nos. 112, 110, 256, 109, 399, 414, 499), besides which there is a Roman Catholic school, and the German residents have two schools, which receive no aid from the State. In addition to these, there is a grammar school for boys, on a commanding and healthy site overlooking the town, erected at a cost of £10,000, and three seminaries for young ladies. The old court-house has been turned into an industrial and reformatory school. There are two companies of the Darling Downs Regiment of the Defence Force, a company of the Mounted Infantry, as well as a company of the Darling Downs Rifle Club. A good hospital—a building of brick—with largely increased accommodation, has been erected, and a lunatic asylum, consisting of four blocks of buildings of brick, two stories high, which will accommodate 196 patients, is now opened; there are also a Masonic Hall and Assembly Rooms, a Town Hall in James Street, a school of arts, containing a large hall, in addition to class and reading-rooms, and having a good library of about 3,881 volumes; there are branches of the Queensland National, Australian Joint-Stock, Union, N. S. Wales, Royal, Commercial, and Government Savings Banks; and agencies of the principal Insurance Companies. A Supreme Court and police-office, post and telegraph offices, and lock-up and police quarters have lately been built. Waterworks, costing about £22,000,

have been constructed, and the water is now laid on to the town, and costly extension initiated. The supply is derived from wells, whence the water is pumped into a reservoir from which the water flows by gravitation. The streets, public buildings, and many of the private houses are lit with gas. There are many handsome private residences, with well laid out gardens and grounds, in or near the town. The town is rapidly extending, and buildings are being erected in all directions, especially on the Main Range, which is considered the most healthy and charming locality in Southern Queensland. The locality is now the centre of a large agricultural settlement. There is a flour mill in the town, also four saw mills, three tanneries, one soap factory, a brewery, a foundry, and jam and fruit preserving Company. There are about 1,060 Germans in the suburbs of Toowoomba, who have all vineyards of more or less extent, and many thousand gallons of wine are annually made. The grapes are ripe in January, and bunches weighing 15 lbs. have been shown at the local exhibition. There are two societies, the oldest of the kind in Queensland, which hold annual exhibitions: the Royal Agricultural Society, holding its show for stock in August, and the Drayton and Toowoomba Agricultural and Horticultural Society. There is also a Horticultural Society having annual exhibitions in January. The Darling Downs Farmers Association, which was formed in the early part of 1888 for the purpose of promoting farmers' interests and establishing a market for their produce, has now developed into the D. D. Farmers Co-operative and Market Shed Co. The population of the district, including the municipalities of Drayton and Toowoomba, by census of 1891, of the municipality was 7,007. The *Darling Downs Gazette* (established 1858) and the *Toowoomba Chronicle*, both tri-weekly, are the local journals. Formation: basaltic.

**TOOWONG** (27° 25' S. lat., 153° 1' E. long.), a residential suburb of Brisbane, 2½ miles distant, with rail, bus, and telegraphic communication, and money-order office. It is in the county of Stanley, parish of Enoggera and municipal shire and electorate of Toowong. It has many villa residences, and has become both a popular and populous suburb of Brisbane. Hotels: Regatta and Railway; State school, No. 13, and two private schools; churches, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist; school of arts with 1,511 vols. Banks: Queensland National, and Government savings bank. Both water and gas are now available. The new 16-inch main from Gold creek reservoir passes through, and gives an ample water supply. The area of the shire (proclaimed May 20, 1880) is 2,880 acres, with 20 miles of streets, 950 dwellings, and capital value of £563,576. Toowong is an electoral district under the Act of 1887, and returns one member to the Legislative Assembly. Population of shire (census 1891) 4,437.

**TORQUAY-BY-THE-SEA.** This is a small township and watering-place, situate on Pialba Bay, about 2½ miles from Maryborough. There is an excellent deep-water anchorage close by the township, in which the largest vessels can lie, and it possesses a magnificent beach. There are three sugar mills outside the township. A church and school-room with a teacher's residence are here, and two hotels, Sea View and Ballinasloe, the latter being the terminus of the coach service.

**TOWNSVILLE** (19° 10' 10" S. lat., 146° 57' 56" E. long.) is a municipal town (proclaimed on February 15, 1886), and the principal city in North Queensland, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated on the shore of a large bay which is named the port of Cleveland Bay, about 870 miles N.W. of Brisbane. It was discovered by John McDerm Black in 1864, and named after his partner, the late Captain Towns. It is in the county of Elphinstone and electoral district of Townsville. There is regular communication with all ports north and south by contract mail steamers twice a week, besides by several other steamers. Hotels: The Queen and the Imperial (two of the largest and best appointed in Queensland), the Palace, Metropolitan, Tattersall's, Post-office, Commercial, Court-house, Grand, and many others. It has 71 miles of roads and streets, 1,860 dwellings within municipality, with property of ratable value of £1,589,994. Estimated area of municipality 2,080 acres, with vicinity 8,000 acres. It is a picturesque, if not elegant, town, built on the north bank of the Ross creek, and partly on the slope of a mountain, which rises to an altitude of 1,000 feet. On the beach, which is a fine stretch of sand, several hotels and private dwellings are erected, while on Melton Hill, at the upper part of the town, there are numerous superior residences. The business portion of the town consists almost entirely of the main (Flinders) street, Melton and Castle Hill preventing it from extending to the northward. The street, however, extends for a considerable distance, following the course of Ross Creek, and is thickly built upon for over a mile. A swing bridge named Victoria spanning Ross Creek, from Stoke Street to Ross Island, with a total length of 550 feet, is now completed. It has ten fixed spans of 40 feet each, and two opening spans of 57 feet 7½ inches in the clear. The swing is operated by hydraulic power. There is a large shipping trade: Townsville being the port for an immense territory to the W. and N.W., including several gold-fields and a large area of pastoral country, even to the Diamantina, which, however, is hampered by the openness of the anchorage—large vessels, and even the intercolonial steamers, having to lie nearly three miles off the shore, a stone breakwater is now completed, which it is expected will remedy this, as it will be carried out to the anchorage eventually. In the meantime wharves are being erected at the present termination in 10 feet low water. A western breakwater has also been formed, and a passage has been partially dredged from the anchorage to the wharves, the two breakwaters forming a large wet basin. At present the jetty is little used, owing to the lack of wharfage ac-

commodation at the end and the distance to the centre of the town. In 1888-89, contracts were let for extension of this breakwater. On the completion of these contracts, the breakwater proper will, with the exception of strengthening, &c., certain portions of the inner work, be completed in its entirety for a total distance of 5,450 feet. The eastern breakwater was completed on March 31st, 1889, the total length 4,088 feet from Magazine Island. Since then a concrete parapet 4 feet high has been constructed to within 900 feet of the full length. During the cyclone of March, 1890, considerable damage was done, necessitating a complete restoration of the dislocated parts at an estimated cost of upwards of £8,000. The N. S. Wales, Queensland National, Union, Australasian, Australian Joint-Stock, Royal, Commercial, and London Chartered Banks have branches, and excepting the Royal are all substantial and handsome buildings. The Bank of North Queensland has its head office here, and the building is among the best in the town; there are agents of several insurance societies, and a branch of the Mutual Provident Society, lodged in a fine brick edifice next the Exchange hotel. There is a custom-house at Townsville, post and telegraph office, a hospital, a two-story brick building, with accommodation for 50 patients, also a town-hall, two Masonic halls, immigration barracks, a court-house, and a brick gaol, which has been enlarged, and is said to be one of the best buildings of the kind in Queensland. The supreme court is a fine two story building situated on Melton Hill facing the sea. There are now two judges with the necessary officials resident here, so that most of the legal business is now transacted on the spot. The regular sittings of the District Court are held here at stated intervals. The Registrar of Titles and the Sub-Commissioner of Stamps for the Northern District are stationed here. There are four State schools (Nos. 113, 257, 303, and 436) also a state school (No. 509) at North Townsville, and another (No. 498) at West Townsville, and the St. Joseph R. C. schools, a grammar school and an orphanage. The school of art is a fine two-story brick structure in the centre of the town, with a large and well-appointed concert hall, capable of seating 500, and a library of 2,567 vols. The Rink and Recreation Company have erected the largest concert and ball room north of Brisbane, having seating accommodation for 1,000; there is a splendid floor for skating and dancing, together with all the appointments of a Bijou theatre. The places of worship are St. James's and St. Peter's (Episcopal), St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic), Presbyterian, Congregational and Wesleyan chapels. Townsville is the head-quarters of the Bishop of Northern Queensland, the Right Rev. Dr. Barlow. An Episcopal cathedral, to cost £23,000, is expected to be completed by the end of 1892. A quarantine station has been erected on Magnetic Island, and a new reception house built. Among the local institutions are the Townsville Turf Club, a Pastoral and Agricultural Society, Freemasons', Odd-fellows', and other benefit and social lodges. The immigration barracks is a long wooden building, situated on Ross Island, near the mouth of the Creek, having accommodation for about 500 inmates. A soap factory is here, also an ice works, iron foundry, a gas company, a manufacturing stationery and bookbinding establishment, two breweries, a boiling-down company and Free Bond and Storage Company's building. The Queensland Meat Export and Agency Co.'s works are on the banks of the river Ross and are in full working order employing a large number of hands. The North Queensland Meat Export Co.'s works are situated at Alligator Creek; during the past season many head of stock have been dealt with. Formation: porphyry, blended with granite, and decided granite in the ranges. The district is principally a pastoral one, though some portion is under crop, for maize and potatoes. The country west of Townsville, on the Diamantina and Herbert rivers, and on the Table Land, is being rapidly settled. The Northern railway from Townsville westward is now completed to Hughenden. The station is off Flinders Street, some little distance from the business portion of the town. Waterworks are now completed, and afford one of the best supplies in the colony; the supply is derived from two wells, sunk about 3 and 4 miles respectively from Townsville, believed to have tapped a subterranean stream. It is pumped into a reservoir of 650,000 gallons' capacity on Castle Hill, about 180 feet above sea-level, and thence distributed to all parts of the town. The pumping machinery is considered to be the newest and most complete in Australia. According to the Government Geologist's report, the whole of the alluvial deposit up to the sea-level is saturated with fresh water, and this alluvial flat will afford an abundant supply of water to meet the wants of a large city for all time. It is reported that there are promising indications of coal-measures near Townsville. A considerable trade in lime is now being done. It is carried by rail to the town, where it is largely used for building purposes. Population, 8,564—inclusive of neighbourhood, 13,016 (census 1891). Newspapers: the *Daily Bulletin*, *North Queensland Telegraph*, *Age*, and *Evening Star*, all daily; *Townsville Herald* and *The Sentinel*, weekly.

**UNION CAMP** (16° 38' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), a mining township on the Hodgkinson gold-field, electorate of Woothakut, in the centre of a promising reefing district. There are two stores, two public-houses, two or three tradesmen, and a crushing machine.

**URANDANGIE** (21° 35' S. lat., 138° 24' E. long.), a township with telegraph station, situated on the left bank of the Georgina river, in the county of Piturie, opened in 1885 by Charles Webster and James Hutton, in the centre of a splendid pastoral district on the main route for travelling stock coming from the Gulf table-lands, the Northern Territory of South Australia and West Australia for Southern markets. The country around is principally taken up with sheep and cattle stations. It is distant from the South Australian border 20

miles eastward, 147 miles by the telegraph line SE. from Camooweal, 200 miles W. from Cloncurry, 210 miles NW. from Boulia and 550 miles SW. from Burketown. Buggy runs to Boulia. Hotels: Tattersall's and Urandangie. One store, and a saddler. Local institutions: A Jockey Club and Progress Association. Population, 27.

**VERESDALE** (27° 55' S. lat., 153° 0' E. long.), a small post-town and railway station, in the county of Ward. Has police quarters, post-office, and State school (No. 123), and Primitive Methodist chapel. Communication with Brisbane (distance 42 miles) by rail. Is the centre of a very large and prosperous grazing and farming district, producing maize, cotton, oats, &c., and yields timber largely. Population, 168 (census 1886).

**WALKERSTON** (21° 14' S. lat., 148° 33' E. long.), co. Carlisle, electorate and police district of Mackay, a post-town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, about 9 miles WSW. from Mackay, to and from which there is a daily mail. Hotels: the Albion, Duke of Edinburgh, and Queen's, the first-named having a fine assembly-room. It is built on both sides of Baker's Creek, whence the water supply is derived, and is about a mile from the Pioneer River. It is the centre of the Mackay sugar district. It has a State school (No. 353), post and telegraph office, police quarters, two large stores, some tradesmen, and several cottages. Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship. The Good Templars have a handsome and commodious hall. Local clubs: Oddfellows, Good Templars, and Cricket. Adjoining Walkerston is the township of Alsatia, but as the two places are only a street apart, they practically form one township, and are now known by the name of Walkerston. The railway line from Mackay to Eton and Mirani passes through Walkerston. Sugar mills within a radius of 3 miles are: Te Kowai, Peri, Palmyra, Cassada, Playstone, Branscombe, Nebia, Dumbleton, and Palms. Sugar mills with distilleries: Pioneer and Alexandra. Formation: a sort of brittle sandstone, covered with clay, and having an alluvial surface soil. A brick and tile-making company utilize the clay. Population, 332 (census 1886).

**WALLANGARRA** (28° 54' S. lat., 151° 58' E. long.), the southern terminal station of the Queensland Railways, the northern terminus of the Great Northern railway (N.S.W.), (called Jennings), and the changing station for New South Wales is situated in the co. of Bentinck, Carnarvon electorate, close to the border, 233 miles SW. from Brisbane. Hotels: Commercial, and Royal. It has a post and money-order office, telegraph, and railway station, police barracks, a Roman Catholic Church, supplied from Stanthorpe, and an denominational place of worship used by Wesleyans and Presbyterians, being supplied from Teaterfield; Episcopal services are also held. Customs officers' residence and office here also. A State school (No. 458). A small public school and a steam mill are at Jennings on the N.S. Wales side. New cattle yards and goods shed have been erected for the intercolonial exchange of traffic, and additional station accommodation has been provided. The climate is cool and bracing, being about 2,870 feet above sea-level, is well adapted for fruit-growing, especially English fruits. Boonoo Boonoo, an old N. S. Wales gold-field, is 12 miles distant, and is reported to be looking up. Teaterfield is also 12 miles distant and is a depot for chilled meat industry. Formation: granite.

**WARWICK** (28° 12' S. lat., 152° 5' E. long.), a municipal town (proclaimed May 25, 1881), on the river Condamine, about 50 miles by rail from the border of New South Wales, in the county of Merivale, and electoral district of Warwick, about 100 miles SW. of Brisbane (169 miles by rail). It is situated in the very heart of one of the richest agricultural districts in Queensland, and is surrounded on all sides by farms, in which operations are carried on similar to those in the "old country." It has been described as beyond doubt the prettiest, healthiest, cleanest, and most attractive inland town in the colony, with broad, straight, rectangular streets, all running due north and south and east and west; viewed from one of the surrounding hills, the town looks like a large checker board, so evenly are square blocks cut out, each containing 10 acres. The buildings, both private and public, have a substantial look about them; most of the residences outside the business centres, and many in them, have gardens in front of them, giving an air of comfort rarely seen in Australian towns. Two large recreation squares neatly laid out and planted with ornamental trees and shrubs, exist in the centre of the town and give to the main street a pretty and picturesque appearance. There are besides two large parks. There is an immense quantity of excellent building stone in the district, also good clay for bricks, and plenty of marble, from which an excellent lime is made. In consequence, many of the buildings are of stone and brick. Warwick is situated at an elevation above the sea-level of 1,497 feet, and enjoys a temperate and bracing climate. The municipality has an area of 24 square miles, 46 miles of streets, 810 dwellings, capital value of land being £149,302. It has four churches, English (St. Mark's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Wesleyan and Presbyterian, all substantial buildings of stone, St. Mark's church being considered one of the most complete in the colony. Attached to the latter is a neat rectory of stone, a schoolhouse and other buildings. The Salvation Army also has barracks. The hospital is on an elevated site; it is a two-story stone building. It will accommodate about 50 patients. The school of art has a library of about 3,517 volumes. The building is of brick, and is both convenient and roomy; with a large room where meetings of various institutions are held. The post office is a two-story stone building adjoining the telegraph, late the lands office, also of stone. The court-house, at the corner of Guy and Fitzroy Streets is a commodious and ornamental building

with a clock tower. The town-hall, in the centre of the town, is a very fine building of stone, two stories high, surmounted with a clock tower; behind the main building is a large room, with stage, scenery, &c., for theatrical and other performances, concerts, &c. The tower is fitted with a large four-dial clock which strikes the hours; the bell is on the outside top of the tower weighing nearly 3 cwt., being some 30 feet above the clock itself. The Masonic Hall is a pretentious structure. Four banks, the Australian Joint-Stock, New South Wales, Queensland National, and Royal, also a branch of the Government Savings Bank, are established here, and nearly all the Home and Colonial insurance companies have agents in the town and district. All the bank buildings are substantial structures in the centre of the town. The principal hotels are the Royal, Commercial, Cosmopolitan, Criterion, Queen's, and several smaller ones. The district of Warwick has been long famous for its wheat-growing capabilities; in favourable seasons a return of 40 or 50 bushels to the acre has been harvested off some of the best land. In 1891-2 6,964 acres were sown with wheat in the Warwick district. The grain averaged 21 bushels 18 lbs. to the acre. The district is also famous for grape-growing, and the cultivation of the grape is extending. The making of the wine is an industry which finds occupation for a large number of people. The Warwick wines are known all over the country as being sound and good. The district is famous for its general agricultural produce; maize, potatoes, oats, lucerne, and other farm products are largely grown, and its gardens have the fruits of a temperate climate growing side by side with those of a hot climate. It has long been known that auriferous reefs existed to the west of the town, in the localities of Tulgai, Thane's creek, Leyburn, and other localities, but the mining operations during 1891 were not of a very successful character. The wheat, flour, and wool from this district have carried off the highest honours where exhibited. Stock of all descriptions can be raised with great success. There are three State schools (Nos. 116, 225, 258), two boarding schools, a school in connection with the Roman Catholic church, besides two or three others of a private character. Mercantile offices are well represented, several large and substantial stores, some built of brick, and some of stone, supply the wants of the districts. There are in the town two lodges of Oddfellows, (whose hall is the second finest building in the town), also of Masonic, Orange, Protestant Alliance, and Hibernians, a Ladies' Benevolent Society, a Convent of Sisters of Mercy, an Agricultural Society (the Eastern Downs, whose annual show is held in February), a turf club, annual race meeting in May, a coursing club (there being plenty of hares in the district), a gun club, a rifle club, tennis, three football, and three cricket clubs, a company of the Queensland Defence Force and one of Mounted Infantry. There are in the town two steam flour mills, one built of brick, the other of stone, both substantial buildings, and possessing machinery with the latest improvements. There is also a brewery, and two saw-mills are in constant work, there being a plentiful supply of timber to work upon, and a foundry near the railway station. Warwick returns one member to Parliament. The town is furnished with an unlimited supply of excellent water from the Condamine, and gas illumines the streets and houses. Coal is found in large quantities in various parts of the district and in time will become an important feature in the industries of the district. A direct railway line from Brisbane, shortening the distance by 66 miles in 166 miles, and a line to the west as far as St. George (235 miles) to tap the south-west trade have been projected for some years past. There is a new and commodious railway station at the east side of the town. Population of the town, by census of 1891, 3,402, of the town and neighbourhood, 4,695. Warwick has two newspapers, the *Argus* and the *Examiner and Times* (published twice a week). Surrounding Warwick are two large stations which it is projected to cut up into small farms; being land of the best agricultural character it could not fail of benefitting the town and district.

**WATAWA**, sometimes known as the 'Thirty Mile,' is a settlement and railway station on the Bundaberg and Mount Perry line, 31 miles from Bundaberg, with a public-house and store attached, a blacksmith and wheelwright's shop, and Provisional School (No. 460). The neighbourhood is well timbered.

**WATERFORD** (27° 46' S. lat., 153° 4' E. long.), a small township with post-office in the county of Ward. Communication with Brisbane 22 miles NW., daily by the South Coast line, which was opened in 1885. Products of district, sugar, maize, and cattle. State school (No. 130). Hotels: Waterford Arms and Morning Star. The Waterford Company's sugar mills are here, and Watson's at Roseville, and there is a saw-mill in the vicinity.

**WATSONVILLE** (17° 30' S. lat., 145° 29' E. long.), co. Chelmsford, Herberton police district, electorate of Woothakata, a tin-mining locality with post-office, and telegraph station, about 7 miles NW. from Herberton, situated on Jamies Creek, a tributary of the Walsh river, on a sandy flat at the base of the Great Western Hill. The town owes its founding to the discovery of tin here on February 19, 1881, by Mr. R. H. Watson. Hotels: Albion, Commercial, Jennings, and Royal. It has two stores, a State school (No. 220), a court-house, police-station, and school of art; with library of 648 vols. Church of England and other services are held in the school of art; Roman Catholic chapel. Coaches run *via* Herberton, to the present terminus of the Cairns Herberton railway; coaches also run to Mont-albion and Irvinebank. A powerful machine belonging to the Herberton tin-shoff Company, with all the best appliances for saving tin, is at work here. The principal mines formerly



were the Great Western and North Australian. The first named is still being worked and the latter has been put into a company. Lodes containing silver and copper, which assay well, have been opened. The tin-mines in the vicinity, worked by private parties, comprise the Ben Lomond, T Claim, Glencairn, Wild Irish Girl, and several other claims; the Pioneer Tin Mining Company and the New North Australian being the only public companies. At Eureka, the Gladstone, Ivanhoe, Young Australia, Blackrock, Great Eastern are working. A good crushing and tin-saving plant is erected here. The Warden in 1892 reported that the place showed a substantial improvement, and present prospects indicate continued advancement and an increased return for 1893 was expected. Copper is also plentiful in the district. The Great Western claims are on the top of a very precipitous mountain, forming a portion of the divide between the Wild river and the Walsh, the former being eastern and the latter western (or Gulf) waters. The country between Herberton and the Western is particularly rugged, and the Great Western Hill is estimated to be 3,500 feet above sea-level. At Baker's Camp, about four miles from Watsonville, on the Irvinebank dray track, rich tin lodes have been discovered. Various tin-mines are at Eureka creek, Irvinebank, and Cumming's Camp. Silver centres are Montalban and Orient Camp. Copper has been discovered in the Tait district, about 60 miles distant. Formation: Primary chiefly granite or porphyry. Population, 229 (census 1886), now somewhat less.

**WESTWOOD** (23° 38' S. lat., 150° 8' E. long.), a money-order, savings bank, telegraph, and post-town, in the Port Curtis district, and station on the Central Railway, 30 miles SW. of Rockhampton. Inns: Westwood and Railway. It has two places of worship, Wesleyan and Catholic (St Bridget's), and a school (No. 119). Both copper and gold have been found in the neighbourhood, and claims have been worked. Population, 150 (census 1886); of district, 1,602.

**WILD RIVER.** See HERBERTON.

**WINDORAH.** See STONEY POINT.

**WINTON** (22° 33' S. lat., 143° 3' E. long.), county of Ayrshire, electorate of Gregory, police district of Marathoon, a post-town with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, situated on the Pelican Waterholes (on the north side of the Western River), 143½ miles from Hughenden, 110 miles from Muttaborra (postal route), 150 miles from Barcardine, and 1,018 miles (*via* Rockhampton) NW. of Brisbane. It has six hotels, the North Gregory, the Royal Mail, Commercial, Imperial, Cosmopolitan, and Tattersall's, four stores, post and telegraph office, hospital, court-house, branches of the Queensland National and N. S. Wales Banks, quarters for Inspector of Police, Roman Catholic church, and many tradesmen's premises. State school (No. 478). Lodges: Oddfellows, Loyal Winton M. U. I. O. F., Masons, Thomas Barnett Feltham (E.C.). Coaches run to Muttaborra, Aramac, Barcardine, Hughenden, Boulia, and Cloncurry. The water supply is derived from Government tanks and from water-holes in Western River and Mistake Creek. Water has been found at a depth of 336 feet by boring. Between Winton and Muttaborra, and Winton and Hughenden, several large water tanks and dams have been formed. Surrounding country is reported to be good and soil rich, and if adequately watered would produce large and valuable crops of fruit and agricultural produce. Around Winton is some of the richest pastoral country in Queensland. It is the centre for twelve large stations, and is also on the principal stock route in the colony. Population, estimated 700. Local paper: *Winton Herald*.

**WITHERSFIELD** a station on the Central Railway, 203 miles W. of Rockhampton. About 12 miles NNE. from here is Retreat Creek, where sapphires, zircons, and other precious stones in large quantities have been found. Workings are now systematically going on. Many of the stones have been cut and polished in Brisbane, and are reputed to be of great value. The stones are found in a gravelly drift; the source is unknown, but believed by the Government geologist to be from the desert, sandstone probably on the divide between the Barcoo and Burdekin waters where there is a large area of desert sandstone.

**WITTOWN.** See LISIERSFORD.

**WOOLGAR,** a gold-field adjacent to the Etheridge, on the Woolgar River, a tributary of the Flinders, about 80 miles north of Richmond, and about 170 miles S. of Georgetown, reported to be rich in mineral and auriferous deposits, with reefs well defined. Silver and galena lodes with a percentage of gold exist here. The reefing places are Lower Camp, Middle Camp and Cattle Camp. There are one store, one hotel, one butcher's shop, a few "tumble-down humpies," and three Chinaman's gardens. In 1891-92 the Warden reported that the population was reduced to 28.

**WOOLLOONGABBA.** See SOUTH BRISBANE.

**WOONGARRA** is a village lying some six miles from Bundaberg. It contains Primitive Methodist and Episcopal churches, and a State school. The land about is very fertile in some parts, and sugar is largely grown. There are many planta-

tions and mills in the surrounding district, and coffee is being cultivated. In the neighbourhood of Woongarra rises the singular mountain known as the Sloping Hummock, the only elevation near the town of Bundaberg.

**YAAMBA** (28° 5' S. lat., 151° 25' E. long.), (county of Livingstone), a township, with telegraph and money-order office on the Fitzroy River, about 20 miles N. of Rockhampton and 450 NW. of Brisbane. State school (No. 120), and two hotels. Pastoral district. Population, 136 (census 1886).

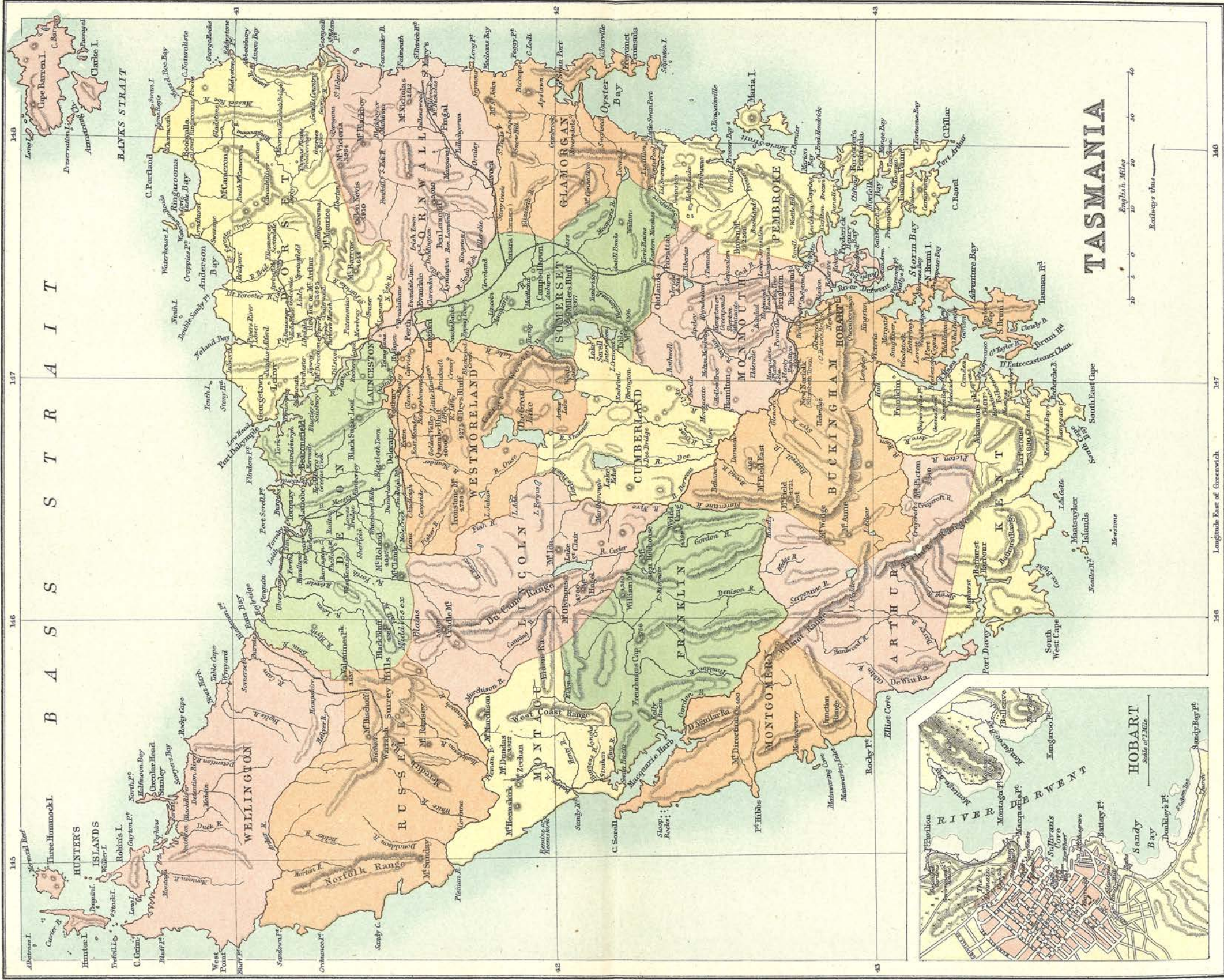
**YANDILLA** (27° 33' S. lat., 151° 25' E. long.) is on the Grasree Creek, 150 miles SW. of Brisbane. Communication is by the Pittsworth Railway Station. It has a provisional school (No. 176), and one place of worship, Church of England. The surrounding district is occupied for grazing purposes.

**YATALA** (27° 45' S. lat., 153° 10' E. long.), a small township 2 miles from Beenleigh, in the county of Ward, with hotel, ferry, and Roman Catholic chapel. Communication with Brisbane by rail, distance 26 miles. Several sugar mills are in the vicinity.

**YENGARIE** (25° 32' S. lat., 152° 35' E. long.), (county March, Burrum electorate, Maryborough police district), a township on Graham's Creek, a tributary of the Mary River, and touched by the railway between Gympie and Maryborough, about 5 miles from the latter port by road and 9 by rail; about 120 miles NW. from Brisbane. Hotel: the Mary River. It owes its existence to the Yengarie Sugar Refinery, owned by Messrs. R. Cran and Co., which employs about 120 Europeans and as many Polynesians. There is a post and telegraph office in connection with the railway station (telephonic communication between the refinery and Maryborough), police station, and in the village is a school of art, Divisional Board Room, Primary school (No. 121), one store, a butcher's, and other shops, &c. A brick Divisional Board room has been erected about three-quarters of a mile distant. The Antigua Board meets here once a month. The refinery is supplied with cane-juice by underground pipes from neighbouring plantations, by floating tanks from other sugar plantations on the Mary River, and by long cylindrical tanks which are conveyed in the season twice daily by rail from different parts of the district. Coasting vessels can proceed up the river and berth at the refinery wharf. It is lit by gas, a branch of the railway now runs to the sugar house, and another before the boilers. In July, 1887, the sugar-house at the refinery was destroyed by fire, also about 50 tons of sugar which was stored in the building; the sugar drier was also somewhat damaged. A new sugar house on a much smaller scale has been built, which it is believed will be more convenient in the loading of sugar than the old one. Roman Catholics hold services every two months. Services are held by the Presbyterian and other denominations combined every Sunday, generally the Presbyterian minister from Tiara officiates, and in his absence one of the local men. A Sunday school is held every Sunday. There is a ferry punt working on the Mary river near the Mary river Hotel. Land is very suitable for wheat and other cereals as well as green crops, and transit to market easy both by rail and road.

**YEULBA** (26° 43' S. lat., 149° 24' E. long.), (county March, written as Yuleba, Yuelba, and Yulebah, is a post-town, with savings bank and money-order office, telegraph and railway station on the Western Line, 281 miles W. from Brisbane, in the county of Waldegrave, electorate of Murilla, and police district of Roma on the creek of the same name. Coaches run to Surat and St. George: fares, Surat, 2s.; St. George, 60s. The stations in the neighbourhood are Bendemere, 8 miles north, Moongool, 12 miles south, Wallumbilla, 12 miles west. Hotels: Royal, and Royal Mail. Yeulba is visited by Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian ministers. Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship are about being erected. It lies about 986 feet above sea-level. As this is expected to be the point to which the traffic from Surat, St. George, and Cunnamulla will converge, and the depot from which stock will be forwarded by rail, the necessary stock yards and other conveniences for the traffic have been erected. It is reputed to be one of the most important stations for carrying traffic, as it supplies the country south to N. S. Wales border and north to the Dawson river. Business places are four stores, two butchers' shop, two blacksmiths, one saddler, and saw mill. Police station and court-house. State school No. 372. The country is rather heavily timbered with good workable timber (pine and hardwood), and well supplied with water. The Experimental Farm is in the neighbourhood, about a mile from the railway station. It has an area of 400 acres, all fenced in, and had about 40 acres under cultivation, but it has been turned over to the Police Department, and is used as a paddock for the police horses. Population, 158 (census 1886). Good agricultural district, only medium grazing not being well suited for sheep. Yeulba is the post town for the following stations: Warkon 35 miles SE., Wuggleton 28 miles NW., Clifford 35 miles NW., Bundie 42 miles, Wallumbilla 18 miles S., and Timawan 25 miles S. Formation: sandstone ridge, red loam, brown and black soil flats.





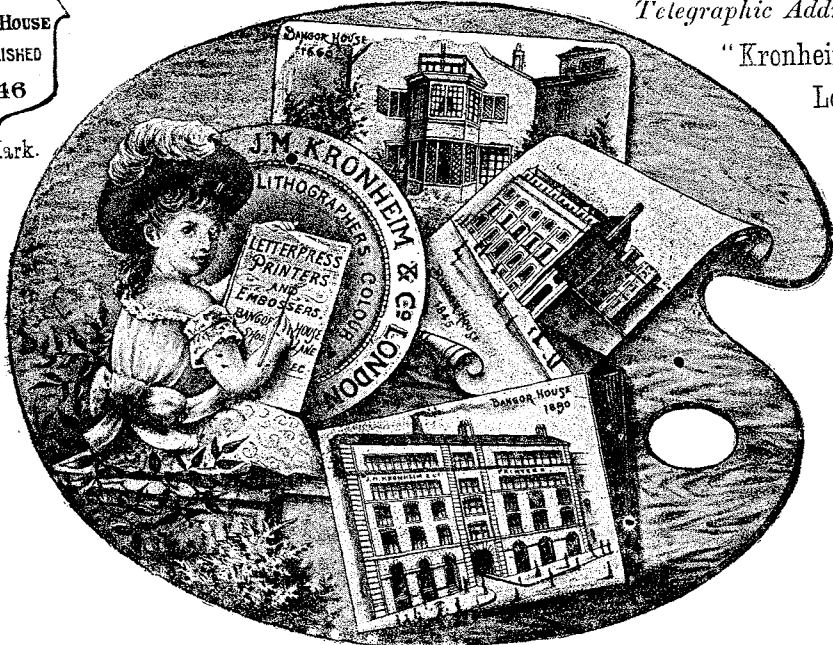
THE COLONY OF TASMANIA.



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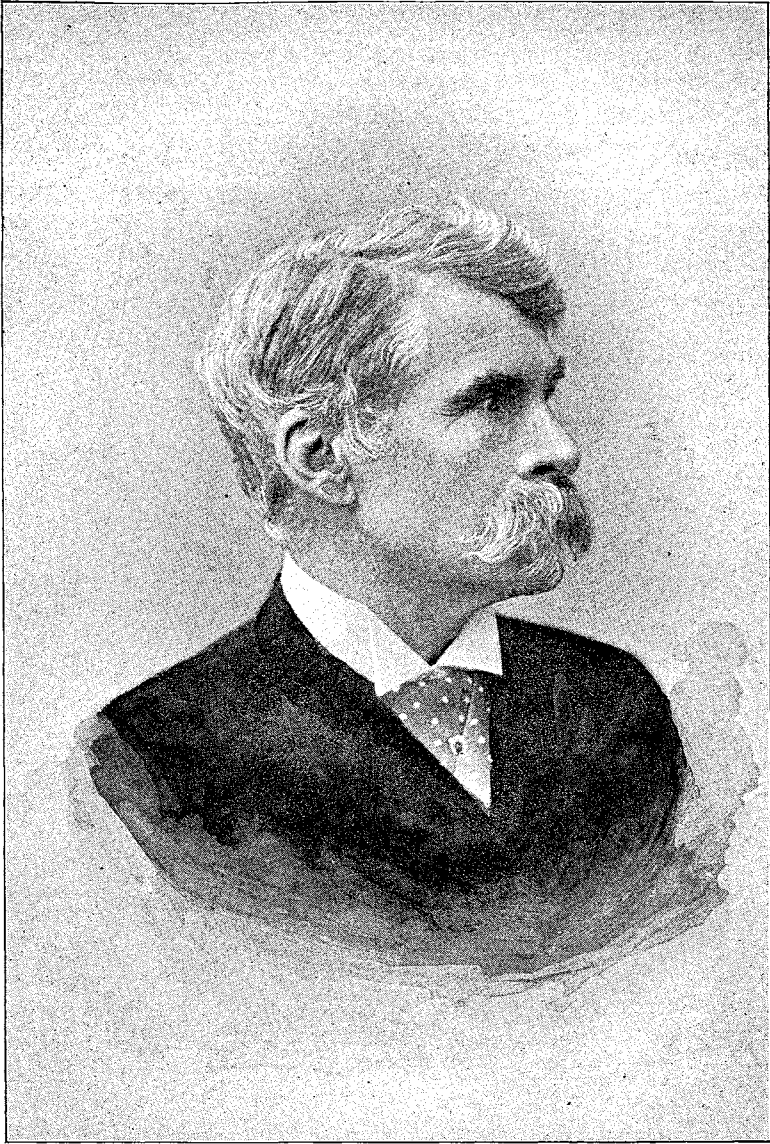
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*From a Photograph by Barrauds.*

# THE COLONY OF TASMANIA.

The island of TASMANIA, or, as it was formerly called, Van Diemen's Land, was discovered on the 24th November, 1642, by Abel Jans Tasman, an enterprising and skillful Dutch navigator, who was commissioned by Anthony Van Diemen, then Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, to explore the "Great South Land." Tasman sailed from Batavia on August 4th, in command of two vessels, the *Heemskirk* and the fly-boat (or tender) *Zeehaan*. He anchored in Frederick Hendrik Bay (so named after the Stadtholder of Holland), on the south-eastern coast, on the 1st of December, 1642, and named the newly-found land Van Diemen, after the Governor-General, Anthony Van Diemen. (The change of name to Tasmania took place on January 1st, 1856, in reply to an address from the Legislative Council, in which it was represented that the "letters patent of the Bishop were for the diocese of Tasmania, and that the colonists used the title generally, and it was preferred to Van Diemen's Land by the colonists and by this Council.") Tasman's stay was limited to five days, when he left for New Zealand; his impression was that the land formed part of the great mainland. The first land seen by Tasman was Point Hibber, about 30 miles to the south of Macquarie Harbour. On March 4th, 1772, Captain Marion du Fresne, a French navigator, commanding the *Mascovian* and *Castries*, landed in Frederick Hendrik Bay, but, after a brush with the natives, some on both sides being wounded, finding neither wood nor water, he departed with a poor opinion of the capabilities of the island. On March 9, 1773, Captain Tobias Furneaux, of the *Adventure*, discovered Adventure Bay; he sailed along the eastern coast to the latitude of 40° 50', and then steered for New Zealand, being convinced "that there was no strait between New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, but a very deep bay." Captain Cook, of the *Resolution*, also landed at Adventure Bay on January 26th, 1777, when on his third voyage, and held friendly intercourse with the natives. In 1778 the island was visited by Lieutenant Bligh, and later on again, in 1792, when he planted some fruit trees. In 1789 John Henry Cox, in the brig *Mercury*, discovered Oyster Bay. In 1792 (April 20) Admiral Brune d'Entrecasteaux, in the *Récherche*, accompanied by Captain Huon Kermandee, in the *Esperance*, in the course of the search after the unfortunate *La Perouse*, sailed up the Huon and the Derwent, discovering the channel bearing the name of d'Entrecasteaux; in 1793 (January 20) they returned in order to complete their observations; in 1794 Captain Hayes, of the Bombay Marine, with the ships *Duke* and *Duchess*, made further examinations of the same localities. In 1798 the island was further explored by Dr. Bass, surgeon of H.M.S. *Reliance*, who established the fact of its insularity; the straits separating it from the continent of Australia were named after him by Governor Hunter. The first voyage was undertaken in a tiny craft called the *Tom Thumb*. On a subsequent occasion the voyage was made in the colonial sloop the *Norfolk* (25 tons), Flinders being associated with Bass, and 8 volunteer seamen forming the crew. Port Jackson was left on October 7th, 1798; on November 1st the North Coast of Van Diemen's Land was made, and a course westward steered along it, until the extreme north-west headland, Cape Grim, was made, whence a southerly course along the western coast of the island was steered. Port Dalrymple (on which Launceston is now situated, named after the hydrographer of the Admiralty, Alexander Dalrymple), was entered on the 3rd, and quitted on the 20th; the river Derwent was made on the 21st, and the sloop was taken up the river some 12 miles. On January 3rd, 1799, the head of the little craft was pointed Australia-wards; land near Ram Head was sighted on the 9th, and two days afterwards the *Norfolk* was safely anchored in Port Jackson.

In 1802 the French Exploring Expedition, under Commodore Baudin, the vessels being the *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, examined the eastern coast of the island, and at Port Cygnet, near the entrance of d'Entrecasteaux channel, communication was had with the aborigines.

Van Diemen's Land was taken possession of in August, 1803, by Lieutenant John Bowen, of H.M.S. *Glatton*, who, with Mr. Jacob Mountgarret as surgeon, Mr. Williams as storekeeper, a detachment of the New South Wales corps, and ten male and six female prisoners, left Sydney in the *Lady Nelson* on or about June 3rd, for the purpose of forming a subsidiary penal settlement, and of forestalling the French Exploring Expedition under Commodore Baudin, which was believed to be casting longing eyes on the island. Lieutenant Bowen, who bore the title of Commandant and Superintendent, landed at a spot on the banks of the Derwent river, and eventually Risdon was chosen as the site of the future convict establishment. Lieutenant Bowen was succeeded, in 1804, by Colonel David Collins, formerly Judge-Advocate of Sydney, who had previously visited Port Phillip, and abandoned it, from its supposed unfitness for colonization purposes. Collins, disapproving of the spot selected by Lieutenant Bowen for settlement, selected another locality on the shores of Sullivan's Cove, on the opposite side of the Derwent (named after the Derwent in Cumberland), as the site for the future town, and it was named Hobart Town, after Lord Hobart, at that period Secretary of State for the Colonies (on January 1, 1881, this name was altered to Hobart). Colonel Collins's expedition sailed from England on April 24th, 1803, reached Port Phillip in October, and left there on January 27, 1804. It consisted of H.M.S. *Calcutta*, 50 guns, under the command of Captain Daniel Woodriff, R.N., and the hired transport *Ocean*, 481 tons register, Captain Mertho. Besides prisoners and marines, it comprised a number of individuals appointed to fill

the various offices and departments of the infant settlement, among others, Rev. R. Knopwood, chaplain, E. Bromley, surgeon superintendent, W. Anson, colonial surgeon, A. W. H. Humphreys, mineralogist, Lieutenant Fosbroke, deputy commissary general, G. P. Harris, deputy surveyor, Thomas Clarke, and William Paterson, superintendents of convicts. There were 307 convicts and 12 women (wives of prisoners), also 6 soldiers' wives; the entire party being under the guardianship of a detachment of the Royal Marines, consisting of 39 privates, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, officered by Lieutenants William Sladen, J. M. Johnson, and Edward Lord, with Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins as supreme head. (The last of this party, Mr. Thos. Wiggins, who was born on board the ship *Calcutta*, June 11th, 1803, died in September, 1884. The oldest resident of Tasmania, born at Risdon in 1805, Mr. John Hayes, died early in 1884.) Just before leaving Port Phillip the commanding officer issued a garrison order, dated December 31, 1803, in which he stated that he hurried the departure of the vessels from "so unpromising and unproductive a country." In another despatch he says, "I found Port Phillip wholly unfit for the settlement." The transference was made in the *Ocean*, the *Calcutta* having, according to instructions, gone on to Port Jackson. Two trips were necessary; the first embarkation taking place on January 25 and 26, and the second on April 20; on her first trip the *Ocean* arrived in Risdon Cove on February 15, and on the second she anchored on May 25. Soon after landing, scurvy prevailed for some time, and the aborigines, too, were found to be very troublesome. On May 3, 1804, a hostile encounter between about 500 of them (supposed to belong to the Oyster Bay tribe) and the troops took place, which resulted in 50 of the natives being shot. This collision was the beginning of the Black War, which continued with little intermission till 1832, when the majority of the natives had been exterminated. It is said that the natives had no hostile intentions on the settlement, having their wives with them, and that the action of the soldiers in shooting them was caused by fear and misapprehension of their friendly signs and intentions, and the condition of the commanding officer, one Lieutenant Moore. In the following year the natives attacked the settlement, but were repulsed with a loss of 40. There are no means of ascertaining the aboriginal population at this time; but the Brown river tribe alone consisted of 300, and the Ben Lomond and Oyster Bay tribes were still more numerous. In 1804 Port Dalrymple was settled from Sydney by Colonel Paterson; the entrance to the Tamar and the country having been previously surveyed and favourably reported on by the commander of the *Lady Nelson*. He took possession on October 10, the debarkation taking place on the 14th. His party consisted of 66 soldiers and a few convicts. In the *Gazette* of January 6th, 1805, the locality is described as "at the head of the western arm, between two streams of fresh water named Kent's and McMillan's Burns; it is intended to name the settlement York Town." Two years later, however, a more suitable locality was found for the new settlement at what is now Launceston, named after Launceston in Cornwall, in honour of Governor King, who was born there; though it took some time for the recognition and confirmation of this spot as the capital of Northern Tasmania—Yorktown or Yorkton, and Georgetown for years disputing the palm for the seat of Government.

The colony made but little progress at first, and the inhabitants, being dependent for their support on foreign supplies, suffered many hardships, were frequently reduced to great straits, and for several years had a desperate struggle for existence. Kangaroo was purchased by the commissariat at 8d. per lb., and flour was £112 per ton. The wheat crop failed in 1807, and the price of that article rose to £4 per bushel, which would make flour about £200 per ton. The selling rate was regulated by a garrison order, and armed sentinels mounted guard over the wheat-fields, so valuable had the corn become. In 1808 the position of the settlement was fearful, as by July all the wheat and maize had been consumed, and in the following month the salt beef and pork gave out, and kangaroo meat had to be the means of subsistence. In October all the barley was eaten up, and 1½ lbs. of rice were issued as the weekly ration of each man. Only one vessel arrived during this year from Bengal with sugar, which was purchased by the Government, and issued to the settlers. In 1809 the settlers were allowed to pay their debts to the Crown in wheat at 15s. per bushel. It was not till nearly three years after the settlement that the first sheep and cattle were imported. On January 8, 1810, the first newspaper issued in Tasmania, the *Derwent Star and Van Diemen's Land Intelligencer*, was published. It was of quarto size, issued fortnightly, at 2s. a copy. After the death of Colonel Collins, which occurred suddenly on March 24, 1810, Lieutenant Lord, Captain Murray, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gells were successively the acting commandants of the colony. On the night of Colonel Collins's death two officers of the Government, for some unknown reason, burned all the official books, papers, and documents they could find. During Captain Murray's administration Governor Macquarie visited the island and partially traced out the future City of Hobart, naming many of the principal streets. The population at this time was estimated at 1,500. Population began to stretch over to Launceston, the vicinity of which was more favourable for cultivation than that of Hobart, and in 1812 Major Gordon was appointed Commandant at Port Dalrymple. In the early days of the colony much of the business was

transacted by paper money, in the form of promissory notes, varying from sixpence to a dollar. H.M. Stores were the grand depot for all sorts of provisions; stock and material there were sold to the settlers, and promissory notes, payable in three years, either in money or kind, were accepted as payment. So late as 1819 the officer who then took charge had to look up between £3,000 and £4,000 of these bills, and to call in the cows and sheep—with indifferent success.

In 1813 (February 4th) Colonel Thomas Davey became the Lieutenant-Governor, and though a man of coarse and rough habits, with little regard for conventional rules, yet during his régime the colony steadily progressed. The ports were opened for general commerce in June, 1813. In 1816 the first corn was exported to New South Wales, and whales were caught in the Derwent. During this year Captain Kelly discovered Macquarie Harbour and Port Davey, on June 1st of that year the *Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter* was first published by Andrew Bent, Mr. Emmett being the first official editor. In 1824 the title of the paper was changed to the *Gazette and Van Diemen's Land Advertiser*; it ceased to appear on August 19th, 1825. Colonel Davey's administration lasted about four and a quarter years, when he relinquished his appointment to settle on the land, but finally returned to England, and died there on May 2nd, 1823. Colonel William Sorell, 48th Regiment, assumed the governorship in 1817 (April 9th). Bushranging about this time became prevalent throughout the island; large rewards were offered for the death or capture of these robbers, and in some instances this resulted in their apprehension or destruction. During the second year of his administration a census was taken, and statistics regarding the social and agricultural position of the colony were collected. The population was then 3,240. Early in 1819 Judge Wyld, from Sydney, held the first criminal sitting, all prisoners prior to this date having been sent to New South Wales for trial. In 1820 the first importation of Merino lambs took place from Mr. Macarthur's flocks. Of 300 shipped about 200 were landed, which were distributed to the settlers by lot. The census taken in 1821 showed as follows: population, 7,400; sheep, 182,468; cattle, 34,790; horses, 550; and 14,940 acres of land under cultivation. Successful industry evoked commerce; 26 vessels arrived and sailed, 20,000 bushels of wheat were exported to Sydney, and a weekly post was established between Launceston and Hobart Town. In 1818 the first ship bringing passengers direct from England arrived; and in 1821 the first wool, consisting of 12 bales, were exported from Tasmania to London, realizing 7d. per pound, or £88 for the entire shipment. On October 29, 1820, the first gathering of Methodists took place. The place of worship was a house in Collins Street, Hobart, the worshippers numbering eight. In the previous year the Rev. B. Carvoso, on his way to New South Wales, had initiated the Wesleyan ministry by holding services. On May 13, 1821, the first Sunday-school in the island was established. The Presbyterian Church was founded in 1823 by the Rev. A. Macarthur. The first Congregational Church was not established till 1830.

In 1822-23 several breweries and distilleries were commenced. About the same period the Home Government introduced Courts of Justice for all civil and criminal matters, by sending a Chief Justice, Mr. John Lewes Pedder, with the necessary officials for a supreme Court of Judicature. The court was first opened for business on May 24th, 1824, Mr. J. Tice Gellibrand being Attorney-General. In 1823 Colonel Sorell was relieved from his post, after a period of seven years' service. On leaving Tasmania he received an address and a testimonial of £750 from the colonists. His recall was earnestly petitioned against, but the petition was received too late. He died in England on June 4, 1848, twenty-four years after leaving the colony. On May 14th, 1824, he was succeeded by Colonel George Arthur, formerly Superintendent of Honduras, who, by his energetic rule, restored order in all departments, and succeeded in elevating the character of the colony. From that time the records of Tasmania are formal and authentic; up to then the colony might be said to have been governed by garrison orders. A *carte blanche* could not have conveyed fuller powers than the local rulers exercised.

In the early part of 1824 the colonists petitioned the Home Government for independence; this petition was favourably received, and in December of the following year Van Diemen's Land was erected into an independent colony. On January 5th, 1825, the first newspaper issued in Launceston, called the *Tasmanian Gazette and Launceston Advertiser*, appeared, Mr. George Terry Howe being the printer. In 1827 Colonel Arthur divided the colony into districts, and placed each division under the charge of a stipendiary magistrate. In 1827, also, the Archdeacon of New South Wales made his first visitation. About this time the Van Diemen's Land Company commenced operations, having received a grant of 250,000, ultimately increased to 350,000 acres; and the first land sales took place. In 1828 the Queen's Orphan Asylum was founded (it was closed in 1879). In 1829 (February 9) Mr. J. P. Fawcner, the founder of Melbourne, started the *Launceston Advertiser*. After the departure of Colonel Arthur the government was administered from October 31, 1836, to January 6, 1837, by Lieut.-Col. Snodgrass. Sir John Franklin—afterwards lost in the Arctic regions (in June, 1847)—was the next governor, assuming office on January 6th, 1837, under whom Tasmania made great progress. In his efforts he was much assisted by his noble wife, the late Lady Franklin. He left the colony in August, 1843, and was succeeded by Sir Eardley Wilmot, who governed but a short time (from August 21, 1843, to October 13th, 1846), the measures he initiated giving great offence; these, and rumours affecting his moral character (believed to be false), ultimately leading to his recall. He died, however, at Hobart, on February 3, 1847, it is said of a broken heart, and was honoured with a public funeral.

After his retirement the government was for a short time administered by Mr. C. J. Latrobe, the first Governor of Port Phillip. In 1842 (March 13), the *Launceston Examiner* began its career, absorbing the *Launceston Advertiser*, and eventually the *Cornwall Chronicle*, being now the oldest existing newspaper in the Colony. The *Hobart Mercury* was first published as a daily paper, on January 1st, 1858. During its career it has incorporated the *Colonial Times* and *Tasmanian Daily News and Courier*. The diocese of Tasmania was founded by letters patent on August 27, 1842, when Dr. Francis Russell Nixon was constituted first bishop. Two eras in the history of the colony occurred under the governorship of Sir William Thomas Denison, who took office on January 26th, 1847—one being the cessation of transportation, in 1853, which, however, was only brought about by the most strenuous exertions and earnest representations of the colonists of Australia generally; and the other the discovery of gold in Australia in 1851. This latter fact had an untoward influence on the fortunes of the colony for a long time, leading to a great exodus of the population, which more or less continued until the last few years. Another event of great importance was the establishment of Representative Government. Sir Henry Young succeeded Sir William Denison in the governorship of Tasmania, being the first Governor-in-chief: he filled the office from January 8th, 1855, to December 10th, 1861. During his time the electric telegraph was introduced, the division of the colony into municipalities took place, the metropolis was lit with gas, railway communication was initiated, and the first submarine cable connecting Tasmania with Victoria was laid. Colonel T. Gore Browne was the next vice-regal representative, and remained in office till December 30th, 1868. In December, 1868, H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited the colony. On January 15th, 1869, Mr., afterwards Sir, Charles Ducane, K.C.M.G., arrived in the colony. He mixed freely in the amusements and movements generally of the colonists, and became very popular. His memory is still cherished by Tasmanians. During his governorship the opening of the Launceston and Western Railway took place (February 10, 1871), telegraphic communication with Victoria was successfully completed, and the discovery of tin at Mount Bischoff was made by James Smith (December 4, 1871). In July, 1874, Mr., afterwards Sir, F. A. Weld, formerly Governor of West Australia, was gazetted to the governorship of the colony, being sworn in on January 13th of the following year. He completed his term of office in the early part of 1880, and was succeeded by Major Sir G. C. Strahan, K.C.M.G., late governor of the Barbados and Windward Islands, who, however, only arrived in the colony on December 7, 1881, having in the meantime administered the government of the Cape Colony, pending the arrival of Sir Hercules Robinson. After the retirement of Mr. Weld the government was administered for a time (April 6 to October 21) by Sir Francis Smith, the Chief Justice, who was afterwards relieved by General Sir J. H. Lefroy. Sir J. H. Lefroy, during his short time of administration (October 21, 1880, to November 25, 1881), quite won the hearts of the colonists, becoming the most popular governor they had had for years. During the period of his sojourn he is said to have promoted in every possible way the social, material, and highest interests of the people under his rule; and in all works of benevolence and philanthropy was worthily seconded by Lady and Miss Lefroy. He departed from the Colony on November 25, 1881. Sir George C. Strahan, his successor, acquired a considerable degree of popularity by availing himself of every opportunity of gaining a thorough knowledge of the resources and requirements of the Colony. He left in December, 1886, and died in England shortly after his return (on February 13, 1887). Sir Robert C. Hamilton, the present governor, arrived in the colony on March 11, 1887. His term of office expired during October, 1892. At the time of going to press his successor had not been appointed.

For four years past the progress of improvement and development in the Colony has been marked with decisive strides. The improved intercommunication which is now afforded by the new railways, and the general improvement of ordinary roads continues to give a decided impetus to agricultural operations. Railway transit is now speedily effected from Hobart in the south to Scottsdale in the north, the extension from Launceston to Scottsdale, passing through some magnificent agricultural country. The Forbury line, also now extended to Ulverstone, taps splendid country, as also the Derwent Valley line, which now terminating at Glenora will, on its extension towards Hamilton, pass through large areas of fertile and well-timbered country. It is proposed to carry this line right through to the West coast and thus give direct communication with the silver fields and open up much valuable country. The Brighton and Apsley line has been completed and also the Sorell and Hobart line. Both of these bring producers and consumers into closer business connections. A branch line to Chudleigh promises well. The line from Strahan to Zeelan gives easy communication between the seaboard and the silver fields, and various extensions projected by private enterprise form connecting traffic links between Zeelan, Dundas, Whyte River, and Waretah. A survey of the Huon railway from Hobart has been completed, but with the admirable facilities for water carriage, the construction of the line is not a pressing necessity. The purchase of the Main Line Railway by the Government after protracted negotiations, has placed the railway system of the colony on a satisfactory footing. The West Coast silver fields continue to show encouraging prospects, and attract population from all the other colonies, especially from the mining districts of New Zealand. Extensive smelting works have been opened at Dundas, and others are projected at Whyte River and Strahan, whence bullion will be sent to Hobart for transhipment in English steamers. The deepening of the Macquarie Harbour bar to admit large vessels entering has become a necessity, and

a local Harbour Board has been constituted, which by-and-by will control such work. The coal measures at Mount Nicholas and Cornwall (Fingal district) are systematically worked, the coal proving excellent in quality and abundant in quantity. For domestic purposes it is almost beyond compare, it also cokes well, and is used exclusively on the Tasmanian railways. Coal mines at Hastings, in the southern part of the island, are being brought into profit. At Jerusalem a mine has been opened, and at Langlosh, in the Glenore district, 55 miles from Hobart, some splendid coal has been struck. On the East Coast a company holds valuable coal-mining and shipping concessions. Tin, both lode and alluvial, is being developed in many places where its existence was not previously suspected, and old workings abandoned some few years ago, because worked under unskillful management, continue to be operated on with profitable results. In fact, in the eastern part of the island, there is quite a brisk revival of this industry. In the same locality gold-mining has during the past year given excellent results. The timber industry, notwithstanding adverse tariffs in adjacent colonies, steadily holds its own, especially in the southern and south-west districts, where magnificent pine forests exist almost intact. The Tasmanian exhibits of minerals and timber in the Melbourne Centennial and Paris Exhibitions did much to arouse a widespread interest in Tasmanian possibilities. This was increased by the display at the Tasmanian Exhibition held at Launceston last year. The fisheries of the island give promise of a wonderful abundance when present careful conservation produces its full fruits. Already good results accrue, oysters from the East Coast compete with shipments from New Zealand in local consumption, and are regularly shipped to Melbourne. Territorial revenue from July, 1890, to June, 1891, amounted to £93,722, including sales and rental of Crown lands. The estimated revenue for 1892 is £106,584, including £55,864 from land sales. The capital value of land subject to real estate duty and land tax was in 1889 £21,395,327, and in 1891 £21,223,649, the apparent decrease arising from transfer of main line (capital value £600,000) to the Government.

**Geographical Features.**—Tasmania is about one-sixth smaller than Ireland and a little larger than the island of Ceylon. Its length is 170 miles, or if taken from Cape Grim to South Cape, 210 miles, its greatest breadth 200 miles, and the area about 24,330 square miles, or 15,571,500 acres, exclusive of lakes and islands which belong to the colony, the aggregate of these being 1,206,500 acres; including these the total area is 16,778,000 acres, or 26,215 square miles. It is in the form of a triangle, or more nearly of a heart. Tasmania is situated between the parallels of 40° 40' and 43° 35' south latitude, and 144° 30' and 148° 30' meridians of longitude east, at the southern extremity of the Australian mainland, from which it is divided by Bass's Straits, about 150 miles wide. The precise latitude of Hobart is 42° 53' 25" S.; longitude, 147° 20' 6" E. It is conjectured that Tasmania was once part of the mainland, the islands in the Straits being, it is supposed, part of a mountain range that connected the two lands. Indeed, it has been asserted that in remote ages Tasmania, Australia, and New Zealand all formed part of one immense continent that extended to Madagascar, Andaman and Ceylon. The botanical researches and comparisons of Drs. Hooker and Mueller go far to confirm the supposition of the connection of the Islands of Tasmania and New Zealand with the mainland; the analogy of the flora of New Zealand and Australia, and of Tasmania with both, being, it is said, almost complete. Tasmania has been described as "a beautiful, well-watered island, rich in harbours and inlets, traversed by high mountain chains, full of crags, glens, and ravines of commanding appearance, the basaltic cliffs of some being several hundred feet in perpendicular height. Everywhere on the coast there are good anchorages, and many excellent harbours. Altogether the coast offers the most manifold changes, and generally charming scenery, being for the most part of a bold and rocky character. The interior especially is delightful, and here are united, so to speak, the climate of Italy, the beauty of the Apennines, and the fertility of England. Mountain and valley, hill and dale, crowned with high forests, and rich pasture grounds in the plains, afford the most pleasing variety."

**ISLANDS.**—The principal islands belonging to Tasmania are fifty-five in number. The Furneaux group, at the east end of Bass's Straits, and off the N.E. corner of Tasmania, including Flinders Island, with an area of 513,000 acres; Cape Barren Island 110,000 acres, and Clarke Island 20,000 acres; beside these are Chappell Island and Kent's Group, aggregating about 27,000 acres. These islands are inhabited by persons who procure a living by seal-fishing and preserving mutton-birds. They number 352 males and 275 females. Many of them are "half-castes," the offspring of marriages between the sealers and aboriginal women. At the time of the census there were living 19 adult descendants of Tasmanian aborigines. At the West end of Bass's Straits are:—King's Island, 272,000 acres (this island has acquired an evil reputation from the numerous fatal wrecks that have taken place on its shores, notably, the convict ship *Neva*, which 292 female prisoners out of 300 were drowned, and the *Caturagui*, when 413 souls out of 423 perished; it has now a lighthouse on its most dangerous side, and a second lighthouse at Currie Harbour); Robin's Island, 24,500 acres; and Hunter's Islands. Other islands of importance are—Waterhouse Island, Swan Island, Schouten Island, 7,000 acres; Maria Island, 24,000 acres; Bruni Island (north and south), 90,000 acres (South Bruni Island was the locality where the aborigines collected by Mr. Robinson were placed); Slopens, Franklin, and Huon Islands. Maria Island has passed into the hands of a company of lessees, and its agricultural and horticultural capabilities are being steadily developed. Limestone, cement, and building stone quarries have been opened there.

**MOUNTAINS.**—Tasmania may be described as having two mountain chains, separated by the central district, through which is the communication between the north and south of the island. That to the east, or the dividing range, winding in its course in the form of an irregular Z through the island, has an average height of 3,750 feet, and an average distance of 40 miles from the sea. It runs nearly north and south, parallel with the east coast, and among the peaks are Row Tor, or Mount Arthur, 3,895 feet; Mount Barrow, 6,444 feet; Mount Victoria, 3,964 feet; Ben Nevis, 3,910 feet; Ben Lomond, 5,010 feet; Mount Nicholas, 2,812 feet; and Brown Mountain, 2,598 feet. The western chain consists of an elevated table-land, averaging 3,000 feet in height, in the centre of the island, which contains all the large lakes, and from which diverge numerous ranges in all directions except to the eastward. From the table-land spring the following peaks:—Table Mountain, 3,596 feet; Miller's Bluff, 3,977 feet; Dry's Bluff, 4,257 feet; Quamby Bluff, 4,000 feet; Ironstone Mountain, 4,736 feet; Cradle Mountain, 5,069 feet (the highest in the colony); the Du Cane Range; Mount Olympus; Mount Humboldt; Mount Hugel, 4,700 feet; Mount William, 4,360 feet; and Mount Hobhouse, 4,031 feet. Among the other diverging ranges and peaks are, to the north, Mount Roland, 4,047 feet; Black Bluff, 4,381 feet; Valentine's Peak, 3,637 feet; to the west, Mount Dundas, 3,922 feet; Mount Murchison; the Eldon Range, 4,789 feet; the Frenchman's Cap, 4,756 feet; to the south are Wyl'd's Craze, 4,399 feet; Mount Field, 4,721 feet; Mount Anne; the Arthur Range, 3,668 feet; Mount Picton, 3,340 feet; Mount Wellington, 4,166 feet; Collins' Bonnet, 4,131 feet; Adamson's Peak, 4,017 feet; Mount La Perouse, 3,800 feet; and the Bathurst range, 2,626 feet. Besides these there are numerous others of lesser altitude in various parts of the island.

**PENINSULAS.**—On the east coast is Freycinet Peninsula, its western shore being washed by the waters of Oyster Bay; on the south-east Forester Peninsula, connected to the mainland by East Bay Neck. Tasman Peninsula is a continuation of Forester, and is joined to it by Eagle Hawk Neck. Ralph Bay Peninsula is also on the south-eastern side of the island, jutting out into Storm Bay.

**CAPES.**—On the northern coast from west to east are:—Cape Grim, Circular Head, Rocky Cape, Table Cape, Port Sorell Point, Flinders Point, Stony Head, Waterhouse Point, and Cape Portland; on the eastern coast are:—Cape Naturaliste, Eddystone Point, St. Helen's Point, Long Point, Cape Tourville, Cape Bougainville, and Cape Bernier; on the southern coast are:—Cape Pillar, Cape Raoul, Tasman Head, Bruni Head, South-East Cape (the most southerly point of the island), South Cape, and South-West Cape; on the western coast are:—Rocky Point, Point Hibbs, Cape Sorell, Sandy Cape, Bluff Point, and West Point.

**RIVERS.**—The island is well watered, and abounds in rivers, rivulets, and creeks, many of them rising from the lakes of the table-land, the average fall to the sea being estimated at 93 feet per mile. The principal rivers are:—the Derwent, about 130 miles long (on the estuary of which is Hobart), which issues from Lake St. Clair, receiving in its course the rivers Nive, Dee, Onset Clyde, and Jordan from the north, and the Florentine, Russell, Styx, and Plenty from the South; the Huon, about 100 miles in length, issuing from Lake Edgar, navigable, and running through a fertile heavily-timbered and fruit-growing country, which receives the Cracroft and Picton, from the south, and the Weld and Russell from the north, and other streams, and falls into D'Entrecasteaux Channel; the Coal River, rising in the eastern chain of mountains, and running south into Pittwater. The mouths of these three rivers are to the south-east of Tasmania. To the south-west and west are—the Davey River, running into Port Davey; the Spring, falling into Bathurst Harbour; the Gordon, flowing from Lake Richmond, and receiving in its course the Wedge, Denison, Serpentine, and Franklin Rivers, falling into Macquarie Harbour; King River, with its tributaries the Queen and Eldon, also falling into Macquarie Harbour; the Pieman River, consisting of the Rivers Mackintosh, Murchison, Huskisson, and Donaldson; the Arthur River, which receives the Hellyer, Horton, Waratah, and other streams—these two last falling into the Southern Ocean. On the north, flowing into Bass's Straits, are the Montagu, the Duck, the Detention, the Inglis, the Cam, the Emu, the Blythe, the Leven, the Forth, the Don, the Mersey, and the Tamar—the latter a tidal river formed by the confluence of the North and South Esk at Launceston, a stream of considerable magnitude, navigable for 40 miles from its mouth to Launceston for vessels of 600 tons drawing 16 feet of water, and to Rosevear's, 15 miles below Launceston, for vessels of much greater draught. Systematic dredging operations are causing a permanent improvement in the channel. The Launceston Marine Board, aided by the Government, has voted substantial sums for general improvement of the port, and also in the removal of rocks which had heretofore impeded navigation of the river Tamar. The North Esk receives the St. Patrick's River about 15 miles up, and the South Esk receives as tributaries the Meander Lake River, Macquarie River, St. Paul's River, and some minor streams.

To the north-east are the Piper, Little Forester, Trent or Great Forester, Little Boobyalla, and the Ringarooma—this last, the largest of all, rising in the western slopes of Mount Victoria, and debouching into Ringarooma Bay. The Mussel Roe, in the N.E. corner of the Island, falls into the Bay of the same name.

Flowing to the east are the Anson, emptying into Anson Bay, the George, falling into George's Bay, Scamander, Swan, Little Swanport, and Prosser—the latter emptying itself into Prosser Bay (Maria Strait).

**BAYS AND HARBOURS.**—The west coast is bold, rocky, and inhospitable; but there are at least three accessible ports. The principal harbours are, on the west coast, Port Davey (formerly much frequented by whaling vessels), Pieman River, and Mac-



quarie Harbour. On the north coast, Stanley, at Circular Head, Emu Bay, Port Frederick, at the mouth of the Mersey, Port Sorell, Port Dalrymple, at the mouth of the Tamar, Anderson Bay, Ringarooma Bay; and Waterhouse Roads between the two last mentioned bays. On the east coast, George's Bay, Oyster Bay, Prosser Bay, Spring Bay, and Fortescue Bay. The south and south-east of the island is studded with safe bays and harbours, the principal being Port Arthur, Storm Bay, Norfolk Bay, Frederick Henry Bay, D'Entrecasteaux Channel, Port Esperance, Southport, and Recherche Bay.

**LAKES.**—There are numerous and extensive freshwater lakes on the elevated table-lands, the largest being the Great Lake, in the county of Westmoreland (3,822 feet above sea-level), covering an area of upwards of 23,000 acres; Lake Sorell, in the county of Somerset (3,000 feet above sea-level), 12,300 acres; Lake St. Clair (3,289 feet above sea-level), in the county of Lincoln, 9,400 acres; Arthur Lake (county of Westmoreland) (3,385 feet above sea-level), 8,000 acres, and Lake Echo (county of Cumberland), occupying 8,500 acres. These lakes form the head waters of the principal streams flowing south, west, and north.

**Subdivisions.**—For purposes of record in the Department of Lands, the colony is divided into counties, which are again subdivided into parishes. There are eighteen counties, namely:—Dorset, Cornwall, Devon, Wellington, Russell, Montagu, Lincoln, Westmoreland, Somerset, Glamorgan, Pembroke, Monmouth, Cumberland, Franklin, Montgomery, Arthur, Buckingham, and Kent. For the purpose of electing representatives to Parliament, the colony is divided into electoral districts, namely, fifteen, returning eighteen members for the Legislative Council, and twenty-eight, returning thirty-six members for the House of Assembly. The constituencies for the Legislative Council are thirteen, returning one member each; one returning two members, and one returning three members. The electors' number 6,744. For the Legislative Assembly twenty constituencies return one member each, and eight return two members. It is proposed to give increased representation for the west coast mining districts. The electors number 27,215. It is further divided into road districts, to manage internal communication; and municipalities, for the purpose of local self-government. There are twenty rural municipalities, each with its warden and sufficient police, exclusive of Hobart and Launceston, viz., Bothwell, Brighton, Campbelltown, Clarence, Deloraine, Evandale, Fingal, Glamorgan, Glenorchy, Green Ponds, Hamilton, Longford, New Norfolk, Outlands, Richmond, Ross, Sorell, Spring Bay, and Westbury; and thirteen police districts, viz., Carnarvon, Emu Bay, Franklin, George Town, Hobart, Kingborough, Macquarie, Port Sorell, Portland, Ringarooma, Russell, South Longford, and Selby. The area of the twenty-one municipalities is 6,102,455 acres; the rates (exclusive of water rates) vary from 6d. to 1s. in the pound in the country municipalities, and 2s. and 2s. 2d. in Hobart and Launceston respectively. The assessed annual value of property, exclusive of railways, in 1890 was £868,756 5s., and the capital value £21,392,012. The estimate of capital value varies from 17½ to 34½ years' purchase, the assessors adopting differing bases.

There are ninety-four road districts in the colony, and the rate of assessment varies from 8d. to 1s. in the £. In the year ending 31st March, 1890, the total amount thus raised was £13,993 19s. 9d., and the Government contribution thereon amounted to £11,783 6s. 1d.

The position and features of the Counties are as follows:—

**CORNWALL** is in the N.E., in which the northern capital of the Colony, Launceston, is situated, also the towns of Evandale, Avoca and Falmouth, St. Helen's on George's Bay, Scotsdale, and the gold diggings of Fingal and Scamander. It has in all upwards of 26 townships, and is watered by the Tamar, North Esk, Nile, and South Esk rivers and their tributaries. Coal is found here, and there are extensive dairy farms and much land under cultivation. Area, 1,000,700 acres.

**DORSET** occupies the N.E. corner, and is surrounded on three sides by water, the river Tamar forming its western boundary; it is the largest of the counties; the Ringarooma, St. Patrick, Great and Little Forester, Mussel Roe, Anson, and other streams traverse it. Georgetown, Lefroy, Lyndhurst, Ringarooma, and Bridport are its principal ports and towns. Tin and gold are found here, and there is a large extent of good farming and grazing country. Area, 1,484,800 acres.

**DEVON** is situated mid-north between the counties of Dorset and Wellington. It is bisected by the Launceston and Western Railway. The principal towns are—Torquay, Latrobe, Deloraine, York, and Ulverstone. It is watered by the Lnuu, Blyth, Leven, Forth, Don, Mersey, and other rivers, and contains some of the finest agricultural land in the colony; some of it heavily timbered. Area, 1,066,300 acres.

**WELLINGTON** occupies the N.W. corner. Its ports are Wynyard and Stanley. The principal rivers are Montagu, Arthur, Detention, Inglis, and Cam. Gold is found in the Hellyer and Arthur rivers, and the railway to Mount Bischoff tin country runs through the county. The settlement of the Van Diemen's Land Company, comprising 350,000 acres, is here. There is a large area of good agricultural and pastoral land in this county. Area, 970,700 acres.

**RUSSELL** is on the west coast, and contains Mount Bischoff, with its apparently exhaustless tin stores, and the goldfields of Pieman River and Meredith ranges. The Arthur, with its southern tributaries, waters the northern portion, and the Pieman the south; other streams are the Donaldson, Coldstream, and Huskisson. Generally the country is mountainous. Area, 1,140,800 acres.

**MONTAGU** is to the south of Russell county. Macquarie Harbour is the port. Here are the Heemskirk tin-mines, and the King River goldfield. This county, which is very broken and

rangy, is believed to be rich in minerals. Recent discoveries of gold-bearing quartz lodes have been made, and in the valleys at the foot of Mount Lyell, payable alluvial claims have been opened. The general inaccessibility of the country, and the scarcity of water for sluicing purposes, has led to an already heavy expenditure, both by the Colonial Government and prospecting associations, and much more money will be needed for the same purpose. A road connecting the mines with Bothwell, affords communication with the settled districts, it being possible to make the through journey in three days in dry weather. Area, 594,600 acres.

**MONTGOMERY** is on the south-west coast, having also Macquarie Harbour for its port. It is very mountainous, and sparsely populated. The Gordon is the principal stream. Marble has been found. Area, 506,000 acres.

**ARTHUR** lies to the SW. It has a fine harbour—Port Davey—on the south-east coast, whence is shipped much Huon pine from the neighbouring forests. The rivers Huon, Davey, De Witt, Serpentine, and others water it. The county is believed to be rich in minerals. Area, 816,000 acres.

**KENT** is the southernmost county. Principal towns: Franklin, Folkestone, Hythe, and Bathurst. Rivers: Huon, Arve, Spring, Picton, and others. Produce: Huon pine and fruit. Area, 820,500 acres.

**PEMBROKE** is on the south-east coast. Principal towns: Buckland, Sorell, and Triabunna. In this county are the splendid freestone quarries of Orford, Rheban, and Okelhampton, from which stone is sent to Victoria. Coal is found at Triabunna. Maria Island is a few miles from the coast, and in this county is Tasman's Peninsula. The penal establishment known as Port Arthur was here. The buildings are now falling to decay, and some have been sold, and the material removed, except such as have been utilized for private residences, which form the little township of Carnarvon. Area, 645,000 acres.

**GLAMORGAN** is on the east coast. Principal townships: Seymour, Swansea, and Bicheno. Minerals: Tin on Freycinet's peninsula, and coal at Seymour and Bicheno. Extensive fruit-growing district. Principal rivers are the Swan, Elizabeth, Macquarie, and Wye. Area, 658,600 acres.

**SOMERSET** is an inland county, and is traversed by the Main Line of Railway. Townships: Ross, Tunbridge, Campbell Town. In this county are the large sheep pastures of Campbell Town, Cleveland, Tunbridge, and Outlands. Freestone is found at Mona Vale and Ross. The larger streams are the South Esk, Isis, Macquarie, and Elizabeth. Area, 763,300 acres.

**WESTMORELAND** is a midland county to the south of Devon. The Launceston and Western Railway traverses the northern portion of it. The principal towns are Longford, Perth, Chudleigh and Westbury. Fine agricultural and farming land is found in the north. The Great Lake and Lake Arthur are in this county, and many streams run through it. Area, 767,300 acres.

**LINCOLN** is also a midland county, but comparatively little known and settled. Principal rivers: the Nive, Forth, Cuvier, Mersey, and Murchison. The Derwent takes its rise from Lake St. Clair in this county. This county is described as being almost entirely rugged, lofty, mountainous, and wet marshes, of coarse herbage. Area, 940,500 acres.

**CUMBERLAND** is an almost central county. Principal township: Ouse. Rivers: Derwent, Ouse, and Dea, and many smaller streams. Pastoral district. Coal has also been found. Area, 553,000 acres.

**MONMOUTH** lies to the south, and, though a comparatively small county, is one of the richest and most important, abounding in coal, and having some of the finest agricultural and fruit-growing land in the colony. The Main Line of Railway traverses its centre. The rivers are the Derwent, the Clyde, Jordan, and Coal. Townships: Bothwell, Pontville, Kempton, Richmond, and Hamilton. Area, 713,000 acres.

**BUCKINGHAM** lies also to the south, and is the metropolitan county. Beside HOBART, the capital are New Norfolk, Bridgewater, Glenorchy, and Kingston. Rivers: the Derwent and its tributaries, the Huon, and several smaller streams. Coal, freestone, limestone, and excellent clay for brick making and pottery are found in this county. Area, 1,072,700 acres.

**FRANKLIN** county is in the SW. portion of the island; it is watered by the Franklin, Gordon (which separates it from Montgomery), Denison, and Surprise rivers. It is reported to be the most mountainous portion of Tasmania, presenting an imposing array of lofty rugged peaks, many of them attaining an elevation of over 4,000 feet above sea level. The rivers are all very rapid, subject to sudden floods, and rush along the bottoms of tremendous gorges. It has a few townships of minor importance. Area, 1,007,700 acres.

**Climate.**—The climate is remarkable for its mildness, being, by its geographical position, removed from the extremes of heat or cold. The summers are not unpleasantly hot, and woollen clothes may be worn throughout the year. The winters are never so cold, even in the more elevated table-lands, as to put a stop to the operations of the agriculturist. The climatic condition of the island may be estimated by its rich flora, and by the healthy condition of its indigenous animals. The general death rate in Tasmania for all ages in 1891 was 22.10 per 1,000 of population. The percentage of deaths, five years and under seventy, was 46.30; and seventy years and upwards, 22.95. The cause assigned for the largest number of deaths is always "old age." By the census of 1891 the ages under five years were 14.69 per cent.; five to sixty-five, 30.71 per cent.; and sixty-five and over, 4.60 per cent. The year 1892 showed a marked decrease of infectious disease. Snow rarely falls in Hobart, but Mount Wellington, overlooking it, is frequently coated with it, even in the summer months. The purity of the atmosphere,

as indicated by the ozonimeter, is very great, and consequently zymotic diseases have a very small share of the general mortality. The north-west hot winds of the Australian continent occasionally reach Tasmania, but are greatly subdued in temperature by their passage over Bass's Straits. The climate is a decidedly breezy and invigorating one, and is said to have almost miraculous restorative powers on the enfeebled constitutions of visitors from hotter countries. Generally speaking, throughout the summer months there are alternate land and sea breezes every twenty-four hours, which tend to cool the atmosphere in the hottest days. The prevailing winds are from the north-west and the south-east. The average temperature of the north-west at Hobart is about 62°, but occasionally 100°, or even 110°, has been registered by the thermometer. The summer of 1891 was favourable for the growth of all sorts of crops. The winter of 1892 saw abundant pasturage. The rainfall of 1891-92 was above the average of previous years, and in the West and North-West Districts was greatly in excess. Thunder-storms are not common, and seldom violent. September, October, and November are spring months, at which time the weather is bright and clear, the mean temperature being 54°. December, January, and February are summer months, during which there is little rain—the mean temperature is 62°. March, April, and May are autumn months, generally the pleasantest season of the year; the medium temperature then is 55°. June, July, and August are winter months; the average temperature is 47°. The mean temperature of the year, as estimated from observations extending from 1844 to 1889, is about 55.13°. The mean reading of the thermometer during 1891 was at Hobart 54.41, and at Launceston 55.9. The mean number of days on which rain fell in Hobart was 165, the prevailing direction of wind being NNW., W. & S.S.E. The rainfall for the twelve months ending December 1891 was 23.82 inches. The longest day is reckoned to be 15.2 hours, in December; the shortest 9, in June.

**Natural Features.**—In appearance the colony of Tasmania is more English than the rest of the Australian group. This remark applies to its natural as well as its social features—of course, in the districts longest settled. The surface of the island is remarkably uneven, perhaps as much so as any island known, being a succession of hills and valleys of greater or lesser height and depth, peaks and glens, and it presents every variety of scenery—the snow-capped mountain, the glassy lake, the wild shore, the barren tract, the green valley, watered by never-failing rivers, the extensive sheep-land, and the wild expanse of agricultural country, studded with neat or splendid homesteads, and made pleasant to the English eye by the sub-division into fields and highly-cultivated gardens and orchards, fenced by hedges such as adorn the landscapes of Britain. The valleys and plains well repay cultivation, and there is a large area of grazing land, but in some parts of the land the soil is poor, and in others very heavily timbered, and the rugged character of the country prevents its utilization for farming purposes. Recent researches by the Conservator of Forests have revealed wide stretches of good agricultural land, the previous existence of which had been unsuspected.

**Fauna.**—In all about 230 species are indigenous to the colony, comprising 26 mammals (of which 12 are peculiar to Tasmania), 156 birds (170 according to Gould), 7 lizards, 3 snakes, 7 frogs and 21 freshwater fishes. Of the birds not more than fifteen kinds are peculiar to Tasmania. The larger animals indigenous to the colony are the kangaroo, wallaby, native hyæna (*Thylacynus cynocephalus*), native devil (*Sarcophilus ursinus*), wombat (*Phascolomys wombat*), otter, platypus, opossum, and tiger-cat (*Dasyurus maculatus*); smaller ones are the kangaroo rat, bandicoot, and native cat. The majority of these are nocturnal in their habits. Among reptiles are snakes—tiger, copperhead, and whip, nearly all venomous; lizards, and iguanas, also tortoises, scorpions, centipedes, and tarantulas. Insect life of all kinds is almost as prevalent as in the other colonies; as many as 260 species have been described. The feathered tribes are abundantly represented both in land and aquatic birds. Among the former are emus (now almost extinct in their native state), black and white cockatoos, jays, magpies, whitehaws, crows, eagles (*Aquila audax*), sparrowhawks, owls, moreporks, minas, quail, bronze-winged pigeons, white cockatoo (*Catalua galerita*), parrots, paroquets, thrushes, robins, diamond birds, larks, honeyeuckers, blue wrens, firetails, redbills, and many others. Among the frequenters of the lakes, lagoons, and sea-coast are black swans, snipe, herons, bitterns, teal, duck, tern, penguins, petrel, pelicans, gulls, cormorants or shag, native hen, baldcoot, and divers. Among the salt-water fishes are the kingfish, trumpeter, flounder, garfish, and gurnard (*Trigla*). The principal fresh-water fishes are the eel, blackfish, rock cod, mullet, trout, and lamprey. Special attention is given to oyster and other fisheries. There are various species of whales, seals, and porpoises in the neighbouring seas. The latter enter the estuaries and rivers during the summer in immense shoals.

Very many animals and birds have been introduced and acclimatized with success; one of the most unfortunate of these importations has been the rabbit, which has now become a serious plague, needing the most energetic efforts to prevent its ruining the agricultural and pastoral industry. Brown trout are now abundant in many of the rivers and lakes, and the efforts to acclimatize salmon (*salmo salar*) have been crowned with success; several years have been spent in these attempts.

**Flora.**—There are about 1,100 known species of plants, of which about 1,000 are indigenous; of these twenty-two genera and about 270 species are peculiar to the island; about 80 distinct kinds of terrestrial orchids have been enumerated. The flora is in many respects similar to that of the more elevated parts of the colony of Victoria. The larger timber is comprised in the Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), which vies in size with the

Eucalypts of Victoria, and the Huon pine (*Dacrydium Franklinii*), used for boat-building and other constructive purposes. The Australian Lloyd's classify Blue Gum for ship-building for a range of eight to twelve years. The Blue Gum in some of the southern parts of the island attains a height of 350 feet and a girth of 100 feet. Within five miles of Hobart a tree was measured which was 330 feet high and 86 feet round; the myrtle, wattle, blackwood, and King William pine also attain considerable dimensions. In the mountain gullies and ravines tree ferns of large size are very plentiful. The Conservator of Forests performs the duties of Bailiff of Crown Lands. Licenses are issued to men engaged in cutting pine logs, this industry being mainly confined to the West coast districts. Under the Waste Lands Act nine forest reserves have been set apart in various localities, aggregating 62,550 acres. The income from the forests does not, however, increase. The revenue in 1891 was under £1,000.

**Geological Formation.**—The great mountain range that traverses nearly the whole of Central Tasmania is of trap, or greenstone formation, and its upheaval has burst through the more recent rocks of sandstone, clay-slate, and limestone that once overlaid it, and which are now found around its bases and in its depressions, in quantities so vast, as to spread over a very considerable extent of country. The rocks in the country to the east and southwest coasts are respectively granite and quartz, associated with vast quantities of micaceous rocks. Another authority thus describes the physical conformation of the island: "Tasmania may be said to be entirely occupied by a network of ridges, called here tiers, enclosing a multitude of small plains and valleys. In two or three places an altitude of 5,000 feet is reached, while several attain to the height of 4,000 feet. From the north-east corner of Tasmania the chain may, on a fine day, be traced in winding and lengthened array across Bass's Strait by the curved line of lofty and rugged islands that lead up to Wilson's Promontory. From this point the chain strikes into the interior of New South Wales, attaining its greatest elevation in Mount Kosciusko. In the north-eastern portion of Tasmania, granite and metamorphic rocks exist in large masses, and in still larger quantities all over the south-western corner of the island. These rocks also show themselves in other positions towards the centre, and also on the north coast. The remainder of the island seems to be formed of great intersecting ridges of greenstone, enclosing plains or valleys of the Paleozoic or primary formation. The range towards St. Clair and the Frenchman's Cap is topped for the most part by bare and cloven summits of quartz rocks and sienite. Mount Wellington consists mainly of massive greenstone. Volcanic action in various parts of the island is strongly marked, and igneous and volcanic rocks are prevalent."

**The Soil.**—There is much variety in the nature of the soil of Tasmania, according to locality. In some places it is poor, with hardly alluvium enough for cultivation; in others it is remarkably rich, yielding luxuriant crops to a very indifferent style of farming. The central plateau affords a great extent of fine pasture, and the alluvial soil of the lower plains and valleys, derived chiefly from the disintegration of the trap rocks, is exceedingly fertile. As a rule, most of the European grains, fruits, and vegetables can be cultivated and brought to perfection, and some kinds of tropical plants also thrive in certain localities, "Tasmanian wheat and barley have long held a high reputation, although, in common with other Australian colonies, the farmers have of late years suffered severely from the ravages of 'rust,' and, in one or two seasons, frost has very materially affected the crops. Of the soil generally it may be said, the basaltic formation prevails in unbroken sections all over the island, and, as a rule, is good friable land, easy to work, dry lying, suitable for all kinds of crops grown, and also a good soil for artificial grasses and clover. Another and more lasting kind of soil for repeated croppings is the alluvial clayey nature overlying the numerous river flats, and in some localities prevailing on the hillsides and uplands of broken country in irregular patches. This class of land gives a splendid permanent pasture. A third variety is a sandy loam of a light nature, easy to work, and is the best wheat-growing soil, but does not hold grasses or clover for a series of years." The soil in the Ringarooma and Scottsdale country is especially rich, being a chocolate loam, of great depth. The only difficulty in the way of cultivation is the dense forests which cover it. The same remark applies to the North-West and Huon districts, wherein sturdy settlers, wrestling continuously with the forest giants, are steadily increasing the acreage under profitable culture.

The high central table-land of the island is comparatively treeless and exposed to the full force of cold westerly hurricanes and icy winds from the south. The formation of tree plantations by Government as an encouragement to landowners in the Lake districts to adopt the same wise measure, and as an invaluable adjunct to the formation of soil, has been recommended, but has not yet taken any definite form. The Conservator of Forests, in his report for 1890-91, expresses regret that the distribution of seeds and young trees has only led to the same being utilised for ornamental purposes.

**Population.**—The population of the colony by the census taken on April 8, 1891, was 146,667—77,560 males, 69,107 females. Of these 695—402 males and 293 females—are resident on the islands in Tasmanian waters. As regards birth and nationality, 107,901 were native born, 7,328 were born in other Australian colonies, 26,975 claimed the United Kingdom as their fatherland, 918 were Germans, 1,024 belonged to the various European countries excepting Germany, 221 were Americans (United States), 892 were born in the East Indies, 943 in China, 900 in British possessions not already mentioned, 973 in foreign countries other than those named, 162 were born at sea, and 624 the birth-

places were not specified. The total number of habitations by the census of 1891 was 29,801, of which 8,452 were brick or stone, 19,231 wood, iron, or lath and plaster, 595 were of slab, bark, or mud, 1,214 were of canvas, and 309 were of unspecified material. The average number of persons to the square mile in 1891 was 5.60.

The conjugal condition of the people is thus recorded (1891): Married, 43,712—males, 22,313; females, 21,399; widowers, 2,423; widows, 3,945; divorced, 25 males, 6 females; never married, 52,195 males, 43,736 females; unspecified, 604 males, 21 females.

In regard to occupation, the analysis of the Government statistician, computed on the census of 1891, gave the following results:—breadwinners, total, 61,411; professional, 3,913 persons; domestic, 7,180; commercial class, 9,593; agricultural and pastoral, 25,568; industrial, 16,016; property and finance, 1,692. Non-breadwinners, 85,256. Total, 146,667. The per cental total population being: breadwinners, 41.88; non-breadwinners, 58.12.

The ages of the people (census, 5th April, 1891) were:—Under five, 21,466; five and under ten, 19,339; ten and under fifteen, 16,461; fifteen and under twenty, 13,593; twenty and under twenty-five, 13,737; twenty-five and under thirty, 13,322; thirty and under thirty-five, 10,331; thirty-five and under forty, 7,799; forty and under forty-five, 5,931; forty-five and under fifty, 4,915; fifty and under fifty-five, 4,438; fifty-five and under sixty, 3,719; sixty and under sixty-five, 3,389; sixty-five and under seventy, 2,462; seventy and under seventy-five, 2,171; seventy-five and under eighty, 1,191; eighty and under eighty-five, 629; eighty-five and over, 274; age not specified, 590.

During the year 1891 there were registered 4,971 births—2,810 males and 2,461 females; 2,231 deaths—1,324 males, 910 females; and 988 marriages, the ratio to the mean population per thousand being births, 33.37, deaths, 15, marriages, 6.63. Illegitimate births during 1891 numbered 185, being in the proportion of 3.72 per cent. to the total births registered.

**Aborigines.**—The origin of the natives can only be guessed at. It is believed that the race is of great antiquity, and much older than the native race of the Australian mainland. At the present time, not a single representative is in existence, the last of the race, Truganini, or Lalla Rookh, having died in May, 1876, at the advanced age of 73. The last man, William Lanne (King Billy), died at Hobart on March 3, 1869, aged 34 years. In January, 1868, clad in a blue suit, with a gold lace band round his cap, he had walked side by side with the Duke of Edinburgh on the Queen's domain, Hobart, proud in thus asserting his possession of royal blood. At the first settlement of the colony the aborigines numbered some thousands, probably four or five, but from the time of the massacre at Risdon in 1803, till 1832, war was ruthlessly waged between them and the colonists. In 1830 an attempt on a gigantic scale, called The Line, was made to drive the aborigines into a corner of the island; it signally failed, only one being captured, but the exhibition of numbers and power is thought to have had some influence on the blacks, and to have led to some extent to the success of the efforts of Mr. Robinson. In the year 1830 he undertook the part of conciliator or pacificator, and after five years of untold dangers and hardships, with the assistance of some friendly blacks, was successful in gathering in the whole of the remains of the Tasmanian race, who were placed on South Bruny Island. From here they were transferred to Gun Carriage Island, thence to Flinders Island; and eventually the remnant, reduced to 44 souls, was transported to Oyster Cove, a few miles from Hobart. In 1854 they numbered but sixteen, and from that time they gradually died off. At their several settlements, efforts were made to Christianize them and teach them the arts of civilization, but the results were not very encouraging, and the change of mode of living and other causes had a detrimental effect, and considerably hastened their end.

**Religion.**—According to latest records the religious denominations are thus estimated: Church of England, 76,082; Church of Rome, 25,805; Presbyterian Church of Tasmania, 9,756; Wesleyan Methodists, 17,150; Independents, 4,501; Baptists, 3,285; Jews, 84; Society of Friends, 176; Mahomedans, Pagans, and other sects, 4,654. The Church of England has in all upwards of 150 places of worship, with sittings capable of accommodating about 17,000 persons. The body, now known as the Church of England in Tasmania, is under the government of a Synod, comprising the Bishop, all licensed clergymen, and lay communicants representing the various congregations, the diocese being divided into 44 parishes, every act requiring the consent of all three orders. The Synod must have at least one meeting annually, and a dissolution and fresh election of lay members must take place every three years. The financial and other secular business of the diocese is directed by the Diocesan Council, consisting of the Bishop, the Archdeacons and Trustees of Church Property (ex-officio). Two members appointed by the Bishop, and five elected. The Synod is comprised of 67 clergy and 83 laymen. There are 74 consecrated churches and 86 other buildings used for church services, 20 being free and open churches. The number of lay readers is 60; number of children attending Sunday-school, 4,900; and number of Sunday school teachers, 499. The Cathedral Chapter consists of the dean, archdeacons, and six canons. The Cathedral Board—the dean and churchwardens of St. David's. The Roman Catholic diocese is an archbishopric. It has 58 places of worship, and an estimated number of 15,000 attendants, and 83 Sunday-schools, with 280 teachers and 3,500 scholars. Connected with this church are the Presentation Convent, Convent of Sisters of Charity, and Sisterhood of Mary Help of Christians at Hobart, and Presentation Convent at Launceston. The Presbyterian Church of Tasmania has 68 places of worship and 28 ordained ministers and licensed preachers, 26 Sunday-schools,

155 teachers, and 1,500 pupils. They have one college, and support a missionary and several native teachers in the New Hebrides. There is one Synod and two presbyteries in the colony. The Synod which meets annually in October, is the Supreme Court of the Church, and has free legislative and administrative authority. The Wesleyans have 144 churches and other preaching places, and 2 colleges; the number of church members and adherents is 17,150. There are 132 ministers and local preachers attached to the body. The Sabbath-schools number 84, with 615 teachers and 5,670 scholars. The Congregationalists have 18 ministers, 22 churches, and 26 mission stations, and 30 Sabbath-schools. The Primitive Methodists have 16 chapels, with an average attendance of 2,000, 9 preaching places 6 ministers, 1 evangelist, 64 lay preachers, 650 church members, and 14 Sunday-schools, with 100 teachers and 750 scholars. The United Free Methodists have 13 chapels, with a congregation of 450, and 1 Sunday-school, with 15 teachers and 250 children. The Baptist Union have 11 places of worship, including mission stations, comprising 2,850 sittings, 6 pastors, 650 full members, 10 Sunday-schools, with 800 scholars and 87 teachers. The Society of Friends have a meeting-house, and the Jews a synagogue at Hobart and also at Launceston. (The foregoing figures are in a few items only approximate.) The Christian Brethren and Disciples of Christ have meeting-houses in Hobart and Launceston, and in some of the up-country towns. Undenominational, Evangelistic, and Salvation Army organisations also carry on regular worship. The percentage proportion of persons belonging to the principal religious denominations, based upon the census of 1891, was as follows:—Baptist, 2.32; Catholics, 18.24; Episcopalians, 6.89; Independents, 3.18; Methodists, 12.12; Presbyterians, 6.89; Society of Friends, .12; Jews, .06; Mahomedans, Buddhists, etc., .71; others, 2.59.

**Education.**—The higher branches of education are under the management of a Council; the lower under the Government. There are six public schools in Hobart, two in Launceston, and at least one in every country township, supported by the Government, and open to all. These schools, up to December 31, 1884, were managed by a body called the Board of Education, but the Board was dissolved, and all the buildings and lands reverted to the Crown, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Board transferred to the Chief Secretary, who holds the portfolio of Minister of Education; there is also a Director of Education. The system of instruction is non-sectarian, but religious instruction may be given in the schools by clergymen or other teachers. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13. School districts are appointed, and Boards of Advice, consisting of not more than seven members, exercise general supervision over the schools in their district. These Boards of Advice are formed either by the Municipal Councils of the colony, or where no such council exists, from the stipendiary magistrats and local people of influence. In 1891, 244 schools in all were in operation, the number of scholars on the roll being 19,207, and the average daily attendance 9,680. These scholars were taught by 173 male teachers, 208 female teachers, and 30 male and 68 female pupil teachers and paid monitors. The average cost to Government of each scholar in average daily attendance (including cost of administration) was £2 14s. 0d. The school fees paid by parents in aid of teachers' salaries during the year amounted to £10,562 12s. 4d., an average of £1 1s. 9d. per scholar calculated on the average daily attendance for the year. The Department paid £375 19s. 6d. for free scholars at country schools during 1890; the average number in attendance being 964. The amounts paid to teachers of all classes in salaries and allowances was £24,891 3s. 8d. From these schools exhibitions are attainable, by examination, in each year, to one of the superior schools, of which there are five—Horton College, Hutchins' School, Christ's College, O'Byrne College, and the Church Grammar School. These exhibitions are 48 in number, and vary from £16 13s. 4d. a year, twelve being available each year for 4 years. During 1891 ten in all were awarded. The Council of the Tasmanian University offers annually 5 exhibitions of the value of £20 per annum each, tenable for 4 years, and is empowered to hold local examinations similar to the Oxford and Cambridge annual examinations; to confer annually two scholarships and the degree of Associate of Arts on such candidates as have obtained the prescribed standard. To male associates between the ages of sixteen and twenty, who have resided in the colony for at least five years preceding candidature, are open the Tasmanian scholarships, of which two of £200 per annum each, tenable for four years at a British University, are offered for competition every year. Two minor scholarships of £40 per annum each, tenable for two years within the colony, have also been established to enable Senior Associates of Arts to pursue their studies until they are in a position to compete for the scholarships. Thus any child (Tasmanian born) possessed of the necessary ability has the means of rising step by step from the humble position of a scholar in the Government elementary school to the honourable one of a "Tasmanian Scholar." To the end of 1891 the number of degrees in force was: Associates of Arts, 354; Day Scholarship, 1; Minor Scholarship, 9; Tasmanian Scholarship, 38; Gilchrist scholarships, 9; Council Exhibitions, 20. Examinations are held simultaneously in Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Hobart, the scholarship being awarded to the candidate who comes out highest, provided that he passes in Honours or First Division. The attendance of children at school is compulsory, under a fine not exceeding £2, unless it can be shown that the child is being privately educated, or is prevented by sickness or other valid cause from being present. In 1891 the number of persons in the colony of all ages who were unable to read and write was 13,201 males, and 11,060 females. There are three Ragged schools, all in Hobart; they

are supported by private subscriptions and Government aid. There are also several night schools, which are subsidized by a grant of books and school requisites when held in a building under the control of the Education Department and established with its sanction. At the Boys' Training school, Boys' Home, and Girls' Industrial schools, systematic rudimentary, and also to some extent technical, education is given, on which the Chief Inspector of the Education Department continues, as in previous years, to report satisfactorily.

Local examinations are now held in Hobart for matriculation and for degrees in connection with the London University, and also for matriculation at the Melbourne and Sydney Universities. The Legislature still has in contemplation the endowment of a University, in which technical with other branches of education will be continued. The desirability of endowing an Agricultural College has also been affirmed.

By the "University of Tasmania Act, 1890," all the powers of the Council of Education were transferred to the new University and the Council is now merged in the Council of the University.

For the Council of Education Exhibitions, 1892, there were forty-one candidates, of whom fifteen were girls, and five exhibitions of the value of £20 each for four years were awarded, two to girls and three to boys. The A.A. degree of Tasmania is now recognised by the Melbourne University as equivalent to its own Matriculation examination. In the senior (University) examinations twenty-six candidates were presented and fourteen passed, four prizes being awarded, three to males and one to a female student. Technical schools have been established in Hobart, Launceston, Latrobe and New Norfolk, and are making admirable progress. In June, 1891, the pupils on the rolls numbered 215 in Hobart, and 169 in Launceston, and proof of the favour in which this movement is held is shown by the fact that many employers of skilled labour have a clause inserted in the indentures of their apprentices making attendance at a Technical school compulsory. Private schools and colleges add technical education in many instances to their curriculum.

**Public Libraries.**—There are thirty-seven public libraries, containing 70,000 volumes. The largest of these are the Launceston Institute with 18,020 vols., and the Tasmanian Public Library at the Town Hall, Hobart, with 12,000 vols. The receipts at the latter for the year ending December 31, 1891, were £404 12s. 4d., supplemented by a Government grant of £200. An extension of the Hobart library is projected, as the rooms do not afford space even for the proper storage of books.

**Philanthropic.**—There is a general hospital at Hobart, another at Launceston, one at Campbell Town, Mount Bischoff, Latrobe, Zeehan, Beaconsfield, and New Norfolk, for the care and relief of the sick and injured. A hospital for contagious diseases is established at Hobart. At Hobart Hospital during 1891-2 the average daily number of in-patients was 100, total number of cases treated (in- and out-patients), 2,407. Cost of each bed occupied £60 16s. 8d. For Launceston the corresponding figures are: 71.40; 1,738; £81 10s. 0d. At Mount Bischoff 9 in-patients and 304 out-patients were treated, the expense of the institution for the year being £456 2s. 1d. At the Campbell Town Hospital 67 cases were treated, the expense for the year being £627 15s. 5d. At Latrobe the hospital expenditure was £612. At Beaconsfield, £242 16s. 3d. The cost of the Contagious Diseases Hospitals (Hobart and Launceston) for the year was £377 17s. 9d., the number of patients for the year being 59. There were ten patients under treatment at the end of the year. For the relief of the destitute poor there are two pauper establishments, one at New Town, and one at Launceston. A Home for the Friendless was initiated by Governor Lefroy in 1881. There are two hospitals for the insane, one at New Norfolk, and one at Hobart gaol, where incurable patients from the dilapidated Cascades Asylum have been temporarily transferred pending extensions of the New Norfolk Asylum; the average number of inmates at New Norfolk during 1891 was 322; the percentage of discharges was 62.5. The hospitals have 56 wards or rooms, and 190 beds for males and 120 for females. The lunatic asylums have 150 wards or rooms, and 250 beds for males and 160 for females. The daily average number of inmates of the invalid depôts was 760. The total expenditure by the Administrator of Charitable Grants for out-door relief during 1891 was £3,120 17s. 3d., of which £59 7s. 2d. was refunded.

**Temperance Societies.**—There were on 1st September, 1892, the following Temperance Societies in active operation in Tasmania:—Good Templars, 27 lodges; Degree Temple, 1; Juvenile Temples, 10; Rechabite's tents, 28; Bands of Hope, 44. The Independent Order of Good Templars' Grand Lodge of Tasmania was instituted on 25th May, 1874. The Tasmania Temperance Alliance publishes a local organ, *The People's Friend*, issued monthly.

**Friendly Societies.**—There were on January 1, 1892, 95 Benefit or Friendly Societies in Tasmania, of which 30 are connected with the order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), and 28 are Rechabite tents. The members number in all 9,625:—Manchester Unity, 3,329; Independent Order of Rechabites, 1,457. The total receipts in 1891 were £28,615; and the expenditure £26,092, the capital being £67,474. New forms of returns and balance-sheets were issued from the General Registry office, Hobart, in August, 1888, but the Government Statistician had reason to complain in his latest report that the accounts are not prepared with any uniform regularity. The benefits distributed during 1891 amounted to £26,092, or £2 10s. 2d. per member. Under the Trades Union Act, 1889, only one Union was registered.

**Agriculture.**—The leading crops are oats, barley, potatoes, peas, and hay. The cultivation of wheat for some years past has decreased, and the returns for 1891-92 shows that attention formerly given to wheat growing is now more profitably directed

to root crops. Hops are also largely cultivated, and the increase in 1891-92 was 192,096 lbs. Oats show an increase of 353,718 bushels, and the land devoted to crops has declined from 174 acres per head in 1860 to 1.10 per head in 1891-92, equal to a decline of about 36 per cent. A very large extent of land is being devoted to grazing, and there is a corresponding increase in live stock produced. Fruits of all kinds grow luxuriantly, including cherries, plums, quinces, mulberries, peaches, apricots, walnuts, filberts, almonds, figs, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and the grape. Fruit-preserving forms an important branch of industry. The annual Tasmanian export of jams amounts to about 900,000 lbs., valued at £17,000. Of green fruit, 500,000 bushels, valued at £185,000. Jam sold for local consumption amounts to about 500,000 lbs., valued at £7,000. The estimated annual quantity of fruit used is 1,000,000 lbs. There are 6 jam factories in work, employing 75 males and 80 females, and the capital invested in buildings, equipment, &c., is estimated at £36,850. The statistics for the year ending March 31, 1892, show that the number of acres under cultivation was 515,616, of which 47,217 were in wheat; 2,644 in barley; 28,242 in oats; 469 in hops; 16,368 in potatoes; 45,328 in hay; 2,255 in green forage; 208,451 in permanent artificial grasses; other tillage, 25,257. Total land in crop, 167,400 acres; new land being broken up, 7,000; bush land cleared and fit for grazing, 343,266 acres. The yield of the principal crops is thus stated:—Wheat, 930,841 bushels; barley, 71,460 bushels; oats, 873,173 bushels; potatoes, 62,995 tons; hay, 66,996 tons. The following were the prices of these articles of produce:—Wheat, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel; barley, 3s. to 4s. per bushel; oats, 2s. to 3s. per bushel; potatoes, 35s. to 60s. per ton; hay, 65s. to 80s. per ton.

The yield of fruit for year ending 31st March, 1892, was: Apples, 603,980; pears, 65,204 bushels, these being the only kinds of fruit of which complete returns are made. The direct exports of apples to England in 1891-2 numbered 450,000 cases, and for 1893, freight has been booked for 250,000 cases. The yield of hops was 624,630 lbs. The average yield per acre during 1891-92 was: wheat, 19.71 (bushels); barley, 27.00; oats, 30.91; potatoes, 3.84 (tons); hay, 1.47; hops, 1,352.04. The agricultural machinery employed on farms and stations comprised 145 engines of 1,140 h.p., 139 clod-crushers, 875 chaff-cutters, 340 cultivators, 27 hay elevators, 336 hay rakes, 1,773 horse-hoes, grubbers and scarifiers, 430 mowing machines, 336 subsoil ploughs, 1,150 double-furrow ploughs, 182 reaping machines, 375 reaper and mower combined, 534 reaper and binder, 56 sowing machines, and 209 threshing machines: 25 irrigation works; 270 lift and force pumps; 126 seed drills: 40 strippers.

**Live Stock Returns.**—Horses, 31,262; horned cattle (including calves), 167,666; sheep (including lambs, and 10,875 sheep on islands in Bass's Straits), 1,662,801; pigs, 73,373; goats, 3,500; mules and asses, 89.

The imports of live stock during 1891 were 4,720 bullocks, and 72,776 sheep, valued at £105,719, as compared with £97,832 in 1890, £89,738 in 1889, and £110,507 in 1888. Wool exports, 1891 amounted to 9,378,173 lbs., valued at £418,460, compared with 8,984,281 in 1890, valued at £419,175.

**Land.**—Statistics of the Crown Land Office show that the receipts from all sources from 1882 to 1891 inclusive, amounted to £606,663. The revenue received for 1891 was £101,987. The rent of crown lands for pastoral purposes in 1891 was £4,627, in 1890, £4,690. Sales of crown lands by auction amounted to £5,774; by private contract, £1,444, and selected for purchase, £34,117. Instalments falling due for land sold under Waste Lands Act in 1892 amounted to £38,933. For 1893 the amount is £39,690, and for 1894, £39,147. The greatest quantity of land is still taken in the northern counties of Wellington, Devon, Cornwall, Cumberland and Dorset. There is also considerable selection in other counties where good tracts of land have been discovered.

**Mineral and Other Resources.**—The colony is now divided into six mining districts—Northern, Southern, Eastern, North-Eastern, Western, and North-Western, each being under a Commissioner. The department of mines is a branch of the Lands and Works Department, with a Secretary and a Geological Surveyor, who also acts as Inspector of Mines. The mineral resources of the colony, which had been neglected for many years, received a great impetus at the end of 1872 by the discovery by Mr. James Smith of extensive deposits of tin ore at Mount Bischoff, in the north-west quarter of the island. Mining for tin, in fact, continues to show prospects of continuing productiveness, and new discoveries of importance continue to be made. The capital value of land subject to Real Estate Duty and Land Tax in 1891 was £21,223,649. At Cox's Right, on the South West Coast, a rich discovery of alluvial tin has been profitably worked. Lode tin mining in the Ben Lomond and Blue Tier districts is being prosecuted with vigour. The tin country consists mainly of a geological formation of granite, the metal being also found in schist, slate, and porphyry formations. It occurs in masses or lodes, bound up with cement-like matter, and also in a free state, in which it appears as grains small as sand to lumps as large as beans. Gold-mining continues to be a profitable industry, and the returns are encouraging. The precious metal has been found most widely scattered over the Northern and Western portion of the island, both in the alluvial and in quartz veins. The auriferous region has been described as embracing the following localities:—The Pieman River (Corinna), the King River, the Hellyer diggings, in the bed and on the banks of the river of that name, Anderson's Creek, and Beaconsfield, Lefroy (Nine Mile Springs), Back Creek Diggings, Laura, Piper's River, Denison Diggings, Waterhouse, and at Mangana, on the Black Boy goldfields. The richest finds have been made in the vicinity of the Tamar River. Gold discoveries have been made during the year 1891-92 at Warren-

tinga, in the Scottsdale district; at Lefroy, and on the King River N.E. of Dundas. The first discovery of gold, it is said, was on the Tullochgorum estate, near Fingal, shortly after the Victoria diggings were opened. During 1889-90 silver discoveries of importance were made, notably at Mount Zeehan and Mount Dundas on the West Coast. The chlorides from some of these ores have given extraordinary rich results, rivaling those from the famed Broken Hill in Australia. A very extensive discovery of copper has been made at Mount Lyell, but there are great difficulties attendant on getting the ore to the seaboard. At Heazlewood a deposit of nickel has been found. At Ilfracombe, near Beaconsfield, large deposits of chromates suitable for the manufacture of paints are being worked; and at Braxholm and the Mussel Roe River deposits of excellent kaolin. At Cape Barrier Island an important discovery of plumbago has been made. Chinese miners for years past have collected gems and sent them to their own country for sale, though ignorant of their true value. Bismuth, antimony and Asbestos have been found in various parts of the island, but with no tangible commercial results. Diamond drills, supplied by the Government at a fixed tariff of charges, have been productive of fairly good results. The mining statistics for the quarter ending 30th June 1892, were:—Gold won from quartz, 9,394½ oz., from alluvial, 2,837 oz.; silver ore shipped, 647 tons of ore, 590 tons bullion; tin ore raised, 1,151 tons; coal raised, 11,125 tons, and miners employed, 2,711 Europeans and 518 Chinese. The increase in gold was 3,463 ozs., and in silver 612 tons as compared with returns for corresponding quarter in 1891. The gold varies in quality according to locality; that from Beaconsfield is valued at about £3 15s. per oz., some from the Golconda and Denison diggings being only valued at £3 10s. The Lefroy, Fingal, Mangana and West Coast gold is the most valuable, averaging £4 per oz. In February, 1883, the largest nugget ever found in the colony was unearthed at Whyte River, in the Corinna district. It weighed 243 ozs. 1 dwt. Several smaller ones were discovered in the same locality. In 1885 a nugget weighing 4 lbs. was found at the Rocky River, on the West Coast. The total mineral exports from Tasmania during 1887-91 inclusive represent the following values:—Gold, £616,730; silver and silver ore, £79,010; tin, £1,769,521. Coal is abundant in Fingal, Mount Nicholas, and Douglas River, in the north-east of the colony; also at Hamilton in the centre, at the Mersey in the north-west, at Jerusalem, and at Gardiner's Bay, a locality about 50 miles S. of Hobart, where a 4-ft. seam has been discovered. It analyzed 61·4 per cent. of pure carbon. In addition to these there are extensive mines of bituminous coal at Port Seymour. A seam of bituminous coal has also been found near the Sandfly Rivulet. There are also extensive deposits of anthracite coal at Port Arthur and at New Town, close to Hobart. The Fingal and Mount Nicholas Coal Measures represent 'the most valuable accumulations,' and, when properly developed and worked, not only need no coal be imported into the colony, but the colonies which have no coal of their own would become purchasers of Tasmanian coal. The opening of the Fingal Railway between Corners, on the main line, and St. Mary's, with tramway extension to Mount Nicholas, and the construction of coal wharves and staiths at Launceston, has developed the coal-mining industry. Fingal coal for smelting purposes proves in every material point equal to the best Newcastle coal. This native coal, which is largely used for steam and domestic purposes, is steadily pushing the imported article out of the market. The output from 1880 to 1889 inclusive was 171,307 tons, valued at £154,089. For the year 1891 the yield was 46,000 tons, valued at £30,000. It is solely used on the Tasmanian railways. Commercial clays are found in many parts, and deposits of kaolin or porcelain clay are at Circular Head. Coloured earths suitable for paints exist in quantities near the banks of the Tamar. Limestone is abundant, and of excellent quality. Large quarries of stone, admirably suited for building purposes, are in work, and it is exported largely to Melbourne, where many of the principal public buildings are constructed with it. It is a compact, fine-grained white or brown freestone. The Law Courts, Melbourne, are built with freestone from the Orford and Okehampton quarries. During the year 1891 there were 162 new companies, with a capital of £718,354, registered. The yield of gold during 1891-92 compared well with that of previous years. Beaconsfield giving 12,820 ozs., against 6,758 ozs.; Lefroy, 14,219 ozs., against 1,762 ozs.; Melhuma (New Golden Gate chain), yielded 13,265 ozs. During the year 1,938 tons of silver ore and 500 tons of bullion were exported, and on July 1st the ore at gross was valued at £61,000. Mineral land taken up during the year, under 1,113 mineral leases aggregated 48,768 acres, and 1,279 applications for 60,839 acres were under consideration, besides a large number of water rights and easements. The value of minerals produced for the year was—gold, £186,834; silver, £40,000; tin, £382,720; coal, £30,000: Total, £639,554, as against £494,950 in the previous year. The revenue from mines (rents, fees, &c., and exclusive of stamp duties and dividend tax) during 1891-92 was £34,852 compared with £35,942 in 1890. The dividend tax paid by gold-mining companies in 1891-92 was £5,407 6s. 6d., and in 1890-91, £4,001 1s. 2d. From January 1st to June 1892 the dividend tax paid was in gold, £815 13s. 3d.; tin, £1,413 15s. 1d.; silver, £321 18s. The dividends for the same period were:—in gold, £21,750 6s. 3d.; tin, £37,700 8s. 3d.; silver, £8,584 14s.

Timber is plentiful, the wood of the eucalyptus, or gum-tree, being of great value for shipbuilding purposes, railway sleepers, and house work, and all purposes where strength and endurance are required. The pine and the wood of many other trees is well adapted for furniture, fittings, and in-door work generally. The wattle bark is largely exported for tanning purposes. Wherever

shown at public exhibitions, Tasmanian woods have always attracted marked attention, and specimens, both in the rough and polished state, figure conspicuously in many museums, in the Australasian Colonies and in the home countries. The Tasmanian iron has been found to possess some remarkable properties, one of which is that steel made from it is as malleable as soft Swedish iron. It appears to be extensively distributed, but has not been turned to practical account, owing to the ore being impregnated with chromium, which has greatly depreciated its value for manufacturing purposes. Slate of an excellent quality exists near Lefroy, and quarries have also been worked at Bagnor, northward from Launceston.

At the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880 Tasmania obtained silver medals for exhibits of wool, shot, whale-boats, barley, oats, hops and casks; bronze medals for peas, beans, and grass seeds, sandstone, wattle bark and oils; and a certificate equal to silver for tin. At the Centennial Exhibition in 1888 her mineral and timber trophies were marked features in the display, and won high awards. At the Paris Exhibition of 1889 the exhibits of tin and gold also were awarded chief prizes. At the Tasmanian (Launceston) Exhibition of 1891 special awards were made for silver, tin, and timber.

**Coaches.**—There are several lines of stage coaches out of Hobart, connecting with important townships. Coaches leave every day for the Huon, traversing romantic mountain scenery. There is a coach connection also with Brown's River, Richmond, Sorell, and other places. Coaches also run from Launceston to Lefroy, Beaconsfield, and Lymington. Numerous cars and omnibuses ply about Hobart and Launceston, and afford a ready means of reaching the suburbs and other parts. The fare to New Town, 3 miles, and O'Brien's Bridge, 5 miles, is 6d. Cab fares are one shilling the first mile, and sixpence for every half-mile beyond. Country coaches run from Apsley Station to Bothwell and Melton Mowbray, Barrington and Don, Brothers Home, Burnie to Circular Head, St. Mary's to St. Helen's and Moorina, Campbell Town to Avoca, New Norfolk to Ouse, Launceston to Perth, Lefroy, Beaconsfield, Scottsdale and Lymington, Campania to Swansea via Richmond, connecting with express train to Hobart, to Sandfly and Longley, Orpington, Dunally to Sorell, connecting with train Scottsdale and Braxholm, Launceston to Upper Piper.

**Roads.**—There are 5,750 miles of roads maintained throughout the island, of which 5,600 miles are under the control of 98 local road trusts, and 575 miles maintained by main road boards. The expenditure on roads of the colony for the twelve months ending 30th May, 1892, was £100,496 7s. 1d.; on bridges, £22,985 9s. 4d.; and on tracts and surveys, £27,080 18s. 4d. The expenditure during 1892-93 will be strictly limited to repairs.

**Shipping.**—The total number of registered vessels belonging to Tasmania on December 31, 1891, was as follows:—170 sailing vessels of 11,000 tons and 51 steamers of 7,900 tons; total tonnage 19,000. In the year 1891, 470 vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 475,900, with crews 22,320, entered at the ports of Tasmania, and 750 vessels of 439,560 tons, with crews 22,240, cleared outwards. Only one vessel is now engaged in the whaling trade, of 308 tons, and employs 24 men. The produce of the whale fisheries brought into port in 1891 was very small. The Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company now incorporated with the Union Steam Ship Company possesses several powerful steamers. They maintain forthrightly communication between Hobart, Sydney, and Launceston, and at shorter intervals between Hobart and Melbourne, and Launceston and Melbourne. They also run boats regularly to Stanley, Emu Bay, and Formby, on the North-West Coast. Huddart, Parker and Co.'s boats also ply the intercolonial trade. The Union Steam-ship Company's steamers leave Hobart at regular intervals for New Zealand ports. The New Zealand Shipping Company and Shaw, Savill and Albion & Co.'s boats, between London and New Zealand, via the Cape, call at Hobart, as also large cargo steamers; many of the latter also call at Launceston. The United Steamship Company run small coasting steamers from Launceston and Hobart to Macquarie Harbour on the West Coast, and also North-West Coast ports. Steamers also trade regularly to Spring Bay, Marie Island and East Coast ports from Hobart and Launceston.

**Lighthouses.**—All Tasmanian lighthouses are painted white. Kent's Group, on Deal Island, revolving, 950 feet above high-water; Goose Island, fixed, 135 ft.; Swan Island, revolving flash, 100 ft.; Low Head, at the entrance to the River Tamar, revolving, 142 ft.; on Cape Wickham, King's Island, fixed, 280 ft.; South Bruni, revolving, 335 ft.; Iron Pot, name now altered to the Derwent (on Cape Direction), guide to the River Derwent, fixed, 65 ft. Currie Harbour (West Coast of King's Island), revolving, 5 bright flashes every minute. Tamar Heads, leading lights to the entrance of the River Tamar (erected in 1882-3). Table Cape, fixed 390 feet (lighted 1st August, 1888), Mersey Bluff fixed light, 122 feet, Eddystone Point, 142 feet, flashing, Maatsuyker Island, S.W. coast flashing 350 feet. Macquarie Needs fixed white light with red sector, 34 feet on Bushy (Cap and Bonnet) Islets, green fixed lights, 45 feet. These are under the charge of the Hobart Marine Board. The expense of six of them (Kent's Group, Swan Island, Goose Island, Currie Harbour, Cape Wickham, and Eddystone Point) is shared by the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales. Cost and general maintenance for 1891 was £17,684 18s. 8d. The receipts from light dues and other sources amounted to £12,574 10s. 3d., including £1,135 9s. paid by Treasury on account of buildings.

**Marine Boards.**—There are seven Marine Boards in the colony, viz., Hobart, Launceston, Mersey, Circular Head, Leven, Macquarie and Table Cape. Their total receipts for the year 1890, including disbursement of lighthouse funds, amounted to £68,739 15s. 1d., and expenditure £45,244. The Government

grants for harbour improvements, &c., amounted to £16,476. The expenditure in 1891-92 was £21,560. For 1892-93 the expenditure will be very much reduced.

**Museum and Botanical Gardens.**—During the session of 1885 an Act was passed making these two institutions national, with a yearly endowment of £500 to the Museum and £800 to the Gardens. Hitherto they were under the direction and control of the Royal Society, but are now under a board of trustees, of which five are official trustees and a Crown trustee, and six elective trustees being members of the Council of the Royal Society. In connection with the Museum a room is set apart as an Art Gallery, containing a choice collection of paintings. There is also a room devoted to the Tasmanian collection, and another as an Australian room, besides the General and Geological room. Open daily, Sundays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. The Gardens in the Domain are open daily from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., except on Sunday, when they are opened after 1 p.m. until 6 p.m.

**Fisheries.**—The reports of the Fisheries Board appointed in 1887 presented to Parliament shows that the returns of fish sold in Hobart steadily expand. There are fifty-six fishing boats at Hobart, with a total crew of 115. Boats are similarly engaged at the Tamar and other rivers, and on the coast of the colony. The value of boats and equipment engaged in the fishing industry is estimated at £7,700. The introduction of *salmo salar* has succeeded well. Salmon-fishing now affords good sport in the Derwent, its tributaries, and most of the rivers and lakes of the island, fish of large size being captured. Oyster-beds at Spring Bay and other places along the coast are yielding prolifically. The whale fishery, once an important trade from Hobart, has dwindled down to insignificant dimensions. The total value of produce brought into port in 1891 was £5,560. The cost of the Fisheries Department in 1891 was £400.

**Department of Agriculture.**—The Council of Agriculture Act, 55 Vic., No. 43, created a Council of Agriculture, consisting of eleven members. Powers are given to the Council to appoint Boards of Agriculture throughout the colony, and to maintain correspondence and co-operation with these Boards with a view to advancing agriculture generally; to collect and publish by means of the Press and by aid of the Boards of Agriculture, information of every kind calculated to prove beneficial to colonists engaged in agricultural, horticultural, pastoral and other pursuits connected with the culture of the soil; to employ persons competent to give instruction of a practical character in all such matters; to furnish analyses of soils and manures free of cost to agriculturists; to supply under direction of an expert seeds, plants, trees and manures for experimental purposes; to arrange for holding occasionally an Agricultural Congress. The Council's Secretary supplies, as far as lays in his power, information on all matters relating to agriculture, the Entomologist conducts experiments in orchards with a view to exterminating insect and fungoid pests, and lectures through the country, and the Dairy Expert manages a travelling dairy, which gives instruction of a practical nature at the various centres. The Council meets about ten times a year.

**Electric Telegraphs.**—A triple line of telegraph connects Hobart and Launceston; there is a line between Launceston and Formby, extending also along the North-West coast and inland to Mount Bischoff, and to Strahan (Macquarie Harbour), and the wires also now extend to every township of any importance, there being 149 stations and 2,284 miles of wire (including 359 miles cable). In April, 1889, telegraphic communication was established, by means of a submarine cable, between Tasmania and Victoria. The shore ends are at Low Head (Tamar) and at Flinders, near Cape Schank, Victoria. This cable is worked by the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, under a guarantee from the Tasmanian Government. Communication has also been made with Swan Island, where a complete set of signals (international code) is worked from a flagstaff. Thus passing steamers are signalled, and the service is of great value to shipping interests. Considerable attention to the repairs and renewal of the lines throughout the colony is sedulously continued, and telephonic communication is being extended. The revenue from telephones increased from £3,179 in 1890 to £3,528 in 1891. The use of the telephone has enabled telegraphic communication to be obtained with many small out-lying places at a minimum of cost. A duplicate cable was laid and completed on November 23, 1885. Telegraphic charges within the colony are ten words one shilling, and one penny for every additional word. Messages between central and suburban offices in Hobart and Launceston, 6d. for first ten words, and one penny each additional word. Sunday messages double rate; press messages 100 words and under 1s. 6d., each additional fifty words 6d. The cable charges are: to Victoria, ten words two shillings, each additional word two pence; to New South Wales, ten words two shillings and sixpence, each additional word three pence; to South Australia, three shillings, each additional word two pence; to Western Australia and Queensland, four shillings, each additional word four pence; address and signature must not exceed ten words. To New Zealand, ten words nine shillings and sixpence, each additional word eleven-pence, address and signature charged for. It is proposed to reduce the New Zealand tariff during the current year. In 1891 there were 407,679 paid messages transmitted, and 46,354 free. The expenditure for the year was £28,344 7s. 11d., and actual cash revenue £25,952 6s. 11d. The value of unpaid business, for public service, was £5,508, and estimated value of weather and shipping reports, £1,250. The total number of messages transmitted by submarine cable during the year was 137,170, of which 1,344 were European, and the net receipts for submarine messages sent from the colony was £9,703. The European business for 1891 was as follows:—Messages from Tasmania, 733; to Tasmania,

611. Paid in Tasmania, £1,809; paid elsewhere, £1,434, and the total receipts £3,243.

Communication with England by submarine cable and a land line across Australia was opened on the 21st October, 1872. To London the cost is 4s. 8d. per word, the name and address of sender and receiver being charged for. The Telephone Exchange annual subscription is £6 for a distance not exceeding half a mile, and 15s. extra for every additional quarter of a mile. Non-subscribers can use the telephone on payment of one shilling for first ten minutes, and 6d. for each additional five minutes.

**Postal and Money Order.**—Postage rates are as follows:—Postal cards, one penny. Town letters, half-ounce and under, one penny. Inland letters, twopence. Ship letters for transmission to the Australian colonies, Fiji, or New Zealand, twopence. To Great Britain, *via* Plymouth, San Francisco, Brindisi, or *via* Torres Strait, 2s. 6d.; to Ceylon, sixpence; to India, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, Java, Philippine Islands, Labuan, Borneo, Siam, Sumatra, the Moluccas, Mauritius or Reunion, 6d. per half-ounce; Cape of Good Hope, 11d. per half-ounce; Canada, California, or the United States of America, 8d. per half-ounce (*via* California, 6d.); Norway, Russia, Sweden, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Faroe Islands, Germany, Netherlands, France, Greece, Heligoland, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Spain and Switzerland, *via* Brindisi, 9d. per half-ounce; to Italy, *via* Brindisi, 7d. per half-ounce. Registered letters must bear an extra 4d. stamp. Mails for Europe are forwarded every fortnight by the overland route, *via* Melbourne, and every two weeks by the Orient Line. The Government have a contract with the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company for a bi-weekly mail service between Melbourne and Launceston, the boats arriving at the latter port every Tuesday and Friday. The services *via* California and Torres Strait are also available for the transmission of correspondence and other mail matter to England. Postal notes for any sum not exceeding 20s. are issued within the colony. Post cards to Australian colonies, one penny. To Great Britain (*via* Adelaide), three pence. To Great Britain, wholly sea borne or *via* Adelaide, 1d. Book packets for the colony, the Australian colonies or New Zealand are charged one penny for every four ounces; to the United Kingdom the rate is one penny for every ounce. Newspapers.—1. Newspapers printed and posted in the colony for delivery at any place within the colony beyond the boundaries of the city or town at which they may be published, and posted within seven days from the date of publication, free. 2. Newspapers printed and posted in the colony for transmission to the Australian colonies and to New Zealand, not exceeding 10 oz., 1d. each, additional 4 oz. or under, 1d. 3. Newspapers printed and posted in the colony after seven days from the date of publication, 1d. each. 4. Newspapers posted within any city, town, or district in the colony for delivery by letter-carriers within such city, town, or district, 1d. each. 5. Newspapers received from places beyond the limits of the colony shall be delivered free; but when re-posted, whether in single numbers or stitched monthly parts of two or more numbers, shall be subject to a charge for each number, 1d. 6. Bulk parcels of newspapers printed in or out of the colony, and of any date, posted by a registered newspaper publisher or news-vendor for delivery within the colony, per pound or fraction thereof, 1d. To England: Commercial papers not exceeding 4 oz., 2d.; exceeding 4 oz., but not exceeding 6 oz., 3d.; every additional 2 oz. or under up to 4 lb., 1d. For newspapers in which registration is necessary:—United Kingdom: Newspapers each not exceeding 10 oz., 1d. each; each additional 4 oz. or under, 1d. 8. Newspapers liable to postage must be fully prepaid by affixing stamps of sufficient value. 9. Newspapers on being re-directed by postmasters consequent upon change of residence or addressee are not subject to additional postage. Parcel Post rates between Tasmania and United Kingdom, 2lb., 1s. 6d., and for each additional lb. or fraction, 9d.; maximum weight, 11lbs.; for maximum size, 3ft. 6in. To Australian Colonies, not exceeding 1lb., 5d.; each additional 1lb., 5d.

In 1891 there were 328 post-offices or receiving houses, including 119 money-order offices, and the total work for the year was—orders issued, £224,881 19s. 7d.; orders paid, £173,508 15s. 7d. During the year the receipt and despatch of correspondence through the various offices was as follows:—Received: letters, 4,235,906; post-cards, 141,015; packets, 1,122,876; newspapers, 3,401,494; despatched: letters, 4,323,611; post-cards, 163,747; packets, 885,786; newspapers, 4,307,418; the revenue was £56,484, the expenditure £50,277. Of the letters and packets received during the year 596,700 were franked, and of those despatched 823,523 were franked. Up to June, 1892, the business of the Department indicated a large increase in every section, and the necessity for a new General Post-office has become urgent.

Money-orders can be obtained and made payable at all the leading post-towns in the colony; also on the leading towns in Australia and Great Britain, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, India, Germany, and United States of America. The commission charged for Tasmania is £2 and under, three pence; above £2 and not exceeding £5, sixpence; above £5 and not exceeding £7, ninepence; above £7 and not exceeding £10, one shilling. For the colonies the charge is £5 and under, one shilling; above £5 and not exceeding £10, two shillings. On the United Kingdom, Germany, India, the United States, Canada, and Cape of Good Hope the rates are: £2 and under, one shilling; above £2 and under £5, two shillings and sixpence; above £5 and under £7, three shillings and sixpence; above £7 and under £10, five shillings. No order is issued above £10. Money-orders can, when necessary, be sent to any part of the colony by means of the

telegraph, on payment of the charge for telegraphing, in addition to the usual commission. Postal notes for amounts not exceeding £1, are payable at any office in the colony, or in Victoria and South Australia, and *vice versa*.

In 1891, 92,204 money-orders were issued, and 73,509 money-orders were paid; the total amount of transactions was £401,955 8s. 11d., being an increase of £103,147 12s. 7d. on transactions for 1881.

**Railways.**—The lines of railway in working in Tasmania are the Launceston and Western Railway, from Launceston to Forbury; the Main line of railway from Hobart to Launceston, and branches from Launceston to Scottsdale, Parattah to Outlands, Corners to St. Mary's, Derwent Valley line from Bridgewater to Glenora, and Brighton to Apsley. Also Sorrell line, from Belle-rie to Sorrell. On the West Coast Strahan to Zeehan. The stations on the Launceston and Western Line are—Launceston; St. Leonard's, 4 miles; Breadalbane, 7½ miles; Evandale Junction, 11¼ miles; Perth, 14¼ miles; Longford, 17¼ miles; Wilmore's Lane, 21½ miles; Little Hampton, 22½ miles; Bishopbourne, 24¼ miles; Oaks, 26½ miles; Glenore, 28½ miles; Hagley, 31½ miles; Westbury, 35 miles; Exton, 41¼ miles; Deloraine, 45 miles; Chudleigh Junction, 48 miles; Dunorian, 53½ miles; Whiteford Hills, 55 miles; Kimberley, 61½ miles; Ralton, 67 miles; Dulverton, 69 miles; Latrobe, 75 miles; Tarleton, 77 miles; Spreyton, 79½ miles; West Devonport, 82 miles; Ulverstone, 99 miles. Intermediate stations Lilloo, Leith and Kindred. Between Chudleigh Junction and Mole Creek are two stations, Needles 3 miles, Chudleigh 6 miles. Launceston to Scottsdale, 47 miles. The intermediate stations on this line are:—Mowbray, 2 miles; Rochers, 4½ miles; Turner's Marsh, 13½ miles; Karoola, 16½ miles; Lilydale, 21 miles; Tunnel, 25½ miles; Lebrina, 28 miles; Denison Gorge, 29 miles; Wyena, 31 miles; Golconda, 34 miles; Lisle Road, 38 miles; and Lietinna, 43½ miles. Derwent Valley Railway—Bridgewater to New Norfolk, 8½ miles; New Norfolk to Glenora, 6½ miles; Fingal branch, Conara to Stony Creek, 8 miles; Hanleth, 11 miles; Eastbourne, 13 miles; Avoca, 17 miles; Ormley, 24 miles; Tullochgorum, 30 miles; Fingal, 34 miles; Break O'Day, 38 miles; Mount Nicholas, 43 miles; Cullenswood, 45 miles; St. Mary's, 47 miles; Parattah to Outlands, 5 miles. The line from Launceston to Deloraine was constructed by a company at a cost of £450,000 (or, excluding interest, £429,604, being £9,547 per mile), of which £50,000 was raised by shares, the remaining £400,000 by Government debentures, bearing 6 per cent. interest, the interest partly re-guaranteed by the railway district. A further sum of £60,000, at 5 per cent., was subsequently raised to complete it. The length of the railway is 82 miles, the gauge being 5 ft. 3 in.

The Mersey and Deloraine Railway, to connect the Mersey River with Deloraine, was completed and opened May 30, 1885; it now extends from Deloraine to Ulverstone, and to deep water at West Devonport, near the mouth of the River Mersey, a length of 37 miles. The traffic thereon is steadily increasing, and its extension to Emu Bay is now projected, and branch lines as feeders will probably be made to one or more inlying settlements. Over the private line, from Emu Bay to Mount Bischoff, a train runs each way daily. It is proposed to connect this line with Zeehan and Shehan railway, and thus give through communication from coast to coast.

The total expenditure on the Government lines which had been opened for traffic in 1891 was, £3,282,489; the average cost per mile, £7,723. The gross revenue earned in 1891 was £190,226 and working expenditure, £159,327. The revenue for 1891 exceeded that of 1890 by £3,292. The profit per cent. to cost of construction was 0.94 as compared with 0.63 in 1890.

The Main Line Railway extends from Hobart to Launceston, 133 miles. Stations and distances are:—Botanical Gardens, 2 miles; Risdon Road, 3 miles; New Town, 4 miles; O'Brien's Bridge, 5½ miles; Berrisdale Road, 7½ miles; Austin's Ferry, 9½ miles; New Norfolk Road, 12½ miles; North Bridgewater, 13½ miles; Brighton, 17½ miles; Tea Tree, 21 miles; Richmond Road, 25 miles; Campania (Richmond), 27½ miles; Lower Jerusalem, 31 miles; Jerusalem, 39 miles; Flat Top, 46½ miles; Jericho, 51½ miles; Parattah for Outlands, 55 miles; Eastern Marshes, 57½ miles; York Plains, 62½ miles; Antill Ponds, 68 miles; Antill Ponds Post Office, 70 miles; Tunbridge, 74 miles; Ross, 83 miles; Campbelltown, 91 miles; Corners (Fingal Road), 98 miles; Cleveland, 101 miles; Kipping Forest, 105 miles; Snake Banks, 112 miles; Clarendon, 115 miles; Evandale, 120 miles; Evandale Junction, 122 miles; Breadalbane, 126 miles; St. Leonard's, 129 miles; Launceston, 133 miles. It connects with the Western Railway at Evandale Junction. The Parattah line is a short length of 4½ miles. The Corners and St. Mary's line, specially constructed for development of the Mount Nicholas Coal Fields, is 47 miles long. Connection with George's Bay is made from the terminus, St. Mary's, by coach. The Brighton and Apsley line, and the Chudleigh line are open for traffic.

There are three through trains a day on the Main line—fares, 30s. and 20s. Intermediate fares, 3d. per mile first class, 2d. per mile second class. This line was constructed by Messrs. Clark, Punchard, and Reeve, of London, the total cost of construction and equipment to the end of 1884 being £1,188,516, the average cost per mile being £9,740. The gauge is 3½ feet.

During the Session of 1890 an Act was passed sanctioning purchase of the Tasmanian Main Line Railway for £1,000,000 at 3½ per cent. (in inscribed stock, currency whereof not to exceed fifty years), this amount covering all properties of the Tasmanian Main Line Railway Company in the colony or elsewhere from the date of purchase. The purchase to effect compromise of the Government appeal to Privy Council, and settle all differences existing between the Government and the Company. The Act

received royal assent in August 1890, the amount of purchase money being increased to £1,106,500, and in the same month the shareholders decided to sell on these terms. Management of the line merged into Government control in October 1890.

Contract surveys are being made for lines—Kimberley's Ford to Western Railway, Ulverstone to Emu Bay, Parattah to Tunnack, Antill Ponds to Cressy and Longford, Lower Piper or Scottsdale Railway, Glenora to Ouse, Scottsdale to Upper Ringarooma. A survey has also been completed of line from Hobart to Huon. The Government decided that for the year 1891-92 no new railway works should be undertaken. Sanction was given in 1890-91 by Parliament to the construction of several tram and railway lines by private syndicates, and works have since progressed, especially on the silver fields. Up to 31st December, 1891, the cost of construction and equipment of the railways had been £3,282,489, equal to £7,723 per mile.

The railway statistics for the year 1891 were: Open 425 miles; in course of construction, 25 miles; train miles run, 941,165; receipts, £190,226; working expenses, £159,327; profit, £20,149. Railway traffic returns for the year up to Sep ember 1st, 1892, showed an aggregate increase for the year, as compared with receipts for the corresponding period in 1891, £13,059 12s.

The Don Tramway is 13 miles long, on which passengers are carried free. The Hobart Tram Company under Act of Parliament are constructing lines to New Town, Sandy Bay, and other suburbs.

The line from Parattah to Outlands (4 miles), on which one train to and fro runs daily, is the property of the Government; the Elwick line connecting at Glenorchy with Racecourse, belongs to a private company.

**Banks.**—There are four banks in Tasmania having branches or agencies established both in Hobart and Launceston, and also in various country districts, about twenty-five in all. On June 30, 1892, the total assets of the four banks amounted to £4,331,842 4s. 9d.; the liabilities to £4,140,093 8s. 9d. Government securities held by the Commercial Bank of Tasmania amounted to £226,495 12s. 9d. The note circulation was £131,476, and the deposits amounted to £3,866,979 19s. 4d. The rate of discount in 1891 was 95 days and under, 7 per cent. per annum; 95 days and over, 8 per cent. Interest on deposits: for 3 months, 3 per cent.; for 6 months, 4 per cent.; for 12 months, 5 per cent. The Anglo-Australian Bank (Limited) had a branch in Hobart, but it was closed in August, 1891. The Bank of Van Dieman's Land suspended in August, 1891. Up to December, 1892, the liquidators had paid 10s. in the pound, and eventually the entire indebtedness will be discharged.

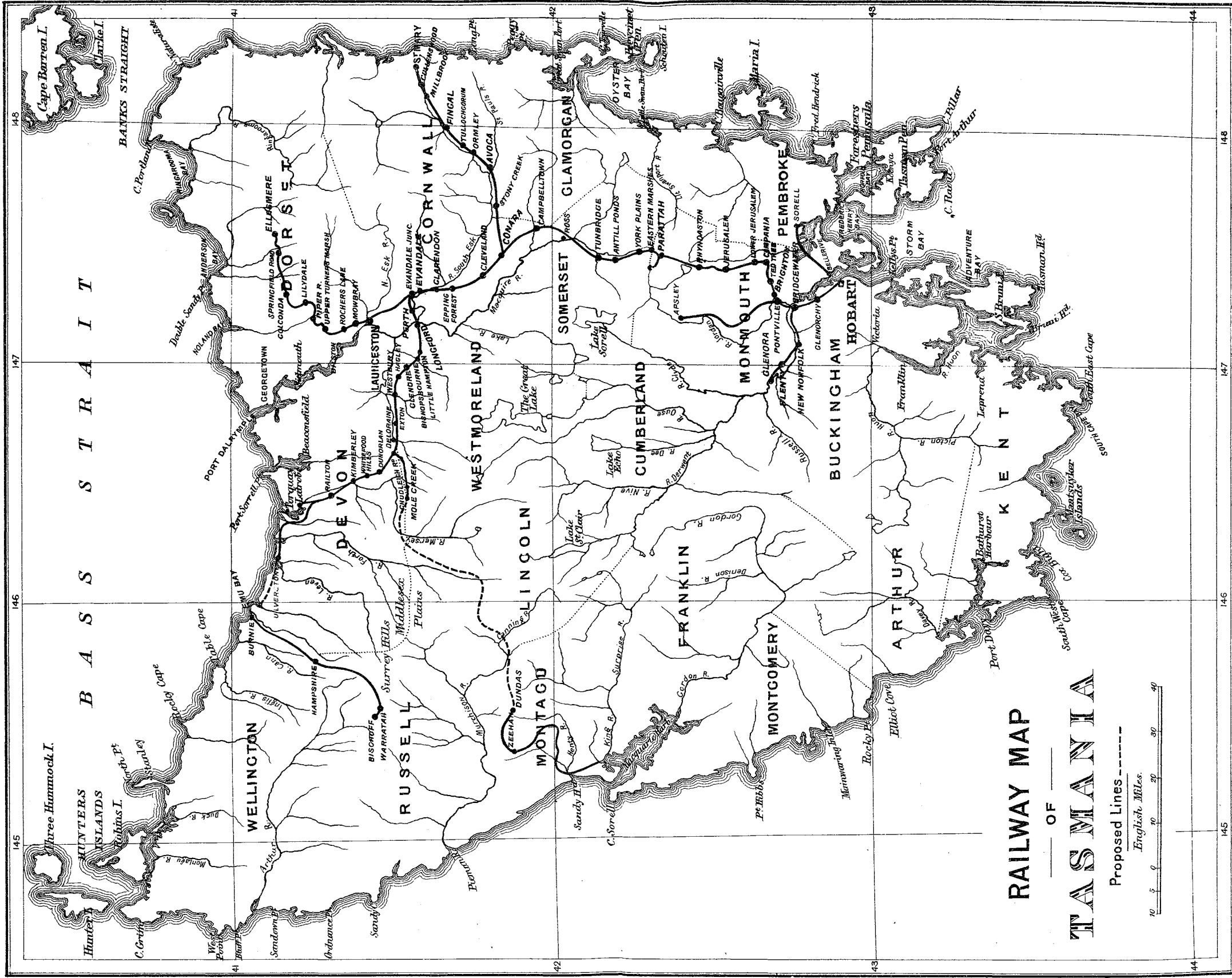
**Savings Banks.**—The Savings Banks returns for the year 1891-92, showed the following results:—Hobart.—Amount to credit of depositors on June 30th, £306,328 19s. 3d.; reserve fund, £44,373 11s. 10d.; amount lent on mortgage, £203,360; amount lent on debentures, £6,300; fixed deposits, £42,000; cash in banks and on hand, £33,095 12s. 10d.; amount received from depositors during the half-year ending 30th June, 1892, £91,497 8s. 5d.; amount repaid during the half-year, £88,805 18s. 7d. Launceston.—Amount to credit of depositors on 30th June, 1892, £178,327 16s. 9d.; reserve fund, £15,400; amount lent on mortgage, £151,890; on debentures, nil; fixed deposits, £26,530; cash in banks and on hand, £17,511 14s. 6d.; amount received from depositors during half-year ending 30th June, £63,952 5s. 6d.; amount repaid during half-year, £57,044 14s. 2d. Accounts open on 30th June, Hobart, 11,617; Launceston, 10,529. Total, 21,538. All money-order offices are now savings banks. At these Post-office Savings Banks £78,777 11s. 1d. was received as deposits during the year, and £2,002 19s. 9d. was apportioned to depositors as interest. £55,292 8s. 1d. was withdrawn, leaving a balance of £31,368 14s. 2d. to credit of investors, against £65,881 1s. 5d. at close of previous year. This very satisfactory position of the Government Savings Banks would appear to be, in a measure owing to the failure and closing of certain establishments causing these institutions to be more availed of. Deposits are received from one shilling upwards, and interest at the rate of 3½ per cent is allowed on all sums up to £150 in the Post-office, and 5 per cent. in the ordinary Savings Banks.

**Revenue.**—According to the statement of the Treasurer made in July, 1892, the revenue for 1891 was £875,667 7s. 5d.; while the expenditure was £847,406 12s. 5d., the actual surplus for the year being £31,260 15s.

**Imports and Exports.**—The imports in 1891 amounted to £2,051,964, as against £1,897,512 in 1890, being an increase of £154,452. The exports for 1891 were £1,440,818, as against £1,486,932 for 1890, showing a decrease of £46,114. The Custom duties levied during 1891 were £376,130 8s. 11d., as compared with £329,066 14s. 2d. levied in 1890. The estimated Custom revenue for 1892-93 is £377,000.

**Public Debt.**—The Public Debt on 30th June, 1892, amounted to £7,442,350, with an additional authorized loan of £25,721 5s. 6d. not yet issued, making the total loans £7,468,071 5s. 6d. The Treasurer, in his Financial Statement delivered on July 29th, 1892, said during the past two years the excess of revenue over expenditure had been £66,000, and he submitted proposals to ensure a further surplus of £50,000 at the end of 1893 and reducing the deficiency of £167,000 existing at the beginning of 1890 to £51,000 at end of present year. A change of Ministry in July left new proposals pending at the reassembling of Parliament in October.

**Patents.**—Fees for obtaining patents in the colony of Tasmania are as follows:—On depositing specification, £2 10s.; the law officer for any appointment, £2 4s. 6d.; on obtaining letters patent, £2 10s.; or at before the expiration of the term, £15; or at before the expiration of the 7th year, £20; the law officer with particulars of objections, £2 4s. 6d.; on presenting petition for extension or confirmation, £2 10s.; every





search and inspection, 1s.; entry of assignment or license, 10s.; certificate of assignment or license 10s.; filing disclaimer or memorandum of alteration, £2 10s.; entering any caveat, £2 10s.; copy or extract of any writing per common law folio, 1s. All letters patent granted in the United Kingdom after the 30th June, 1859, are void, so far as Tasmania is concerned; patents granted to the United Kingdom previous to that are treated as valid.

**Manufactories and Industries.**—The climate of Tasmania is especially adapted to malting and brewing, and also to the growth of hops and fruit. The Tasmanian brewed ale is that chiefly used in the colony, and an export trade in this article is extensively carried on. There are 13 breweries, 19 tanneries, 4 soap manufactories, 6 candle manufactories, 10 jam manufactories, 65 saw mills, 35 agricultural implement makers, 3 brass foundries, 13 coachbuilding factories, 18 fellmongeries, 56 flour mills, 6 tin smelting works, 4 silver smelting, and 3 manufactories of cloths, tweeds, blankets, &c., from Tasmanian wool; the articles manufactured are of excellent quality. The manufactories, large and small, are estimated at 3,460. A successful effort has been made on a large scale to establish sericulture, Maria Island having been obtained on long lease from the Government for this purpose and the culture of the vine, olives, and for general agriculture. There are now some 400 residents here, and it is proposed to introduce many others from Europe, and also to afford facilities for settlement on small farms by Tasmanian-born people. The manufacture of Portland cement has been commenced, and a splendid article is turned out. A special exhibit of Maria Island products was one of the features of the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition. Wines produced on the island were awarded a prize. The vast discoveries of silver on the West Coast has induced the erection of smelting works at Strahan and Zeehan, and connecting links with the mines in the shape of tramways.

**Defence Forces.**—The number of efficients on the rolls on 1st January, 1892, in all branches of the service totals 1,339. Grand total including 50 cadets, 1,389. The permanent staff comprises a commandant and other officers, with Artillery and Infantry instructors. A permanent Artillery force, 28 men, and a torpedo force of 57 men, the general staff and instructors numbering 7. Their duties are mainly the care of the batteries. Some of the Artillery men were selected from the First Class Army Reserve by the War-office authorities, and the rest enlisted in the colony, and are all men who have been in the Army. Seventeen companies of the Auxiliary Force, whose aggregate numerical strength was 1,251, returned 941 members who had completed the annual course of musketry. Retrenchment caused abandonment of the annual camp of exercise for 1891-92. There is still a want of trained officers and non-commissioned officers. The defences consist of four batteries on the River Derwent, and a small battery on the Tamar. At Brown's Bluff, on the Tamar, another battery is to be erected for the defence of Launceston. The completion of the other batteries, as recommended by Sir W. Jervois and the late Major-General Scratchley, and the providing of additional means of defence for Hobart and Launceston, is not yet perfected. Two 8-inch and two 50-pound Armstrong guns are mounted on the Kangaroo Bluff battery. The guns are worked by hydro-pneumatic machinery. The fort is pentagonal in shape, and is surrounded by a wide ditch. At Alexandra Battery, on the other side of the river, a bomb-proof shelter has been constructed for the pumps and other stores, and the armament is now in position. A powerful dynamo-electric light has been obtained for lighting the Derwent. The cost of these two batteries, including ammunition, has been £25,463. An Act passed in 1891 prohibits any sketches being made of defences or information being given. The country auxiliaries are doing very satisfactory work in rifle

practice and squad and company drill, and are now looked upon as the most efficient branch of the volunteer service. They provide themselves with ranges, butts, markers, mantlets, &c., and pay the cost of transit of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c., supplied by the Government. A grant in aid is made by Parliament, and Government prizes are annually awarded. Martini-Henry rifles and accoutrements are supplied and also uniforms. The total cost of the defences of the colony for the year ending 30th June, 1891, was £14,239 13s. 9d. The appropriation for 1891 was £18,352 13s. 3d., including £5,060 contributed to Imperial naval defence.

**Administration of Justice.**—The machinery for carrying out the laws and the settlement of money and other disputes consists of a Supreme Court, presided over by a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, Courts of Petty, General, and Quarter Sessions, the former presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates, assisted by Justices of the Peace, and Courts of Requests for the recovery of small debts (with jurisdiction up to £50), presided over by Commissioners. The Supreme Court have also jurisdiction under the Small Debts Act up to £100. The judges go on circuit, and sittings of the Supreme Court are held in the principal up-country towns.

**Government.**—The constitution of Tasmania was defined by the local Act of 18 Vict. No. 17. By this Act a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly are constituted, called the "Parliament of Van Diemen's Land." By 23 Vict. No. 43 it was provided that Members of the Legislative Council should be elected for six years. The House of Assembly is dissolved by effluxion of time every three years. By the Constitution Act Amendment Bill of 1886 the Council consists of eighteen members, and the Assembly of thirty-six. Members of the Council must be natural-born or naturalized subjects, not holding offices of profit or emolument from the Crown (except responsible ministers), and not less than 30 years of age, elected by all natural-born or naturalized male subjects of the Crown, of full age, who possess freehold of the annual value of £20, a leasehold of the annual value of £80, or are graduates in any university in the British dominions, or Associates of Art of Tasmania, or are barristers or solicitors in the Supreme Court of Tasmania, or legally qualified medical practitioners, or officiating ministers of religion, or officers or retired officers of Her Majesty's land or sea forces not being on actual service, or retired officers of the Volunteer Force of Tasmania. Members of the House of Assembly must be 21 years of age, and subjects of the Queen, and are elected by all natural born or naturalized male subjects of Her Majesty, whose names are included in the Assessment Roll as the owners or occupiers of property within the district for which their votes are to be given, or who are in receipt of income, salary, or wages at the rate of £60 a year, and have received income, salary, or wages equal to £30 during the period of six months next before the 1st of November in any year, and are resident in the district for which their votes are to be given. In computing wages, rations and allowances are to be included. These qualifications are fixed by 48 Vict., No. 54. The elections are conducted on the ballot system. The stringent provisions of the Bribery Act of Great Britain have been made local law almost without alteration. An honorarium of £100 per annum is paid each member attending a certain number of days per session. The Legislative authority rests in both Houses united; while the executive power is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and aided in the exercise of the executive power by a Cabinet of responsible ministers, consisting of four official members—the Chief Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and the Minister of Lands and Works. A Minister without a portfolio is occasionally been included. The Members of the Cabinet must have a seat in either House of Parliament.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA.

Captain-General, Governor-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B., M.A., LL.D. £9,000.

Sir R. G. C. Hamilton is the oldest son of the late Rev. Zachary Macaulay Hamilton, D.D., minister of Bressay, Shetland, and first cousin of the late Lord Macaulay. He was born in 1836, educated at the University of Aberdeen, graduated M.A. in 1855, and the same year entered the Civil Service as a temporary clerk in the War Office, serving in the Crimea in the Commissariat Department. In 1857 he was transferred to the Office of Works. In 1861 he was selected for the post of Accountant of the Education Department; in 1869, Accountant of the Board of Trade, where he remained until he was promoted in 1873 to the rank of Assistant Secretary. In 1873 he assisted in re-organizing the Civil Service in Ireland, first with Mr. W. H. Gladstone, then with Lord Percy. In 1874 he

was Secretary to the Playfair Commission. In 1878 he was appointed Accountant-General to the Navy, and was a member of the Royal Commission which, under the presidency of Lord Carnarvon, inquired into the "Defence of British possessions and commerce abroad." On the 8th of May, 1882, he was appointed Secretary to the Admiralty, but on the same day went to Dublin to act as Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland, in the place of the late Mr. Burke, which post he held till appointed Governor of Tasmania, December, 1888. Sir Robert married in 1863, Caroline (died 1875), the daughter of the late F. A. Geary, Esquire, by whom he had five sons and a daughter; and in 1877, Teresa Felicia, daughter of the late Major Reynolds, 58th Regiment, by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter.

Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, H. W. B. Robinson, £250.

### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. W. T. N. Champ (absent).  
Hon. Sir Francis Smith, Kt.  
Hon. Sir W. L. Dobson.  
Hon. R. B. Miller.  
Hon. A. Kennerley.  
Hon. P. O. Fysh.

Hon. Wm. Moore.  
Hon. Thomas Reibey.  
Hon. C. O'Reilly.  
Hon. J. W. Agnew.  
Hon. N. J. Brown.  
Hon. Alfred Dobson.

Hon. A. I. Clark.  
Sir E. N. C. Braddon,  
K.C.M.G.  
Hon. Thos. C. Smart.  
Hon. Adye Douglas.

Hon. B. S. Bird.  
Hon. J. S. Dodds.  
Hon. R. J. Lucas.  
Hon. H. I. J. R. Rooke.  
Hon. Alfred T. Pillingier.

Clerk to the Council, Edwin Cradock Nowell, £100.

### THE MINISTRY.

Premier, Hon. Henry Dobson.  
Chief Secretary, Hon. Adye Douglas. £1,100.  
Attorney-Gener Hon. N. E. Lewis. £900.

Treasurer, Hon. John Henry. £900.  
Minister of Lands and Works and Mines, Hon. W. Hartnell. £900,  
Without Portfolio, Hon. C. H. Grant.

## PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Number of Members, 18; of Electors, 6,134.

President, Hon. W. Moore. £400.  
 Chairman of Committees, Hon. Wm. Dodery. £150.  
 Clerk of the Council, E. C. Nowell. £400.  
 Usher of the Black Rod, G. F. Evans. £100.  
 Clerk Assistant, J. K. Reid. £170.

#### MEMBERS.

BUCKINGHAM . . . . . Hon. P. O. Fysh.  
 CAMBRIDGE . . . . . Hon. Alfred E. Lord.  
 DERWENT . . . . . Hon. Walter A. B. Gellibrand.  
 HOBART . . . . . Hon. C. H. Grant, Hon.  
 Alex. McGregor, Hon. Wil-  
 liam Crosby.

HUON . . . . . Hon. John Watchorn.  
 ( Hon. W. Hart.  
 LAUNCESTON . . . . . { Hon. Adye Douglas.  
 MACQUARIE . . . . . Hon. Alfred Page.  
 MEANDER . . . . . Hon. F. W. Grubb.  
 MERSEY . . . . . Hon. J. H. McCall.  
 NORTH ESK . . . . . Hon. H. I. J. Rooke.  
 PEMBROKE . . . . . Hon. Henry Lamb.  
 RUSSELL . . . . . Hon. W. Moore.  
 SOUTHESK . . . . . Hon. Jas. Gibson.  
 TAMAR . . . . . Hon. Audley Coote.  
 WESTMORELAND . . . . . Hon. W. Dodery.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Number of Members, 36 Electorates, 28; Electors, 25,066.

Speaker, Hon. N. J. Brown. £400.  
 Chairman of Committees, J. G. Davies. £250.  
 BRIGHTON . . . . . H. Dobson.  
 CAMPBELLTOWN . . . . . W. H. Bennett.  
 CRESSY . . . . . E. H. Sutton.  
 CUMBERLAND . . . . . Hon. N. J. Brown.  
 DELORAINE . . . . . J. Hart.  
 EAST DEVON . . . . . Henry Murray, John Henry.  
 EVANDALE . . . . . John C. von Steiglitz.  
 FINGAL . . . . . J. G. Davies.  
 FRANKLIN . . . . . B. S. Bird.  
 GLENORCHY . . . . . John Hamilton.  
 GLAMORGAN . . . . . John Lyne.  
 GEORGE TOWN . . . . . H. Conway.  
 KINGBOROUGH . . . . . H. H. Gill, E. L. Crowther.  
 LONGFORD . . . . . H. Dumaresq.  
 NEW NORFOLK . . . . . George Leatham.

NORTH HOBART . . . . . W. H. St. Hill, Alfred Crisp.  
 NORTH LAUNCESTON . . . . . D. Scott, P. Barrett.  
 OATLANDS . . . . . A. T. Pillinger.  
 RICHMOND . . . . . N. E. Lewis.  
 RINGAROOMA . . . . . S. Hawkes.  
 SELBY . . . . . William Sidebottom.  
 SORELL . . . . . C. E. Featherstone.  
 SOUTH HOBART . . . . . E. O. Giblin, A. I. Clark.  
 SOUTH LAUNCESTON . . . . . William Hartnoll, S. J. Sutton.  
 WELLINGTON . . . . . C. B. M. Fenton, C. J. Mackenzie.  
 WESTBURY . . . . . Hon. Thos. Reibey.  
 WEST DEVON . . . . . Dr. McCall.  
 WEST HOBART . . . . . G. Hiddlestone, E. Mulcahy.

Clerk of the House and Librarian, F. A. Packer. £400.  
 Clerk-Assistant and Librarian, H. T. Maning. £350.  
 Serjeant at Arms, Robert Clerk. £100.

### OFFICIAL DEPARTMENTS, ETC.

Office hours generally, 9 till 4.30; Saturdays, 9 till 1.

#### MINISTERIAL OFFICE.

Public Buildings, Murray Street.

Premier, Hon. Henry Dobson.  
 Secretary, James Andrews. £300.

#### CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Office, Public Buildings, Murray Street.

Chief Secretary, Hon. Adye Douglas. £900.  
 Under Secretary, B. Travers Solly. £600.  
 Chief Clerk, H. E. Smith. £425.

#### TREASURERS' DEPARTMENT.

Public Buildings, Murray Street.

Treasurer, Hon. John Henry. £900.  
 Under Treasurer, J. E. Packer. £550.

#### AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Public Buildings, Murray Street.

Auditor General, Wm. Lovett. £700.  
 Deputy Auditor, John William Israel. £350.

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary to Council, F. W. J. Moore. £250.  
 Entomologist, Rev. E. H. Thompson. £300.

#### GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Davey Street.

Government Printer, W. T. Strutt. £500.

#### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Macquarie Street.

Commissioner of Police, Bernard Shaw. £550.

#### GOVERNMENT ANALYST.

Analyst, William F. Ward. £450.

#### LANDS AND WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Office, Davey Street.

Minister of Lands and Works, Commissioner of Mines and Gold  
 fields, and Surveyor-General, Hon. W. Hartcoll. £900.  
 Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands, Albert Reid. £500.  
 Deputy Surveyor-General, E. A. Counsel. £500.  
 Assistant Surveyor, R. W. Stokell.  
 Engineer-in-Chief, James Fincham, C.E. £800.  
 Engineer of Roads, William Duffy, C.E.  
 General Manager Railways, F. Back. £1,000.  
 Engineer of Existing Lines, J. N. McCormick, C.E. £650.

#### MINES DEPARTMENT.

Office, Davey Street.

Secretary of Mines, F. Belstead. £575.  
 Geological Surveyor and Inspector of Mines, W. Montgomery.  
 £500.  
 Chief Clerk, Geo. F. Lovett. £400.

#### ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Telegraphs, R. Henry, jun. £550.  
 Manager, F. P. Bowden. £275.  
 Inspector, Reg. Walker. £150.

#### CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Collector of Customs, Hobart, E. T. Boyes. £600.  
 Senior Landing Waiter, J. W. Tibbs. £350.  
 Collector of Customs, Launceston, J. W. Campbell. £500.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Corner of Macquarie and Murray Streets.

Postmaster-General, Hon. John Henry.  
 Secretary Controller and Actuary, H. Boyes. £500.  
 Postmaster, H. V. Bayly. £400.  
 Inspector, Reginald Walker. £150.

#### JUDGES AND LAW OFFICERS.

Chief Justice, His Honor Sir L. Dobson. £1,500.  
 Puisne Judges—His Honor Mr. Justice J. S. Dodds. £1,200.  
 His Honor Mr. Justice R. P. Adams. £1,200.  
 Judge's Associate, George Browne. £425.  
 Attorney-General, Hon. N. E. Lewis. £900.  
 Solicitor-General, Hon. Alfred Dobson. £450.  
 Crown Solicitor, E. D. Dobbie. £450.  
 Secretary to the Law Department, Frederick Stops. £550.  
 Registrar, George P. Adams. £600.  
 Registrar of Deeds, P. S. Seager. £125.  
 Clerk and Registrar Court of Requests, Heeter Ross. £200.

#### SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Sheriff, Bernard Shaw.  
 Deputy Sheriff, P. S. Seager. £350.

#### UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA.

Chancellor, Sir Lambert Dobson, Knt., C.J.  
 Vice-Chancellor, Rev. George Clarke.  
 Warden, Rev. E. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.  
 Registrar, Colonel Cruikshank.

#### STATISTICAL AND GENERAL REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.

Government Statistician and Registrar of Births, Deaths, and  
 Marriages, also Trade Marks and Letters Patent, R. M.  
 Johnston. £600.  
 Chief Clerk, F. Hudspeth. £275.

#### MARINE BOARD, Hobart.

Office, Franklin Wharf.

Master Warden, T. M. Fisher. £200.  
 Secretary, Henry Smith.  
 Harbour Master, James Riddle.  
 Shipping Master, George Hawthorn.

#### MARINE BOARD, Launceston.

Office, Lower George Street Wharf.

Master Warden, R. Carter. £200.  
 Secretary, J. Evershed.  
 Harbour Master, John Bradley  
 Shipping Master, G. Smart.

## CLERICAL.

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Bishop of Tasmania, The Right Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery. £1,200.  
 Dean of Hobart, Rev. Charles L. Dundas, M.A.  
 Archdeacon of Hobart, Ven. A. N. Mason.  
 Archdeacon of Launceston, Ven. F. Hales, B.A.  
 Diocesan Secretary, R. S. Hales. £650.  
 Chancellor of Diocese, Mr. Justice Adams.  
 Church Advocate Hon. A. Dobson.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Archbishop, Most Rev. D. Murphy, D.D. (Hobart). £400.  
 Dean, Rev. D. F. X. Beechinor (Launceston). £310.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF TASMANIA.

Moderator, Rev. D. A. Macdonnell, M.A., Kirklands.  
 Clerk, Rev. Dr. Scott, M.A., Hobart.

## FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Moderator, Rev. A. Hardie, Oatlands.

## CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Chairman of Union, 1892-93, Rev. W. Law (Launceston); Rev. J. W. Simmons.  
 Chairman Elect, 1893-94, Mr. Henry Button.  
 Secretary of Union, Rev. J. W. Simmons (Hobart).

## BAPTISTS.

President, Rev. H. Wood, Sheffield.  
 Secretary of Baptist Union, Rev. J. Chamberlain, Latrobe.  
 Treasurer, Mr. J. T. Soundy, Hobart.

## BAPTIST UNION OF TASMANIA.

President, Pastor H. Wood, Sheffield.  
 Secretary, Pastor J. Chamberlain, Latrobe.  
 Treasurer, Mr. J. T. Soundy, Hobart.  
 Secretary of Missionary Committee, Miss Dowling, Perth.

## WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

Chairman of Hobart District, Rev. J. H. Tuckfield.  
 Chairman of Launceston District, Rev. Wm. Shaw.  
 Chairman of Mersey District, Rev. Wm. Burridge.

## LOCAL FORCES.

Commandant and Inspecting Field Officer, Colonel Warner, £500.  
 Staff Officer and Director of Torpedo Defences, Capt. P. R. H. Parker. £300.  
 Staff Adjutant and Commander of Permanent Force, Captain Wallack. £300.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Hon. John Henry.  
 Director of Education, Thos. Stephens, M.A. £550.  
 Senior Inspector, James Rule. £450.  
 Inspector, Gerard Bourdillon, M.A. £300.  
 Do. Joseph Masters, M.A.  
 Do. E. O. Sorell.

## TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Under control of the Minister of Education.

Hobart.—Chairman, Mr. Malcolm Kennedy; Committee, Messrs. Kennedy, Lamb, Taylor, Pemberton, A. Morton, C. W. S. James, F. M. Young, J. McMeekan, A. P. Miller, and J. H. Hunt, Secretary.  
 Launceston.—Committee, Messrs. Collins, Gunn, Barrett, Hogg, Hartnoll, and A. Evershed, Secretary.

## CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

President, Hon. P. O. Fysh, Chief Secretary.  
 Members, J. W. Syme, W. Belbin, C. Harbottle.  
 Secretary and Engineering Inspector, A. Mault. £150.

## FISHERIES BOARD.

Chairman, Matthew Seal.  
 Secretary, W. H. Knight.

## METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Observer, Capt. J. Shortt, R.N. £100.

## FOREST CONSERVATION.

Conservator, W. T. H. Brown. £350.

## BANKS.

The National Bank of Tasmania, Limited, Cameron Street, Launceston. Authorised capital, £150,000; subscribed capital, £150,000; reserve fund, £16,000. Branches at Waratah, Beaconsfield, Moorina, Ringarooma, Sheffield, Waratah (Mount Bischoff), Wynward, Stanley, St. Mary's, Derby, and Strahan.  
 Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited; paid-up capital, £125,000. Reserve, £150,000. Head office, Hobart. With branches at Launceston, Latrobe, Oatlands, Longford, George's Bay, Deloraine, New Norfolk, Westbury, Bothwell, and Ulverston.  
 Bank of Australasia; paid-up capital, £1,600,000. Guarantee and reserve fund, £300,000. Branches at Hobart, Launceston, Latrobe, Campbelltown, Fingal, Burnie (Emu Bay), Ulverstone, Sheffield, Wynyard, and St. Mary's.

Union Bank of Australia, Limited; paid-up capital, £1,500,000. Reserve £980,000. Branches at Hobart, Launceston, Oatlands, Latrobe, Scottsdale.  
 Victorian Freehold Bank, Limited; subscribed capital, £519,165; paid-up capital, £153,838. Branches, Ferguson's Buildings, Hobart, Brisbane Street, Launceston.  
 Savings Banks, Hobart, Launceston, and all Money-order Offices.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(Unless otherwise indicated, these Offices are in Hobart.)

Alliance Marine Insurance Company. Agents, Du Croz, Smith and Co., St. John Street, Launceston.  
 Australian Alliance Marine and Fidelity Guarantee. Agent, Henry Edgell, Brisbane Street, Launceston.  
 Australian Mutual Provident, Resident Secretary F. J. Jacobs, corner Collins and Elizabeth Streets; Agent, J. G. Sherwin, Brisbane Street, Launceston.  
 Australian Widows' Fund. Agents for Southern Tasmania: C. Piesse & Co., Elizabeth Street, Hobart; A. Murrell, Resident Secretary, Launceston.  
 Colonial Insurance of New Zealand. Managers, Taylor Bros., R. T. Gunn, Brisbane Street, Launceston.  
 Colonial Mutual Life Assurance. Resident Secretary, A. Edgar Foot, Collins Street; Superintendent, W. H. Beedham, St. John Street, Launceston.  
 Commercial Union of London Fire and Marine. Agents, W. Crosby & Co., Murray Street.  
 Cornwall Fire and Marine. Agents, A. G. Webster and Son, Old Wharf; Launceston, Secretary, M. Tyson.  
 Derwent and Tamar Fire, Life, and Marine. Manager, C. M. Maxwell, Macquarie Street; Launceston, C. J. Weedon and Co., St. John Street.  
 Equitable Assurance Company, U.S. Agent, B. M. Pascoe, Elizabeth Street.  
 Globe Marine Insurance Company. Agents, Macfarlane Bros. & Co., 71, Macquarie Street.  
 Liverpool and London and Globe Fire and Life. Agents, Roberts and Allport, Stone Buildings; Launceston, Henry Edgell, Brisbane Street.  
 London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. Agents, John Hamilton & Co., 6, Elizabeth Street; Launceston, Frank E. Littler, St. John Street.  
 Mercantile Marine and Fire of S. A. Insurance. Agent, A. G. Webster, 23, Old Wharf.  
 Mutual Assurance of Victoria. Agents, R. J. Rogers & Son, Murray Street; Launceston, Resident Secretary, W. L. Greer, St. John Street.  
 Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Agents, John Hamilton & Co., Elizabeth Street; Launceston, John Sly, Bank Chambers.  
 Mutual Fire Insurance of Tasmania. Resident Secretary, W. A. Weymouth, Elizabeth Street; Launceston, Secretary, John Thompson, St. John Street.  
 Mutual Union Insurance Co. (Fire and Marine). Manager, H. Cane, Liverpool Street; Launceston, W. R. Marsh, agent, St. John Street.  
 Mutual Marine Insurance of Tasmania. Head office, Launceston. Hobart agents, Burgess Brothers.  
 National Mutual Life Association of Australasia. Resident Secretary, W. A. Weymouth, 24, Elizabeth Street; Launceston, J. Thompson, St. John Street.  
 National Fire and Marine of New Zealand. Agents, F. H. Wise, Franklin Wharf; R. J. Sadler, Cameron Street, Launceston.  
 New Zealand Fire and Marine. Agents, Macgregor & Co., Elizabeth Street. Launceston, W. S. Southwell, St. John Street.  
 New Zealand Accident Insurance Co. C. H. Westwood, Collins Street, Hobart; F. G. Duff, Launceston.  
 New Zealand Mutual Plate Glass. W. S. Southwell, St. John Street, Launceston.  
 Northern Fire and Life. Agents, Launceston, Johnstone & Wilmot, St. John Street.  
 North Queensland Insurance Co. Agents, Macfarlane Bros. & Co., Macquarie Street.  
 Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. Agent, A. Harrap, Launceston, E. Jacobs, Hobart.  
 Royal Fire and Life. Agents, Macfarlane Bros. & Co., 71, Macquarie Street; Launceston, Du Croz Smith & Co., St. John Street.  
 South British Fire and Marine. New Zealand. Agents, Hobart, H. Williams; Launceston, W. S. Bell & Co., Esplanade Wharf.  
 Tasmanian Fire and Life. Manager, E. Hawson, Stone Buildings; Agent, Launceston, Robert Carter, Patterson Street.  
 Union Fire and Marine of New Zealand. Agents, John Hamilton & Co., 6, Elizabeth Street; Du Croz Smith & Co., St. John Street, Launceston.  
 United Insurance. C. Piesse & Co., Agents, 7, Elizabeth Street; Launceston, David Cocker & Co., St. John Street.  
 Victoria Fire, Marine, and Life. Agents, Nickolls & Simonds, Collins Street; M. Stackhouse, St. John Street, Launceston.

## TRUSTEE AGENCIES.

Perpetual Trustees Executors and Agency Company of Tasmania; capital, £50,000; paid-up, £10,000. Manager, Hobart, Edward Hawson, Stone Buildings.  
 Tasmanian Permanent Executors and Trustees Association; subscribed capital, £50,000. Head office, Launceston. Frank Littler, Secretary. Hobart Secretary, Edwin Jacobs.  
 Tasmanian Loan Guarantee and Finance Company, Manager, Hobart, Henry Cane.

**CONSULS.**

France—A. G. Webster, Old Wharf, Hobart; Consular Agent.  
 Denmark—John Macfarlane, Hobart; Vice-Consul.  
 Hawaiian Islands—Capt. Audley Coote, M.L.C., Hobart; George Collins, Vice-Consul, Launceston.  
 Italy—C. H. Smith, St. John Street, Launceston, Consular Agent.  
 Japan—Robert John Beadon, M.A., Macquarie Street, Hobart, Consul.  
 Netherlands—Hon. Wm. Crosby, M.L.C., Salamanca Place, Hobart, Consul.  
 Sweden and Norway—James Macfarlane, Hobart, Vice-Consul; Alfred Harrap, Launceston, Vice-Consul.  
 United States of America—A. G. Webster, Old Wharf, Hobart, Consul; Lindsay Tulloch, Consular Agent, Launceston.

**CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.****HOBART.**

Chairman, Hon. J. Hamilton.  
 Secretary, E. Hawson.

LAUNCESTON.—St. John Street,  
 Chairman, Hon. H. I. Rooke, M.L.C.  
 Secretary, Frank E. Littler.

**THE PRESS.****HOBART.**

Daily.—The Mercury (Morning); Tasmanian News (Evening).  
 Weekly.—Government Gazette (Tuesday). Tasmanian Mail (Saturday).

Monthly.—Church News, People's Friend (Temperance), Walch's Literary Intelligencer, Hood's Literary News, Catholic Standard, Day Star (Baptist), Webster's Tasmanian Agriculturist and Machinery Gazette, Agricultural Bulletin.

LAUNCESTON.—Daily.—Launceston Examiner, The Telegraph. Weekly.—The Tasmanian and Morning Star (Catholic) (Saturday).

DEVONPORT.—Bi-Weekly.—North-West Post.

LATROBE.—Bi-Weekly.—Northern Standard.

ULVERSTONE.—Tri-Weekly.—Coastal News.

EMU BAY.—Bi-weekly.—Wellington Times.

ZEEHAN.—Daily.—Zeehan and Dundas Herald.

**ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA.**

President, the Governor.  
 Hon. Sec., Hon. J. W. Agnew, M.E.C.  
 Secretary and Librarian, Alexander Morton, F.L.S.

**TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND BOTANICAL GARDENS.**

Curator and Secretary, Alexander Morton, F.L.S.; Superintendent of Gardens, Francis Abbott.

**LLOYD'S AGENTS.**

HOBART.—W. Crosby & Co., New Wharf.  
 LAUNCESTON.—Du Croz Smith & Co., St. John Street.  
 Lloyd's Surveyor—Donald MacMillan, Hobart.

**CLUBS IN HOBART.**

Athenæum Club, Macquarie Street.  
 Tasmanian Club, 44, Macquarie Street. Secretary, F. Harby.  
 Hobart Club, Collins Street. Secretary, John Hayle.  
 Working Men's Club, Liverpool Street. Secretary, J. B. Walker.

**CLUB IN LAUNCESTON.**

Launceston Club, Brisbane Street. Secretary, Louis Simson.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON—Sir E. N. C. Braddon, 3, Westminster Chambers, S.W., London.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.—Consolidated Bank, 52, Threadneedle Street; and Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad Street, London.

**QUEEN'S DOMAIN COMMITTEE.**

Chairman, J. Barnard.  
 Hon. Secretary, Alexander Morton, F.L.S.

**IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.****TASMANIAN BRANCH.**

Patron, the Governor.  
 Chairman (Hobart), A. G. Webster.  
 Chairman (Launceston), Ayle Douglas, M.L.C.  
 Organizing Secretary, T. C. Just.

**HOBART HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**

President, Hon. C. H. Grant, M.L.C.  
 Hon. Treasurer, P. S. Seager.  
 Hon. Secretary, Alex. Morton, F.L.S.

**NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF OF TASMANIA.**

(Customs' Duties Act, 1892.)

Acid, tartaric, 4d. per lb.  
 Acid, sulphuric, 2s. 6d. per cwt.  
 Acid, citric, 4d. per lb.  
 Acid, muriatic, 2s. 6d. per cwt.  
 Acid, nitric, 2s. 6d. per cwt.  
 Acid, carbolic, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Acid, acetic, containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity, 2d. per lb. or pint.  
 For every extra 10 per cent. or part thereof of acidity, 1d. per lb. or pint.  
 Agricultural and horticultural implements and machinery not otherwise enumerated, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Almonds, whole, 2d. per lb.  
 Almonds, shelled, 3d. per lb.  
 Alum, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Architraves, wood, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Arrowroot, 2d. per lb.  
 Albums, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Anvils, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Arsenic, crude, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Axe handles, and all tool handles made of wood, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Axles, cart and carriage, arms, and boxes, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Account books and printed forms, 15 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Bacon and hams, 2d. lb.  
 Barley, pearl, 4d. per lb.  
 Beef and mutton, salt or fresh, except in tins, 1d. per lb.  
 Beef or mutton in tins, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Biscuits, 2d. per lb.  
 Blue, 2d. per lb.  
 Bottles, chemists' dispensing bottles under  $\frac{1}{4}$  reputed pint, 15 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Bottles, chemists' dispensing bottles over  $\frac{1}{4}$  reputed pint, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Bran, pollard, and sharps, 10d. per 100 lbs.  
 Butter and lard, 2d. per lb.  
 Bellows, blacksmiths', 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Canned, bottled, and canned fruits and peels, 3d. per lb.  
 Cattle—viz., bulls, bullocks, cows, calves, heifers, steers, £2 each.  
 Cartridges, cartridge cases, percussion caps, gun wads, for sporting purposes, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Candles, 2d. per lb.  
 Carriages on four wheels and springs, £12 each.  
 Ditto on two wheels, ditto, £6 each.  
 Castings, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Cements, mineral, 9d. per cwt.  
 Cheese, 2d. per lb.  
 Chicory, 4d. per lb.  
 Cider and perry, in wood, 1s. 3d. per gallon.  
 Cider and perry, in bottle, 1s. 6d. per gallon.  
 Coals, 3s. per ton.  
 Cocoa and chocolate, 4d. per lb.  
 Coffee (green), 3d. per lb.  
 Coffee (roasted or ground), 4d. per lb.  
 Coke, 1s. per ton.  
 Confectionery, 2d. per lb.  
 Concentrated effusions and decoctions, druggists' sundries, drugs and chemicals not otherwise enumerated, patent and proprietary medicines, fluid extracts, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Cornflour and maize, 1d. per lb.  
 Carbonate of soda, 1d. per lb.  
 Cards, playing, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Chaffcutters, hand power, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Cocks, steam, for engines, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Cocks, range or cistern, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Calicoes, silses, pocketings, cotton linings, cotton and linen sheetings, linens, ticks, Hollands, Hessians, flax, sheetings, canvasses, buckrams, cotton wadding, union materials of cotton and linen in the piece, cotton materials in the piece, linen materials in the piece, towels and towelling, flannelles, cotton shirting, cotton twills, jeans, satens and Galateas, printed cotton goods in the piece, twilled cotton and flannellette shirts, moleskin clothing and moleskin in the piece, imitation moleskin, cotton cord trousers and trousers, dungaree clothing and dungaree in the piece, felt and hemp carpets, matings and painted and Hessian back floorcloth, oilskin clothing not otherwise enumerated, blind net, duck, forfar, swansdown, window Hollands, muslin—plain, fancy, or printed, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. ad valorem.  
 Dairying machinery and implements, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Doors, made of wood, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Dynamite and all other explosives not otherwise enumerated, and detonators, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Dressing cases, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Engine fittings, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Engine packing, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Emery cloth, powder and paper, sand paper and glass paper, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Fruits, fresh, when in cases or casks, 1s. per reputed bushel.  
 Fruits, fresh, when otherwise imported, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Fruit, dried—viz., currants, raisins, dates, prunes, figs, dried apples, 2d. per lb.  
 Fruit trees, 2d. each.  
 Fencing wire, droppers, standards, and winders, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Fancy goods, toys, and perfumery, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Flour, wheaten, 2s. per 100 lbs.  
 Felt sheathing of every description, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Forges, portable, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Ginger, dried, 4d. per lb.  
 Glucose, 6s. per cwt.  
 Glue, 1d. lb.  
 Grain and pulse of every description, including maize, 1s. 6d. per 100 lbs.  
 Gunpowder, blasting, 1d. per lb.  
 Gunpowder, sporting, 6d. per lb.  
 Gunpowder, FFF loose, 1d. per lb.  
 Galvanized and corrugated iron, £2 per ton.  
 Hops, 3d. per lb.  
 Honey, 2d. per lb.  
 Horses—viz., colts, fillies, geldings, horses, mares, £2 each.  
 Iron bolts, nuts and rivets, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Iron girders, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Jewellery and trinkets, either in gold, silver, or other metals or material, jewel cases, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Lawn mowers, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Lithographic stones, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Lead, milled, sheet, and pipe, 2s. 6d. cwt.  
 Linseed and linseed meal, 1d. per lb.  
 Liquorice, 2d. per lb.  
 Macaroni and vermicelli, 2d. per lb.  
 Malt, 1s. per bushel.  
 Mould shares, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Mould board, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Mill silk, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Malt liquor, in wood, 1s. per gallon.  
 Malt liquor, in bottle, 1s. 6d. per gallon.  
 Mustard, 2d. per lb.  
 Matches, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Mouldings, of wood, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Nails, iron, except screw nails, 2s. 6d. per cwt.  
 Naphtha, 6d. per gallon.  
 Nuts, except cocoa nuts, 2d. per lb.  
 Oatmeal, ½d. per lb.  
 Oil, kerosene, 1s. per gallon.  
 Oil of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, 1s. 3d. per gallon.  
 Onions, 1s. per cwt.  
 Oilskins, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Oils, medicinal and perfumed, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Opium, or extract thereof, 20s. per lb.  
 Paints of every description, ½d. per lb.  
 Pepper, black and white, whole or ground, 2d. per lb.  
 Peas, split, ½d. per lb.  
 Pickles, in reputed quarts, 3s. per dozen.  
 Pickles, in reputed pints, 2s. per dozen.  
 Pickles, in reputed half-pints, 1s. 4d. per dozen.  
 Ploughs, harrows, horse hoes, horse rakes, 10 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Pork, fresh, salted or pickled, 2d. per lb.  
 Potatoes, 6d. per cwt.  
 Preserves, jams, jellies, 2d. per lb.  
 Paper, viz., all writing paper and white and coloured printing paper without printing or ruling thereon imported in original wrappers and untrimmed edges as it leaves the mill, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Plate and plated ware of every description, Britannia metal, nickel and German silver, similar metals and all alloys and imitations, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Figs, 2s. 6d. each.  
 Quicksilver, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Rice, 1d. per lb.  
 Railway and tramway plant and material, consisting of locomotives, carriages, rails, fishplates, points and crossings, bolts, spikes, fastening springs, wheels, or axles, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Sago, 2d. per lb.  
 Salt, 1s. 6d. per cwt.  
 Sashes made of wood, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Skirtings made of wood, 20 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Sash-weights, 1s. 6d. per cwt.  
 Spray producers, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Sauces, in bottles, reputed quarts, 4s. per dozen quarts.  
 Ditto, reputed pints, 3s. per dozen pints.  
 Ditto, half-pints, 2s. per dozen half-pints.  
 Ditto, quarter-pints, 1s. 6d. per dozen quarter-pints.  
 And so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen of each size.  
 Sauces in bulk, 3s. per gallon.  
 Seeds, canary, hemp, rape, ½d. per lb.  
 Sewing and stocking knitting machines, 5 per cent. ad valorem.  
 Shot, 1d. per lb.  
 Soap, except fancy or perfumed, 1d. per lb.  
 Soap, fancy or perfumed, 3d. per lb.  
 Soda crystals, ½d. per lb.  
 Spices of all kinds, 4d. per lb.  
 Starch, 1d. per lb.  
 Sugar, crushed and loaf, 1d. per lb.  
 Sugar, all other kinds, 6s. per cwt.  
 Spirits of tar, 6d. per gallon.  
 Sheep—viz., ewes, rams, lambs, wethers, hoggets, 2s. each.  
 Spirits, viz., brandy, cordials, rectified spirits, and all other liquors, or strong waters, Geneva, gin, rum, whisky, 15s. per gallon.

And so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon, for spirits in bottle, and spirits in bulk for any quantity not being less than one-quarter of a gallon. All spirits under proof to pay duty as proof.

Spirits, methylated, taken at proof, containing not less than 10 per cent. of methyle of alcohol, 3s. per gallon.

And so on in proportion for any quantity less than one-sixth of a gallon.

Spirits, perfumed, 24s. per gallon.

Spirituous compounds, 15s. per gallon.

Silks (excepting haberdashery goods, unless hereinafter enumerated), crapes, velveteens, plushes, ribbons, silk handkerchiefs, scarfs and neckties of silk, linen, cotton, or wool, collars and collarettes, cuffs and fronts, sunshades, parasols, umbrellas, embroideries, flouncings, frillings, plaitings, ruchings, lace, made up lace goods, gossamers, tulles and nets of all kinds, millinery, being hats, bonnets, hoods, caps, trimmed or in part, or any made up millinery, artificial flowers, feathers and ornaments, men's Paris hats, gloves and mitts of every description, furs of every description, either made-up or dressed skins, ladies' and children's jackets, ulsters, capes, mantles, dolmans, and similar garments, ladies' and children's dresses, blouses, garibaldi, skirts, cloaks, and made-up costumes of all descriptions, unless otherwise enumerated, mens' and ladies' dressing gowns and dressing jackets, shawls and wraps, rugs of all kinds, eider-down quilts and down pillows, lace and other curtains, Brussels tapestry, and Axminster carpets of every description, unless otherwise enumerated, hearth rugs of every kind, floor cloths not otherwise enumerated, linoleums, dress trimmings, and fringes, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Treacle and molasses, 3s. 6d. per cwt.

Tapioca, 2d. per lb.

Tea, 3d. per lb.

Timber, sawn, not otherwise enumerated, 3 inches or over, 1s. 6d. per 100 super. feet

Timber, sawn, under 3 inches, 2s. 6d. per 100 super. feet.

Timber, boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved, 5s. per 100 super. feet.

Timber in short lengths, suitable for making cases, not exceeding 2 cubic feet in measurement, 1½d. each case.

Tobacco, viz., cigars and cigarettes, 7s. per lb.

Tobacco, manufactured, 3s. per lb.

Tobacco, snuff, 6s. per lb.

Tobacco, unmanufactured, 2s. per lb.

Turpentine, 1s. per gallon.

Twine of all kinds, whipcord, and other cords not otherwise enumerated, 1d. per lb.

Tools of every description, whether for manufacturing purposes, or otherwise, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Umbrella ribs, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Umbrella sticks, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Varnish and polish not otherwise enumerated, 1s. 6d. per gallon

Vinegar, 1s. per gallon.

Watches and clocks, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Whiting, 9d. per cwt.

Windmills, 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Wines, in wood, 6s. per gallon.

Wines, in bottles, 8s. per gallon

Wines, sparkling, 10s. per gallon.

Woolpacks, 4d. each.

Works of art, viz., paintings in oil, water colours, and marble statuary, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

All goods not enumerated in table of duties and table of exemptions to pay duty at the rate of £15 per cent. upon the value of same.

All goods subject to duty at per hundred pounds, or per hundred weight, or per ton, to pay duty on net weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if twenty-five pounds, or of a quarter of a hundred-weight as if twenty-eight pounds, and so in proportion.

No allowance in weight or measure to be made for exempt articles used in packing goods subject to duty.

Goods sent to other places with the sanction of proper officer of Customs for repairs or renovation, to pay on return £15 per cent. on cost of such repair or renovation, except on free goods.

#### TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Animals, living, except sheep, cattle, horses, and pigs, not otherwise enumerated; antimony, in ingots; atlases.

Bags, boxes, casks, and cases, on proof to collector that they have been used in export of Tasmanian produce; bags—viz., gunny, bran, ore, flour and corn-sacks; ballast; Baltic deals, 3 inches and 4 inches; banners specially imported by and for the use of Friendly Societies; bass, unmanufactured; bells, specially imported for church or chapel; bluestone; board—mill, straw, paste; board, uncut card; boiler plates—steel or iron; bones; bookbinding cloth and leather; books, printed; bottles for spirits, malt liquor, vinegar, and wine, being not less than reputed half-pints, and not more than imperial quarts; bottles for fruit preserving, not exceeding two quarts; bottles for aerated water, from 5 oz. upwards; bristles, unmanufactured, brass, sheet and rolled, not perforated; bright steel, tinned mattress wire; bulbs; bullion; bagging, jute, specially imported for making ore bags.

Carbolic powder; cane; chalk; charts; clay, fire, lumps, unmanufactured; clay, pipe, unmanufactured; clocks, specially imported for churches or chapels; cocoa fibre; cocoanut and black oil, unrefined; coin of the realm; coir yarn; coir, unmanufactured; coppers; corks, and cork unmanufactured; cotton—



	£	s.	d.
Foreign bills drawn out of colony, payable within, same duty as on inland bill of same amount.			
Foreign bills drawn out of colony, payable out of colony but endorsed or negotiated within, same duty as foreign bill drawn within colony and payable out.			
Inland bill of exchange and promissory notes, not exceeding £5	0	0	3
Not exceeding £25	0	0	6
Every additional £25 or part	0	0	6
Exemptions.—Banks notes issued by licensed bankers, drafts, orders, cheques on bankers or others payable to bearer or order at sight or upon demand, debentures and Treasury bills issued by the authority of the Parliament of Tasmania.			
Lease by deed, at a yearly rent or otherwise—			
Not exceeding £50	0	5	0
For every additional £50 or any fractional part	0	5	0
Lease not by deed, at a yearly rent or otherwise—			
Not exceeding £50	0	2	6
For every additional £50, or any fractional part	0	2	6
Exemption.—All leases of Crown land, and all agreements for leases of Crown land.			
Letter or power of attorney	0	5	0
Mortgage, of £100	0	2	6
Exceeding £100 for every additional £50 or part of £50	0	2	6
If the total amount of money secured is uncertain and without any limit	12	10	0
Settlement or Deed of Gift, other than a will or codicil—			
For every £50 of the amount or value, and also for any fractional part thereof	0	5	0
Transfer or Assignment of Mortgage if the amount secured is under £100			
For every additional £50 or fractional part of £50	0	2	6
Warrant of Attorney, same duty as on a mortgage.			
Exemption—Transfer of securities held by Friendly Societies.			
Certificate of satisfaction of any mortgage—			
If the mortgage and interest does not exceed £100	0	2	6
Exceeding £100 and under £250	0	5	0
£250 and under £500	0	7	6
£500 and under £1,000	0	10	0
£1,000 and upwards	1	0	0
Payable by the mortgagor.			
Reconveyance, release, or discharge of any mortgage charge, registered lien or judgment—			
If the mortgage and interest does not exceed £100	0	2	6
Exceeding £100 and under £250	0	5	0
£250 and under £500	0	7	6
£500 and under £1,000	0	10	0
£1,000 and upwards	1	0	0
Payable by the person obtaining the same.			

LICENSESES.	
The following Licenses are payable annually at the Colonial Treasury:—	
Public House License	£ s. d. 25 0 0
Tap	20 0 0
Packet	10 0 0
Wholesale	25 0 0
Brewer	12 10 0
Importer	10 0 0
Auctioneer, town	50 0 0
Auctioneer, country	20 0 0
Pawnbroker, town	20 0 0
Pawnbroker, country	5 0 0
Distillation License	0 10 0
The undermentioned Licenses are payable at the Office of Inspector of Police:—	
	£ s. d.
Carrier	1 0 0
Hawker	1 0 0
Stage Coach	1 0 0
Stage Coach Driver	0 5 0
Tanner	0 5 0
Oyster Fisheries	0 10 0
Hunting License	2 0 0
Payable to the Corporation at the Town Clerk's office:—	
Builder—First week, 5s.; following weeks	0 2 6
Butcher	1 0 0
Carter	0 5 6
Cab	1 0 0
Cabdriver	0 10 0
Common Lodging-house	0 10 0
£2 fee at first licensing.	
Dog	0 5 0
Gunpowder	2 0 0
Theatre or other building for public entertainment	2 0 0
Licenses to fish for Salmon and Trout with rod and line:—	
For the season, 10s.; for day or week, 2s. 6d. (A close season is fixed from 1st September to 1st May.)	
HARBOUR DUES.—Vessels arriving and sailing in ballast, or which do not break bulk, or call merely for coals or supplies, or to land passengers for another part are exempt from all Port charges except pilotage, where pilot has actually been employed. Vessels landing or embarking passengers only for Hobart 3d. per ton register, maximum £15.	
PORT CHARGES.—Light-house Rates for Steamers and Coasting Vessels, per ton 4d.; for other vessels, 6d.	
PILOTAGE.—(Hobart.) On Sailing Vessels, inwards, per ton 6d.; on Steam Vessels, 4d.; maximum charge, £15; outward maximum, £5 (pilotage not compulsory). (Launceston.) Sailing Vessels, per ton 6d.; Steamers, per ton 4d.; vessels under 80 tons, exempt.	
LIGHTHOUSE RATES.—Coasters 4d. per ton, other vessels 6d., maximum charge £25. Payment at one port clears vessel at all others in Tasmania.	

TOWNS IN TASMANIA.

**ALBERTON**, a post-town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Dorset, electorate of Fingal, and police district of Ringarooma. It lies about 7 miles S. from the township of Upper Ringarooma, on one of the slopes of Mount Victoria, 70 miles from Launceston and 186 miles from Hobart. Tin mining locality. Wesleyan church here. The nearest town is Ellesmere, whence there is train communication twice daily to and from Launceston.

**ANTILL PONDS** (42° 10' S. lat., 147° 27' E. long.), named after Major Antill, of the 48th regiment, a post town, money-order, telegraph, parcel-post, and savings bank station in the county of Somerset, electoral and municipal district of Oatlands, 68 miles N. of Hobart, on the coach road to Launceston. It is a station on the Main Line Railway. Fares, 15s. 3d. and 10s. Hotel: Halfway House. Half-time school.

**APSLEY** (42° 24' S. lat., 147° 2' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, parcel-post in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Cumberland, and municipality of Bothwell, distant 9 miles from Bothwell, and 36 miles NW. of Hobart, and present terminus of the Brighton and Apsley line. It is on the river Jordan and the road from Melton Mowbray to Bothwell. Good farming and agricultural land in the vicinity. The Brighton and Apsley branch railway connects with main line railway. Population of town and district about 150.

**AUBURN**. A post town, 65 miles S. of Launceston, and 15 miles from Ross Railway Station. Local industry agricultural.

**AVOCA** (41° 47' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.), a proclaimed town with money-order office, savings bank, parcel-post, and telegraph station, in the county of Cornwall, on the borders of Glamorgan, electorate and municipality of Fingal, at the confluence of the St. Paul's and South Esk rivers, 103 miles NE. of Hobart, 52 miles SE. from Launceston, and 18 miles SW. from Fingal. The St. Paul's river is spanned by a free-

stone bridge of handsome proportions, constructed upwards of 42 years ago. The main coach roads, Corners to St. Helens and Avoca to Swansea, join here. It is a station on the Fingal Railway line, and about midway between the Corners and St. Mary's. Two trains pass each way daily, and extra trains, as needed, run with coal freights from Mount Nicholas, fares 7s. 6d. and 5s. Hobart fares 26s. 9d., 17s. 10d. Hotel: Foster's. A coach plies to Leipsic, fare 3s. There are two places of worship, St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, and the Guardian Angels, Roman Catholic, and a public school. Tin is widely distributed over this district, and claims are being systematically developed. Silver lead ore is also being worked. Much wool is grown in the district, and the export of wattle bark is large. It is also an agricultural district. Population (census, 1891) 180.

**BACK CREEK**. A post town, county of Dorset, electoral district of George Town, 36 miles NE. of Launceston. An agricultural district.

**BAGDAD** (42° 36' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long.), a post-town, parcel-post, and telegraph station in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Brighton and municipality of Greenponds, situated on the Strathallen and Bagdad Creeks, about 23 miles from Hobart. There is one hotel (the Swan), public school, and public library, with 350 vols. The district is of a grazing and farming character. Kempton or Greenponds is 5 miles distant. It is a railway station on the Brighton and Apsley line. Fare to or from Brighton 2s.

**BARRINGTON** (41° 21' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a post town with money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, situated between the rivers Don and Forth, about 60 miles NW. of Launceston and 202 miles from Hobart. The only public buildings are the Wesleyan chapel and the public school. Agricultural and grazing district, hilly and heavily timbered. Barrington is connected with Don (13 miles) by tramway, and with

good roads extending to Latrobe and adjacent localities. The total land under cultivation in 1892 in Mersey district was 54,927 acres, including wheat, 4,164 acres; oats, 5,897 acres; potatoes, 5,460 acres; gardens and orchards, 483 acres. Produce:—Wheat, 100,504 bushels; oats, 203,651 bushels; peas, 28,819 bushels; potatoes, 20,488 tons; apples, 6,757 bushels; pears, 730 bushels. Stock: Horses, 3,491; cattle, 10,928; sheep, 15,451; pigs, 12,309.

**BARRINGTON LOWER.** Post town, 84 miles West of Launceston and 7 miles from Formby Station. Agricultural district.

**BEACONSFIELD** (41° 9' S. lat., 146° 6' E. long.), (so named by Governor Weld after the late Earl of Beaconsfield), formerly known as BRANDY CREEK, is a post town, with money-order, parcel-post and telegraph and savings bank, and place of petty sessions, and Court of Requests, in a gold-mining district, county of Devon, police and electoral district of Georgetown. It owes its position to the discovery of quartz reefs in June, 1877, by Mr. William Dally. It is situated on Brandy Creek and Blyth's Creek, the west bank of the river Tamar, at the foot of Cabbage Tree Hill, about 1½ miles from the water's edge, and lies about 28 miles N.W. of Launceston, with which it is connected by a fair road, and 156 miles N. from Hobart. Steamers from and to Georgetown (10 miles) and Launceston call daily to embark and discharge passengers and cargo at Beauty Point jetty (about 3½ miles distant), which is now connected with Beaconsfield by tramway. There is also tri-weekly coach communication with Launceston: fare, 5s., 8s. return. Hotels: Club, Beaconsfield, Ophir, and Exchange. In the township are six churches, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Salvation Army barracks, State and private schools, Masonic Hall and two lodges, Friendly Societies, A.O. Foresters, M.U. Oddfellows, Rechabites, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Burns' Club, court-house, and a branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australasia, police-station, numerous stores, also a public library and reading room, Alfred Hall, and Town Hall, a branch of the National Bank of Tasmania, and private houses and cottages numbering about 700. Chief places of business: T. H. Walduck's, F. P. Layton's, James Crawford's, J. E. Nicholl's, and T. E. Woodman's. Geological formation: Silurian era with much limestone. The district is justly regarded as one of the most important mining districts in the colony, The Tasmania Gold Mining Company has proved itself to be one of the most productive in the southern hemisphere. This Company is now amalgamated with the Florence Nightingale, Lefroy, and Dally's United Company, the whole comprising an area of 102 acres. The area of the field is about 600 acres, and the deepest shaft 500 feet; the length of drives and tunnels in the aggregate amount to several miles. The field has for several years yielded a ton of gold per annum. The southern portion of this goldfield is known as the Blue Tier (Salisbury), which is about 5 miles distant, and there mining continues to give profitable returns. Population (census 1891): town 1,584, district 2,625. Beaconsfield ranks as the third town of importance in the colony.

**BELLERIVE** (KANGAROO POINT), (42° 53' S. lat., 147° 22' E. long.), a rapidly extending suburb of Hobart, two miles distant, on the opposite side of the water, prettily situated on the E. Bank of the Derwent. It is in the county of Monmouth, and electoral district of Richmond, and is governed by a Town Board. It has a mechanics' institute, with library of 600 vols., stage and appointments for public entertainments, and places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. Mark's), Roman Catholics, and Congregationalists, also a public school and a money-order, telegraph, parcel-post and savings bank office, and there are steamers and steam launches plying regularly throughout the day; fare, 3d. It is the terminus of the Bellerive and Sorrell railway; a line which will eventually be extended to the East Coast of the island. Coaches run daily to Richmond and Sorrell. Court of General and Quarter Sessions and Petty Sessions are held here. The suburb of Beltana, about 1½ miles from Bellerive, and facing the River Derwent, is growing apace. The rural municipality of Clarence, proclaimed 9th October, 1860, has an area of 56,000 acres, annual value of rateable property being £10,441. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were, acres under cultivation 10,134, including 1,327 acres wheat, 13 barley, 142 oats, 218 potatoes, 100 hay, gardens and orchards 258. Produce:—wheat, 21,773 bushels; barley, 385 bushels; oats, 4,346 bushels; peas, 3,644 bushels; potatoes, 362 tons; hay, 3,156 tons; apples, 19,054 bushels; pears, 904 bushels. The live stock, 531 horses, 1,220 cattle, 17,539 sheep, and 792 pigs. Population (census 1891), 625; district, 1,063.

**BEN LOMOND.** Post town, county of Monmouth, municipal and electoral district of Fingal; 122 miles from Hobart and 12 miles from Avoca railway station. Valuable tin lodes in this locality.

**BEULAH.** Post town, county of Buckingham, municipal district of Deloraine, electoral district East Devon. Nine miles from Dunorlan railway station. Centre of agricultural district.

**BICHENO** (41° 51' S. lat., 148° 9' E. long.), a post and telegraph town, with parcel-post, money-order office and savings bank, on the eastern coast, in the county, electorate and municipality of Glamorgan, about 118 miles N.E. from Hobart, 125 miles from Launceston S.E., and 28 miles from Swansea N.E. Coach to St. Mary's station, 28 miles. Steamer communication every 10 days. It has one place of worship, used by all denominations. Port improvements are projected by a company holding rights to work coal measures in the immediate neighbourhood. Population, 150.

**BISHOPSBOURNE** (41° 35' S. lat., 146° 59' E. long.), a village, with post-office, parcel-post, money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station, within a short distance of

the river Liffey, in the county of Westmoreland, electorate of Cressy, and municipality of Longford, about 8 miles W. of Longford. It is 138 miles distant N. from Hobart, 24½ miles S.W. from Launceston, and is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway. The station is about 1½ miles from the village. Fares, 3s. 9d. and 8s. to Launceston. It has an Episcopal and Wesleyan place of worship, and a public school. Agricultural and pastoral district.

**BISMARCK.** Post town, 12 miles from Hobart and 6 miles from Berridale station on main line. Agricultural district. Population mainly Germans.

**BLACK BRUSH.** Post town, with parcel-post, 7 miles from Brighton on main railway. There is a station at Blackbrush Road, on the Brighton and Apsley line. Agricultural district.

**BLACK RIVER.** Post town, Wellington county, Russell municipality, 134 miles E. of Launceston. Anglican and Wesleyan churches here. Coach and steamboat communication.

**BLUE TIER** (POLEMENA). A post town with money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Dorset, electorate of Fingal, and police district of Portland, 180 miles from Hobart, situated about north-west from St. Helens, distance 20 miles. Some important gold and tin discoveries have been made there. Tin lodes are worked successfully, there being several machinery plants on the field. Geological formation: Silurian era with much limestone. Communication by railway to St. Mary's *via* Fingal, thence 43 miles by coach. Fare 16s.

**BLUE TIER JUNCTION.** Post town, with parcel-post, 40 miles from St. Mary's. Coach fare, 6s.

**BOTHWELL** (42° 24' S. lat., 146° 46' E. long.) is pleasantly situated on the river Clyde, has a money-order and savings bank office, post, parcel-post and telegraph station. It is in the counties of Cumberland and Monmouth, and electorate of Cumberland, 46 miles N.W. of Hobart, and about 100 miles S. from Launceston. It is distant 9 miles from Apsley, present terminus of the Brighton and Apsley branch line. There is daily coach communication with the metropolis by way of Apsley (fare 2s. 6d.), where the coaches meet trains, and two carriers leave weekly. Bank: Commercial of Tasmania. Hotels: Bothwell Castle, Crown and White Hart. It stands upon a flat, at a considerable elevation above the sea-level, having for a background, a range of lofty mountains, densely wooded. There is a public library in the township, containing 3,000 volumes, a working man's club, and an assembly room in Patrick Street. The places of worship are a church, in which alternate Anglican and Presbyterian services are held, the church being the joint property of the two denominations; and also Wesleyan and Roman Catholic chapels; public school and private school here. Court of petty sessions is held here, also general and quarterly sessions. There are good municipal chambers and a public library. There are two flour-mills, a brewery, and cordial manufactory. Principal stores kept by G. B. Sealy, White & Sons, Mrs. H. T. Savage, Ellis and Sons and J. B. Evans. Anglers may obtain good sport, the river abounding in brown trout. In the summer season there is coach communication with the Great lakes, a favourite resort for tourists. Bothwell is also the name given to the rural municipality (proclaimed December 22, 1862), which has an area of 297,065 acres, the annual value of rateable property being £20,680, capital value £499,172. Pastoral district, with some tillage, principally wheat. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 3,160 acres under cultivation. Wheat, 729 acres; barley, 23 acres; oats, 376 acres; potatoes, 39 acres. Produce: wheat, 12,170 bushels; barley, 578 bushels; oats, 12,261 bushels; potatoes, 112 tons. Stock: horses, 463; cattle, 5,146; sheep, 119,604; pigs, 499. Population (census 1891) 520; of the municipal district, 1,378.

**BRACKNELL** (41° 45' S. lat., 147° E. long.), a postal, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank township, in the county of Westmoreland, municipality of Westbury, and electoral district of Cressy, 4½ miles from Oaks which is the nearest railway station, (daily bus fare 1s. 3½ miles S.W. of Launceston, and about 142 miles N. of Hobart, situated on the Liffey. There is telephonic communication with Westbury. A bus runs to and from the Oaks railway station twice daily, and a conveyance to Launceston, the latter twice weekly. Fare, 3s. 6d. return. Hotel, the Enfield. Public school. Three general stores, Primitive Methodist and Baptist places of worship. The district is pastoral and agricultural. Water supplied by Liffey river. Geological formation, blue stone rock and gravel. There is good fishing for trout and black fish in the Liffey. Good shooting also in vicinity, and during summer the Great Lake can be reached by crossing the Western Tier. Guides obtainable at Blackwood Creek. Population (census, 1891) 101.

**BRADSHAW'S CREEK.** Post town, county of Dorset, municipality and electoral district of Ringarooma. Thirty-five miles from Scottsdale. Tri-weekly coach, fare 15s.; thence by rail to Launceston, fares 11s. 9d. and 7s. 10d. Mining township. Good tin ore raised here.

**BRANKHOLM** (41° 5' S. lat., 147° 53' E. long.), a post town, with parcel-post, telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Ringarooma, 59 miles from Launceston E., and 16 miles from Ellesmere (Scottsdale), on the Ringarooma River, is the centre of a tin-mining district, from which large yields of tin have been produced, deep deposits of alluvial tin of considerable extent and richness having been proved to exist here. Small creek claims worked here yield fairly well. The Warrentinna goldfield is about 1½ miles north. There is also splendid agricultural land in the vicinity. A daily coach runs to and from Scottsdale and Gladstone. Fare, 7s. 6d. Railway fare from Scottsdale to Launceston 11s. 9d. and



7s. 10d. Principal hotel the Branzholm. Court of Request, £30 jurisdiction held here. Church: Roman Catholic. Population (census 1891), 103.

**BREADALBANE** (41° 31' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long.), a postal-town, with parcel-post, in the county of Cornwall, electorate and police district of Evandale, 7½ miles S. from Launceston, at the junction of the Evandale road with that to Hobart, 126 miles from the capital. It is a station on the Launceston and Western railway. Fares, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. Hotel: Woolpack. It contains a public school, and a church, open to any Christian denomination, and a Ploughing Association. Population (census, 1891) 131.

**BREAM CREEK** (KELLEYS) (42° 47' S. lat., 147° 53' E. long.), a post town with parcel-post, money-order office and savings bank, about 20 miles from Sorell, situated on the creek whose name it bears, near the head of Marion Bay, 90 miles E. of Hobart. It is in the county of Pembroke and municipality and electoral district of Sorell. This place is reached *via* Sorell, a conveyance running daily to and from Sorell, whence there is train communication with Hobart. It has three places of worship and a spacious hall for public entertainments. Agricultural district. Settlement is extending here steadily.

**BRIDGENORTH**, post town, county of Devon, municipality and electoral district of Westbury; 12½ miles NW. of Launceston. Agricultural district.

**BRIDGEWATER** (42° 45' S. lat., 147° 11' E. long.), a township with money-order, savings bank, parcel-post, and telegraph office, on the river Derwent, in the county of Buckingham, municipality and electoral district of New Norfolk, 12 miles NW. of Hobart, on the N. side of the Derwent, which is here crossed by a causeway and bridge nearly a mile in length, which cost £52,780. It was opened for traffic on April 30, 1849, by Sir W. Denison. The Main Line Railway also crosses the Derwent at this point by a bridge of ten arches. A drawbridge is maintained for the convenience of navigation. A new bridge to meet increase of traffic is in course of construction. The Derwent Valley Railway to New Norfolk and to Glenora junctions here with the main line. There is a station also at North Bridgewater (13½ miles by rail from Hobart); fares, 2s. 4d. and 1s. 9d. The New Norfolk steamer calls here three times a week; fare, 2s. There are good inns on both banks of the river. Episcopal place of worship (St. Mary's); public school. Population (census, 1891) 143. Large cattle and produce markets are held here weekly.

**BRIDPORT** (41° 2' S. lat., 147° 24' E. long.), a post and telegraph station, in the county of Dorset, police district, and electoral district of Ringarooma, situated 183 miles N. from Hobart, 50 miles NNE. from Launceston, and 45 miles from Georgetown, on the junction of the Great Forester and Brid River, near its discharge into Anderson's Bay. It is the port of Scottsdale and the upper Ringarooma. Communication is by occasional steamers, but principally by train from Scottsdale to Launceston. Fare, 11s. 9d. and 7s. 10d. Also by coach to Ringarooma, Branzholm, and Brothers' Home, fares, 5s. to 10s. The Union Methodists have a church here. Bowwood, a private estate, a sheep run, is situate about 5 miles south-east of Bridport, and a post and money-order office is established there for the convenience of settlers. Geological formation: granite eastward, sandstone and slate west, with auriferous deposits. Gold, silver and tin found here, but never yet adequately tested. Bridport is a favourite resort for fishing, shooting, and sea-bathing. Fruit grows abundantly, and there is good agricultural and grazing country. Population small except in summer season, when Bridport is a favourite health resort.

**BRIGHTON** (42° 40' S. lat., 147° 12' E. long.), a rural municipality (proclaimed October 5, 1863), post and telegraph station, with parcel-post, money-order and savings bank, in the county of Monmouth, electoral and police district of Brighton, containing the townships of Pontville and Elderslie. It is a station on the main line of railway and junction of the Brighton and Apsley line. Railway fare to Hobart, 3s. and 2s. 3d. A carrier's wagon plies to and from Hobart on Saturdays. It has an area of 95,922 acres, with 64 miles of roads and streets, and property of yearly rateable value of £14,267, capital value £335,649. Agricultural returns for March 31, 1892, were 13,992 acres under cultivation. Wheat, 2,557 acres; barley, 179 acres; oats, 479 acres; peas, 593 acres; potatoes, 168 acres; turnips, 17 acres; gardens and orchards, 312 acres. Produce: wheat, 44,754 bushels; barley, 4,080 bushels; oats, 3,730 bushels; peas, 10,029 bushels; potatoes, 595 tons; turnips, 177 tons. Stock: horses, 759; cattle, 2,090; sheep, 22,321; pigs, 1,550. Population of the electoral district (census 1891) 3,414.

**BROTHERS' HOME** (DERBY), a mining township, county of Dorset; municipal and electoral district of Ringarooma; 21 miles from Ellesmere (Scottsdale), and 201 miles from Hobart. Post-office, money-order, parcel-post, savings bank, and electric telegraph office. It has a board of health and State school; Court-house, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches; branch of National bank of Tasmania; two hotels, Dorset and Federal. Chief places of business: Garton's, Tucker's, Snelling's and Etchell's. Coaches run daily to and from Scottsdale, Moorina and Gladstone and Derby. The place obtains its name from the famous tin mine, "The Brothers' Home," opened by the Messrs. Kruska. The Brothers' Home No. 1, Briseis, Triangle and North Brothers' Home Amalgamated are the principal mines, and it is proposed to construct a water race of considerable magnitude for sixty heads of water, tapping the Ringarooma river some few miles from Ringarooma township. This will bring water enough to develop several claims in the locality. At Derby 5 miles from township valuable gold reefs are being worked by the Ascot, Derby and Warrentinna Companies;

a deep alluvial lead is being worked by the Golden King Company. The development of tin lodes now in progress on the Cascade river will make the Ringarooma district one of the most important in Tasmania. There is some good agricultural land here. Population (census 1891) 273, of district 4,783.

**BROWN'S RIVER** (42° 59' S. lat., 147° 19' E. long.), a post town 10 miles S. of Hobart, with which it has daily coach communication. A favourite place of resort for aquatic parties, for whose convenience a landing pier has been erected, and a good hotel. See KINGSTON.

**BUCKLAND** (42° 37' S. lat., 147° 44' E. long.), a postal centre, with money-order, savings bank office, parcel-post, and telegraph station, 25 miles from Richmond, 40 miles NE. from Hobart, and 136 SE. from Launceston, in the Prosser's Plains district. It is in the county of Pembroke, electorate of Glamorgan, and municipality of Spring Bay, and is situated at the junction of the Prosser and Brushy Plains river, about 12 miles distant from Prosser Bay. There is coach communication direct to Campania railway station, on the T. M. L. Railway. Coach fare, 8s.; railway, 5s. 3d. and 4s. Also with Orford and Spring Bay. It has an Episcopal Church (St. John Baptist), a Gothic building of stone; a parsonage, school, post and telegraph office. Hotel: Buckland; principal store, J. P. Nicholls, and some good houses. The district is pastoral and agricultural. Geological formation, sand and ironstone. Coal has been found in the district of good quality, but its payable nature has not yet been proved. Situated between Buckland and Orford is Paradise, a beautiful and well-known pass. The name well indicates the sublimely charming scenery and surroundings. Population (census 1891) 125, of electoral district 1,919.

**BURGESS** (41° 9' S. lat., 146° 31' E. long.), a postal station on the west shore of Port Sorell Arm, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell; twelve miles east of Torquay. The port trade is mainly confined to fruit produce and light timber. The port is said to be the best in North Tasmania, except Port Dalrymple—land-locked, deep, and wide. The arm of the sea which forms it extends inland about 7 miles, and its channels are navigable for small craft nearly the whole distance. Population of district 456.

**BURNIE** (40° 57' S. lat., 145° 58' E. long.), a post, savings bank, and money-order township, telegraph station, parcel-post, and port of entry and clearance, in the county of Wellington (at the extreme NE. point), situated on the shore of Emu Bay, in the electorate of Wellington, and police district of Emu Bay, about 91 miles NW. of Launceston, 50 from Stanley, 48 from Mount Bischoff, and 245 NW. from Hobart. It is the headquarters of the Van Diemen's Land Company and Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff Railway, the latter connecting this place with Waratah, 47 miles distant. Communication with Launceston and Melbourne is by weekly steamers. Wiseman's well-appointed daily coaches run to and from Ulverstone twice daily, connecting with the railway to Launceston and Hobart. A coach also plies twice daily to and from Wynyard. Fares, Ulverstone, 5s.; Wynyard, 3s. Railway to Hobart, first class, £2 7s. 6d. Hotels: T. Wiseman's Bay View, J. Pearce's, Commercial, and Farrell's. There are six places of worship—Anglican, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Methodist Free Church, Primitive Methodists, and Gospel Hall, a public school, three private schools, Temperance Hotel, and a Town Hall, fitted with stage accessories, and public library. Bank of Australasia. Jones's auction mart. W. Jones' and Stutterds & Co.'s new stores are the principal business buildings of any importance. There are several handsome private residences. Newspaper, *Wellington Times*, published Wednesday and Saturday. Quarterly sittings of Supreme Court are held here, with £100 jurisdiction. A proposal is under consideration for supplying electric light and water works. It is the sea terminus of the Mount Bischoff Railway; a breakwater has been constructed, and other facilities made for the increasing shipping trade. It is estimated that £15,000 more expended on the breakwater there will complete what is admittedly one of the most useful marine works in the colony. It now extends 541 feet; average depth of water for entire length at spring low tide 18 feet. Court of Petty Sessions is held here, also General Sessions. Annual rateable value of property £16,287. Capital value of district £542,764. Agricultural returns for the Emu Bay district to March 31, 1892, were 32,649 acres under cultivation; wheat, 263 acres; barley, 78 acres; oats, 954 acres; peas, 378 acres; potatoes, 1,573 acres; gardens and orchards, 128 acres. Produce: wheat, 5,965 bushels; barley, 2,015 bushels; oats, 33,013 bushels; peas, 1,973 bushels; potatoes, 6,999 tons; apples, 2,755 bushels; pears, 344 bushels; stock: horses, 1,330; cattle, 11,100; sheep, 4,863; pigs, 3,550. Geological formation, basaltic. Water supplied from wells and tanks. Population, 1,100, of district 5,000.

**CAMPANIA** (42° 42' S. lat. 147° 22' E. long.), the railway station for Richmond, from which it is 5 miles distant. Fares, 5s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. Hobart is 27½ miles S. by rail, much less in a direct line. It has a telegraph station, money-order and savings bank office and parcel-post, and is in the county of Monmouth and electorate and municipality of Richmond. Coaches leave here three times a week for the East Coast towns, *via* Richmond and Buckland. Agricultural and pastoral district. A good flour mill, worked on the American roller system, is in successful operation here. Gold and coal have been found in the vicinity. Cattle and sheep sales are held here monthly.

**CAMPBELLTOWN** (41° 56' S. lat., 147° 4' E. long.), a very pretty township built on the slope of a hill, on the banks of the Elizabeth River, which flows through it, in the county of Somerset, electorate and municipal district of Campbelltown (Macquarie for Legislative Council), distant 91 miles by rail from Hobart north, and 42 miles SE. of Launceston. There is railway communication daily with Avoca, Fingal, St. Mary's, Falmouth,

and George's Bay, and the Main Line Railway can be availed of. Fares, 20s. 9d. and 13s. 9d. Launceston, 9s. and 6s. Hotels: Kean's and Caledonian. There are in the town an institute, with reading-room and library of 2,500 volumes; a hospital, and four places of worship—Roman Catholic church, a fine Gothic building; the Church of England (St. Luke's), of brick; St. Andrew's Scottish church and a Wesleyan chapel in High Street; a State school. Flower shows are held in connection with the institute. One private school, newly built post and telegraph office, and hospital. The surrounding country is very fertile, but at present is mainly utilized for sheep-grazing purposes. The greater portion of stud merino sheep are reared in this district, for which the climate, &c., is peculiarly favourable. Considerable fruit and horticultural produce is also grown. The Midland Agricultural Association holds its annual meetings here in the society's yards. The township has a savings bank, money-order office, parcel-post and telegraph station, and a branch of the Bank of Australasia. Court of Petty Sessions is held regularly, also General Sessions. The principal business firms are Hart & Co., C. F. Pitt, H. H. Beedham, and W. Shelton. Hotels: Kean's and Caledonian. Water is mainly supplied from a dam, constructed at a cost of £12,000, about 20 miles distant, forming a reservoir 1,200 acres in area, which stores a supply of water sufficient to keep the river running an ample stream throughout the year. The scenery of wooded mountains, as viewed from a small island in centre of dam, can hardly be surpassed. The lake swarms with wild ducks and swans. There is an extensive quarry of excellent building stone of a dark colour, and which spalls readily to the hammer. Midland Star Lodge, M. U. I. O. O. F. and Future Help Tent I. O. R. Friendly Societies. Brass band with 20 members. The rural municipality, proclaimed 6th August, 1866, has an area of 392,600 acres, 150 miles of roads and streets, and property of the yearly rateable value of £25,908; capital value £658,545. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 2,644 acres under cultivation; wheat, 441 acres; oats, 186 acres; potatoes, 16 acres; barley, 33 acres; hay, 732 acres. Produce: wheat, 8,356 bushels; oats, 5,289 bushels; potatoes, 80 tons; barley, 711 bushels; mangolds, 834 tons. Stock: horses, 503; cattle, 5,330; sheep, 151,432; pigs, 403. Population, 818 (census 1891); of district 2,694.

**CARLTON.** Post town, county of Pembroke, municipal and electoral district of Sorell; 24 miles from Hobart. Anglican and Congregational churches here.

**CARNARVON.** The township of Port Arthur, 51 miles from Hobart, mainly composed of buildings formerly the residences of the staff of the penal settlement, now occupied by settlers. The prison buildings are rapidly falling into decay. There is a post, parcel-post, money order and telegraph office here, and a comfortable hotel, which add to the convenience of visitors who make Carnarvon a place of pleasant sojourn in summer. There is a hall for private and public assemblies. A State school has been established. The wharf permits of good-sized steamers going alongside and landing passengers. It is a favourite place for summer steamboat excursions. Courts of general and petty sessions are held here. It is in the county of Pembroke and electorate of Sorell. There is coach communication with Taranna (fare, 2s. 6d.) and bi-weekly steamer from Hobart. Local affairs are administered by a Town Board. Rateable value of property, £1,817; capital value £55,104. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 2,238 acres under cultivation; wheat, 23 acres; barley, 16 acres; oats, 32 acres; potatoes, 202 acres. Produce: wheat, 439 bushels; barley, 503 bushels; oats, 834 bushels; peas, 1,675 bushels; beans, 1,126 bushels; potatoes, 328 tons; apples, 2,326 bushels. Stock: horses, 150; cattle, 1,119; sheep, 5,001; pigs, 844. Population of Sorell district, 2,087.

**CARLTON** (41° 31' S. lat., 147° 2' E. long.), a post town, with parcel-post, savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, in the rural municipality and electorate of Westbury, and county of Westmoreland, situated on the river Liffey, ten miles from Westbury. There is daily coach communication with Bishopbourne, and also with Launceston, from which it is distant 10 miles SW., and 136 miles N. from Hobart. Hotels: Carrick and Prince of Wales. There are an Episcopal church (St. Andrew's), a public school, and a mechanics' institute, with small library. The Entally Bridge here was opened on July 12, 1878. The Racing Club has its headquarters here, and the race course is one of the best in Tasmania. A Road Trust has been constituted here. Agricultural district. Population (census 1891) now about 281.

**CASCADE** (TASMAN PENINSULA), post town, 45 miles SE. from Hobart. Steamer runs bi-weekly. Fare, 10s. return. Agricultural district.

**CASCADE RIVER** (41° 9' S. lat., 147° 52' E. long.), a tin-mining centre, in the county of Dorset, Ringarooma electorate and police district, situated on the river whose name it bears, about 50 miles NW. of Launceston, and midway between Branxholm and Moorina. Tin mining carried on here, mainly by Chinese. Population about 150.

**CASTRA**, a postal township, with telegraph, and money-order office in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and municipal district of Port Sorell. It is 21 miles from Formby on the Western line, and a daily coach plies to and fro. There are Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches here. It is the centre of a thriving and rapidly-spreading agricultural population.

**CAVESIDE**, post town, 50 miles W. of Launceston; nearest railway station Chudleigh, to which conveyance runs twice weekly. Wesleyan church here.

**CHUDLEIGH** (41° 31' S. lat., 146° 31' E. long.), (or DUNORLIAN) a village, with savings bank, money-order office, parcel-post, telegraph and railway station, with a public school,

and private schools. It is situated on the Rubicon river, in the county of Westmoreland, municipality and electoral district of Deloraine, 161 miles from Hobart, and 61 miles SW. of Launceston. Fares, by rail to Launceston, 11s. and 8s. 2d. It has a rich dairy and agricultural country round it, extending far along the valleys of the Mersey and Forth. Fruit is also grown here very successfully. In the vicinity are some extensive caves, with stalactites, which are extremely grand and beautiful. At Bastian Bluff, 10 miles distant, a magnificent view of inland scenery is obtained. Lakes McKenzie, Lacey, Long, Balmoral, and others are within easy distance. The Chudleigh Turf Club holds an annual race meeting. There is a Road Board here, the rateable value of property being £12,745. Principal hotel: Pickett's. Places of business: Garland & Co.'s, W. Fare & Co.'s, R. Cook's, A. Fraser's, D. Pickett's. Churches: Anglican and Wesleyan. There is a good recreation ground. Population (census 1891) 127.

**CIRCULAR HEAD.** See STANLEY.

**CLARENCE.** See ROKEBY.

**CLEVELAND** (41° 47' S. lat., 147° 30' E. long.), a small post town, money-order office, parcel-post and telegraph station, in Epping Forest, in the county of Somerset, on the main road, 32 miles SE. of Launceston, 101 miles by rail N. from Hobart, and 10 miles from Campbelltown. The Main Line Railway has a station here: fares from Launceston, 6s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.; Hobart, 23s. 3d. and 15s. 6d. It is in the electorate and municipal district of Campbelltown. Principal inn, The Bald-faced Stag. There is an Anglican church, and a public school. The country round is almost exclusively pastoral. Population, 100.

**CONARA** (formerly known as the CORNERS), (41° 51' S. lat., 147° 22' E. long.), a post-town, telegraph, parcel-post, and railway station, 98 miles N. of Hobart, Campbelltown municipality and electorate, and county of Buckingham. Anglican church. An hotel, The Railway, and stores are established here, and the place is of some importance as the junction of the T. M. L. Railway and Fingal line. Trains leave here for St. Mary's at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and at 10.55 a.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Fare, from Hobart, 22s. 6d. and 15s. From Launceston, 7s. 6d. and 5s.

**CONSTITUTION HILL**, post town, parcel-post, and telegraph station, county of Monmouth, municipality of Green Ponds, electoral district of Brighton; 27 miles from Hobart and 10 from Brighton. Rail, 3s. and 2s. 3d.; coach, 2s. 6d. Anglican and Baptist churches here.

**COPPINGTON**, post, parcel-post and telegraph office; 30 miles from Hobart. Coach daily from Sorell. State school, three places of worship, one hotel, the Coppington. Centre of flourishing agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 500. This is the principal centre of population in the BREAM CREEK district.

**CORINNA** (ROYESRINE), a gold fields centre in the county of Russell, Macquarie municipality, and Wellington electorate, situated about 14 miles up the Pieman River, and about 40 miles from Mount Bischoff, SW., about 100 miles in a direct line W. of Launceston, and 300 miles NW. from the capital. Principal hotel: The Star. Steamer: fare, £3. There is a post-office and telegraph station here and tri-weekly mail service. A considerable quantity of gold has been raised here, and silver lodes have also been discovered at Savage River, in the near vicinity. It is essentially a mining district. Population of township 35, of district 200.

**CORNERS.** See CONARA.

**CRANBROOK** (42° 3' S. lat., 148° 7' E. long.), a post town, with parcel-post, money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station, is in the county, electorate, and municipality of Glamorgan, 19 miles from Hobart, and 76 miles SE. from Launceston, lying in the midst of hilly country adapted for farming and grazing. Swansea, the nearest town, is 10 miles S. A coach runs to Campbell Town station *via* Riversdale, rail thence to Launceston, 9s. and 6s.

**CRESSY** (41° 42' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long.), in the county of Westmoreland, electorate of Cressy, municipality and police district of Longford, is a village in the agricultural district of the same name, situated on the Lake River, about 7 miles SW. of Longford, the nearest railway station, and 21 miles S. of Launceston. A coach meets the morning and evening trains at Longford, connecting there with trains for Hobart and Launceston, and there is also a tri-weekly coach to Ross. Fare to Longford or Ross, 1s. 6d. There is a bi-weekly mail conveyance to Blackwood, carrying tourists 12 miles towards the Great Lake. It has a post and money-order office, parcel-post, savings bank, telephone station, public school, and a Reclabite Tent, inus—Cressy and Ringwood—places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans and Episcopalians, and a Good Templars' Hall. Principal places of business, D. Campbell's, Newton and Sons. The district is noted for its stud sheep stations. In the hunting season it is a famous meeting place for the hounds. There is good trout and blackfish fishing. The town is a convenient starting place for the western tiers and the great lakes, towards which there is much tourist traffic in the summer. It is supplied with water from the Lake River. Population (census 1891) of town, 229; of district, 2,803.

**CULLENSWOOD**, a post town, in the county of Cornwall, electorate and police district of Fingal, a station on the Fingal branch railway, 44 miles from the Conara, on the main line, and 3 miles from St. Mary's, the terminus. Agricultural district.

**DARLINGTON.** See MARIA ISLAND.

**DEDDINGTON**, a postal town, 12 miles from Evandale.

Presbyterian church here. It is the centre of a gradually extending agricultural district.

**DEBRIDGE**, post town, municipality of Hamilton, electoral district and county of Cumberland; 46 miles from Macquarie railway station. Pastoral district.

**DELORAINÉ** (41° 31' S. lat., 146° 43' E. long.), a town situated on both sides of the Meander, in the counties of Westmoreland and Devon, electorate of Meander, and municipality of Delorainé, 156 miles NW. of Hobart, and 80 miles from Launceston, SW. (45 miles by rail). It has a money order office, savings bank, parcel-post, and telegraph station with telegraphic connection with Chudleigh, 10 miles, and Elizabeth Town, 8 miles distant. The Launceston and Western Railway has a station at Delorainé, placing the town and the northern capital within easy access of each other; fares, 7s. and 5s. 6d. The line extends also to Ulverstone, and there is a branch line to Chudleigh and Mole Creek. A coach also runs daily to and from the latter places. There are several hotels, among them being Plough, Bush, Railway, British, Telegraph, Delorainé, Commercial, and Shamrock. The town contains a public school, a public library with 1,700 volumes, a branch of the Commercial Bank, and places of worship, occupied respectively by the Episcopalians (St. Mark's), Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans, and a town hall and Oddfellows' hall. Quarterly General Sessions and Supreme Court sittings, monthly Courts of Requests and Petty Sessions are held here. A Working Men's Club is here, and Oddfellows (M.U.), and Masonic Lodges and Rechabite Tent. The foundation stone of a Masonic Hall was laid on August 16th, 1889, by the Meander Lodge I.C. The Council Chamber and Town Hall are the principal public buildings. Chief places of business: H. Block's, Supply Coy's., E. Harris, Oxbrow's, T. Stroud's, H. W. Law's, and W. J. Wood's. The Turf Club has one meeting on Easter Monday on Recreation Ground, and the Avenue Club also an annual meeting at "The Avenue," the most beautiful natural racecourse in the Colonies. The surrounding country is fertile and well-watered, and suitable alike for grazing and agricultural purposes. A large area of land is under tillage for grain and root crops, and also for orchards. The soil is principally basaltic and limestone. Slate and silurian rocks crop out in the district. The rural municipality (proclaimed November 3rd, 1863) has an area of 376,000 acres, annual value of rateable property being £35,184. Capital value of district £378,998. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 50,550 acres under cultivation; wheat, 3,761 acres; barley, 57 acres; oats, 4,032 acres; peas, 1,113 acres; potatoes, 1,654 acres; turnips, 480 acres; gardens and orchards, 158 acres. Produce; wheat, 86,877 bushels; barley, 1,236 bushels; oats, 123,804 bushels; peas, 29,629 bushels; potatoes, 6,340 tons; turnips, 4,403 tons; apples, 2,389 bushels; pears, 41 bushels. Stock: horses, 2,054; cattle, 12,150; sheep, 31,935; pigs, 6,871. Population (census 1891), 895; of electoral district, 4,913.

**DERBY.** See BROTHERS' HOME.

**DETENTION RIVER**, post town and telegraph station, 63 miles from Devonport, municipality of Russell, county of Devon. Coach communication daily. Agricultural district.

**DEVONPORT** (41° 9' S. lat., 146° 22' E. long.), a post town, with parcel-post, savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, near the mouth of the river Mersey, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, 82 miles NW. from Launceston, and 192 from Hobart. It has Municipal powers. It is situated opposite Torquay (Devonport East), with which there is ferry communication with Latrobe either by land or water, distance 7 miles; fare by water, 1s.; by mail conveyance, 2s. The railway from Launceston extends here; fares, 16s. 3d. and 11s. 8d.; Hobart, fare, 41s. 6d. and 39s. 6d. The line also extends to Ulverstone. A daily passenger car runs on the Don tramway between Barrington and Don, connecting with railway at Formby, and extension to Ulverstone. Coaches run from Ulverstone, Penguin and Emu Bay, connecting at latter place with railway to Mount Bischoff. The Giblin Memorial Hall is a handsome well-built structure. The cost has been £2,500. The Company's steamers run weekly between here and Melbourne, and one fortnightly to Sydney. The United Steamship Company's boats also ply regularly to Launceston, North-West Coast ports, and Macquarie Harbour. The Australian United Steamship Company also have a regular service. Other intercolonial steamers frequently make trips for cargo. The P. and O. Company have established an agency. The bar entrance to the river is being gradually deepened. The Mersey Marine Board, which embraces Mersey, Don, Forth, and Burgess, is doing good work in improving port accommodation. Considerable wharf extensions are projected. Municipal government was granted during the session of 1890. Capital value of district £1,346,009. Railway communication has greatly increased the value of all land in and around the township. Bank of Australasia. Hotels: Sea View, Commercial and Formby, also coffee palace, State school, private grammar school and other private schools. Churches:—Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Baptists, Independent, and Congregationalists. At East Devonport there is a public library. The river Mersey supplies abundant water with a fall of 600 feet, and it is intended to utilize this power for supplying electric light. There are good public baths here, and the salubrious climate makes it a favourite resort for tourists. The soil is clayey, and both coal and freestone are found in the neighbourhood. Land in the town and environs has sold at high prices, and eligible sections are now comparatively scarce in the market. The Don Trading Company has its headquarters here, as also a Farmers' Co-operative Agency. T. Edginton & Co., Marshall, McCall, Agar, Bennett and Fairthorne are the principal

places of business. Population (census 1891) 1,246, and Devonport, East, 559; of district, 9,054. A tri-weekly paper, the *North West Post*, is published here.

**DILSTON**, post town, county of Dorset, municipal and electoral district of Selby; 9 miles NE. from Launceston. Coach fare, 2s. 6d. Anglican church here. Agricultural district.

**DON** (41° 9' S. lat., 146° 17' E. long.), a township situated near the mouth of the river Don, on the NW. coast, two miles W. of Devonport on the Delorainé and Mersey Railway, in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and Port Sorell police district (Devonport), 187 miles from Hobart. There are places of worship (Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Congregational), a mechanics' institute and library of 650 volumes (with good public room), post, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, and public school. Coach communication to Formby; fare, 1s. 6d. Only one hotel: the Don. Principal stores: Wells & Co. The district is a farming one, having rich soil; and there is a tramway, owned by the Company, extending to Barrington, 13 miles in length. The harbour, which has no bar, admits vessels drawing 11 feet 4 inches, has a breakwater with red light visible 6 miles, and can be entered except during heavy NW. gales. It is proposed to improve the harbour by dredging. The rateable value of property for Road Trust is £4,345. Population of town 100, of district 400. The Don Trading Company, which has its headquarters at Formby, carries on an extensive business in timber, grain, potatoes, &c., at this port.

**DOVER.** See PORT ESPERANCE.

**DROMEDARY**, post town, with parcel-post, county of Monmouth, municipal and electoral district of Brighton. Railway station on Derwent valley line. Agricultural district.

**DUCK RIVER** (or SMIRTON), post town and telegraph station, county and electoral district of Wellington, Russell municipality; 13 miles W. of Stanley (Circular Head). Timber and produce shipped hence. Port capable of easy improvement. Anglican Church here. Population about 220.

**DULVERTON**, post town, with parcel post, and railway siding on the North-West line. Situated in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon and police district of Port Sorell; distant about 4½ miles from Latrobe, and 3½ from Railton; 70 miles NW. from Launceston. There is a public school, Wesleyan Chapel, and small social hall. Coal mining and farming district; especially noted for potato crops. A saw-mill finds full work here. Daily mail communication with Latrobe. Population, 100.

**DUNALLY**, post town, parcel post, and telegraph station, county of Pembroke; municipality and electoral district of Sorell. Thirty-five miles from Hobart. Steamer bi-weekly. Fare, 8s. return. Good fishing grounds. Agricultural district, and 22 from Sorell railway station. Hotel: The Dunally.

**DUNDAS**, post town and telegraph station, with parcel post to Dundas Junction, Montagu county, electoral district of Cumberland, Terminus of Zealand and Dundas Tramway. Place of growing importance, as centre of supply for North-West silver fields. Affairs administered by a Town Board of seven members. Several good stores and hotels here; also brewery and smelting works. Principal hotel: Dundas. Population (census 1891), 1,080.

**DUNORLAN.** See CHUDLEIGH.

**ELDELSLE** (42° 36' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long.), a small town situated in the county of Monmouth, electoral and police district of Brighton, about 15 miles from Pontville, NW., through which place it has coach and rail communication with the capital. There is also a bi-weekly carrier. Has post office, parcel post, telephone and money-order office (Upper Broadmarsh). It has about 30 miles NW. of Hobart, on the river Jordan, and has Episcopal place of worship (St. Augustine's), public school, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. Population about 75.

**ELIZABETH TOWN.** See NEW NORFOLK.

**ELIZABETH TOWN** (41° 22' S. lat., 146° 37' E. long.), a post town, with parcel post and telephone station, in the County of Devon, electorate and municipality of Delorainé, about 5½ miles NW. from Delorainé, and 35½ from Launceston (50 miles by rail). Nearest station, Whiteford Hills. Methodist church here.

**ELLENDALE**, post town money order and savings bank office, county of Buckingham, municipality of Hamilton; electoral district of Cumberland; distant 46 miles from Hobart and 13 from Glenora station on Derwent Valley railway. Daily coach fare, 2s. 6d. Anglican and R. C. Church and State School. Agricultural district.

**ELLESMERE.** See SCOTSDALE.

**EMU BAY** (41° 4' S. lat., 145° 56' E. long.). The township is situated upon the shore of a beautiful Bay, "suggestive of that of Naples." See BURNIE.

**EPHING FOREST.** Post, parcel post and telegraph office here, county of Somerset; municipality and electoral district of Campbell Town. Station on main line railway. 28 miles from Launceston (fare 5s. 9d.), 105 from Hobart (fare 24s., 16s.) Presbyterian church here. Agricultural district.

**EVANDALE** (41° 5' S. lat., 147° 16' E. long.), a township, 13 miles from Launceston SE., 120 miles N. of Hobart, situated on the South Esk river. It has a money-order, savings bank, parcel post and telegraph office, telegraph station, and two railway stations, and is in the county of Cornwall and electorate of Evandale. The Launceston and Western Railway and Main Line Railway place it in easy communication with Launceston and Hobart; fares to former place, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 8d. A coach also runs three times a week from Lymington. Evandale Junction station for the two lines is some little distance

from the town. Hotels: Prince of Wales, Clarendon, and Royal Oak. A remarkable group of rocks near here, known as Rose's Rocks, attract many strangers. There is a public library here, containing 3,275 volumes; also a public school. The places of worship are St. Andrew's, Episcopalian, St. Andrew's, Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan church, also a Mission room. It is a place of Petty and Quarterly Sessions. The rural municipality (proclaimed October 9, 1865) has an area of 255,000 acres, annual value of rateable property being £65,846. Capital value of district £635,462. Wheat is largely grown in the district. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 17,255 acres under cultivation; wheat, 3,565 acres; barley, 575 acres; oats, 997 acres; peas, 453 acres; potatoes, 76 acres; turnips, 88 acres; gardens and orchards, 72 acres; produce: wheat, 78,458 bushels; barley, 15,587 bushels; oats, 32,367 bushels; peas, 9,578 bushels; potatoes, 279 tons; mangold, 643 tons. Stock: horses, 887; cattle, 6,277; sheep, 107,798; pigs, 1,776. Population (census 1891), 540; of electoral district, 3,262.

**EXETER**, post town, county of Devon, municipality and electoral district of George Town; 16 miles from Launceston. Coach fare, 8s. Wesleyan church here.

**EXTON** (41° 31' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long.), a small postal township, with savings bank, money-order office, parcel post, and railway and telegraph station, on the Launceston and Western line, in the county of Westmoreland, distant about 4 miles from Westbury (same electorate), 152 miles NW. of Hobart, and 42 miles W. from Launceston (by rail). Fares, 6s. 6d. and 5s. 3d. Public school here, Wesleyan chapel, and two inns. Farming district. Road Trust rateable property £7,543. The population is about 200. Settlement here is steadily progressing.

**FALMOUTH** (41° 30' S. lat., 148° 15' E. long.), a post town and telegraph station on the east coast, near St. Patrick's Head, in the county of Cornwall, and electorate and municipality of Fingal, 22 miles NE. from Fingal, 88 miles E. from Launceston, and 144 miles from Hobart. A coach plies to St. Helen's on the Fingal line, which junctions with the main line at Conara, and passes daily within two miles of Falmouth. There is no hotel here, but a comfortable boarding-house. There is a State school here, also Anglican and Wesleyan churches. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population of town, about 100; of electoral district, 3,372.

**FENTONBURY**, post town, with money-order office, county of Buckingham, municipality of Hamilton; electoral district of Cumberland; 46 miles N. from Hobart and 8 miles from Glenora station Derwent Valley Railway. Rail fare, 4s. 3d., 3s. 6d.; coach, 1s. 9d.; return, 3s.

**FINGAL** (41° 37' S. lat., 146° 0' E. long.), a municipality, with savings bank, money-order office, parcel post, railway and telegraph station, in the county of Cornwall, electoral district of Fingal and South Esk (Legislative Council), 120 miles NE. of Hobart, 70 miles SE. from Launceston, situated on the South Esk river, whence its supply of water is obtained. Hotels: Talbot Arms and Tasmanian. There is a public school in the town, a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Baptist places of worship, Council buildings and gaol. Chief places of business, Holder Brothers and Morris's. The railway extends to St. Mary's, 47 miles, and there is coach communication daily with George's Bay and Mathinna, St. Mary's and St. Helen's. In this district are the Mangana, Mathinna and Scamander goldfields, where quartz mining is being steadily developed. Silver mining at the Scamander river has revealed silver deposits in dykes of porphyry and in metamorphic schists. Assays have shown 1 oz. 18 dwts. of gold, and a considerable percentage of silver per ton. At Mount Malcolm, within 3 miles of Fingal, exists a large seam of coal, 8 and 12ft. in thickness. There are several other large seams at Mount Nicholas (8 miles from Fingal, and 4 from St. Mary's); these seams are 8ft. and 14ft. in thickness; and the Cornwall Company work various seams of different thickness; as also Durham Company and Cardiff mine. The quality of the coal is good both for domestic and steam purposes, and the Mt. Nicholas and Cornwall mines are being systematically worked, giving an output of 9,000 tons per week. It is believed that these are the largest known coal fields out of Newcastle (N.S.W.). The coal is used on the Tasmanian railways, and for domestic purposes has almost superseded Newcastle, being more clean and giving abundant calorific. St. Mary's Pass, about 17 miles from Fingal, is a deep gorge several miles long, the slopes being covered with graceful foliage. The rural municipality (proclaimed Jan. 5, 1863) has an area of 657,000 acres, and rateable property of the annual value of £30,612. Capital value of district, £579,623. Courts of Supreme General, and Petty sessions are held here. Water supply from the South Esk river. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 29,631 acres under cultivation: wheat, 899 acres; barley, 43 acres; oats, 443 acres; potatoes, 131 acres; gardens and orchards, 120 acres. Produce: wheat, 15,100 bushels; barley, 1,122 bushels; oats, 13,426 bushels; potatoes, 558 tons; apples, 1,826 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,130; cattle, 10,959; sheep, 116,404; pigs, 2,765. Population (census 1891), town, 425; municipality, 3,416; electoral district, 5,003.

**FORCETT** (42° 48' S. lat., 147° 37' E. long.), a postal township, with parcel post, money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Pembroke, police and electoral district of Sorell, situated on the Forcett Creek. It is 22 miles distant NE. from Hobart, and communication is by coach, *via* Sorell. There are here an hotel, The Albert, and a public school; the latter is used for devotional purposes on Sundays.

**FOREST**, post town with money order and savings bank office, county and electoral district of Wellington, municipality

of Russell; 145 miles from Launceston and 3 miles from Stanley. State school and Presbyterian church. Agricultural district.

**FORMBY**. See PRESBYTERIAN.

**FRANKFORD**, post town, with parcel post, money-order and savings bank office, county of Devon; municipality and electoral district of Westbury. Situated 18 miles from Westbury station. State school. Agricultural district. Population of electoral district, 4,539.

**FRANKLIN** (43° 3' S. lat., 147° 18' E. long.), a township, with post, parcel post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Kent, and electoral and police district of Franklin, 30 miles SW. of Hobart, and 163 miles from Launceston, on the west bank of the river Huon. Communication with Hobart is by two daily coaches, also by steamer. Hotels: Franklin and Lady Franklin. The town contains Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Congregational places of worship, a court-house, a public school, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,300 volumes, jam manufactory. Courts of General and Petty Sessions are held here, also Quarterly Sessions. Opposite the township is Egg Island, through which a canal has been cut, navigable for small craft. The principal business places are Kennedy's, Jacklyn's, and Howard's Exchange. Twenty-five vessels, including steamers, trade between the Huon district and Hobart. Franklin, as a place of summer resort for tourists and anglers, has many attractions. The surrounding country is thickly timbered, giving employment to several saw-mills. It produces heavy root crops, and much fruit is also grown—apples, pears, and jam fruits. The formation is basaltic. Coal has also been found and worked, the quality being good for domestic purposes. The town is named after Sir John Franklin. The river here is unsurpassed for salmon and trout fishing, and the scenery, both mountain and river is very beautiful. Rateable value of property, £13,104. Capital value of district, £502,744. Total land in cultivation, March, 1892, 17,890 acres; wheat, 87 acres; oats, 85 acres; potatoes, 430 acres; hay, 578 acres; gardens and orchards, 3,068 acres. Produce: wheat, 2,310 bushels; oats, 2,338 bushels; peas, 4,394 bushels; potatoes, 2,814 tons; apples, 293,618 bushels; pears, 7,861 bushels; hops, 281 lbs. Stock: horses, 872; cattle, 4,511; sheep, 3,676; and pigs, 2,033. Population, 506; of district (census 1892), 3,704.

**GARDEN ISLAND CREEK**, post town and telegraph office, county of Buckingham, municipality and electoral district of Kingborough, 40 miles from Hobart. Bi-weekly steamer; fare, 5s.; return, 7s. 6d. Timber producing district.

**GEEVESTON** (43° 9' S. lat., 146° 58' E. long.), a post town, with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Kent and police district and electorate of Franklin, situated on the Kermadec Creek, 37 miles SW. from Hobart and 9 miles from Franklin. It is connected with the capital by a good macadamised road. A daily coach runs to and from Hobart; fare, 8s. Sitings of the Court of Requests are held here. It has a public school, an Independent chapel and Church of England, a town hall, the property of a company, post and telegraph office, and a small temperance hotel. A Foresters' court flourishes here. Principal places of business: Geeveston Stores (O. Geeves), Speedwell Stores (J. Geeves). About 1½ miles distant on the road to Shipwrights is a Roman Catholic chapel. The place takes its name from Mr. William Geeves, who with his family settled here in 1850. Farming and fruit growing district. Much timber is sawn and exported. There are two steam sawmills, and several miles of substantial tramways. Agricultural and pastoral occupations are followed. Geological formation, mixed basaltic and sandstone, with coal shale near Tongataboo, 3 miles S. of Geeveston. Population of town, 500; of district, 3,704.

**GEORGE'S BAY**. See ST. HELEN'S.

**GEORGE'S RIVER**, post town, county of Cornwall, municipality of Portland, electoral district of Fingal; 120 miles from Launceston and 40 miles from St. Mary's railway station, Fingal line. State school here. Agricultural district.

**GEORGETOWN** (Port Dalrymple, 41° 30' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long.), a watering place at the mouth of the river Tamar, on the east bank, in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Georgetown, about 160 miles NW. of Hobart, 37 NW. of Launceston, and 10 miles from Beaconsfield. Steamers run regularly to and from Launceston; fare, 5s. Hotels: Petrie's and Weight's. It is a post town, and has parcel post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station. It is the cable station for the Australian service. There is a public library, containing 1,000 volumes, one place of worship (Episcopalian), St. Mary Magdalene, and a public school. A Road Trust and Fruit District Board are established here. It is a place of petty and general sessions. Gold has been found in the district, principally in quartz. Iron ore, too, has been found in large quantities at no great distance. Coal has been prospected for between George Town and Lefroy, but with no tangible results. Nearest towns are Exeter, 20 miles, Ilfracombe, 6 miles, Sidmouth, 13 miles, York Town, 6 miles, Leonardsburg, 6 miles, and Lefroy, 10 miles. Rateable value of property, £8,617. Capital value of district, £167,320. Agricultural returns to March 31st, 1892, were 4,239 acres under cultivation; wheat, 32 acres; peas, 153 acres; oats, 159 acres; potatoes, 131 acres; gardens and orchards, 120 acres; produce: wheat, 552 bushels; peas, 2,834 bushels; oats, 4,482 bushels; potatoes, 313 tons; apples, 1,826 bushels; pears, 127 bushels. Stock: horses, 555; cattle, 2,967; sheep, 20,684; pigs, 1,036. Population, 299 (census 1891), of electoral district, 3,607.

**GLADSTONE** (MOUNT CAMERON), (40° 59' S. lat., 147° 50' E. long.), a tin mining township, proclaimed in April, 1881, about 90 miles NE. from Launceston, 223 from Hobart,

and 44 from Ellesmere (Scottsdale) railway station. This is a purely tin-mining district. The town contains several substantial and commodious buildings, the town hall and Court House being prominent. It is in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Ringarooma, and has a post-office, parcels post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, public school and two private schools. Communication with Launceston is by steamer to Boobyalla, 10 miles distant, or by coach to Ellesmere, thence by train; fare 14s. Mail coach daily to and from Moorina; fare, 7s. 6d. Principal hotels, Standard and Gladstone. There are six stores. The construction of the McCameron water-race for tapping the Mussel Roe River and conveying the water on to an extensive area of stanniferous country was completed in August, 1890, at a cost of £30,000, and has induced an increase of population, chiefly Chinese miners. Population (census 1891), of town, 193; of district, 4,814.

**GLEBE TOWN**, a suburb of Hobart, adjacent to Queen's Domain. It is managed by a Road Trust and Town Board, and consists of Glebe lands given by Government to Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome. On the English and Scotch Glebes, tastefully built dwellings are erected on land leased for ninety-nine years. The Trustees of the Road and Town Board have succeeded in making this a pleasant place of residence, and the taste displayed by householders in floriculture has rendered Glebe Town an attractive suburb. A loan has been floated on debentures, and the money has been expended in street improvements and drainage. The streets are lighted with gas. A Presbyterian College has been erected here, and the Roman Catholic body have laid out their glebe in building sections, reserving a site for a church of their own denomination. Tramway connection with Hobart city, *via* Park Street, is now being constructed. Population (census, 1891), 645.

**GLENFERN**, post town, 25 miles from Hobart, *via* New Norfolk (by coach). Agricultural district.

**GLENGARRY**, post town, 5 miles from Beaconsfield. State school and Presbyterian church. Agricultural district.

**GLENLUSK**, post town, telegraph, and money-order office, 10 miles from Hobart and 3 from Berridale station, main line railway. Agricultural district.

**GLENORA**, postal town, with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and electric telegraph; in rural municipality of New Norfolk and county of Buckingham. It is the present terminus of the Derwent Valley Railway, 40 miles from Hobart; fares, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 8d. Has State school, public library, many private dwellings. In the vicinity are the Russell Falls, recently discovered, forming one of the grandest scenes in Tasmania. Agriculture is steadily extending in this district. An important discovery of coal has been made about 10 miles from the railway station, and also silver lodes and lithographic stones, the latter being equal to the best European.

**GLENORCHY** (42° 49' S. lat., 147° 16' E. long.), a railway station, with post office, parcel post, savings bank, and money-order office, also telegraph station at South Glenorchy, in the electorate and police district of the same name, and county of Buckingham, 5 miles from Hobart N.W., on the left bank of the river Derwent. There are omnibuses and cars plying throughout the day to the city; fare, 6d. It is proposed to extend the Hobart tramway service. Hotels: Club, and Hop Pole Inn. The Protestant Alliance Hall is a commodious building. The town, or rather village, has been described as "thoroughly English-looking," with its surroundings of farms and home-steads. It contains English (St. Paul's), Presbyterian (St. Matthew's, restored in 1855), Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, and a public school with 300 scholars. New municipal chambers, post and telegraph offices have recently been erected. Grain, hops, and fruit are principally grown. There are also some small manufactories. The village was formerly known as "O'Brien's Bridge," but the name is now generally dropped, and the railway station on the main line is called Glenorchy. The rural municipality (proclaimed October 4, 1894) has an area of 24,000 acres, annual value of rateable property being £12,525. Capital value of district £425,433. Courts of General and Petty Sessions are held here. The Metropolitan racecourse known as Elwick is here. It is picturesquely placed on the banks of the Derwent, and has a fine grand stand of brick. It has good railway connection with Hobart. Bismarck, a thriving German settlement, is 7 miles from Glenorchy, or Sorell Creek. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 4,098 acres under cultivation; wheat, 16 acres; barley, 31 acres; oats, 20 acres; potatoes, 112 acres; gardens and orchards, 630 acres; hops, 33 acres. Produce: wheat, 2,138 bushels; barley, 452 bushels; oats, 555 bushels; pears, 945 bushels; potatoes, 393 tons; hops, 46,000 lbs.; apples, 19,044 bushels; pears, 904 bushels. Stock: horses, 355; cattle, 841; sheep, 2,114; pigs, 440. Population of municipality, 588, district (census 1891), 5,502.

**GLENORE** (41° 33' S. lat., 146° 58' E. long.), a post town, with parcel post, about 149 miles from Hobart and 28½ miles SW. from Launceston, situated in the municipality and electorate of Westbury, and the county of Westmoreland. It is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway; fares, 4s. 3d. and 3s. 6d., and has a public school, and a Wesleyan chapel. Agricultural settlement is extending here.

**GOLCONDA**, post town and railway station, with parcel post, money order, and telegraph office, county of Dorset, 32 miles NE. from Launceston, on Scottsdale line. Fares, 8s. 6d., and 5s. 8d. Mining township.

**GOLDEN VALLEY**, post town, county of Westmoreland, 57 miles from Launceston and 9 from Deloraine railway station. Agricultural district.

**GORDON**. See THREE HUT POINT.

**GOSHEN**, post town, county of Cornwall, 82 miles from Launceston and 33 miles from St. Mary's station, Fingal line. Agricultural district.

**GOULD'S COUNTRY** (Kunnarra) (41° 15' S. lat., 148° 12' E. long.), a post town having a telegraph station and a money-order, savings bank office, and parcel post, in the county of Dorset, police district of Portland, and electorate of Fingal, on a tributary of the George River, about 110 miles from Launceston, and 172 from Hobart, the route being by coach to St. Mary's, thence by rail; fare, 36s. A court of Petty Sessions is held here. It is a tin mining district. Public school, Wesleyan and Union churches, and public hall here. Chief place of business: Gould's Country Stores. There is coach communication with St. Helens and Weldborough, also to St. Mary's Station, Fingal line, 37 miles distant. Population of town, 200. Geological formation, stanniferous. Lode tin mining rapidly expanding. Chief mines: Anchor, McGough's, and Full Moon. Dairy farming carried on to a large extent. Grand waterfalls on the George River, and splendid scenery on Scottsdale route.

**GREENPONDS**. See KEMPTON.

**GREEN'S CREEK**, post town, county of Devon, 56 miles N. of Launceston, and 10 miles from Latrobe railway station. State school and Wesleyan church here. Agricultural district.

**HADSPEN** (41° 30' S. lat., 147° 3' E. long.), a small postal township with telegraph station and post-office savings bank, 136 miles from Hobart, on the South Esk river, 32 miles S. from Launceston, in the county of Cornwall, electorate of Longford and police district of Selby. There is a Wesleyan place of worship, and a public school. A telephone station here connecting with Carrick. It is on the road from Launceston to Deloraine, and the river is crossed by a bridge. Selby district comprises also Breadalbane, Franklin village, Invermay, Lile, St. Leonards, Windermere, Young Town, and Pattersonia. There is a mail conveyance connecting with Bishopsbourne railway station, 8 miles distant. There is on-hotel—the Hadspen. The soil is poor, and the principal local industry is wood carting. Capital value of district, £911,086. The total area under cultivation in Selby district on 31st March, 1892, was 21,687 acres, including wheat, 1,558 acres; oats, 961 acres; barley, 65 acres; potatoes, 425 acres; gardens and orchards, 602 acres. Produce: wheat, 26,114 bushels; barley, 1,993 bushels; oats, 26,806 bushels; potatoes, 1,687 tons; apples, 2,875 bushels; pears, 336 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,504; cattle, 7,341; sheep, 64,900; pigs, 3,827. The population numbers about 90.

**HAGLEY** (41° 30' S. lat., 146° 55' E. long.), a small postal township, with money-order office, savings bank, parcel post, telegraph, and railway station on the Launceston and Western line, 155 miles from Hobart; fares, 4s. 9d. and 3s. 9d., in the county of Westmoreland, electorate and police district of Westbury, four miles from Westbury, 155 miles NW. of Hobart, and 3¼ miles SW. of Launceston, situated about two miles from the Meander river. The Episcopalians have a church here built of bluestone (St. Mary's). There is also a Presbyterian church, a Wesleyan chapel, and a large public school-house. Hotel: Hagley. The district is purely agricultural. Population (census 1891), 114.

**HALL'S TRACK**, post town, county of Dorset, 28 miles from Launceston on Scottsdale railway (Lebrina station) fares, 7s. and 4s. 8d.

**HAMILTON-ON-CLYDE** (42° 34' S. lat., 146° 49' E. long.), a township, with post, parcel post, and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Cumberland, and municipality of Hamilton, 46 miles NW. of Hobart and 159 miles S. from Launceston. In the town are, an Episcopal church (St. Peter's), a Roman Catholic church, a public school and four inns—New Inn, Glen Clyde, Old Hamilton, and Hit or Miss. A court of General Sessions is held here. Coaches run daily to Macquarie Plains station connecting with trains for Hobart. Fare, coach 3s. 6d., rail 7s. 6d. A coach also runs to the Ouse. It is a place of Petty and Quarterly Sessions. The town is supplied with water from the river Clyde. At the Langloh coal-mines in close vicinity to the township, and near the proposed extension of the Derwent Valley lines several seams of bituminous coal have been struck, and operations by a company are contemplated. In the rural municipality of Hamilton (proclaimed August 24, 1863) there are 310 miles of roads and streets; rateable property of the annual value of £22,986, the area being estimated at 1,494,780 acres. Capital value of district £517,661. In the district, which is mainly pastoral, cereals, hops and potatoes, are principally grown. Agricultural returns to March 31st, 1892, were 4,473 acres under cultivation; wheat, 570 acres; barley, 21 acres; oats, 216 acres; hops, 53 acres; potatoes, 87 acres. Produce: wheat, 8,734 bushels; barley 662 bushels; oats, 5,613 bushels; potatoes, 311 tons; hops, 33,726 lbs.; apples, 5,029 bushels; pears, 208 bushels. Stock: horses, 941; cattle, 9,279; sheep, 128,112; pigs, 1,015. Population, 348 (census 1891); of electoral district, 7,690.

**HAMILTON-ON-FORTH** (41° 12' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, 7 miles W. of Torquay and 68 miles by road and 90 by rail NW. from Launceston, on the road to Circular Head, situated on both sides of the river Forth, about 2 miles from the sea-coast, and distant from Hobart 218 miles. Coaches run to Leith railway station, meeting every train, distance 2 miles, fare 6d. Owing to the large area of rich agricultural land surrounding, it is steadily pro-

gressing. It possesses five places of worship, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Independent, Wesleyan and Presbyterian, two hotels, a town hall, and library (containing 800 volumes), a public school, an Oddfellows Hall, which is also a Masonic Lodge, and several stores. A court of Petty Sessions is held here. The estuary of the Forth offers ample and excellent harbourage for moderate-sized craft, vessels drawing 13 feet lying there at any state of the tide without touching, and the improvement of the harbour by scouring the bar is steadily proceeding. The Forth, up stream, is a favourite resort of the disciples of Izaak Walton, the herring abounding there. The beach between the Forth and Leven is a charming recreation ground, and offers great attractions to the collectors of ocean shells and curios. The Forth is rich in social institutions; it has its Agricultural Association (Devon Agricultural Society), its Working Men's Club, a Rechabite Tent, and cricket club. The town taps the large agricultural districts of Kindred, Wilmot and Barrington. Population (census 1891), 456.

**HASTINGS** (43° 25' S. lat., 146° 50' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, savings bank, parcel post, and telegraph station in county Kent, electorate and police district of Franklin, situated on an arm of the sea called the Narrows, 56 miles SW. of Hobart. Communication by steamer twice weekly. It has a Memorial Congregational Church, a public school and a Good Templars' Hall. The East and North country is hilly and densely wooded. To the South and West are large plains. Agricultural clearings have been made, and also small orchardings. An extensive saw-mill is here, giving employment to a large number of hands. Good coal has been struck in the vicinity, in seams 6 feet thick, and there are large deposits of iron ore, valuable for fluxes. Gold in payable quantities has also been discovered. The Queen's Caves, which bid fair to rival the famed Jenorian Caves, in New South Wales, are attracting the attention of tourists. The country rock is metamorphic sandstone, in many places capped with basalt. Limestone and porphyry also plentiful.

**HEAZLEWOOD**, postal town, county of Dorset, 16 miles from Waratah, the terminus of Emu Bay and Waratah railway. There is an English church here. The Godkins and Heazlewood silver lead mining claims are situated here, and tramway communication with Waratah has been constructed. Population 160.

**HEEMSKIRK** (41° 51' S. lat., 145° 15' E. long.), a mountain and district on the western coast to the north of Macquarie Harbour, in the county of Montagu, electorate of Cumberland, and police district of Macquarie, a populous and thriving settlement. It takes its name from the vessel in which Tasman sailed when the island (Tasmania) was discovered by him. Many leases have been taken up for working the tin field here, and the country is being very carefully prospected. Water has been brought in for hydraulic sluicing, and there are strong indications of valuable deposits of tin and silver all along the line of route from Mount Granville to Mount Agnew, south-west of Heemskirk. Silver lodes identical with those of Mount Zeehan district have been traced here. A considerable quantity of alluvial tin has been raised, principally near the Tasman river. The newly-constructed railway to Mount Zeehan from Macquarie Harbour will greatly aid in opening up this district. Population, by the census of 1891, 270.

**HEIDELBERG**, or GREEN'S CREEK (41° 14' S. lat., 146° 32' E. long.), is a post town in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and Port Sorell police district, at the head of Port Sorell, 14 miles from Torquay, about 60 miles NW. of Launceston by sea, 56 by land, and 193 miles from Hobart. Wesleyan church, one hotel and a half-time school. Daily mail communication with Latrobe, 10 miles distant. Agricultural district.

**HOBART** (42° 53' 32" S. lat., 147° 21' 20" E. long.), the capital of Tasmania, and the seat of government, is picturesquely situated at the foot of Mount Wellington (which towers 4,166 feet above the north-west end of the city), on the river Derwent, about 12 miles from its mouth. Till January 1, 1881, it was known as HOBART TOWN, but on that day an Act of Parliament came into force altering the name to Hobart. The harbour is easy of access, well sheltered from winds, with sufficient depth of water and capacity for almost any number of vessels of the largest tonnage; there is also ample wharf and dock accommodation for the loading, discharge, and repair of ships and large Melbourne and English steamers. There is steam communication regularly to Melbourne and Sydney by the vessels of the Union Steamship Company and Huddart, Parker and Co.; the Union steamers also call on the way to and from New Zealand, and the Shaw Savill and New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers, from London to New Zealand, make Hobart a regular port of call, landing passengers for Australian ports. During the fruit-shipping season large ocean steamers call here, taking shipments for London. Melbourne (443 miles NW.) can be reached twice a week *via* Launceston, and also once weekly, or oftener, *via* Devonport. There is direct steam communication weekly to and from Sydney. On the main line of railway connecting Hobart with Launceston, three trains run each way daily, besides several local trains. Coaches leave regularly for the adjacent townships and villages. Tramways to extend from the railway station to Cascades, New Town, and Sandy Bay, are being constructed. Hobart, on account of its invigorating climate, is largely visited during the summer season by visitors from Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney, and no more pleasant resort could be found. The principal hotels are the Metropolitan, Ship, Criterion, Derwent, Rock, Orient, Heathorn's, and Carlton; there are numerous other good hotels, and also many first-class boarding-houses, where the charges range from 2s. to 6s. per week. The Hobart coffee-palace in Collins Street affords first-class accommodation for a large number of patrons.

The city proper forms nearly a square, and is built on a succession of hills. In area it covers within its boundaries about 1,270 acres, 161,250 houses, the annual value being assessed at £170,451. Capital value of district £3,155,462. The streets, whose aggregate length is about 45 miles, are wide, well laid out, and intersect each other at right angles, the principal being Elizabeth, Liverpool, Collins, Macquarie, and Murray (one chain in width). Most of the streets were named by Governor Macquarie. There are numerous public buildings, of which Government House (a handsome castellated palatial pile of white freestone, on the banks of the Derwent) and the Government offices, which cover an extensive area, the Houses of Parliament (with library of about 10,000 vols., and specifications of patents from the year 1600), the town-hall, post-office, the museum and national gallery in Macquarie Street, the Freemasons' Hall in Murray Street, Temperance Hall in Melville Street, hospital in Liverpool Street, Technical School in Bathurst Street, the banks, and insurance offices may be instanced as the largest. The Theatre Royal in Campbell Street ranks among the best buildings of the kind in the Australasian colonies. Churches and chapels are very numerous, numbering in all 35. Among the principal of these are, St. David's Cathedral (Episcopal), whose original foundation was laid on February 19th, 1817; in the churchyard lies Colonel Collins, the first Governor (to whose memory a monument was erected by Sir John Franklin in 1838), and not far from him Sir Eardley Wilmot; Trinity Church, with a peal of eight bells, in Warwick Street; St. George's (Battery Point); St. Mary's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), Harrington Street, a beautiful and imposing structure which has been rebuilt (reopened January 24th, 1881), to which a large and handsome convent (of the Presentation Order) is attached, dedicated to the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph's, formerly the Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, St. Andrew's (Church of Scotland), the Congregational Memorial Church, with a fine organ, and the Centenary Church (Wesleyan), in Melville Street, which has also a fine organ, and possesses larger seating accommodation than any other church in Hobart. The Baptist Denomination have, in Upper Elizabeth Street, a large tabernacle on the model of the Spurgeon churches built in England. It is a freestone building, and forms a striking object among its surroundings. The Society of Friends have a handsome meeting house in Murray Street, with a library of books treating on the principles and practice of the Friends. The Jews' Synagogue is in Argyle Street. The Nonconformist places of worship are all spacious and well fitted up. Attached to the Town-hall is a public library, well supplied with works in nearly every department of literature, comprising 11,220 volumes. The Town-hall, in Macquarie Street, the Freemasons' Hall, Tasmanian Temperance, Alliance Rooms, Memorial Hall, People's Hall, Exhibition Building and Skating Rink (in Lower Macquarie Street), and the Oddfellows' Hall, are frequently used for concerts and similar purposes. A hall has been erected in Lansdowne Crescent, a growing suburb in West Hobart. There are numerous private schools, six State schools, average attendance nearly 2,500. The State school buildings are mainly new, and erected on the most modern lines of school architecture. There are three Ragged schools in the city with an average daily attendance of 400 scholars. At the head of the private schools stands Christ's College, carried on in the High School buildings, in the Government Domain; Hutchins' School (so named in memory of Archdeacon Hutchins, who died in June, 1841), Macquarie Street; and the Metropolitan school, also in Macquarie Street, and Scotch College. The Society of Friends have spacious school premises at Hobartville, on the New Town road. The Presbyterian body have established Officer College at Glebe Town. Among the charitable institutions, supported principally by private donations, are, the Benevolent Society, a Dorcas Society, Girls' Industrial School, Boys' Home, and the St. Joseph's Orphanage. The public charitable institutions are numerous, and comprise a General Hospital, with 18 wards and 120 beds; the New Town Pauper Establishment, averaging about 660 inmates. The Hobart Marine Board has made extensive additions to the wharves and harbour accommodation, and the largest vessels steam up to their moorings without trouble or danger. The city is delightfully situated, and from many points commanding views of land and sea are to be had. From Mount Nelson, the look-out station, the ascent of which is not laborious, one of the finest marine views may be obtained, while from Mount Wellington a still more comprehensive land and seascape repays the toiler to the summit. Mount Rummy, about five miles from Hobart on the Bellerine side of the river, also commands a magnificent view of the interior country and also of the sea coast. The suburbs of Hobart comprise New Town, Queenborough (Sandy Bay), Wellington, Glenorchy, Risdon, and Bellerive. There are two breweries, one owned by the Cascade Brewery Company, Limited, and the other by Blake & Co. There are also five flour-mills, five jam manufactories, numerous tanneries, two woollen factories and an iron foundry—"Derwent Iron Works," where iron ship, railway bridge works and steam machinery construction is successfully carried on. There are also several minor foundries. There are three first-class patent slips available for repairs to vessels of a considerable size. The Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery is the present Bishop of the Archdiocese of England. The Right Rev. D. Murphy, is the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church. The Roman Catholic Episcopal palace is a large and commodious building, commanding a fine view. The city is under municipal government (incorporated December 22nd, 1857), the corporation consisting of a mayor and nine aldermen. It is lighted with

gas, and plentifully supplied with water. The water supply is derived from springs in Mount Wellington, and is conserved in a storage reservoir on the Sandy Bay Rivulet (about one mile from the town boundary), which is capable of containing forty million gallons. An additional storage reservoir, as supplementary to the present one, a capacity of about sixty millions of gallons. It is estimated that the two reservoirs contain about three months' supply. There are three markets, the Old Market between New Wharf and Franklin Wharf, the New Market in Macquarie Street, and the wholesale fish market in Dunn Street. All these need improvement. Under the auspices of the Hobart Bathing Society, spacious baths, including hot salt-water baths, with every private accommodation for ladies and gentlemen, have been erected in the Queen's Domain, within ten minutes' walk of the city. There are also, near the same spot, sheds for the accommodation of the members of the Hobart, Derwent, and Mercantile Rowing Clubs. The Derwent is celebrated for its annual regatta, which attracts visitors from all the colonies, and is the grand holiday of Hobart. The Queen's Domain, a spacious reserve of about 1,000 acres, serves as a most efficient lung for the city. Under direction of the Domain Committee many improvements have been carried out, and more are projected. The cricket-ground here is provided with pavilion and every requisite for the comfort of members and visitors. The building for the projected Exhibition of 1894 will be built on the domain. A football and general recreation ground at Risdon, close to the Main Line Railway, under control of the South Tasmanian Football Association; also a polo ground close adjacent; and there is a recreation ground at Newtown, opposite Cowley's Hotel, the stopping place for public conveyances, all affording ample scope for athletic gatherings. The Royal Society's Gardens, close to Government House, covering an area of about 25 acres, are much frequented. A bowling club has a green on Barrack Square. In the centre of the town stands a bronze statue to the memory of Sir John Franklin, formerly Governor of Tasmania, around which is a pleasant garden, known as Franklin Square, formerly the site of the old Government house, provided with seats and shade-trees. A statue to the late Dr. Crowther, of Hobart, has been erected in close proximity. A recreation ground near the Barracks, and another at Princes Square, a gentle rise above the Castray Esplanade, whence there is a good view of the harbour and lower part of the city; both afford healthful resorts. At North Hobart a recreation ground has been opened. In the vicinity of Hobart are several cemeteries: the Public Cemetery, Cornelian Bay, the Queenborough Cemetery at Sandy Bay, near the second milestone, the Upper Davey Street Cemetery on the Huon Road, the Baptist (St. John's Episcopal), and Congregational Burial Grounds, New Town, and the Burial ground of the Society of Friends. Population (census 1891): city, 24,905, suburbs, 6,291. The press is represented by the *Mercury* and *Tasmanian News* (daily); *Tasmanian Mail*, weekly; *Church News*, *People's Friend*, *Catholic Standard*, and *Day Star*, monthly.

**HOLLOWTREE**, post town, 40 miles N.W. of Hobart, and 14 miles from Arundel station, Derwent Valley line. Agricultural district.

**HONEYWOOD**, post town, Huon district, 36 miles from Hobart. Coach daily. Roman Catholic and Independent churches. Fruit-growing district.

**HUONVILLE** (See VICTORIA).

**ILFRACOMBE**, post town, county of Devon, electoral and municipal districts of George Town. Mineral paint manufactory in work here under English management.

**IMPRESSION BAY**, post town, with parcel post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 60 miles S.E. from Hobart, situated on Tasmania Peninsula. Communications by steamer. Agricultural district.

**INTERLAKEN**, post town, 16 miles from Tunbridge station, main line railway, whence coaches run bi-weekly. Beautiful lake scenery here and fishing, with good accommodation. Favourite resort of tourists.

**IRISH TOWN**, post town, 20 miles from Evardale railway station. Agricultural and pastoral district.

**JERICHO**, post town, parcel post and telegraph office, county of Monmouth, 43 miles from Hobart. Nearest railway station Brighton. Anglican church here, and flour-mill. Daily coach. Agricultural and pastoral district.

**JERUSALEM** (42° 30' S. lat., 147° 21' E. long.), post town, parcel post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station, about 17 miles from Richmond, 32 miles (39 by rail) N. of Hobart, and 94 miles S. from Launceston. It is a station on the Main Line Railway. Fares, 8s. 3d. and 5s. 9d. Coal seams are worked in the neighbourhood, and the coal is used for domestic purposes. A good deal of agricultural work is done in the surrounding district, and also cattle rearing. The gardens, too, are a special feature. It is in the county of Monmouth, electorate and municipality of Richmond. It has a public school, two places of worship, Episcopal and Roman Catholic, and two inns. The Church of England (St. James), is a substantial freestone structure. The Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's) is admittedly the most prominent and beautiful building in the town. Population (census 1891), 189.

**JETSONVILLE**, post town, county of Dorset, 50 miles from Launceston, and 3 miles from Scottsdale. Agricultural district.

**KARoola**, post town, with parcel post, money-order and savings bank office. Railway station on the Scottsdale line.

**KELLEVIE** (See BREAM CREEK).

**KELLY'S POINT**, post town, with parcel post, 16 miles from Hobart in Huon district. Daily communication by steamer (fare 2s. 6d.) Anglican Church here. Agricultural district.

**KEMPTON** (42° 32' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long.), more generally known as GREEN PONDS, a township 29 miles N. of Hobart, and 92 miles S. of Launceston, in the county of Monmouth, electorate of Brighton for Assembly, and Cambridge for Legislative Council, and municipal district of Green Ponds, situated on the Green Ponds Rivulet, and within three miles of the River Jordan. It has a post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station. Coaches run to Jericho, and to meet trains at Apsley; there is also communication with Hobart by carriers twice weekly, and by carriers passing through from Bothwell. Hotels: Exchange, Turf, Wilmot Arms, and Victoria. The public library has about 2,000 vols. Public schools, State and Catholic, and also at Constitution Hill, and an assembly room. Places of worship: St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Presbyterian Church, a Congregational chapel, and St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church. It is a place of Petty and Quarter Sessions. Principal business firms: H. W. Ellis & Sons, Geo. Lumsden, D. Brown, John Lumsden. The rural municipality of Green Ponds (proclaimed March 7, 1862) has an area of 100,800 acres, 39 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual rateable value of £12,105. Capital value of district, £248,846. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Agricultural returns to 31st March, 1892, were 12,351 acres under cultivation, wheat, 1,431 acres; oats, 630 acres; peas, 118 acres; potatoes, 142 acres; hay, 1,319 acres. Produce: wheat, 18,953 bushels; oats, 15,569 bushels; barley, 1,009 bushels; peas, 2,107 bushels; potatoes, 450 tons; apples, 2,483 bushels; pears, 197 bushels; hay, 1,563 tons. Stock—horses, 414; cattle, 2,241; sheep, 33,994; pigs, 954. Population 426 (census 1891), of electoral district, 3,414.

**KENTISHBURY**.—See SHEFFIELD.

**KINDRED**, postal town, and railway station on Western line, 12 miles from Devonport. State School and Wesleyan Church. Agricultural and potato-growing district.

**KINGSTON** (BROWN'S RIVER) (42° 59' S. lat., 147° 19' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, parcel post, savings bank and money-order town on Brown's river, in the county of Buckingham, electoral and police district of Kingborough, 10 miles S. of Hobart, and 131 miles from Launceston. There is an English church, also chapels belonging to Wesleyans and Primitive Methodists, Church of Rome (St. Aloysius), and a public school in the immediate neighbourhood; the public buildings are comprised in a court-house and police station. There is a well laid out race course on the flat adjoining Brown's river. About 4 miles on the road to Hobart there is a lofty shot tower of stone about 176 feet high, now unused, except as a place of observation. Courts of Petty and Quarter Sessions are held here. The district is a grazing and fruit-growing one. Coach leaves here daily for Hobart, fare 2s. 3s. return. Steamers for Hobart ply frequently; a convenient jetty for landing passengers and goods having been erected. One good hotel, the Kingston, and some small boarding houses. Rateable value of property in district, £7,147. Capital value of district, £195,503. The agricultural returns for Kingborough for 1892 were:—Acres under cultivation, 4,478. Produce: wheat, 950 bushels; oats, 428 bushels; barley, 141 bushels; peas, 1,848 bushels; potatoes, 826 tons; turnips, 413 tons; apples, 23,882 bushels; pears, 2,917 bushels. Stock: Horses, 439; cattle, 1,983; sheep, 3,578; pigs, 808. Population, 249; of electoral district (census 1891), 7,690.

**KRUSHKA'S BRIDGE**. See MOORINA.

**KUNARRA**. See GOULD'S COUNTRY.

**LACHLAN**, post town, county of Buckingham; 20 miles N.W. of Hobart, and 5 miles from New Norfolk railway station. Anglican church here. Hop and fruit-growing district.

**LAKE DISTRICT** (SOUTH LONGFORD). The Great Lake Road District includes country to the southward and eastward of the South Longford and Lake Districts, extending to the main road between Otalands and Tunbridge. Postal communication weekly to Great Lake, Arthur Lake, Lake Sorell, Lake Crescent and Interlaken. The stock returns for South Longford in 1892 were: Horses, 119; cattle, 4,253; sheep, 114,540. This locality is becoming important from its attractiveness to tourists.

**LATROBE** (44° 30' S. lat., 146° 39' E. long.), a post, parcel post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order town and municipality in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, near the mouth of the river Mersey, 6 miles S.E. of Torquay, 75 miles N.W. from Launceston, and 203 miles NNW. from Hobart. Three banks have branches here: Commercial, Union, and Bank of Australasia, a State school, Technical school, Catholic school, commercial college and three private schools, Episcopal (St. Luke's), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, and Disciples of Christ places of worship; a spacious court-house (Court of Petty and General Sessions and Supreme Court sittings, £100 jurisdiction, are held regularly), police office, a public library, a Masonic hall, Odd-fellows' hall, and a large assembly room, suited for public entertainment. Principal hotels: Lucas's, Branich's, and Stone's, and Whittaker's coffee palace. Healey's Drapery Emporium is the largest out of Hobart or Launceston. There is a rifle corps for the district. It is the principal station of the Mersey and Deloraine Railway; fares, 1s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. The Latrobe Chamber of Commerce is a useful institution. A Turf Club has its meeting here. Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids', Rechabites', and Band of Hope Societies have large rolls of membership. There is a brass band, a Honing society, and fire brigade. The local gas company is extending its works, and has been enabled to reduce the price of gas. The Devon Cottage Hospital is a useful local institution. The town possesses

considerable reserves for recreation, which are yearly being improved. The annual agricultural show held here is one of the most successful in the island. There is a Horticultural, Dog and Poultry Society, holding two shows annually, and the United Axemen's Association. Russell and Dulverton collieries within a few miles of Latrobe, employ a number of miners. Joint annual output from 5,000 to 7,000 tons. Orchard-planting being carried on extensively. Capital value of district, £361,616. The agricultural returns for Latrobe for the year ending 31st March, 1892, were:—Acres under cultivation, 14,017; wheat, 1,833 acres; barley, 133 acres; oats, 2,340 acres; peas, 490 acres; potatoes, 1,507 acres; gardens and orchards, 201 acres. Produce—Wheat, 35,472 bushels; oats, 89,215 bushels; barley, 3,098 bushels; peas, 13,374 bushels; potatoes, 5,289 tons; apples, 2,660 bushels; pears, 228 bushels. Stock: 985 horses; 3,955 cattle; 9,056 sheep; 2,730 pigs. Population, (census 1891), 1,560; district, 2,249. Newspaper, *North Coast Standard*, published bi-weekly.

**LAUNCESTON** (41° 30' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long.), the second city in Tasmania, and the principal business centre in the north, on the river Tamar, about 40 miles from its mouth, at the conflux of the North and South Esk rivers, county of Cornwall, electoral district of Launceston. The Tamar is navigable for vessels of 4,000 tons the whole distance at top of tide. The city lies in a valley enclosed by hills, known as the Windmill and Cataract Hills, and derives its name from Launceston in Cornwall, England. It is distant 120 miles (133 by rail) N. from Hobart, with which there is daily communication by railway; fares, 30s. and 20s. The railway station is in Inveresk, Invermay Road. Steamers run to Melbourne (267 miles NW.) twice a week, to the north-west and north-east coasts weekly, and to Sydney fortnightly. There is coach communication with Lynton, Lefroy, Beaconsfield, and other townships, and the Launceston and Western Railway (station, Invermay Road) is now open to Devonport and Ulverstone. A line of railway, 47 miles in length, connecting the agricultural district of Scottsdale and the rich stanniferous district of Ringarooma with Launceston was opened in August, 1889. A new branch line from the Western line runs to Chudleigh, where there are natural caves rivaling the famed Jenolan caves in New South Wales. There are several first-class hotels and a coffee palace. The buildings and lands assessed number 4,168. The annual value of rateable property is £140,252. Extent of roads and streets 45 miles; area of town, 3,440 acres. The town is well laid out, is lighted with gas, and has a good water supply (derived from St. Patrick's River, 15 miles E. of Launceston), with streets of ample width, in which are numerous fine public buildings, as well as substantial shops, stores, banks, private residences, and public halls, &c. The citizens have endorsed the proposal of the City Council to light the town with electricity at a cost of £45,000, there being ample water supply for the motive-power from the South Esk. The principal ecclesiastical edifices are St. John's (foundation stone laid on December 28th, 1824), Trinity, and St. Paul's (Episcopal), St. Andrew's and Chalmers's church (Presbyterian), two Wesleyan churches in Patterson and Margaret Streets, the Roman Catholic Church of the Apostles, two Congregational churches, Christ Church in Prince's Square, another in Tamar Street, the new Baptist tabernacle in Gimitiere Street, and the Memorial Church in Wellington Street. The Salvation Army has a large wooden building in Elizabeth Street West, which is used as a hall for meetings. It has accommodation for about 1,500 persons. There is also a Primitive Methodist Church in Frederick Street. The General Hospital has accommodation for 92 patients. The building has cost £25,000. The Invalid Depot has an average of 150 inmates. The mechanics' institute is well patronized, and has a library of 17,000 volumes. The Albert Hall, newly erected in the City Park, has cost £12,000, and will seat over 2,000 people. The town-hall is an elegant and spacious building. The Government buildings in St. John Street are also above the average order. There are a grammar school (Church of England), Wesleyan Ladies' College, numerous private schools, three public schools under the Board of Education, and a convent of the Presentation Order, with day-school attached. The banks are the Commercial, National, Union, and the Bank of Australasia. There are also the Launceston Bank for Savings and the Post Office Savings Bank; the new post and telegraph office has been erected at a cost of £20,000, a Custom house has been erected at a cost of £10,000. These buildings form a group worthy of remark. A large and commodious building to be used as a Museum and Art Gallery has been erected, and was opened during 1891. The Academy of Music, a newly built theatre, is the best and most commodious building of the kind in the colony. The Mechanics' Institute has a hall suited for festive gatherings or minor entertainments. The A. M. P. Society is erecting a new building next to the post office at a cost of £4,500. The market is in Lower Charles Street. A handsome Fire Brigade station with tower is in Brisbane Street. The city was incorporated Nov. 1, 1885, and is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. The City Park, extending over an area of 9 acres, is much frequented. The Princess Square Garden is permanently improved as a recreation ground or public garden. A new park has been opened in Inveresk, and is the largest in the city. Trevallyn is a charming suburb. The Race-course is at Mowbray, about 2 miles from the city. The land under cultivation in the district is principally for wheat, oats, peas, and potatoes. Fruit also is grown in yearly increasing quantities. Corra Linn, about 6 miles from the town, is much visited for its romantic scenery, being a deep gorge, through

which the North Esk rushes. The Punch Bowl and the Cataract Gorge are also favourite places of resort, the latter being within five minutes' walk of the town, and so called from the falls of the South Esk immediately above its junction with the North Esk. The City and Suburban Improvement Association have constructed a new walk along the Gorge from which a splendid view of its beauties can be obtained. Invermay, a suburb on the east bank of the Tamar, Distillery Creek, and Clarke's Ford are also favourite pic-nic places. By an act which came into operation on 1st January, 1889, Launceston was made a city. The population, including suburbs, is 20,358. The newspapers published at Launceston are the *Launceston Examiner* and the *Telegraph*, daily; the *Tasmanian and Morning Star*, weekly; *Tasmanian Catholic Standard*, and *Pioneer*, monthly. Capital value of district, £2,797,488. Agricultural returns to 31st March, 1891, were:—Acres under cultivation 1,029, including 151 in gardens and orchards. Produce: peas, 160 bushels; potatoes, 25 tons; hay, 566 tons; apples, 571 bushels; pears, 1,140 bushels. Stock: 825 horses, 839 cattle, 988 sheep, 54 pigs. Population (census 1891), 17,208; of district, 21,316.

**LEFROY** (41° 9' S. lat., 146° 58' E. long.), so called in honour of a late Acting-Governor, a mining township, with post, parcel post, telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office and public library, in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Georgetown, about 27 miles NW. from Launceston, 159 N. from Hobart, and 10 miles from Georgetown. It is situated on the E. side of the River Tamar, on the Nine-Mile Creek. Courts of Petty Sessions and Requests are held here. Coaches run to and from Launceston daily; fare, 6s. Hotels—All Nations, Lefroy and Excelsior, also a Temperance hotel. Lefroy was formerly known as Nine-Mile Springs, afterwards as Itchel. The discovery of several gold-bearing quartz reefs first brought the town into prominence, and during the past year fresh discoveries North and South have given n-w life and activity to the district. In the town are two places of worship, Episcopal and Wesleyan, a State school, police-station, an Institute, with library of 406 volumes, a spacious Masonic hall, and several stores, G. F. Grubb's is the principal. The field is scattered, and covers an area of about 1,000 acres. Population (census 1891), town, 465; electoral district, 3,607.

**LEIPZIG**, post town, Glamorgan county; 66 miles from Launceston, and 14 miles from Avoca railway station, Fingal line. Anglican church here. Agricultural district.

**LEVEN RIVER** (48° 8' S. lat., 146° 14' E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and police district of Porc Sorell, 70 miles from Launceston, NW., situated on the river whose name it bears, which has a bar entrance, and is only accessible to vessels of light draught of water. See ULVERSTONE.

**LIFFEY**, post town, Westmoreland county; 25 miles SW. of Launceston, and nine miles from Oaks station, Western line. State school and Primitive Methodist church. Agricultural district.

**LILLYDALE**, post town, parcel post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office. Railway station on Scottsdale line; 21 miles from Launceston. Fares, 5s. 3d. and 3s. 6d. Hotel, Railway; two saw-mills, and three stores. State school, Roman Catholic and Union Churches. Agricultural district.

**LISDILLON** (42° 17' S. lat., 148° 4' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel post, savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the county, municipality, and electorate of Glamorgan, situated on the rivulet of the same name, about 76 miles NE. of Hobart, 10 from Launceston, and 51 miles from Swansea, whence there is steamboat communication with Hobart once weekly. An Episcopal church and public school are here. Agricultural and pastoral district.

**LISLE** (MOUNT ARTHUR) (41° 16' S. lat., 147° 17' E. long.), a goldfield, named after the family name of Mrs. Weld (De Lisle), about 32 miles NE. from Launceston, and six miles from Golconda station, Scottsdale line. It has several streets laid out, Wesleyan church, hotels and stores. A considerable extent of auriferous country is here. Lisle has a money-order office and savings bank, with parcel post to Lisle Road station, and is in the county of Dorset, and police and electoral district of Selby. This is purely a surface alluvial field, and has been comparatively unprospected for reefs. The population, by the census of 1891 (including Golconda, Panama and Tobacco Creek), 166.

**LITTLEHAMPTON** (41° 34' S. lat., 146° 43' E. long.), a railway station on the Launceston and Western Railway, 22½ miles S. of Launceston; fares, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.

**LITTLE OYSTER COVE**, post town; 22 miles S. of Hobart in Huon district. Daily steamers. Fare 3s. 9d. return. Fruit-growing district.

**LITTLE SWANPORT**, post town, with parcel post, Pembroke county, 50 miles from Hobart. Coach communication with Campania railway station.

**LLEWELLYN**, post town, Somerset county; 96 miles NE. from Hobart, and seven miles from Campbelltown railway station. Agricultural district.

**LONGFORD** (41° 35' S. lat., 147° 11' E. long.) is a municipality situated on the Norfolk Plains (which name the district formerly bore), and the Lake river, at its junction with the South Esk, in the county of Westmoreland, municipality of Longford, and electorate of Longford, 113 miles N. from Hobart, and 17½ miles S. of Launceston by rail (12 miles by road), with which it is in direct railway communication by the Launceston and Western Railway; fares, 3s. and 4s. 6d. Courts of Petty and General Sessions are held here. Two carriers ply to and from Launceston and a mail coach to Cressy twice daily. It has a money-order office, post office, savings bank, parcel post and telegraph



station, and Court of Petty and General Sessions is held regularly, also Supreme Court Sittings or small debts jurisdiction to £100. The principal place of worship in the town is Christ Church Anglican church, built of freestone, with a magnificent stained glass window. It also possesses a gold communion service presided by William IV. The grounds surrounding it are most tastefully laid out and well kept. The Roman Catholics have a chapel (St. Augustine's), built of bluestone and tastefully erected, as have also the Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Baptists. Public school and private schools. The Commercial Bank has a branch here in very commodious premises. Chief hotels: Blenheim and Prince of Wales. Chief places of business: J. McMahons, Affreck & Son, A. Whitfield's. Two steam four-mills, the Emerald and the Newry. The public library contains upwards of 2,000 volumes. The rural municipality, proclaimed January 27, 1862, has an area of 212,000 acres, with 130 miles of roads and streets; annual value of rateable property being £40,408. Capital value of district, £1,098,243. A Ploughing Association flourishes here. The Northern Agricultural Society holds its annual exhibition here. There is a Debating Club, Choral Society, Rifle and Cricket Clubs. The Odd-fellows (M.U.), Foresters, and Rechabites have strong lodges here. The Longford Racing Club and South Esk Rowing Club both flourish. Agricultural operations are profitably carried on in the district, wheat and oats being largely grown, and so also is fruit. The district has been called the "Garden of Tasmania." It is also a good pastoral district. Water is obtained from the South Esk. A local Water Act has been passed, which will ensure a good and constant supply. A series of coal seams has been discovered in the neighbourhood. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 47,068 acres under cultivation; wheat, 8,657 acres; barley, 357 acres; oats, 1,824 acres; potatoes, 155 acres; turnips, 54 acres; gardens and orchards, 256 acres. Produce: wheat, 177,177 bushels; barley, 11,709 bushels; oats, 56,826 bushels; potatoes, 516 tons; turnips, 182 tons; peas, 8,537 bushels; apples, 2,909 bushels; pears, 407 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,989; cattle, 6,959; sheep, 129,431; pigs, 3,432. The agricultural returns for the district of South Longford show live stock: 110 horses, 4,328 cattle, and 114,450 sheep. Population (census 1891), 1,084; of district, 3,126.

**LONGLEY**, post town, money-order, savings bank, parcel post and telephone office, Buckingham county, 12 miles SW. of Hobart, Huon district. Daily coach communication. The parcel post also extends to Lower Longley. Favourite resort for tourists. Hotel: Longley Inn. Agricultural district. Wesleyan church and State school at Lower Longley, 6 miles distant.

**LOVETT** (43° 10' S. lat., 147° 8' E. long.), a township on the shores of Port Cygnet, in the county of Buckingham, electorate of Kingborough, and the municipal district of Franklin, about 33 miles SW. of Hobart. Hotels: Harvest Home and Port Cygnet. It has a post-office, parcel post, telegraph-office, savings bank, and money-order office, Roman Catholic chapel (with brick residence for the priest), an Anglican church, also Wesleyan and Congregational, 3 schools—public, Roman Catholic, private—several stores and tradesmen. A Court of Petty Sessions is held here. The surrounding country is agricultural and timber-producing. Coal seams in the district are systematically worked. The coal is well suited for domestic purposes. Population 247 (census 1891); of electoral district, 7,690.

**LOW HEAD**, post town and telegraph office, Dorset county, 40 miles NW. of Launceston. Daily steam communication. Passengers for Georgetown and locality land from Melbourne steamers here. Anglican Church and State school. Lighthouse station. Population (census 1891), 153.

**LOWES BRIDGE**, post town, with parcel post, Devon county, 71 miles W. of Launceston, and four miles from Railton railway station, Western line. Agricultural district.

**LYMINGTON** (NILE), (41° 39' S. lat., 147° 22' E. long.), a village, with post office, parcel post and telephone station, on the river Nile, a tributary of the South Esk, in the county of Cornwall, municipality and electorate of Evandale, about 7 miles SE. from Evandale, the nearest railway station being Clarendon on the main line. Lymington is 125 miles from Hobart. A coach runs thrice a week to and from Launceston, *via* Evandale, 18 miles distant NW.; fare, 2s. 6d. Hotel: the Nile. A public school is here, and Episcopal and Baptist places of worship and two stores. In the neighbourhood alluvial digging to a small extent is carried on. The country here is very flat, and mainly supports agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

**LYNCH'S CREEK**, post town, Montagu county, on Mount Zeehan railway, connecting with Strahan (Macquarie Harbour). A mining township, Mount Lyell district. Population about 170.

**LYNDHURST** (40° 52' S. lat., 147° 41' E. long.), a mining centre, in the county of Dorset, Ringarooma electorate and police district, about 70 miles NE. of Launceston, 200 miles from Hobart, and 28 from Scottsdale railway station. It has a post and money-order office. There is coach conveyance obtainable from Moorina.

**MACQUARIE HARBOUR** (STRAHAN) (42° 9' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel post, telegraph station, money-order and savings bank office, the principal port on the Western side of the island, and a port of entry. It is the terminus of the Strahan and Mount Zeehan railway. The stations on the line are W. Strahan Henty, Mallana, Eden, Oceana Junction and Zeehan, and trains leave Strahan Wharf daily at 8.30 A.M. and 4.10 P.M. It was formerly an ultra-penal station. It is distant 229 miles by water from Hobart; bearings E. by S. half S. Fares by steamer, 20s. and 10s. It is in the county of Franklin, electorate of Cumberland, and police district of Macquarie. Petty Sessions are held here. Gold exists in the district, and rich discoveries at the King River, Mount Lyell, Linda, Henty,

Mount Zeehan, and Mount Dundas of gold and silver lead have caused very many mining leases to be taken up and given a decided impetus to the trade and general prospects of the district. A good seam of lignite has been found in the immediate neighbourhood of the township. The difficult nature of the country has, however, retarded progress, but the railway constructed from Macquarie Harbour to Mount Zeehan, distance about 24 miles, facilitates traffic and opens up some good agricultural lands. Ore is brought down for smelting at the port. Steamers call here regularly from Hobart and Launceston, and there is direct communication two or three times a month with Melbourne. Small local steamers also ply to and from Trial Harbour, with which place there is telephonic communication. Principal hotels: Macquarie, Union, and King River. Bank, National of Tasmania. One public and one private day school. A Town Board and Marine Board control local matters. Chief stores, L. O. Henry's, Gaffney's and Harvey's, and T. A. Reynolds & Co.'s. Capital value of district, £29,192. It is a mining district, and the population in this locality is steadily increasing. Geological formation, tertiary. Population of town (census 1891), 561; of district, 3,377.

**MACQUARIE PLAINS** (42° 41' S. lat., 146° 57' E. long.), a post-town, with railway, post and telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Monmouth, municipality and electorate of New Norfolk, situated on the N. bank of the river Derwent, 33 miles NW. from Hobart railway station on Derwent Valley Line. Fares 7s., and 5s. 7d. Hotel: Gretna Green. Good fishing and shooting in the neighbourhood. Place of worship, St. Mary's Episcopal Church. Public school here and public library. Hop-growing and agricultural district.

**MANGANA** (42° 38' S. lat., 147° 54' E. long.), a mining town, with post office and parcel-post, on Richardson's Creek, which flows into the South Esk, in the county of Cornwall, and electorate and municipality of Fingal, 91 miles SE. from Launceston, 120 NE. from Hobart, and 6 miles from Fingal railway station. Public school here, Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a Concert Hall. Principal hotel, The Alpine. Mining district, both quartz and alluvial. Population (census 1891), 226.

**MARGATE** (43° 4' S. lat., 147° 19' E. long.), a post-town with parcel-post and telegraph station in the county of Buckingham, and electorate and police district of Kingborough, 15 miles S. of Hobart, and 5 miles from Kingston. Public school, Wesleyan church, and one hotel. Coach fare from Hobart 4s. 6d. return. A coal mine at the Sand Fly Rivulet, about 7 miles distant, yields excellent coal, but it has not yet been fully opened up. Fruit and farming district. Population (census 1891) 158.

**MARIA ISLAND**, post town, Pembroke county, 65 miles NE. from Hobart, and 40 miles from Campania railway station (main line), whence coaches run to Spring Bay (or Triabunna), and thence steamers; eight miles, fare 2s. 6d. The island is developing good agricultural, pastoral, and viticultural resources. Valuable quarries of limestone and cement exist here. The fishing is good and climate superb. Good boarding accommodation.

**MATHINNA** (41° 46' S. lat., 147° 55' E. long.), a gold-mining township, with post office, parcel-post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in the county of Cornwall, municipality and electoral district of Fingal, 134 miles NE. of Hobart, about 17 miles from Fingal, and 84 miles E. from Launceston. It is situated on the South Esk river, not far from its source, and lies high, being about 570 ft. above sea-level. A continuance of activity in gold-mining operations prevails here. Several batteries are employed on the gold mines. Notably on New Golden Gate, which has 40 heads and 9 Fruc vanners. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and the plant is very complete and effective. A State school is here. There is an Anglican, Roman Catholic and Union place of worship. Hotels: Lawton's and Talbot. Chief places of business: Morriss', Marshall's, Synnot's, and O'Neill's. Communication with the metropolis is by way of daily coach connecting with the Fingal branch railway at Fingal and the Main line; fare, 5s. The district is elevated and mountainous. Water is obtained from the Black Horse and Long Gully Creeks. Mining and agricultural pursuits are followed. Barren slate ranges surround the town. Population (census 1891), 426.

**MELROSE**, post town, Devon county, 83 miles W. of Launceston, and 3 miles from Spreyton railway station, Western line. Agricultural district.

**MELTON MOWBRAY** (42° 23' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long.), a post-town, parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, 34 miles NW. of Hobart, on the main road to Bothwell, communication with which is by coach. It is a railway station on the Brighton and Apsley line. Hotel: Melton Mowbray. Congregational place of worship. It is in the county of Monmouth, municipality of Green Ponds, and electorate of Brighton. Agricultural district.

**MIDDLETON** (LONG BAY) (43° 14' S. lat., 147° 18' E. long.), a township 28 miles S. from Hobart, in the county of Buckingham, and police and electoral district of Kingborough, situated on the western shores of D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Post-office and parcel-post. Daily steam communication (fares, 3s. 9d. single, 5s. 3d. return). Fruit-growing district. Population estimated at 70.

**MILLBROOK**, post town, with telephone station, Cornwall county, 75 miles E. from Launceston. Close to Mount Nicholas siding on Fingal line. Mining township.

**MOLE CREEK**, post town, with money-order and savings bank office, Westmoreland county, 62 miles from Launceston and 15 miles from Deloraine railway station. A train leaves Delo-

rairie for Chudleigh Junction and Mole Creek at 7.35 p.m., arriving at 8.30. Coach daily to meet other trains. Wesleyan church and State school. Agricultural district.

**MONTAGU RIVER**, post town, with telegraph office, Wellington county, 166 miles W. from Launceston (*via* Stanley). Communication by steamer or coach. Anglican church here. Agricultural district. Population of district, 331.

**MOORINA** (KRUSHKA'S BRIDGE) (41° 19' S. lat., 147° 59' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel post, money-order, telegraph office and savings bank, in the county of Dorset, electorate of Ringarooma and police district of Selby on the Upper Ringarooma River, 180 miles N. from Hobart, 70 miles NE. from Launceston, and 27 from Ellersmere (Scottsdale). Hotel: Moorina. State school here, and branch of the National Bank of Tasmania. A large hall is here, fitted with stage appliances. Another hall is used for devotional purposes by different denominations. Court of Petty Sessions is held. There is coach communication with Derby, 3s.; Weldborough, 3s.; Gladstone, 7s. 6d.; Moorina, 6s.; George's Bay, 10s.; Scottsdale, 12s. 6d.; Pioneer, 2s. 6d.; Gould's Country, 5s. It is an important tin-mining centre. The geological formation is granite and basalt. Mining, agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed, the land is fertile, and the climate is splendid. Population of town (census 1891), 150; and on the entire mining field about 500 Europeans and 400 Chinese.

**MORIARTY ROAD**, post-town, 80 miles W. from Launceston and 5 miles from Latrobe railway station. Anglican and Wesleyan churches and State school here. Agricultural district.

**MOUNTAIN RIVER**, post-town, Buckingham county, 24 miles N. of Hobart. Daily coach communication (fare, 10s. return). Anglican, Wesleyan and Congregational churches here and State school. Agricultural district.

**MOUNT BISCHOFF** (WARATAH) (41° 27' S. lat., 145° 32' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel-post, Government Savings Bank, telegraph station, and money-order office, about 60 miles W. in a direct line from Launceston (142 postal), 160 miles NW. from Hobart, and 47 NW. of Emu Bay in the county of Russell, electorate of Wellington and police district of Emu Bay. Owing to the extensive tin mines here this township is now the fourth in the island. Mount Bischoff takes its name from Mr. James Bischoff, chairman of the Van Diemen's Land Company in 1828. Notwithstanding its prominent position, it has as yet no exit coastwards by any public road, its only means of egress having been by the Van Diemen's Land Company's tramway, until 16th July, 1834, when this was converted into a railway. There are fairly good tracks to Corinna, Whyte River, Heazlewood, and Zeelan, whence railway communication connects with Macquarie Harbour (Strahan) on the West Coast, whence there is steam communication almost daily with Hobart. Mount Bischoff can be reached per the Ulverston railway station *via* Emu Bay (48 miles), with which latter place it is connected by the Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff Railway; fares from Emu Bay 15s. and 12s. 6d.; freight £3 per ton. Through fares to Hobart £3 9s. 6d. and £2 9s. 11d. A coach runs daily to Heazlewood. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated tin mines. Waratah, the township at the foot of the Mount, is situated on both sides of the Waratah River (a tributary of the Arthur), which is crossed by three bridges. It has several hotels, the principal being the Waratah, Bischoff and Belmont. Chief places of business: Hall and Beel, Kemping, Jones, Pollard's, Strutter's and Maddom's. Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist places of worship, a public school, Mount Bischoff Provident Hospital, a branch of the National Bank of Tasmania, and of Bank of Australasia, and a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,800 volumes. There is also a large well-appointed public hall. A court of Petty Sessions is held here. The Mount Bischoff Provident Hospital is managed by a Committee annually elected, and is supported by subscriptions and donations, supplemented by Government subsidy. A visiting magistrate presides at the Courts of Request and Petty Sessions are also held. Since the formation of the Mount Bischoff Company, to the end of August, 1889, over one million sterling had been paid in dividends, the total yield of the mine being two millions. The mine, which is the richest in the world, was discovered in 1872 by Mr. James Smith, and in August, 1873, the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company was formed, with a capital of £60,000, in 12,000 shares, only £1 per share having been paid up on the contributing shares, numbering 7,600. The tin is obtained by sluicing the face of the mountain, a large portion of which is composed of the ore. The ore is conveyed to the dressing sheds near the township of Waratah by a line of railway about one mile long, worked by a locomotive. All the batteries and other machinery for dressing the ore at the sheds are worked by water-power, the river where the sheds are erected having a fall of 124 feet. Much of the machinery is automatic. The various parts of the works are connected by telephone; and the dressing sheds, offices, stores and managers' residence are lit by the electric light. The Company employ nearly 400 hands. The tin is smelted in Launceston, where the Company have six smelting furnaces. Besides the Mount Bischoff Company there are several other companies. Gold, silver, and bismuth are found in the district, and many of the silver mines are now being profitably worked. At Whyte River and Heazlewood extensive machinery, and tramways are being brought into operation. The Waratah Road Trust, levying local rates, supplemented by Government grant, have 50 miles of road and streets under their care and are doing good work. Rate valuation, £10,079. Geological formation, granite, porphyry and basaltic. Land here is very fertile, and the beautifully variegated foliage decking the mountain sides is one of

the many grand sights of inland scenery. Population (census 1891), 1,420; of the whole mining locality, 1,888.

**MOUNT CAMERON**. See GLADSTONE.  
**MOUNT DIRECTION** (see DILSTON), post-town, 9 miles N. of Launceston. Anglican church here. Daily steamboat communication.

**MOUNT HEEMSKIRK**. See HEEMSKIRK.  
**MOUNT SEYMOUR**, post-town, with parcel-post, Monmouth county, 60 miles N. from Hobart and 4 miles from Parattah railway station. State school here. Agricultural district.

**MOUNT VICTORIA** (See PIONEER).  
**MOUNT NICHOLAS**, coal-mining district, county of Cornwall. Railway station on Fingal line. Post-town, with parcel-post. Population (census 1891), 94.

**MYRTLE BANK**, post-town, Dorset county, 23 miles E. of Launceston, and 11 miles from Lisle railway station. Agricultural district.

**NEUNHAM**, post-town, with parcel-post, Dorset county, 3 miles from Launceston. Frequent coach communication. Wesleyan church, State schools, race-course, hotel and stores.

**NEW NORFOLK** (42° 46' S. lat., 197° 5' E. long.), formerly called ELIZABETH TOWN, is in the county of Buckingham, and municipality and electoral district of New Norfolk, lying 21 miles NW. of Hobart, and 130 miles S. of Launceston, on the right bank of the Derwent at its highest navigable point. It is a post, parcel-post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order station, and is connected with Hobart by telephone. A bridge, erected at a cost of £5,000, was opened in June, 1880, total length 610 feet, in spans of 40 feet each, width of roadway 18 feet. It is now in railway connection with Hobart, and the Derwent Valley Railway has been extended northward to Glenora. There is daily coach communication with the Ouse. A steamer—the *Monarch*—also plies on the river daily, calling at Old Beach and Bridgewater; fare, 3s. Chief hotels: the Bush and the Star and Garter, the former having a fine garden sloping down to the river. There is an Episcopal place of worship, St. Matthew's; also a Wesleyan chapel, and a new Roman Catholic church, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a public school, a lunatic asylum, having 111 rooms or wards, with accommodation for 302 patients. It is proposed to remodel and considerably extend the asylum buildings, making them capable of accommodating 350 patients, with ample space and every facility for classification, upon plans approved of by Drs. Manning, Paterson, and Dick, specialists in psychology. A new Government model farm has been formed here. A local racing club has been established, holding an annual meeting. The New Norfolk Rifle Club has excellent butts here, at which any *bona fide* riflemen are at liberty to practise. A public library with 3,500 volumes. Courts of Petty and General Sessions are held regularly. The salmon ponds are at Redlands, about six miles distant. Conveyances can be hired from the hotels. It is a great hop and fruit-growing district, and the scenery, particularly along the river, is very pretty. The rural municipality (proclaimed February 13, 1868) has an area of 248,000 acres, the annual rateable value of property being £18,145. Capital value of district £325,761. This district was principally peopled in 1808 by settlers from Norfolk Island, who were transferred thence under imperative orders from the Home Government. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 10,321 acres under cultivation; wheat, 882 acres; barley, 82 acres; oats, 386 acres; peas, 269 acres; potatoes, 300 acres; hay, 2,093 acres; hops, 379 acres; gardens and orchards, 1,122 acres. Produce: wheat, 15,585 bushels; barley, 1,718 bushels; oats, 8,105 bushels; peas, 3,753 bushels; potatoes, 1,209 tons; mangold, 1,979 tons; hay, 2,250 tons; hops, 642,440 lbs.; apples, 95,415 bushels; pears, 2,316 bushels. Stock: horses, 789; cattle, 2,907; sheep, 22,039; pigs, 2,517. Population (census 1891), 1,072; of district, 4,253.

**NEWTOWN** (42° 57' S. lat., 147° 21' E. long.), in the county of Buckingham, electorate of Glenorchy, and 1½ miles N. of Hobart, is so connected by buildings as to appear a suburb of that city; it has hourly omnibus and car communication; fare, 6d. Tramway communication connecting with the Hobart railway station is being constructed. It contains the Institution for Male and Female Paupers, in which there is accommodation for 450 males and 170 females. The Newtown State school has an average attendance of 90 scholars, and there are several private schools. There are Church of England (St. John's), Roman Catholic (Church of the Sacred Heart), Wesleyan, and Independent places of worship, post office, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office. The Templars' Hall is a convenient place for public meetings and local entertainments. There is a public library and Mutual Improvement Association. The Cornelian Bay public cemetery for Hobart is in the vicinity, also several small coal-mines, producing anthracite coal. Property in this locality commands an increasing market value. Capital value (Newtown and Queenborough), £782,206. Agriculture returns to March 31, 1892, were 1,001 acres under cultivation, including 428 acres in gardens and orchards. Produce: wheat, 140 bushels; barley, 90 bushels; peas, 333 bushels; potatoes, 206 tons; mangolds, 112 tons; apples, 11,462 bushels; pears, 4,566 bushels. Stock: horses, 193; cattle, 418; sheep, 283; pigs, 375. Population, including the inmates of the charitable institutions (census 1891), 2,288.

**NINE-MILE SPRINGS**. See LEFFROY.  
**NORFOLK BAY**. See TARANNA.

**NORTHDOWN** (41° 10' S. lat., 146° 32' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, savings bank and a public school, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, on the road from Port Sorell to Port Frede-

rick, about 4 miles distant from the former place, 6 miles from Latrobe, and 83 miles N.W. of Launceston. There is daily communication with Latrobe by mail conveyance. It has two places of worship—Anglican and Wesleyan. The scenery seawards is very fine, and the place has attractions as a healthful resort.

**NORTH MOLTON**, post-town, Devon county, 100 miles S. of Launceston, and 18 miles from Devonport railway station. Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches and State school. Agricultural district.

**NUBEENA**, post-town, with telephone (Tasman's Peninsula), Pembroke county, 25 miles E. of Hobart. State school here. Principal places of business: J. M. Clark's and A. McGuinness'. Agricultural district.

**NUGENT**, post-town, Pembroke county, 45 miles from Hobart. Coach transit *via* Sorrell. Agricultural district.

**OATLANDS** (42° 18' S. lat., 147° 25' E. long.), a township, with post-office, parcel-post, savings bank, money-order office and telegraph station, in the counties of Somerset and Monmouth, and municipal and electoral district of the name it bears, on the main road between Hobart and Launceston, close to Lake Dulverton. It is distant from the former place about 50 miles N. (by rail 5½), from Launceston 70 miles S. It lies very high, being 1,400 feet above the level of the sea. The Main Line Railway is some little distance from the town (4½ miles), fares, 12s. and 8s. A short line also connects the township with the Main Line Station at Paratiah. In the summer a well-appointed conveyance runs to the Lakes, a popular place of resort for visitors. Good accommodation there. There are several hotels; among others, the Oatlands, and the Midland, with public rooms attached to each. St. Peter's, (Episcopal), Presbyterian church, and St. Paul's (Roman Catholic) are the places of worship; the Wesleyans have a preaching station. There is a public school, and a commodious town-hall in High Street, with a concert-room attached; public library with 922 volumes. The Union and Commercial Banks have branches here, and there is also a steam flour-mill. Chief places of business: W. Exton, J. Bunnill, Button Brothers, M. A. Harding, J. Hepworth, F. S. Kendall, A. Maclaren, Madden & Co. and W. Nelson. Courts of Petty and General Sessions are held here, and sittings of the Supreme Court. The district is governed by a municipal council. Area of municipality (proclaimed 29th November, 1861), 369,000 acres, annual value of rateable property, £36,678. Capital value of district, £916,683. Extent of roads and streets 120 miles. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 20,232 acres under cultivation; wheat, 3,258 acres; barley, 24 acres; oats, 2,566 acres; peas, 197 acres; turnips, 228 acres; potatoes, 179 acres; hay, 1,530 acres. Produce: Wheat, 47,129 bushels; barley, 513 bushels; oats, 68,075 bushels; peas, 3,933 bushels; turnips, 1,059 tons; potatoes, 764 tons; hay, 1,784 tons. Stock: horses, 1,398; cattle, 8,930; sheep, 131,806; pigs, 2,083. Population, 731; district (census 1891), 3,330.

**O'BRIEN'S BRIDGE**. See GLENORCHY.

**OUSE** (42° 30' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long.), a post, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Cumberland, and municipality of Hamilton, 54 miles from Hobart N.W., on the river Ouse. Place of worship (St. John's, Episcopal), a public school, an inn—the Bridge, and a Rechabite Hall.

**PARATIAH**, post-town, with parcel-post and telegraph office, Monmouth county. Station on Main line railway; stopping-place for all trains. Fifty-five miles from Hobart (fares 12s. and 8s.), and 78 from Launceston (fares 18s. and 12s.). One hotel, specially built for railway travellers. Presbyterian church.

**PATEENA**, post-town in Cornwall county, 3 miles from Longford on the Western line. Union church here. Agricultural district.

**PATERSONIA** (41° 18' S. lat., 147° 21' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Dorset, electorate and police district of Selby, about 15 miles N.E. of Launceston, on the creek of the same name, and the main road to the Mount Cameron tin mines. There is a post office here, Wesleyan chapel and State school. It is an agricultural centre.

**PENGUIN** (41° 7' S. lat., 146° 6' E. long.), a seaport town and municipality, with post, parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, on the creek of the same name, and the main road from Deloraine to Circular Head, in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and police district of Port Sorrell. It is 210 miles N. from Hobart, 51 miles W. from Launceston, and 22 miles west of Devonport. There are lodes containing silver and copper in the locality; these have been worked, but unprofitably. The development of iron lodes has recently had much attention, and extensive works are projected. Penguin has two hotels, the Neptune and Penguin, also a temperance hotel, a town hall, a public school, and several stores. Principal places of business: J. McKenna's, J. M. Smith's, J. H. Hales', G. Hardy and C. Morey's. Church of England, Methodist Free Church, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian places of worship. The bank is a branch of the Bank of Australasia. Court of Petty Sessions is held here. Daily coaches run to and from Ulverstone railway station, distance 7 miles, fare 1s. 6d.; also to Emu Bay and Circular Head. Fare to latter place 15s. The harbour is protected by a breakwater. The Penguin district possesses a considerable area of first-class agricultural land, which is in the hands of an excellent class of yeoman farmers. It boasts of an agricultural association, and an annual show of farm and dairy produce is held. Silver lead has been found in the vicinity. Population (census 1891), 396; of district, 1,456.

**PERTH** (41° 34' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long.), a village, with money-order office, parcel-post, savings bank and telegraph and

railway station, on the Launceston and Western Railway, 11 miles S. from Launceston (by rail 14½); fares, 2s. 9d. and 2s.; and 110 miles N. from Hobart. It is situated in the county of Cornwall, electoral district and municipality of Longford, on the right bank of the South Esk river, which at this point is crossed by a fine stone bridge of eight arches. The places of worship are St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Wesleyan and Baptist Chapel; other prominent buildings are the Temperance Hall, the Victoria Hall and reading-room, and the public school. The Queen's Head is the principal hotel. Scone House, the private residence of Mr. W. Gibson, junior, is the only private residence in Tasmania lit with electric light. Water is obtained from the South Esk. Scone estate is one of the famed stud sheep breeding estates of the colony. District pastoral. Population (census 1891), 517.

**PIEMAN RIVER** (41° 40' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), on the west coast, in the vicinity of which are tin mines. Gold mines are also being successfully worked in this neighbourhood. It is in the county of Russell police district of Macquarie, and electorate of Wellington, and has a post office and telegraph office at Corinna. The river itself has a bad entrance, but inside widens out to a breadth of about 900 yards in some places, and navigation is easy for 23 miles from entrance. The river forms the division between the counties of Russell and Montagu. Corinna (now known as Royenrie), about 14 miles up, is the principal settled centre. Gold mining keeps a tolerably constant population here.

**PINE CREEK** (41° 34' S. lat., 145° 6' E. long.), a mining locality, on the banks of this creek, which rises in the Meredith range and flows into the Pieman River (on the southern side of the county of Russell). There are valuable tin deposits, samples of which have assayed from 64 to 71 per cent. of metal.

**PIONEER**. A mining town with post office and telegraph station in the Mount Victoria district, 75 miles east from Launceston, on the Ringarooma River. Daily coach communication with Scottsdale, Gladstone, and Moorina. Principal hotel, the Pioneer. A small hall available for entertainments or church services. The Pioneer, Argus, Argus Extended, and Garibaldi claims are situated about two miles from here on the Wyniford River. Population of town, 130; of district, 600.

**PIPER'S RIVER, LOWER** (41° 2' S. lat., 147° 6' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel-post to Turner's Marsh, money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, in the county of Dorset and police district and electorate of Georgetown, situated about 21 miles from Georgetown, and 35 miles N.W. of Launceston. The river itself debouches into Bass's Straits, near the township of Weymouth, flowing nearly due north a distance of about 30 miles. Extensive slate deposits have been found on its banks. Agricultural settlement is progressing. That portion of the district known as Turner's Marsh is served by a station on the Scottsdale line. Deposits of kaolin have been found near the railway line in the Piper Valley.

**PITTWATER**. See SORELL.

**POIEMENA**. See BLUE TIER.

**PONTVILLE** (42° 40' S. lat., 147° 12' E. long.), county of Monmouth, electorate and municipality of Brighton, is 17 miles N. of Hobart, and 115 miles S. of Launceston, on the main road between those places and the river Jordan. The communication with the capital is by the Apsley line connecting with the Main Line Railway, Brighton station, distant 1 mile. A coach runs to Bothwell and Green Ponds. Fares 7s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. Hotels: the Epsom Bridge and Crown. There is a telegraph station, money-order and savings bank office. St. Mark's is the Episcopal church; there are chapels also belonging to the Congregationalists and Wesleyans, a Roman Catholic church (St. Matthew's), and a public school. Three of the churches are built of white freestone from quarries in the neighbourhood. Court of Petty and General Sessions is held here. Water is obtained from the Jordan river. Geological formation, quartziferous sandstone and volcanic tufa. Climate, dry, bracing and healthy. Population (census 1891), 172; of district, 2,111.

**PORT ARTHUR**. See CARNARVON.

**PORT CYGNET**. See LOVETT.

**PORT ESPERANCE** (43° 20' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.), which comprises the township of Dover and the neighbourhood, is a fine harbour on the east coast of county Kent, to the southward of the island, 52 miles from Hobart. It is in the police and electoral district of Franklin, and has a post-office, parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, and also public school, four places of worship, an hotel—the Dover, and a public reading-room with library of 1,200 vols., and a building called the Albert Hall, suited for meetings and public entertainments. Courts of Petty Sessions and Requests held periodically. Much fine timber grows in the district, giving employment to five saw-mills. The district is named after the vessel commanded by Captain Huon Kermandee (1793). The bay is very picturesque. Near its entrance are three islands, named respectively Faith, Hope, and Charity, the largest of them—Hope—having an area of about 65 acres. There is regular steamboat communication with Hobart and river ports. Distance, 42 miles. Fare, 12s. return. The township (Dover), formerly known as "The Station," has not many inhabitants, and is situated on the north bank of the bay, Folkestone, another small township, being on the south bank. Chief industry, timber cutting. Soil well adapted for fruit-growing. There are in the townships and neighbourhood about 600 residents.

**QUEENBOROUGH (SANDY BAY)** (42° 25' S. lat., 147° 20' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel-post, money-order and telegraph office, and savings bank, suburb of Hobart, about 2 miles distant S. It is the county of Buckingham and electorate of Kingborough, and under control of a Town Board. Cars

and omnibuses run regularly throughout the day. A tramway connects with Hobart. There are four hotels, the chief being the Travellers' Rest and Clarendon. A well laid out cemetery is here, in the hands of a private company; also a public school, a place of worship (St. Stephen's), and some small factories. A Magdalen Home and Convent of the Good Shepherd is being erected. Many private residences ornament this charming suburb. Mount Nelson, 1,195 feet high, signal station for shipping, is within easy distance. The summit affords splendid views of Hobart, River Derwent, islands and lighthouse. Ratable value of property in Queenborough £31,389. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 1,592 acres under cultivation, including 296 acres in gardens and orchards. Produce: apples, 11,462 bushels; pears, 4,566 bushels. Stock: horses, 331; cattle, 869; pigs, 371. Population, Upper Sandy Bay, 1,443; Lower Sandy Bay, 324; of district (census 1891), 2,750.

**RAILTON** (41° 15' S. lat., 146° 25' E. long.), a postal centre and railway station, with parcel-post, money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Devon, East Devon electorate, and Port Sorell police district, on the Red Water Creek, about 2 miles W. from the Mersey, 8 miles from Latrobe, 67 miles NW. of Launceston, and 206 miles N. of Hobart; fares, 12s. 6d. and 9s. 2d. Coaches run to and from Sheffield, fare, 2s. 6d.; return, 4s. Principal hotel, East's. There is a Church of England and Wesleyan chapel here. Also a State school. Two saw-mills find profitable employment. Farming and grazing and coal mining district. Population (census 1891), 265.

**RAMINEA**, post-town, Kent county, 3 miles from Port Esperance, and 45 from Hobart. The Raminea saw-mills give employment to a small population. State school here.

**RAMSGATE**, post town, and small port south of the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, near Recherche Bay, Kent County. Timber and fishing industry. Population (census 1891), 134.

**RECHERCHE BAY**, post-town, with telegraph office, Kent county; 57 miles from Hobart. Congregational church here. Timber producing district.

**REMINE**. See TRIAL HARBOUR.

**REYNASTON**, post-town, with parcel-post and telegraph office, Monmouth county. Station on Main Line Railway; 46 miles from Hobart. Fares, 10s. and 6s. One hotel: the Tunnel. Agricultural district.

**RICHMOND** (42° 44' S. lat., 147° 29' E. long.), a township in the county of Monmouth, electorate and municipality of Richmond, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Coal river, here spanned by a substantial stone bridge of six arches, about 14 miles distant from Hobart NE., and 136 miles from Launceston. A coach runs to Hobart daily; and carriers leave and arrive every day; the nearest railway station is at Campania, 5 miles distant. A conveyance meets the trains. The most picturesque route from Hobart to Richmond is *via* Risdon and Grass Tree Hill. A coach also leaves twice weekly for Buckland, Spring Bay, Lisdillon, and Swansea. Burrell's is the principal hotel. The Prince of Wales and Lennox Arms are also good country hostelries. The Episcopalians, Congregationalists, and the Roman Catholics have each a place of worship, the first-named being dedicated to St. Luke, the Catholic to St. John, and there is a public school and library of 1,800 vols. It has a post and money-order office, parcel-post, savings bank, and telegraph station, and is a place of Petty and General Sessions. An Oddfellows' Lodge is established here. The rural municipality, proclaimed 10th June, 1861, has an area of 137,078 acres; yearly value of rateable property, £12,901; capital value of district, £337,219. A considerable breadth of land is under cultivation, principally for the cereals and wheat crops. Anthracite coal is found on the west bank of the Coal River. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 16,194 acres under cultivation; wheat, 1,504 acres; barley, 52 acres; oats, 677 acres; peas, 420 acres; potatoes, 230 acres. Produce: wheat, 21,413 bushels; barley, 1,093 bushels; oats, 18,069 bushels; peas, 7,188 bushels; potatoes, 829 tons; apples, 6,110 bushels; pears, 563 bushels. Stock: horses, 594; cattle, 1,999; sheep, 61,716; pigs, 1,466. Population (census 1891), 360; of district, 561.

**RINGAROOMA** (UPPER) (40° 53' S. lat., 147° 57' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Dorset, and electorate of Ringarooma, 193 miles from Hobart, 59 miles from Launceston NE., and 17 miles from Ellesmere (Scottsdale), on the Ringarooma river. Bank: National of Tasmania. Public library of 400 vols. Town Hall, Anglican and Wesleyan Churches, Congregational, public and private schools. It is a place of Quarter Sessions, Petty sessions, and court of Requests, and has a public school, Board of Health, public library, Fruit Board, Masonic lodge (I. C.) and racing club. Ringarooma may be considered as the most important of the North-eastern tin-fields, and gold is also found in payable quantities at Mount Victoria, 5 miles distant. Also at Mount Horror, where reefing machinery has been erected. Good alluvial ground also exists here. The stanniferous district is of large extent, running the entire length of the river and into the neighbouring mountainous country, which consists of the lowest quality of pastoral land, overgrown with musk, blackwood, myrtle, laurel, and dogwood. The geological formation is of basalt, and granite, and the district is noted for its excellent agricultural land, the basaltic soil forming it being amongst the richest in the country. Pastoral pursuits are also followed. This place may be reached by train to Scottsdale, and thence by coach; coach fare, 3s. 9d. Also by train to St. Mary's and thence by coach, St. Helen's *via* George's Bay, Moorina, and Derby (Brothers' Home). The roads are being improved and bridges erected. Railway routes have been surveyed to Branxholm, Derby (Brothers' Home) and Moorina. Principal hotel: the Commercial. It is an agri-

cultural and pastoral district, and orchard planting to some extent has been commenced. Population of town (census 1891), 117; of district, 4,783. In this district is the celebrated Krushka Brothers' Home Claim, consisting of one 80-acre section, which has been profitably worked by the proprietors, the Messrs. Krushka, for about seven years. Also the Brothers' Home No. 1, the Briseis, and North Brothers' Home, Native Youth, Arba, Argus, and Weld. The Mount Cameron water-supply much benefits this district. Ringarooma (Lower) or Boobyalla, as it is now designated, is situated at the mouth of the Ringarooma river, facing Ringarooma Bay, 40 miles from Ringarooma. It is the shipping place for all tin raised in the Mount Cameron, Wynford River and Moorina districts. Steamers ply regularly to and from Launceston; fare, 20s. Rateable value of property £13,329; capital value of district, £418,820. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 27,328 acres under cultivation; wheat, 53 acres; barley, 39 acres; oats, 251 acres; peas, 136 acres; potatoes, 306 tons; gardens and orchards, 234 acres; permanent grass, 25,041 acres. Stock: horses, 1,151; cattle, 10,123; sheep, 36,059; pigs, 3,758.

**RIVER PLenty**, post-town, with parcel-post, money-order office, Buckingham county, 26 miles from Hobart. Government salmon ponds here, and can be easily reached by conveyance from New Norfolk, or by track from Plenty station on Derwent Valley line.

**ROKBEY** (CLARENCE PLAINS) (42° 54' S. lat., 147° 30' E. long.), pleasantly placed on the shores of Ralph's Bay, in the county of Monmouth (municipality of Clarence and electorate of Sorell), is 7 miles E. of Hobart, 5 miles from Bellerive, and 127 miles from Launceston. It has post-office, parcel-post, and telegraph station. Hotel: Horse and Jockey. There is an Episcopal (St. Matthew's) and Congregational chapel and a public school. In the cemetery lies buried the Rev. Mr. Knopwood, the chaplain to Collins's expedition, who died here on 18th September, 1838. Capital value of property in Clarence district, £242,284. Population of municipality (census 1891), 1,063.

**ROSEVEARS**, post-town, with parcel-post and telegraph office, Devon county, 11 miles from Launceston, on Tamar river. Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Melbourne steamers stop here waiting for tide.

**ROSS** (42° 3' S. lat., 147° 32' E. long.), a small but pleasant township in the county of Somerset, electorate of Campbelltown, and municipality of Ross, 73 miles (83 by rail) N. of Hobart, and 48 miles SE. from Launceston. It is on the Macquarie River (which is spanned by a freestone bridge), in the centre of rich and fertile plains of considerable extent. The Main Line Railway has a station here. There are three trains daily; fares, 19s. and 12s. 9d. A mail conveyance runs to Longford, *via* Macquarie River, three times a week, returning on alternate days. There is also a weekly mail to Auburn. Hotel: the Ross. Chief places of business: Macquarie Commercial, Railway, and Ross Stores. There is a large stone-built town-hall, comprising reading-room and library; places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. John's, said to be one of the handsomest country churches in the colony) and Wesleyans (also a fine new building of freestone), also, at a distance of 2 miles from the township, a college—the Horton, established in 1855, which in 1881 was enlarged and improved. Captain Horton gave the site and also a considerable sum towards the erection of the building. It stands in grounds of 20 acres upon the eastern slope of a protecting ridge commanding the vale of Macquarie. Public school. Ross has a post-office, parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station and Council Chambers. It is a place of Petty and Quarter Sessions. Its building stone is celebrated for its quality and white colour, being the best yet found in Tasmania. Water is supplied from the Tooms Lake and artificial reservoir, about 30 miles SE. of Ross. The lakes Sorell and Crescent are 25 miles from Ross, an excellent road extending thereto. A dismal sight meeting the eye of the traveller by train is the ruins of the old female factory or prison used in the days of penal rule. The rural municipality of Ross (proclaimed Dec. 26, 1862) has an area of 178,000 acres, yearly value of rateable property being £13,941; capital value of district, £382,570. Extent of roads and streets, 90 miles. Pastoral district. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1891, were 1,140 acres under cultivation; wheat, 181 acres; oats, 77 acres. Produce: wheat, 3,033 bushels; oats, 1,980 bushels; hay, 291 tons. Stock: horses, 197; cattle, 2,683; sheep, 80,831; pigs, 241. Population (census 1891), 389; of district, 2,695.

**ROYENRINE**, mining township in Russell county, 40 miles from Waratah. See CORINNA.

**ST. HELEN'S** (GEORGE'S BAY) (41° 21' S. lat., 148° 15' E. long.), a watering-place of summer resort, at the head of a land-locked harbour, on the east coast, in the county of Cornwall, electoral district of Fingal, and police district of Portland, 140 miles from Hobart, and 120 from Launceston. There is good accommodation for visitors, and abundance of fishing, boating, and shooting. Hotels: Telegraph, Imperial, and Union. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, public school, money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station; public library and reading-room; branch of Commercial Bank here. It is reached by coach from St. Mary's (fare, 9s., return 15s.), the terminus of the Fingal branch connecting at the Corners with the Main Line Railway. A coach also runs *via* Gould's country, Weldborough, and Moorina, to Scottsdale, terminus of Launceston and Scottsdale Railway. A steamer trades every alternate week to Hobart or Launceston. Chief places of business, J. C. MacMichael & Co., G. A. Turner's. Petty and General Sessions are held here. Within a short distance westward are the Ruby Tin Mines. Much tin ore from the Blue Tier and Thomas Plain district is shipped here. From this place to Eddystone Point,

where a massive stone lighthouse has been erected, is one of the best excursions on the Tasmanian coast, the scenery being much diversified. Fine scenery on road between Lottah and Weldborough, the track reaching an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea level. St. Helen's is unsurpassed as a summer resort for seaside visitors. Capital value of district, £64 956. Agricultural returns for Portland district to March 31, 1892, were: Acres under cultivation, 3,311; gardens and orchards, 44 acres. Produce: wheat, 80 bushels; oats, 260 bushels; potatoes, 372 tons; peas, 382 bushels; apples, 1,061 bushels. Stock: horses, 290; cattle, 2,331; sheep, 1,571; pigs, 5,237. Geological formation, granite overlying schists, which lead up to gold-bearing formation at Mathinna, 20 miles SW. To the south of St. Helen's the formation is mainly Lower Silurian containing silver-bearing ores at Scamanner. Population (census 1891), 363; of district, 1,599.

**ST. LEONARD'S** (41° 30' S. lat., 147° 12' E. long.), a pretty village, with post-office, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, about 4 miles from Launceston, in the county of Dorset, police district of Selby, and electoral district of Evanale, on the North Esk river. A conveyance runs to and from the station on the Launceston and Western Railway; railway fares, 9d. and 6d.; conveyance, 3d. The Episcopalian church is a neat building, and there is a Wesleyan and other places of worship, and a public school. One hotel, Manser's. About 3 miles from here is Corra Linn, remarkable for its romantic scenery. A Road Trust has been constituted here. It has also an independent water supply. Population (census 1891) 254.

**ST. MARY'S** (41° 35' S. lat., 148° 15' E. long.), a township, with post-office, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, in the county of Cornwall, electorate and municipal district of Fingal, 135 miles NE. of Hobart, 80 miles E. of Launceston, and 12 from Fingal, situated on St. Patrick's Creek. Railway communication exists between Conara on the Main Line and St. Mary's, 47 miles. The intermediate stations are Cullenswood, Mount Nicholas, Fingal, Tullochgorum, Ormley, Avoca, Eastbourne, Hanleth, and Stony Creek. Fares to Hobart, first-class, 34s. 3d., return 51s. 5d. To Launceston, first-class, 19s. 3d., return 28s. 11d. A coach carries passengers on to George's Bay and Weldborough. Two hotels: St. Mary's and Criterion. Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, and public school are here, and the National Bank of Tasmania and Bank of Australasia have branches. The Wesley Hall, recently erected for public gatherings, is a creditable structure. In the neighbourhood at Mount Nicholas seams of coal of considerable thickness have been opened, the areas of coal-bearing land being held under lease from the Crown. The Mount Nicholas and Cornwall Companies are turning out about 900 tons per week. The demand for coal for railway and domestic purposes is steady. Agricultural, pastoral and dairying pursuits are followed throughout the district. The climate is moist, but healthy. Geological formation: Coal, sandstone and limestone. Population (census 1891), 268; of district, 3,404.

**SANDY BAY.** See QUEENBOROUGH.

**SASSAFRAS** (41° 14' S. lat., 146° 32' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, 6 miles SE. of the town of Latrobe, 51 miles NW. of Launceston, and 267 miles N. of Hobart, situated a short distance E. of Mersey River. Water is supplied from wells. A daily mail conveyance runs to and from Latrobe. It has a public school, one private school, and Wesleyan and Baptist places of worship. Wheat-growing, farming, and grazing district. It is also one of the largest potato-producing districts in the colony, the soil being a deep chocolate loam. Population of district about 160.

**SCOTTS DALE** (or ELLESMERE) (41° 7' S. lat., 147° 31' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order and savings bank office, parcel post and telegraph station in the county of Dorset, police district and electorate of Ringarooma, 89 miles NE. of Launceston, situated 3 miles from the Brid river. It is the terminus of the Launceston and Scottsdale railway line, and two trains run each way daily. It has Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, a State school, three private schools, branch of Union Bank of Australia, nine stores and three inns, Commercial, Scottsdale, and Inverness, Courts of General and Petty Sessions are held here, the being a Court House and Gaol. Bridport lies 13 miles N. Coaches run daily to Ringarooma, Branxholm, Derby, and Pioneer. Good farming district and tin-mining to the eastward and extending to the East Coast. These mines are held by co-operative parties of working miners, but mining operations can only be carried on during the rainy periods of the year. A Board, established here under the Town Boards Acts, is making steady improvements in streets and drainage. There is also a Local Board of Health. A mechanics' institute, with a fine library, has been established, the building including a large assembly hall. There is also a Masonic and an Odd-fellows' hall, and the Druids' Society have a lodge here. Geological formation, basaltic and granite. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed in addition to mining. Population (census 1891), 590; of district, 4,783.

**SEYMOUR**, post-office, Glamorgan county, 151 miles from Hobart, and 16 miles from St. Mary's, Fingal railway. It is a small port, and steamers call occasionally from Hobart and Launceston.

**SHEFFIELD** (KENTISHBURY) (41° 20' S. lat., 146° 18' E. long.), a township in the rich agricultural district of Kentisbush, 25 miles from Torquay, 18 from Latrobe, 74 from Launceston, and 7 miles from Railton station on the Formby line. Conveyances meet every train. Fare, 2s. 6d. Chief inns: Wilson's Hotel and Mitchell's Court House Hotel. The land around is very productive, but heavily timbered. It has Anglican, Wesleyan,

Presbyterian, and Baptist places of worship, a public school, post and money-order office, parcel post, savings bank, telegraph station, Court house, wherein courts are held monthly, and branches of Bank of Australasia and National Bank of Tasmania, the former having a new and handsome building. It is in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. Courts of Petty Sessions are held here. In the vicinity are two flour-mills (Ridley's and Hope's) and a saw-mill. Alluvial gold has been found near the Minnav Rivulet, 10 miles from Sheffield. At the river Forth and a few miles further a rich tin lode has been opened up and silver-lead mines are being worked at Mount Claude, seven miles distant. Farms are of good value here, and the town has many new and substantial buildings. Residents are urging the Government to construct a branch railway connecting the district with the Formby line. Principal storekeepers: York, Schmidt & Co. and T. J. Clarke. The Middlesex Goldfield, where important discoveries of reef gold have been made, is situate about 23 miles SW. from Sheffield. A large area is held under mining leases. Population (census 1891), 429; of district, 2,217.

**SHIPWRIGHT'S POINT** (43° 8' S. lat., 147° 9' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel post, savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, in the county of Kent, and Franklin electorate and police district, situated on the river Huon, about 35 miles SW. of Hobart and 5 miles from Franklin township. The river is navigable to this point. Jam manufacture is carried on here, supplies of fruit being obtained in abundance from the surrounding farms. There is also a good but somewhat intermittent trade in timber export. Congregational church. One hotel. Bi-weekly steamer from Hobart (fare, 7s. 6d.), also daily coach (fare, 8s.).

**SIDMOUTH** (41° 12' S. lat., 146° 55' E. long.), a post-town in the county of Devon, Georgetown electorate and police district, situate on the west bank of the River Tamar, 30 miles NW. of Launceston, with which there is daily steamer communication, 158 miles N. of Hobart, and 13 from George Town. Public school here, and Presbyterian place of worship.

**SMITHTON.** See DUCK RIVER.

**SNUG RIVER**, post-town, with parcel post, Buckingham county, 18 miles S. from Hobart. Reached by steamer to Oyster Cove. Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist churches. Fruit-growing district.

**SOMERSET** (41° 3' S. lat., 145° 48' E. long.), a township with post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the north coast at the mouth of the river Cam, on the west bank, in the county and electorate of Wellington, and police district of Emu Bay, 229 miles from Hobart, and 108 miles from Launceston NW. The district has a representative on the Emu Bay Marine Board. Two public schools are here, also a private school, and a Church of England. Two saw-mills, King's and Lancaster's, give steady work to many hands. The district is chiefly agricultural, and the work of settlement is steadily progressing. The place is reached by rail to Ulverstone, and thence by coach, or from Burnie by coach. Daily mails reach here.

**SORELL**, or PITWATER (42° 46' S. lat., 147° 35' E. long.), as it was formerly called, is a town near the coast, in the county of Pembroke, municipality and electoral district of Sorell, 15 miles from Hobart NE. and 148 miles S. from Launceston. It has a post office, parcel office, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. There is train communication twice a day with the city, connecting with Bellerive and Hobart Ferry. Sorell Causeway, a very extensive work, nearly 3 miles long, which cost £27,000, and was formally opened by Governor Du Cane in June, 1874. Coaches run daily to and from Copping and Dunally, connecting with the train service to Hobart. Hotels: Pembroke Inn, and Gordon Highlander. Chief stores: Biggood's, Braithwaite's, Leete's, and Peacock's. There are in the town an Episcopal church (St. George's), Presbyterian and Roman Catholic places of worship, a public school, and an institute, with library of about 1,000 volumes. Courts of Request, Petty and General Sessions are held here. Area of municipality (proclaimed May 26, 1862), 180,500 acres, 194 miles of roads and streets; yearly value of rateable property £12,875. Capital value of district, £262,856. Formerly Sorell was considered the granary of the colony, and though the production of wheat has been reduced, the large bi-weekly stock sales, at which immense numbers of pigs, sheep and oxen are sold, show that the producing power of the district is well maintained. Large sums have been voted for public works in this district, new bridges have been thrown over the Iron Rivulet and Carlton river, and roads extended in various directions. There are three Road Trusts in the district: Upper Sorell, Lower Sorell, and Bream Creek; also a Fruit Board. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892: Total acres under cultivation, 20,277, including wheat, 1,182 acres; barley, 89 acres; oats, 517 acres; peas, 737 acres; potatoes, 117 acres. Produce: wheat, 22,971 bushels; barley, 2,375 bushels; oats, 14,444 bushels; peas, 13,602 bushels; beans, 2,390 bushels; potatoes, 570 tons. Stock: 338 horses, 3,697 cattle, 32,911 sheep, 3,960 pigs. Population (census 1891), 282; of district, 4,133.

**SOUTH FRANKLIN.** See FRANKLIN.

**SOUTHPORT** (43° 35' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.) is in the county of Kent, electorate and police district of Franklin. It has a post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office, and is a place of Petty Sessions. Roman Catholic and Independent churches, and State school. One hotel. Sailing craft load here with timber for Australian ports. Population of district (census 1891), 1,274.

**SPREYTON**, post-town, with parcel post, Devon county, 80 miles from Launceston. A station on Western Line 3 miles

from Devonport. Fare, 15s. 8d. and 11s. 4d. State school and mill. Agricultural district.

**SPRINGFIELD**, post-town, Dorset county, 39 miles NE. from Launceston and 4 miles from Scottsdale railway station. Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches and State school. One hotel. Agricultural district.

**STANLEY**, or **CIRCULAR HEAD** (40° 46' S. lat., 145° 17' E. long.), an important seaport town, port of entry and clearance, with post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station and branch of the National Bank of Tasmania, in the county and electorate of Wellington, and police district of Russell, on the north coast, about 141 miles NW. from Launceston, and 278 miles W. of Hobart. It was laid out by the Van Diemen's Land Company (to whom a considerable area of the land belongs), and is prettily situated on a flat, lying West of the cliff known as Circular Head, a precipitous mass of greenstone, facing a safe and commodious bay. The Circular Head Marine Board has charge of wharves, beacons and harbour lights. Hotels: Commercial, Union, and Stanley. Most of the township of Stanley occupies the base of the Circular Head declivity on the south and south-west side, and overlooks the East Bay and roadstead, where ships of any size can lie under shelter from any winds except from E. to SE. in six to eight fathoms of water. It is the nearest port to Melbourne, with which port there is weekly steam communication, and is on account of its equable climate a very popular health resort. The long stretches of sandy beach are the favourite haunts of conchologists, and the forests yield naturalists unending attractions. There is regular communication weekly with Launceston and Macquarie Harbour (West Coast) by steamer, and also by trading vessels, and a daily mail service by coach to Wynyard and a mail coach daily to Smithton (Duak River) tri-weekly to Montagu. Fare to either place 12s. St. Paul's (Episcopal) is the principal church; there are also Wesleyan, Presbyterian (St. James's), and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) places of worship, a public school and private school, a reading-room and public library, containing about 1,100 volumes, an Assembly Hall, with sittings for about 300, and stage appointments. Many of the buildings are of early date, going back to 1827. It is a place of Petty and General Sessions and Court of Requests. It has a Fruit Board, Turf Club, Oddfellows Lodge. Bank, National of Tasmania. A large quantity of potatoes are exported to Sydney, Adelaide, and other ports, and fat sheep to Waratah, the North-West and West Coast ports. There are some large produce and general stores here. The district contains some of the finest grazing land in the colony, and large supplies of fat cattle are sent every year to Launceston. Geological formation basaltic. Capital value of district, £170,787. In 1891 the area under cultivation in Russell district was 13,961 acres, comprising 203 acres of wheat, 507 acres of oats, and 1,537 of potatoes. Produce: wheat, 4,529 bushels; oats, 22,250 bushels; peas, 6,791 bushels; barley, 370 bushels; potatoes, 6,055 tons; apples, 1,600 bushels; pears, 121 bushels. Stock: 879 horses, 1,594 cattle, 9,822 sheep, 1,500 pigs. Population (census 1891), 400; of district, 1,625.

**STRAHAN**. See MACQUARIE HARBOUR.

**SURGES BAY**, post-town, with money-order office, Kent county. Forty-four miles SW. of Hobart. Tri-weekly steamer (fare 7s.). Agricultural and timber district. Saw-mill here.

**SWANSEA** (42° 7' S. lat., 148° 6' E. long.), a township, with post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the western shore of Oyster Bay, in the county, electorate and rural municipality of Glamorgan, 90 miles NE. from Hobart, 80 miles SE. from Launceston. Hotels: Pier, Bay View, and Swansea. Principal store kept by Morris. It has a public school, three places of worship, Anglican, Catholic, and Presbyterian, municipal and police buildings, and several large houses and cottages. The Council Chamber is occasionally used for balls, concerts, &c. A circular wharf with substantial approach affords facility for the landing of goods and passengers and is now being extended 1,050 feet into deeper water. Schooners trade regularly to the metropolis. There is a tri-weekly mail coach service from Swansea to Campania, on the Main Railway line, fare 23s. Also a coach to and from Campbell Town on the Main Line, thrice weekly, fare 15s., and communication every week with Hobart per coasting steamers. A beach 9 miles long is the attraction of Swansea. On the opposite side of the bay are Schouten Island and Freycinet's Peninsula, famed for romantic scenery and good fishing, the fishing being best between January and July. The climate is unsurpassed perhaps by any in the world, and the place is obtaining widespread fame as a sanatorium. Good water is obtained from the Meredith rivulet, where good rod and line bream fishing is to be obtained. There is a Rifle Corps and social club here. A Court of Petty and General Sessions is held here. The rural municipality of Glamorgan has an area of 439,000 acres, 81 miles of roads and streets, and rateable property of the annual value of £7,237. Capital value of district, £167,517. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892—under cultivation 4,939 acres: wheat, 388 acres; barley, 68 acres; oats, 116 acres; gardens and orchards, 199 acres. Produce: wheat, 4,648 bushels; barley, 1,451 bushels; oats, 3,429 bushels; peas, 119 bushels. Stock: horses, 407; cattle, 1,988; sheep, 54,934; pigs, 1,058. Population (census, 1891), 232; of the district, 1,001.

**TARANNA** (NORFOLK BAY). The chief of three small coasting places on Tasman's Peninsula, the other places being Premadena (Impression Bay), Nubena (Wedge Bay), and Koonya (Cascades). Carnarvon (Port Arthur) is to the southward. The chief attractions on the Peninsula are Eagle Hawk Neck, the

Blowhole, and the Pavement, all remarkable works of natural architecture. There is regular steam service to these places in the summer months, and frequent special excursions. A post office, parcel post and telegraph office here. Population of district, 748.

**TAYLOR'S BAY**, post-town, with parcel post, Buckingham county, 35 miles S. of Hobart. Weekly steamer (fare 7s., return 10s.). Agricultural district.

**TEA TREE**, post-town and money-order office, Pembroke county. Railway station 21 miles from Hobart (fares 4s., and 3s.). English church here and State school.

**THE NOOK** is a post-town about four miles northerly from Sheffield, and may be reached direct from Latrobe *via* Tarleton, or by the round-about road by Railton and Sheffield. It is 207 miles from Hobart. It is in the county of Devon, police district of Port Sorell, and electorate of East Devon. About 60 families are settled in the locality, which is in one of the most important agricultural, dairying, and stock fattening districts in the colony. Two saw-mills keep in full work, and a large amount of clearing is done every year. The population numbers 230.

**THOMAS' PLAINS** (41° 9' S. lat., 147° 56' E. long.), sometimes known as Weldborough, is a post-town, with parcel post, money order and telegraph office, savings bank, and public school, in the county of Dorset, electorate of Pimgal, and police district of Portland. A Court of Petty Sessions is held here. It is situated on Thomas' River, about 105 miles ENE. of Launceston and 28 miles from St. Helen's. There is coach communication with Scottsdale railway station (40 miles) and also with St. Helen's and Goid's county. The district is a tin-mining one, and in and around this centre a large number of miners, including many Chinese, are employed. Some claims are being worked for gems, and valuable stones have been found. Population (census 1891), 167. The mining population of entire district probably numbers about 500.

**THREE HUT POINT**, or **GORDON** (43° 17' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long.), is a small village in the county of Buckingham, and Kingborough electoral and police district, situated on the western side of D'Entreecaesteux Channel. It is 30 miles from Kingston and about 30 miles S. of Hobart. It is a port of clearance and place of Petty Sessions, and has a telegraph station, savings bank, money-order office, parcel post, half-time school, and one inn. Daily steam communication (fares 4s., return 6s.). A rifle club has been formed here, and a successful regatta takes place annually. There are some coal seams in the vicinity. Agricultural and fruit-growing district. Population, about 100.

**TORQUAY** (EAST DEVONPORT) (41° 9' S. lat., 146° 17' E. long.), a township, with post office, parcel post, telegraph station, money-order office, savings bank, and port of entry, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, at the mouth of the river Mersey, about 190 miles from Hobart NW., and 70 miles NW. from Launceston, to and from which steamers and sailing craft ply regularly. The town forms part of Devonport, Formby and Torquay having been amalgamated under the one name. Railway fares to Launceston 11s. 6d. and 16s. 8d. The Union Shipping Co. run a weekly steamer here from Melbourne, and tickets are issued right through to Launceston and Hobart. It is also in the potato season a port of call for Sydney boats. The Episcopalians, Wesleyans and Roman Catholics have places of worship in the town. Hotels: Mersey and Torquay, East Devonport and Imperial. There are several stores, one chemist's shop, a large and commodious Town Hall, public baths, and one State school. Court of Petty and General Sessions is held here. Shipping requirements are met by three wharves. The town of Formby, or West Devonport, on the opposite bank of the river, is connected by a ferry. The district is of an agricultural character, and is heavily timbered. The land when cleared is the richest in Tasmania. The neighbourhood has been found to possess considerable resources in copper, iron, and coal, but which await profitable development. Orcharding is now becoming general on sections between Torquay and Latrobe. Population (census 1891), 970; of the district (Port Frederick), 2,314.

**TREVALLYN**. Suburb of Launceston, on the steep slope of the Tamar, and running down to the Cataract Gorge. The hill is terraced, and there are about 70 houses, the number rapidly increasing. It is a town under the "Towns Board Act." Annual rateable value, £1,964. Population, 872.

**TRIABUNNA** (42° 30' S. lat., 147° 57' E. long.), a township, with post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Pembroke, electorate of Glamorgan, and rural municipality of Spring Bay, 55 miles NE. from Hobart, and 150 miles SE. from Launceston, on the shore of the harbour known as Spring Bay, east coast of the island. It has the lowest rate of rainfall in Tasmania, but is renowned for its healthy climate. The harbour, as surveyed by H.M.S. *Dart*, is a safe place of refuge in bad weather. Steamers ply regularly to and from Hobart and Launceston. Oyster cultivation is carried on extensively here. Maria Island lies right across the north of Prosser's Bay at the entrance to Spring Bay. A mail conveyance goes to Richmond and Campania thrice a week, whence the coach can be taken to Hobart, or the rail from Campania can be avoided. Coach fare to Campania, 13s.; rail, 5s. 3d. and 4s. Coaches run also to Swansea, Orford and Buckland; fares, 10s., 6s., and 1s. Hotels: Pembroke, Buckland, and Retreat. There is also a licensed hotel at Maria Island. It is a place of Petty and General Sessions. In the district good building freestone is quarried and coal has been found. A State school here, also at Buckland, Woodsdale and Maria Island. Churches—Episcopalian and Roman Catholic; also Presbyterian services. The soil is mainly carboniferous, but basalt, granite and limestone are also found in abundance. Coal has been struck

by diamond drill, but quality as yet inferior. Spring Bay municipality, proclaimed 10th September, 1860, has an area of 330,000 acres, 120 miles of roads and streets, and rateable property of the annual value of £3,508. Capital value of district, £176,203. The area under cultivation in 1892 was 4,636 acres: wheat, 142 acres; oats, 236 acres; gardens and orchards, 117 acres. Produce: wheat, 2,053 bushels; barley, 520 bushels; oats, 6,923 bushels; peas, 1,684 bushels; potatoes, 156 tons; turnips, 272 tons. Stock: horses, 355; cattle, 2,817; sheep, 54,322; pigs, 1,066. Population (census 1891), 165; of district, which includes Spring Bay, 1,918.

**TRIAL HARBOUR** (REMUNE), a small post-town at the foot of the Heemskirk range on the west coast, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office. It is in the county of Montagu, police district of Macquarie, and electoral district of Cumberland. The expansion of silver mining on the west coast has made this a place of some importance as a depot for stores, as also the construction of railway from Strahan to Zeehan, it being 24 miles from the former place. Small steamers put in here when the Macquarie bar is unworkable, taking transhipments and passengers from Strahan. Hotels: Silver King and Trial Harbour. Principal storekeepers: Adams & Lamb and Fowler & Co. Periodical sittings of the Court of Mines are held here. Population, including miners (census 1891), 213.

**TUNBRIDGE** (42° 10' S. lat., 147° 28' E. long.), a post-town, with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Somerset (Oatlands electorate and municipality), 14 miles from Oatlands, 59 miles SE of Launceston. It is also a station on the Main Line Railway, distant from Hobart 74 miles; fares, 16s. 9d. and 11s. 3d.; and has a Presbyterian Church, a Wesleyan chapel, a State school, and two inns, the Victoria and the York. A small stream called Blackman's River flows near the township and affords a good water supply. Agricultural district.

**TUNNACK** (42° 28' S. lat., 147° 25' E. long.), a postal town, with parcel post, money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county of Monmouth (electorate and municipality of Oatlands), situated near the Coal River, between Oatlands and Jerusalem, about 15 miles from Oatlands, 40 miles N. of Hobart, and 10 miles from Parattah railway station. It has a public and private school, one hotel, and two places of worship. Agricultural district.

**TURNER'S MARSH.** See LOWER PIPER'S RIVER.

**ULVERSTONE** (41° 8' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.), on the river Leven, in the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, is a flourishing seaport, and agricultural centre, 70 miles NW. of Launceston, 191 miles from Hobart, and 13 miles W. of Torquay. It is the present terminus of the North-Western Railway Extension, until further extension is made to Emu Bay. Train fare to Launceston 19s. 6d.; thence to Hobart 30s. A post-town, with parcel post, telegraph and money-order office and Government savings bank. The Leven port is the second in importance of those on the NW. coast; a large amount of timber (paling, blackwood, &c.) is shipped from here, and small steamers from Launceston make this a port of call. The port is under the control of the Leven Marine Board. A daily coach connects with Emu Bay, Table Cape and intermediate places. There are also coaches running to North Molton, Penguin and Castra. The town of Ulverstone is the business centre for the rising settlements of Castra and neighbourhood. It has six churches, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Independent and Primitive Methodist, four hotels, Ulverstone, O'Meara's, Albion, and Commercial, a Town Hall with Public Library (600 vols.) and reading room attached, branches of Bank of Australasia and Commercial Bank and several stores. The principal places of business are G. & A. Ellis, Farmers' Co-operative Store, Healy & Co., and W. Skinner. There is a State school, Roman Catholic, and four private schools. Sittings of the Supreme Court in its Small Debts jurisdiction are held here. Quarter Sessions are held here in the Court House in February, May, August, and November, Court of Requests and Petty Sessions every month and Licensing Courts quarterly. The Ulverstone Farmers' Club holds its meetings and its annual agricultural show here. A Town Board has been established. There is a local rifle club, football club and two Oddfellows' societies. These societies have a small hall in which the Presbyterian congregation hold service. A Druids' Lodge has been formed here. There are two circulating libraries, public baths, and a private hospital. The scenery above the Leven bridge is exceedingly picturesque, the view from the bridge being one that could hardly be surpassed. The river is navigable for small boats some 7 miles above the bridge, and affords a delightful retreat for the pleasure-seeker and fisher for black fish and lobster. There is good herring fishing in the river Gawler, 3 miles from the Leven, and salmon fry were introduced in the river two years ago. The district is chiefly pastoral and agricultural, potato-cropping being a special industry here. There is also a little gold mining. A pottery, two brick yards, four saw-mills, one flour-mill. Newspaper, *Coastal News*, published Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. There is a large export of timber from the Leven. Population (census 1891) of town, 1,129; of district, 5,734.

**UNDERWOOD**, post-town, Dorset county, 9 miles NE. from Launceston and 4 miles from Lilydale railway station. Wesleyan church and State school. Agricultural district.

**UXBRIDGE**, post-town and money-order office, 30 miles from Hobart, county of Buckingham, electoral district of New Norfolk. Eight miles from Plenty and Glenore railway station. Centre of agricultural district. State school here. Township situated between the rivers Plenty and Styx. Good fruit-growing, timber and agricultural district. Population of district about 240.

**VICTORIA** (HUONVILLE) 43° 0' S. lat., 147° 17' E. long.) is on the banks of the Huon river, at its junction with the Mountain river, in the county of Buckingham (Franklin police district and Kingborough electorate), 24 miles SW. from Hobart, with which it is connected by a good road, and bridge over the Huon, and 5 miles from Franklin. It has post office, parcel post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station. This place is now officially named Huonville. Sittings of the Court of Requests are held here. There is a daily mail coach to the metropolis; fare, 5s. Hotel—The Picnic. Anglican, Wesleyan and Independent Churches and State school. The principal industry in the neighbourhood is fruit-growing and the timber trade. Coal has been discovered near the head of a gully which empties into an eastern tributary of the Huon, nearly opposite Franklin. This coal is of a slaty character, especially near the roof: but thin bright patches of bituminous matter intervene here and there, and lower down it is said to be nearly all bituminous. Hops and fruit are extensively grown along the banks of the river. There is good salmon and trout fishing here, some of the heaviest fish caught in Tasmania having been captured in the Huon. Road Trust valuation, £3,287.—Population of district, 1,274.

**WARATAH.** See MOUNT BISCHOFF.

**WELDBOROUGH.** See THOMAS' PLAINS.

**WENVOE** (41° 9' S. lat., 146° 22' E. long.), a post-town on the banks of the Mersey, adjoining Devonport, with a population of 100, in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell. The extension of buildings virtually tends to make the two places one.

**WESLEY VALE**, post-town, Devon county, 80 miles W. of Launceston and 5 miles from Labrore Railway Station. Wesleyan church, State and private school. Agricultural district.

**WESTBURY** (41° 32' S. lat., 146° 51' E. long.), a town situated on Quamby's Brook, and bounded also by the Alexander and Liffey rivers, in the county of Westmoreland, municipality of Westbury, and electorate of Tamar (for Legislative Council, Meander), 140 miles N. of Hobart, and 20 miles SW. of Launceston by road (by rail 35 miles). It is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway; fares, 5s. and 4s. to Launceston; to and from Formby, 11s. 9d. and 7s. 10d.; cab fare, to or from Post-office 4d. Hotels: Westbury, Berridale, Railway and Hope Inn. It has a post office, parcel post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station, and a public library of 2,000 volumes. Also hall seating 350 persons. St. Andrew's (Episcopal) is the principal church; there are also Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, a public school. Roman Catholic convent school, and private school. Court of Petty and General Sessions is held here. There is a Road Trust and Fruit Board. The Western Agricultural Association has its headquarters here; there is a Working Man's Benefit Club of 120 members, an Oddfellows' Lodge, and brass band. Among the local institutions are the Northern Tasmania Coursing Club, which holds its meetings during the season at Bramby and the Frankford Farmers' Club. The Commercial Bank of Tasmania has a branch here. The principal places of business are those of A. Hunt and H. Drew. Westbury is the headquarters of the Meander Company of Auxiliary Defence Force. The district is famed for its long-wooled sheep. The rural municipality (proclaimed November 2, 1863) has an area of 300,000 acres, 126 miles of roads and streets, and annual rateable value of £36,208. Specimens of tin and copper ore of a good quality have been found in the neighbourhood; also rich iron ore; the latter at Ilfracombe, near the northern boundary of the municipality. The geological formation of the district is quartz and ironstone, with gravel over red clay. There is good fishing in the Meander river, two miles distant, and hunting and shooting everywhere around. The outlying districts are Carrick, Hagley and Bracknell in the East; Cluan, Fernbank and Early Rises to the South; Exton in the West; Black Sugar Loaf and Frankford in the North. A large area of land is under crop for wheat, oats, potatoes, and other root crops, and for orchards. Road Trust valuation, £19,951. Capital value of district, £358,489. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1892, were 41,481 acres under cultivation; wheat, 7,511 acres; barley, 471 acres; oats, 3,102 acres; peas, 1009 acres; potatoes, 981 acres; turnips, 500 acres; gardens and orchards, 214 acres. Produce: wheat, 162,355 bushels; barley, 13,295 bushels; oats, 86,135 bushels; peas, 25,539 bushels; potatoes, 3,366 tons; turnips, 2,265 tons; apples, 3,214 bushels; pears, 299 bushels; hops, 2,000 lbs. Stock: horses, 2,279; cattle, 7,237; sheep, 51,564; pigs, 5,227. Population (census 1891) of town, 1,154; of municipal district, 3,681.

**WHITEFOORD**, post-town, Monmouth county, 65 miles NW. of Hobart and 10 miles from Parattah railway station. Agricultural district.

**WHITEFOORD HILLS**, post-town, Devon county, 55 miles from Launceston. Station on Western line (fare 9s. 6d., 7s. 2d.). English church and one hotel. Agricultural district.

**WHITE HILLS**, post-town, Cornwall county, 9 miles from Launceston and 3 from Breadalbane railway station. Wesleyan church here and State school. Agricultural district.

**WINKLEIGH**, post-town, Devon county, 23 miles from Launceston. Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. Population (census 1891) 167.

**WOODBRIDGE**, post-town, with parcel post, money-order, telegraph office and savings bank, Buckingham county, 53 miles S. of Hobart, on the D'Entrecasteaux Channel. Anglican and Congregational churches and State school. Steam communication bi-weekly. Agricultural and fruit-growing district. Population (census 1891) 166.

**WOODSDALE**, post-town, Monmouth county, 71 miles from Hobart and 16 from Parattah railway station. Anglican church here and State school. Agricultural district.

**WYNYARD** (41° 0' S. lat., 145° 45' E. long.), on the river Inglis, a township and port of entry, with post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station (Table Cape), in the county and electorate of Wellington, police district of Eimu Bay (Table Cape division), 104 miles distant from Launceston NW., and 224 miles from Hobart NW. Hotels: Royal, Mt Lyell, Commercial, and a coffee palace. There are four places of worship, the Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Wesleyan, Free Methodist and Gospel Hall, public school, and one private school, town hall, and Drill Hall, a public library (with 600 vols.), and assembly rooms, branches of Bank of Australasia, and National Bank of Tasmania. Chief places of business: Jones', Alderson's, Fleming & Co.'s, Game's, Riggs & Co.'s, Stutterd & Son's, and J. Cummings'. It is a place of Petty Sessions. The Table Cape Marine Board exercises its functions here. Some extensive harbour works have been carried out, and more are projected. A co-operative butter and bacon factory is in full work. In the neighbourhood, about 1½ miles from the township, and connected by a tramway with the wharf and back-timber country, is a large saw-mill, belonging to Messrs. Moore & Quiggin. At Somerset Messrs. Hobbs & Vicevich and F. Stutterd & Co. also have saw-mills. Blackwood and stringy bark are the principal woods. Much of the bush land is being gradually cleared and brought under cultivation. The land is some of the best in the island. Boat Harbour, Flowerdale, and Calder are flourishing districts to the west, and Mount Hicks and Camp Creek to the south. Population (census 1891), 621; of electoral district, 7,814.

**WYNYARD RIVER**, post-town with money-order office, 80 miles from Launceston and 40 from Scottsdale Railway Station. A tin mining district on the East coast. Mostly Chinese population.

**YOUNG TOWN**, post-town, with parcel post, Cornwall county, 4 miles from Launceston. Daily coach communication. English and Primitive Methodist churches and State school. One hotel.

**ZEEHAN** (42° S. lat., 45° E. long.), post-town, with parcel post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, Montagu county, electoral district of Cumberland, 125 miles NW. of Hobart, and situated on the Little Henry River. Terminus of Strahan and Zeehan railway, and tramway to Dundas. Banks: National, Bank of Australasia, and Commercial of Tasmania. A Town Board has been established, and schemes for water-supply, sanitation, gas, and electric lighting devised. The main street is 2 miles long. Principal places of business: Fowler and Co., McKimmuck, E. J. Miller, J. Loone, J. W. Birch, J. L. Lee, A. Morisby, Button Brothers, T. L. Hood, Evershed Brothers, J. Stubbing's, Mulcahy's, F. O. Henry's, Dunning's, Craw Brothers & Creed's. Leading hotels: Mount Zeehan, Kerrigan's, Royal Exchange, Hart's, Commercial, Shelverton, Belle Vue, Anderson, Clarke's, Exchange, and Temperance. Sessions courts are held here. There is a public hall, Masonic hall, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Methodist churches, two State schools and cottage hospital. Principal centre of silver-mining district, with rapidly expanding trade and growing importance. Trains to and from Strahan (Macquarie Harbour) daily, and steamboat connection thence to Hobart and Melbourne. Paper: *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, daily. Population (census 1891), 1,965; of district, 3,000.

