

TOWNS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.*

ABERDEEN (32° 14' S. lat., 150° 57' E. long.), a municipal township in the electoral district of Robertson, on the E. bank of the Hunter river, 185 miles N. of Sydney, the main line of road between Muswellbrook and Scone passing through it. Scone is 3 miles distant. It has a postal, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, and a railway station. The district is incorporated, the amount of general rates levied being £130. 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 29s. 3d. and 19s. 3d. Hotels: the Australian Inn, Aberdeen and Segenhoe. There are three large stores in the township, a steam flour mill, also Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, a School of Arts, library of 550 vols., butter factory and a public school, with average attendance of 101. 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. Formation: micaceous conglomerates, comprising granite and felsparic trap, with quartz ridges. Census population, 750.

ADAMINABY (36° 5' S. lat., 148° 18' E. long.), aforesaid called SEYMOUR, is a mining, pastoral and agricultural township 295 miles SW. of Sydney, on the main road to Kiandra, from which it is distant 21 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, and is a stopping-place on the road to the Yarrangobilly caves, 34 miles distant. Conveyance to Sydney—mail coach to Cooma, the nearest railway station, 30 miles distant. It has a post, money-order, savings bank office, and telegraph station, three hotels, a public school (average attendance 84), I.O.G.T., Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship, seven stores, and a court-house. Population of district, 1,550.

ADAMSTOWN (32° 50' S. lat., 151° 41' E. long.), an important town adjoining Hamilton, about 4 miles from Newcastle and 101 miles N. of Sydney, on the Homebush Newcastle railway line; fares, 12s. 6d. and 8s. Coaches run to Charlestown and Dudley. Principal hotels: Royal Crown, Royal Standard, and Adamstown. It is in the county of Northumberland, police district of Waratah, and electoral district of Kahibah; it has a post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, a public school, with average attendance of 480 scholars, a mechanics' institute, with over 4,000 vols., Masonic, M.U.I.O.F. and G.U.O.O.F., Free Gardeners' lodges, Anglican, R.C. and Prim. Meth. churches, a large hall suitable for entertainments, and capable of accommodating about 800 people. Fire brigade with 2 reels and 1 hose-cart and 1,700 ft. hose. The water supply is derived from underground tanks and Hunter District Water Supply; pressure, 35 lbs. to sq. inch. The town is incorporated, and has 13 miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £8,290. Brick-making and coal-mining industries. Mining and agricultural district. Census population, 2,420.

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., in the electoral district of Gundagai; rail to Gundagai, thence coach, 23 miles, 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. Bank: N.S. Wales. The other noticeable buildings are: Court house, post and telegraph office, public school (average attendance 160); Catholic 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, Good Templars, and a reading room, with 1,100 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. Gibraltar Company has fine plant at work. Dredging is successfully carried on. Formation: granite. Population upwards of 1,170; with vicinity it is 2,450. Local newspapers: the *Adelong Argus* and *Adelong Express*.

ALBION PARK (34° 32' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings-bank facilities, and railway station, on the Macquarie rivulet, within 2 miles of Lake Illawarra, in the police district of Kiama, county of Camden, and electoral district of Illawarra, centrally situated between Kiama and Wollongong, about 14 miles distant from each, five miles from Shellharbour, and 61 miles SSW. of Sydney; fare 11s. and 7s. 2d. Hotels: the Albion Park and Commercial. It has three churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; branch of English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, a post-office, Municipal Council, Agricultural and Horticultural Association,

four public schools, four stores, a convent, school of arts, Oddfellows' lodge, Temperance Society, Horticultural Association, and a free public library with 400 vols. Coal and shale exist, but the district is chiefly dairy-farming. There is good pasturage, and the land is well fitted for tillage. Formation: carboniferous; surface chiefly trap. A new road through the Macquarie Pass (viz. Albion Park) connecting the coastal districts with the Robertson and Moss Vale tableland has been opened for traffic; distance to Robertson, 14 miles. The "Whispering Gallery," Macquarie Pass, and Mina Murra Falls in district. Population, of district, over 2,000. Local newspaper: *South Coast Herald*.

ALBURY (36° 6' S. lat., 147° 0' 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 and electoral 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. The principal hotels are Globe, Club, George, Rose, and Albury. Albury was proclaimed a municipality on June 4th, 1859. There are 70½ miles of roads and streets in the district, with ratable property (general rate 1s.) of the annual value of £43,140. Its founding dates from November 17, 1824, when Hume and Hovell, 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 900 people, and library of 2,000 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. Fire Brigade has two reels and 1,800 ft. hose. The schools comprise a grammar, public, and denominational; the public school has an average attendance of 500. The district surrounding Albury is principally agricultural and pastoral, with some quartz-mining. The latter is carried on at the Black Range, Bungo-wannah, Hawk's View, and Nailcan. Gold returns for 1899 were 150 ozs. Grapes and tobacco are largely grown, and the Albury wines have made themselves famous. Produce of the district—wine, wheat, barley, oats, and brandy. Stock returns, area 843,955 acres, 1,770 horses, 14,403 cattle, and 642,067 sheep. Dairy produce—butter, cheese, bacon and ham. Has telegraph, money-order, and Government savings bank facilities. Albury lies 351 (380 postal) miles to the SW. of Sydney, and 190 miles to the NE. of Melbourne. Coaches run to Bowna, Germantown, Little Billabong, Jingellic, Urnine, and other places. During the season the Murray is navigable to here by steamers, Albury being about 200 miles from its source, and about 1,600 from its debouchure in Lake Alexandrina. The first steamer brought up the Murray to here was the *Albany*, Captain George Johnston, in the year 1853. The town is now lit with gas, and has a permanent water supply from Murray river; capacity of tanks 1,000,000 gals. Formation: schistose, with granitic and whinstone near the tops of the ranges. Census population of district, 5,820. The newspapers are the *Boulder Post*, *Albury Banner*, and *Evening News*.

ALECTOWN (32° 45' S. lat., 148° 5' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Kennedy, electorate of Condoobolin, 270 miles NNW. of Sydney. Coach to Parkes, thence train to Sydney. It has one hotel and a public school, Oddfellows' and I.O.G.T. societies. The district is a very good agricultural and pastoral one, and is thriving fast, there is a very large area under crop, and large areas will be shortly thrown open for cultivation. The great need of the district is a railway. A good metalled road runs to Parkes. Gold was discovered here in 1859 by Alec Whitelaw, Alec Patten and Alec Cameron, hence its name. There is not much mining now. Population about 500.

ALEXANDRIA (see WATERLOO).

ALSTONVILLE (28° 45' S. lat., 153° 30' E. long.), a post-office, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraphic station, in the county of Rous, electorate of Ballina, and police district of Richmond river, 367 miles N. 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

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

to Lismore and Tenterfield, thence rail to Sydney. Principal institutions: a public school, with average attendance of 100, Wesleyan, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, three hotels, a temperance hall, a show ground, with hall, School of Arts, good lending library, I.O.G.T. lodges, and Progress Association. Marshall's Falls, a mile from the township, are very picturesque, and are surrounded with dense scrub. The district has a population of about 500 persons, engaged mostly in dairying. The formation is basalt.

ANNANDALE (38° 50' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a suburb of Sydney in the electorate of Annandale, police district of Sydney, and county of Cumberland, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities; mode of conveyance, by bus, tram, or steamer. Buildings: one public and five private schools, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, and Anglican churches, and post-office. The suburb is lighted by gas, was incorporated in 1894, and has ratable property of the annual value of £53,950. Geological formation: clay, shale, and sandstone. Census population, which is composed chiefly of the middle class, about 8,365.

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, electoral district of Camden, 43 miles S. of Sydney, and 10 miles S. of Campbelltown, the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs daily. Hotel: Imperial. The district is purely agricultural. It has a money-order office and telephone station, and contains 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 85. Formation: iron and slate. Population, 66; district, 150.

ARAKOON (TRIAL BAY), a post-office, money-order, and telegraph and telephone station, with savings bank, 209 miles N. of Sydney, county of Macquarie, electoral district of Raleigh. Communication is by the Macleay river steamer direct, or coach *via* Port Macquarie or Taree, thence steamers. It has Mechanics' Institute, one store, a public school, average attendance 50, and a police-station; also a prison in which good-conduct prisoners (about 100) are employed in connection with the Harbour of Refuge for shipping. Formation: white granite. Population, about 100.

ARALUEN (35° 41' S. lat., 149° 48' E. long.), a mining, agricultural and pastoral township, county St. Vincent, electoral and police district of Braidwood, 196 miles S. of Sydney; rail to Tarago, 39 miles, thence coach, being the means of communication. The principal hotels are the Araluen Arms, and the Perseverance. Braidwood is 17 miles distant N. The diggings are almost all alluvial; seven modern dredgers are at work; the country surrounding Araluen is exceedingly mountainous and picturesque, but ill-adapted for agricultural purposes. The country is granite in the upper portion, comprising the table-land where the river runs; about 4 miles down it is clay-slate, with quartz veins known to be auriferous, gold returns for 1900 being 4,903 ozs., value £18,510. Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic, and a Union church. Two public schools, with average attendance of 68, and one Denominational, R.C. There are also two public halls and a court-house. It has postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, warden's office, money-order offices, and several stores. A through coach runs daily from Tarago to Moruya, thence steamer to Sydney. Geological formation: principally granite. Population (census 1901), 968.

ARGENTON.—A small township about one mile and a-half from Boolaroo. Has hotel and public school. Population, about 150.

ARMIDALE (30° 32' S. lat., 151° 35' E. long.), in the electoral district of Armidale, situated on the Dumaresq creek, on the main Northern Railway, 313 miles (359 postal) N. of Sydney, whence it is reached by the railway to Tenterfield and Brisbane, which passes through Armidale. Fare from Sydney £38. 9d. and 42s. It is 262 miles from Newcastle (fares, 51s. and 34s. 3d.), and lies 8,313 feet above sea level. Coaches run daily to Hillgrove. The hotels are the Imperial, Tattersall's, New England, St. Kilda, Central, and several others. It was proclaimed a municipality on November 13th, 1893. There are 52 miles of roads and streets in the district; annual value of ratable property is £29,500. The township is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply, storage dam holding 120,000,000 gals. service 400,000 gallons, pressure .90 lb. to sq. inch. It is in the county and police district of Sandon, and electorate of New England, and has a money-order, savings bank, telephone exchange, and telegraph office. The leading buildings are the Post Office, Lock-up, Lands Office and Town Hall, the Hospital, the Gaol, Police-quarters, and the Court-house, several substantial stores and hotels, and a brewery. Fire Brigade has 1 manual fire engine, 1 reel, 1 ladder waggon, and 1,200 ft. hose. The Commercial, Joint-Stock, City, and N.S. Wales Banks have branches here, and the principal insurance companies have agencies. The School of Arts 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 for its size in the State. The Roman Catholics have also a fine cathedral (St. Mary's). Presbyterians and Wesleyans have also places of worship, and there are eight schools, including the Armidale School Ltd.,

New England Girls' School, High School, Ursuline Convent, and St. Patrick's College. There are four public schools, with an average attendance of 715. 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, which has paid over £250,000 in dividends. Stock returns, area 3,362,222 acres, 13,289 horses; 80,648 cattle; 1,760,143 sheep. Census population, 4,251, that of the district being 7,800. Newspapers: the *Armidale Express*, *Armidale Chronicle*, *Armidale Argus*.

ARNCLIFFE (34° 0' S. lat., 151° 14' E. long.), within the municipal district of Rockdale, with post-office, money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank and railway station, about 5 miles from Sydney, adjoins municipal district of St. Peter's, commencing from south side of Cook's River Dam, and extending to Rockdale, having the waters of Botany Bay on the south-east. It is in the county of Cumberland, and electoral district of St. George (the latter represented by one member in Parliament). Hotels: Highbury Barn, Arncliffe, and Gladstone. There is a public school, and Presbyterian, Congregational, Wesleyan and Anglican churches. It is a residential suburb, with beautiful ocean views from the Forest Road. Population about 3,000. Newspaper: *The Citizen*.

ASHFIELD (38° 52' S. lat., 151° 8' E. long.), as a suburban municipality and electoral district includes Summerhill and Crofton, with a railway station on the Great Southern line, Government savings bank, money-order, telephone exchange and telegraph office, about 5 miles S. of Sydney, lying 86 feet above sea-level. It is in the county of Cumberland, and police districts of Newtown and the Glebe. Trains run frequently; single fares, 6d. and 5d., also omnibuses. A Government tram connects Ashfield with Enfield. Hotels: Terminus, Ashfield, Plough, Royal, Commercial and the Summerhill. There are eleven places of worship, three Church 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, Bethlehem Convent School, several private schools, a branch of the Bank of New South Wales, Council chambers, police-station and fire brigade. Municipal affairs are under the control of a mayor and eight aldermen. It was proclaimed December 28, 1871. It has 44½ miles of roads and streets; ratable property of the annual value of £118,770. Under the supervision of the Borough Council is a free library containing 2,200 volumes. The township is lighted with gas, and is supplied by water from Prospect. A complete sewage system has been established in the borough. The various friendly societies and temperance organizations are well represented; a flourishing Masonic Lodge also exists. 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. Local newspaper, *Ashfield Advertiser*. Census population of borough, 14,331.

ASHFORD (29° 20' S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.), postal township, with money-order office, on the Frazer creek, near its junction with the River Severn, 508 miles N. of Sydney, and 35½ miles N. of Inverell. It is in the county of Ararat, electorate and police district of Inverell. There are through means of communication to Queensland. From Sydney the route is by rail to Glen Innes, from there coach *via* Inverell. One hotel, wineshop, several stores, Union church, I.O.G.T., public school with average attendance of 45. The country is taken up by farms and stations, but is well suited for wine-growing. Climate very healthy. Coal is obtained about 8 miles distant. Formation: trap. Population about 200; district, 500.

ATTUNGA (30° 52' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), a small post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, in the electoral and police district of Tamworth and county of Inglis, 291 miles N. of Sydney, which is reached by rail *via* Tamworth. There is an hotel, a public school, and Roman Catholic and Union churches and a hall. The district is chiefly pastoral, small areas only being under cultivation. Geological formation: light sandy soil. Population, 250.

AUBURN (33° 47' S. lat., 151° 2' E. long.), a post town, Government savings bank money-order, telegraph, and railway station, county Cumberland, police district of Parramatta, on the Sydney and Parramatta line, 11½ miles S. of Sydney; fares, 1s. 1d. and 9d., now being extensively settled on. Hotels: Bradford's, Curtis's, and Miles's. The Australian Iron Works, Meat Preserving Company's Works, Ritchie's Agricultural Implement Factory, one store, and other factories are here. The district, which is in the electorate of Granville, was incorporated in 1892, and has 13½ miles of formed streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £14,670. Churches: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Baptist. Oddfellow and Druids lodges. Two public schools, with average attendance of 529, and a branch of the City Bank. Geological formation, ironstone clay. Census population, town and district, 2,953.

AUSTINMERE, a post town and railway platform 39 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, police district of Bulli, and Electorate of Woronora; fare, 6s. and 8s. 10d. There is a public school, with average attendance of 20, and a population of about 60, principally devoted to coal-mining pursuits.

AVISFORD (32° 45' S. lat., 149° 28' E. long.), a postal town, with money-order office and telephone station, on the Meroo river, in the county of Wellington, police district of Hargreaves, and electorate of Mudgee, 200 miles N.W. of Sydney. Communication by coach to Mudgee, 20 miles. It has a

public school, average attendance 21. Formation: granite, slate and sandstone. Population, including Chinese, about 100, scattered over the district, which is a mining one.

AWABA (35° 9' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.), a post-town with railway station and telephone station, in the county of Northumberland, 85 miles north from Sydney, with which it is in communication twice daily: fare, 12s. 6d. and 8s. There is a public school and United Protestant church. Population about 60, chiefly engaged in mining and supplying Newcastle pits with timber for mining purposes.

BALLINA (25° 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, electorate of Ballina, county of Rous. There is direct communication with Sydney by steamers (fares: saloon, £1 10s., steerage, 12s. 6d.; return, £2 5s., and 25s.), which run up to Coraki and Lismore three times 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 *via* Clarence river, also by daily coach *via* Tenterfield. Coaches run to Lismore and Casino; fare, 7s. 6d.; to Tintenbar, Bangalow railway station. There are six hotels: The Australian, Commercial, Occidental, Tattersall's, Exchange, 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 State. The sugar-growing industry is now generally carried on; also an increasing dairying industry, with several butter factories and creameries, large co-operative creamery and bacon-curing establishment. There is a telegraph station, telephone exchange, post-office, with money-order office and savings bank attached; branches of the Commercial Bank, Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, and Salvation Army; a court-house, with lock-up, hall for entertainments, a public school, with an average attendance of 500, also a convent school, school of arts, with 500 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 14 miles of roads and ratable property of the annual value of £9,210. Gold has been found in payable quantities on the beaches north and south of the Richmond river, but mining has fallen off considerably. The Lismore-Tweed Railway passes within 10 miles, and surveys have been completed for a branch line *via* Teven Valley to connect with Ballina. The water supply is derived from the rainfall, which averages 100 inches per annum. Census population of town, 1,810. Local newspapers: *Richmond River Times* and *Ballina Beacon*. Geological formation, basalt.

BALMAIN (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.), a populous suburb of Sydney, comprising the electorates of Balmain North, and Balmain South, on the western shores of Darling harbour, which is here from one to two miles broad, and is the home of the aquatic world and working classes. Steam ferries ply throughout the day; fare, 1d. There is also land communication with Sydney, though by a rather circuitous route, over Pyramont Bridge, by bus and tram *via* Forest lodge, fare 3d. Some of the most extensive workshops of the colony are located here—Mort's Dry Dock and Floating Dock, and Rowntree's, Drake's, and Ward'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, numerous ship and boat-building yards and a large coopers. There are upwards of 20 hotels, branches each of the N.S. Wales, English and Australian Banks, public library, a free library with 900 volumes, a working-men's institute, cottage hospital, benevolent society, five large public schools, with average attendance of 713 scholars, four Roman Catholic schools, thirteen religious edifices, large public buildings, comprising court-house, a large town hall, Masonic hall and a public hall, fire brigade, three post and telegraph offices, money-order and savings bank offices and telephone exchange. There are also two convents, with chapels and schools. The Callan Park Asylum is here. The area of the municipality of Balmain is under two square miles. It was proclaimed February 21, 1860; it is divided into four wards, has 403 miles of roads, ratable property of the annual value of £200,440, and is lighted by gas and supplied with water from Prospect. The district is divided into two electorates, North and South, returning one member each to the Legislative Assembly. A coal-mining company is engaged sinking a shaft for the purpose of working the Bulli coal seam at a depth of about 3,000 feet. Messrs. Lever Bros., of the Sunlight Soap Company, have established a large cocoon-oil factory at Balmain—quite a new industry in Australia—where the cocoon is reduced and the oil shipped to England for use at Port Sunlight in the manufacture of the celebrated Sunlight soap. Census population, 30,881. Newspaper: *Balmain Observer*.

BALMORAL (34° 18' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and railway station, and money-order facilities, in the county of Camden, electorate of Bowral, and police district of Picton; distance from Sydney, 65 miles; fares, 11s. 9d. and 7s. 11d. It contains a public school, Union church, and an accommodation house. Fruit-growing is the chief industry. Geological formation: iron-stone. Population, 90.

BALRANALD (34° 38' S. lat., 142° 33' E. long.) lies on the north bank of the Murrumbidgee (co. of Cairn, electoral district of Wentworth, police district of Balranald), 574 miles to the SW. of Sydney, and 290 miles from Melbourne. The route to Balranald 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 and tri-weekly between Euston, Mildura and Wentworth. It is about 100 miles distant from Hay and 60 miles from Swan Hill. It can also be reached by passenger boats from Swan Hill to Windomal, 18 miles distant. Hotels: Royal, Balranald, Commercial, Shamrock, and Carriers Arms. The district is mainly a pastoral one, but some portions are being brought under cultivation. Has Fire Brigade, reel, and 100 feet hose. The water supply is derived from the Murrumbidgee river. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £5,280. In 1901 the stock returns were 1,885 horses, 3,230 cattle, and 478,689 sheep; area 3,722,181 acres. It has a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, and is a principal coaching centre. Bank: Australian Joint-Stock, Limited. It has Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, public school (average attendance 70), a convent and private school, a court-house (where court of petty sessions is held once a week), district court twice a year, police barracks, gaol, a hospital, school of arts, and library, with 1,000 volumes, and numerous stores. Balranald is the shipping centre for a large quantity of the back country wool sent to Melbourne. Census population of the township is about 759, with neighbourhood it is 1,640; land is available for selection within from 5 to 35 miles of the town, and a large number of acres were under crop during 1901. 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 district of Durham, and police district of Dungog, 164 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 place of worship, one store and a public school, with average attendance 48, but no public buildings. The traveller reaches Sydney by horse to Dungog, or *via* Clarence Town, thence per coach to Maitland, coach fare, 7s. 6d. The surrounding land is rough, rugged, and scrubby, of sandstone and granite formation, but suitable for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Population of town and neighbourhood about 350.

BANGALOW (38° 56' S. lat., 153° 29' E. long.), a post-town with railway station, postal note, and telephone facilities, situated in the county of Rous, police district of Ballina, and electorate of the Tweed, 350 miles NNE. of Sydney. Communication is either by coach to Ballina, thence per steamer; rail to Byron Bay and steamer; or by rail to Lismore, thence coach to Tenterfield, and by rail to capital. There is one hotel, a public school, with an enrolment of ninety, and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The staple industries are dairying and sugar-cane growing. Population about 300. Geological formation: a luvial, chocolate soil.

BANKSTOWN (33° 55' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), named after Sir Joseph Banks, the naturalist, who accompanied Captain Cook, is a postal, money-order and telegraph station with savings bank, in the county of Cumberland, federal division Parkes, electoral district of Canterbury, and police districts of Liverpool and Parramatta, 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 Rookwood railway station 3 miles, from which omnibuses run four times a day. In the township are three churches—Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Wesleyan, one store, three public schools, and two hotels. The district was incorporated in 1895, and has ratable property of the annual value of £4,520. Census population of municipal district, 1,246.

BARADINE (30° 59' S. lat., 140° 6' E. long.), a postal, telegraph (telephone to Goomanawa) and money-order station, 240 miles (390 by rail) N. of Sydney, and 30 miles NW. from Coonabarabran; communication is by coach and rail from Gunnedah. Coaches run to Coonabarabran (connecting with Gunnedah and Mudgee), Gilgandra (connecting with Dubbo), Coonamble and Villiga. Hotels: Telegraph and Sportsman's Arms. It is on the creek of the same name, in the electoral and police district of Gunnedah. Surrounding country used for grazing; good agricultural land on the bank of the Creek. Has two hotels, public school, with average attendance of 43, and three stores, also a police-station and court-house. Formation: new sandstone ranges. Population 120, 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, co. Brand, electorate and police district Grenfell; mail coach runs six times a week to Temora, the nearest railway station, 22 miles distant. Hotels are the Queensland, Royal and Barmedman. The only industry is quartz-mining, the output of gold for 1899 being 1,172 ounces, valued at £4,541. There is a public school here, with average attendance 61, also a court-house and police barracks, two stores, lands office, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and a cordial manufactory. Water from Government dams. Population about 250.

BARRABA (30° 22' S. lat., 150° 38' E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Darling, electoral district of Bingara and police district of Tamworth, has telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 239 miles N. of Sydney on the Manilla river. Tamworth, the nearest place of importance, is 56 miles distant SE.; Manilla railway station, 27 miles, to which there is daily coach communication; coach fare, 10s. Hotels: Court House, Commercial, Victorian and Tattersall's. Bank: Commercial. Public school (average attendance 105), and several smaller in district; court of Petty Sessions, first Thursday in the month, four churches. Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian, mechanics' institute with 1,000 volumes. Cottage hospital. There are some alluvial and quartz diggings in the district, and there are the Cornish copper mines, 16 miles distant; antimony mine at Cobberah, 12 miles distant, putting out about 6 tons a week; the district is mainly occupied by farms and stations. Formation: principally blue slate intermixed with quartz. Population about 800, town and district, 1,455. Newspaper: *Barraba and Manilla News*.

BARRINGTON (31° 50' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a postal centre with telephone, in the county of Gloucester, electoral district of Gloucester and police district of Copeland North, 181 miles N. of Sydney, on the Barrington river. Communication is by coach, fare, 18s. 9d. to Raymond Terrace, thence per steamer, or train to Hexham, coach to Gloucester (20s.), thence coach to Barrington, 2s. 6d. It has one school (average attendance 23). Presbyterian church, also used by Anglicans, and a hall. Mountainous and rocky district, with some patches of alluvial soil, held principally by farmers on lease. The Copeland goldfields lie about six miles north. Population about 220, with 36 aborigines.

BARRINGUN (29° 4' S. lat., 145° 56' E. long.), a border township, post, telegraph, telephone, money-order station, and Government savings bank, in the county of Culgoa, electoral district of Bourke, 56 miles NW. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance, per coach to Bourke, 86 miles thence per rail, train Bourke to Sydney 503 miles. 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, several large stores, three hotels—Royal Mail, Tattersall's, and Carriers' Arms—police barracks, court-house and lock-up, and a public school, average attendance of 30. Water from Government bore. Wooroorooka township on the Queensland side consists of one large hotel, customs house and post-office, and police barracks, with about 50 people. Barringun is the principal stock route from Queensland to Southern markets. A coach runs twice a week to Cumnamulla in Queensland, thence to Charleville, thus forming the overland road from Sydney to Brisbane. Population about 80.

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, electorate of Moruya, 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 twice a week. Tarago is the nearest railway station, 70 miles distant, from which there is a tri-weekly coach *via* Braidwood to Nelligen, and six times a week from Nowra, Ulladulla to Bateman's Bay, Moruya, and Bega. 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 43, 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. Gold is found in payable quantities. Population about 260.

BATHURST (33° 24' S. lat., 149° 37' 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 city in the western district of N.S. Wales, electorate of Bathurst, with postal, telegraph, telephone exchange, and a direct telephone line with Sydney, 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, 28s. 9d. and 19s. 3d. Tourist train runs from Sydney every week; fares 18s. 2d. and 12s. return. There is also train communication with Bourke and Cobar *via* Dubbo, and Murrumburrang on the southern line by a branch starting from Blayney; coaches run to Hill End, Sofala, Wattle Flat, Wyagdon, Peel, Sally's Flat, and Sunny Corner. Hotels: Royal, Metropolitan, The Grand, Cosmopolitan, Club House, Park, Victoria, Empire, Edinborough Castle, Lamerton's Family, 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, lined with trees, of ample width (1½ chains), crossing each other at right angles, with a beautiful park in the centre planted with trees. The principal thoroughfares are George, William, Keppie, Russell, Durban, Piper, Bentinck, and Howick Street. 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; a School of Arts, having a library of about 12,000 vols., and a good lecture-hall, a Masonic hall, Oddfellows' hall, technological museum, technical school, the Joint-Stock, N.S. Wales, City, Commercial Banks, and Bank of Australasia; the Hospital (the largest out of Sydney, "a splendidly placed and handsome structure,") a fire-brigade station, with 1 fire-engine, 1 reel, and 1 hose-cart with 2,220 feet hose, 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 improvements being valued at £18,000. A Government experimental farm has been established, and good results have been achieved under the management of Mr. A. A. Cunniff. Bathurst was elevated into a municipality on November 13th, 1882. There are 43 miles of roads and streets in the city; annual value of ratable property is £53,550. 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. About 232,158 acres of land in the district are under cultivation, the produce being wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, rye, tobacco, and wine. Stock returns 1900 were, 12,462 horses, 25,713 cattle, 636,801 sheep; area 1,430,418 acres. In the neighbouring goldfields of Wattle Flat and Sofala, Hill End and Tamboraora, Chambers' and Cheshire's Creeks, Newbridge, Trunkey Creek, Tuena, the Abercrombie, Caloola, Turon, Dark Corner, Wimburdale, and Rockley, as well as at the copper mines of Burrage, Cow Flat and Apsley, a large number of persons are resident. Silvermining is carried on at Sunny Corner. The manufactories in Bathurst are several tanneries, coach factories, Government railway workshops, breweries, and four flour mills. Soap, candles, glue, boots and shoes, and furniture are also manufactured extensively in the town. The city is lighted with gas, and provided with permanent water supply works which cost £62,000; three reservoirs have a total capacity of 1,010,000 gallons. There are Anglican and Roman Catholic Bishops of Bathurst. The public school has an average attendance of over 1,200. Colleges in connection with the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic denominations are all well supported. Census population of city, 9,227. Newspapers: *Bathurst Daily Free Press*, *Advocate*, *Bathurst Times*, and *Sentinel*. Under the new Electoral Act portions of East and West Macquarie have been attached to the electoral district of Bathurst.

BATLOW (late REEDY FLAT) (35° 30' S. lat., 148° 10' E. long.), a post town, money-order office, savings bank and telephone station, 323 miles SW. of Sydney; county Wynyard, electoral and police district of Tumut; situated on the Gilmore and Reedy Flat creeks, 2,700 feet above sea-level. Communication to the metropolis is by coach to Gundagai, 40 miles, thence rail. There is a public school, School of Arts, hotel, Roman Catholic, and Union Protestant places of worship. A saw-mill, jam factory, and one general store. Geological formation: basalt. The township has a population of about 200, who are principally engaged in mining, fruit growing and agricultural pursuits. There is good mountain ash.

BAULKHAM HILLS (33° 42' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), post village with telegraph station, in the police district of Parramatta, electorate of Sherbrooke and county of Cumberland, 18 miles north-west of Sydney; tram communication daily to Parramatta, thence by rail and steamer to Sydney. It contains Anglican, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist Churches, a public school, 1 hotel, several sports clubs, and 3 general stores. Fruit growing, case making, dairying, and bee-keeping industries. Geological formation, shale on sandstone. Population about 536.

BEECROFT (33° 48' S. lat., 151° 41' E. long.), a post-town, railway, and telegraph station on the Northern Railway, seventeen miles north-west from Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Ryde and police district of Ryde. There is a public school, average attendance sixty; Anglican and Wesleyan churches, Progress Association, also a large number of gentlemen's residences, Orchards, and poultry farms. Formation: Sandstone. Railway fare, 1s. 8d. and 1s. 1d. Population about 180.

BEGA (36° 38' S. lat., 149° 50' E. long.) is situated on the banks of the Bega river, 12 miles westerly from the seaport of Tathra, with which there is telegraphic communication, and 316 miles SW. of Sydney, in the county of Auckland and electoral district of Bega. Coach to Tathra or Eden, thence by steamer, are the means of communication with Sydney; or by coach to Cooma (74 miles), thence by rail to Sydney; or to Tarago station, *via* Moruya and Braidwood (150 miles), and thence by railway; or Moruya *via* Nowra, thence by railway; but the Tathra route by steamer, twice a week, is the most popular. Hotels: Grand Central, Commercial, Bega, Family Hotel, Club, Royal, Bank, 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, and a Wesleyan chapel. Other public buildings are a commodious hospital, which cost over £3,000, a large Lyceum Hall, accommodating 600 people, Court house, commodious Police Barracks, superior Public School, with average attendance of 320, School of Arts, with a public hall and a library of 3,360 vols., a convent school with an attendance of 200. There are two private schools. The N. S. Wales, Commercial and Australian Joint-Stock Banks have branches here. The district is largely occupied by farms, the export to Sydney of dairy produce being consider-

able, and on the increase. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £13,380, and 21 miles of road. The Council has erected gas works, at a cost of £8,000. There are Municipal cattle sale yards. One tan yard, brick yards, 3 coach factories, 2 boot factories, a saw-mill, a brewery and cordial factory, represent the industries. In addition to these, several large cheese factories and a large butter factory are in operation.

The New South Wales Creameries Company has a butter factory near Bega, and is turning out large quantities packed for export in 56lb boxes. The mountain road from Bega *via* Bembocka, formerly called 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 considerable quantities is procurable among the ranges north-east of Bega; also at Wolumba, 13 miles south; and at Yowaka, 27 miles south, but the metal is fine, and the cost of procuring it involves much labour. The cyanide process is carried on. Census town population numbers 1,598. Oddfellows' lodges, Old Order and M.U. (including a ladies and a juvenile lodge) are flourishing; also Benevolent Society, (four brick tenements for aged people have been erected). Branch A.A.C. Guild, a Templars', a Masonic, and an Orange lodge. A labour settlement adjoins the town. The *Bega Gazette* and *Bega Standard* are the local papers. District courts and Quarter Sessions are held twice a year; and Petty Sessions every Tuesday.

BELFORD (32° 30' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a post town (issuing postal notes and with telephone), on Jump-up Creek, in the county of Northumberland, electoral and police district of Singleton. It is situated 188 miles N. of Sydney, 39 from Newcastle, lies 160 feet above sea-level, and is a station on the Great Northern Railway; fare from Sydney 19s. 2d. and 11s. 10d. It has two wine shops, condensed milk factory, one public school, average attendance 30, 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 Rothbery mountain shuts in the view, brush land bounding the other sides. The vine is largely cultivated by the German portion of the inhabitants. Population, about 250.

BELLINGEN (30° 30' S. lat., 152° 55' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order facilities, 374 miles (340 postal) north of Sydney, on the Bellingen river, in the Raleigh electorate. Communication to the metropolis is per steamer, about twice weekly; mail coaches run tri-weekly to Macksville, Kempsey, and Port Macquarie, and also to Grafton. There is a Roads Department, court-house, Episcopalian, Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, branch of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, two hotels, four stores, and a School of Arts with 400 volumes. Bellingen is steadily rising in importance, being more central to the North and South Arms, Dorrigo, and other settlements. When the North Coast Railway is constructed the New England Table-lands will doubtless be tapped by a branch line from the Bellingen, which would thus become an important place, with a fine deep seaport at Coff's Harbour (24 miles distant). Raleigh is also a small township on the Bellingen river, six miles from Fernmount; Bowraville (Nambucca river) is distant 19 miles from the Bellingen. Formation: rich alluvial land, permeated with quartz. Maize, timber, and fruit are the principal products; the dairying industry is also developing. Population, 500; of district about 3,500. Newspaper, *Raleigh Sun*.

BELMONT (32° 52' S. lat., 151° 39' E. long.), a post town and watering place, with Government savings bank, telegraph, telephone and money-order office, situated on the eastern shores of Lake Macquarie, 113 miles N. of Sydney, and about 12 miles from Newcastle. Conveyance direct from Newcastle, or rail to Cockle Creek, 15 miles distant, and steamer thence, daily. Hotel: the Belmont. It is in the county of Northumberland and electoral district of Kahibah. There are here I.O.G.T. lodge, Progress Association, two boarding-houses and a public school, with average attendance of 35. Good boating, fishing and shooting. Services are held regularly by Anglicans and Methodists. Population, about 100.

BEMBOKA (36° 26' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.), 308 miles S. of Sydney, is situated on the Bembocka river, 23 miles west of Bega, and 16 west of Candeloo, county Auckland, electoral district of Bega, and police district of Bega. It contains post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, police-station, public school, with an average attendance of 80, and three churches—Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Has School of Arts. The means of communication for passengers is by coach daily to Cooma station, 48 miles, or steamer *via* Tathra and coach, 41 miles, *via* Bega. The business places consist of two hotels, three general stores and a produce store, two saddlers', two butchers', three blacksmiths' shops, and a school of arts; a progress committee. 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. A co-operative factory and creamery is carried on in the district, the output of butter being one ton per week. Teams ply regularly between Bembocka and Tathra, through which port the produce is despatched and stores received by the I.S.N. Co.'s steamers. Population 200.

BENDEMBER (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. 806 miles, and from Armidale 45 miles, in the county of Inghis, electoral district of Uralla-Walcha and police district of Armidale, with telegraphic and money-order facilities. Communication is by coach to Moombi, 17 miles distant (fare, 15s.), thence rail. Hotels: Glover's, Telegraph, and Royal Oak. The town contains a few stores, a public school, with average attendance of 40, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and court-house, the latter presided over by a magistrate from Armidale. The surrounding country is more or less auriferous. 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 station. About 200 persons represent the population.

BERMAGUI (36° 23' S. lat., 150° 8' E. long.). It is in the electoral and police district of Bega, and county of Dampier. A small shipping port situated on the south coast, 246 miles from Sydney, with postal, money-order and telephonic facilities. It contains a public school, Union Church, School of Arts, Progress Committee, steam saw-mill, a number of general stores, two hotels, and police station. Gold in small quantities has been found in some parts of the district, which is devoted chiefly to agricultural pursuits. Geological formation, sandstone and slate trap rocks. Population, 270.

BERRIGAN (35° 40' S. 145° 50' E.), a post town, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station and railway station (fares 69s. 5d. and 47s. 11d.), 435 miles S. of Sydney, and 23½ miles S. from Jerilderie, in the centre of a splendid agricultural district, county of Denison, electoral district of the Murray, and police district of Narandera. There are 7 stores, soap-works, cordial factory, 3 implement works, 4 hotels, a branch of the Commercial Bank and of the Union Bank, public school, with average attendance of 150, School of Arts, and a racing club. Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, police barracks, courthouse, progress association, agricultural society, federation league, and several athletic and social institutions. Coaches run direct to Cobram daily; Corowa on Sunday and Wednesday; Mulwala, Tuesday and Saturday; Tocumwal, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; Daysdale, Wednesday and Sunday. About 170,676 acres of land are under cultivation in the county. Population of district about 2,000. Geological formation, granite. Newspaper: *Berrigan Advocate*.

BERRIMA (34° S. lat., 150° 22' E. long.) is a township on the Wingecarribe river, on the main Southern Road, at an elevation of about 2,300 feet above sea-level, in the electorate of Bowral, and has post office, telegraph station, Government savings bank and money-order office. It is 85 miles distant from Sydney S.W., with which the connection is by coach to Moss Vale railway station, distant six miles. Hotel: Surveyor-General. The buildings comprise two stone churches, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic; a commodious court-house, a large gaol (conducted under what is known as the "silent system"), school of arts, public school with average attendance of 70, one store, and a School of Arts with about 1,000 volumes. Has eucalyptus factory. A rich mineral district surrounds Berrima. Some promising seams of coal have been opened out, about four miles from the town. 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. Kerosene shale has also been found, and is now being worked at Joadja, about 12 miles N.W. of Berrima, by the Kerosene 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. Stock returns, 1900, 3,505 horses; 23,168 cattle; 51,648 sheep. Area 296,545 acres. Population, about 200; of the police district, 10,000.

BERRY (late BROUGHTON CREEK) (34° 42' S. lat., 150° 45' E. long.), a post, savings bank, money-order, telegraph office and railway station, and municipal centre, on a river of the same name, 84 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 twice a week, rail three times daily. Banks: English and Scottish, and Commercial. One public school, average attendance 112, and a Convent school; four churches, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, school of arts with 1,800 volumes, eight stores and two hotels, the Commercial and Great Southern, a creamery and central butter factory, and a cottage hospital. A Court of Petty Sessions is held every alternate Friday. Masonic, Oddfellows, and I.O.G.T. lodges. 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. Berry forms a municipal district, having 34 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £1,443. 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 Berry are the rich and fertile districts of Kangaroo Valley, Barrangary, Woodhill, Broughton Vale and Cambewarra, most of it being freeholds belonging to dairy farmers. Broughton Vale is incorporated with 49½ miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £3,700. Many new

business places have recently been erected in the township. Census population, 1,998. Local newspaper: *Berry Register*.

BETHUNGRA (34° 36' S. lat., 147° 55' E. long.), a small postal town on the Ulandrie Creek, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, and railway station (fares 52s. and 35s.), in the county of Clarendon, electorate of Gundagai, and police district of Cootamundra, 268 miles S. of Sydney (1,051 feet above sea-level). Coaches run to Gundagai (30 miles) Wagga (40 miles) and Temora (40 miles). Hotel: the Bethungra. Public school here, with average attendance of 47 scholars. Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, police barracks and two stores. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population, 270.

BIBBENLUKE (36° 45' S. lat., 149° 14' E. long.), a postal (issuing postal notes) and telephone station, in the county of Wellesley, situated on the river whose name it bears, about 307 miles (310 postal) S. of Sydney, in the electorate of Eden-Bombala. Hotel: the Bibbenluke. The district is both of a pastoral and agricultural character. Large creamery. Public school here, average attendance, 56. Accommodation is given in hall for Church of England and Methodist services. Presbyterian church. Communication is *via* Merimbula, or Cooma (46 miles) and Goulburn; Cooma being the nearest station, 46 miles distant. Good fishing and shooting. Basalt and sandstone formation. Population of the township, 136.

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 Balgalal creek, about 23 miles from Yass NW., in the electorate of Boorowa; fares, 41s. 3d. and 27s. 6d. Coaches ply to and from Burrowa, fares, 5s. Hotels: Commercial and Royal. Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship. It is in the county of Harden, police district of Yass, and "stands on an eminence, 1,568 feet above sea level, with wooded hills sweeping in graceful undulations around it; Cumbamura Falls about six miles distant. There is a public school, with average attendance of 50, Roman Catholic school, courthouse, police quarters, railway station. Petty Sessions court held fortnightly. There are also a progress committee and a farmers' association in the district. The country, which is pastoral and agricultural, is occupied by farms and stations. Formation: principally granite. Population 220, that of the entire district is about 1,500.

BINGARA (29° 48' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.), a township, 350 miles NW. from Sydney, situated on the Gwydir river, county Murchison, electorate of Bingara, and police district of Tamworth, possessing a court-house, where Petty Sessions are held daily. Quarter Sessions and District Court are also held three times a year. The route to Bingara from Sydney is by rail *via* Tamworth and Manilla, 279 miles, thence by coach, 69 miles. Fare from Manilla 22s. 6d. The hotels consist of the Commercial, Imperial, Royal, and River View. There is a telegraph, money-order, and post office, with savings bank, also a Crown Lands Office. Coaches run to Warialda three times a week (10s.), to and from Manilla and Barraba daily, in all three times a week (12s. 6d.), and Gravesend. 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. The Commercial Banking Co. has a branch here; there are nine stores, two flour mills, a hospital, saw-mill, gaol, School of Art, with 650 volumes, and geological museum, two large public halls and police barracks, Masonic, I.O.O.F., and Druids and I.O.G.T. societies, a public school, with an average attendance of 160 scholars, and a Roman Catholic convent. Churches: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Salvation Army. The district abounds with gold, copper, silver, asbestos, antimony, tin, coal, kerosene, shale, quicksilver, and diamonds. The municipality has 1½ miles of streets, and rateable property of the annual value of £5,190. Census population of town, 879; number of electors on roll for the district, 2,160. 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 13s. 7d. and 9s. 1d.; excursion 12s. 2d. and 6s. 1d.; 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 pouring over the cliff 520 feet in descent, the bottom of the falls (to which a good track has been made) being covered with luxuriant trees, ferns, and mosses; the other attractions are the Trinity Cascade, Mermaid's Cave, Evans' Look Out, Horse Shoe Falls, Pope's Glen, Blackheath Glen, Walls Cave, and several other smaller waterfalls. Coaches run to Katoomba, Mount Victoria, and Jenolan Caves. There is a public school, average attendance 85, private ladies' seminary, Oddfellows' Lodge, Literary Institute, an Episcopalian church and Baptist Mission hall, several stores, 2 hotels (Ivanhoe and Hydera), and a large number of private boarding establishments. Population about 800.

BLACKTOWN (33° 40' S. lat., 150° 56' E. long.), a post, money-order office, and telegraph township, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Parramatta, 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 one hotel, a public school, with average attendance of 66 scholars, two stores, and Church of England and Roman Catholic churches. Three saw-mills, employing about 50 hands. 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 Murrumbidgee, and electoral district of Robertson, on the Page river, 188 miles (213 postal) N. of Sydney, about 4 miles from the Murrumbidgee railway station, and is itself a railway station; fares to Newcastle (115 miles), 22s. 9d., 15s. 3d.; or direct to Sydney, 34s. 9d. and 23s. Hotel: Plough. It lies 1,382 feet above sea-level. It contains a post office, public school (average attendance 30), one store, a brick Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. The surrounding district is good grazing, agricultural, and wine-producing country, well watered, and encircled by lofty ranges. There is a kerosene mine within 8 miles of the township, and a silver and lead one within 12 miles. Population of the district 320.

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, 34s. and 22s. 6d., 172 miles W. of Sydney, and 27 miles SW. of Bathurst, situated on the Belabula river, in the county of Bathurst, electoral district of West Macquarie, and police district of Bathurst. It is the Junction station by which the Western and Southern districts are connected by railway, *via* Coora and Young to Harden. It is elevated 2,341 feet above the sea-level. Hotels: Royal, Criterion, Exchange, Club, Tattersalls, Cosmopolitan, Commercial and Junction. Banks: Commercial and Joint-Stock, a school of arts with 1,000 volumes. Places of Worship: Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Public school has average attendance of 200 scholars. Masonic, I.O.G.T., and Oddfellows lodges; School of Arts, flour mill, butter factory, chicory mill. The soil is well adapted for agricultural purposes, wheat principally being grown, which gives employment to one large flour mill. Gold digging is practically a thing of the past, but copper mining is active. Census population of town and vicinity, 1,529. The municipality has rateable property of the annual value of about £7,720, and 17 miles of roads. Newspapers: *The West Macquarie Argus* and *Blayney Advocate*.

BODALLA (36° 5' S. lat., 149° 59' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order village, on the Turross river, in the electorate of Moruya, on the Main Southern road, 224 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, 100 miles distant. Hotel: Bodalla Arms. Public school has an average attendance of 44 scholars. There is also a resident doctor and a private hospital. 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° 40' S. lat., 150° E. long.), a post, money-order, telegraph town, with telephone exchange, railway station and Government savings-bank, in the county of Pottinger, electoral and police district of Gunnsedah, at the junction of Cox's creek and the Namoi river, 319 miles NW. of Sydney, to which the railway is the means of communication. It lies 823 feet above sea-level. Fares, 55s. 9d. and 37s. Hotel: Royal, Rose, Thistle and Shamrock and Railway, also a court-house, one public school, with enrollment of 180 scholars, School of Arts, I.O.G.T. lodge, Church of England, Roman Catholic, and a Union church, four stores, two saw-mills, and a branch of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank. Pastoral and agricultural district. Water supply principally cartage from reservoir. Population about 900.

BOMADERRY (Nowra railway station) (34° 40' S. lat., 150° 40' E. long.), on the South Coast line, in the county of Camden, electorate and police district of Shoalhaven, 93 rail miles S. of Sydney. It has post and telegraph offices, a public school, with average attendance of 60 scholars, bacon factory, creamery, condensed milk, and a butter factory, and saw-mills. 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." Population of township and district, 500.

BOMBALA (36° 54' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.), a leading township, in the Monaro district on the Bombala river, 324 miles SSW. of Sydney, with post, telegraph, telephone, money-order, and Government savings bank facilities. It is in the county of Wellesley, police district of Bombala, and electoral district of Eden-Bombala. The country surrounding Bombala is occupied by farms and stations. Gold mining is carried on at Delegate, 90 miles distant, also at Craigie 18 miles. 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. Mining interests are reviving. 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 6½ miles of roads and streets, with rateable property of the annual value of £6,020. The Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian bodies have each a church in the township. There is a public school, with average attendance of 200, two private schools, a convent, a School of

Arts with a handsome hall, and library of 1,500 volumes; a court-house, the Court of Petty Sessions District Court and Quarter Sessions. Much land has been taken up by selectors, but the bulk of the country is used for grazing purposes. Stock returns, 1900: horses, 3,000; cattle, 20,000; sheep, 45,000; area, 665,825 acres. The Commercial, New South 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 14 stores in the township itself, and several in the outskirts. also two steam flour-mills, tannery, Co-operative Dairying Company (with four attached creameries) and a hospital. Census population, town, 986; district, 4,535; Chinese, 63. The *Herald* and the *Times* are the newspapers.

BONDI, a residential suburb and watering-place, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Waverley, overlooking the ocean, with postal, money-order and telegraph office, and Government savings bank, about five miles S.E. from Sydney, with which it is connected by tramway; it has two first-class hotels, public school, with average attendance 200, an aquarium, with beautiful picnic grounds, to which large numbers of people flock at holiday times; some fine private buildings have been erected in the vicinity. Lighted with gas, good water supply.

BOOKHAM (34° 47' S. lat., 148° 21' E. long.), a postal and money-order township with telephone to Bowning, in the county of Harden, police district of Binalong, and electorate of Yass, located on the Bogolong creek, 206 miles S. of Sydney, on the Great Southern road. There is one hotel, two stores, a Presbyterian church, and a half-time public school, with average attendance of 20, 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. Formation: granite, sandstone, slate, and ridges of quartz, with iron ore and limestone. Population about 150.

BOOLAROO (late COCKLE CREEK), a post town and railway station with savings bank, money-order, and telegraphic facilities, situated on an inlet of Lake Macquarie, in the county of Northumberland and electorate of Wallsend (fare to Newcastle, 1s. and 8d.; to Sydney direct, 12s. 6d. and 8s.), ninety-two miles north from Sydney, and ten miles south from Newcastle. It contains two hotels, public school, Methodist church, school of arts, Masonic and temperance lodges. There are several collieries. Here also have been established extensive silver smelting works owned by the Sulphide Corporation, which afford employment to a large number of workmen. Good permanent water supply. The district is also adapted for fruit growing. The population is about 400.

BOOLIGAL (33° 53' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and Government savings bank, 505 miles W. of Sydney, and about 50 miles N. of Hay, situated on the Lachlan river, in the electoral district of Lachlan. Watson's coach connects with the train at Hay, 50 miles distant. Public school here average attendance 60, two hotels Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and one store. It is an important crossing place for stock. Wool washing industry. Population, about 220.

BOTANY (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., Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, two public schools with an average attendance of 162, a Roman Catholic school, and five hotels, one of which is of a superior class, with well laid out gardens, much frequented by picnic and other parties. The tramway now connects it with Sydney. There are two Municipalities in the district, Botany, and Botany North, with rateable property of the annual value of £35,770. The suburb is lighted by gas and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. Census population, 3,304; Botany North, 3,773.

BOURKE (30° 3' S. lat., 145° 58' E. long.), is situated on the southern bank of the Darling river, 503 miles N.W. by rail from Sydney. It is in the county of Copwer, electoral and police district of Bourke. Government buildings: court-house, Roads and Bridges, Land and Survey offices, post-office, police barracks and gaol, hospital, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station (fares from Sydney, 8s. 6d. and 5s. 3d.). The principal hotels are the Royal, Tattersall's, Central Australian, Oxford, Telegraph, Post Office, and Gladstone. The Commercial, New South Wales, London, and Australian Joint-Stock Banks have branches here. The Mechanics' Institute has 4,000 volumes. Churches: Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Schools: two public, with average attendance 300, one private, and one Catholic (the latter has an average attendance of 246 scholars). Salvation Army barracks. Fire brigade has a manual and a chemical fire engine, one reel, 500 feet hose. 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 weir and lock have been constructed

in the river a short distance below the town. A District Court is held three times a year, a Court of Quarter Sessions is also held. District Insolvent Court and Local Land Board. Masonic and Oddfellows lodges. The district is mainly occupied by sheep and cattle stations, the former largely predominating. 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. Coaches run to Hungerford, fare, 60s.; Barrington, 50s.; Wanaaring, 70s.; Milparinka, 130s.; Brewarrina, 30s.; Wilcannia, 90s. Artesian water has been discovered and proved to exist over a very large area, one well, yielding four million gallons per day. An irrigation settlement exists at Pera, 10 miles from Bourke; two bores, yielding in the aggregate about 600,000 gallons per diem, yield a sufficient water supply. The water supply for the town is obtained from the River Darling; capacity of tower 20,000 gallons, mains 3 in. to 6 in. The boiling down and preserving works have been idle some time owing to drought. 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. Bourke has one of the largest pastoral and agricultural associations in the colony, and the sheep portion of the annual show cannot be surpassed. Gold has also been found in payable quantities.—**NORTH BOURKE** is a small township on the west side of the Darling, 3 miles distant, having several stores and four 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, 1900: 4,208 horses, 7,618 cattle, and 480,805 sheep, showing an enormous decrease through drought during the past twelve months; area, 7,114,042 acres. In the Bourke municipal district (proclaimed July 3, 1878), the annual value of rateable property being £28,660. Population of town (census 1901), 2,614. Newspapers: *Western Herald* and *Banner*.

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, 18s. 9d. and 12s. 6d. 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 40. 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 kerosene 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 300.

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, 394 miles S.W. 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. Table-top (the nearest railway station) is three miles distant. Hotels: the White Horse and Ivy. 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 45), a mechanics' institute; also a steam flour mill and police station. Most of the land in the vicinity is occupied by free-selectors, and the farming prospects are good. Population of district about 200.

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. Bowning. There are several selections taken up in the neighbourhood, which is suitable country for both stock and cropping. Railway fares, 38s. 3d. and 25s. 6d. Public school (average attendance 39), an Episcopalian church, one store, two hotels, and a police station. Geological formation: silurian, chiefly shale and limestone, rich in fossils. Population 150.

BOWRAL (34° 18' S. lat., 150° 31' E. long.), county Camden, police district of Berrima, electorate of Bowral, is a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, with branch of the Commercial Bank, 80 miles S. of Sydney by rail, lying 2,230 feet above sea level. It is a station on the Southern line, fares, 15s. 3d. and 10s., and has four hotels (Royal, Grand, Imperial, and Commercial), court of petty sessions, a public school with an ordinary attendance of 415, and several private schools, Masonic, Oddfellows, and Protestant Alliance societies, six places of worship, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Salvation Army, and a School of Arts, with a library of over 2,600 volumes. Fire brigade has a fire engine and 1,000 feet hose; town lighted by gas. Water from tanks and wells. The celebrated Gibraltar Tunnel is within the Municipality. It is 572 yards long, cut through hard shale and sandstone, lined throughout with brickwork and masonry in cement. Census population 1,755, but during summer months considerably greater, it being a favourite resort for metropolitan gentry, and a much favoured sanatorium. The district is incorporated, and has rateable property of the annual value of £13,040, and 19½ miles of roads. Large quantities of

stone are sent to Sydney from the celebrated Trachyte quarries. The Gib, 2,500 feet high, the finest cliff on the southern line, is within the municipality. Maquarie Pass, the Belmore, Fitzroy, and other falls, are within easy access of the town. Newspapers: *Bowral Free Press and Southern Mail*.

BOWRAVILLE (30° 49' S. lat., 152° 55' E. long.), a Government township, about 20 miles from Nambucca heads, and 362 miles N. of Sydney, in the electorate of Raleigh, contains Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, post, telegraphic, money-order, and Government savings bank facilities, public school, three stores, two hotels. Antimony is found in small quantities in the district. Population, 200.

BRAIDWOOD (35° 30' S. lat., 149° 47' E. long.), the name of a town and district, being in the county of St. Vincent, electorate of Braidwood, 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, 28 miles distant, thence by the Great Southern Railway, coach, fare 5s., return 7s. 6d. Coaches also run to Araluen, Major's Creek, Nelligen and Moruya. There are eight hotels, the principal being the Commercial, Albion, Royal, and Court House. Other towns in the district are Araluen, Major's Creek, Monga, Mongarlow, Nerriga, Jembai-cumbene. Braidwood is on the Jilimattang creek, and has money-order, telegraph, and savings bank facilities, is 181 miles to the SSW. of Sydney, and is situated 3,357 feet above the sea-level. It contains 7 stores, 2 tanneries, 2 coach factories, 4 boot factories, 1 flour mill, and other places of business. Fire brigade has a fire engine, hose cart and 600 feet hose. Water from tanks and wells. The public buildings comprise a court-house, gaol, police barracks, hospital, Benevolent Society, St. Andrew's church, St. Bede's, the Wesleyan and Presbyterian chapels, and Salvation Army barracks. The public school has an average attendance of 180; a convent school, average attendance 80. Banks: New South Wales, City, and Commercial; there is a literary institute with 6,000 vols; also G.U.O.O.F. and I.O.O.F. lodges. The district is rich in its native forest, 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. Dairying is also largely carried on, there being a co-operative butter factory in Braidwood, and creameries throughout the district. As a mining centre the district is one of the oldest in the colony. The district was incorporated in 1891, with 112 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £8,620. There are about 11,766 acres under cultivation in the county, the produce being wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, and wine. Stock returns 1900: 3,799 horses, 30,017 cattle, 87,280 sheep; and area, 476,818 acres; dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Census population of the municipality, 1,551. Newspapers: *Braidwood Dispatch* and *Braidwood Express*.

BRANXTON (32° 38' S. lat., 151° 21' E. long.), a postal, money-order, telegraph, and Government savings bank township, about half a mile from the railway station, in the county of Northumberland, electoral district of Singleton, 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), 4s. 6d. and 2s. 9d.; or direct to Sydney, 17s. and 10s. 9d. Hotels: Commercial and Federal. There are large deposits of coal of superior quality around the town. The district is principally occupied by farmers, graziers, and vigneron. There are Oddfellows' lodge, one public school, Roman Catholic church and convent, with Episcopal, and Wesleyan churches, also a Catholic Apostolic Church. The Anglican church is a neat brick building, erected at a cost of £1,500. The Mechanics' Institute has a library of 1,000 vols., and a large hall. Good shooting in the district. Petty Sessions held at Branxton and Greta on alternate Thursdays. Court-house and police station. Population, 650; of the district, 1,400.

BREEZA (31° 15' S. lat., 150° 29' E. long.), a small township, with post, telegraph, money-order office, Government savings bank, and railway station, on the Mooki river, 269 miles N. of Sydney, and 32 miles WSW. from Tamworth. It is in the county of Pottinger, police district of Gunnedah, electorate of Quirindi, 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, 33s. 6d., 22s. 3d., or direct from Sydney, 45s. 6d. and 30s. There is hotel, public school, with an average attendance of 40 scholars. Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and three stores. The district is principally occupied by runs, though numerous selectors have settled here. Population about 200.

BREWARRINA (30° 5' S. lat., 146° 36' 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, electorate of The Barwon, 516 miles NW. from Sydney, and about 60 miles E. from Bourke. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Byrock, 60 miles, daily, thence rail; a railway from Byrock to Brewarrina has been constructed. Steamers run, when the river is high enough, to various parts. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms, Royal, Exchange, Telegraph and The Barwon. Banks: Commercial, New South Wales and Australian Joint-Stock Bank. Roman Catholic school church; and Episcopal church (Christ church), which will seat 200. There are three large stores, court-house, police barracks, School of Arts, with 700 vols., hospital, capable of accommodating ten indigent patients, public school with average attendance of 90, and con-

vent school. Stock returns 1900: 1,735 horses, 2,401 cattle, 281,618 sheep; area, 3,761,543 acres. A handsome iron bridge crosses the Barwon here, by way of which a deal of Queensland traffic comes. Census: Population of township, 694. Local newspaper: *Brewarrina Times*, published weekly.

BREWONGLE (late MACQUARIE PLAINS) (33° 27' S. lat., 149° 45' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, money-order and railway (with telephone) station, on the western side of the Blue Mountains, at an elevation of 2,473 feet above sea level, 135 miles W. of Sydney, electorate of Macquarie, and within a short distance of Bathurst, in which police district it is. Fares, 26s. 9d. and 18s. It contains public school, the latter with an average attendance of 20, and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The district is alluvial, and admirably adapted for wheat and maize cropping. Population, 150.

BRISBANE WATER (38° 30' S. lat., 151° 23' E. long.), an arm of the sea, on the north side of Broken Bay, in the electorate of Northumberland, 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 2,650.

BROADWATER, a township in the county and electorate of Richmond, 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, three times a week, or coach *via* Woodburn and Harwood Island, thence steamer, or rail to Tenterfield, coach to Lismore, and steamer to Broadwater. There are four hotels, public school, average attendance 130, a Union and Roman Catholic church, several stores, and a population of about 1,300, the Colonial Sugar Company's Mills, employing about 700 hands. Geological formation, sandstone.

BROKE (32° 45' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Northumberland, electorate of Singleton, and police district of Jerry's plains, situated on the Wollombi Brook, with money-order and telegraph office, 157 miles N. of Sydney, having one store, public school with average attendance of 81 scholars, two places of worship. Nearest railway stations, Singleton or Whittingham, 35 and 12 miles distant respectively. Population 150.

BROKEN HILL (30° 58' 13" S. lat., 141° 20' 32" E. long.), about 925 miles W. of Sydney, county of Yancowinna, parish of Pictou, in the electorates of Alma, Broken Hill, and Sturt, and police district of Broken Hill, with postal, telegraph, telephone money-order and Government savings bank facilities. The district is the principal silver mining centre of Australia, one (the Proprietary) being the most prolific silver mine in the world. The mine is worked day and night in three "shifts," with its concentrating, amalgamating, leaching, and refining plants always going; it employs over 4,000 hands (smelting and refining works at Port Pirie). The lode has been proved through the three forty-acre blocks of the Proprietary Mine, the width varying from 10 feet to 100 feet, with an almost unlimited supply of ore. The manager receives a salary of £4,000 per annum. The Barrier mines provide employment for over 7,000 men at Broken Hill, and about 2,000 at Port Pirie, Port Adelaide and Boolaroo, and the monthly extraction of ore amounts to about 100,000 tons, producing approximately 200,000 tons of lead per annum—equal to about 27 per cent. of the whole production of lead in the world. The capital at stake in the mining industry of the Barrier has been computed at £5,000,000, and the dividends earned to date total over £11,000,000 (over £9,000,000 has been paid by the Proprietary alone). Wages paid per month amount to £50,000, stores and supplies cost £48,000, and carriage by rail only £40,000 per month. Stores and supplies are drawn practically from every part of the world. Coke comes from Germany and New South Wales, sulphur from Sicily, and other chemicals from England; iron from Scotland, timber from America, and salt from Snowtown. The profitable treatment of the sulphide ores had presented one of the most complicated questions ever submitted to metallurgical experts, and the solution of the problem had been practically completed at Broken Hill. The principal mines at work on the Broken Hill lode are: the Proprietary, Central (Sulphide Corporation), Block 14, Block 10, British, South, Broken Hill Junction, North, Junction North, South Blocks and Consols. The value of the minerals exported during the year ended December 31st, 1900, was—Copper crude, 17,020 cwt., £7,044; silver crude, 25,500 cwt., £3,250; silver lead, 2,442,220 cwt., £340,363; silver concentrates, 5,039,240 cwt., £1,754,722; slimes, 899,740 cwt., £37,747; zinc concentrates, 394,680 cwt., £38,011; tin crude, 92 cwt., £280; gold, 4,441 ozs., £17,704; other ores, 44,620 cwt., £72,466; total exports for the year over £2,500,000, and imports £1,108,000. Other mines include Victoria, White Leads, South Extended and Naabuck. Numerous small claims outside the town continue to yield fair results to prospectors and tributors. There is no longer any difficulty about water, a plentiful supply for all purposes being obtainable from the Stephen's Creek reservoir. Gold is found associated with the silver; and there are fairly good copper lodes in the district. The principal hotels are: Freemasons, Grand, Palace, Australian Club, Denver City, Royal Exchange, Royal, Tattersall's, Duke of Cornwall, Oriental, Theatre Royal, and Commercial. There are a large number of stores, a court-house, hospital, gaol, post and telegraph office, town hall (cost £16,000), technical college, five public schools, denominational and private schools. The places of worship are Episcopalian (2), Roman Catholic (6), Methodist (10), Congregational (3), Baptist (3), Presbyterian (1), and Salvation Army. The town is lighted by gas and electricity. The district is incorporated, with 125 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £562,290. Broken Hill is reached by rail from Sydney, *via* Melbourne and Adelaide

(fares 17s. 9d. and 11s. 6d.), or by rail to Cobar, thence coach, *via* Wilcannia. There is a fire brigade, with 2 manuals and 1 steam fire-engine, 2 reels, 1 horse-cart, and 3,600 feet hose, with a branch brigade at Alma; branches of the Banks of Australasia, Union, London of Australia, New South Wales and National, and a Mechanics' Institute and free public library, a Technological Museum, Masonic hall, theatre, music-hall, and several small halls. Friendly societies are well represented, the Foresters, Grand United Oddfellows, Manchester Unity Oddfellows, Druids, Rechabites, American Order Oddfellows, and other societies having lodges. There are three racing clubs with two courses, also a pony and trotting club, besides a public recreation ground known as the Oval (managed by trustees) and several sports grounds. Broken Hill is also the centre of one of the largest pastoral districts in Australia. Census population, 27,518. Newspapers: *Barrier Miner*, daily; *Truth*, weekly.

BROOKLYN (33° 30' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph and telephonic facilities, in the electorate of Willoughby and county of Cumberland, on the Great Northern Railway, 36 miles from Sydney, situated on the banks of the Hawkesbury river, at the entrance to Broken Bay. The climate is mild, and the township is well sheltered. The scenery is very picturesque, beautiful views being obtainable from the hills; there is good shooting in winter and fishing in summer, and the district is a tourist resort. The Duke and Duchess of York during their Australian tour visited Broken Bay. Has public school, police-station, and two hotels, Anglican church, and detachment Australian Rifles. The fishing industry is carried on here to a large extent. Geological formation: sandstone, also coal at a great depth; water from wells and tanks. Population, 400 to 500.

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 Tweed, and police district of Tweed; communication is by steamer direct, or coach to the Billinudgee railway station, rail to Lismore, coach to Tenterfield, thence rail to Sydney; coach also runs to Murwillumbah. Population, about 20. Geological formation: granite, sandstone and basalt.

BRUSHGROVE (29° 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 by Grafton steamer, or rail to Glen Innes, coach to Grafton, thence steamer. There is one hotel, School of Arts, G. U. O. F., Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, police-station, and two stores. On the south side of the South Arm is Cowper, which *see*. Population about 250.

BUCKLEY'S CROSSING PLACE. *See* DALGETY.

BULLAH-DELAH (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, near the head of navigation, 155 miles N. of Sydney. Communication is by weekly steamer or coach daily from Hexham Railway Station, 50 miles distant. Coach also runs to Booral, Raymond Terrace, Cooloolook, Bungwahl. There is a public school, with an average attendance of 90, Anglican and R.C. churches, seven stores, two public-houses, saw-mills, court-house, police-station, and School of Arts Hall and Oddfellows' lodge. The district is mainly supported by the timber trade, the formation being volcano; dairy farming is also making progress. Alum Mountain and Myall Lakes (beautiful sheets of water teeming with fish and wild-fowl) are in the district. Population of district, 2,000.

BULLI (34° 9' S. lat., 150° 29' E. long.), a police and postal township, with two telegraph stations, 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. Communication is by rail direct, fare 6s. 2d. and 4s. 4d., and 7s. 11d. and 5s. 2d. return, or by the Wollongong steamer, thence by coach. There are several hotels. It is in the county of Camden, police district of Wollongong, and electorate of Woronora. 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 mile distant. This jetty is 625 feet in length, is lit with electricity, 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. There are also several other collieries in the district, employing some hundreds of hands. Places of worship are Wesleyan, R.C., Presbyterian, Church of England, and Primitive Methodist; public park and coke works; a school of arts, with a library of 300 volumes; Oddfellows' hall, two public schools average attendance 400, and a convent. Bank: English and Scottish; Foresters' Society, Sons of Temperance, Protestant Alliance, Oddfellows, Druids, and Good Templars. The land is principally held by free selectors. Formation: sandstone and carboniferous. There is a platform of wood (Weber's look-out) on the top of the mountain (1,500 feet high), from which one of the grandest panoramic views in Australia can be obtained. Bulli Pass and Loddon Falls in the district. Geological formation: carboniferous sandstone. Thirroul, 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. Population 2,500. Local newspaper: *Bulli Times* (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 district of Bowral and police district of Berrima, 95 miles SW. from Sydney; fares, 18s. 6d. and 12s. 2d. It is a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank office, three stores, three places of worship, and a public school, average attendance 75. Formation: sandstone; two quarries are at work, also a coal mine turning out about 70 tons weekly. 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. A splendid health resort. There are ten excellent houses of accommodation, and a large hotel. Population, 400.

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, 393 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Hardinge, electorate of Bingara, and police district of Armidale. The nearest places of importance are Inverell, about 30 miles N., and Armidale, 50 miles SE. The metropolis is reached by coach to Uralla, distant 50 miles; thence railway. The hotels are: Commercial, Telegraph, and Royal. Bundarra is situated in a valley of considerable extent and of good pastoral character. Churches: Episcopal and Roman Catholic. School of Arts. Public school, average attendance 70; court-house and lock-up. Formation: basalt and trap, basin, surrounded by granite. Within a short distance of Bundarra are the flourishing tin mines of Tingha. A rich copper lode has been found within three miles of the town. Population about 350 within a two miles' radius. Newspapers: *Bundarra and Tingha Advocate*.

BUNGENDORE (35° 17' 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, electorate of Queanbeyan, Federal electorate Werriwa, on the Turalla creek, 177 miles SE. of Sydney, about 17 miles from Queanbeyan, and 43 miles from Goulburn; fares from Sydney, 35s. and 23s. 6d. 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 60, and a convent school, branch of N.S. Wales Bank, a court house, police barracks, lock-up, temperance hall, and a large flour mill and a creamery. 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 Monday in each month. Coaches run daily between Bungendore and Captain's Flat (fare, 10s.), a copper mining township 27 miles distant. The principal hotels at Captain's Flat are Silver Age and Captain's Flat. Population about 200. Geological formation, granite and schist.

BURRAWANG (34° 23' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, 96 miles S. of Sydney, in the police district of Berrima, and electorate of Kiama; mode of conveyance, coach every night at 9, to Moss Vale, 10 miles distant, thence rail to Sydney; it is situated on the Wingecarribee river. Hotels: Burrawang Club House and Commercial. There is a branch of the English and Scottish Bank, police station, good boarding house, also a public school, with average attendance of 60, Oddfellows' hall, and Protestant hall. Places of worship: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. The produce of the district is principally dairy farming. Fitzroy and Belmore Falls in the district. Population of district about 3,000.

BURROWA, or **BOORROWA** (34° 30' S. lat., 148° 45' E. long.), is a township in the county of King, on the main road from Yass (about 33 miles from Yass) to Young, and the right bank of the Burrowa river. The communication with Sydney, from which it is about 222 miles distant SW., is by coach to Binalong, 18 miles, thence by rail. The town is well laid out, with wide streets running at right angles. Hotels are the 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 47, a R.C. convent school and a ladies' 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. One steam flour mill is supported. The principal produce of the district is wheat, maize, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, wine, butter, cheese, and 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, mechanics' institute, with about 400 volumes, and Pastoral and Agricultural Association. Formation: limestone and slate. Census population of municipality, 839. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £7,470. The local newspapers are the *Burrowa News* and the *Burrowa Times*.

BURWOOD (38° 52' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), a suburban electorate and railway station on the Great Southern line, 7 miles W. of Sydney; single fares, 8d. and 6d. Hotels: Smith's Cross's, Sharp's, Ireland's, and Bath Arms. Many of the merchants and superior tradesmen of the city have their residences here. Burwood was proclaimed a municipality March 27, 1874. Council Clerk: Geo. Simpson. It has 31 miles of roads, ratable property of the annual value of £75,710, a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office; public school,

with an average attendance of 800; a branch of the City Bank, and Bank of N.S. Wales, School of Arts with 5,000 vols., fire brigade, Masonic, Oddfellows', and other social institutions. Churches: Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Church of England, Congregational, Baptist, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic. Court of Petty Sessions held twice weekly. The suburb is lighted by gas, and connected with the Nepean Water Supply. Census population 7,522. Local newspaper: *The Australian Courier*.

BYROCK (30° 15' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a railway station, county of Cowper, electorate of Cobar, and police district of Bourke, on the western line from Sydney to Bourke, 455 miles W. of the metropolis, and about 80 miles from Bourke; fares from Sydney 78s. 6d. and 53s. 0d. (It is the junction to Brewarrina—a new line.) Hotels: Royal and Carriers' Arms. It has a post, telegraph, money-order office, savings bank, police barracks, court-house; also two large stores and a public school, with average attendance 50. R.C. church. Water from large Government tank. Geological formation, granite and quartz ridges. Pastoral district. Population about 300.

BYRON BAY (between 28° and 29° S. lat., and 153° and 154° E. long.), a post town with money-order, savings bank and telegraphic facilities, and railway station, in the police district of Lismore, electorate of the Tweed, county of Rous, 345 miles N. of Sydney, communication by steamer twice a week. It contains branches of the Australian Joint-Stock and E.S. and A.C. Banks, public school, with an average attendance of 48, police-station, a school of arts, two hotels, and three general stores. Principal industries, beach-mining, cane-growing, and dairying. A large creamery is located here, over a ton of butter being made daily, the bulk of which is exported. Geological formation: basaltic. Population, township 250, inclusive of surrounding district, 1,100.

CAMBERRA (34° 40' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telephone office and savings bank, in the county of Camden, police and electoral district of Shoalhaven, on the road from Shoalhaven to Moss Vale, 114 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the Good Dog Creek. It has two hotels—the Royal and Camberra; 2 public schools, average attendance 100; a Union church, and a school of arts, with 100 vols., three stores and one tannery. Nowra is the nearest railway station, and is reached by coach. Formation—freestone, with various strata of limestone, coal, &c. Agricultural and dairying. Population, 400.

CAMDEN (34° 1' S. lat., 150° 44' E. long.) (county and electorate of Camden), one of the oldest places in the colony, is located in the centre of a district advantageously suited for vine and general fruit culture, and the orchards have reached as high a standard of excellence as any in Australia. It lies on the left bank of the River Nepean (or Cowpasture), the main southern road passing through the village, and has a post, telegraph and money-order office, and Government savings bank, with telephone to the Oaks and Narellan. Camden is distant from Sydney 41 miles SW., communication being by tramway to Campbelltown, 8 miles distant, thence by railway; fares, ss. 2d. and 3s. 6d. 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. Much land is devoted to the growth of fruit. The principal vineyards are those at the Camden Park Estate, Limited, where the foundation of Australia's wool trade was laid. The Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan bodies gave places of worship, and there is a public school, average attendance 180, Roman Catholic convent school, and Carrington convalescent hospital, erected on ground presented by the late Mr. W. H. Paling, and endowed by him to the extent of £10,000; Cottage hospital, a boys' home, court-house, lock-up, school of arts (with 2,000 vols.), Temperance hall, Order of Foresters' lodge, Masonic lodge, agricultural and horticultural society. Sons of Temperance lodge, Band of Hope lodges; branches of N.S. Wales and Commercial Banks, seven stores, a farm and produce market, three flourishing creameries, butter factory and refrigerating works at Menangle. Of late years farmers have turned their attention mostly to dairying, great quantities of milk and butter being sent daily to Sydney. Produce of the district, wheat, maize, barley, oats, rye, potatoes, wine, oranges, brandy, butter, bacon, cheese. Fire brigade, with 300 feet hose. The water supply is under the Water and Sewerage Board, Sydney, receiving supply from metropolitan mains. There is a Sanatorium Hotel at The Oaks, whence journeys are made to the famed Burrigorang Valley and adjacent caves. Formation: alluvial and Wainamata shale. Census population of the township, 1,723. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £11,020. Newspaper: the *Camden News*.

CAMDEN HAVEN. See LAURETON.

CAMPBELLTOWN (34° 5' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.) is another of the early settlements of the State, 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, ss. 2d. and 3s. 6d. Coach leaves for Appin every evening (except Sundays) at 7 p.m., fare, 2s. 2d., and tram for Narellan and Camden. Hotels: Royal, Federal, Railway Hotel, Commonwealth and Club. 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, watch-house, and other Government buildings, New South Wales and Commercial Banks, a town hall, large public school, average attendance 120, a business college, two convents and several private schools, places of worship—Church of England (St. Peter's), Presbyterian, Con-

gregational, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. Water is derived from the S.W.S. Canal, 3 miles distant. The country surrounding Campbelltown is principally of an agricultural character. Large quantities of hay are grown, and dairy farming is now largely carried on. 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 are 53 miles of streets, and ratable property to the annual value of £12,810. Census population 2,152. Local newspaper: *Campbelltown Herald*, published Wednesday.

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, electorate of Camperdown, and police district of Newtown, 3 miles W. of the city, on the Parramatta road. Omnibuses run to and fro every six minutes; fare, 2d.; 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, several soap manufactories, Simpson's foundry, saw mills, and other 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 600; 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; about fifteen hotels. The suburb is lighted by gas, connected with the Prospect Water Supply, and was proclaimed a municipality Nov. 13, 1862. It has 14 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £40,680. Census population, 7,938.

CANDELO (36° 45' S. lat., 149° 40' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office and savings bank, 343 miles S. of Sydney, and 14 miles SW. of Ega, is situated on a creek of the same name on the Monaro road, in the electoral district of Ega. It has three hotels (Candelo, Queen's, and Royal), a public school and convent, two places of worship (Roman Catholic and Union Church). There is also an Episcopal church at Kameruka, two miles distant. There is a School of Arts (with over 2,000 vols.), and branch of Commercial Bank, an Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Jockey Club, Coursing Club, G.U.I.O.O.F. Lodge, 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, distant 76 miles. 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. The cheese and butter from this district have now become famous for flavour and texture. Shipping ports for goods, Merimbula or Tathra; passengers chiefly come *via* Tathra. I.S.N. Company's steamers travel twice each week to these ports. The population of the town is about 500. Local newspaper: *Candelo and Even Union*.

CANNONBAR (31° 20' S. lat., 147° 17' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, situated on Duck creek, 380 miles (393 postal) NW. of Sydney. It is in the county of Gregory, electorate of Cobar, 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, 1900: 3,835 horses, 5,366 cattle, 883,374 sheep; area 263,816 acres. It is at times subject to both floods and droughts. Population, about 150.

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 Cowra, distant from Cowra 20 miles, from Forbes 45, from Orange 41, and from Sydney 217 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 100), court-house, school of art, and 3 stores; steam flour mill, and one saw mill in the vicinity. Court of Petty Sessions second Wednesday in each month. Mails to Orange, Cowra and Mandurama three times a week, and Woodstock daily. Woodstock is the nearest railway station, 19 miles distant. Formation: silurian, intersected with granite dykes (gold and copper). Population of town, 400; of district, 600.

CANTERBURY (34° 53' S. lat., 151° 8' E. long.), a postal and municipal district, with railway station (fares 7d. and 5d.), money-order office, and telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Canterbury, and police district of Newtown, situated on Cook's River, 6 miles S. of Sydney. Principal hotels are The Wheat Sheaf, Rising Sun, and St. George; three public schools, several private seminaries, also two Episcopalian, two Presbyterian, and three Wesleyan places of worship, a race-course, engineering works, a tannery, several brick yards and other factories, a permanent water supply and a free public library with 800 volumes. The district is incorporated, and has 63½ miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £21,950, and is lighted by gas and electricity. Census population, 4,223.

CAPERTEE (33° 9' S. lat., 150° 2' E. long.) is a railway station on the line to Mudgee, being 22 miles from the Main Western Line junction at Wallerawang, and 127 miles W. of Sydney, in the electorate of Kylstone, co. Roxburgh; fares, 25s. 3d. and 16s. 9d. Coaches run to Round Swamp, Ilford and

Cudgong, thence to Mudgee, leaving Capertee at 6.30 A.M., Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday; also daily mail and conveyance to Genoaian shale mines, 7 miles distant. It lies 2,739 feet above sea-level, and has a post, money-order office and telegraph station, one hotel, police-station, and public school. Formation: sandstone, overlying valuable kerosene shale and coal measures. There are beautiful views of Capertee Valley. Population, about 100.

CAPTAINS FLAT (35° 30' S. lat., 149° 10' E. long.), 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, School of Arts, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, several hotels, 4 stores. The Lake George Proprietary was floated in 1897, but during 1900-1 work was stopped. Population about 200.

CARCOAR (33° 36' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.) is a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, and railway station on the Blayney-Harden line (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, and electorate of Cowra. Principal hotels are the Victoria, Royal, and Stoke. The river intersects the town, and is spanned by a bridge of commodious width. The district is mainly agricultural, producing wheat, maize, burley, oats, potatoes, rye, tobacco, and wine. Stock returns, 1900: 6,336 horses, 14,386 cattle, 792,889 sheep. Area, 1,068,650 acres. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. There are alluvial gold-workings at the Forest, and rich reefs at Plyer's Creek, Galley Swamp, Burnt Yards, Mount McDonald, Brown's Creek, and on the "Church and School Estate." Iron, copper and cobalt are also found in abundance in the district, which is remarkable for the variety of its minerals. Carcoar is the centre of a Municipal district, proclaimed November 11th, 1878, having 17 miles of roads and property of the annual value of £3,200. 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, Roman Catholic Presbytery, fine hospital, court-house, post and telegraph office, police quarters, branches of the Commercial and City Banks, large hall and School of Art with library of 1,000 volumes, steam roller flour mill and Pierce's buildings. Communication is by railway. Public school here (average attendance 80). Census population of town, 578. 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, pleasantly and healthfully located on the upper sources of Bowman's creek, 215 miles W. of Sydney, and occupying a central position for both agricultural, mining, and pastoral operations, wheat of good quality being the principal product. The communication is by coach to Orange or Cowra, distant 23 or 36 miles respectively, thence by railway. It contains Episcopal and Roman Catholic places of worship, one public school, with average attendance of 50 scholars, convent of St. Joseph, three hotels, five stores, and a steam flour mill. Formation: granite, diorite, and limestone, of which there are vast hills in the immediate vicinity, basalt and sandstone. Population about 600, residing within a radius of one mile. The water supply is obtained from the Government reservoir.

CARRATHOOL (lat. 34½°, long. 145½°), a post town, money-order, Government savings bank, telephone and telegraph office, and railway station, in the county of Sturt, electorate and police district of Hay, 419 miles SW of Sydney; railway fares 70s. and 45s. Coaches run to Hillston, 35s., and Gunbar, 15s. There is a public school, average attendance 55, two hotels, Presbyterian church, police barracks, two stores. There is a splendid water supply. Population of town, 200; of district, 3,200. Geological formation, chocolate soil.

CARRINGTON (32° 3' S. lat., 151° 43' E. long.), is a suburb or portion of the city of Newcastle, in the electorate of Wickham, lying about a mile W., with postal, telegraph, money-order and Government savings bank facilities. There is an extensive foundry and engineering establishment here, and some of the largest castings undertaken in the colony have been successfully accomplished. There are ten small stores, several inns, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist places of worship, and a Seamen's Bethel Union. The fire brigade has 2 reels and 1,700 feet hose. A high bridge connects the island with Newcastle; ferry steamers also ply. The public school has an average attendance of 400, 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. 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 Hetton coal mines employ about 760 hands. The district is incorporated, with 12 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £14,020. Water supply from Hunter District Water Supply: pressure, 45 lb. to 65 lb. to square in. Census population 2,347.

CARROLL (31° 0' S. lat., 150° 27' E. long.), in the electorate of Gwydir, is a telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank township, 306 miles N.W. of Sydney, situated on the Namoi River, the communication being *via* Tamworth or Gunnedah, 34 and 12 miles distant respectively. It has one hotel, a public school

with an average attendance of 82, five stores, and Anglican, R.C. and Bible Christian churches. Volcanic formation. Population about 350.

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 head of 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 388 miles N. of Sydney. There are six hotels, the principal being: Commercial, Tattersall's, Royal, Lion, and Great Britain. Casino contains a hospital, an English church and a parsonage, a Roman Catholic church and presbytery, a Presbyterian and Wesleyan church, two public schools (average attendance 207), Roman Catholic convent and high school, court-house, gaol, post-office, telegraph, and money-order office, savings bank, school of arts, with library of 2,500 vols., and a large hall; also branches of the Commercial Bank and Bank of New South Wales, and a Town Hall. A line of coaches runs twice a week to Lawrence, 54 miles distant on the Clarence, from which there is communication with Sydney by steamship, daily coach from Tenterfield *via* Casino and Lismore to Ballina; a bi-weekly mail service to Unnigar, on the Queensland border, and a daily communication by steamer to Coraki, where the ocean boats are met, and thence to Sydney; also thrice a week to Coraki. District Court is held three times a year; courts of petty sessions fortnightly, and courts of requests every month. The Agricultural, Horticultural and Pastoral Society holds an annual exhibition. The gaol for the Richmond river district is here, with a gaoler and two warders. 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 State, being 140 feet each. 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 dairying industry is rapidly developing, the N.S.W. Creamery Butter Company having erected a large central butter factory at Casino, and a number of creamery or separating stations in various localities, from whence the cream is delivered to the factory; and large quantities of Richmond River butter are now exported to England and other countries. There is an enormous extent of country available for dairying, and the natural grasses are pronounced the richest for milk production along the coast. Large drafts of fat cattle are sent from the stations to Sydney and elsewhere. Horse breeding is also extensively followed. Many tropical fruits grow well here, also tobacco, cotton, &c. Large quantities of maize are grown and sent to Sydney. Different varieties of excellent hardwood grow in the neighbourhood, and much cedar, pine, and other valuable timber being cut on the creeks at the head of the river. In the neighbourhood of the creeks on the Upper Richmond there are large deposits of coal and antimony of excellent quality, and the Fairfield goldfield, on which 47 out of the 67 elements in mineralogy are known to exist, is about 50 miles distant. Stock returns, 1900: 11,571 horses, 159,733 cattle, 643 sheep. Area, 1,880,190 acres. Formation: sandstone, with trap ranges and numerous rich alluvial flats. Casino is the centre of a municipal district, having 2½ miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £3,110. Census population, 1,947; 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, telephone, and Government savings bank station, in the county of Bligh (electoral district of Rylstone, and North-Eastern police district), 240 miles N. of Sydney, on the right bank of the Murrumbidgee. There are in the town about 200 residents; total population of district, 1,334. Coach to Muswellbrook, 75 miles, or to Mudgee 50 miles, thence by rail to the metropolis. Hotels: Royal and Cassilis; an Episcopal church and R.C. chapel, a court-house, lands office, public hall, public school, average attendance 50, police barracks, lock-up, and five stores. The district is a pastoral one, consisting of high and broken country. Formation: decomposed basalt. Estimated population about 200.

CASTLE HILL (lat. 33° 40' S., long. 15° 4' E.), a post town with telegraphic facilities, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke, 20 miles W. of Sydney. Conveyance, coach to Parramatta, 6 miles distant, thence rail; coaches also run to Parramatta, Dural and Galston. There is a public school, average attendance 88, Episcopalian church, 1 store, 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, electorate of the Nepean, 40 miles W. by N. of Sydney. A good road leads from the township to the Penrith railway station, distance 7 miles S. In Castlereagh are Wesleyan and Episcopal places of worship, and two public schools, with average attendance of 75 scholars. The surrounding land is mostly composed of alluvial deposit, and meets well the requirements of the farmer and grazier. The district was incorporated in 1895, and has ratable property of the annual value of £3,360. Census population of municipality, 609.

CATHCART (36° 52' S. lat., 149° 27' E. long.), a post and telegraph township, with telephone station, savings bank, and office for the issue of postal notes, in the county of Wellesley, police district of Bombala, and electoral district of Eden-Bombala, 301 miles S. of Sydney, located on Badgery's Swamp. Coaches to Eden, or Merimbula, about 40 miles E., steamer or coach to Cooma, thence by train, are the means of reaching the metropolis. Cooma is the nearest railway station, distant

54 miles. It contains two hotels—the Victoria and Federal—Roman Catholic and Union churches, one school, average attendance, 42; and a School of Arts, with 400 vols. Formation: basaltic trap. The land is adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. With vicinity, the estimated population is 300.

CESSNOCK (32° 16' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telephone station, situated on Black Creek, a tributary of the Hunter river, in the county of Northumberland, police district of Wollombi, and electorate of West Maitland, distant 136 miles N. of Sydney. The nearest railway station is Allandale, 10 miles away. Coaches run to West Maitland six times a week. There is one public school, with an enrolment of about 40, a convent school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, police station, court house, one hotel, a saw-mill, and several general stores. Grape vines are extensively grown here, and wine-making forms an important industry. Maize is also largely cultivated. A large portion of the land is used for grazing purposes. The soil on the flats is of a sandy loam, but some of the hills are of limestone formation. Population, about 800.

CHARLESTOWN, OR SOUTH WARATAH (32° 56' S. lat., 157° 45' E. long.), a mining township, about seven miles from Newcastle, and 101 miles N. of Sydney (electoral district of Kahibah), on the road to Belmont, on the shore of Lake Macquarie. Hotels: the Commercial and Post Office. It is in the locality of the South Waratah Company's coal pit, and is connected with Port Waratah by a private railway. Charlestown has a literary institute (500 vols.), Court of petty sessions, a post-office, with savings bank, telephone and money-order office, six stores, Free Gardeners' lodge and Good Templars, and other buildings, and a public school with average attendance of 205. Services are held regularly by R.C. and Anglican ministers. Population 750.

CHATSWORTH ISLAND (29° 23' S. lat., 153° 25' E. long.) is one of the several islands at the mouth of the Clarence river, 318 miles N. of Sydney, and 37 miles from Grafton, in the Clarence electorate, with post, telegraph, money order office, and Government savings bank. Communication with Sydney is by the Grafton steamers, twice a week, and there is also daily communication with Grafton by river steamers, and coach to the Richmond daily. Hotels: Royal and Britannia; one public school, with average attendance of 200 scholars, also a Temperance hall, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The soil is fertile, and grows large crops of sugar and maize. There are a number of sugar mills here, employing in the busy season several hundred hands; also a large creamery. The district is also devoted to dairying and mixed farming. Population 800.

CHATSWOOD (35° 48' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a post-town with railway station; rail from Milson's Point, fare 6d. and 5d.; from Redfern Park, 2s. 6d. and 1s. 7d.; savings bank, money-order, and telegraphic facilities; in the county of Cumberland, five miles north-west of Sydney. There are three hotels, superior public school, with an average attendance of 550; a pottery and brick works. Congregational, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, G.U.I.O.O.F., M.U.I.O.O.F., Protestant Alliance, and I.O.G.T. Societies; branch Commercial Banking Company. The town is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply. The district is agricultural. Population about 2,600. Geological formation: loam, with shale sub-soil, very suitable for fruit-growing.

CLARENCE RIVER HEADS, OR YAMBA (29° 25' S. lat., 153° 23' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office, in the county and electorate 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, 400.

CLARENCE TOWN (32° 36' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph station, Government savings bank and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Durham, on the western bank of the Williams river, at the head of navigation, 140 miles NNE. of Sydney. The means of reaching Sydney is by steamer, three times a week, or by coach daily to West Maitland, 21 miles distant, thence rail. Hotels: Commercial, Crown, and Ship Inn. Two 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, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and Baptist chapels. Public buildings: court-house, lock-up, public school, with average attendance of 110 scholars; G.U.O.O.F. and I.O.G.T. lodges, and school of arts, with 1,200 vols. Population 527 persons.

CLARENDON. See **ORONGYLLI**.

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 of Wollongong, and electorate of Woronora, distant about 35 miles S., in a direct line, from Sydney, railway fare, 4s. 6d. and 2s. 9d. Messrs. Stuart and Co. own about 7,000 acres of coal land in this locality. The 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 25ft. 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 560ft. 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 South Clifton Coal Mine, half a mile from the town-sydney, gives employment to nearly 200 hands. Three hotels—the Scarborough and two others, branch of the English and Scottish Bank, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, a public school, average attendance 100, and school of arts (with 200 vols.); and there is a daily mail to Sydney. 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 ore, 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 town and district, 600.

COBAR (31° 32' S. lat., 145° 50' E. long.), a municipal post town, telegraph, savings bank, money-order office and railway station, 459 (645 postal) miles W. of Sydney, 360 miles NW. of Orange, and about 98 miles S. from Bourke, in the county of Robinson, and police and electoral district of Cobar. Coach runs to Bourke, Louth, Bulla Bulla, Wilcannia, Euabalong, Mount Hope, Nymagee, Restdown, and Gilgannia. Hotels: Great Western, Grand, Commercial, Club House, Tattersall's, Court House, Metropolitan, and nine others. Bank: Commercial of Sydney. Public school, with average attendance of about 400, convent school, and several private schools, a school of arts with a library of 1,300 volumes. Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian of New South Wales, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Salvation Army. About 60 miles distant is the Nymagee Copper Mine. The Great Cobar mine is the most important copper mine in the State; when in full work it employs about 750 men. The deepest shaft is down 660 ft. Four blast furnaces reduce the ore and turn out about 80 tons of copper per week. The copper contains large percentages of gold and silver, which at times have alone paid the working expenses of the mine. The town is incorporated, but last year a portion applied for separation, with the result that a new municipality named Gladstone has sprung up along the line of reefs. Cobar Council has annual ratable property to the extent of about £18,080. Up to the present the water supply has been obtained from the Government reservoir, but owing to the rapid growth of the town that supply is inadequate, and a new reservoir is now constructed. It holds 250 million gallons of water, is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, has a catchment area of 17 square miles, and cost £20,000. The town is also reticulated. A telephone exchange with 40 connections is now in existence. The district is essentially a mining one, although wool-growing is followed. Gold has been found at Drysdale, the Mount Drysdale Mine having paid £50,000 in dividends since its inception. Gold is also found for seven miles from the town. Cobar Gold Mines (a London corporation) has a 100-stamp mill and cyanide and slimes plants at work, treating ore valued at 20s. per ton for total cost of under 10s. Cobar Chesney has a 100-ton concentrating plant at work, and is being worked on approval with a view to purchase by an English Company Cobar Occidental is a mine with 100 stamps and cyanide plant, being locally owned and one of the best properties on the field. The lode, which is worked on the open-cut system, is over 80 feet wide. Other mines successfully worked are: Young Australian, Mount Pleasant, Great Western, Great Peak, together with smaller claims on which mills have not yet been erected. At a distance of 25 miles is the Mount Boppy field, on which an English company called the Anglo-Australian Exploration, Ltd., commenced operations this year. A 40-stamp mill and large cyanide plant will be erected. The company is sinking a huge tank. Already over 500 people have assembled, and a small township has sprung up. During the past year other rich finds of copper have been made here, likewise good gold finds at Gundabooka, 60 miles distant. The Pastures and Stock Act is administered by a local board. A well-managed hospital, capable of accommodating about 50 patients, stands about a mile from the town. Two wards, at a cost of £700, were recently added. The streets are lighted with kerosene. The stock returns for 1900 show: 1,940 horses; 4,411 head of cattle; 484,200 sheep; area, 6,645,784 acres. 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. Capital value of ratable property, £217,000. The social institutions are: a School of Arts, Masonic, Oddfellows, and Orange lodges, Good Templars. The extension of the railway from Nyngan to Cobar was opened for traffic in July, 1892. A further extension to Wilcannia and Broken Hill is proposed, being a distance of about 340 miles. Census population, municipal district, 3,371. Newspapers: *Cobar and Louth Herald and Cobar Leader*.

COBARGO (36° 18' S. lat., 149° 39' E. long.), a post town, telegraph station with savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Dampier, police and electoral district of Bega, situated at the junction of the Wandella and Murrabine creeks, 265 miles S. of Sydney, on the road from Moruya to Bega. There are three places of worship, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Union churches, Oddfellows Lodge, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars' hall, school of arts, two hotels—the Cobargo and Post Office, a public school, with average attendance of 90 scholars; a police barracks, five stores, and other places of business. Mimosa bark once formed the chief article of export, and it still furnishes large quantities annually. Dairying, however, is the principal industry, and Cobargo boasts of the possession of the most complete cheese factory in the Colony, if not Australia. The harbour is at

Bermagui, about 13 miles distant, with which there is steam communication. 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 or *via* Bega and Cooma service. Doomesday Mountain and Wallaga Lakes in district. Newspaper: *Cobargo Chronicle*. Formation: granite. Population of town, 250; with vicinity, about 300.

COBBORA (32° 4' S. lat., 149° 28' E. long.), a post town and telegraph station, with money-order office and savings bank, county Lincoln, police district of Mudgee, electorate of Wellington; situated on the Talbragar river, about 200 road miles N.W. of Sydney, to which the mode of conveyance is by coach to Mudgee Railway Station (twice a week), distant 46 miles, fare, 20s., or *via* Dubbo. Coaches also run to Wellington, Coonabarabran, and Gilgandra. Hotel: Commercial. There is one store, a Church of England place of worship, public school (average attendance 30), Progress Committee, and police-station; population about 150, engaged in pastoral, mining and agricultural pursuits. Water from wells, tanks, and river. The aboriginal name Cobborah signified "Head Camp."

COBRINGTON (28° 59' S. lat., 153° 13' E. long.), in the electorate of Richmond, 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 27, 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.

COFFS HARBOUR (30° 25' S. lat., 153° 10' E. long.), a small post town, situated on the North coast, in the electorate of Raleigh, police district of Macleay River, county of Fitzroy, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities, 270 miles N. of Sydney; mode of communication by steamer, direct or *via* Grafton. There is one hotel, a public school, and one or two general stores. The district is chiefly agricultural. Population, about 500.

COLLECTOR (34° 55' S. lat., 149° 32' E. long.), a postal and money-order township with telephone, county of Argyle, and police district of Goulburn, 157 miles SSW. of Sydney. Collector is about 7 miles distant from Lake George, and 10½ miles from Breadalbane railway station, in the electorate of Queanbeyan. The larger buildings in Collector consist of three places of worship—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, a public school, with an average attendance of 45 scholars, school of arts, two hotels, a court-house and a police-station. Goulburn is 22 miles distant N.E. The district is an agricultural, pastoral, and dairying one. A Court of Petty Sessions and a Small Debts Court are held on the first Friday in each month. Population, 200.

COMO (34° 0' S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.) a small post town, with commodious railway station, receiving-office, and telegraphic station, in the electoral district of Woronora, county of Cumberland, and Metropolitan police district, 12 miles from Sydney, on the Illawarra line. It is one of the most popular holiday resorts around the metropolis, being situated on the banks of St. George's river, where splendid fishing and shooting are to be obtained. The railway journey from Sydney occupies thirty minutes, fares, 1s. 10d. and 1s. 2d. return. The Como hotel is a fine building, replete with every modern convenience. There are extensive boatsheds, containing upwards of 100 pleasure boats; also a public school. Geological formation: sandstone. Population, about 75.

CONCORD (38° 52' S. lat., 151° 5' E. long.), a municipality and a suburb of Sydney, in county of Cumberland, electoral district of Burwood, and police district of Newtown, lying about 9 miles W. on the Parramatta river, having postal, telegraph, money-order, railway and savings bank facilities, two Episcopalian, Congregational and Roman Catholic churches. The majority of the houses are occupied by professional men and others engaged in the city, also by the employees of the Australian Gas Light Company. Two public schools here, also a Roman Catholic, two private schools, three hotels, and a permanent water supply. The district is lighted by gas, and was proclaimed a municipality on August 11, 1883, has 27 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £21,300; census population, 2,816.

CONDOBOLIN (38° 10' S. lat., 147° 18' E. long.), in the centre of a large rich pastoral and agricultural district; a post town, railway station, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, in the county of Cunningham, police and electoral districts of Condobolin, 328 miles W. of Sydney, situate on the Lachlan river. There is a tri-weekly coach mail to Forbes, 60 miles distant, and a tri-weekly train service from Sydney. Hotels: Commercial, Court House, Condobolin, Royal, Family, Australian, Tattersall's, Albion, and Bridge. There are 2 mills. Churches: Presbyterian, Church of England, and Roman Catholic. The public buildings are the lands office, court-house, police-station, post and telegraph office, school of arts, with 900 vols., large hospital, a public school, with an average attendance of 30 scholars, and a convent. Branches of Freemasons, Oddfellows, Good Templars, Foresters, cricket, tennis and football clubs, also fire brigade with one reel and 917 ft. of hose. Banks: Joint-Stock and Commercial. Jockey Club, Lachlan Amateur Race Club, also a Pastoral and Agricultural Society. Formation: slate, with indications of gold. The district is incorporated, and has 42½ miles of formed streets, lanes and roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £3,490. Water supply from Goobang Creek reservoir, pumped to town reservoir; capacity 33,800 gallons; average pressure, 50 lb. to square inch. Census population, 1,091. Stock returns (1900): 4,672 horses, 6,017 cattle, 736,765 sheep, area, 3,957,167 acres. Local newspapers: *Condobolin Argus* and the *Lachlan*.

COOGEE (33° 56' S. lat., 151° 16' E. long.) is a suburban village, in county Cumberland, electorate of Randwick, 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 overlooking the ocean, and a public school, with average attendance of 119. Anglican church. 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, with telephone exchange, in the county of Goulburn, police district of Germantown, and electoral district of the Hume, 372 miles S. of Sydney. Henty is the nearest railway station, 15 miles distant. It is on the Jerra-Jerra Creek, has one hotel, one store, a public school, average attendance 24, Union church, steam sawmill, and a Female Suffrage League. The district, of granite formation, is suitable for farms and stations. Population of district, about 430.

COOLAH (31° 48' S. lat., 149° 44' E. long.), a post town, savings bank, money-order and telegraph station, 60 miles S. from Coonabarabran and 246 miles WNW. of Sydney on the Coolaburrungy creek, county of Napier, electoral district of Gunnedah, and police district of Mudgee. The communication with the metropolis is by coach to Mudgee or Gunnedah railway station. Hotels: The Royal, Tattersall's and Commercial. 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. Formation: coal measures. Population, 270.

COOLAMAN, a township, with postal, telegraph, money-order offices and savings bank, 310 miles from Sydney, in the Murrumbidgee electorate. It is a station on the South Western Railway, fares, 58s. 3d. and 39s. 6d., and has conveniences for trucking stock. Royal and Coolaman hotels. Three churches: Episcopal (St. John's), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Canice); two banking agencies, Union and New South Wales, and a public school, average attendance 70, and convent school, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge and school of arts. It is the centre of a pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: granite. Population, about 500.

COOLANGATTA (34° 51' S. lat., 150° 45' E. long.), a township, in the county of Camden, police and electoral district of Shoalhaven, with postal, money-order, and savings bank facilities. The nearest railway station, situated at Berry, is eight miles distant, whilst there is also regular steamship communication with the metropolis, distance about eighty miles. There is a public school, a Union church, condensed milk factory, and several stores. The district is devoted principally to agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Geological formation: carboniferous. Population, about 300.

COOMA (36° 12' S. lat., 149° 9' E. long.), county of Beresford, police district of Cooma, and electoral district of Manaro, is prettily situated on high land, 2,657 feet above the sea level, on the creek of the same name, 264 miles to the SSW. of Sydney, with which city the communication is by rail; single fares, 51s. 9d., 34s. 9d.; return, £3 17s. 9d., £2 12s. Coaches run to Bombala, 25s.; Nimittybelle, 10s.; Adaminyab, 10s.; return 15s., Bega, 25s.; Kiandra, 20s., return, 30s.; Jindabyne, 12s. 6d., return, 20s. Seven hotels: Cooma, Prince of Wales, Railway, Free Selectors, Australian, Royal, and Union. 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 £12,120; capital value, all ratable property, £218,500. The buildings in the town comprise, among others, the hospital, school of arts, with library of 1,200 vols., court-house, lands department survey office, gaol, police barracks, volunteer drill hall, 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 150. The Oddfellows (G.U.O.O.F. and M.U.), Salvation Army, Freemasons, Good Templars, and Orangemen have branches or lodges, and there is also a R.C. Convent, and two steam and one water flour mills. The surrounding country is pastoral, mineral, and agricultural. A new goldfield was recently discovered at Bushy Hill, about one mile from the town; prospects are of the brightest. The criminal Sessions and District Court for Manaro are held at Cooma every four months. Mining Warden's Court periodically. Land Board sittings held at Cooma, Adaminyab, Buckley's Crossing, and other centres, headquarters of land district being at Goulburn. The sporting institutions include the Cooma Jockey Club, Manaro Coursing Club, Cooma Athletic Club, Cooma Tennis Club, Royal Tennis Club, Cooma Polo Club, two cricket clubs, football, etc. There is a good business in skins (wallaby, opossum, etc.), and during the hare season, which embraces the winter months, large consignments are sent to Sydney and for the English market. The Cooma P. and A. Association holds its annual show in April, at which the surrounding districts are largely represented. Cooma is the accepted terminus for tourists visiting the Mount Kosciuszko Observatory, the highest point of Australia, also the mountain country around Kiandra, the roads being in excellent condition. Guides for Kosciuszko are obtained at Jindalyne. The Yarrangobilly Caves are situated about seventy miles from Cooma, and sixteen from Kiandra, the road from Cooma being in splendid order, this route being preferred by tourists on account of the facilities of travelling and the picturesque nature of the scenery. The water supply is obtained from two creeks. Stock returns (1900): 6,771 horses, 36,595 cattle, 802,971 sheep; area, 1,804,724 acres. Produce of the district: wheat, barley, oats, rye, potatoes,

maize. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. There are soda-water springs about eight miles out. Formation: granite and trap. Census population, 1,988; of the township and district together, 15,200. The *Manaro Mercury* and the *Cooma Express* (both bi-weekly) are the local papers.

COONABARABRAN (31° 16' S. lat., 149° 18' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township on the Castlereagh river, about twelve miles from its source, and 267 miles (360 postal) from Sydney N.W. It is in the electoral district of Gunnedah, county Gowen, and police district of Coonabarabran. The traveller's route is by mail coach *via* Mudgee or Gunnedah, 110 and 65 miles distant respectively, thence train. Coaches also run to Coolah, Coonamble, Baradine, and Pilliga. The Club House, Imperial, Royal, and Telegraph are among the hotels. Bank: Joint-Stock. Five stores. Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. Public buildings: school, with average attendance of 98, a convent school, and a hospital. Mechanics' Institute with 1,300 volumes, Oddfellows' lodge, court-house, gaol, police barracks and lock-up. There are also two steam flour mills, two steam sawmills, and Pastoral and Agricultural Society, with show ground of 1½ acres. The country is well watered and fitted for farming and fruit-growing, which are largely followed, but there are some large patches of unproductive land. District is noted for the salubrity of the climate. Stock returns (1900): 6,906 horses, 9,614 cattle, 882,550 sheep; area, 3,524,363 acres. Formation: sandstone and basalt. Population of the township is about 1,800; of the census district 1,412. 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, in the electorate of Coonamble, 375 miles N.W. of Sydney, and 100 miles N. of Dubbo, county of Leichhardt, police district of Coonamble. The hotels are the Royal, Tattersall's, Commercial, Avenue, Morning Star, Club House, Racecourse, and others. Banks: Joint-Stock, Commercial, and Bank of N.S.W. There are three churches, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, and three schools—one public, with an average attendance of 300 scholars, School of Arts, with 1,500 vols., court house, hospital, (with detached fever wards) and gaol. Masonic & M.U. Oddfellows' lodges. The communication is by coach to Dubbo and Warren Stations, distant 97 and 70 miles respectively, and coach to Walgett twice a week (the railway is being extended from Dubbo to Coonamble, and is expected to be completed about June, 1902); coaches also run to Wingedee, Coonimbia, Baradine, Pilliga, Combogoolan, Coonabarabran, &c. Coonamble is the centre of a municipal district, having 2¼ miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £11,710. Court of Quarter Sessions and District Court twice a year; Land Court every six weeks, Petty Debts Court alternate Mondays; resident P.M., Crown Land Agent and C.P.S. The district is chiefly devoted to pastoral pursuits, the Castlereagh being one of the finest sheep districts in the colony. Two cordial factories, ice and vinegar works, soap factory, fire brigade with fire engine, reel, and 600 feet hose. An artesian bore has been put down, striking a daily supply of 2,000,000 gallons at a depth of 1,302 feet, and the water is reticulated through the town. Street lamps lighted with kerosene. Latest stock returns (1900): 4,972 horses, 1,309,829 sheep, 7,734 cattle; area, 2,757,499 acres. Formation: plicose. Newspapers: *Coonamble Independent*, and *Coonamble Times*, weekly. Census population of municipality, 1,684; of district, 6,000.

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 and electorate of Northumberland, police district of Brisbane Water, 30 miles N. of Gosford, 25 miles S.W. from Newcastle, and about 80 miles N. of Sydney, which can be reached by rail to Morisset, distant 4 miles, thence coach three miles. There is one hotel, a public school with an average attendance of 30 scholars, an Episcopal church (St. John's), and Roman Catholic place of worship, two Seventh Day Adventists' Colleges, a court-house with constables' quarters—a court of petty sessions being held every fortnight. It is the principal town on Lake Macquarie, and where the greater portion of the timber is shipped for Sydney, Newcastle, and Wallsend. The country around is very mountainous, and abounds with fine timber, fir, forest oak, blue gum, black-butt, 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 N.W. of Gundagai, and 32 miles S.E. 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, 50s. and 33s. 6d.), 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. There is train communication with Temora. Principal public-houses, Albion, Royal, Club, Emu Commercial, Globe, Terminus, Railway, Star, Cootamundra, Australian Arms, Farmers' Arms and others, and several private boarding establishments, twelve general and produce stores, five banks: New South Wales, Union, Australasian, City, and Commercial. It is an independent land and police district, devoted to mining, pastoral, agricultural, dairying, and horticultural pursuits, and famous for the good quality and abundance of its wheat, averaging about 20 bushels to the acre. 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 300 scholars; Roman Catholic, also private schools, and a public assembly hall capable of accommodating 400; post and telegraph office; Town Hall and School of Arts. A new Town Hall is being built. Quarter Sessions are held, also District, Licensing, Land, and the Petty Courts, with a resident police magistrate. A little way out of the town is a racecourse, comprising about 160 acres. There are also show grounds, comprising 50 acres, with every requisite for an Agricultural Exhibition. 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.), Masonic lodge, Hibernians, Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, well-conducted Racing, Cricket, Football, Bicycle, Golf, and Tennis clubs, and a Mutual Improvement Society. Fire brigade has 2 reels and 1,800 ft. of hose. Cootamundra was proclaimed a municipality on May 20, 1884, and has 18½ miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £17,000; unimproved capital value, £11,300. The town is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply; the service reservoir has a capacity of 250,000 gallons, pressure 35 lb. to square in.; supplementary reservoir, 136,000,000 gallons. Two breweries are conducted in the town, also two cordial factories. Geological formation: heavy chocolate-coloured soil, principally granite rocks and gravel. Census population, 2,424. Local newspapers, the *Cootamundra Liberal* and the *Cootamundra Herald*, 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, 186 miles N. of Sydney, between the Harrington and Bowman rivers, with rich gold reefs in the district. 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. Two hotels and two stores. Public school, average attendance 32, 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, 365 miles N. of Sydney, with district population of about 1,840. It is in the county of Clarence and electorate of Grafton. Route to Sydney is *via* Grafton, 20 miles S.E. Glen Innes is the nearest railway station, 130 miles distant. Hotel: Commercial. The sea is 78 miles away, but the River Clarence, on whose banks Copmanhurst is situated, is tidal as far as the town. The famous "Gorge" is within easy distance. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, police-station, Mechanics' Institute, gun club, Centennial hall, and two public schools, average attendance 70. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Formation: sandstone and granite. Population about 230.

CORAKI (29° 41' S. lat., 152° 48' E. long.), a Government township, situated at the head of navigation of the main Richmond river, at the junction of the north and south arms, 349 miles from Sydney. 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, in the electorate of the Richmond. Access is gained with Sydney by the North Coast Company, running a tri-weekly service. Coraki is right in the heart of the dairying and sugar district. Australian Dairy Company has a butter factory, with a largely increasing output. It has a commodious post and telegraph office (with money-order and savings bank), court-house with regular monthly sessions, two public schools and convent school; English, Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic churches, Commercial Bank, Oddfellows (M.U.); School of Arts and library, large public hall, agricultural society, several stores; four hotels, &c. Yabslay'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), and shipping depot, employs about 70 men. The municipality has 28½ miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £3,000. Coraki is included in the district telephone system, connecting with Casino, Lismore, and Ballina. Coal deposits, close to the town, have been opened up. Census population, 800. Local newspaper: *Richmond River Herald*, published on Fridays.

COROWA (35° 59' S. lat., 146° 25' E. long.), a money-order, postal telegraph and savings bank township, in the county and electoral district of the Murray, prettily situated on the northern bank of the River Murray, 173 N.E. of Melbourne, 438 miles S.W. of Sydney. It is in the midst of good undulating grazing and agricultural country, which is also well adapted for the vigneron's purposes. The district is in direct touch with both Melbourne and Sydney by rail. The hotels are Royal (booking office for the coaches), Thomson's Riverina, Chenhall's Globe, King's Australian, and ten others. There are, a School of Arts, with 2,900 volumes, Episcopal (St. John's), Wesleyan,

Presbyterian, and R.C. (St. Mary's) and Church of Christ churches, branches of the N.S. Wales, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and Australasian Banks, Custom House, two public schools, a Roman Catholic and two private schools, crown land office, a court-house, school of arts hall, Oddfellows' hall. The communication with the metropolis (fare 60s. and 4s.), is by the Southern line to Culcairn, thence to Corowa terminus; Corowa is easily accessible by rail by way of Melbourne, being only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Wagunyah Railway Terminus. Coaches leave the Royal, Riverina, Newmarket, Australian, and Globe hotels for the Wagunyah Railway Station six times daily, also for Tocumwal, Deniliquin, Urana, Jerilderie, Albury, Berrigan, &c. Corowa is a fast growing, busy township, with a lovely climate, a very pretty situation, and an increasing population. Much wheat is grown in the district, and there are about 1,200 acres of land under the vine; the rich, red, chocolate soil has been found admirably adapted for the growth of heavy sweet wines. There are 751,544 acres under occupation in the district, carrying at the end of 1900, 5,007 horses, 5,528 cattle, and 480,625 sheep. There are 13,939 acres under cultivation in Murray Co., 6,657 under wheat. There are Racing, Cricket, and Football Clubs, Masonic, and Oddfellows' lodges, and a fire brigade with two fire engines, one reel, a ladder-wagon and 1,100 ft. hose. Mining pursuits are on the increase; the Corowa Deep Lead G. M. Company works are the largest alluvial in the colony, and the plant is a very fine one. It is worked on the double shaft principle; the main drive is in 1,100 feet. A boiling down company has carried on operations for some time. Large stacks of grain are held in the district. A great accession to the rural population has set in from Victoria. The land formerly devoted exclusively to sheep-farming being taken on the halves system—the farmer finding labour and machinery, the pastoralists finding the seed and land, the two dividing the yield; this system works well. Water from tanks and wells. Population, 2,000; inclusive of district, it is estimated at about 3,500. Newspaper, *Corowa Free Press*.

COWFLAT (33° 28' S. lat., 149° 38' E. long.) is a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, 57 miles W. of Sydney, in the electorate of West Macquarie (co. Bathurst). Copper has been found here, in small quantities. Communication is by coach to George's Plains Station $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, thence train. Public school here, with an average attendance of 20. Wesleyan church. Manufacturing, agricultural and pastoral district. Copper mines are at work. Population, 100.

COWPER a village in the municipality of Ulmarra, on the south side of the South Arm, a narrow stream connected with Brughgrove by Government Ferry. There is hotel, State school, convent school, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian church, Receiving office, store, blacksmith, and creamery. Population, about 250, principally farmers and dairymen.

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 west bank of the Lachlan river, 35 miles SW. of Carcoar, and 219 miles W. of Sydney. It is in the counties of Bathurst and Forbes, and electorate of Cowra, on the loop line of railway connecting Blayney with Harden. Railway communication with Harden on the Great Southern line, and Blayney on the Great Western (fares from Sydney, *via* Harden, 56s. 3d. and 37s. 9d., and *via* Blayney, 43s. and 28s. 9d.) has been established, and the line to Grenfell has been recently completed. A coach runs to Grenfell, Forbes, Canowindra, and Goolagong three times a week, Burrows twice a week, Wheoo twice a week. A handsome composite bridge spans the Lachlan at this point. The railway bridge on the river, some half-mile above the town, is one of the finest in the colony. The Fitzroy, Royal, Court-house, Club House, Great Western, Railway, Australian Arms, and Royal Exchange are the principal inns. The churches are a Roman Catholic and convent, Episcopal, built of rubble stone, Presbyterian, of brick, and a Wesleyan. Superior public schools, with an average attendance of 400. Roman Catholic conducted by the Sisters of St. Brigid, with 300 scholars, branches of the Joint-Stock, New South Wales, and Commercial Banks, a commodious court-house, gaol, police-station and lock-up, one steam flour-mill, and six large stores. The land in the vicinity is well adapted for fruit, vine, and grain-growing. Formation: principally slate and granite. The surrounding country is highly auriferous and good sluicing ground, gold being found over a vast area. The Broula iron lode is very extensive and very rich. Limestone veins are in proximity to it. Copper has also been found. Silver has been found in the Broula range, at Breakfast Creek, and other parts of the district; Cowra has a thriving Pastoral and Agricultural Association, School of Arts (with well-stocked library, reading, and other rooms) Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', and Good Templars' Lodges, public hospital with 20 beds. The water supply is obtained from the Lachlan. Court of Petty Sessions is held daily, and Court of Requests on second and fourth Tuesday in each month. Quarter sessions and district courts are held three times a year. Belubula Caves are 14 miles distant. The town is incorporated and has 94 miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £11,570. Census population of borough 1,816, and district, 11,000. Newspapers, *Free Press* and *Guardian*. Geological formation, slate, diorite, and granite.

CROKI (now Jones Island) (31° 53' S. lat., 152° 40' E. long.), a small village, situated about 8 miles from Harrington Inlet, 132 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 and electoral district of the Manning. Steamers run weekly, and coasting craft at intervals from the metropolis. In the town are three general stores and an hotel (Victoria). Croki is the great emporium for oysters and fish, 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 a Wesleyan church, Temperance and Oddfellows' halls, public school—average attendance 60, and a public hall. Daily mails are received and dispatched by coach, *via* Hexham, as well as a weekly mail per steamer. Population, about 250. A butter factory, having an output of 10 tons a week for eight months of the year, is carried on in the district.

CROOKWELL (34° 17' S. lat., 149° 14' E. long.), chief town in the electorate of Argyle, a post town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telegraphic communication (telephonic to Laggan and Bindal), 164 miles SW. of Sydney, and 30 miles NW. from Goulburn, the nearest railway station, daily coach thither, fare, 5s. The rail connecting with southern line at Goulburn is being constructed. 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 Wednesday in each month. There is one steam flour-mill, eleven stores, four hotels, five churches, a roads office, a public school—with average attendance of 300 scholars, six places of worship, Temperance hall, branches of the English and Scottish and N.S. Wales Banks, and lodges of Oddfellows, and four butter factories. The district is chiefly agricultural, the principal produce being wheat, potatoes, and oaten hay. Many of the farming population combine sheep farming with tillage. There is a School of Arts, district Progress Committee, Public Park Trustees, Crookwell Race Club and Agricultural Society. The water supply is obtained from well tanks. The population is about 700 town; 2,000 district. Newspaper: the *Crookwell Gazette* (Tuesday and Friday).

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 Ashfield, and police district of Newtown, 6 miles W. of Sydney; fares, 7d. and 5d. It has one hotel, several stores, an aerated water factory, two steam brick works, Wesleyan, Congregational and Episcopalian churches, two public schools, with average attendance 800, Presbyterian Ladies College—a fine structure—one hotel, and a number of business places and superior residences.

CUDAL (33° 10' S. lat., 148° 38' E. long.), 217 miles west of Sydney, county Ashburnham, electoral and police district of Molong—mode of conveyance, coach to Borenore, 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, 3 hotels, an Episcopalian and a Roman Catholic church, police-station, court-house, steam flour mill, a school of arts, with a library of 600 vols., a public school, average attendance 50. The district is principally an agricultural one, but gold is obtained in payable quantities. Coaches run from Borenore to Forbes *via* Cudal and Eugowra. The municipality has 52 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £4,610. Census population, 589. Geological formation: basalt and limestone.

CUDGEGONG (32° 38' S. lat., 149° 8' E. long.) is a mining township with post and money-order office, in the county of Wellington, electorate of Rylstone 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 30), two stores, and an Episcopalian 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 306 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £22,560. Census population, 2,954.

CULCAIRN (35° 40' S. lat., 147° 2' E. long.), a township and railway station in county Hume, 356 miles S. of Sydney, and 30 from Albury. It has post, money-order, telegraph office, a savings bank, Presbyterian place of worship, I.O.F. lodge, a public school, enrolment 54, and two hotels. Fares from Sydney, 60s. and 4s. Culcairn is connected with Corowa by rail. Daily coach runs to Morven and Germanton; thence to Kyamba and Tumberumba, tri-weekly. There is no water supply. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 150.

CULLENBONE (32° 25' S. lat., 148° 36' E. long.), a post town, 305 miles W. of Sydney, situated on the Cudgegong river, in the county of Wellington, electoral and police district of Mudgee. A bi-weekly coach runs to Mudgee and Wellington. It has two roadside inns, a public school, with an average attendance of 25, a Union church, and one store. Mudgee is the nearest railway station. Population, about 100.

CUMNOCK (32° 15' S. lat., 148° 42' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office and telegraph station, in the electoral and police district of Molong, and county of Gordon, situated on the banks of the Burrawong Creek, 282 miles W. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance to Molong, the nearest railway station, distant 16 miles, is by coach, daily; coaches also run twice a week to Dilga and Two-mile Creek; three times weekly to Yeoval, Obley, and Yullumdry. It has a public school, court-

house, post-office, Episcopalian, Union and Roman Catholic churches, Progress Association, P. A. and A. Society, two hotels, butter and jam factories, and a well laid out show-ground. An extensive fruit-canning industry is carried on at Burrarong. The district is principally agricultural, but is also devoted to pastoral pursuits. Geological formation: limestone. Population, 439.

CUNDLETOWN (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 226 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, 118 miles distant. Hotels: Manning River, and Bryant's Family. It is in the county of Macquarie, electorate of the Manning and police district of Manning river. The district is mainly an agricultural one; dairying, however, is the chief industry. Places of worship, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. It has a police-station, public school, R.C. convent school and school of arts, with 400 vols., several lodges, three stores. There is a Government dock 100 feet long at mouth of Dawson, quarter of a mile from town. Formation: principally limestone. Town population, 260; district, 650.

DALGETY (late BUCKLEY'S CROSSING PLACE) (36° 28' S. lat., 148° 53' E. long.), a postal and money-order township, with telephone exchange, 296 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the Snowy river, on the road from Cooma to Gippsland, in the electorate of Manaro, co. Wallace. The route from Sydney is rail to Cooma Railway Station, thence 82 miles by coach three times a week. It has a court-house, police barracks, two hotels, two stores, Anglican and R.C. churches, and a public school. Numerous lakes within easy distance, with plenty of wild-fowl. The Snowy river is stocked with English trout. There are 30,000 acres of good agricultural land in the district, principally utilized for wheat-growing and grazing. Population, with vicinity, about 300.

DALMORTON (29° 40' S. lat., 152° 38' E. long.), a mining centre and post town, with telegraph, money-order offices and savings bank, 478 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Gresham, electorate of Raleigh and police district of Glen Innes. The mining is from the quartz, one reef being worked; public school here with average attendance 24. A daily coach runs from and to Grafton, and Glen Innes, the nearest railway station, 70 miles distant. Population of district, 100.

DALTON (34° 44' S. lat., 149° 13' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraphic and savings bank facilities, in the county of King, police district of Yass Plains, 173 miles SW. of Sydney. Communication is by conveyance to the Gunning railway station, distant 5 miles S. of the Dalton. It is situated on the Oolong creek, in the electorate of Yass, about 1½ miles above its confluence with the Jerrawa Creek, and 4½ miles from the railway. It contains Wesleyan and Episcopal places of worship, a public school, with average attendance 61, and a large steam flour-mill. 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 savings bank, money-order (telephone to Lonsdale), and telegraph office, 362 miles west of Sydney, county Narramine, police district of Dubbo, and electorate of Condoulin, on the Bogan river. Mode of conveyance by coach to Trangie Railway Station, distant 26 miles. A coach also runs to Mynang (twice a week), Fifield diggings, Trundle, Bogan Gate railway station, three times a week. There is one hotel, a provisional school, Union church, police barrack and court-house, and one large store. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: slate and granite. Population, about 100.

DAPTO (34° 28' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), a telegraphic, money-order and savings bank township on the south side of Mullet creek, in the Illawarra electoral district, 56 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. 9d. and 6s. 3d.; or by steamer to Wollongong, 8 miles distant, thence conveyance. A substantial bridge spans the creek. There are three hotels, the Illawarra, Central and Dapto, a convent, and four churches—Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Anglican. There are two public schools, with average attendance of 200. Extensive sulphide works have recently been established on Lake Illawarra by the Smelting Company of Australia, and bid fair to become one of the most important industries in the colony. The assay of gold so far by this process has given splendid results. 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 town and district is about 2,000.

DARLING POINT. One of the most picturesque and fashionable suburbs around Sydney, in the Woolahra electorate, situated on a lovely tributary on the shores of Port Jackson, separating the favourite watering places known as Rushcutter Bay and Double Bay. Its chief attractions are the magnificent views of the harbour that are obtained from its heights, and the number of mansions that overlook the water on all sides. The pretty little Episcopalian church of St. Mark occupies a prominent position on the Point, with its beautiful peal of bells and the most efficient Society of change ringers in the Southern Hemisphere. Communication from the city is by omnibus at intervals throughout the day, and the Ocean Street cable tram.

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 Darlington; it has a post, money-order, telegraph office and savings bank. Communication to Sydney is by bus and tram cars every eight minutes, fare, 2d. Principal hotels are Lalla Rookh, Golden Grove, Royal Albert, Johnson's family, and McFadden's. There is also an iron foundry in the borough, a public school, average attendance, 850; a Wesleyan church, jam factory, cabinet factory, zinc works, cordial factory, several smaller works. A deaf, dumb, and blind asylum is here, with about 100 pupils. The borough has four miles of streets, and a ratable property of the annual value of £25,680—is lighted by gas, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. Census population, 3,796.

DAYSDALE (35° 18' S. lat., 146° 22' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telephone station and savings bank, in the county of Huone, police district of Albury, and electorate of the Murray, 494 miles SW. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance, coach to Corowa and Berrigan, also to Urana, distances 23, 23, and 50 miles respectively. It contains a mechanics' institute, a public school, hotel, and several general stores. The land in the vicinity is highly adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Daysdale is situated on a travelling stock route (one mile wide) from Corowa to Narrandera, and thence further north. Geological formation: auiferous. Population about 100.

DEEPWATER (29° 30' S. lat., 151° 20' E. long.), a township, postal, Government savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 445 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 Deepwater river, about midway between Glen Innes and Tenterfield, and acts as receiving depot for a large mining district. Fares to Newcastle, 61s. 3d. and 43s. 6d., or direct to Sydney, 70s 3d and 50s. Coaches run to Emmaville, 16½ miles; Nine Miles, 9½ miles; Torrington, 20 miles. Hotels: Deepwater and Commercial. It takes its name from a river. There are Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches, school of arts, public school, with an average attendance of 100, court-house, two hotels, police barracks. Coaches run to Emmaville, Torrington, and Nine Mile. Formation: granite. Population 370.

DEEP CREEK post receiving office, situated about 5 miles from Nambucca, 9 miles from Bellinger Heads, and 336 miles N. from Sydney, in county Raleigh, electorate and police district of the Macleay. Coach to Grafton via Bellinger Heads. There is a State school, and a population of about 100, chiefly engaged in agricultural and timber-getting.

DELEGATE (36° 29' S. lat., 149° 6' E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order office and telegraph station, 314 miles S. of Sydney, in the police district of Bombala (co. of Wellesley) and electorate of Eden-Bombala. The town of Bombala is 22 miles distant. Cooma is the nearest railway station, distant 82 miles. Communication is also thence by steamer to Merimbula, and coach. There are two hotels, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic churches, public school, average attendance 60, branch of the Commercial Bank. Odd-fellows' lodge. Two goldfields have been opened up—one at Brown's Camp in New South Wales, and the other just across the border, in Victoria, and known as "Roaring Camp." Court of petty sessions is held monthly. Formation: granite, slate, and sandstone. Population of town, 340; district, 1,377. Newspaper: *Delegate Argus*.

DENILIKUIN (35° 32' S. lat., 145° 2' E. long.), 534 miles SW. from Sydney, postal, money-order, savings bank, telegraph, and municipal township, on the Edward river, county Townsend, and electorate of Deniliquin, and the principal place of importance in what is known as the Riverine district. Hay, Jerilderie and Finley are the nearest railway stations; fare, 15s. from Jerilderie, 54 miles, and Finley, 40 miles; to the first named, 80 miles distant, a coach runs daily, fare, 20s. Coaches run from Hay six and Jerilderie three times and Finley twice a week; and to Moulamein, Tocumwal, &c. It can be reached by rail from Sydney 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. 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. There are now about 40 hotels within the municipal area, of which the principal are the Royal, Black Swan, Dublin, Court House, Tattersall's 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, 1900: 5,646 horses, 10,318 cattle, 1,046,032 sheep. Area 2,251,356 acres. The public buildings in the municipality are the hospital, court-house, post-office, telegraph-office, Masonic Hall, Mechanics' Institute, and Town Hall. The Mechanics' Institute possesses a library of 4,000 vols. There is also a free public library containing about 600 volumes in connection with the School of Art. There are various religious bodies, including the Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholics, have 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 Bank of Australia,

and Salvation Army barracks. Over forty retail establishments of different kinds. Circuit Courts are held at Deniliquin twice and Quarter Sessions and District Courts three times a year. Deniliquin has a public school (one of the finest out of Sydney, costing £4,000), with average attendance of 230 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. There is a flourishing Jockey Club, and a racecourse, situated about two miles to the south of the town. Fire brigade has fire engine, 2 reels, 1,400 feet hose. The estimated annual value of rateable property within the municipality of Deniliquin is £27,130, there being 33 miles of formed 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. The census population of the town is about 2,645, and that of the town and district is 5,600. The Press is represented by the *Pastoral Times*, the *Deniliquin Chronicle*, *The Independent*, 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, 240 miles N. of Sydney, 47 miles from Mudgee, and 40 miles from Cassilis, situated on the Talbragar river, in the electorate of Rylstone. Coaches run to Mudgee, 16s., and Coolah, 10s. Hotel: the Royal; Mudgee is the nearest railway station. Provisional school and Episcopal church. The district is principally agricultural and pastoral, but silver is produced in payable quantities. Gold is also found. Population, about 30.

DENMAN (32° 25' S. lat., 150° 43' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, 194 miles N.W. of Sydney, on the banks of the Hunter river, about 2 miles above the junction with the Goulburn. It is in the county of Brisbane, and police district of Muswellbrook, and electoral district of Robertson, distant 15 miles SW. from the Muswellbrook railway station. Coach to Muswellbrook (fare, 5s.), rail to Newcastle, and thence steamer or railway, are the means of reaching Sydney. Hotels: Fitzroy and Royal. Churches: Episcopal—a handsome stone building—Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Other buildings are a look-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 returns for 1900: horses, 4,203; cattle, 30,052; sheep, 37,205. Area, 847,019 acres. Denman lying on the main road to Sydney, travelling stock has necessarily to pass through here. Population, 250.

DOUBLE BAY (33° 52' S. lat., 131° 16' E. long.), one of the prettiest suburbs of Sydney, electorate and police district of Woollahra, situated about three miles E. from the city, on the shores of the harbour, and approached by omnibus or cable tram, the latter running to within a few minutes' walk of the Bay. The tram is of the most recent design and cost, including a magnificent engine house and car-shed at Rushcutters Bay, about £160,000. From the cable terminus at Ocean Street an electric tram line has been constructed to Rose Bay, a distance of about a mile-and-a-half. 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 270, a nursery, public reserve and several small stores. The suburb has a sewerage system connected with that of Bondi, is lighted by gas, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. On the west of the bay is Darling Point, noted for its numerous mansions and the beautiful views obtained from its heights, and the east is bounded by Point Piper, another beautiful headland, and which is being rapidly covered by substantially built mansions. 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 electoral and police district of Camden, near the River Nepean (or Copwasture), 45 miles S. of Sydney, lying 396 feet above sea-level. Fares, 7s. 3d. and 4s. 8d. Tourist tickets lasting three months, first return. Ss. 11d.; second, 5s. 9d. It has a small population, scattered over an agricultural district. Public school with average attendance 43. Anglican church. There is good scenery at Nepean Water-dams and Tunnel, and a good cycling road to Bulli Pass.

DRAKE (28° 54' S. lat., 152° 29' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, is 32 miles distant from and in the electorate of Tenterfield, on the road to the Clarence river and Richmond river districts, 518 miles N. of Sydney, and is apparently embraced in the auriferous and metalliferous zone extending from Timbarra northwards. Coach daily to Tenterfield, 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 123. Population, 70.

DRUMMOYNE, an elevated rapidly rising and highly picturesque suburb on the Parramatta river, with post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank facilities. It includes three districts, known as Drummoyne, Birkenhead, and Bourketown, formed into a municipality under the name of Drummoyne, distant about 3½ miles west from Sydney, and approachable by ferry steamers, which run frequently throughout the day. It is

connected with Gladesville by a swing bridge across the Parramatta river, and with Balmain by a closed high bridge over Iron Cove. A line of omnibuses run direct to Sydney. Hotels: Oxford, Birkenhead, and White Horse. It has a public and Roman Catholic school, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, Masonic, Free Gardeners, and M.U. Oddfellows' lodges, Mechanics' Institute, rubber factory, and iron foundry, several stores, three public halls, and other business premises; also a permanent water supply and fire brigade, and is lighted by gas. The municipality, which is situated in the electorate of Ryde, has 10½ miles of roads, and rateable property of the annual value of £25,695. Geological formation: Ironstone, clay and free stone. Census population, about 2,845.

DUBBO (32° 18' S. lat., 148° 35' E. long.), a progressing township, 226 miles (27½ by rail) N.W. of Sydney, in the county of Lincoln, electoral and police district of Dubbo, on the Macquarie river, across which a fine bridge (300 ft. long, opened in May, 1836) is here thrown. It is 365 feet above sea-level. The town is well laid out with fine broad streets, is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply, pumped from a well into a reservoir of 337,000 gals.; pressure, 42 lb. to sq. in. The communication with the metropolis is by rail, fares, 5s. 6d. and 30s.; and west as far as Bourke. Coaches run to Gulgarbone, Gilgandra, Peak Hill, Coomamble, Ironbarks, &c. The principal hotels are the Royal, Post Office (booking office for Peak Hill), Court House (booking office for Coomamble), The Commercial, Australasian, Joint-Stock and N.S. Wales Banks, the Hospital—a brick building—Exchange Hall and Mechanics' Institute, in Macquarie Street, with a library of 1,800 volumes, Masonic Hall, new stone gaol, railway station, 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. Fire brigade has one reel and 1,700 feet hose. 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, 558 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, 1900: horses, 12,835; cattle, 17,216; sheep, 1,716,660; area, 2,345,875 acres. Produce of the district, wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Coal and copper are found in the neighbourhood. The municipal district (proclaimed February 26th, 1872) has 12½ miles of streets, and rateable property of the annual value of £24,160. The census population of the municipality 3,410; with district it is 8,300 souls. Newspapers: the *Dubbo Dispatch* and *Dubbo Liberal*.

DUNDAS, a post town, 18 miles W. of Sydney, in the county and electorate of Ryde, and police district of Parramatta; mode of conveyance to metropolis by train and steamer. There is a public school, with average attendance 74, Episcopalian church. The district is incorporated, and has 16 miles of streets, and rateable property of the annual value of £7,520. The principal industry of the district is fruit-growing. Census population of borough, 1,089.

DUNGOG (32° 28' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a thriving post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank municipality, picturesquely situated on the west bank of the river Williams, 34 miles from Maitland, and 156 miles N. of Sydney, which is reached by coach from Maitland daily, and steamer from Newcastle to Clarence Town, thence coach tri-weekly. The hotels are Royal, Farmer's Home, Settlers' Arms and Bank hotel. 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, 153, and a convent school. Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Baptist and Salvation Army; and five stores. Government buildings—court-house, post-office, and a cottage hospital. The School of Arts has a library of 1,000 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, also barley, oats, rye, potatoes, tobacco, wine, oranges. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Gold has been found in payable quantities in the quartz at Little River, about 20 miles distant, and at Cherry Tree, Upper Wangat, Whispering Gully, and Monkerai. It is also the centre of the Durham Agricultural Association. The climate is very salubrious. Capital value of rateable property, £97,800. Census population, 1,083 persons. The district is incorporated, and has rateable property of the annual value of £5,360. Newspaper, the *Dungog Chronicle*.

DUNGOWAN (31° 29' S. lat., 151° 9' E. long.), a village about 300 miles N. of Sydney, and 16 miles from Tamworth Railway Station, which is reached by coach, in the electorate of Quirindi, police district of Tamworth, and county of Parry, with post-office, and Roman Catholic church, public school, and one hotel. The surrounding country is agricultural. The back-lying lands are mountainous, showing signs of minerals. Silurian formation. Copper ore is raised and sent to Cockle Creek from Fisher's and Trough Gully Mines. Population, about 150.

DURAL, a postal, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank township, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Parramatta, 26 miles W. of Sydney, communication being by coach, *via* Castle Hill to Parramatta railway station, distant 13 miles, or from Hornsby Junction 12 miles. There are two public schools, average attendance 80, Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, two stores. Has fine climate, good roads, splendid scenery. Sandstone formation. The district is admirably adapted for fruit-growing and cereal crops. Population, about 350.

EAST KEMPSEY. See KEMPSEY.
EAUBALONG (33° S. lat., 146° 47' E. long.), a postal, savings bank, telegraph and money-order township in the county of Blaxland, police district of Hay and electoral district of Lachlan, 369 miles W. of Sydney, 80 miles NE. of Hillston, situated on the Lachlan river, which is spanned by a good timber bridge about 15 miles within the Riverine district. Condobolin is the nearest railway station. Coach runs four times weekly to Condobolin: twice to Hillston. Principal hotels: Eaubalong 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. Gold is obtained in small quantities. Population, about 100.

EDEN (37° S. lat., 149° 59' E. long.) (co. Auckland) is situated on the north shore of Twofold Bay, 350 miles (postal) SW. of Sydney, in the electorate of Eden-Bombala, 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. The U.S.N. Company run boats fortnightly to Eden in connection with Sydney-Hobart boats. Hotels: the Commercial 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 Manaro 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 Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, school of arts, three or four stores, one private boarding house, mill and a public school, average attendance 39. The principal trade consists in the shipment of live stock to Hobart, pigs to Melbourne, and hides to Sydney. Eden is the natural outlet of the Bega and Manaro country. The Illawarra Company's steamers trade between Eden and Sydney, calling en route at Tathra, Bermagui, and Merimbula. The Port was to be the starting point of the proposed Eden and Bega railway. At present Cooma is the nearest railway station, 105 miles distant, and route by coach *via* Bega and Nimity-belle or *via* Bombala. 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 is carried on in open boats. The district is mountainous, and better suited for pastoral than agricultural purposes, though the latter has developed somewhat of late years; produce is wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, rye. Stock returns, 1900: horses, 4,423; cattle, 54,892; sheep, 4,072. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon. The population is estimated at 370 persons.

ELLALONG (or **ALLALONG**) (32° 53' S. lat., 151° 24' E. long.), a post town, in the county and electorate of Northumberland, police district of Wollombi, 183 miles N. of Sydney, on the Cachaboy Creek. Coach runs daily to West Maitland and Wollombi. It has two churches, English and Roman Catholic, one school, average attendance 38, four stores, and a police barracks and court-house. Inhabitants engaged in grazing, farming, and timber-getting. Large sawmill here. Communication is by coach to West Maitland, 27 miles distant SW., thence rail to Sydney. Population in town about 73, in the district estimated at 470.

EMMAVILLE (late **VEGETABLE CREEK**) (29° 14' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, 463 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Gough, electorate and police district of Glen Innes. A coach runs to the Deepwater Railway Station, 18 miles distant, six times a week carrying mails. Hotels: Miners' Home, Cricketers' Arms, Australian, Royal, and Tattersall's. Places of worship: Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches. There is also a Chinese Joss House. Other buildings—a public school, with average attendance of 166 scholars, and Roman Catholic school, Miners' Institute with 900 vols., hospital, a court-house, lock-up, and police quarters. Bank: N.S. Wales. About a dozen stores and numerous tradesmen. Large smelting works are within 3 miles of the town. Vegetable Creek is most happily situated; there is splendid agricultural land within a mile; 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. Deposits of emeralds have been found 6 miles distant, and a company floated on the London market to develop same; but operations have been suspended, owing to the difficulties of extraction. It is surrounded by large and important stations, viz., Wellington Vale, Ranglers' Valley, Wellington, Strathlogie, 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. 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 seven years ago, the first mine opened out bearing his name. Population of town about 1,000. Geological formation, granite.

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, in which electorate it is situated, about three miles distant from Penrith, a mile from the nearest railway station (Emu Plains), and 37 miles W. of Sydney; railway fares, 4s. 10d., and 8s. The principal edifices are the Episcopalian 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 75, 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 rowed 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, savings bank, and telegraph station, about 8 miles S.W. of Sydney, in the electoral district of Canterbury and police district of Parramatta, situated on Cook's river. Mode of conveyance, by tram to Ashfield thence train to Sydney. Steam tram connects Enfield with Ashfield, or bus to Burwood. There are two hotels—Enfield and Royal, Government savings bank, Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, Protestant Alliance and Foresters Society, one public and four private schools, tanneries, poultry farm, and a population (census 1901), 2,497. The district is incorporated, and has 24 miles of streets, with rateable property of the annual value of £14,150. The township is lighted by electricity, and has a permanent water supply.

ERMINGTON (33° 45' S. lat., 151° 4' E. long.), a post town and telephone office, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Ryde, and police district of Parramatta, 12 miles WNW. of Sydney, on the Parramatta river, communication by coach to Ryde station, rail thence, or steamer direct. There is a public school, average attendance 65, an Episcopalian church, Mechanics' Institute, several stores. Geological formation, basaltic. The district is incorporated, with rateable property of the capital value of £75,000. Population, Ermington and Rydalmore Municipality, census 1901, 1,229.

ERSKINEVILLE, a suburban municipal district, situated between Newtown and Alexandria (proclaimed May 23rd, 1872), in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Newtown, from which it is two miles distant, in a southerly direction, and having now two railway stations, post and money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank. Railway fares, 3d. and 2d. Hotels: Imperial, Rose of Australia, Erskineville and Cosmopolitan. There are 6½ miles of streets, and property of the annual rateable value of £29,000. The district is lighted by gas and has a permanent water supply. There are several private schools, superior public school (average attendance, 1,200), and Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Free Presbyterian churches. Industries: Brick-making, glass, boot, basket, iron and straw hat factories. Census population, 6,063.

EUGOWRA (33° 20' S. lat., 145° 22' E. long.), a post town, in the electorate of Ashburnham and police district of Forbes, situated on the Mandagery Creek, with money-order office, telegraph station, and Government savings bank, 240 miles W. of Sydney. The nearest railway station is Forbes, 26 miles distant, to which a coach runs daily, also to Borenora and Orange. 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° 65' E. long.) 264 miles S. of Sydney, in the electorate of Moruya, on the Trosser 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, 107 miles distant. Communication is by steamer to Moruya, thence per coach. Agricultural population of about 120.

EURONGILLY (34° 51' S. lat., 147° 50' E. long.), the postal centre of the Eurongilly goldfields, is in the county of Clarendon, electorate and police district of Gundagai. It is 4 miles from the Billalong creek, 7 miles from the Murrumbidgee river, and 290 miles (842 postal) SW. of Sydney. Gundagai, Junee (15 miles) and Ilabo (12 miles) are the nearest stations. A public school, with average attendance of 20, 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.

EUSTON (34° 32' S. lat., 149° 44' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township and port of entry, in the county of Talla, police and electoral district of Wentworth, on the Murray river, about 680 miles SW. of Sydney, 290 miles from Melbourne, and 53 miles W. from Balmoral. Coaches pass through three times a week to Hay, Wentworth and Swan Hill. Hotels: Royal and Euston. Presbyterian church and public school, average attendance 32, and three 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* Baranald, which is the nearest railway station 180 miles distant. It is on the main road from Baranald 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 and electorate of Raleigh, police 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, or bi-weekly to Grifton. Hotel: Imperial. Business and public buildings are comprised in a public school (average attendance 60), Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Anglican churches, one store and Assembly hall. Fernmount is the business centre of the Bellinger river district, with a farming population of about 1,220 souls. When the North Coast Railway is constructed the New England Table-lands 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), the jetty there being completed. A block of 30,000 acres of excellent land has been opened at the Dorigo Forest, New England (about 25 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 about 20 miles from Fernmount. Formation: rich alluvial land, permeated with quartz. Maize is the principal product. Population of the whole district, including Bellinger (rapidly growing into importance, having stores, hotels, sawmills, public school and school of arts), about 5,000. Newspaper: *Northern Courier*.

FIELD OF MARS (38° 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, the local station being Carlingsford. 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.

FINLEY (35° 50' S. lat., 145° 45' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities, situated in the county of Denison, 44 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-west from Sydney. Daily mail from Victoria (except Sunday), and from Sydney on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Coach runs to Tocumwal, Jerilderie, Deniliquin. Mode of communication with capital is by rail. It contains three hotels, and a public school. The various denominations conduct divine service in the School of Arts. There are several sport and literary clubs. The chief industry is wheat-growing, and the produce of 80,000 acres, chiefly under wheat, is sent from the station annually. The famous Tuppal Run adjoins the town. Annual rainfall 17 inches. Population of town and district, 750. Local paper: *Finley Free Press*, weekly.

FIVE DOCK (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 9' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office, 8 miles W. of Sydney, located on the Parramatta river and Iron Cove creek, and Hen and Chicken Bay, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Burwood. Communication is by tramway from the metropolis, and by steamer. It contains three hotels, State school—public (average attendance 160) and Roman Catholic convent school. Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Congregational churches, a Roman Catholic Convent, and a town hall. The district, which is under municipal government (since July 25, 1871), contains about 800 acres, is of sandstone formation, and is largely occupied by villa residences that command charming views: it has 17 miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £10,948. Much fruit and vegetables are grown here. Wire works and a factory for the production of galvanized iron, &c. There is a good park, and Kodd Island, in Leichhardt Bay, is much frequented by picnic parties. The district has a permanent water supply. Census population, 1,402.

FORBES (33° 27' S. lat., 148° 5' E. long.), county and electorate of Ashburnham, is the principal town on the Lachlan river, having railway station, telegraph, money-order, savings bank and land and survey offices. Pares, 57s. and 38s. 3d. It lies west from Sydney, from which it is distant about 289 miles. Cowra is distant 65 miles, and by which latter route either the Western or Northern lines can be reached. Coaches run daily to Boreenore, and tri-weekly to Cowra. Principal Hotels: Court House, Albion, Post Office, Australia. From its geographical position and the vast mineral and other resources of the surrounding country Forbes is rapidly becoming one of the most important centres of population and commerce in the west. The Commercial Bank has a very handsome building, and the Australian Joint-Stock Bank, and Union Bank have commodious premises. Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic churches, court-house, gaol, police barracks, and town hall; a public school is here, average attendance over 300, and two denominational schools. Forbes has a large and well-supported School of Arts, with over 2,500 volumes, also a Free Public Library with 480 vols. The District Hospital stands on a commanding position near the town. There is one wool-scouring establishment, also several meat-chilling works, two breweries, and two 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, pressure about 30 lb. to square inch. Fire brigade has two fire engines, two reels, and 700 ft. of hose. The country is admirably adapted for either squatting or agricultural pursuits, wheat crops generally

averaging 20 bushels to the acre. About 20,000 acres are under cultivation; produce of the district being wheat, maize, barley, oats, lucerne, potatoes, wine, fruit, oranges. Stock returns, 1900: 10,051 horses, 17,938 cattle, 1,385,760 sheep. Area, 2,583,862 acres. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and ham. In the municipal district of Forbes are 61 miles of streets and roads. Annual value of ratable property is £23,720. Census population of town about 4,313, district between 6,000 and 7,000. The two newspapers are the *Forbes Times* and the *Forbes Gazette*.

FOREST REEFS (33° 20' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.), a postal, money-order, telephone and mining township in the county of Bathurst, electorate of Orange, 186 miles W. of Sydney and 13 miles from Orange. Mails run six times a week. Millthorpe is the nearest railway station, 6 miles distant. 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. The best known leads are the Great Extended, Lumpy Lead, the Band of Hope, the Grand Junction, Carbine, Blacksmiths, Benecor Extended, &c. There are two hotels, a convent and Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a Good Templars' Hall, Progress Association, and Farmers and Settlers Association, and a public school. A plentiful supply of water is obtained from wells and springs. The district is also agricultural and pastoral. Population about 200.

FORSTER (32° 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 Bulladelah, in the electorate of Gloucester, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from Sydney. Communication is by steamer from Sydney or Newcastle, coach from Hexham to Bulladelah. 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 a public school (average attendance 36). A police court is held once a month. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 112 miles distant. 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 and the Macleay, 316 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the Macleay river and Christmas creek. Hotel: Dunn's Post-office. Places of worship, Church of England, Presbyterian, and Methodist chapel. A saw mill and several stores. The public school, a very handsome building, has an average attendance of 108. Agricultural and pastoral district. The communication with Sydney is by steamer, direct fare, 30s. Coaches run to Nambucca, Bellinger, Macksville, and Fernmount. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 208 miles distant. Population, about 350.

FROGMORE (34° 14' S. lat., 149° 0' E. long.), an old copper-mining township, with post and money-order office, about 16 miles from Burrowa, in the Burrowa police district, electorate of Boorowa, and 246 miles SW. from Sydney. The land in the vicinity is principally occupied for grazing purposes, but not suitable for agriculture. Route is by rail to Binalong 36 miles, and thence coach *via* Burrowa. Hotel: Cassell's. Public school here (average attendance, 24). Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. One store, gold battery. A court of petty sessions is held fortnightly. Population about 60.

GALSTON, (34° S. lat., 151° E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telephone, situated in the police district of Ryde, county of Cumberland, and electorate of Sherbrooke, 29 miles W. of Sydney, on the northern road to Wiseman's ferry. Mode of conveyance to Parramatta or Hornsby Junction, the nearest railway station, 8 miles, is by coach. There is a public school, School of Arts with library, Orange lodge, stores, and Union church. Fruit-growing (citrus especially) is the principal industry. Geological formation, sandstone; sub-soil, shale. Population, 500.

GEORGE'S PLAINS, in the electorate of Blayney 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, 30s. and 20s.), 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, electorate of the Hume, 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. Coach runs to Albury, Culcairn, Wagga, Kiamba. Hotels: Criterion, Riverina, and Germanton. There is a new Presbyterian church, an Episcopal place of worship (St. Paul's) and Roman Catholic church. There are two schools (public school has an average attendance of 68 scholars), court-house, two public halls, police barracks, a flour mill, a branch of the Commercial Bank, four stores, about half a dozen tradesmen's shops, Masonic, Oddfellow, and I.O.G.T. lodges, School of Arts containing about 600 volumes, handsome Presbyterian manse, Church of England parsonage, and Roman Catholic presbytery and convent. Pastoral and agricultural shows are held here annually. The district is occupied by farms, stations, and orchards, and has a population of about 400 souls. Formation: Silurian, granitoid rocks; post tertiary. There is no permanent water supply.

GREGORY (35° 40' S. lat., 147° 2' E. long.), co. Goulburn, and electorate of Albury, 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 the

Creek of the same name (790 feet above sea-level). The township is 3 miles from the station. Fares, 60s., 44s. Hotel: Gerogery. 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 one public school (closed during 1901). Wheat-growing is carried on to a fair extent, there being upwards of 4,000 acres under cultivation. Good building stone is also found in the neighbourhood. Population 200, who are principally employed in the pursuit of agricultural farming.

GERRINGONG (34° 44' S. lat., 150° 49' E. long.), a railway station and municipal district, with telegraph, savings bank, money-order office, on the South Coast road, 7½ miles S. of Sydney, and about 7 miles S. of Kiama (in which electorate it is), where the steamer can be taken for the metropolis; overland route is *via* Kiama by rail. Two hotels; Wesleyan, Congregational, Anglican, and Roman Catholic places of worship, three stores, a public school, average attendance 85, and School of Arts and I.O.G.T. lodge, a branch of the English and Scottish Bank. It was proclaimed April 22, 1871, has 53 miles of streets and property of the annual ratable value of £10,130. Lighted with kerosene. Census population 1,053.

GILGANDRA (31° 30' S. lat., 148° 40' E. long.), a post town, Government savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, in the county of Ewenmar, 29½ miles N.W. of Sydney, police district of Coonamble, electorate of Coonamble, on the Castlereagh river; mode of conveyance is by coach to Dubbo railway station, 40 miles distant; tri-weekly coaches also run to Baradine, Coonamble, and Dubbo, and bi-weekly to Mundooran. Hotels: Bridge, Telegraph and Post Office. There is a public school (average attendance 80), police barracks, court-house, Union church, and a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 200 vols. Three sawmills. Geological formation: sandstone and trap. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, about 400.

GINNINDERRA (35° 10' S. lat., 149° 3' E. long.), a small post township, with telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities, in the electorate and police district of Queanbeyan and county of Murray, 210 miles S. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance to Queanbeyan, 15 miles distant, is by coach, communication tri-weekly. There is a public school, School of Arts, Roman Catholic, English, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches within a radius of 3 miles, police-station, and several general stores. Ginninderra Falls are about 7 miles distant, and are very picturesque. There is auriferous country between the township and Yass, 28 miles distant. Geological formation: granite, with subsoil principally of clay. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Population, which is very scattered, being composed of selectors chiefly, about 300.

GIRILAMBONE (31° 18' S. lat., 147° 3' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 405 miles W. of Sydney (fares, 73s. and 49s. 9d.), county of Canbelego and electorate of Cobar. Hotel: Railway. A public school (with average attendance of 50), one store, School of Arts and Orange lodge, and a church used by all Protestant denominations. Progress Committee, police-court and police-station. Agricultural district. Population of district about 250.

GIRILAMBONE MINE (co. Canbelego, electoral district Cobar) has post and money-order office, and savings bank. It is two miles distant from Girilambone Railway Station, reached by coach. There is one hotel (Great Western), State school with average attendance of 60, Roman Catholic Church, and a Union church used by all denominations. Water from Government tanks. Copper and gold mines in locality. Population 300.

GLADESVILLE, OF TARBAN (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), electorate of Ryde, a village with telegraph station, money-order, post office and savings bank, on the north bank of the Parramatta river, 6 miles W. of Sydney, and 3 miles from Ryde railway station. The Parramatta steamboats call at intervals. It can be reached, too, by omnibus. 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, with its magnificent buildings and beautiful grounds attached for the comfort of the afflicted. There are two places of worship, two hotels, several small stores, and public school with average attendance of 180. Population of township about 400.

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 Hastings and the Macleay, 326 miles N.N.E. of Sydney, situate at the confluence of Belmore and Macleay rivers, and reached by Clarence and Richmond river steamers to Kempsey, thence by river steamer. Places of worship, Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian church, and Templars' hall. It has a court-house, police station, one hotel, school-house with average attendance of 52 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. Census population of municipality, 1,171.

GLANMIRE (33° 23' S. lat., 149° 44' E. long.), a postal (postal notes issued) and mining township, in the county of Roxburgh, electoral district of Macquarie and police district of Bathurst, situated on Sydney-Bathurst road, about 7 miles E. of Bathurst, and 117 miles (144 postal) W. of Sydney. The diggings were first discovered in June, 1865; from

time to time a fair number of miners have been employed. Half-time school has an average attendance of 12 scholars. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: decomposed granite and clay. Population about 50.

GLEBE (33° 52' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a suburb of Sydney, near Blackwattle Bay, on the SW. side of the city, to which it is immediately contiguous, in the electorate of the Glebe, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and Government savings bank facilities. The tramcar runs every 10 minutes 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; 23 miles of roads; and ratable property of the annual value of £147,280. Many of the citizens of Sydney have their residences here. There are upwards of 20 hotels, 15 schools, comprising a public—with average attendance of 1,100, to 1,200—a denominational, Ragged school, and 12 private schools; also 3 places of worship and Salvation Army barracks, a branch of the Joint-Stock Bank, School of Arts and Free Library with 1,000 volumes, handsome Town Hall, police-station, fire brigade, court-house, flour mills, biscuit factory, and a number of other manufactures. 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. The suburb is lighted by gas and has a permanent water supply. Census population, 19,232. Newspaper: *Glebe Argus*.

GLEN INNES (29° 45' S. lat., 151° 46' E. long.) is pleasantly situated at an elevation of 3,518 feet above the sea-level, on the Rocky Ponds, about four miles from the Beardy river, on the main Northern Overland Railway, 399 miles (423 postal) NN.W. of Sydney; rail being the means of reaching the metropolis; fare to Sydney, 374 miles, 73s. and 48s. 9d. Coaches run to Inverell and Grafton. The main Northern line to the Queensland border is through the town. Hotels: Royal, Great Central, Tattersall's, Mount Pleasant, Railway. 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 and Salvation Army; a superior public school (average attendance 350), convent school, with average attendance of 150, grammar school, and ladies' boarding school, and Church of England school; court-house, post savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, branches of the N.S. Wales, Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, free public library with 600 volumes, School of Arts, and Good Templars', Masonic, and Church of England halls. It has been a municipal district since June 17, 1872, having 204 miles of roads and streets, of which 42 miles are formed. Annual value of ratable property £20,290. There are eight stores and numerous other business places, also two tanneries, sawmills, flour mill, butter factory, boot factory, &c.; police barracks, hospital, town hall. Fire brigade has fire engine and 2,500 ft. of hose. The water supply is obtained from tanks holding 16,000 gallons, and township lighted by gas. 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, gold, silver and bismuth. Most of the mines are worked on tribute. The output of gold for 1899 was 500 ounces.—**VEGETABLE CREEK**, now called Emma-ville, the most important tin and emerald field in the colony, is within 26 miles distance. The soil is of a rich black character. Formation: principally basalt with outcrops of granite. The Newton Boyd road affords a useful means of communication between the New England district and the seaboard by daily coach to Grafton. To South Grafton the distance is 110 miles, but the distance by the proposed Railway Survey is 96 miles. To Inverell the distance is 42 miles and the coach runs daily. Wheat, oats, and cereals generally are principally cultivated. Stock returns for 1900—14,453 horses, 98,473 cattle, 852,758 sheep. Area 2,533,862 acres. Census population, 2,920. The local newspapers are the *Glen Innes Guardian* and *Examiner*, both bi-weeklies.

GLOUCESTER (32° 2' S. lat., 152° 0' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 134 miles N. of Sydney, in the police district of Port Stephens, and electorate of Gloucester. A coach runs to Hexham, the nearest railway station, 68 miles distant. There is a hotel, an Episcopal place of worship, provisional school, and a police-station. The district is chiefly pastoral, over 4,000 acres under crop producing wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, and oats. Population, town and district, 450.

GONGOLGON (30° 12' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.), a township, on the Bogan river, with post, money-order, and telephone office and savings bank, about 27 miles from Brewarrina, 464 miles (466 postal) W. of Sydney, and 36 miles S.E. from Byrock railway station, county Copwer, police district of Bourke, and electorate of Cobar. Tarcoon (12 miles) is the nearest railway station, to which a coach runs to meet trains; from Byrock twice weekly, and from Nyngan once a week. Hotels: Commercial and the Royal. State school. Gongolgon is the main stock route to Brewarrina. A recently constructed weir ensures a permanent supply of water. Population about 30.

GOODDOGA (29° 0' S. lat., 146° 59' E. long.), (co. of Narran and electorate of the Barwon), a township, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, on the banks of the Bokhara river, 80 miles N.W. of Brewarrina, 562 miles N. of Sydney, and about 10 miles from the Queensland border. Byrock is the nearest railway station, distant 141 miles, to which coaches run *via* Brewarrina. Hotels: Commercial and Telegraph, a hospital, and a public school, average attendance, 40. Population, 220. Gooddoga is a pastoral district.

GOOLAGONG (33° 36' S. lat., 148° 35' E. long.), co. Forbes, electorate of Grenfell, on the Lachlan river, 244 miles W. of Sydney, between Cowra and Forbes, distant from the former 25 miles, and from the latter 33 miles, with postal, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order facilities. Hotels: Royal and Commercial. It has two churches, Episcopal and Roman Catholic, Progress Committee, H. A. C. B. S., public school with average attendance of 40 two stores, and a police barracks. Cowra, the nearest railway station, is reached by coach. Coaches also to Forbes and Grenfell. The district is agricultural and pastoral, and the land in the locality is of a very superior quality. The progress of the town has been greatly hampered by the want of a bridge, drovers and stock-owners being particularly inconvenienced. A bridge, however, will shortly be built, the Minister of Public Works having called for tenders. Population of town about 225; within a ten mile radius, 1,000.

GORDON (date LANE COVE) (33° 40' 30" S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Willoughby, 9 miles N. of Sydney, situated about midway between the Lane Cove river and Middle Harbour, 1½ mile from each. It is a railway station on the Milsons Point Hornsby Junction Line, 379 feet above sea-level; fares 1s. 3d. and 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 State. Grapes are also 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. Brick-clay and freestone abound in most parts. The schools here are public (average attendance 225), a Roman Catholic school, and a convent. There are Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship. There is a permanent water supply. The town was incorporated in 1895, and has ratable property of the annual value of £10,880. Census population, 1,920.

GOSFORD (33° 28' S. lat., 151° 22' E. long.), a post, savings bank, telegraph and 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 60 miles N. of Sydney. It is in the county and electorate of Northumberland, and police district of Brisbane Water, and is divided into Gosford and East Gosford, the former being the Government township. The hotels are the Royal, Union, Fern Tree. Public buildings are: Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, a public school with average attendance of 120 scholars, School of Arts, Oddfellows and Masonic lodges, with a library of 900 vols., a court-house, lock-up, several stores, and police barracks. The Homebush-Waratah railway line passes through the township, fares to Sydney, 8s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. 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 capital value of £56,100. Formation: principally coal and iron. Census population, town, 752. Newspaper: *Gosford Times*, published every Friday.

GOULBURN (34° 45' S. lat., 149° 45' 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. Fares: Sydney to Goulburn, 26s. 6d. and 17s. 9d. The line to Cooma branches off from here, the distance by rail from Goulburn to Cooma is nearly 130 miles. The most important hotels (which are numerous) are the Royal, Commercial, White Horse, Mandelson's, Palace, and Hibernian. It was made a city in 1864, the diocese being known by the same name; the first occupant of the see was the Right Rev. Messrs Thomas, D.D., who died 16th March, 1892. The present bishop is the Right Rev. W. Chalmers, D.D. There is also a Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Gallagher, who succeeded Dr. Lanigan, died June, 1900. The city is well laid out with broad thoroughfares, crossing each other at right angles. 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; the Roman Catholic cathedral is a very fine edifice, built of stone. Other places of worship are Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, and one at West Goulburn (Church of England), and Primitive Methodist chapel; there are also three small religious edifices at North Goulburn, St. Nicholas (Church of England) Sacred Heart (Roman Catholic) and Wesleyan. The hospital is an old-established and important institution, erected at a cost of over £7,000. The Mechanics' Institute, with library of over 10,000 separate works, Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, St. Patrick's College, fine new Technical College, League of Wheelmen, Tiedertel, the post and telegraph office are fine buildings. The gaol, erected at a cost of £72,000, and the railway station, are important places, the court-house is another ornament to the city, and the town hall is a neat building adjoining the post office. Kenmore Hospital for the Insane, is about a mile-and-a-half from the city boundary. There are four public schools (average attendance, 1,500) and a Roman Catholic denominational school; also several private schools. Banks: Commercial, N.S. Wales, English and Scottish, Joint-Stock, Australasia, City, and London. Fire brigade (two stations) has two fire-engines, three reels and ladder waggon, and 2,300 feet of hose. Societies: Masonic, Odd-

fellows, P. A. F. S., Druids, Buffaloes, A. H. C. Guild, &c. There are two tanneries here; also two large boot and shoe factories, two flour mills (City and Argyle), and two breweries. Coaches run to Taralga, Laggan, Wheeo, and Crookwell, to which a railway is being constructed. 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. Goulburn was proclaimed a municipality on June 4th, 1859. It has ratable property of the annual value of £57,700, and 145 miles of roads. The city is lighted with gas, and a copious supply of water is laid on from the Wollondilly river, about a mile and a half from the town; capacity of settling tank, 2,388,000 gallons; of service reservoirs, 265,000 gallons; pressure in main, 20 lb. to 70 lb. to square inch. Chief produce of the district are wheat, maize, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Stock returns, 1900: horses, 7,631; cattle, 38,727; sheep, 463,545. Area, 1,092,207 acres. Census population of the city, 10,618; number of dwellings, 2,007. Area, 4 square miles. The newspapers are the *Goulburn Herald*, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; *Evening Post*, 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 528 and by sea 342 miles N.E., several steamers belonging to the North Coast Steam Navigation Company plying between Grafton, Sydney, and Newcastle with marked regularity; return fares: £2 5s. saloon, £1 5s. steerage. The principal hotels are Howard's Crown, Holmsteins, McMahon's, and Laird's. In South Grafton the principal hotels are the Steam Ferry, Post Office, and Cowan's. The Roman Catholic See of Grafton was created in 1888, with the Rt. Rev. J. J. Doyle as Bishop. Dr. Cooper is Bishop of the Anglican See of Grafton and Armidale. It was proclaimed a municipality on July 19, 1859, with 38½ miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of about £26,000, 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 and a patent slip for the shipping. The entrance is being improved in conformity with plans prepared by Sir John Coode. The city is composed of North and South Grafton. The North side is divided into four wards—East, North, South and West. South Grafton has been formed into a separate municipality, with ratable property of a capital value of £65,100. North Grafton is the larger and more important section of the city; a steam ferry and punt connect the two, and another 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. There are local branches of the Commercial of Sydney, New South Wales, Australian Joint Stock, and English and Scottish and Savings Banks of New South Wales. 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 is a brick building of considerable architectural pretensions. South Grafton has also a Roman Catholic and an Anglican church and a mechanics institute. There are also three saw-mills, one tannery, two engineering establishments, gas works, two aerated water manufactories, 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 during the year. This is the headquarters of the Chairman of the Land Board for the Northern district, also of the district surveyor and district inspector of schools. The hospital consists of two large two-storey brick buildings, having the services of two paid medical officers, and two honorary medical officers, and is under the management of a large staff of trained nurses. There are also a district gaol and a lock-up, with police quarters, an Agricultural and Pastoral Society, one Oddfellows', two Foresters', German Club, A.H.C. Guild, Masonic lodge, and other local institutions. The streets are laid out at right angles, and lighted with gas. There are two public schools, with average attendance of over 1,100 pupils, and several private schools in Grafton, besides two convent schools. The leading insurance companies have agencies at Grafton. There is a fire brigade with two stations, two fire engines, and 1,100 feet of hose. The lowlands on either side of the Clarence river are among the richest in the colony, and suitable for the growth of sugar, tobacco, and many other tropical productions, acres being under cultivation in the Grafton and Clarence districts, producing maize, potatoes, sugar, and oranges. There are several 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 about five months of the year, commencing in July and August. Cereals, except maize, are not extensively cultivated. The value of crops in 1900 was:—Maize, £87,500; sugar cane, £65,000; potatoes, £5,000; dairying, £70,000; eggs and fowls, £26,000; cattle, £60,000; timber, £45,000; also pigs: fat and baconers, £18,000; horses, £20,000. Fat cattle, trucked by rail at Glen Innes and Tennerfield, and sent per steamer direct. Horses sold for Indian and Sydney market. Fish sent per steamer bi-weekly to Sydney. The New South Wales Fresh Food and Ice Company have established a branch business at Grafton, where Pasteurised and creamery butter is made, bacon cured, and ice manufactured. In connection with this large business the company have fifteen creameries, and also treat the cream from most of the district

factories. The dairying industry is developing into large proportions. The country is well suited for pastoral purposes, and is taken up with stations principally devoted to the rearing of horses and cattle. Stock returns, 1900: 17,223 horses, 91,452 cattle, 1,560 sheep. Area, 1,410,581 acres. The Australian Meat Works are at Ramornie, nine miles distant, the first of the kind in Australia. Several steamers run weekly trips between Sydney and Grafton, and besides this there is a daily mail to Sydney by coach *via* Dalmore and Glen Innes. Coaches also leave Lawrence bi-weekly for Casino, and daily from Chatsworth for Woodburn. There is a tri-weekly coach service with Bellinger, Bucca Creek, and Coramba. It is 110 miles from Grafton to Glen Innes, 83 from Grafton to Lismore (*via* Casino), and 25 from Chatsworth (Clarence) to Woodburn (Richmond River). Small steamers ply daily between Grafton and centres on the Lower Clarence, at very reasonable fares. Steam droghers and a passenger launch 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. Grafton has two jockey clubs, mechanics' institute, two water brigades, two rowing clubs, and a theatre. Water supply from wells, tank, creek, and river. Formation: principally sand-stone. The Census population of Grafton was 4,174; of Grafton South, 976. The *Clarence and Richmond Examiner*, the *Grafton Argus*, the *Grip*, *South Grafton Clarion*, and *Diocesan News* are the local newspapers.

GRANVILLE is a town in the county of Cumberland, 13 miles W. of Sydney, fares, 1s. 3d. 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 Granville, and police district of Parramatta. There are five hotels (Granville, Royal, Exchange, Racecourse, and Vauxhall), branch of Commercial Bank, fire brigade; places of worship, Episcopal (St. Mark's), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational and Primitive Methodist, three public schools with average attendance of 736, 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 manufactures in the district:—Clyde Engineering Company, Victoria pipe and tile works, numerous brick-works, Ritchie's plough factory, Brunton's extensive flour-mills, Bergan & Son's tweed factory, several tanneries, kerosene works, and a co-operative fire-brick yard. The Stockowners' Meat Export Company have expended £40,000 in the erection of a large meat works. The Rose Hill race-course is within the Borough, which was incorporated in January, 1885, has 60 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £24,463, and a population of (census 1901) 5,093. The borough is lighted by gas. Newspaper: *The Advertiser*.

GREENWICH, a post-town and telegraph station situated on the Lane Cove River in the county of Cumberland, about three miles west from Sydney, with which there is frequent daily communication by steamer; nearest railway station is Edward's Road. There is a public school, from the immediate vicinity of which are some picturesque views. Churches: Congregational and Presbyterian. The water supply is permanent. Lighted with gas. Has asphalt and petroleum works (opened by the Premier in 1901); in the latter, tanks to hold 1,000,000 gallons are being built. A channel is being made in Gore Bay to admit vessels of 6,000 to 7,000 tons; these works are estimated to cost £25,000. Other improvements are in contemplation. Population about 300. Geological formation: sandstone.

GRINFELL (33° 53' S. lat. and 148° 13' E. long.), 287 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, and west by Marsden and the Bland Country, communication being by rail from Sydney daily to Young, and thence by daily mail coaches, which leave about 9 A.M., reaching Grenfell at 1.20 P.M.; travellers may also come *via* Cowra, from whence there is a tri-weekly coach, leaving on Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday. A mail leaves Grenfell daily for Sydney *via* Young. A railway is to be built shortly from Koorawatha on the Blaney-Howden line, 29 miles. The Wedding 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. Deep alluvial leads are also known to exist, and there are three steam saw mills, two flour-mills, and two cyanide works, and eucalyptus factory. The town 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. Grenfell is in the county of Monteagle, parish of Brundah, and Southern gold-fields and Grenfell electoral and police district. The district is incorporated, and has 10 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £6,110. It is a Government savings bank, 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 1,200 volumes; also Masonic, Oddfellows' and Foresters' lodges. Principal hotels: Royal, Tattersall's, Still's, Albion, and Brian Born. Banks: Joint Stock, N.S. Wales, Union and Australasia. Schools: one public, average attendance 180, and a denominational (R.C.). Churches: Holy Trinity (Episcopal); St. Joseph's (R.C.); St. Andrew's (Presbyterian); and Wesleyan; Salvation Army barracks. The principal public offices

are the police and district court, land office, hospital, the telegraph and post-office, Municipal Council Chambers and School of Arts. There is a Masonic hall, Temperance hall, Oddfellows' hall, and a number of general stores. There are about 80,000 acres of land under cultivation, producing wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, and wine. Formation: granite. Census population of town, 969. Newspapers, *Grenfell Record* and *Grenfell Valette*.

GRESFORD (32° 28' S. lat., 151° 32' E. long.), a postal town, with Government savings bank, money order office, telephone and telegraph station, county, electorate, and police district of Durham, 144 miles N. of Sydney, on the Paterson river. There is a good road from Gresford to Maitland, distant about 23 miles SE., which is the nearest railway station, coach fare, 5s. Two hotels, the Victoria and the Gresford; Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, public school, with average attendance of 80 pupils, a School of Arts, butter factory (outputting four tons weekly), Oddfellows' lodge, wine cellars, 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, about 500. Water is obtained from tanks and the river.

GRETA (32° 40' S. lat., 151° 36' E. long.), a colliery town and railway station, which has a post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, 3 miles from Branxton, 32 miles from Newcastle, and 107 miles N. (postal) of Sydney, in the county of Northumberland, police district of Maitland and electoral district of Singleton. Fares from Newcastle, 4s. 0d. and 2s. 4d.; or direct from Sydney, 16s. 6d. and 10s. 4d. Hotels: Sportsman's Arms, Prince of Wales, Family, Railway, and Tattersall's. There are two collieries in the district. There are two public schools, a Roman Catholic school, conducted by sisters of charity, mechanics' and miners' institute, with 1,000 volumes. Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, Masonic, Gardeners', Oddfellows', and Foresters' lodges, four large stores, and minor ones, 2 medical dispensaries. In addition to being a mining district, it is also largely cultivated for vines, the wines known as the Dalwood, Fernhill, Cote d'or, &c., being in considerable repute. The vineyard "Kirkton," about 8 miles distant, is famous for its wines. The district is incorporated, and has 18½ miles of streets, formed and unformed, and ratable property of the annual value of £3,110. Census population, 861.

GULDFORD, a post town and railway station, 16 miles S. of Sydney, county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke and Granville, and police district of Parramatta; fare, 1s. 6d. and 1s. There is a public school, average attendance 43. Episcopalian and Presbyterian churches, I.O.G.T. society, Progress Association, several stores. Lighted with gas; good water supply. Population of about 500, employed principally in fruit growing and poultry farming.

GULGONG (32° 22' S. lat., 149° 32' E. long.), a mining township, in the county of Phillip, 198 miles W. (207 postal) from Sydney, and 18 from Mudgee, between the Cudgong river and the Wyaldra or Reedy creek, in the electorate of Mudgee. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Mudgee, 18 miles, thence the rail. The hotels are Tattersall's, Centennial, Post Office, Young's, Family, Commercial, Prince of Wales, 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, average sinking, 150 feet. It has three churches, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian; branches of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank and Bank of N.S.W., one flour mill, two schools, public school has an average attendance of 130 pupils, hospital, post, telegraph, Government savings bank and money-order offices; police camp, and court-house. A free library, under the control of the Municipal Council, with 1,040 vols. Reefing is coming into prominence. Fruit and vine growing also receiving attention. Agriculture is now to a great extent superseding mining, and a large portion of non-auriferous land has been selected. It is well adapted for farming, being alluvial flats and low hills, with a good depth of rich red soil. Gulgong has been incorporated since February 5, 1876, the municipality covering 36 square miles, there being 68 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £8,730. Water is supplied from a reservoir near the town. There are estimated to be about 300 miners at work in the district, the census population being 1,551. Newspaper, the *Gulgong 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, 53s. 3d. and 37s. It is in the county of Clarence, electoral and police district of Gundagai, and comprises Gundagai North and South. District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions are held periodically and Courts of Petty Sessions are held daily. The Commercial and Bank of N.S. Wales have a branch here. There are four schools, two public (with average attendance of 160) (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 1,500 vols., and an assembly room. 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. Gundagai possesses 2 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 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, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, tobacco and wine. Stock returns: 1900, 13,861 horses, 52,928 cattle, 1,107,070 sheep. Area, 1,410,581 acres. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Several gold mining properties are in active operation in the immediate neighbourhood. Slate quarries have been opened here, and splendid white marble exists within a few miles of the town. Large deposits of chromium have been discovered. A line of railway from Gundagai to Cootamundra, a distance of 34 miles, join the main Southern line. Coaches run to Tumut and Adelong daily, fare, 7s. 6d. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £10,100. Census population, 1,488. The *Gundagai Times* (Tuesday and Friday), established 1858, is the local paper.

GUNDAROO (also known as LOWER GUNDAROO) (35° 2' S. lat., 149° 18' 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 181 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, Gunning being the nearest railway station, 20 miles distant. There are in the locality two hotels—Royal and Star—school (public, has average attendance 45), a court-house, and four stores. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian places of worship. M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, public library and reading-room. Massey's stud farm is here. Wheat, rye, maize, oats, barley, and potatoes are principally grown in the district. There are also several stations. Population about 150.

GUNNDAH (31° 0' S. lat., 150° 16' E. long.), a postal, Government savings bank, money-order township and telegraph station, in the electorate of the same name, on the Namoi river, near its junction with the Mooki, 296 miles NW. of Sydney, 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), 35s. 9d. and 25s. 9d., or direct from Sydney, 50s. 9d. and 35s. 6d. Hotels: Royal Court House, the Freemasons', Imperial, Railway View, Paragon, and Caledonian. 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 35 miles of roads and streets and ratable property of the annual value of £12,220. Coaches run to Coonabarabran, Coolah, Mullaley, Tambar Springs, Carroll, and Tamworth. Institutions: Masonic, Oddfellow's, and I.O.G.T. societies, N.S. Wales and Commercial banks, public school, with average attendance 380 scholars, 2 private, and a convent school; Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and Presbyterian services bi-weekly; court-house, lock-up, and police barracks; post and telegraph office, and school of arts, with 5,000 vols., 13 large stores, wool washing and soap works, boiling down and meat freezing works, and two sawmills. Irrigation for farming purposes on the banks of the Namoi has been established. Formation: sandstone. 19,068 acres under cultivation, 16,526 acres under wheat in county Pottinger. Produce: wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, cheese, butter, bacon and hams. There are five small collieries in the district. Census population of town, 1,913. 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, in which electorate it lies, 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 four trains each way daily, fares, 32s. 6d. and 21s. 9d. Coaches run to Gundaroo (fare, 7s.) and other places. Hotels: Frankfield, Telegraph, and Commercial. Churches: Roman Catholic (of stone), Church of England, and Wesleyan; public school, average attendance 80, four principal stores, creamery, a steam flour-mill, branch of the Commercial Bank, Temperance Hall, School of Arts, Good Templars, Oddfellow's lodge, and Sons of Temperance Society, a court-house, and an Agricultural Society. Court of Petty Sessions is held fortnightly, and a Land Court every month. Water supply from well 21 feet deep. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 600.

GUNTAWANG (32° 21' S. lat., 149° 32' E. long.), a post town in the electorate and police district of Mudgee, 298 miles W. from Sydney, and situated on the Cudgegong river. Mode of communication: is by coach, Wednesday and Saturday, to Mudgee (15 miles), the nearest railway station. Coaches also run to Gulgong on Wednesday and Saturday, to Wellington Friday and Tuesday. It has Episcopalian church, a public school, average attendance 32, hotel, and milk factory. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: basalt, slate, and sandstone. Population about 200.

GUYRA (30° 22' S. lat., 151° 35' E. long.), a mining, agricultural and pastoral township, 386 miles N. of Sydney, in the counties of Sandon and Hardinge, electoral districts of Bingera and Glen Innes, and police district of Armidale, with postal, telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities, a railway station, fares from Sydney 67s. 3d. and 44s. 9d.; two hotels, the Guyra and Royal; Anglican, Union, and Roman Catholic places of worship, public school (with library), School of Arts with large hall, court-house, police-station, several stores and shops, and a sawmill and a chaff factory. Coaches run to Ollera, Wandsworth, Kangaroo Camp, and Tingha, fares, 6s., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and 15s. respectively. Population, 250.

HAMILTON (32° 57' S. lat., 151° 46' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, and money-order office, savings bank and railway station, in the electorate of Waratah, on the Great Northern Railway, 100 miles N. of Sydney; fares from Sydney, 12s. 6d. and 8s. Among the hotels are Cherry's, Miners' Exchange, and Queen's Arms. Omnibuses and trams ply frequently to Newcastle. It has English, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches; a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 1,200 vols., public school, with average attendance of 900, a denominational school (R.C.) and neat municipal chambers. Fire brigade has two reels and 2,000 feet hose. The Castlemaine brewery is here. The municipal district was proclaimed December 11, 1871. Annual ratable value of property is £30,884, there being 19 miles of streets. Census population, 6,127 a large number of whom are employed in the collieries of the Australian Agricultural Company. The water supply from Hunter District Water Supply; reservoir has capacity of 402,096 gallons, average pressure 48 lb. to square inch, and the township is lighted by gas (incandescence lamps).

HANGING ROCK. See NUNDLE.

HARDEN (34° 34' S. lat., 148° 18' E. long.), a railway station, post, telegraph, money-order office, and Government savings bank, on the Great Southern Railway line, 223 miles from Sydney (fares, 45s. and 30s.), police district of Young, electorate of Boorowa, situated on Murray's creek, and is the starting-point for the Young, Cowra, Carcoar 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—Doncaster, Carrington, and Commercial; police station, a mechanics' institute, Wesleyan church, and several stores. The town is provided with a water supply. Geological formation: granite. Murrumburrah is 1 mile distant. Population of 700, 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 and savings bank, situated in the county of Wellington, police and electoral district of Mudgee, and extends from the Lewis ponds to Louisa creek. It is 181 miles NW. of Sydney, to which the coach running between Mudgee and Hill End, and passing through thrice a week, is the means of access. Tamborora is about 21 miles, and Mudgee railway station 25 miles distant. It has two hotels, Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, a public school, with average attendance of 48 scholars, police quarters, court-house, lock-up, and two stores. The district is of slate and sandstone formation, and is more or less of an auriferous character. Population about 600.

HARTLEY (33° 31' S. lat., 150° 12' E. long.), a money-order township, in the electorate of Hartley situated on the river Lett, 83 miles NW. of Sydney, contiguous to the Great Western Railway, the nearest stations being Mount Victoria (7 miles) and Hartley Vale (4 miles). Hotel: Royal. It has Anglican and Catholic places of worship. Public school has average attendance of 36. Area under cultivation, about 4,000 acres, producing wheat, maize, rye, oats, potatoes, and tobacco. New South Wales Shale and Oil Company produced at Hartley Vale, New Hartley, and Capertree for the year over 20,000 tons shale. The population numbers about 800 persons; in the census district were 9,000. Hartley Vale, four 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, 319 miles N. of Sydney, county and electorate of the Clarence, and police-district of Grafton, with 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 Moppeth, a public school, average attendance 120, Union church building for Protestant Church, Roman Catholic services held in hall, and a population of about 300, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. Harwood Island is the centre of the Clarence sugar industry, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company having their great mill here, to which the cane from all parts of the river is brought. Population in crushing season, 750; at other times about 500.

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 in the electorate of Hay. 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 £5. Cobb's coaches leave Hay for Deniliquin (80 miles) daily, Saturday excepted, fare, 20s., and for Booligah, 20s., Balranald, 60s. Mossiel, 45s., three times a week, and Wilcannia twice a week, 120s. The leading hotels are Tattersall's, Caledonian, Commercial, Royal, and Crown. It is in the county of Waradgery, police district of Hay. In the municipal district are 66 miles of street, (10 formed), and property of the annual value of £27,360, representing a capital value of about £304,900. The town is well laid out, and the principal streets are planted with shade trees. There is a public park of 88 acres. Hay is the principal receiving depot for the wool produced on the numerous stations about the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee rivers, and the railway terminus of the South-Western line. 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 from the Murray to Wagga-Wagga (470 miles) for a short period of the year, and from Echuca to Hay for about nine months of the year. The highest rise in the river above summer level ever known here has been 24 feet. The

Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Salvation Army have places of worship here, also a convent with eight nuns, who preside over 350 children; there is also a hospital, benevolent society, Atheneum, and free library, with about 3,200 vols. Banks: Commercial, Australian Joint Stock, N.S. Wales, London and Union. Principal buildings, besides those mentioned, are the court-house, post and telegraph office, lands office, survey office, police barracks, public school (average attendance 480), Masonic hall, a theatre, two skating rinks, municipal chambers, and gaol. Hay is the centre of the Hay Land Board district, which extends to the Victorian and South Australian borders; the Board sits about 10 times a year, and the Appeal Court when necessary. Circuit Court sits twice a year; Quarter Sessions three times yearly. There are Masonic, Foresters', Oddfellows', and Temperance lodges, brewery, soap works, gas works, jockey club, Pastoral Association and Horticultural Society, and fire brigade, with one fire-engine, two reels and 1,500 feet hose. The town is lighted by gas and supplied with water from the municipal waterworks, pumped up from the river and carried in pipes through all the principal streets. Two tanks contain 40,000 and 30,000 gallons respectively, pressure 17 lb. to square inch. The surrounding country is principally taken up for sheep stations, but settlement is rapidly becoming thicker. Stock returns, 1900: 4,993 horses, 4,216 cattle, 1,123,262 sheep. Area, 4,665,152 acres. By the passing of the Hay Irrigation Act the whole of the north common, about 10,000 acres, has been vested in a trust, and most of it has been applied for. About 80,000 bales of wool are sent from Hay during the season. Hay is the cathedral city of the Riverina diocese. Census population, 3,014. The *Riverina Grazer* and *Hay Standard* are the local journals.

HAYDONTON. See MURRURUNDI.

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 Woronora, and police district of Wollongong, situated on Camp creek. (Fares 8s. 2d. and 1s. 10d.) There are two hotels (the Paragon and Centennial), public school, average attendance 260, School of Arts, Oddfellows and Free Gardeners' societies, several general stores, and a population of about 900, engaged principally in coal mining, which is the staple industry of the district. Geological formation: sandstone overlying the carboniferous strata or coal measures. The district is a favourite tourist resort, and the Bull pass is about 9 miles from the town.

HEXHAM (32° 55' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.), a small post town, with Government savings bank, telephone, 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 108 N. of Sydney; fares from Sydney, first-class 18s. 4d.; second class 8s. 7d. The North Coast line of coaches, for about 206 miles, start daily from this place to Stroud, Gloucester, Copeland, Kempsey, &c. It is in the county of Northumberland, electoral district of Waratah, and police district of Newcastle, lies on the main road between Newcastle and Maitland. Maize and lucerne are extensively cultivated, and dairy farming, milk vending, and vegetable gardening are the chief occupations of the farmers. Churches: Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist; also a public school, average attendance 70. 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 two private shoots, where a large quantity of the Minmi coal is shipped, and a large workshop, where between 60 and 70 persons are constantly employed. Population is about 220.

HILL END (33° 5' S. lat., 149° 29' E. long.), an important mining township, in the county and electorate of Wellington, 3 miles from Tambaroora, about 37 miles NW. from Bathurst, by coach route 59 miles, by bridle track only 37 miles, and 145 miles (203 postal) NW. of Sydney; also by a tri-weekly coach from Mudgee, 45 miles. The hotels are Weir's Royal, Royal, and Commercial. It is a post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station. It was proclaimed a municipality Aug. 6, 1873. It has 10 miles of road, and property of the annual value of £3,190. 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 State. The workings are principally in quartz, though there is alluvial ground, which however can only be profitably worked during the winter season. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan churches, and Salvation Army, M. U. Oddfellows' lodge, Protestant Alliance, and a public school, with an average attendance of 150, free public library with 500 vols. and several stores. Public buildings, in addition to those mentioned, post and telegraph office, court-house, hospital, and police barracks. Census population of borough, 645.

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 and police district of Armidale, 331 miles N. of Sydney, with which communication is by coach to Armidale, 18 miles distant, thence by rail; it has a public school, average attendance 400, a convent school, and a private school, Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, court house, hospital, and gaol, branch of the City Bank, and several hotels, Commercial, Sydney, Hillgrove, Tattersall's, Miner's Arms, and Eleanora. Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', Rechabites, Hibernian, Protestant Alliance, and Miners' Societies.

Geological formation: metamorphic slate and granite. The district is rapidly developing, antimony gold and scheelite being the chief exports. There are a number of mineral workings, the most important mines being Baker's Creek, Eleanora, Sunlight, Garibaldi, New England, Scheelite and G. M., Starlight and others. A magnificent water supply is conserved, adjacent to the town, and water power and electricity are being brought into use in the mines. The town is also lighted with electricity, and is now incorporated. Census population, 2,437. Local newspaper: *Hillgrove Guardian*, published weekly.

HILLSTON (33° 29' S. lat., 145° 35' E. long.), county of Nicholson, electoral district of the Lachlan, a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, savings bank and Crown Lands office, 494 miles W. of Sydney, and 90 miles NE. of Hay, on the Lachlan river. A coach runs to the Hay Railway station, and three coaches per week to and from Carrathool (75 miles), also from Hay *via* Booligal twice a week. Coaches also run to Mount Hope, Lake Cudgellico, Gunbar, Willanthy, also to Mount Ida, Yaihong, Coombie, Roto, Rankine's Springs, Mosgiel and Ivanhoe, Eaabalong, Coudobolin, and Forbes. Hotels: Royal Mail, Hillston Club, Gladstone, Albion, Racecourse, and Tattersall's; a court-house, gaol, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian places of worship, a branch of the A.J.S. Bank, G.U.O. Oddfellows, Foresters, mechanics' institute and library, and free public library, a brewery, wool-washing establishment, steam saw-mills, steam roller flour mill, large hospital, public school (average attendance 120), and a convent, also tennis, an athletic and racing club and other sports clubs, and a Pastoral and Agricultural Association. The district is a grazing one, and adaptable for wheat cultivation, and settlement is progressing rapidly. Stock returns, 1900: 2,224 horses, 2,444 cattle, 432,224 sheep. Area 3,703,678 acres. Headquarters Stock Board. Courts of Quarter and Petty Sessions and Land Board are held here. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £5,440. Census population 880. Newspaper: *Hillston Spectator*.

HINTON (32° 45' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.), post town, with telephone, telegraph, money-order office and Government savings bank, in the county and electorate of Durham, 94 miles (122 postal) N. of Sydney, in the electoral district of Paterson and Raymond Terrace, situated at the junction of the Hunter and Paterson rivers, seven miles from West Maitland, and connected with Morpeth by bridge. It has a good wharf on the Paterson river, one hotel, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Baptist places of worship, Oddfellows' lodge, a brick school of arts, with 500 vols., a public school (average attendance 101). Part of the town lies high, and is reputed healthy. The district is chiefly agricultural, lucerne and maize being largely grown. The water supply is obtained by means of underground tanks. Population of town and district about 600.

HOMEBUSH (33° 53' S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.), a pretty suburb on the railway line, about 8 miles from Sydney, in the electorate of Canterbury, having a large frontage to Parramatta river, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices; also a public school (average attendance 228). There are frequent trains; fares, 10d. and 7d. Hotels: Great Wentworth and Horse and Jockey. 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, 135 miles (204 postal) W. of Sydney, 7 miles from Gulgong and 13 miles from Mudgee, on the bank of the Cooyal Creek. One coach runs daily to the Mudgee Railway Station (fare, 4s.), coach also to Gulgong. It has one hotel (the Queensland), and two stores, Church of England and a public school. The district is noted both for its mining, grazing, and dairying capabilities. Gold mining is also carried on, and copper has been discovered at a depth of 170 feet, about 4 miles distant, but not in payable quantities. There are two extensive vineyards, and a butter factory, about 3 miles distant. The township has a reserve of 6,000 acres, and a never-failing supply of good water. Population, about 200; district, 350.

HORNSBY (late HORNSBY JUNCTION), a post town, with money-order office, Government savings' bank, telegraph office, and railway station, county Cumberland, electorate of Willoughby and police district of Hyde, 21 miles N. of Sydney, and 13 miles to Milson's Point by rail; fare 1s. 3d. return; *via* Strathfield, 1s. 11d. return. There is a public school, enrolment 220 pupils, School of Arts, Oddfellows' lodge, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, convent, two hotels, Australian Bifles, and a population of about 1,000, engaged principally in fruit-growing. Waitara, a railway platform, is a part of Hornsby; also South Hornsby, with a post-office and public school.

HOWLONG (35° 59' S. lat., 146° 37' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated in the electorate of Albury, about 18 miles W. of Albury, and 589 miles (405 postal) SW. of Sydney. There is coach communication with Albury Railway Stations and Brocklesby. Hotels: Howlong, Court House, and Mill. There are Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic places of worship, a public school, with average attendance of 65, a Roman Catholic school, School of Arts, Mechanics' Institute, a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Government Experimental Farm. 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 200.

HUNTER'S HILL (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.) is in the county of Central Cumberland, electoral district of Ryde and police district of Ryde, and a municipality, 4 miles N. of Sydney,

of which it may be considered a suburb; it is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply. Two lines of steamers run constantly to and from Sydney; fare, 6d. return. The principal hotels are the Gladstone Family Hotel, Garibaldi, Fig Tree, and Woolwich Pier. It was proclaimed Jan. 5, 1861, and has 40 miles of roads, and ratable property of annual value of £27,600. There is a post, money-order and telegraph office and savings 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. A great dock is being built for Messrs. Mort & Co. At Woolwich Point there are tin smelting works, and Laver's Manufacturing Company have put up an extensive plant. Places of worship: Episcopal (All Saints), Roman Catholic, and Congregational. Two public schools, with average attendance of 150, and a girls' grammar school. Police station, court of petty sessions, and small debts court. There is also a Roman Catholic school and Marist Brothers' College, Foresters' lodge, and a workmen's club, and several recreation grounds in the vicinity, with public wharves, at which steamers call every half hour. Census population, 4,235.

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 11d. It has a post, telegraph, and money-order office, two public schools (average attendance 330), 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, which is situated in the electorate of St. George, was incorporated on 25th March, 1887, and has 113 miles of road, and ratable property of the annual value of £32,000. It is lighted with gas, has fire brigade, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. Census population, 4,022.

ILLABO (35° 2' S. lat., 144° 12' E. long.), a railway station, in the county of Ashburnham, electoral district of Gundagai and police district of Forbes, 27½ miles WNW. 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; railway fares, 53s. 3d. and 35s. 9d. 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, public school here, with average attendance 15. 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 Woronora, 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 40 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 seven municipalities—Illawarra North and Central Illawarra, Wollongong, Shellharbour, Jamberoo, Kiama, Gerringong. 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, but only one is worked. The collieries are: Mount Keira, Mount Pleasant, Mount Kembla, Bulli, Corimal, South Bulli, Woonona, Bulli Pass, South Clifton, Coal Cliff, and Metropolitan Collieries, and the coal is of very superior quality for use of steam shipping and smelting purposes. Freestone, fireclays, and rich iron ores are abundant. Very extensive smelting works employing about 500 have been erected at Depto by the Smelting Company of Australia. The coke industry is also an important one, extension works being in operation at Port Kembla, Bulli, &c. The chief towns and seaports are Wollongong, Kiama, Clifton, Shellharbour, Bellambi, and Bulli, and other important centres are Depto, Albion Park, Unanderra, (which see). The municipalities of North Illawarra, Wollongong, Central Illawarra, Shellharbour, Kiama, Gerringong, 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. 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. The highest peak is Mount Kembla, 1,752 feet. 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. Produce of the district: maize, potatoes, wine, butter, bacon and hams. By the census return of 1901 the population of Illawarra Central and North was 7,884.

INGLEBURN, a post-town and railway station in the county and electorate of Camden, twenty-eight miles south-west of Sydney. There is a School of Arts, public school (enrolment 110), and Anglican church. The district, which is chiefly agricultural, also contains a number of orchards and vineyards. Ratable property of annual rental of £1,860. Railway fare, 3s. 5d. and 2s. 2d. Census population 362.

INVERELL (29° 48' S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.), county Gough, a flourishing township and a railway station on a flat border-

ing on the Macintyre river, 341 miles (40½ 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, Copeton, Bora Creek, Bundarra, Warialda, Wallangra, and Bingara, thence rail to Sydney. The principal hotels are Royal Oak, Telegraph, Australian, Royal, Tattersall's, Oxford, Central and Federal. There are 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 300), a school of art with 2,000 volumes, post, money-order, savings banks, and telegraph office, roads office, gaol, hospital, and the Joint Stock, Commercial, and N.S. Wales banks, public school, and several private schools, also convent school. There are two flour-mills, butter factory, about fifteen stores, and one wool-washing establishment. Among social institutions are a Masonic lodge, Oddfellows', Good Templars', and a Druids' lodge, Caledonian Society, Jockey Club, Chess Club, Debating Society, &c. 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; produce of the district being wheat, maize, potatoes, barley, oats, wine, brandy, butter, cheese, bacon and hams. 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 very extensively carried on at Copeton within a few miles of the town, with very favourable results. The recent discoveries of silver have given a fillip to mining, several claims being at work, employing several hundred men. The municipal district of Inverell (proclaimed March 4, 1872) has 150 miles of streets, 72 metalled, and ratable property of the annual value of £21,990. The P. and A. Society holds an annual exhibition. The census population is 3,295 within municipality, and 13,081 in police district. The *Inverell Times* and *The Argus* are the local papers. Geological formation: granite and black soil.

IVANHOE (32° 48' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.) is a post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank town, 595 mail route miles S.E. of Sydney (situated near the Willandra and Billabong Creeks), co. Mossgiel, police district of Hillston, electorate of the Lachlan. Communication is by coach to the Hay railway station, 139 miles distant, thence rail. Coaches also run twice a week from Hay and once a week from Wilcannia and Balranald. There are two hotels, two stores, public school, police barracks and station. Several stations in police district. Stock returns, 1900: horses, 1,227; cattle, 1,645; sheep, 394,282. Area 5,201,359 acres. Population of town and district, 200. The district is purely pastoral. The water supply is obtained from the Government tank.

JAMBEROO (34° 36' 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 77 miles S. of Sydney. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Kiama, thence by rail. Hotels: Ryan's and Hunt's. The district is agricultural and a dairy-farming one, and contains several butter factories. There are several stores in the village, four places of worship—Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; a Protestant Hall, also a branch of the English and Scottish Bank. There are two schools. Public school has an average attendance of 60. Formation: sandstone; surface is hilly and well watered. Three miles N. of Jamberoo is the "Whispering Gallery," 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 £14,640. Census population of district, 1,292.

JENOLAN CAVES (formerly known as Fish River Caves), one of the grandest sights in the world, situated 113 miles W. of Sydney, in the electorate of Hartley, and about 36 miles from the Narara railway station. The coach route most used is that *via* Mount Victoria. There are postal, money-order, Government savings bank 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 being formed for about 1,200 feet. An accommodation house erected by the Government offers every convenience to tourists; assistants, guides, etc., furnished as required. The caves are in groups, very numerous, of dazzling grandeur and countless beauties, and are lighted throughout with the electric light. 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. Recent discoveries far surpass former ones both in interest and magnitude.

JERILDERIE (35° 21' S. lat., 145° 48' E. long.), a municipal town, and railway station, on the Billabong River, 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. A railway now connects Finley with the Jerilderie-Narandera line. Jerilderie has post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, Mechanics' Institute, with 860 vols., public school, average attendance 100, a private school, Roman Catholic school, and three churches (Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic), and a free public library, Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodgers. Flour-mill, five

hotels—Royal, Albion, Jerilderie, Court House, and Riverina—four stores, police station, hospital, branches of N.S. Wales, and Australasia banks. Fire brigade, with reel and 400 feet hose, water from creek. Coaches run to Deniliquin, Urana, Tocumwal, Comargo, Murray Hut, Corowa, Darlington Point and Mulwalla. The district is incorporated, with 31 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £7,050. Census population about 744 (district 3,600), engaged in pastoral and farming pursuits. An agricultural and pastoral show is held yearly. Stock returns, 1900, 3,400 horses, 3,000 cattle, 690,834 sheep. Area, 1,246,864 acres. Weekly newspaper: the *Jerilderie Herald*.

JERRY'S PLAINS (33° 30' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), a post town, money-order, telegraph and telephone office and savings bank, on the right bank of the Hunter river, 169 miles N.W. of Sydney, 22 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. Hotel: Commercial. It is in the county of Durham, the electoral district of Singleton, and police district of Patrick's Plains. There are two large stores, police-station, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, a public school (average attendance 58) and a school of arts. The district is a pastoral and dairying one. Has creamery. Formation: sandstone and basalt. A court of petty sessions is held. Population, 200; of district, 1,000.

JINDABYNE (36° 23' S. lat., 148° 42' E. long.), a postal, telegraph and money-order township, 292 miles S. of Sydney, on the Snowy river, electorate of Manaro, co. Wallace. Communication is *via* Cooma, the nearest railway station, 35 miles distant. It has one public-house, two stores, and a public school (average attendance 16), and Anglican church, Oddfellows' lodge. Good deposits of tin have been found about the locality, and gold-mining is carried on to a small extent. From here guides and horses are obtained for the last stage on the ascent of Mount Kosciusko, 7,308 feet high, at the top of which Mr. C. Wragge established a meteorological station in 1897. Population about 100.

JINDERA (35° 57' S. lat., 146° 58' E. long.), a postal township, with telephone, savings bank, and money-order facilities, county of Goulburn and electoral district of Albury, 396 miles S.W. 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 42, 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. Granite and slate formation. Population about 200.

JOADJA CREEK (34° 25' S. lat., 150° 33' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order office and Government savings bank, county Camden, electorate of Bowral, and police district of Berrima, 93 miles S. of Sydney, to which communication is by the company's train to Mittagong, 16 miles, thence rail; fares, 1s. 4s. 6d. and 9s. 7d. There is a public school (average attendance 117) and a Presbyterian church. Geological formation: principally sandstone. Population, 400.

JONES ISLAND (see CROKI).

JUGONG (34° 47' S. lat., 148° 37' E. long.), a postal township, with telephones 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 (292 postal) S.W. of Sydney. Coolac is the nearest railway station, 14 miles distant. There is one hotel, 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 40, 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. Population about 300.

JUNEE (OLD) (34° 40' S. lat., 147° 33' E. long.), a postal centre, in the parish of Junee, county of Clarendon, electorate of the Murrumbidgee, and police district of Wagga-Wagga, being the centre for all wool and grain traffic. It is situated on Houlahan's Creek, 290 miles S.W. of Sydney, and lies 833 feet above sea-level. It is a railway station on the South-Western line, fares, 5s. 3d. and 3s. There are two hotels, Old Junee and Enterprise; a money-order, post, and telegraph office, savings bank, one store, public school, with average attendance of 24 pupils, Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Fire brigade has 2 reels and 900 feet hose; water supply from Bethungra reservoir, 137,000,000 galls. There is a spacious and beautiful park. Formation: granite. The district is of a mining, grazing, and agricultural character. Population about 500 persons.

JUNEE (NEW) (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, 5s. 3d. and 3s.). It is in county Clarendon, electorate of Murrumbidgee, and police district of Wagga Wagga. The township contains six hotels, Royal, Union Club, Railway, Loftus, Commercial, Locomotive and the finest railway refreshment rooms in Australia; twelve stores, superior public school, with average attendance of 320, Episcopalian (St. Luke), Presbyterian, 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, Burns club, Lizard club, court-house, Pastoral and Agricultural Association, Mechanics' Institute, Hibernian lodge and Catholic Benefit Societies. Has foundry, soap works, cordial factory, and coach factory; fire brigade has 2 reels and 900 feet

hose. Coaches run to Sebastopol and Temora thrice a week, and to Euroungly twice a week. The surrounding country is chiefly pastoral, but agriculture is steadily on the increase, it being one of the largest wheat-producing centres in the colony. There is a money-order and telegraph office and savings bank. Height above sea-level, 985 feet. 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. The water supply of the town is one of the largest gravitation schemes in the colony from Bethungra, 20 miles distant; the reservoir holds 137,000,000 gallons of water, and the service reservoir, 2½ miles, has a capacity of 350,000 gallons. The town, lighted with kerosene, was incorporated on the 26th of July, 1886, and has ratable property of the annual value of £13,170. Census population, 2,193. 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, telephone, money-order office, and savings bank, in the counties of Camden and St. Vincent, electoral district of 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—Pioneer and Commercial, five stores, eight schools, and a school of arts, horticultural and agricultural society, progress committee. Principal public school has an average attendance of 80 scholars. Branch of the English and Scottish Bank. Nearest railway stations are Berry, 13 miles, and Nowra, 14 miles (Illawarra). Mail coach daily to and from Moss Vale (22½ miles), Nowra, and Berry. The district is principally of a dairying character, with a large extent of land under cultivation, the soil in many places being very rich. Gold mining is carried on to a slight extent down the river. The principal shipping port for Kangaroo Valley is Bomaderry (Nowra), but traffic is also conducted by teams to Moss Vale. There is a fine suspension bridge over the Kangaroo river. Formation: principally sandstone. Population 2,000, engaged principally in dairy farming; bacon and cheese factories. A court of Petty Sessions is held every alternate Thursday. Local newspaper: *Kangaroo Valley Times*.

KATOOMBA (33° 27' S. lat., 150° 24' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, and telephone line is in use between Sydney, Katoomba, and Bathurst, money-order office, savings bank, and railway station on the Western line, 66 miles W. of Sydney, county Cook and electorate of Hartley; Friday and Saturday excursion fares, available ten days, return, 11s. and 5s. 6d. It is on one of the most elevated portions of the line, 3,350 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, a number of private boarding establishments, institute, Masonic, Druids', and Rechabite lodges, Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and several sports clubs, several stores, ladies' college, school of arts, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Congregational and Wesleyan places of worship, also a number of social institutions. Court of Petty Sessions held weekly. The Katoomba shale mines are at work. Waterfalls, magnificent valleys from 1,000 feet to over 2,000 feet deep, and other mountain scenery are within easy distance. Public school has an average attendance of 180. The district is incorporated and has ratable property of the annual value of £16,878. Capital value of vacant lands £57,985. Jenolan caves can be reached from this place by a bridle track, or coach *via* Mount Victoria. Coaches also run to Katoomba Falls, Leura Falls, Minni-ha-ha Falls, Echo Point (view of the Three Sisters), Nellie's Glen, Wentworth Falls, Valley of Waters, Narrow Neck, Govett's Leap, &c. Local newspaper: *The Mountaineer*. Census population, 2,270.

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 (182 postal) N.W. by N. of Sydney. It is situated in the county of Brisbane, electorate of Robertson. 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 oxen hay. The formation is a kind of sandstone, overlying coal measures. A small coal mine is at work. Population about 100.

KELSO (33° 26' S. lat., 149° 43' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and money-order township, Government savings bank, and railway station (fares, 28s. 3d. and 18s.), on the eastern bank of the Macquarie river, in the county of Roxburgh, police and electoral district of Bathurst, about 1½ mile from Bathurst, with which it is connected by a substantial bridge. Coach runs to Sofala, 31 miles. Hotels: Royal and Melbourne. It lies 143 miles W. of Sydney, and contains Episcopal and Roman Catholic places of worship, a public school, average attendance 97, and a Roman Catholic school. The railway station is a neat brick building. Two large tanneries and a wagon factory. 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 600.

KEMPSEY (31° 9' S. lat., 152° 50' E. long.) is situated on the Macleay river, in a bend of the river, about 280 miles (311 postal) N.E. of Sydney. It is about 25 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 Hastings and Macleay. The three townships join each other, and are all increasing in size

and importance. Kempsey proper, or as it is 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, Federal, West Kempsey, Great Northern, and Court House. There are numerous stores. The principal public buildings are the post and telegraph office, Hospital, Court-house, Rechabite, Good Templars', Oddfellows', and Masonic lodges, and Protestant Halls, theatre; Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, one Primitive Methodist churches, two public schools (average attendance 700), and a denominational school. Municipal Free Library. Branches of the Joint-Stock, Commercial, and English and Scottish Banks are established. Fire brigade has one fire engine and 725 ft. hose. There is also a dock and slip. Dairy-farming and bacon-curing are also carried on to a considerable extent. The town is incorporated, and has 21 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £9,610, and comprises an area of about 118 square miles, embracing East, West, and Central Kempsey. Water supply from Macleay river and underground tanks. Maize, butter, and pigs are the principal products, the district ranking highest in the official returns of maize-growing districts. Zinc, copper, and antimony mines in the district. The communication with Sydney is by steamer direct, or *via* Port Macquarie, fare 80s., or coach weekly to Armidale Railway Station, thence rail. River steamers ply between Jerseyville and Kempsey, calling at the various townships. A fine bridge now spans the river, connecting Central and East Kempsey. Coaches run to Fernmount, Bellingier, Macksville, and Nambucca. There are splendid scenic views on the road to Armidale. Census population of East, West, and Central Kempsey, 2,331. Geological formation: alluvial river flats, with undulating hills of trap and fertile belts of chocolate soil. Local newspapers: the *Macleay Chronicle* and *Macleay Argus*.

KEMPSEY WEST. See KEMPSEY.

KIAMA (34° 38' S. lat., 150° 53' E. long.) (Governor of Kiama, county of Camden), a seaport town, with Government savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, 71 miles to the S. of Sydney by rail (fares 18s. and 8s. 10d.). It was erected into a municipality on Aug. 11, 1859, and has 17 miles of roads, and property of the annual value of £11,580. There is communication with Sydney by train three times a day and steamer twice a week. Coach runs to Jambroo twice daily. The hotels are: 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 Syd & Fresh Food and Ice Company and Co-operative Milk Com...ny. The town is lighted with gas, is pleasantly situated, and has numerous stores, two soda-water manufactories, a brewery, hospital, and dairy factory; three banks: Commercial, City, and English and Scottish, 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, and Salvation Army barracks. Fire brigade has hose-cart and 300 feet hose. The post and telegraph office facing the ocean is a handsome building. Public school has average attendance of 250. There is a school of arts, and a free library, containing 1,200 vols. Masonic lodge, Orange lodge, Protestant Alliance, Oddfellows, Sons and Daughters of Temperance, Good Templars, ladies' and gentlemen's swimming baths. Stock returns, 1900: 6,341 horses, 57,102 cattle, 6,015 sheep. Area, 299,432 acres. The soil is of a very fertile character, 3,500 acres being under cultivation, producing maize, barley, and potatoes. 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, 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. Good water supply. Census population of the town is 1,773. The township is connected with Nowra by railway. The *Kiama Independent* and *The Reporter* are the local journals.

KIANDRA (35° 52' S. lat., 148° 32' E. long.), once an important goldfields township, Communication with Sydney is *via* Tumut to Cootamundra station, or coach to Cooma, 51 miles distant, thence rail. Hotels: Kiandra and Alpine. It is situated on the Encumbene river, a tributary of the Snowy river, 316 miles SW. of Sydney, in the county of Wallace and electoral district of Monaro. It lies 4,640 feet above the sea-level. It has postal, telegraph, telephone with Yarrangobilly Caves, savings bank, and money-order facilities, court-house, School of Arts, five stores, mechanics' institute, temperance hall, Medical Assistance Society, Benevolent Society, and a public school (average attendance 40). There is no permanent water supply, but a scheme for water conservation recommended by Colonel Home provides for building a wall 150 feet high in places, and which will impound the largest sheet of artificially stored water in the colonies. The diggings lie at various distances from the town, and are alluvial. From the mountainous character of the country the temperature is very low, the thermometer sometimes registering 4° below zero; the mean annual temperature in the shade is 46°. Snow-shoeing and tobogganing indulged in during winter months. During summer the vegetation is luxuriant. The Yarrangobilly Caves, Lobb's Hole (at which copper is found), and Mount Kosciusko are 12

and 50 miles distant respectively. Population about 300, of whom about 20 are Chinese.

KOGARAH (35° 53' 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, telephone exchange, savings bank and money-order facilities. County of Cumberland, electorate of St. George, and police district of Newtown. Lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply. Coaches ply to Port Hacking, fare 2s. 6d., Sylvania sanatorium, fare 1s., Sans Souci, 2s. Hotels are the Sandringham, Woniora, Gardeners' Arms, Sans Souci, Moorfield, and Railway. The district is incorporated, and has 60 miles of roads with ratable property of the annual value of £20,510. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Oddfellows' Hall, School of Art, with 1000 volumes, a superior public school, average attendance 900, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, neat railway station, fire brigade, and an excellent race-course. Census population of district, 3,595. A tramway runs from Kogarah to Sans Souci and Sandringham. Local newspaper: *St. George's Advocate*.

KOOKABOOKRA (29° 50' S. lat., 152° E. long.), a mining and pastoral township, 459 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Clarke, electorate and police district of Glen Innes; mode of conveyance is by coach (12s. 6d.) to Glen Innes, 35 miles distant, thence rail; coaches also run to Red Range and Bear Hill. There is post and postal note office, public school, store, police-station, court-house. Geological formation: granite and slate. Population about 40.

KURRAJONG, NORTH and SOUTH (33° 30' S. lat., 150° 50' E. long.), 46 miles NW. of Sydney, is situated on Wheeny's creek, which takes its rise near here, in the county of Cook, and police district of Windsor. A coach runs daily to the Richmond Railway Station, 9 miles distant. Coach also to Kurrajong Heights, 11 miles. There are in the locality three churches—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan—two public schools, with average attendance of 68 and 41 respectively, a store, and numerous 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 South, postal name, Gross Vale.

KURRAJONG HEIGHTS (NORTHFIELD) is a postal village in the county of Cook, and police district of Windsor, about 49 miles W. by N. of Sydney, and 11 miles distant from the Richmond Railway Station, to which a coach runs, and is connected by telephone with Kurrajong. Daily coach meets morning train, but special coach may be had. It is, as its name implies, on the summit of the Kurrajong hills, a spur of the Blue Mountain range. The buildings comprise hotel, a school (midway between the Heights and Kurrajong), Anglican, Presbyterian churches, 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, tracks to points of interest have been formed by the owner of the Northfield estate. It is a beautiful and romantic locality commanding magnificent far-stretching views of the low country, 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. Most of the English fruits flourish—apples, pears, plums, cherries, raspberries, and even gooseberries—but the orange is chiefly cultivated. It is a place of general resort as a sanatorium, and are over 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. Population about 350.

KYAMBA (35° 29' S. lat., 147° 44' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office, situated 346 miles SW. of Sydney, county Wynyard, police district of Wagga Wagga, electorate of the Hume, on the Kyamba Creek; mode of conveyance, coach to Wagga Wagga railway station (10s.); coaches also ply to Tarcutta (8s.), Gernantown (7s.) and Tumbaramba (10s.). Has public school. Geological formation: granite and slate. Population about 100.

LAGGAN (34° 26' S. lat., 149° 33' E. long.), a postal village, with telephonic facilities, in the county of Georgiana, electorate of Argyle, and police district of Goulburn, 158 miles SW. from Sydney, situated on the Cutty Cuttygung creek, and the main road from Goulburn to Bathurst. Communication with Sydney is coach to Goulburn, 28 miles distant, thence train. It contains hotel, a Roman Catholic church (1 mile distant), a public school (average attendance 28), Presbyterian church, a large steam flour-mill, and two stores. The district is reported to be auriferous, and rich also in tin, copper, lead, and other minerals. Much wheat and potatoes are also grown about here. Population about 600.

LAKE CUDGELLICO (33° 12' S. lat., 146° 36' E. long.), a postal town, 391 rail and coach miles W. of Sydney, with a post and money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. Electorate of the Lachlan, and police district of Hillston. Has hotel, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, public school, with an average attendance of 83. Communication with Sydney—coach to Condobolin, thence train. Coaches run to Whitton railway station, 110 miles distant, to Condobolin railway station, 60 miles (*via* Eubalong) and Hillston, each twice a week. Population of township about 300.

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 of Northumberland, electorate and police district of Waratah, 193

miles N. of Sydney, distant inland 3 miles from the Hunter river and 5 miles N. of Newcastle. There are ten hotels, thirteen places of worship, a court-house and police quarters; a fire brigade station, with 2 fire engines, 2 reels and 1,900 ft. hose (there is also a new fire brigade at New Lambton); permanent water supply from Hunter District Water Supply, a large music-hall, Masonic, Oddfellows', Free Gardeners', and Druids' lodges, theatre, and assembly-room. 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; there are several collieries at work. The seam is about 8 ft. 6 in. in width. In the neighbourhood there are numerous orange orchards, vineyards, and flower gardens, 3 quarries of good building stone, a candle manufactory, and steam saw-mills. Formation of the district, shale and sandstone. A tramway runs from Newcastle through Lambton to Platsbury and Wallsend. In the Lambton municipality there is ratable property of the annual value of £10,170. In New Lambton value is £6,420. It is lighted by electricity. Census population, Lambton 3,162, New Lambton 1,578.

LANE COVE. See Gordon.

LA PEROUSE (34° 6' S. lat., 151° 22' E. long.), a small harbour, surrounded with many historic associations, at the entrance to Botany Bay, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Botany, and police district of Sydney; mode of conveyance by tram or bus. Distance from Sydney about 11 miles. It is a postal and telegraphic station, and the office through which the New Zealand cable business transacted close by are Bare Island and Henry Head Batteries; also coast hospital and leper station at Little Bay. The residents are chiefly fishermen, who carry on a large and profitable trade. There are also Custom officers' station, barracks, and soldiers' residences. Population about 110. Geological formation: sandstone.

LAURIETON. A post town, 160 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the Camden Haven river in a very picturesque position at the foot of the North Brother Mountain, in the county of Macquarie, electorate of Manning. Mode of conveyance either by tug to passing steamer, or by coach to Taree or Port Macquarie, and thence per steamer to Sydney. There are four stores, three saw-mills, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities. No hotels. Fine school of arts. The court-house for the district is eight miles up the river, and is presided over once a month by the police magistrate from Kempsey. Population, 250.

LAWRENCE (29° 32' S. lat., 153° 51' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, money-order and savings bank township, on the left bank of the Clarence river, electorate of the Clarence, at a point termed the Elbow, about 9 miles above the Rocky Mouth, 20 miles from Grafton N.E., and 464 miles (330 postal) N. of Sydney. Coaches run to Casino (Richmond river), 50 miles distant, on Mondays and Thursdays. Hotel: Vesper's family. Steamers call regularly to ship maize, stock, 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, one public school, with average attendance of 112 scholars, and a School of Arts, with a library of 350 vols. There is one sugar-mill, a saw-mill, and a creamery. Population 400, of district, about 1,200.

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, (fares 10s. 3d. and 6s. 6d.), postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order facilities; it has two hotels (one the Blue Mountain), public school, with average attendance 70, and several private boarding-houses; Anglican and Congregational churches and Mechanics' Institute. 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. Population 250.

LEICHHARDT (33° 53' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), an improving suburb 3 miles W. of Sydney, county of Cumberland, and electoral district of Leichhardt, situated on Iron Cove Bay, contains a post, telegraph, money-order office and savings bank, town hall, hotels, three public schools (average attendance of 1,400), and eight places of worship: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Baptist and Wesleyan. The borough has ratable property of the annual assessed value of £87,869, is lighted by gas, has fire brigade, and has a permanent water supply. Bank: Australasia. Mode of conveyance, omnibuses from Circular Quay, and electric tram from Bent Street, or rail to Stanmore and Petersham. The tram for Five Dock and Abbotsford, on the south bank of the Parramatta river, starts from the town hall. Census population, 17,494. Newspapers: *Leichhardt Standard* and *Budget*.

LEWIS PONDS (county Bathurst).—This was one of the last discovered silver fields, situated 16 miles from Orange, and 208 miles W. of Sydney, near the banks of the Lewis Ponds creek, at the junction of which with the Summer Hill, gold was first discovered in Australia. It has postal, telephonic, money-order and Government savings bank facilities, rail from Sydney to Orange, coach thence. Deposits of marble have been found. A promising looking lode of gossan was found, and assays from it proved its argentiferous nature. For some time the ground was worked methodically, first by the prospectors, then by the Lewis Ponds Company, and lastly by the New Lewis Ponds Company, but with not very satisfactory results. There are two stores, a public school, average attendance 62. Anglican, Wesleyan and Australian churches. It is in the electorate of Orange, county of Bathurst. Formation: basaltic on slate. Population, 150.

LIDSDALE (33° 15' S. lat., 150° 9' E. long.), co. Cook, a

post, Government savings bank and money-order township, 105 miles W. of Sydney, situated in the Hartley electorate; one mile from Wallerawang Railway Station. Has two hotels, State school, Wesleyan and R.C. churches Wolgan Gap and Fern Tree Gully in district, which is a mining and agricultural one. Formation: sandstone. Population 150.

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 Grafton, 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 agricultural 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.

LISMORE (28° 50' S. lat., 153° 21' E. long.), a railway township, with money-order and telegraph office and Government savings bank and telephone, situated in the centre of what is a rich agricultural and dairying district, at the head of the Richmond river, about 520 miles N. (379 postal) from Sydney. It returns a member to Parliament, and is the principal town of the North Coast district. It is about 100 miles from the Tenterfield railway station, from which there is a coach six times a week. 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 65 miles by water W. from Ballina, in the county of Rous, and electorate of Lismore. Hotels: Lismore, Commercial, 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 310, Roman Catholic school, Ladies' College under St. Mary's Presentation Nuns, and private school, post-office, fourteen stores, hospital, theatre, Protestant hall, branches of the Commercial, English and Scottish, Joint Stock, and New South Wales Banks, a school of arts with 1,500 vols., free public library with 350 vols., six boarding-houses, two saw mills, foundry, &c. District Court, Quarter Sessions, courts of Petty Sessions and Small Debts are held here. Four steamers trade regularly to Sydney, leaving at intervals of three days, several small steamers are also engaged in the river traffic. 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 land open for Crown occupation. Stock return, 1900: 10,576 horses, 74,572 cattle, 663 sheep; area, 317,183 acres. The district abounds with coal of a good description, which will in time prove a great source of wealth, and gold is found in payable quantities. The main exports of Lismore are butter, bacon, pigs, poultry, eggs, pine and cedar timber; of the former large quantities are exported, while maize and other colonial produce are rapidly increasing. Produce of the district is butter, cheese, bacon, maize, sugar, and fruit. Two large butter factories are located in the district. Creameries are spread over the whole district. The municipal district of Lismore was proclaimed March 4, 1879. It has 54 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £26,500, with municipal gas works and water supply, the reservoir having a capacity of 72,000 gallons. Fire brigade has 2 fire engines, 2 reels, 1 horse-cart, and 1,500 ft. hose. The town is connected by rail with Bexhill, Eltham, Bangalow, Byron Bay, Mullumbumby and Murwillumbah (daily train), and thence by coach to Nerang, or steamer to Tweed Heads, and from either place to Brisbane by railway. The Colonial Sugar Co.'s and the Richmond River Sugar Co.'s mills employ 1,000 men in the crushing season. Cane is largely grown along the section of railway to the Tweed. Census population, 4,401. Local papers: the *Northern Star* and *Lismore 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, 18s. 6d. and 12s. 2d. There are nine hotels, the Royal Volunteer, Commercial, Club House, Zigzag, Imperial, Court House, Tattersall's, and Cosmopolitan; two breweries, court-house, soap works, and a jockey club, an agricultural and pastoral society, handsome School of Arts, with hall capable of seating 500 persons, also Protestant hall, Temperance hall, and a new Oddfellows' hall, with seating accommodation for about 800. Height above sea level 3,006 feet. There is a telegraph office, money-order office, post-office savings bank, branches of the Commercial, and English and Scottish Banks, and a public school, average attendance 602. The Episcopalian, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Salvationists have places of worship. There are six collieries in the township—which afford employment for upwards of 250 hands—the Lithgow Valley Colliery, the Eskbank Old Tunnel, Vale of Clwydd, Hermitage, Zigzag, and Oakley Park. The Eskbank Iron Works (the only works of the kind in the colony) have a large foundry on the ground and iron rolling mills, where iron rails are now made in quantities. There are two brick-making establishments, the largest pottery in the colony, and a terra-cotta works, and two steam saw-mills, also a tweed factory (Coorwall) having 24 power looms. The country a rounds in coal,

iron ore, freestone, and kerosene shale, and the borough has a plentiful supply of water from the municipal supply, completed at a cost of £14,000. There is a police-station, and a court of petty sessions is held regularly, also a small debts court. The fire brigade has 1 fire engine, 1 reel and 1,900 ft. hose. The town is incorporated, and has rateable property of the annual value of £25,910. The streets are lighted with gas. Census population of the municipality 5,269. Local paper, *Lithgow Mercury*.

LIVERPOOL (33° 54' S. lat., 150° 58' E. long.), one of the very early Government settlements of the colony, in the electorate of Canterbury, is situated on George's river, at the head of navigation, 22 miles S. of Sydney. It is a post, telegraph, and money-order town, and also a station of the Great Southern line, which gives it easy access from the metropolis. Fares, 2s. 4d., and 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, 98 miles of streets, and property of the annual rateable value of £17,050, in the county of Cumberland, and police district of Liverpool, and is lighted by gas. There are several places of worship—St. Luke's (belonging to the Church of England, an old building erected as far back as 1819), Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan chapel (new building completed in 1885), Presbyterian church, Salvation Army barracks, capable of seating 400 people, a free public library with 660 volumes. The Roman Catholics have a school with average attendance of 217, and there is also a public school (average attendance, 310). The Benevolent Asylum for male paupers is an old building on the western bank of the river. 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, fire brigade. The district is partially taken up by dairy farms; much milk and butter is produced. There is a large paper-mill here, 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. There are two large wool-washing establishments, a fellmongery, a saw-mill, and a tannery. Formation: sandstone. Census population, 3,901. Local paper, *Liverpool Herald*.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS (31° 14' S. lat., 150° 58' E. long.) (native name *Cobon Comleroy*) is the name given to a tract of pastoral land containing 10 millions of acres, in the N.E. part of the colony, co. Buckland, lying between the Liverpool and Peel ranges. 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. It has post, money-order, savings bank office, telegraph station, and railway station. There are six hotels, branches of Commercial, A. J. S., and N.S.W. banks, public school, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Presbyterian churches. Industries: wool-scouring, tanning, flour-mills, brick-yards, and two saw-mills. There are also school of arts, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, and cottage hospital. Much of the land is now under cultivation, and the district contains the following diggings—Hanging Rock, Nundle, Peel River, Wood's Reef, and Barraba. It is watered by the Namoi river, and its tributaries—Thalaba Creek, Baradine Creek, Brigalow Creek, Turrahele Creek, Maule's Creek, and other branches, and the Peel River. The towns are—in the East, Tamworth, Quirindi, Breeza, Gunnedah, Wallabadah, and Nundle; Waa in the centre, and in the extreme west, Walgett. The River Darling divides it from the Warrego district.

LOCHINVAR (32° 43' S. lat., 151° 28' E. long.), county of Northumberland, electoral district of West Maitland, and police district of Maitland, a postal and telegraph town, a mile and a half from the railway station on the Great Northern line. 5 miles from Maitland, 26 from Newcastle, and 125 miles N. of Sydney, with telegraphic, savings bank, and money-order facilities. Fares from Newcastle, 3s. and 1s. 9d., or direct from Sydney, 15s. 6d. and 9s. 9d. Hotel: Lochinvar. 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 vines 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, public hall, an hotel, creamery, one store, and a public school (average attendance, 45). Lochinvar lies about 210 feet above sea-level. Population, about 400. The water supply is obtained from tanks.

LONG REACH (34° 30' S. lat., 149° 50' E. long.), postal district, 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. The route to Sydney is *via* Marulan Railway Station, 6 miles distant. Public school here, average attendance 26, Anglican church. The country is principally open forest, with limestone and granite formation. Lime-kilns at work. 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 (190 postal) W. of Sydney. The district is agricultural and grazing. Newbridge, 17 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. The population of town and district is between 200 and 300.

LOUTH (30° 35' S. lat., 145° 11' 15" E. long.), a post town, money-order and telegraph station and savings bank on the left bank of the Darling river, 60 miles below Bourke and 563 miles NW. of Sydney, county of Yanda and parish of Yandagulla, electorate of Cobarr. Communication is by rail to Bourke, 503 miles distant, thence coach; the river at times is also available, and is largely used for the carriage of goods and station produce. Hotels: Royal, Post Office, and Telegraph. One store, 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. The water supply is obtained from the River Darling. Population of town about 90; of district, 1,000. Geological formation: ironstone, quartz, and sandstone.

LOWESDALE (35° 47' S. lat., 146° 20' E. long.), a small post town, with telephone to Corowa, in the electorate of the Murray, police district of Albury and county of Hume, 11 miles from Corowa, and 402 miles S. of Sydney, which is reached by conveyance to Hopefield, 5½ miles distant, thence train. Coaches run from Corowa to Urana. It contains Anglican and Wesleyan churches, a public school, an hotel, and store. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population about 70.

LUCKNOW (33° 16' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station 153 road miles W. of Sydney, in the electorate of Orange, 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, over 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. It is in the hands of a single proprietary (the Wentworth Goldfields Proprietary Company—with its subsidiary companies, the Aladdin's Lamp, the Amana, and the Wentworth Extension), and undergoing energetic development with splendid results. The Amana is a low grade alluvial mine, the workings being in an old river-bed overlaid by a basalt flow. Mines lighted by electricity. It has a public school, average attendance 270, school of arts, Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, all good substantial buildings, two public-houses, two large and several small stores, and the equipments of the various mines are not excelled. Lucknow is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, and obtains railway communication within a few miles, at Orange, Huntley, Spring Hill, and Millthorpe.

LYNDHURST, a post, money-order, telephone, and telegraph town and railway station 191 miles W. of Sydney (fares *via* Blayney, 37s. 9d. and 25s. 3d., *via* Harden, 60s. 6d. and 40s. 9d.), county Bathurst, electoral district of Cowra and police district of Carcoar, situated on Two Mile Creek. It has a public school, average attendance 30, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, three hotels, I.O.G.T., and two general stores. Population of township 185; of district 700, engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. Geological formation, limestone.

LYTTLETON. See BEMBOKA.

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, 346 miles N. of Sydney, in the electorate of Raleigh; communication being by steamer and tri-weekly coach *via* Kempsey. Hotel: the Star; butter factory, public school, with average attendance of 65, two places of worship, a court-house, and police station. The pilot station is at Nambucca Heads, 3 miles away. The district is noted for its valuable timber productions, especially cedar. Also its dairying industry. Agriculture is carried on to a large extent, while both gold, silver and antimony are obtained in the district. Population, town 150; district 500.

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 15 miles, 30 miles from Grafton, and about 315 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 four passenger steamers, plying twice daily to Grafton (50 miles), twice a week to Sydney, 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 four stores and three wharf sheds, having deep-water frontages. Dairying industry has expanded rapidly. 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 the Government has been asked to construct a cheap line of railway. There are five churches Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Episcopalian, also a Salvation Army; a mechanics' institute with a library of 7,000 volumes, Protestant hall, Good Templars hall, Masonic hall, a court-house (with police residence), where District Court is held every four months. Police, 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, 200, and a convent school, average attend-

ance, 120; post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices and a splendid hospital; Banks: New South Wales Joint-Stock, and Commercial; two aerated water-works; brewery, foundry and engineering works, belonging to W. Boden. Gold, coal and ironstone abound in the neighbourhood. Maclean was incorporated in 1883, having 23 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £6,440. Census population of town, 1,350. Bi-weekly newspaper: *The Clarence River Advocate*, published Tuesday and Friday.

MACPHERAIL (32° 15' S. lat., 148° 30' E. long.), co. Narramine. A mining village, 8 miles north of Peak Hill; has post and money-order office, telephone bureau, savings bank, public school (average attendance 90), Wesleyan church, Accident Society, Progress Committee, Buffalo and Oddfellow lodges, several sports clubs, two hotels, several stores and shops. Connection—coach thrice weekly to Narramine, thence rail; also coach to Dubbo three times a week. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district, principal mine being Myall's United, worked by an English company. Population about 700.

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, 1893, and causing a great amount of damage. The question of protecting the town and district in part from flood ravages is still under consideration; an elaborate scheme, in which straightening a part of the river-channel, embanking and dredging, are recommended, having been submitted to the Public Works Committee by the Government. Should an effective scheme of mitigation be adopted, the value of all landed property in the district will be enormously enhanced. 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, Murrurundi, Quirindi, Tamworth, Uralla, Armidale, Gunnedah, Narrabri, Moree, GlenInnes, Tenterfield, Wallangarra, and Queensland. There is also a branch line to Morphett, 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 Davies', Barry's Commercial, Exchange; besides these there are some forty others. The fire brigade has 1 fire engine, 2 reels, 1 hose-cart, and 700 ft. hose, 11,000 acres of land are 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 grape is widely cultivated in the district, and much wine is made. Coal of excellent quality and unlimited supply is found in the neighbourhood, and about six pits are almost constantly at work. A very large trade is done with the inland towns. The two parts of Maitland are distinct municipalities, each being governed by mayor and councillors. Hunter district water supply. Coaches run to Largs, Paterson, Gresford, Dungog, and Wollombi.

EAST MAITLAND has 30 miles of streets, and annual ratable property valued at £16,640. The boundaries of East Maitland are marked by the Hunter river and Wallis's creek as far as the Victoria Bridge, a new iron structure, 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 and since the 1889 flood. The streets, which are lighted with gas, 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, telegraph and money-order offices, savings bank, Districts Land office, 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, 350. 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 and West Maitland are both electoral districts, which, in each case, include the town and a wide extent of farming, mining and pastoral country. Census population, 3,287.

WEST MAITLAND, much the larger and more populous of the two divisions, containing telegraph and money-order offices, and savings bank, was proclaimed a municipality on November 13, 1863. It has about 34 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £55,670. The town itself, which is lighted by gas, 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 banks deserve mention, the Australasia, Union, New South Wales and Australian Joint-Stock Banks being fine structures. The Commercial Banking Company a few years 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 State) was completed in 1890. A conspicuous and ornamental public building is the Court-house at the corner of High and Sempill Streets. The industrial interests of the town are comprised in several coach-building factories, brewery, two mills, and three boot factories, employing a large number of hands. The public buildings are 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., and the Benevolent Asylum, a magnificent building. The places of worship in West Maitland comprise three Episcopal churches, one Wesleyan, Congregational, and Presbyterian church, also a Roman Catholic cathedral (St. John's). There is a convent of Dominican nuns, devoted chiefly to education, and in addition numerous schools—the Superior Public has average attendance 650, a Roman Catholic school, High School for girls, also several ladies' schools, the Sacred Heart College at Campbell's Hill. The principal insurance companies have agents in Maitland. Fire brigade has fire engine, reel, hose-cart, ladder-wagon and escape, and 2,600 ft. hose; resident superintendent and firemen on premises all night. Telephone alarms are placed throughout town. The town is lighted with gas. Hunter district water supply. The West Maitland branch of the Savings Bank of New South Wales is a useful institution, and largely patronised. There is daily communication with Sydney by railway three times a day, and by steamer *via* Newcastle. Rail fares to Newcastle, 2s. and 1s. 2d.; direct to Sydney, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 1d. Mail coaches run daily to Gresford, Paterson, Dungog, Clarence-town, Largs, and Wollombi, and the town is, by means of the railway, placed in daily communication with the north and north-west. Stock returns, 1900: 13,667 horses, 69,611 cattle, 3,044 sheep. Area, 596,899 acres. Formation of country principally sandstone, with overlying alluvial deposit. Census population: West Maitland, 6,798. The *Maitland Mercury* is the oldest newspaper in New South Wales (*Sydney Morning Herald* excepted), being established in 1843, and it is the largest provincial journal in the colony. The paper has a very wide circulation, and carries the whole of the great pastoral, agricultural, and mining centres in the north and north-west parts of the colony. In the principal towns branch offices of the *Mercury* are established. The head office is one of the largest printing establishments in the colonies. The *Mercury* is issued, as a daily evening paper, with the issue of a large weekly edition on Saturdays.

MAITLAND 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, 39 miles distant. Hotel: Hezlett's. Churches: Anglican and Roman Catholic. Public school, average attendance 110. It is a gold-mining district; the gold is in pyritous veins, from which it is difficult to extract; 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.), railway township, a post town, savings bank, money-order and telegraph and railway station, 309 miles N. of Sydney, situated at the junction of Namoi and Manilla rivers, county Darling, electoral district of Bingara and police district of Tamworth. Mode of conveyance to Sydney is per rail. Telephonic communication with Upper Manilla, eight miles distant. Has flour mill, saw mill industries; also wheat-growing and sheep-breeding district. About 25,000 acres under crop in 1901. There is a court-house, Land Court, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, Presbyterian minister visits, branches Commercial and New South Wales banks, four hotels, five stores, one public school (enrolment of 228), a School of Arts with about 800 volumes, and Oddfellows' lodge. Geological formation: trap. Population, town, about 857; district, 3,000, principally wheat-growers and sheep-farmers. Proclaimed a municipality in 1901. The water supply is obtained from private tanks. Newspaper: *Manilla Express*.

MANLY (33° 50' S. lat., 151° 17' E. long.), county of Cumberland and electoral district of Warringah, a post town, with savings bank, money-order office, and telephone and telegraph station, 63 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 400 scholars. Churches: Congregational, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, English and Roman Catholic. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges; fire brigade. Bank: Joint-Stock. It was proclaimed a municipal district on January 6, 1877; it has 37 miles of road and streets (16 made), and ratable property of the annual value of £43,500. The borough is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply and sewage-formation: sandstone. Coaches run regularly to Narrabeen Lakes, Rock Lily, Bay View, Newport and Pitt Water, two

and three times a day. The municipal baths are admittedly the finest in the Southern Hemisphere. Census population, 5,042.

MARENGO (34° 32' S. lat., and 148° 50' E. long.), a small post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph office, 241 miles SW. of Sydney, situated on the right bank of the Marengo or Murrung creek, in the county of Monteagle, and police district and electorate of Young. The means of reaching Sydney is by coach, tri-weekly, to Young, 14½ miles W., and thence rail; or coach to Burrowa, 14½ miles, tri-weekly, thence rail. Has hotel, public school with average attendance of 50, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, fine stone police barracks, and three stores are here; mechanics' institute. The district is in a fairly prosperous condition, particularly as regards sheep rearing and farming, and well suited for wheat-growing and first-class grazing country. It is 15 miles distant from Burrowa, and 14½ from Young. Court of Petty Sessions held first Wednesday of every month if required. Formation: granite, overlying in some cases limestone. Population, town, 80; district, 350.

MARRICKVILLE (33° 35' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), an important and rapidly advancing suburban borough, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Marrickville and police district of Newtown. Lighted by gas and has a permanent water supply. It lies about 3½ miles SW. of Sydney, and has a post, money-order, telegraph office, railway station, and savings bank. Communication to Sydney is by train, tramway, and omnibus; railway fare, 4d. and 3d., the tram also runs through to Dulwich Hill, and a line of buses from the Warren Cook's river to Petersham railway station every hour. There are eight hotels, three public schools, average attendance 1,508—one at Marrickville, Marrickville West, and Dulwich Hill, and two Roman Catholic schools; Church of England, Presbyterian, Congregational, Roman Catholic, Baptists, Church of Christ, two Wesleyan, and three Primitive Methodist churches; branches of Bank of Australasia, Oddfellows', Rechabite and Foresters' lodges, a leather and boot factory, several cordial factories, coach builders, four brickyards, one pottery works, tweed and soap factories, and a few market gardens at the extreme end of the borough. Lighted with gas. The water supply is obtained from the metropolis. There are 74 miles of made roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £126,870. The Town Hall is situated on the Illawarra road. Census population, 18,820. Local newspaper: *Weekly Review*.

MARSDEN (33° 39' S. lat., 147° 40' E. long.), a post, telegraph, telephone, telegraph and money-order station with savings bank, 318 miles W. of Sydney, on the Bland creek, electorate of Grenfell, county Gipps and police district of Goulburn; conveyance to Sydney is by coach to Young, 75 miles distant, thence rail; coaches also ply to Forbes, Ungarie and West Wyalong bi-weekly. There is one hotel (Marsden), School of Arts, Episcopalian church, court-house, police barracks, public school (average attendance 30), and one store. Lake Corval is about 6 miles distant. Population of town and 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, 2s. 6d. and 15s. Public buildings: an Episcopal church, a stone-built Roman Catholic church, Presbyterian church, Oddfellows' hall, police station, a school (average attendance 54), Court of Petty Sessions, Oddfellows' and Orange lodges, 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. Shoalhaven Gullies 5 miles distant, Lookover Caves 15 miles. A marble quarry and lime and freestone quarries are in the vicinity. Formation: granite and freestone. Population, 300.

MARYLAND (28° 35' S. lat., 152° E. long.), in co. Bullen, electoral and police district of Tenterfield, a post town (issuing postal notes) on the Northern frontier on the Maryland creek, 468 (499 postal) miles N. of Sydney. There is 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, Jennings and Dalveen Railway stations. Formation: basalt and rich agricultural soil. Population of town, 50; 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 and electoral district of Wellington; fares, 50s. and 38s. 6d. It has a post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank. There is a public hall, a public school, average attendance 35; an hotel, and a general store. Population numbers about 300, employed in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

MATHOURA (35° 45' S. lat., and 144° 50' E. long.), a post town, telephone, telegraph, money-order and railway refreshment station, in the county of Cadell, Murray and Moama police district, electorate of Deniliquin, 488 miles WSW. 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. There are three stores, one flour, one saw-mill, and three hotels. It is a pastoral and agricultural district, and is lighted 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 80 scholars, also Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian churches,

police barracks and court-room. Water supply laid on from railway tank. Principal exports of the district, fodder, wheat, butter, logs, live stock, sawn timber, and wool. Formation: alluvial river flats. Population, 250.

MENANGLE (34° 8' S. lat., 150° 45' E. long.), a railway, money-order and telephone station and township in the county and electorate of Camden, and police district of the same name, situated on the Coppswater or Nepean river (270 feet above sea-level), 40 miles S. of Sydney, fares, 6s. 3d. and 4s. There are two places of worship—Church of England and Roman Catholic—a public school with average attendance of 40, an extensive creamery, improved butter factory, public hall, and School of Arts. The land is partly taken up with farms, and in part used for grazing and dairy purposes. Camden Park Dairy Farms, worked on the share principle, are very successful. 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 300. There is a good water supply.

MENINDIE (32° 30' S. lat., 142° 25' E. long.) is a township, on the west bank of the Darling river, 100 miles from Wilcannia, 175 from Wentworth and 880 WNW. of Sydney, in the electorate of Wentworth, and police district of Mitchell. The communication with the metropolis is *via* Broken Hill, Adelaide and Melbourne. Hotels: Menindie, Crown, West End, and Albarle. It has a public school, with average attendance of 45 scholars, Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, police barracks, post, money-order, Government savings bank and telegraph station, the latter being the principal building, and a mechanics' institute, with over 600 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, 1900: 3,760 horses, 7,559 cattle, 607,771 sheep. Area, 10,000,192 acres. Menindie has some historic interest from the fact of Burke and Wills having made it the starting point of their fatal expedition in 1860. Population, about 200.

MEREWETHER (32° 58' S. lat., 151° 42' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph and telephone station, in the county of Northumberland, and electoral district of Kahlbah, and police district of Newcastle. Coaches run to Newcastle half hourly and thence rail. There are two public schools, seven places of worship, mechanics' institute, Masonic and G.U.O.F. lodges, potteries; fire brigade has two reels, one hose-cart and 900 feet hose; several general stores, ten hotels. The population is engaged almost exclusively in coal-mining. The district is incorporated, and has 16 miles of streets; annual value of ratable property, improved £20,340, and unimproved capital value £58,800. Geological formation: sandstone. Trams run every half hour between Newcastle and Merewether. Hunter district water supply, reservoir holding 402,000 gallons. Population (census 1901), 4,551.

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-Bombala, 200 miles (372 postal) SSW. of Sydney, situated on Merimbula lake, and is the chief seaport 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 two 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, one hotel, and a public school, with average attendance of 37 scholars. Malls overlaid *via* Bega and Pambula daily. Cooma is the nearest railway station, 114 miles distant. Formation: old red sandstone. Population, about 250. The water supply is obtained from Page's Creek, distant about four miles.

MERRIWA (32° 8' S. lat., 150° 20' E. long.), a thriving township in the Upper Hunter, with postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities, electorate of Rylstone, and police district of Muswellbrook, county Brisbane, situate on the Merriwa river (Smith's rivulet) and the old main north-western route to Fort Bourke, 320 miles N. from Sydney, 46 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 Worond Hill. The district is thickly timbered in parts with box, gum, iron-bark, stringy-bark, and pine. 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; altitude about 1,000 feet above sea-level. A good producing district only lacking railway accommodation. Altogether the scenery is beautiful—wooded slopes and rivers, interspersed with homesteads, 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. Stock returns, 1900: 5,381 horses, 15,405 cattle, 572,008 sheep. Area, 832,638 acres. The buildings are of wood, except those erected by Government, among the principal are the court-house, police barracks, telegraph, post, savings bank

and money-order office, School of Arts, with a good library of 1,000 volumes; Episcopal church, with a parsonage on a slope of the river, built of stone; six large stores, flour-mill, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a R.C. denominational school, and a cottage hospital. Joint-Stock Bank. Public school with teacher's residence, average attendance of 50 scholars. A substantial bridge spans the Merriwa river at West End. Formation: basalt, sand, and limestone, partly auriferous. Population about 1,400. Local newspapers: *Merrivva* and *Cessiti Standard*.

MICHELAGO (35° 39' S. lat., 149° 13' E. long.), a postal village, with savings bank, 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, 4s. 3d. and 29s. 6d. It is in the county of Murray, and electoral and police district of Queanbeyan. One hotel, Roman Catholic church. School: a public one, with average attendance of 35. Court-house, police barracks, lock-up, and four stores. The district is suited for pastoral and farming purposes, and has some mineral wealth. Michelago Falls and Limestone Caves in the district. Formation: granite and limestone. Entire population estimated at 200.

MILBURN CREEK (38° 5' S. lat., 148° 56' E. long.), county Bathurst, electorate and police district of Cowra, 215 miles W. of Sydney, postal township (receiving), situated about the centre of the Mount Macdonald goldfield. Mode of conveyance is coach daily to Woodstock, 8 miles distant, thence rail to Sydney. There is a public school, average attendance 21. Copper company at work. Population is about 200, engaged in mining and pastoral pursuits.

MILLFIELD (32° 50' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a post (postal notes issued) and telephone town, in the county and electorate of Northumberland, situated on the Wollombi brook, 140 miles N. of Sydney. It has one place of worship (Church of England), a public school with average attendance 35, one store and a flour and saw mills. Coaches run to West Maitland railway station (fare 7s. 6d.), whence the train can be taken for Sydney. The road through the village is one of the oldest in the colony, and was made by convict labour, and heart-rending tales are told of the cruelty of the overseers. Formation: sandstone. Coal has been found in the district. Wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, and the vine are cultivated here. Good wine made. Limestone is worked at Mount View, 4 miles distant. Population, about 200.

MILLIE (29° 39' S. lat., 149° 45' E. long.), a post town, money-order and telegraph station, about 391 miles NNW. of Sydney, county Courralie, and police district of Namoi, on the Waterloo Creek. Communication with Sydney by coach to Gurley Siding, or Woolabra, thence rail; coaches run also to Mogil Mogil and to Bullarah. There is one hotel, a store and a Farmers' Association. Population of about 400, engaged principally in pastoral pursuits.

MILLTHORPE (late SPRING GROVE, in 149° E. long. and about 33° 30' S. lat.), a post town, with telephone, 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, in the electorate of West Macquarie. Trains thrice daily. Fares, 35s. 6d. and 23s. 9d. It is in the county of Bathurst and police and electoral district of Orange, and has a public school, average attendance 190, school of arts, Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, Church of England and Wesleyan places of worship, three hotels, a mill, five general stores, butter factory and boot factory, police court once a month, resident and visiting medical men, Good Templars' Hall, chemist, and a branch of the New South Wales Bank. Formation: limestone. Soil is a red loam; and the district, which has about 900 residents, is reputed to be one of the best wheat and fruit-growing localities in the colony. Mining is extensively carried on at Forest Reefs. The whole district is auriferous. There is no permanent water supply. Newspaper: *Messenger*.

MILPARINKA (23° 45' S. lat., 141° 45' E. long.) is the largest township on the Albert goldfield, near Mount Browne, on Evelyn Creek, lying about 924 (862 postal) miles from Sydney, with postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order facilities. There is weekly coach communication with Hay railway station, 408 miles distant, and bi-weekly coach to Wilcannia, and tri-weekly thence to Cobar railway station, but the shortest route is weekly *via* Bourke and Wanaaring. It has three hotels, Royal Albert, Royal Standard, Royal. It is on the south bank of Evelyn creek, near a large water hole of the same name, about 200 miles NW. of, and in the electorate of, Wilcannia. Branches of the Commercial Bank, court-house, and a public school, average attendance 26. Mining and stock-breeding district. Stock returns, 1900: horses, 2,979; cattle, 3,936; sheep, 400,360. Area, 7,474,446 acres. Population of district, about 700. Local newspaper: *Milparinka Advertiser*.

MILTON (32° 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 and English and Scottish Banks. It is situated in the county of St. Vincent, electoral district of Moruya, police district of Milton, 155 miles S. of Sydney, 38 miles S. of Shoalhaven, 40 miles N. of Bateman's Bay. Hotels: Commercial, Star, and Milton. Lake Burrill is three miles and Lake Conjola four miles distant. Direct communication with the metropolis is by the Illawarra Company's steamers and Shellharbour steamers three times a week, and overland *via* Nowra, thence by railway to Sydney, daily. The places of worship comprise: Church of

England, with a branch church at the Forest, 4 miles distant, Roman Catholic chapel with a branch chapel at the Forest, Congregational church and Wesleyan chapel. M. U. I. O. O. F. and Freemason lodges. The public buildings consist of court-house, telegraph and post-office, school of arts, agricultural hall, large and commodious public school with average attendance of 170. The township is supported by the dairy farmers. The Ulladulla Refrigerating Butter Company's central factory is situated in Milton, where butter is manufactured on the most scientific principles. Granite formation: clay subsoil, the land in the immediate neighbourhood being of wonderful richness, whilst the cattle are amongst the best in the colony. Newspaper: *Ulladulla and Milton Times*.

MINMI (32° 40' S. lat., 151° 38' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph office, and railway station, on a creek of the same name, 89 miles N. of Sydney (111 postal), 14 miles from Newcastle, and 6 miles from Hexham. It is in the county of Northumberland, and electoral district of East Maitland. The district is a coal-mining one, and the product of the 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 coal shoots at Hexham. There are seven hotels; fire-brigade with fire engine, reel, hose-cart and 2,250 feet hose. Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Free and Primitive Methodist, Christian Brethren, and Salvation Army places of worship, School of Arts, and ambulance association, and a public school, average attendance 530; also Masonic, Oddfellows' (M.U.), Rechabites', Druids' and Good Templars' Lodges. Population, about 6,500. Hunter district water supply; capacity reservoir 69,200 gallons.

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 Bowral, police district of Berrima, on the Great Southern Railway, 77 miles S. of Sydney. Fares, 14s. 6d. and 9s. 7d. Inns: Morris's, Truelove, and Hilder's. It lies at an altitude of 2,069 feet above the ocean level, and is one of the most healthy and popular resorts on the Southern line. It is a coal and iron district, and the country round is of a pastoral and farming character. Bank: Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney. There are four churches, public and one private school, the former with average attendance of 200, also a Court of Petty Sessions, 13 stores, fine new School of Arts, a recreation club, excellent band. 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. 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 famous Wombeyan Caves are reached from here, and there is a good macadamised road. The district is incorporated, with ratable property of the annual value of £7,540. Census population, 1,208. Newspaper: *Berrima District Leader*.

MOAMA (36° 3' S. lat., 144° 56' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office and railway station, formerly known by the name of Maidens' Punt, 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, electorate of Deniliquin. It lies 516 (573 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, Riverina, 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. Bank: New South Wales, also an Agricultural Society and Jockey Club. Public school, with average attendance of 94 scholars. Court-house, post-office, police barracks, and a customs house. Fire brigade has fire engine, two reels, and 1,000 feet hose. The Episcopalians, Bible Christians and Roman Catholics have large places of worship. Moama is now a municipality. The district is chiefly devoted to agriculture and grazing. There are valuable red gum flats along the banks of the Murray, which are now preserved from being cut, for the future use of the colony. A police-court is held here, presided over by a police magistrate. The district is incorporated, has 50 miles of roads and streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £9,100, and a Hunter district water supply with reservoir of 33,000 gallons. Census population, 931. The *Riverina Herald* circulates here, also the *Echuca and Moama Advertiser*.

MOGIL MOGIL (29° 15' S. lat., 149° 47' E. long.), a postal town, in the electorate of the Barwon, with telegraph and money-order offices and Government savings bank, situated on the Barwon river, 490 miles W. of Sydney, to which communication is by coach to Narrabri bi-weekly, 128 miles distant, thence by rail. 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, in which electorate it is situated. 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, 97 miles distant. 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, 42s. 6d. and 28s. 6d. Coaches run to Cummoek, Obley, &c. Hotels: Freemasons', Commercial, Telegraph, Royal, &c. Court-house, Post Office. Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and the Christian Army. Public buildings: court-house and police barracks, public school—a commodious brick building—with average attendance of 150, and a R.C. convent school;—with average attendance of 150, and of the Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 1,100 volumes, a fine brick hall, M.U.I.O.O.P. lodge, dairy company and creameries, and steam flour mills. Fire brigade has fire engine with 226 feet hose. 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 Buckinbah, 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 marble exist in the town and district, grey, chocolate, and emerald. This stone is excellent for monumental and building purposes; also natural pigments have been recently discovered in various parts of the district. Farming is now extensively carried on, the produce being wheat, maize, oats, barley, potatoes. In 1900 there were 1,080,914 sheep in the district, 16,082 head of cattle, and 10,757 horses; area, 1,686,628 acres; and in every respect the district will compare favourably with any other in the colony. Places of petty sessions are Molong, Cudal, Obley, Toogong, and Cummoek. Molong is a municipal centre, proclaimed November 13, 1878, having property of the annual rateable value of £6,830, and 37 miles of roads, and is lighted by gas. Fire brigade has manual fire engine and 226 feet hose. Water supply from Molong Creek, railway tank, wells, &c. Boring for artesian water is being carried out. Census population 1,253. Newspapers, *Molong Express* and *Argus*. Geological formation: limestone.

MOLONGLO (35° 25' S. lat., 149° 25' E. long.), a postal district, telegraph, money-order office, Government savings bank, on the river of the same name, 138 miles S. of Sydney, to which communication is coach to Bungendore station (12 miles), thence rail. It is a farming and grazing settlement, situated in the electorate of Queanbeyan. Has half-time public school and Anglican church. There is plenty of good shooting in the district.

MONTEFIORES (32° 20' S. lat., 149° 2' E. long.), a postal township, on the western bank of the Macquarie, in the Wellington electorate. The communication with the metropolis is by rail from Wellington; distance from Sydney 198 miles W. (253 by rail). It contains two stores and three hotels. It is named after its founder and original proprietor.

MOONING BROOK (31° 50' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.) is a small mining township, 3½ miles from Scone, and about three miles from the Hunter river, in the electoral and police district of Robertson, county of Durham, 224 miles N. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance is by mail coach, which leaves Scone, the nearest railway-station, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; fare, ten shillings. There is a telephone station, money-order office, savings bank, one hotel, general stores, public school, Union church, and a battery employed about three months in the year. Geological formation: slate and granite. Population, 100.

MOORWATHA (35° 52' S. lat., 146° 44' E. long.) is in the county Hume, and electoral district of Albury, on the banks of a small stream called Major's creek, 410 miles SW. of Sydney. 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 (16 miles SE.) or Gerogery; to both places there is a good road. Brooklesby is the nearest railway station, 14 miles distant. District is principally of an agricultural character, and has mostly been taken up by selectors; much wheat is grown, exports being about 135,000 bushels annually. One of two large vineyards in the neighbourhood. Population, with the vicinity, is stated at between 400 and 500.

MORANGARELL, a post town with savings bank, money-order, and telegraphic facilities, 286 miles S. of Sydney, county Bland, police district of Young, electorate of Grenfell, situated on the Bland, or Yeo Yeo creek; conveyance is by coach to Young, 46 miles distant, thence rail; coaches also run to Marsden and to the Cootamundra Temora railway line. There is one hotel, a provisional 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° 55' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, telephone and railway station, 413 miles N. of Sydney, county Couralie, situated on Mel. river; fares, 71s. 6d. and 48s. It is in the police district of Farworth and electoral district of Moree. Hotels: Bank, Post Office, Criterion, Royal, and Sportsman's Arms, Tattersall's, Imperial, and others. Public school, average attendance 270. Banks: N.S. Wales and Commercial;

Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, and Salvation Army barracks. Public buildings: court-house, gaol, land and survey offices. Coaches run to Warialda, *via* Pallamallawa, 20s.; Bingara, 20s.; Merce, 20s.; and Mungindi, 25s. each way. Inverell railway is nearly complete. It is a farming and grazing district, and supports a Racing Club, Pastoral and Agricultural Society, and a School of Arts, with library of 2,000 vols. Oddfellows', I.O.G.T. and Druids' lodges. Area under crop in the electoral district 3,000 acres, produce being wheat, maize, potatoes. Stock returns, 1901, 7,671 horses, 1,474,477 sheep; 29,316 cattle. Area, 3,341,443 acres. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon. The district is incorporated and has 43 miles of roads, streets and lanes, and rateable property of the annual value of £13,560. Census population, 2,330. Local newspapers: *Moree Examiner* and *Moree News*.

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, 2s. 4d. and 1s. 4d., or direct from Sydney 14s. 6d. and 9s. 2d.), 3 miles from East Maitland, with which it is connected by a branch line or tramway (fare, 6d.), and 120 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, electorate of East Maitland, 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. Every kind of produce is grown, but the staple articles are maize, lucerne, rye, millet, barley, wheat, potatoes, and wine. Dairy produce: butter, bacon and hams, and cheese. The Episcopal church is said to be one of the most romantic and English-looking in the colony; the Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian and Catholic places of worship are neat and good structures, the last being lately built at a cost of about £3,000, and is one of the handsomest structures in the Northern district. Fire brigade has reel, hose-cart and 750 feet hose. A schoolhouse serves the Roman Catholics for educational purposes, also a convent. The public school (average attendance 180) is a superior building. Bank: Commercial. 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 800 tons can navigate the river to Morpeth. The town was erected into a municipality on December 1, 1865. It has six miles of streets, and rateable property of the annual value of £7,560. Hunter district water supply. Census population, 1,294. Local newspaper: *Morpeth Want*.

MORTLAKE (34° 10' S. lat., 150° 6' E. long.), a post town with telephone station, in the county of Cumberland, about seven miles west of Sydney, with which there is communication both by coach and steamer, also cab to Burwood, thence train. There are here two hotels, a public and Catholic school, institute and Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Congregational churches. The Australian Gasworks Company carries on its business at Mortlake. Population about 2,000. Geological formation: coal.

MORUYA (35° 53' S. lat., 150° 6' E. long.), a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph town, five miles from the Heads, on the River Denia, in the county of Dampier, electoral district of Moruya, and police district of Broulee, 193 miles (242 postal) S. of Sydney, with which there is regular communication by steamer to Bateman's Bay, from which place coaches run, also direct steam communication and mail coach six times a week to Tarago station, 85 miles distant, and *via* Bateman's Bay and Milton to Nowra railway station six times a week. 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 Bank of N.S. Wales and Commercial Bank of Sydney. Public school (average attendance 100), also a R.C. school and convent. In the neighbourhood are a tannery, several cheese and bacon factories, one saw mill, a flourishing Agricultural Society, mechanics' institute, with over 1,000 vols., also Oddfellows' (M. U.) Good Templars', and Masonic lodges. Coaches run to Broadwood, Bateman's Bay, Bega, Bodalla, Nerrigindah, 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; other minerals, including gold, also exist. The Bim Bimbie mines, about ten miles distant, towards Bateman's Bay, are now being extensively worked. 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. Two expensive breakwaters have been constructed at the river entrance; and other extensive improvements are being carried out; a sand pump is working with great success, a granite training wall is being erected, and a new bridge has recently been completed. Nine miles from Moruya township is the beautiful harbour of Broulee; 30 miles south are the Dome-dary mountains, where rich quartz reefs exist. Census population, 1,103. The district is incorporated and has 46

miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £5,590. 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, which is in the Hume electorate, 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, 5 miles distant.

MOSMAN (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 Cumberland, parish of Willoughby, electorate of Warringah, and police district of St. Leonards. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of capital value of £1,085,100, annual value of £48,980, a total revenue of £4,230. Ferry steamers run every half-hour to Circular Quay (morning and evening every twenty minutes), also electric tram to North Sydney and to the Spit, in course of construction; it has a savings bank, money-order office, postal and telegraph and telephone facilities, three hotels; there is a public and Roman Catholic school, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Wesleyan, and Congregational churches, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, eight general stores, several other shops, and a number of substantially built private residences; the land rises to a considerable height and commands a splendid view of the harbour. Census population, 5,696. There is a permanent water supply, and the suburb is lighted by gas. Municipal baths, Balmoral Beach.

MOSSGIEL (33° 10' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), a post-township, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, county of Waljeers, and electoral district of the Lachlan, 562 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 store; public school, average attendance 25; Anglican church, hospital; Court of petty sessions is held monthly. Inns: the *Mossiel* and *Royal*. Pastoral district, Population about 100.

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 Waite's creek, and Bong Bong river, 86 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Camden, electorate of Bowral, and police district of Berrima. Communication is direct by the Great Southern line, fares 16s. 6d. and 10s. 9d., and on Saturdays excursion trains run at 1d. per mile. Hotels: Commercial, Central, Family, Royal, and splendid railway refreshment rooms. Elm Court now belongs to the Roman Catholic body, and is used as a ladies' college and primary school. A public school is here, with average attendance of 101 scholars, a Roman Catholic school, and three ladies' seminaries, and branches of the English and Scottish and Commercial Banks. Coaches run to Nowra, Kangaroo Valley, Berry, Sutton Forest, Berrima, 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 court-house; Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, Salvation Army barracks, Centennial hall, Oddfellows' hall, and Council chambers; the town is lighted with electricity, and the Berrima Agricultural Society hold their show annually in March. The water supply is from the Wingecarribee river, the reservoir dams holding 2,500,000 gallons and the service reservoir 500,000 gallons. 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 School of Arts is a fine substantial edifice containing large library, reading, and smoking rooms, &c.; the post office is also a splendid building. The town contains three public halls. Also numerous stores and several public societies, including Oddfellows, Protestant Alliance, and a local fire brigade. 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 dairying and agricultural districts of Burrawang, Robertson, Sutton Forest, Berrima, Kangaroo Valley, Yarrunga, Kangaloon, Myra Vale, Bundanon, and Meryla. Buttery factories have been successfully established in various parts of the district. A recreation club and Musical Society exists in the town, also a rifle club. Fire brigade has reel and 1,050 ft. of hose. Within easy distance are the Fitzroy Falls, Carrington Falls, Belmore Falls, Macquarie Pass, and many other famous views. The district was incorporated in 1888, and has about 25 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of over £12,560. Census population of town 1,385. Local papers: the *Moss Vale Scrutineer* 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 Wakool, electoral district of Deniliquin, 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; one large store. The district is principally a pastoral one, surrounded on all sides by stations. Stock returns (1900): 1,757 horses, 5,581 cattle, 585,813 sheep; area, 1,613,907 acres. 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 BILLAGOE. See COBAR.

MOUNT BROWNE (29° 45' S. lat., 141° 46' E. long.) was called after Dr. John Browne, who accompanied Sturt in his exploration of 1845. It was a mining locality, situated in the Grey range in the north-west corner of New South Wales, in the county of Evelyn, electorate of Wilcannia, equidistant from the boundaries of Queensland and South Australia, some sixty miles from each, and about 926 miles NE. of Sydney. 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. The whole country is said to be sandstone impregnated with quartz. By the mail route the distance from Wilcannia is 170 miles. Communication is bi-weekly coach *via* Cobar and Wilcannia, but the shortest route is weekly *via* Bourke, Wanaaring and Milparinka; it can also be reached *via* Adelaide, Broken Hill, and Milparinka. It is now almost deserted.

MOUNT COSTIGAN (34° S. lat., 145° E. long.), 204 miles SW. of Sydney, a post town, on the Tuena creek, county Georgiana, electorate of West Macquarie, and police district of Tuena. Communication with Sydney is by coach to Newbridge (Monday and Friday), 40 miles distant, fare 14s., thence by rail or coach *via* Peelwood to Goulburn. A public school, average attendance 36. The district is chiefly mining and pastoral. Population, 150.

MOUNT HOPE (33° S. lat., 146° E. long.), a postal town, having facilities of telegraph, money-order, and savings bank. It lies 420 miles W. of Sydney, county Blaxland, electorate of the Lachlan, and police district of Hillston; it has two hotels, Royal and Commercial, public school (average attendance 66), police station and court-house, several small stores; coaches run to Nymagee, Cobar, and Hermitdale once weekly, to Euabalong and Condobolin, 90 miles, twice weekly. Route to Sydney is coach to Condobolin or Hermitdale, thence rail. The local industry is almost solely confined to mining pursuits and smelting. Population of town and district, about 600.

MOUNT KEMBLA, a post, money-order and savings bank township, one of the highest peaks of the Illawarra range of mountains, is 1,730 feet above the sea-level, distant about 6 miles SW. from the port of Wollongong, reached by coach, i.e., and 58 miles S. of Sydney, in the electorate of Illawarra. Is a noted landmark and guide to mariners sailing along the coast. The steepness of the mountain side on the north of Mount Kembra 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. Mount Kembra is divided into two townships, Kembra Heights, where the majority of the miners reside, and Lower Mount Kembra. The local public school has an average attendance of 140. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist places of worship, Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, miners' reading-room, rifle and other clubs. Dairying is carried on in the district. Population, about 1,000.

MOUNT McDONALD. See MILBURN CREEK.

MOUNT VICTORIA (33° 36' S. lat., 150° 15' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph and telephone office, savings bank, and railway station and Government savings bank (fares, 14s. 6d. and 8s. 7d.), 77 miles NW. of Sydney, in the electoral and police district of Hartley, and county of Cook. It lies 3,500 feet above the sea level. Buildings: three hotels, Royal Grand, and Imperial, and several private boarding establishments, a public school, with average attendance of 50, Church of England, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, a large public hall, a boys' private boarding school, and a number of stores, and an Oddfellows' lodge. 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 Jenolan Caves, Katoomba Falls, Wentworth Falls, and the celebrated Govett's Leap can be visited. A new road has been opened to the celebrated Jenolan Caves, distant 36 miles. Formation: Sedimentary layers of carboniferous and Triassic ages compose the mountains, which are of especial interest to geologists. Population about 300.

MUDGEJEE (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 37s. 6d. and 25s.) NW. of Sydney, and about 80 miles N. from Bathurst, in the county of Wellington, electorate of Mudgee. 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, the Paragon, Club House, Post Office, and the Mudgee. 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. The wool from the Mudgee district has long had both a London and a colonial reputation, and the butter industry is assuming large proportions, there being numerous factories within a radius of 30 miles. The town, which is well built and lighted with gas, 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 13½ miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £18,560. The Cudge-

gong municipality, which surrounds the town proper, and extends about nine miles from Mudgee in every direction, has ratable property of the annual value of £19,840. The public buildings are the hospital, the Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 4,500 vols., the court-house, the gaol, with accommodation for eighty prisoners, the churches, Salvation Army Barracks, 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, four schools, one Roman Catholic, a public school, having an average attendance of 480 scholars, a boys' high school, and an excellent ladies' school known as "Braeburn." 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, also an agency of the Savings Bank of New South Wales. Fire brigade has fire-engine with 7.0 ft. of hose; water supply from Mudgee Water-works. The mining capabilities of the Mudgee district are not limited to gold, as silver, iron ore, coal, slate, antimony, cinnabar, manganese and other minerals abound, only needing capital for their profitable development. There is a large breadth of land under cultivation, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, tobacco. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and ham. The manufacturing interests in the district are represented by three coach factories, a soap works and candle factory, two tanneries, two boot factories, three steam flour-mills. To the post-office is attached telegraph, savings bank and money-order office. Coaches run to Gulgong, Hill End, Denison Town, Coolah, Stony Creek, Wellington, Home Rule, Capertee, Cudgegong, Gilgandra, Coonabarabran, Cassilis, Gunnedah, Wollar, and Barragan. Stock returns (1900): 11,251 horses, 32,593 cattle, 657,170 sheep; ar-a, 1,655,456. Census population, 2,789. Newspapers: *Mudgee Guardian* and *Western Post*.

MULGOA (33° 50' S. lat. and 130° 40' E. long.), 40 miles W. of Sydney. It is a municipal district on the Copwasture river, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of the Nepean, and police district of Penrith. The country is noted for its pasture land and fruit cultivation, and the magnificence of the surrounding scenery. It has a public school, with average attendance of 30, Episcopal church, a post, telephone, money-order office, and savings bank. Communication with Sydney is by way of Penrith, 3 miles distant, coach thence daily. Formation: generally sandstone. Annual value of ratable property, £4,580. Census population, 475.

MULGRAVE (33° 37' S. lat., 150° 49' E. long.), a railway township, with postal and telegraphic facilities, in the police district of Windsor, electorate of the Hawkesbury and county of Cumberland, 33 miles N.W. of Sydney; fares, 4s. 1d. and 2s. 5d. It contains two hotels and a public school. The district is agricultural. Population scattered.

MULLENGANDRA (35° 57' S. lat., 147° 4' E. long.), a small township on the Main South road, 20 miles N.E. from Albury and 353 miles (398 postal) from Sydney S.W., in the electorate of Albury. It has an Episcopal place of worship (Morrice Memorial), (Presbyterian services also held), a public school, average attendance 30, one hotel—Royal Oak. Communication is *via* Albury or Culcairn railway stations, distant 20 and 25 miles respectively. Agricultural, wine, and fruit-growing district. Population about 100.

MULLUMBIMBY (co. ROUS), township on the Brunneck river, with post-office, money-order office, telegraph, savings bank, and railway station. Sydney is reached by rail to Byron Bay (10 miles), thence steamer, 346 miles. There are two hotels, State school, Roman Catholic church, School of Arts (in which several denominations hold services). It is 39 miles from Lismore and 22 from Murwillumbah. Surrounding district is very fertile, and the dairying industry is developing. A large export trade in cedar, pine, teak, and hardwood gives considerable employment. Formation: granite, basalt. Population, about 400.

MULWALA (35° 59' S. lat., 146° 0' E. long.), a border town in the county of Denison, electorate of the Murray, and police district of Albury, situated on the Murray river, 340 miles S. of Sydney, to which conveyance is per coach to Corowa station, 25 miles distant. Hotels: Post Office, Federal, and Royal Mail. It has postal, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph facilities, School of Arts, a public school, average attendance 88, Church of England and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a court-house. Three large general stores and several shops. Coaches run to Tocumwal and Corowa, fares, 12s. and 8s., and Berrigan, fare 10s. Population of town, 500. Agricultural and pastoral district.

MUNDOORAN (31° 52' S. lat., 149° 10' E. long.), a post town, money-order office and telegraph station, and Government savings bank, on the Castlereagh river, in the county of Napier, electorate of Wellington, and police district of Mudgee, 212 miles (256 postal) W. of Sydney and 44 miles S. from Coonabarabran. Travellers' route is per coach to Mudgee, 73 miles distant. Coaches run to Mudgee, Gilgandra, Coonabarabran, Cobbora, and Gulgong. It contains two hotels, a police station, public school, with average attendance of 30, Anglican church, mechanics' institute, several dwellings, and about 100 inhabitants.

MUNGINDI (29° 2' S. lat., 149° 10' E. long.) consists of two townships, one on each side of the Macintyre River in New South Wales and Queensland respectively. The two townships and Colonies are connected by a large timber truss bridge, constructed jointly by the two Colonies. A tri-weekly mail plies to and from Moree, distant seventy-four miles, which is the

nearest point on the railway, and a bi-weekly coach plies to and from St. George (Queensland), distant ninety-five miles, and another bi-weekly to Gondiwindi, 110 miles. Mungindi is situated 501 miles N.W. of Sydney. The township on the New South Wales side is much larger and more progressive than that on the Queensland side. It is an important stock crossing. Population of town and district about 600. There are two hotels; three stores, postal, telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities; public school, Custom-house, and a number of cordial industries. The district is wholly pastoral, and there are several artesian bores. Formation: Triassic. Newspaper: *Mungindi News*.

MURRUMBURRAH (34° 32' S. lat., 148° 27' E. long.), county of Harden, electoral district of Boorowa and police district of Young, a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, 1,268 feet above sea-level, on the Murrumbidgee creek, a tributary of the Jugiong, about twenty miles each way from the towns of Young, Binalong, Jugiong and Cootamundra, and 230 miles S.W. of Sydney. There is a station on the G.S. line of railway here, fares, 4s. and 30s. 8d. The Federal Commercial, Criterion, Exchange, Carrington, Telegraph, and Railway are among the principal hotels, twelve stores, and a mill. Bank: Commercial. A steam flour-mill is here (Allsopp's). The town is making satisfactory progress. A new post-office was erected during 1879, a court-house and public school (average attendance 250), convent school; also a Mechanics' Institute with 500 vols., Free Public Library, containing 700 volumes, and a Pastoral and Agricultural Society. There is a Roman Catholic church (St. Mary's), Episcopal (St. Paul's), and handsome parsonage, also Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, Masonic, Oddfellows' (M.U. and G.U.), Protestant Alliance and Hibernian Societies. Courts of Petty Sessions are held on alternate Fridays; a district Court also held. Police magistrate of Young attends. The line connecting the Great Southern and Western systems of railway junctions is at Demondrille, about a mile from the town. Formation: granite. The Blind Creek diggings are situated within two miles of the town. Census population, 1,450. The district is incorporated, and has 21 miles of streets and ratable property of the annual value of £7,800. Newspaper: *The Signal* (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) N.W. 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 Robertson, and on the Great Northern Railway, and has a telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office. Railway fares to Newcastle (120 miles), 23s. 9d. and 15s. 9d., or direct to Sydney 35s. 9d. and 23s. 6d. The Royal Railway, Commercial, Club, 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 Bank has a branch here. The public offices comprise two post and telegraph offices, hospital, court-house, gaol, public school, with average attendance of 150, a convent school, a school of arts, with a library of over 1,100 vols., and an Oddfellows' hall. The town is connected by a strong wooden bridge with Haydon, 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 £5,640. About 13 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, which boring operations have proved to contain an immense quantity of the best quality of shale, but it is not being worked at present. Geological formation: sandstone and conglomerate. Stock returns (1900): 7,628 horses, 27,900 cattle, 577,113 sheep; area, 859,634 acres. Newspaper, the *Murrurundi* and *Quirindi Times*. Census population is enumerated at 1,235 souls; the census district returns give 7,326. 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. Ardglen is about 4 miles distant, with a public school, post, and telegraph office, one hotel, and a population of about 150.

MURWILLUMBAH, or KYNUMBOON (20° 15' S. lat., 158° 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 Tweed. The best route is *via* Brisbane and Southport. Other coach route is *via* Nerang from Brisbane. The Tweed-Lismore railway is now open, and trains run daily between the Tweed and Lismore. There are eight hotels, branches of the Commercial and Bank of New South Wales, one public school, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, court-house, and school of arts. It is a place of Petty Sessions. Communication by sailing vessels and weekly by steamers from Sydney. The Colonial Sugar Company operate extensively here, and have erected machinery for crushing the cane. There are two sugar-mills in the district, and about 5,900 acres of land under cane, the average being two tons of sugar per acre, two large butter factories, and about 200 private separators. Petty Debts Courts are held regularly, and District Court thrice a year. Hotels: Club House, Australian, Cosmopolitan, Court House and Imperial. In

South Murwillumbah there are three hotels. Population of town, 300, district about 30,000. Newspapers: *Tweed and Brunswick Advocate* and *Tweed Herald*. Geological formation: volcanic and alluvial flats.

MUSWELLBROOK or **MUSCLEBROOK** (32° 16' S. lat. 150° 59' E. long.), electorate of Robertson, 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 130 miles (178 postal) N.W. of Sydney, and is a station on the Northern Railway; fares to Newcastle (30 miles), 15s. 8d. and 10s., or direct to Sydney 27s. 9d. and 18s. The township is lighted by gas. The principal hotels are Barkley's, Weidun's, Phillips', and Davis's. The district is agricultural and pastoral, principally the former. Wheat, pumpkins, and maize are largely grown; the grape also receives some attention. The places of worship belong to the Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan denominations. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. A public school, with average attendance of 200, Catholic school, average attendance 70, also Grammar school, and Church of England school. 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 and Australasia Banks. There is also a money-order office, telegraph station, a number of stores, and a branch of the Government savings bank, and a butter factory. Coaches run to Merriwa and Cassilis. The municipal district was proclaimed April 13, 1870. It has 9 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £10,690. Census population, 1,712; of the whole district, 5,488. Local newspaper: *Muswellbrook Chronicle*.

MYALL RIVER. See BULLADELACH.

NARANDERA (34° 47' S. lat., 146° 34' 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, 347 miles SW from Sydney, on the South-Western Railway line, fares, 64s. 3d. and 43s. 6d. A branch line from here is constructed to Jerilderie, distant 65 miles, and coaches run to Lockhart and Colimroobie thrice weekly. Jerilderie to Berrigan, 22 miles, and to Finley 15 miles. There are ten hotels, the principal being the Royal Mail, Royal and Criterion. The Government buildings comprise a post-office, court-house and land-office, roads office, police barracks, a public school with average attendance of 300, a Roman Catholic, and two private schools, Mechanics' Institute, free public library, fire-brigade, with reel and 1,300 ft. of hose, and a well-conducted local hospital. Banks: Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial Bank of Sydney and New South Wales. A Court of Petty Sessions is held every week, a Small Debts Court once a week, District Court and Quarter Sessions thrice yearly, and Land Board sits every month. Places of worship, Church of England (St. Thomas), Presbyterian, Roman Catholic (St. Bridget), and Wesleyan, all commodious brick structures. Masonic, I.O.G.T., I.O.F., H.A.C.B.S. and I.O.O.F. lodges. 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, bicycle factory, carriage and implement works, cordial factory and soap works, a large brewery and two 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 very large areas are under wheat and hay. Gold is also found in small quantities. A 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 15½ miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,960. Streets lighted with oil lamps. Also a permanent water supply from Murrumbidgee river, reservoir capacity, 100,000 gallons. About 38 miles from here is the Aboriginal station of Waragesda, a reserve of 600 acres, which is now under the direct supervision of the Government. Stock returns (1900): 4,846 horses, 9,515 cattle, 961,034 sheep; area, 2,711,681 acres. Census population of borough, 2,252; district, 9,194. Newspapers: *Narandera Argus* bi-weekly, and *Narandera Ensign*, weekly.

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, electorate of Camden. The route to Sydney is by tram to Campbelltown railway station, four times daily (fares, 5s. return, 3s. 6d. single). There are here one inn (the Queen's Arms), one store, a post-office, telephone station, a good school, average attendance 61, and an Episcopal church. Dairying and wood-cutting industries. Numerous small farms are in the neighbourhood. Population about 120.

NARRABRI (30° 19' S. lat., 149° 45' E. long.), in the electoral and police district of Narrabri, is a post, telegraph, money-order, railway station, and Government savings bank town, county Wandewar, on the Narrabri Creek, a branch of the Namoi river (half a mile distant), 351 miles N.W. of Sydney, (fares 62s. 6d. and 41s. 6d.), and 252 miles from Newcastle, fares, 50s. 3d. and 38s. 9d. There are twenty hotels, West's Family Hotel, Commercial, Club House, Greyhound, Victoria and others. Narrabri contains hospital, two public schools (average attendance 494), convent school and branches of the Commercial, Australasia, and New South Wales Banks; a mechanics' institute with 1,900 vols. Masonic, Oddfellows' and Foresters societies. A flour-mill, seven saw-

mills, land-office, court-house and gaol. There are 16 miles of streets, and ratable property of capital value of £139,307. Churches: Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Catholic and Wesleyan, also Salvation Army barracks. Coaches run to Walgett, Mogil, Mogil, St. George and Goodooga, calling at intermediate places. The district is pastoral and agricultural, the soil fertile. Area under cultivation, about 8,000 acres, produce being wheat, maize, and potatoes. Stock returns (1900): horses, 3,456; cattle, 5,959; sheep, 489,027; area, 1,066,725 acres. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and ham. 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. A railway line connects Narrabri with Moree, and the line is being built to Inverell, 81 miles. The construction of the Narrabri-Walgett-Collarenebri line was commenced in 1901. Water is obtainable almost everywhere for the sinking (an artesian bore was sunk in 1901), and numerous creeks traverse the country. The locality has been pronounced carboniferous, but nothing definite has been discovered. Census population, 2,285. Narrabri West, 681. Local journals, the *Narrabri Herald* (published Tuesday and Friday), *Narrabri Age*. Geological formation, sandstone and rotten basalt.

NARRAMINE, a pastoral and agricultural district, 300 miles W. of Sydney, with railway station, postal, telegraphic, savings bank and money-order facilities; situated on the Macquarie river, in the electorate of Dubbo, and police district of Dubbo. There is a public school, with average attendance of 130, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, six hotels, six stores, cordial factory, two saw-mills. Branches Commercial and Australasia Banks, Oddfellows' lodge. Coaches run to Peak Hill bi-weekly. Newspaper: *Narramine News*. The district is pastoral and agricultural. The water supply is obtained from the river, tanks, and wells. Railway fares, 57s. and 38s. 6d. Census population, 945.

NATIONAL PARK. PORT HACKING. In 1830 the Government of New South Wales dedicated by proclamation in the *Government Gazette* an area of 36,300 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 7½ miles to the Pacific Ocean with a good boat harbour at Wattamolla, and good fishing grounds, 3½ miles to Port Hacking Bay, and 1¼ mile to Woinora river, 1¼ 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 9½ 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, an accommodation house and refreshment room with horse boxes. Telephone, boat-sheds, ferry punt, and every convenience for visitors. 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 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 southermost 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 (34° 45' S. lat., 150° 5' E. long.), a seaport town with post-office telegraph station, money-order office and Government savings bank, in the county of St. Vincent, electoral district of Moruya, on the Clyde river, about 130 miles S. of Sydney; two steamers ply weekly between the two places. Tarago is the nearest railway station, distant 59 miles. Nelligen is connected by mail with Sydney, *via* Braidwood and *via* Bateman's Bay, three times a week each. Hotel: the Steam Packet. It is the outlet of most of the trade between Braidwood and the Metropolis. Bateman's Bay is 6 miles distant E. by road, and Moruya 24 miles S. There is a R.C. church, a Church of England, and a Union church, branch I.O.G.T., a public school with average attendance of 50, a court-house, two saw-mills, three stores. The district is principally a pastoral one, though there were some

alluvial workings in the vicinity of the town, and a trade in hard wood timber is done. The population numbers about 200.

NEREIGUNDAH (36° 3' S. lat., 149° 55' E. long.), a postal village with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, on the Gulf creek, 30 miles S. of Moruya, and 273 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Dampier, electorate of Moruya, and situated in a valley enclosed by ranges. In the village are: 1 hotel, Free Selection, 3 stores, 2 places of worship, Catholic, and Presbyterian, a court-house, and public school (average attendance 22), school of arts. The travellers' route is by conveyance to Moruya, thence by coach, *via* Tarago or Nowra. Gold-mining is extensively carried on in the district, the workings being both alluvial and quartz. They are sometimes known as the Gulph diggings. Population about 250.

NEUTRAL BAY (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.), one of the most picturesque suburbs of Sydney, situated on the foreshores of Port Jackson, in the county of Cumberland and electorate of St. Leonard's. It is in the municipality of North Sydney and electorate of Warringah, and has postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities; one hotel; one superior public school, two Roman Catholic schools; Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship. The municipality is lighted with gas, and contains a permanent water supply and sewerage system. Electric tramway to Mosman and the Spit. Population about 3,400. Geological formation: sandstone. There is frequent communication with Sydney by ferry boat.

NEVERTRE (31° 50' S. lat., 147° 45' E. long.), a post-town with railway station, from which a branch railway is run to Warren, 12 miles, money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities, in the county of Oxley, and electorate of Coonamble, 341 miles north-west of Sydney; fare, 63s. 8d. and 42s. 9d. It contains four hotels, public school, and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The district is eminently suited for both pasture and agriculture. Population of town, 200; district, 503.

NEW ANGLEDOOL (29° 3' S. lat., 148° 20' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and telegraphic facilities, situated in the county of Narran river, police district of Walgett, electorate of the Barwon. Communication is by rail from Sydney to Narrabri, thence coach. It is distant 557 miles N.W. of Sydney, the nearest railway, Brewarrina, being 110 miles away. There are three hotels, one public school, average attendance 35, police barracks, School of Arts, hospital, and one or two general stores. The district is pastoral. Geological formation: alluvial flats and stony ridges. Population, 150.

NEWBRIDGE (33° 25' S. lat., 149° 25' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, money-order, savings bank, 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 Bathurst, and electorate of West Macquarie. Railway fares 32s. 3d. and 21s. 6d. It is 19 miles W. of Bathurst, and 28 miles E. of Orange. It has three hotels, public school, average attendance 60, police barracks, four stores, and Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship. 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. Abercrombie Caves (28 miles) in the district. Population about 150.

NEWCASTLE (32° 55' 15" S. lat., and 151° 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 62 miles by water and 102 miles N. by railway, and to which it is connected by telephone line. Newcastle is connected by rail with the northern towns, the railway extending right through to Brisbane. At Werris Creek station the North-Western line branches off to Narrabri and Moree, 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 8s. Numerous hotels, of which the Great Northern, Criterion, Terminus, Centennial, Newmarket, Central, Westminster, The Grand, Shortland, Oxford, Clarendon, Exchange, Metropolitan, Crystal Palace, and Crown and Anchor may be considered as the most prominent. It is a city under the Episcopal supervision of Dr. Stanton, Bishop of Newcastle, with Bishop Stretch as Dean of the Cathedral. 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 E.S.E. stormy weather, owing to the heavy sea which breaks across, and many 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, have already proved of service, the bar being now sheltered, where formerly there were heavy seas and S.E. gales to contend with. Near 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 wharves is about 23 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 8 loaded vessels to lie at single moorings. Parliament voted £114,000 for harbour improvements, and many important works are being carried out. A lifeboat, built in 1897, is stationed here, with an efficient crew, and paid coxswain, and assistant. A steam

pilot service is established in connection with the port. Nearly all the produce of the Hunter river district finds its way to Newcastle for shipment; but coal, wool, and frozen meat are the principal articles, of which enormous quantities are exported. The total output of coal in the northern district during 1900 was 3,926,584 tons. It is considered that the seams now being worked contain enough coal to keep up the present rate of production for 506 years. These give employment to 6,249 miners underground, and 1,568 at the surface, who are able to conduct their operations with considerable freedom from the dangers which beset English pitmen, explosions from fire-damp being of rare occurrence. The deepest pits are New Wallsend, Richmond Vale, South Burwood (Dudley), Burwood Extended, Durham, Greta, Stockton, and the Newcastle Companies; some of them are worked by tunnels. At present there are 59 coal mines under examination in the Northern district. The machinery for loading vessels is very complete; originally it consisted of three steam cranes, belonging to Government, two shoots belonging to the A.A. Company, and two shoots belonging to the Waratah Company, the estimated capabilities of all being 28,000 tons per day. These, however, have been considerably increased by the appliances on Carrington (late Bullock Island) Dyke (twelve hydraulic cranes) to an estimated loading capacity of 22,400 tons per day. The hydraulic cranes erected on the wharf formed by the Dyke comprise ten 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. Travelling hydraulic cranes are being imported from England to provide loading facilities at the new harbour being formed out of the inner basin. 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. Eighteen steam tugs, nine of which are owned by Messrs. J. and A. Brown, and seven by the trustees of the late Mr. John Dalton, are employed in towing vessels to and from their moorings; Messrs. Fenwick and Co. also having a fleet of tugs engaged in towing. During 1900, exclusive of coasters, 1,542 vessels entered and cleared the harbour, with a registered tonnage of 2,161,026 tons. The accommodation for berthing vessels has been largely increased; there are now about 24 miles of wharf frontage. The principal coal mines are the Wallsend, Australian Agricultural, Co-operative, Lambton, Brown's, Duckenfield, New Lambton, Greta, Newcastle, Dudley, Waratah, Stockton, Wickham and Bullock Island, Hetton, West Wallsend, Pacific, Co-operative, Burwood, Hetton, East Greta, Seaham, Wallarah and Gartree. All the pits belonging to these companies, except Stockton and Wallarah, 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 1833 by Messrs. Dalgety & Co. Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co. and other firms also have entered into wool-shipping. 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. The first tramway was opened through the mining townships, from Newcastle to Plattsburg, a distance of 9 miles, and two other lines to Merewether on the south, and Tighes Hill to the north-west, were opened in 1894; extensions to Adamstown and Maryfield were opened in 1900. 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 6-inch breech-loading guns on disappearing mountings, one 8-inch breech-loading gun on disappearing mountings; one battery of quick-firing guns, protecting the mine-field at the harbour entrance; one 80-pounder barbette gun; also a movable armament of machine and quick-firing guns, making the fort the strongest in the colonies. A second fort exists on Shepherd's Hill, and one 8-inch breech-loading Armstrong gun, with an effective range of 6 miles, mounted thereon. A detachment of the Royal Australian artillery force is stationed here, in addition to the partially paid companies. Newcastle is well laid out, and has considerably improved of late years, all the streets being well paved and lighted with electricity. 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 city 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. The Newcastle district comprises 12 municipalities and about 36 schools. Newcastle proper possesses a substantial court-house, a hospital, a post-office, a benevolent asylum, a trades hall, a hospital for the insane (originally used as barracks for the military, afterwards as an industrial school for girls) with about 360 inmates; a technological museum and college, with an enrolment of 1,013, four public schools, with an enrolment of 2,871 pupils, and an average attendance of 2,400, independent of a Roman Catholic school, several private schools, a handsome school of arts, in Hunter Street, with library of 17,500 vols., reading-room, lecture hall, recreation hall (two splendid billiard tables), class-rooms for technical and other kinds of education. There is a magnificent railway station in the town. Several large churches adorn the city, belonging to the Episcopalians (3), Presbyterians (2), Wesleyans, Congregationalists, Primitive Methodists, Baptists, and Roman

Catholics. There is an extensive and well-conducted convent and school connected with the Roman Catholic church; spacious Corporation public 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. The Custom-house, including the new Water and Sewerage Board Office, is 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 137 feet long by 53 feet deep. The Victoria Theatre, opened in September, 1891, is 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, Commercial of Sydney, London, Union, City of Sydney Commercial of Australia, and Savings Bank. There are fire brigades in Newcastle City (with 3 fire-engines, 3 reels, and 2,600 ft. of hose), in Newcastle Central (with 3 reels and 1,800 ft. of hose), and in Newcastle West (with one fire and one steam engine, 3 reels and 3,000 ft. of hose). 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. A dock at Stockton, involving an expenditure of about £150,000, is now in contemplation by the Government. The large shipbuilding yard of Callen Bros. has 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 £151,719; capital value is £93,807. Newcastle is divided into four Wards: the City, Honeysuckle, Macquarie, and Belmore; the rates for 1901-02 amounted to £9,101. There were until some years back two lines of steamers regularly plying between Newcastle and Sydney, viz., the Hunter river and the Newcastle Steamship Company's boats. These companies have since 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 manufacturers, copper works, an extensive brewery, cordial factories, shipbuilding yard, fellmongery, steam biscuit factory, carriage factories, foundries, engineering establishments, and extensive smelting works at Cockle Creek. A good industry has been established in the export of frozen meat; the Australian Meat Chilling and Freezing Company, of London, have extensive works at Aberdeen, a town on the Great Northern Railway, where 4,000 sheep are slaughtered daily, a large business also being done in the export of live stock. During 1900 the export of frozen beef and mutton from Newcastle totalled 119,041 cwt., to the value of £88,200; the total value of all exports from Newcastle for the year was £2,185,047, and the value of the imports was £680,250. The city is now well supplied with water, the scheme extending as far as Maitland, all the 13 municipalities around Newcastle being now reticulated. The water supply to Newcastle cost £400,000. For Newcastle City there are two reservoirs with a capacity of 523,600 gallons and 137,130 gallons respectively, and one tank of 20,000 gallons; for Newcastle West there is a reservoir of about 4,000,000 gallons. The mouth of the Hunter river, formerly called Port Hunter, but now known as Newcastle harbour, was discovered on Sept. 9, 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 depot. 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 centenary of the landing of Shortland was celebrated on September 16th, 1897, and a monument now stands on the high land overlooking the ocean, in commemoration of the event. Census population of Newcastle municipality 14,250. Newspaper: the *Newcastle Morning Herald*, price one penny (the largest provincial paper issued daily in Australia). Newcastle and district returns six members to the Legislative Assembly. The district provides three members of the Legislative Council.

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, 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, Tootoom, Pretty Gully, Oban, Puddledock, Congi, Rock Vale, Cameron's Creek, Gostwyck, Macleay, Lunatic, Perseverance, and Boorook, near Tenterfield. The "Isabella," "Eleonora," Baker's Creek, and other extensive gold and antimony mines at Hillgrove Falls are now in full operation. Silver has also been found in many parts of New England. The tin mines of Skeleton and Vegetable Creeks, Tent Hill, Back Creek, and others, are also in New England. Area under cultivation 13,428 acres; producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, rye. Dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon and hams. Sheep and cattle raising is an important industry, the wool having a good demand in the British markets. 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, 17,702.

NEW LAMBTON, a colliery township, situate about one mile south by east of Lambton, in the county and electoral district of Kabiabah. It is on the Brown and Dibbs estate, which covers about 1,900 acres. There are in the village two churches, Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist, 3 hotels, Mechanics Institute, several shops and stores, Benefit Society, and Odd-fellows' lodge. There is a colliery here, employing about 200 men. Annual value ratable property £6,980. 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 360), and teacher's residence, cost about £4,000. Population 1,578.

NEWPORT, a beautiful and picturesque watering place, 20 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, electorate and police district of Wahragah, with postal and telegraph facilities, situated at the head of Pittwater, an arm of Broken Bay. Communication is by coach from Manly, and steamer direct; coaches run from Manly to Narrabeen, Rock Lily, and Newport daily. There are two hotels, a well-conducted boarding-house, public school, average attendance 30; public hall, and a general store. The scenery in the vicinity is most beautiful, and attracts a large number of tourists at holiday times, points of interest being—"Ocean Beaches," "Hole-in-the-Wall"—a large cave with ironstone stalactites; "Bush-rangers Hill"—a high point giving good view of coast line; Barranjoey Lighthouse; "The Basin"—a favourite yachting resort, &c. Population about 100.

NEWTOWN (33° 52' S. lat., 131° 12' E. long.), a suburban municipality of Sydney, proclaimed December 19, 1862, adjoining the city on the S.W., having 24 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £160,860. It is connected by railway—fares, 3d. and 2d.—and tramway 2d.; there is also frequent omnibus communication from the Circular Quay, fare, 1d. Principal hotels: May's, Carter's, Rodgers'. 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, has post, money-order, telegraph, telephone exchange and savings bank offices, and branches of the Commercial, Australasia, New South Wales, City, and English and Scottish Banks. Four public schools here, having 2,200 average attendance, and there are Episcopal and Roman Catholic schools, grammar school, Salvation Army barracks, ten churches. A biscuit factory, paint works, iron works, &c. Newtown is well supplied with public buildings, including St. George's hall, two Odd-fellows' halls, court-house, Temperance hall, &c. It is well lighted by gas, and is connected with Sydney Water Supply. A handsome new post and telegraph office has been completed at a cost of £4,700. Census population, 22,623. Newspapers: the *Suburban Independent* and *Chronicle*.

NIMITYBELLE (36° 28' S. lat., 149° 17' E. long.), a post, telegraph (Telephone with Holts Flat), and money-order town, with Government savings bank, in the county of Wellesley and State electoral district of Monaro, federal electorate Eden-Bombala, police district of Cooma, 23 miles from Cooma S.E., and 288 miles S.S.W. from Sydney. Conveyance to Cooma, thence railway to Sydney, is the usual way of reaching the Metropolis, or steam *via* Tathra. Merimbula or Tathra is the alternate route, little used excepting for the carriage of goods. Hotels: Royal and Commercial. A court-house and lock-up; two police; Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship; four stores; public school, average attendance 80; blacksmiths' and saddlers' shop, and a butter factory are in the town. The district is a farming and grazing one, sheep and cattle breeding being the chief pursuit. Brown Mountain, 13 miles on Bega Road, affords magnificent scenery. Kosciusko and Snowy Mts. in full view of town. Gold, silver, copper, and bismuth are found in the district, but not worked to any extent. Formation: basalt and trap, outcrops of granite and slate. Population about 330.

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, telephone and telegraph facilities. Its religious places of worship comprise four Anglican, one Congregational, three Roman Catholic, three Wesleyan, and three Presbyterian. There are also two convents, a Jesuit College, and large number of hotels. The Public Education Department supports four 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 2,560 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, a court of petty sessions, and a Masonic hall. The district is incorporated under one municipality, with 58 miles of roads, ratable property of the annual value of £206,050, with a permanent water supply, and is lighted by gas. Transit to Sydney is by a 1d. 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. An electric tramway runs to Ridge Street Reserve and thence to Willoughby and to Middle Harbour at the Spit, Mossman's Bay and Gore Hill. The Church of England Grammar School occupies a prominent position on Blues Point. 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 Hornsby Junction, Pymble, Wahroonga, Turramurra, Gordon and Chatswood railway line comes to Milson's Point, the station ground being a quarter of a mile long, extensive accommodation being given in anticipation of the prospective traffic of North Sydney, with the country through which the line passes. There is a suspension bridge at the north end of the borough, built by the North Sydney Land Company. This structure, which is amongst the very largest of its kind in the world, cost £100,000, and was constructed for the purpose of giving access to a tract of several thousand acres of land lying towards Middle Harbour Heights, which will shortly be available for residential purpose. Census population 22,050. Newspapers: *North Shore and Manly Times* and *North Sydney Recorder*.

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 82 miles S. of Sydney by railway, which was opened on 3rd June, 1893, occupying part of the counties of Camden and St. Vincent, electoral and police district of Shoalhaven. It has post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices; also branches of the English Scottish, City and Commercial Banks, four public schools, average attendance 231, one private school, a school of arts with library of 1,400 vols., 13 stores and four hotels: Duff, Bridge, Prince of Wales, and Albion. Nowra is the chief place of petty sessions, district court, &c., for the Shoalhaven district; and contains a new 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 Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. In Nowra there are Lodges of Progress Association, Freemasons and Oddfellows, volunteer fire brigade with reel, hose cart, and 1,200 ft. hose, and civilian rifle club (50 members), both under Capt. Marriott. 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 ft. of water, and cost £42,000. Nowra has direct steam communication with Sydney, three times a week, and is also connected by railway, the line terminating at Bomaderry, on the northern side of the river. Trains to and from Sydney run three times daily. 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 34 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £12,770, and a permanent water supply from Camp Creek, on top of Cambewarra Mountain, with reservoir of 100,000 galls. The land—of alluvial and trapezian origin—is devoted to dairy-farming and the growth of cereal crops, potatoes, &c. Nowra town, parish, and municipality form part of the electoral and police district of Shoalhaven. Census population of town 1,926. Newspapers: *The Shoalhaven Telegraph*, *Shoalhaven News*, *Nowra Colonist*, and *The Leader*.

NUMBA. See SHOALHAVEN

NUMERALLA (36° 9' S. lat., 149° 27' E. long.), a post town (postal notes issued), in the county of Beresford, and police district of Cooma, 14 miles ENE. from Cooma railway station, 279 miles S. of Sydney, situated on the Numeralla river and Big Badger river. Roman Catholic and Anglican churches. Pastoral, mining, and farming locality Numeralla mountain, 4,037 ft., and Turross Fall and Gorge 12 miles east. Formation: 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 of Quirindi, police district Tamworth, on the Peel river, 36½ miles SE. of Tamworth, and 234 miles (321 postal) NW. of Sydney. The Manning and Bernard 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. It has three hotels, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic churches, school of arts, a handsome public school, average attend-

ance 90, a court-house, and five stores. Farming is now principally carried on. Gold is obtained in payable quantities. It is a very picturesque and healthy locality, being the commencement of the New England district. There are small tracts of very fine agricultural land, and magnificent timber abounds.—**HANGING ROCK** is a village about 5 miles off. Formation: Basalt. The inhabitants number about 800.

NYMAGEE (32° 3' S. lat., 146° 20' E. long.), a postal township in the police district of Hillston, and electorate of the Lachlan, having savings bank, money-order and telegraph facilities, 452 miles W. of Sydney. There is a daily coach from Hillston (46 miles), on the Cobar and Nyngan railway line. Coach to Cobar and Bobadah, twice weekly, to Mount Hope and Euabalong weekly. There are five hotels, several large stores, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, a public school, with an average attendance of 80, also a convent school, with an enrolment of 100, M. U. I. O. F. lodge, and a branch of the Commercial Bank, and a hospital. Geological formation: limestone, slate, and iron. The celebrated Nymagee copper mine employs about 250 hands when in full work, and the North Nymagee 20 men. Population about 1,500. The water supply is obtained from the Government tank.

NYNGAN (31° 40' S., 147° 20' E. long.), county Gregory, electorate of Cobar 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. It is 99 miles from Dubbo, 126 miles from Bourke, and 377 miles NW. of Sydney; fares, 6s. 9d. and 46s. 9d. There are thirteen hotels, principal being Great Western, Tattersall's, and Barrett's Family Hotel, several stores, two banks (Commercial and Joint-Stock), a court-house, public school, with average attendance 160, Episcopalian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, to which last is attached a small convent and primary school, and an agricultural society, two boiling-down establishments, chilling works, and a lands office. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. Coaches run to Cannonbar, Dandaloo, Willeroo, Tubbo, Monkey and Gongolgon. The district is incorporated, and has 5½ miles of formed roads and streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £8,190. Extensive waterworks have been completed, the supply of water being obtained from the Bogon river. Local newspaper: *Nyngan Observer*. Census population of town 1,455.

ONBERON (33° 40' S. lat., 149° 51' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order township, 120 (136 postal) miles W. from Sydney, with which it has daily communication, about 39 miles equi-distant from Bathurst and Hartley: in the county of Westmoreland, police district of Bathurst, and electorate of Macquarie, situated on the Fish River creek. Two hotels; three stores. Churches: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. Public buildings: post-office, court-house, police-station, public school, with average attendance of 60 scholars. Principally a farming and mining district; several payable quartz reefs are being worked about four miles from the township. Tarana is the nearest railway station (16 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. Formation: volcanic, with columnar basalt, quartz diorite. Population of district about 400.

OBLEY (32° 44' S. lat., 148° 31' E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order office and telephone station, in the county of Gordon, electorate of Molong and police district of Dubbo, 208 miles (253 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, public school, average attendance 22, 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 and bi-weekly with Dubbo Railway Stations, distant 37 and 36 miles respectively. 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 (33° 34' S. lat., 149° 43' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telephone, and telegraph office on the Fish river, in the county of Bathurst, electoral district of Macquarie, 130 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. The district is principally agricultural. Formation, volcanic red clay or granite rock. Population of district, about 100.

OLD JUNE. See JUNE.

OPHIR (33° 9' S. lat., 149° 20' E. long.) is contiguous to the Sumnerhill 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 a post-office, Anglican church, store, and a public school, average attendance 16. The land in the vicinity is taken up by sheep and cattle stations. The communication with Sydney is *via* Orange (16 miles), or Mullion Creek Station, 10 miles distant. The country is alluvial ground abounding with veins of quartz. It has now very few marks left of its former greatness, and the population is very scattered, only a few "fossickers" remaining.

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 storm water 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, electorate of Orange, and is famed for its bracing climate. The district is highly recommended by doctors to consumptives in the Spring, Summer, and Autumn seasons, the cool days and refreshing nights effecting recuperation in all but practically incurable cases. The town contains numerous excellent shops and hotels, among the latter being the Royal, Telegraph, Club, Occidental, Exchange, Metropolitan, Carrington Club, Empire, &c. The 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, wholesale, retail, and produce, 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, and the orchard industry has attained great proportions. From its position on the Great Western Railway and the suitability of the basaltic soil for fruit production, Orange has been found 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 and cherries grow to perfection, and orchardists devote themselves to growing them chiefly. Orange is surrounded by considerable mineral wealth. The Ophir, Cadia, Forest, Rosedale, and Lucknow are the principal gold-fields. At this last place are situated the rich and unique Wentworth Mines. Extensive reefing operations at the old Ironbarks field, and alluvial mining on a large scale in the leads under the basalt on the Macquarie river are in progress, English capital having been secured for these purposes. Copper and silver also abound in the neighbourhood. There is communication with Sydney by railway (fares, 37s. 9d. and 25s. 3d.), and from its favourable climate and situation Orange should become an important depot for the slaughter of meat for the Sydney market. The town is lighted with gas, and contains numerous handsome buildings, amongst the most prominent of which may be mentioned the general stores of Messrs. Dalton Brothers, and Messrs. Davis Brothers, McDermott, Bonnor, Buckham & Wilson, Gillies & Co., and others. Banks: the Commercial, Joint-Stock, N.S. Wales, Union, and Bank of Australasia. Land Board offices, the post-office, telegraph, telephone exchange, and public offices. There is one steam flour-mill, Mr. James Dalton's being considered the most complete in the colony, two breweries, tanneries, two soap and candle manufactories, foundries, &c. The various religious denominations are represented by Roman Catholics (with new church), Church of England, (a handsome structure in course of erection), Wesleyans, Presbyterians, Congregational, Plymouth Brethren, and Baptists. The School of Arts has a library of over 5,000 vols. The town was proclaimed a municipality January 9, 1860, and is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. The Town Hall is a very handsome edifice. Orange has 14 miles of roads, and the estimated annual ratable value of property is £33,236, the gross value of all ratable property being £442,638. The fire brigade has fire-engine, reel, and 1,300 ft. hose. A public school, with average attendance of 523, a Roman Catholic denominational school and convent are at Orange, besides private seminaries. The town is supplied with water from a reservoir containing 142,000,000 gallons at Gosling Creek, three 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 was about £32,000. About 24,000 acres are under crop, principally for wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes; dairy produce: butter, cheese, bacon, and hams. The town contains a population (census 1901) of 3,959 persons, while the census district of Orange has a population of 14,232. The *Western Advocate* and *Orange Leader*, published daily, are the local papers.

ORANGE, EAST.—This is a suburb of Orange proper, in the parish of Orange, counties of Bathurst and Wellington, and adjoins it on the eastern side. It was proclaimed a municipality on March 29th, 1858. 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, and 16 miles of streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £11,281, gross value of all ratable property, £174,733, and is entirely free from debt. 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. There are three hotels, a public school, average attendance 190, an assembly hall, and many substantial and handsome private residences. A large tannery and bootmaking industry is carried on in the town, the plant being one of the most complete of its kind in the colony. Brickmaking is another prosperous industry. Census population, 2,340.

OURIMBAH (34° 35' S. lat., 152° 153' E. long.), a post town, with telephonic facilities, situated in the electoral district and county of Northumberland, police district of Brisbane Water, on the Great Northern Railway, distant 56 miles from Sydney; return fares, 11s. 3d. and 7s. 3d., single, 9s. 9d. and 6s. 3d. It contains a post-office, Progress Committee, public school, Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, hotel and wine-shop. Fruit-growing is the principal industry carried on in this district, which is famed for its timber, ferns, and wild flowers. Tuggerah lakes in district. Geological formation: sandstone ridges and rich alluvial flats. Population, about 200.

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 Lumberumba, and 389 miles (463 postal) S. of Sydney. Communication is by coach from Albury railway station, 77 miles distant. Little mining is done at present. Public school here, with average attendance of 18. Anglican and Presbyterian ministers visit. Population, 80.

PADDINGTON (35° 52' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a suburban municipality, proclaimed April 17, 1860, having 27 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £168,110; number of houses about 4,500. 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; it is well lighted by gas, has fire brigade, and has a permanent water supply. Numerous omnibuses ply to and from the city during the day, fare, 2d.; also tramcar, fare, 9d. The Victoria Barracks are in the municipality. There are three public schools with average of 1,300, several 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, and Commercial. A town hall, the finest outside of Sydney, was opened with great ceremony by Lord Jersey on October 3rd, 1891: the magnificent building stands on a block of land connected with the military barracks, and cost about £12,000. A free public library has been established by the Council, with upwards of 2,500 volumes, and a large reading-room attached. Census population of the borough, 22,034.

PALMERS ISLAND, a postal township, telegraph, money-order office, and Government savings bank, situated on the Clarence river, in the Clarence electorate, 303 miles N. of Sydney, to which there is steamer communication bi-weekly. There is one hotel, a public school, average attendance 54, School of Arts, and Oddfellows' lodge, three places of worship, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan, and a population of about 650, engaged almost solely in sugar-growing, dairying, and mixed farming.

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-Bombala, on the Pambula river, about 339 miles S. of Sydney (270 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 30s. Cooma is the nearest railway station, 100 miles distant *via* Bega. Hotels: Royal, Club and Commercial. Coaches run to Eden, fare 5s., Bega 9s., Bombala 20s, Cooma 40s. Churches: Episcopalian and Roman Catholic, both of stone, also Wesleyan and Presbyterian. Bank: Australian Joint Stock. Public buildings: Court-house, public school, average attendance 80, and teachers' residence, also of stone. There are four stores, one tannery, Masonic and Oddfellow Lodges, and a School of Art, with 1,000 vols. Co-operative Creamery and Dairy Company, an hospital, Court of petty sessions is held once a week. Large areas of the surrounding district have been free-selected during the past years. The exports consist of wattle bark, bacon, hams, cheese, butter, maize, potatoes, &c. The gold-fields are still steadily productive, and since the introduction of the cyanide treatment, the gold which formerly escaped in the tailings has been recovered. Work in abandoned mines has also been resumed with payable results. The silver mines at Jingers, 12 miles distant, employ a good number of hands, and are of great benefit to the district. Formation: Belts of barren quartz-clad ridges, gold-bearing strata, slate, and volcanic soil. Population of town about 450, and of district 2,000. Newspaper, *Pambula Voice*.

PARKES (33° 9' S. lat., 148° 17' E. long.) (co. Ashburnham), electorate of Ashburnham and police district of Forbes, a mining and agricultural township, with post, money-order office, Government savings bank, railway station, and telegraph station, on the Billabong creek, 263 miles W. of Sydney, *via* Orange by railway, which runs on to Bogan Gate, Burrowang and Condobolin, also connected with Forbes by railway. Hotels: Exchange, Commercial, Grand, Club House, Occidental, Cambridge, Bushman's, Tattersall's, Railway, Parkes, and Royal. Coaches run to Wellington (fare 20s.), Tomingley 15s., Trundle 10s., and Peak Hill 7s. 6d., Manildra *via* Bindogundia and Bunbury, 7s. 6d. 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 Peoples' Institute, with 1,000 vols., a public school and seven other public schools within eight miles of the post-office, also a convent and school. Five quartz-crushing machines, five cyanide works, flour-mill, one saw-mill, a lock-up, fire brigade, with fire-engine, reel, and 1,000 ft. hose, and numerous stores. Railway fares, 58s. and 35s. 6d. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £20,000, and 53½ 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 1899 being 6,186 ozs. Geological formation: limestone, slate, granite, freestone and diorite. Census population of municipality 3,151, Water supply from Bunbury Mountains, reservoir holding 27,000,000 galls., Parkes service reservoir holding 300,000 galls. Newspapers: *Parkes Examiner*, and *Western Champion*.

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, and the principal polling place in the Commonwealth electorate. 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, Commercial, Tattersall's, the White Horse, the Star, Park Gate, 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, School of Arts, old 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, the Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, George Street, formerly the factory for female convicts, and a building formerly used as a tweed factory; Macquarie Street Asylum, and Newington Asylum for old women; hospital for insane, girls' industrial school, fire brigade; 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, kerosene and shale works, a Benevolent Society, Parramatta 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 Mercy. The Town Hall, 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 1832. Cottage homes for aged and indigent couples have been established here, and contain about 25 couples; also Cottage home for State children on Pennant Hills Road. 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 School of Arts has a library of 4,000 vols. A tramway line, constructed by the Parramatta River Steamer and Tramway Company 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. Coaches run daily to Castle Hill, Dural, Galston, Kellyville, Pennant Hills, Rydalmore, Ermington, and Carlingford. The district is mainly devoted to fruit-growing, and the orange-tries and orchards of Parramatta have an almost world-wide reputation. The largest orange-tries in the world are believed to be here, on the estate of the late Mr. James Ewe, 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 nearly 128,000 acres. The town has been under municipal government (four wards) since Nov. 27, 1861. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with water, contains 109 miles of streets, and the annual value of ratable property is £58,930. Census population, 12,568. The local newspapers are the *Cumberland Argus and Times*.

PATERSON (52° 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, 128 miles N. by E. of Sydney, between the Williams and Hunter valleys. The communication is *via* West Maitland (12 miles), by mail coaches, fare 2s. 6d., and *via* Morpeth, 10 miles distant S., by steamer. Courthouse and Commercial are the hotels. Bank: Commercial. The principal buildings are the Episcopal church, near the river, and Roman Catholic chapel, police barracks, lock-up, the court-house, the Oddfellows' hall and a public school, with average attendance 55'4, and a library of 330 vols. The school of arts has a library of 987 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 produce of the district comprises cheese, butter, eggs, poultry, bacon, and large quantities of oaten and lucerne hay are sent by road to Maitland. Adjoining here are the noted and choice herds of Tocal, Gostwyck, and other celebrated estates. The population of the town comprises about 330 persons, and of the district 2,760.

PEAK HILL (lat. 32° 33' S., 148° 49' E. long.), a municipal mining township, with postal, money-order, savings bank, telephonic, and telegraphic facilities, county Narramine, electorate of Condoobolin, and police district of Dubbo, situated on the Bogan river, 272 miles W. of Sydney, communication being coach to Dubbo, Narramine, or Parkes, distant 45, 35 and 32 miles respectively, thence rail; coaches also run to Narramine, Dubbo, Parkes, and Alectown. Hotels are the Royal Exchange, Commercial, Cambridge, Club, Royal, Carrington and Tattersall's. One public school, enrolment 300; also a convent school, average attendance 100. Court-house, police-station, six stores, hospital, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Salvation Army places of worship. Masonic, Forester, Oddfellow, and Buffalo societies. Agricultural and Pastoral Association. Geological formation: silurian, intersected by diorite dykes. The water supply is obtained from Government tanks. About 50,000 acres in the immediate vicinity of the town have been taken up as homestead selections for agricultural purposes. Agricultural, pastoral, and mining district. Census population, town 1,112, and surrounding district, 4,300. Annual value of ratable property, £4,320. Local newspaper: *Commercial*, bi-weekly (Stoneman and Hawksley, Proprietors).

PEAKHURST (33° 50' S. lat., 151° 2' E. long.), a post town, in the municipality of Hurstville, police district of Sydney, county of Cumberland, electorate of St. George, 12 miles south of Sydney. There is a railway station at Penhurst (to which "bus 3d."), 1 mile distant: single fares, 11d. and 8d. It contains a public school and Wesleyan church. Water supply from Sydney water supply. Population, about 350, devoted to agricultural and market-gardening pursuits.

PEEL (35° 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 Macquarie, 128 miles (150 postal) W. of Sydney. Within the boundaries of the township are a public school, with average attendance of 30 scholars, a Roman Catholic school, an Episcopal and a Roman Catholic place of worship, Church of England Temperance Society, two stores. Coaches run to Bathurst (fare 2s. 6d.), nearest railway station, 6 miles distant. Thence rail to Sydney, coach also to Hill End *via* Peel, Wyagdon, Wattle Flat and Sofala. Mining, pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: slate, with quartz reefs. Gold, silver, lead, and other metals have been found in the neighbourhood. In July, 1900, a heavy snowstorm covered the ground to a depth of 24 inches. Population of town about 140; within four miles, 300.

PENNANT HILLS (33° 48' S. lat., 151° 4' E. long.), a small railway station, in the county of Cumberland, police district of Ryde, and electoral districts of Willoughby, Ryde, and Sherbrooke, with postal and telephonic facilities, 18 miles west of Sydney; fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 1d. It contains hotel, one public school, with an average attendance of 100, a church, Government observatory, Band of Hope, Progress Association, and three general stores. Fruit-growing is the principal industry engaged in by the population, which is very scattered. Geological formation: carboniferous sandstone.

PENRITH (33° 45' S. lat., 150° 44' E. long.), a municipal township (proclaimed May 12, 1871) on the east bank of the Nepean river, 83 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 savings bank facilities; fares, 4s. 2d. first-class, 2s. 6d. second; return fare 6s. ordinary first; 5s. 3d. holiday excursion first, and 3s. 6d. ordinary second, 3s. holiday excursion second. Tourist and excursion trains on Saturday, return fare 1d. and 2d. per mile. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal, Federal, Tattersall's, Ked Cow, Australian Arms and Nepean. There are ninety-two miles of streets in the municipal district, with ratable property of the annual value of £19,280. 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 township being lighted by electricity, and has a permanent water supply. 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 400—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 and Commercial. Nearly all the Friendly Benefit Societies are represented, also a lodge of Freemasons under the N.S.W. constitution. There is also a free public and lending library, under the control of the Penrith Municipal Council, with about 2,000 vols. Principal store-keepers: W. & E. Fulton, Judges Brothers, R. Mills, George

Nash, Noble & Co., H. Neale, and an extensive stationery warehouse connected with the *Nepean Times*. The district is almost purely an agricultural one, but the town residents are principally railway employes. Maize is the most extensively grown crop. There are four tanneries in Penrith and several at St. Mary's, employing a large number of hands. Census population is 3,545 for the town of Penrith, 1,841 for town of St. Mary's. Local newspaper: *Nepean Times*—weekly.

PERTH, a post town with telephone exchange, savings bank office and railway station, situated on Vale Creek, 149 miles W. of Sydney, in the county and electorate of West Macquarie, and police district of Bathurst; fare, 29s. 6d. and 19s. 9d. Coaches run to Rockley, 18 miles, fare 5s. There are two hotels, Hen and Chickens and Bridge, Temperance hall, a public school, with average attendance of 40, convent school, Wesleyan, Anglican, Baptist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a population of about 500.

PETERSHAM (32° 53' S. lat., 151° 11') is a municipal and electoral 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. by train; 2d. and 3d. by electric tram. It was proclaimed a municipality on December 14, 1871; it has 27 miles of metalled roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £121,380. To the post-office is attached money-order, telegraph, telephone exchange with about 150 connections, and savings bank office, also a branch of the Bank of Australasia. There are two public schools here with an average attendance of 1,160 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 £5,000, with hall to seat 600 persons, and additions made in 1895 provide three extra halls for public use. Masonic, Oddfellow, Druids, Protestant Alliance, Foresters, and Orange lodges, hospital for women and children; Anglican, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist and Anglican Mission churches, and technical college. There are three railway stations in the boundaries of the borough, viz., Stanmore, Petersham, and Lewisham. Principal hotels are the Carrington, the Masonic, and Hotel Salisbury. The suburb is lighted by gas, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply. Census population, 15,313.

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, 9s. 3d. and 6s. The leading hotels are the George, the Royal, Commercial, Club, and Great Southern. It lies in a 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 150 scholars); court-house, school of arts, Protestant hall, some half-dozen stores, a branch of the Commercial Bank, lands office, and a hospital for incurables, maintained by public subscriptions, a lease of the building (a most handsome structure) being handed over to the committee at a very nominal rent by Mr. J. H. Goodlett, of Sydney. 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 and Mowbray Park on the West, Jarvisfield 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. Picton was incorporated as a borough during 1895; it has property of the annual ratable value of £6,620. Stock returns, 1900: 4,073 horses, 26,400 cattle, 16,212 sheep. Area, 211,021 acres. Census population, 1,055. Newspaper: *Picton Post and Advocate*.

PICTON LAKES (34° 15' S. lat., 150° 39' E. long.), postal township with telephone station, situated 59 miles from Sydney, on the main southern line, about 1,000 feet above sea-level, in the police district of Picton, electorate of Bowral, and county of Camden. The lakes are located in a valley about half a mile from the railway platform, the largest being about three-quarters of a mile long, and a third of a mile wide, and the smallest 600 yards long, and 250 yards wide. There is an accommodation house for the convenience of tourists. The population numbers about 25, principally fruit-growers. The lakes are about two and a half miles from Thirlmere, and 6 miles from Picton, at both of which places there is excellent hotel accommodation; fares, 10s. 6d. and 6s. 9d.

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 36 miles W. from Wee Waa, and 384 miles (412 postal) NW. from Sydney, county of Barrandine, electorate of Narrabri, and police district of Bourke. Coach runs to Narrabri, which is the nearest railway station 60 miles distant, fare 25s., also to Walgett (65 miles), Coonabe (52 miles), and Coonabarabran (fare 25s.). Has three hotels, Pilliga, Royal and Imperial, three stores, three

saw-mills, aerated water factory, and several business establishments of various kinds, and is surrounded by large pastoral properties and numerous selections. It is a place of petty sessions, Narrabri police magistrate visiting once a month. There is a public school, with average attendance of 50, School of Arts, court-house and lock-up. The Namoi river runs within 3 miles of the township, and when high is navigable to Walgett. Stock returns, 1900: 2,307 horses, 5,159 cattle, 443,602 sheep. Area 1,576,420 acres. Population about 200; of district about 400. Geological formation: alluvial.

PITT TOWN (33° 35' S. lat., 150° 54' E. long.), a postal village (issuing postal notes), about 88 miles distant from Sydney W., in the county of Cumberland, near the Hawkesbury river, in the Hawkesbury electorate. 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 a butter and condensed milk factory, an Episcopal church, a Presbyterian church (both of stone), public school, average attendance 75, a wine hall, and a number of dwelling-houses. Water from Hawkesbury and private tanks. Formation: rich alluvial on low grounds, light sandy soil on higher grounds. Agricultural district. Population, 300; of district, about 600.

PLATTSBURG (32° 57' S. lat., 151° 42' E. long.) is a municipal township, in the electorate of Walsend, county of Northumberland, 85 miles N. of Sydney, adjoining the township of Walsend, lighted with gas, and having a court-house 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 580. The mechanics' institute is a splendid building, having a large hall, reading room, library, lecture rooms, class room and lodge room. The library contains about 3,000 volumes. There are also Presbyterian, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship and Salvation Army barracks. The principal business places in connection with the township of Walsend and Plattsburg are situated in this borough, including 11 large hotels. Fire Brigade has engine, reel, two hose carts, and 2,300 feet hose. There is a permanent water supply. The estimated annual value of ratable property is £14,730. There are 14 miles of roads and streets within the borough. Within a short distance is the Co-operative Colliery, at which over 400 hands are employed. The seam worked is known as the Walsend, 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; there is also the Maryland Colliery, employing about 50 hands. Census population, 3,178.

POONCARIE (33° 23' S. lat., 142° 38' E. long.), county Perry, electorate of Wellington, 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 800 miles W. of Sydney. Hotels: Pooncarie and Telegraph. State school. Two sheep stations are in the vicinity. Coaches pass through on the way from Wentworth to Broken Hill, the nearest railway station, 150 miles distant. Population about 70.

PORT MACQUARIE (31° 25' S. lat., 152° 54' E. long.) is picturesquely situated on the sea-coast, on a promontory at the entrance of the River Hastings, 180 miles 256 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 six days every week to the Hexham railway station, 167 miles distant. 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 Macleay electoral district, and has handsome post and money-order, telegraph, Government savings bank office, and School of Art, with library of 1,000 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 190), a gaol, 14 stores and branches of the New South Wales and Commercial Banks. Court of Petty Sessions is held every day; Small Debts Court second 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. The dairying industry has made great strides in the district, and the maize farmers are now laying down much of their land in grass for dairying purposes. Stock returns, 1900: 11,303 horses, 65,681 cattle, 1,269 sheep. Area 680,842 acres. 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 at Wauchope, on the Hastings. A steam drogher brings produce down the rivers from over 20 miles. Cobalt and tin mining. 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 £4,810. Census population of the town is about 1,149. Local newspaper: *Port Macquarie News*.

PORT STEPHENS (32° 42' 30" S. lat., 152° 11' 45" E. long.) with 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, 1900: 7,862 horses, 62,799 cattle; 1,454 sheep. Area, 689,795 acres. 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, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Parramatta, 22 miles W. of Sydney, and 6 miles W. of Parramatta. The township has two hotels, two post-offices, two public schools, average attendance 69, School of Arts, and English, Church of Christ, Seventh Day Adventist, and R.C. churches. The Blacktown railway station is 3 miles and Fairfield station, 4 miles. 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 of Prospect and Sherwood comprises 30 miles of formed and metalled streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,770. Census population, 3,257.

PYMBLE (33° 44' S. lat., 151° 8' E. long.) A post town, with money-order office, telephone and railway station; fares, 1s 3d. and 1ld., in the Metropolitan police district and electorate of Wiloughby, county of Cumberland, 10 miles N. of Sydney. There are two hotels, I.O.O.F. lodge, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. District agricultural. Formation: Narrabeen shales and Hawkesbury sandstone. Population about 500.

PYRMONT (33° 52' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), in the electorate of the same name; a thickly populated division 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 electric tram and omnibus, or over Pyrmont bridge. There is a public school here (average attendance 700), as well as a Roman Catholic school and Church of England's infants' school, and Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship; Bank: English and Scottish, a large number of hotels and business establishments; the Government abattoirs are situated at Glebe Island, between which and Pyrmont is a large bridge (now being replaced by a stone causeway). 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. Chief industry: sugar refining—Colonial Sugar Refining Co. having elaborate machinery of latest description and employing about 560 men. Also ice works, iron works, timber and joinery works, and boat-building establishments. In 1899 the Darling Harbour Railway was extended to "Darling Island," where the Government has constructed extensive concrete wharves capable of berthing the largest steamers trading to Australia.

QUAMBONE (31° S. lat., 148° 5' E. long.), a post town, with savings bank and telegraph office, on the Merri-Merri creek, in the police and electoral district of Coomabie, 350 miles (382 postal) W. of Sydney. A coach runs to Warren railway station, 57 miles distant. It has three hotels, public school, Anglican church. Population about 100.

QUEANBEYAN (35° 20' S. lat., 49° 15' E. long.) is a railway station, money-order and Government savings bank, telegraph township on the river of the same name, 194 miles SW. of Sydney; fares, 3s. 9d. and 2s. 6d. It is in the county of Murray, and electoral and police district of Queanbeyan. Hotels: Royal, Victoria, Commercial, and Pooley's. The town is incorporated, has 10 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £5,520. Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Queanbeyan also possesses a hospital, School of Arts, convent, public school (average attendance 154), a court-house, a gaol, police-barracks, two large stone flour-mills, one roller flour-mill, fire brigade with two fire engines and 750 feet hose, post and telegraph office and two banks, Commercial and N.S. Wales. Public buildings Oddfellows' Hall, Protestant Hall, Council Chambers, and Grand United Hall. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. The number of acres of land under cultivation is about 6,000; producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, rye. Live stock returns, 1900, 3,645 horses; 16,193 cattle; 628,709 sheep; total area of holdings, 977,329 acres. Queanbeyan, now a mining district, is picturesque situated, and has many natural advantages, including valuable deposits of copper, silver, lead, iron, manganese, and gold. The Gooda Creek mines are 16 miles distant; Bywong 17 miles; and the famous Caprington Flat silver mine 28 miles. Cotter River Falls, Yarrangobilly caves, Cotter River caves, and "London Bridge" (a natural arch), are in the vicinity. Water from Queanbeyan river, which flows through the town. A weir below the town throws back a magnificent reach of water about two miles in length, and a mean depth of eight feet. Coaches run to Yass, Uriarra and Tharwa. Formation: schist. Census population, 1,219, the district numbering nearly 70,000. Newspapers: *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 Quirindi, Jacob and Joseph Creeks, in the electorate of the same name, eastern tributaries of the Namoi, on the northern slope of the Liverpool range, in the county of Buckland, 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, Club House, and Imperial, six principal stores, the Commercial and Australian Joint-Stock Banks, four butter factories, two flour-mills, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, and mechanics' institute. There are four churches and a superior public school (average attendance 250), also a Roman Catholic school and convent, and four other schools within 5 miles' radius, a money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station, court-house, and police barracks. The train *via* New-

castle (144 miles S.) is the means of reaching Sydney; fares, 40s. 6d. and 26s. 9d. Coaches run to Yarraman, and Colbie Blue twice a week. The district is incorporated, and has 20 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £10,180. Farming locality; grain principally grown here, return being about 200,000 bushels annually; many sheep and cattle reared here. Census population 1,676. Local newspapers: *Quirindi Gazette* (Wednesday and Saturday), and *Quirindi Magpie* (Tuesday and Friday).

RAGLAN (33° 27' S. lat., 149° 44' E. long.), post, telegraph and railway station on the Great Western Railway, in the county of Roxburgh, electoral district of Bathurst, and police district of Bathurst, 140 miles (122 by road) WNW. of Sydney. Fares, 27s. 6d. and 18s. 6d. It lies 2,486 feet above sea-level. Coach runs to Sunny Corner thrice weekly. It has a public school, with average attendance of 30 scholars, Anglican and Baptist churches, 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. Water from wells. Population about 120.

RAMORNIE (29° 40' S. lat., 152° 44' E. long.). A post town, with telephone station, in county of Clarence, the electoral and police district of Grafton, from which it is distant 30 miles by water, 10 by road. Steamers run regularly between Ramornie and Grafton, and coaches ply when required. It is 378 miles N. of Sydney, and contains one hotel, a store, large hall, Mechanics Institute, and a public school, with an enrolment of about 70 pupils. The Australian Meat Preserving Works are carried on here. The meat is exported, together with tallow, extract of beef, hides, butterine, horns, bones and bonedust. The works provide employment for about 150 hands during the busy season, whose wages amount to £12,000. Geological formation: sandstone. Population about 300.

RANDWICK (33° 55' S. lat., 151° 14' E. long.), an improving suburban municipality, in the electoral district of Randwick, on the south side of the city, and distant from it about four miles. Trams ply at frequent intervals during the day, fare 3d. 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 Leger were contested here, and won respectively by Clove and Falcon. The course has, up to the present time, cost over £200,000. Kensington racecourse is also in the borough. 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, Masonic and Protestant Alliance lodges, and asylum for destitute children. 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 77 miles of roads. Estimated annual value of ratable property, £35,930. The model suburb of Kensington, consisting of 1,025 acres, is situated alongside the racecourse. Census population 9,752.

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 Newcastle and Hunter River Steamship Company ply daily to Sydney, 114 miles to the SE. Hexham is the nearest railway station, distance 6 miles, daily coach, fare 1s. 6d. Raymond Terrace forms the starting point of the coaching system on the northern coastal district. The principal hotels are the Agricultural, 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 Salvation Army barracks, a Roman Catholic, and a public school (average attendance, 170). Commercial Bank has branch here, and there are three principal stores. The School of Arts has a library of 760 vols. The municipality has ratable property of the annual value of £4,430, and 54 miles of roads. The district is principally agricultural and dairying; the grape is also extensively cultivated, some of the earliest vineyards in the colony being within a short distance of the town. Formation: old red sandstone, with splendid stone quarries. Population (census 1901), 827. Local newspaper: *GloUCESTER EXAMINER*.

REDFERN (33° 53' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), the principal suburb of Sydney, on the SSW. side, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Redfern. 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, £160,740. Omnibuses run frequently to and from the city; fare 3d., also tramcar, and railway. Redfern is lighted by electricity, and connected with the Prospect Water Supply; has town hall and council chambers, money-order, savings bank, post-office, and telegraph facilities. The Free Library here has 2,500 vols. There are two public schools, with average attendance of 1,500, a denominational school (Episcopal), a Roman Catholic and several private

schools: three Episcopalians, two Roman Catholic, one Congregational, Wesleyan and two Presbyterian places of worship; about 36 hotels; the extensive railway works at Everleigh; 11 boot factories, nine ironworks, seven coach factories, five cooperages, several 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. Census population, 24,282.

REEDY FLAT. See BAYLOW.

REETON, a gold-bearing district, 16 miles north of Temora, and on the road to Barmadman and Wyalong, in the electorate of Grenfell, county of Bland. A daily coach runs from Temora; fare 4s. There is one hotel, school, police-station, and stores; also postal facilities, communication daily. Several quartz reefs have been discovered, gold being traced from the surface to 60 and 70 feet, the reefs being vertical. Battery and cyanide works have been erected. Population, approximately, 60.

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; return fares 6s. 8d. and 4s. 5d. The hotels are: Royal, Commercial, Black Horse, and Imperial. It has a post, savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, and has been a municipality since June 13, 1872. It has 7½ miles of road, and ratable property of the annual value of £7,000. The town is traversed by several streets, of which Windsor is the leading one. The more important buildings are the Episcopal church, a large brick building; the Roman Catholic church, a recently-enlarged edifice; the Presbyterian church, a compact building of brick with tower and clock, and the Wesleyan, which is also a brick structure; a School of Arts, with library of 1,700 vols; branches of the N.S. Wales, Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks; one public school with an enrolment of 280, a Roman Catholic denominational school conducted by Sisters of Charity, and a court-house. There is a spacious park, with handsome pavilion, in the centre of the town. Masonic, Oddfellows', Temperance, and Druids' Lodges are also established in the town. Fire brigade has manual engine, reel and 800 feet of working hose. 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. In 1900 the next highest flood since 1867 was experienced. The alluvial flats are extensively cultivated, and large quantities of hay and heavy crops of maize are raised. About 4,400 acres of Ham Common were rescued in 1890, and devoted to the purposes of an Agricultural College and farm, known as Hawkesbury Agricultural College; 100 students are accommodated at the College, and others are received as non-resident students. The institution is very popular. Several of the Governors of the State have visited and inspected the College and farm. Its exhibits attract great attention. An annual distribution of prizes and diplomas takes place, and is attended by numerous visitors. The Kurrajong and Grose Vale, about 5 to 8 miles west of the town, is 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, and there is a well-conducted hotel and several private establishments. Water supply to Richmond from Water Supply Works. Census population of the town is 1,202 persons, of the district, 3,335.

RIVERSTONE (33° 33' S. lat., 150° 52' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, money-order office, Government savings bank, and railway station, 28 miles NW. of Sydney; fares 3s. 4d. and 1s. 11d. 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, 100; 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 Kiama, about 102 miles S. of Sydney, which is reached by coach from Bowral or 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. Fitzroy, Belmore, Carrington, Jersey, Bridal Veil, Macquarie Waterfalls, and Macquarie Pass being within 3 miles of the township. 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; two stores, a saw-mill, Commercial Bank of Sydney, Court of Petty Sessions, an Agricultural Society, Orange Lodge, and a school of arts. The land is principally taken up for dairy farming, large quantities of butter being manufactured and sent to Sydney; five butter factories being within a radius of 5 miles of Robertson. Population is estimated at 500. Trial surveys completed of proposed railway from Moss Vale and Bowral to Robertson. Local paper: *Robertson Advocate*.

ROCKDALE, a flourishing suburb with post, telegraph,

money-order office, savings' bank, and railway station, 6 miles from Sydney (fares, 7d. and 5d.), on the Illawarra line, county of Cumberland, police district of Newtown, and electorate of St. George. Principal Hotels: Royal, Brighton and Grand. It has a public school, average attendance 500, six churches, representing all denominations, and several large stores. Saywell's tram line connects the railway with the beautiful pleasure grounds at Lady Robinson's Beach, "Shady Nook," the most picturesque spot on the shores of the beautiful and romantic Botany Bay. There is an electric tram to the beach. There are a number of handsome and commodious residences, handsome public baths, and a large recreation reserve. The municipality has 65 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £44,830; is lighted by gas, has fire brigade, has a permanent water supply, and is generally making rapid progress. Census population, about 7,837. Newspaper: *St. George's Advocate*.

ROCKLEY (33° 43' S. lat., 149° 45' 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 three times weekly, to and from George's Plains Railway station daily, 15 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; and Catholic church, all of these places of worship being erected on elevated sites; a flour-mill, four stores, a branch of the Joint-Stock Bank; School of Arts, a public school, with average attendance of 50 scholars, 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 of town 200, and district about 1,500.

ROCKY RIVER (30° 45' S. lat., 151° 30' E. long.), a postal centre, in the county of Sandon, electoral district Uralla, police district of Armidale, 304 miles (348 postal) N.N.E. of Sydney. Communication with the metropolis is by private conveyance to the Uralla railway station, distant 3 miles, thence by train *via* Newcastle. It has one hotel; Anglican church, one public school, average attendance 64, and a general store. This district, which is of granite formation, was formerly a thriving gold-field, but has of late years declined. It is, however, a good fruit-growing district.

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 SW. 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 Granville and police district of Parramatta. There are here a Church of England (St. Stephen's) a Congregational chapel, a public school, average attendance 166, a temperance hall, fire brigade, 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. The district is incorporated, with ratable property of the annual value of £11,150. Census population, 4,511.

ROOTY HILL, a post town, money-order, telegraph office, and railway station, 25 miles W. of Sydney, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Penrith; fares, 2s. 10d. and 1s. 8d. There are two public schools, one hotel (Imperial), two places of worship, and several small stores. Population about 200.

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, electorates of the Hawkesbury and Sherbrook, and Windsor police district, 28 miles W. of Sydney, and an old settled locality. Riverstone is the nearest railway station, 4 miles distant, but coaches run daily from Parramatta and Riverstone, arriving at Rouse Hill at midday and 7 p.m. respectively. There are here a public school, with enrolment of 24 children, an English church, a police station, a store, and about 50 residents. Formation: sandstone, slate, and clay. The timber here is iron-bark, box, and gum. Population of district, about 300.

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, 22s. and 14s. 9d. Hotels: the Royal and Commercial. It lies 3,121 feet above sea-level on the Solitary Creek, in the electoral district of Macquarie, and police district of Bathurst. Churches: Presbyterian, Union and Roman Catholic; with one public school, having average attendance of 40 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. Coaches also run to Jenolan Caves, with view of the Zigzag. Formation: slate. Population, 160.

RYDE, or KISSING POINT (38° 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, 8 miles NW. of Sydney and 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 9d., 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, electorate of Ryde, and Parramatta police district, and is one of the most picturesque suburbs about Sydney. It was proclaimed a municipality on November 11, 1870, re-proclaimed June 11, 1872. It has 64 miles of roads and streets, ratable property of the annual value of £20,660 is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply. Bank: New South Wales. Churches: St. Ann's (Episcopal), a stone Wesleyan chapel, Presbyterian, Baptist chapel, and St. Charles', Roman Catholic; the latter has a school attached. Two public schools here, average attendance, 340. 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. Freemason, Oddfellow and Druids' lodges. 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. Census population, 3,223.

RYLSTONE (32° 47' S. lat., 149° 59' E. long.), a postal township in the electorate of the same name, with telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Roxburgh, lying 1,983 feet above the sea, on the left bank of the Cudgegong river, 32 miles SE. from Mudgee, and 158 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 3s. 3d. and 20s. 9d. Hotels: Rylstone, and Globe. A branch of the Australian Joint-Stock Bank is here, a public school (average attendance, 125), Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship. Horticultural and Agricultural Society, Druids' lodge. Government buildings are a court-house, police barracks, gaol, and handsome telegraph and post-office. Population is about 650; the police district, numbering 3,690 persons, now forms part of the sheep and registry district of Mudgee. Diamonds have been found in the river bed, and cinabar, gold, coal, ironstone, copper, shale and lime are being procured in the district, which is also noted for its pastoral and agricultural development. Local newspaper: *Rylstone Express*.

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), 70 miles W. of Sydney, and 36 miles from Windsor railway station. Communication by coach to Wiseman's Ferry, steamer to Hawkesbury River Railway Station, thence rail to Sydney. It belongs to the electoral district of Northumberland, and police district of Windsor, 60 miles NW. of Sydney (postal 75). There is one hotel, public school (with average attendance 44), 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 of district 500.

ST. MARYS (32° 29' S. lat., 150° 48' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings bank, telegraph office, and railway station, a mile and a half from the town (fares 8s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.), 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, nine stores, a public recreation ground, public school, average attendance 210, and mechanics' institute. The district is incorporated, and has 3½ miles of metalled streets, with ratable property of the annual value of £8,070. Population of town and district about 1,760.

ST. PETERS (33° 56' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a municipal suburb and railway station, about 4 miles S. of Sydney, on the Cook's river, county Cumberland, and electorate of St. Peter's, 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 Borough of Marrickville on the west. It has post, money-order, and telegraph office, and savings bank. There are seven hotels, two places of worship, public school (average attendance 550), Roman Catholic school, private lunatic asylum, with about 100 inmates. 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', Rechabite, and St. Peter's School halls. The municipality has 19 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £32,064. It is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply. The Illawarra Railway skirts the western boundary. Omnibuses run frequently, also electric tram *via* Newtown. Census population, 5,814. Tempe station is within the municipality; fares, 3d. and 2d.; omnibuses also run frequently.

SCONE (32° 3' S. lat., 150° 54' E. long.), a 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, in the electorate of Robertson. It is a station on the Great Northern Railway; fares from Sydney 3s. and 20s. 4d. 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 650 feet above the sea level, almost surrounded by mountains, and from its elevated position and natural advantages, as regards drainage, has a high reputation for healthiness. Other buildings of note are the four places of

worship—Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian; hospital and benevolent asylum, the court-house, School of Arts (with library of 2,000 vols.), Good Templars' Hall, Oddfellows' Hall, and the public school, average attendance about 110. There are also several stores, a branch of the Bank of N.S. Wales, and Australian Joint-Stock bank, Masonic and Odd-fellow Lodges, and one steam flour-mill. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one; the yield of gold, from Stewart's Brook, the Denison and Omadale Brook has caused a revival of mining industry all round the district. Wheat, maize, and oats are the leading crops. The land in the neighbourhood of the town is well adapted for tillage, and many thousands of acres have been occasionally 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 14 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. Coaches run to Belltrees, Stewart's Brook, and Moonbrook three times a week. Census population, 1,146. The district is incorporated, having 5½ miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £6,560. Local newspaper: *The Scone Advocate*.

SEVENHILLS (33° 38' S. lat., 150° 57' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, and railway station in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke 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 48. 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 annual value of £17,380, situated 66 miles SSW. from Sydney, county Camden. Mode of conveyance to Sydney, per steamer direct, or coach to railway station three miles from township; railway fares 12s. and 8s.; tourist tickets, return 9s. 9d. available three months, single 8s. It is in the electoral district of Illawarra, and police district of Kiama, contains a post, money-order, telephone office, savings bank, two hotels, a public school (average attendance, 70), a branch of the Commercial Banking Company, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian places of worship, division of Sons and Daughters of Temperance (with hall), three stores, bacon factory, public library with 1,000 vols., and lock-up. The district is principally pastoral, with basalt and sandstone formation. Tourist tickets from Sydney from Friday to Monday, 5s. 6d. There is good beach and schnapper fishing; Long Point is a picturesque locality 2 miles distant by beach; and there are picnic grounds at Illawarra. Census population of the borough, 1,963.

SHOALHAVEN (34° 50' S. lat., 150° 47' E. long.) is the name of an electoral and police district devoted to agriculture, dairying and mining, situated upon the river of that name, 100 miles from Sydney by steamer to Greenwell Point, 120 by road and rail *via* Moss Vale, coach 40 miles; or 92 miles by rail, South Coast Line. 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. 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 four municipal districts, viz.: Berry, Nowra, Broughton Vale, and South Shoalhaven. In the electorate are 25 postal and money-order towns and six villages, 37 public and private schools, a number of churches, chapels, and other places of public worship (including the Berry Memorial churches), three free municipal libraries and five Schools of Art, a substantial court-house (which cost £4,000). Bank branches: Commercial of Sydney, E.S. and Australian, and City of Sydney. The district is very extensively under farms, the Hay Estate (late Berry's) alone having 44,000 acres, and between 200 and 300 tenants. There are fourteen butter factories in the district, also a milk condensery, two saw-mills, and two bacon-curing establishments on a large scale. Independently of the arrival and departure of three steamers weekly, there are a number of small coasters trading to the river, principally in the timber trade. The water supply is derived from a source at the top of the Cambewarra, and is a gravitation supplied, designed and carried out by the Public Works Department. Formation: Devonian slate and sandstone, with ranges of eruptive lava. Annual value of ratable property, £11,810. Census population of the municipality is 902. Newspapers: *the Shoalhaven News, Nowra Colonist, Shoalhaven Telegraph, Berry Register, Broughton Creek Mail and The Leader*.

SILVERTON (35° 38' S. lat., 158° 12' E. long.), situated on the Umerumberka creek, in the electorate of Sturt, about 18 miles in a direct line from the Border of South Australia and distant from Sydney about 820 miles W., with Railway station on the Cockburn to Broken Hill Railway, postal, telegraph, money-order and savings bank facilities. There are two hotels: Silvertown and Barrier Ranges, a public school with average attendance of 80; two general stores, a brewery, and boarding houses, in addition to a Court-house, gaol, and police station. Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Anglican places of worship, Masonic lodge. The district was proclaimed a municipality on 22nd October, 1886, but is now defunct. Has

a permanent water supply. 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 argentiferous, 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, but are not at present working. About 50 miles north of Silvertown is the Poolamacca or Euriowite tinfield, covering an area as yet but imperfectly known. A railway has been built by the S.A. Government from Petersburg to Cockburn, 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. Silvertown has of late years greatly declined owing to the stoppage of all the mines, save a few which are still worked by private parties. Census population, 286.

SINGLETON (32° 24' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), county of Northumberland, electorate of Singleton, is a post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order town on the Hunter river, 29 miles to the N. of Maitland and 147 miles N.W. of Sydney, with which it is connected by rail *via* Newcastle. Fares to Newcastle (49 miles), 9s., 5s. 9d., or direct to Sydney 20s. 9d. and 13s. 4d. Coaches run to Jerry's Plains, Whittington, Vere, and Broke. The principal hotels are the Royal, Imperial, the Percy, and the Caledonia, and there are eleven 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, lighted with gas, and has some superior buildings, public, private and commercial; among the former are the Benevolent Asylum and hospital, affording now accommodation for 50 to 60 inmates; the Mechanics' Institute (with 5,000 vols.), the court-house, the Oddfellows' hall, the post and telegraph offices, the public school (average attendance 420), 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, and dairying has made great advance, about 9,000 cows being milked in the registered dairies. A volunteer infantry corps has a muster roll of 60 members, and the half squadron of New South Wales Lancers has a members' roll of 50. The banks are the New South Wales, Joint-Stock, and the Commercial; several of the insurance companies have agencies also in the town. Fire brigade has engine, ladder wagon, and 350 feet of hose. 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. In county about 30,550 acres of land are under cultivation, producing wheat, oats, maize, barley, potatoes, wine, and fruit of every kind. There are numerous stations in the district. Stock returns, 1900: 6,703 horses, 51,238 cattle, 45,916 sheep. Area, 550,159 acres. One member is returned to Parliament. Singleton was proclaimed a municipality on January 30, 1866. It has 11½ miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £14,170. The Junior Municipality, South Singleton, has about five miles of streets and property of the annual value of £5,980. 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. Four collieries are being worked in the district, employing about 40 hands. The product is a bituminous coal, suitable for manufacturing and household purposes. 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, and in course of permanent improvement. The permanent Town Common, 1½ mile distant, is an extensive forest of about 2,400 acres. The Masons, Druids, Oddfellows, Orangemen, F.C. Guild, Sons of Temperance, Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, and Good Templars, are severally represented by local lodges. Water from Hunter river, municipal tank holding 6,000 gallons. Census population, 1,922; Singleton South, 956. The local newspapers are the *Singleton Argus* (published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) and the *Subject*.

SMITHFIELD (33° 49' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, telephone, money-order office, and Government savings bank, bounded by Prospect creek, two miles from the Fairfield railway station, to which coach 20 miles S. of Sydney, and two miles from Prospect Waterworks. It is in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Sherbrooke, and police district of Liverpool. It has two hotels, one public school, with average attendance of 170 scholars, a Methodist and a Baptist chapel, an Episcopal church (St. James), Roman Catholic church (St. Gertrude's), Protestant Alliance Lodge, 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. Water from Prospect Reservoir. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £3,780. Census population, 1,643.

SMITHTOWN (31° 6' S. lat., 152° 56' E. long.), county Dudley, a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph office, situated on the Macleay river, about 18 miles

from the Heads; police district of Kempsey, electorate of Raleigh, 324 miles N. of Sydney, to which communication is by Clarence and Richmond River Company's steamers, three times a week. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 216 miles distant. There are 2 hotels (Shamrock and Centennial), public school, average attendance 61, Primitive Methodist, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic churches, School of Arts, and several large stores. The district is noted for its agricultural products, maize being cultivated in great abundance. Dairy farming is also largely followed. Population 220.

SOPALA (33° 5' S. lat., 149° 47' E. long.), a pretty little goldfields township, on the Turon river, 149 miles (166 postal) N.W. of Sydney, and 30 miles N. from Bathurst, electorate of Macquarie. Coach to Bathurst, 29 miles distant (fare 5s.), thence rail, form the means of communication with Sydney. The principal hotels are the Royal and the Commercial. It has post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. The district in which it is situated is altogether a mining one. 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 whole river has now been taken up for dredging purposes, and a great impetus has been given to the progress of the district. Places of worship: Episcopal and Roman Catholic. Presbyterian service monthly. There is a hospital, public school with average attendance 75, four stores, Roman Catholic convent and school, an Oddfellows' lodge, court-house, police station, and literary institute, with 1,000 vols. Bank: City. The population of the town is 310.

SOLFERINO (See LIONSVILLE.)
SOMERTON (30° 56' S. lat., 150° 38' E. long.), a post town and money-order station, on the Peel river, 301 miles N. of Sydney, and 23 miles N.W. of Tamworth, the nearest railway station, reached by coach, three times a week; coach also to Gunnedah three times a week. It is situated in the county of Parry, electoral and police district of Tamworth. There are several farmers and selectors in the district, which is also good grazing country. A public school, average attendance 30, one hotel, two stores, and an Episcopal church. Population about 120.

SOUTH GRAFTON (29° 45' S. lat., 152° 56' E. long.), a municipality, with money-order, savings bank, and postal and telegraphic facilities, in the police and electoral district of Grafton, and county of Clarence, 350 miles N. of Sydney, communication with which is by steamer, and coach daily from Glen Innes Railway Station, 104 miles. It contains six hotels, a public and a convent school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, Presbyterian services monthly, School of Arts, Oddfellows' Lodge, and several general stores. South Grafton is the chief shipping centre of a large stretch of agricultural country to the southward, known as the Orara and Don Dorrigo country. A line of railway has been surveyed from S.E. to the Dorrigo. The district, though principally dairying and agricultural, is also devoted to mining and pastoral pursuits. Geological formation: hilly and mountainous. Population about 1,600. Newspaper: *South Grafton Clarion*.

SOUTH HORNSBY. (See HORNSBY.)
SPRING HILL (33° 20' S. lat., 149° 15' E. long.), a railway station, with telegraph, post, money-order office and savings' bank, 184 miles W. of Sydney, co. Bathurst, in the police and electoral district of Orange (fares, 36s. 3d. and 24s. 3d.). There is one hotel (the Railway), a public school (average attendance 83), two stores, iron foundry, two places of worship (Wesleyan and Baptist). Geological formation: ironstone. The surrounding district is occupied by farmers, one of whom was the recipient of a first and second Government National prize for the best managed farm. The locality is eminently suited for the growth of every variety of English produce and fruit. Population, 220.

SPRINGWOOD (33° 43' S. lat., 150° 34' E. long.), a railway and telegraph station, with post-office, and money-order and Government savings bank facilities, on the G.W. Railway (fares, 8s. and 5s. 2d.), county Cook, and electorate of the Nepean, 47 miles W. of Sydney, pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the table-land, 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. Sassafras Gully, Hawkesbury View, 6 miles E. Church of England and Presbyterian services are held weekly, and Roman Catholic every three weeks. There are two hotels, four general stores, Progress Association, a public school (average attendance 60), and English, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Bee farming is carried on here. Formation: Hawkesbury sandstone, with several caps of Winanamatta shales. There is no permanent water supply.

STANLEIGH (29° 57' S. lat., 151° 21' E. long.), a post town, 352 miles (425 postal) N. of Sydney and 6 miles N. of Tingha, Inverell electorate, co. Gough. Communication is by coach to Guyra railway station, thence rail to Sydney. Coach also to Glen Innes. It sprang into existence in 1880, and has public hall, one State school, Roman Catholic church (other denominations visit), and saw-mill. The erection of buildings is extending towards Middle Creek, where there is a store and other buildings. It is the centre of a rich tin-mining district. Population, European, 150; Chinese, 100.

STEWART'S BROOK (32° 3' S. lat., 151° 12' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telephone station, in the county of Durham, 229 miles north east from Sydney. Communication with the capital is by coach (Monday, Wednesday and Friday to Scone, thirty-five miles; fare, 10s.; thence by rail. There is one hotel, police station, a public school, with an average attendance of 68; a School of Arts. The district,

which is almost exclusively devoted to gold-mining, has a population of about 285. Geological formation, slate and diorite.

STOCKTON (32° 53' S. lat., 151° 50' E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, about 1 mile from Newcastle, on the northern side of the harbour, and 101 miles N. of Sydney, county Gloucester, and electorate of Newcastle East. Among the industrial institutions are limekilns, steam saw-mills, and the extensive ship-building yards of O'Sullivan & Co. and Callen & Sons. The patent slips connected with these yards are capable of taking up vessels of very large tonnage; and the workshops are provided with every appliance for the repair and construction of ships, with powerful shears able to lift 30 tons. Extensive foreshore reclamations are being made by the Government; the Northern Breakwater is in process of construction. The Stockton Coal Colliery is in full work, the output for 1900 being 152,100 tons, valued at £60,000; this mine employs about 300 hands. The public school has an average attendance of 490; there is also a Roman Catholic school, Church of England (St. Paul's), Roman Catholic, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist places of worship. Fire brigade has manual and steam engine, reel and 2,500 feet of hose. There is also a Temperance hall, Masonic, Oddfellows, I.O.G.T. and Free Gardeners lodges, a School of Arts, and six hotels. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £13,520. Census population, 2,549.

STRATHFIELD (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), a railway station, with savings bank, money-order office, telephone and telegraph and post-office, situated 7 miles S. of Sydney; fares 8d. and 6d. In the county of Cumberland and police and electoral district of Canterbury. There are two private schools (public school, South Strathfield), Episcopalian, Congregational and Wesleyan places of worship, and a large number of private palatial residences; the recreation ground near the station (in the borough of Binwood) is the most extensive institution of its kind in the State. The district is incorporated, is lighted with gas, has a permanent water supply, and 42 miles of roads, with ratable property of the annual value of £36,900. The Great Northern Railway branches off from here. Census population, 2,994.

STROUD (32° 28' S. lat., 151° 58' E. long.) is situated near the centre of the police district of Port Stephens, a short distance from the Karuah river, 32 miles north from Raymond Terrace, and 152 miles north of Sydney, in the county and electoral district of Gloucester. A special coach runs from Raymond Terrace to Stroud on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, returning to meet the W.R.S.N. boats from Clarence. Train to Newcastle. It was formerly the headquarters of the Australian Agricultural Company, to whom a grant of 464,640 acres was made in fee simple in 1826. The Gloucester estate contiguous to Stroud is still intact. It has a public school (average attendance 75), a School of Arts, with a library of 1,860 volumes, money-order and telegraph office, Government savings bank, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, Oddfellows (G.U.) lodge, two hotels—Australian Inn and Central, branch of the Bank of Australasia, court of petty sessions, and Crown Lands office. The district, which is noted for its excellence of climate and beauty of scenery, is an agricultural and pastoral one, well watered, with an abundance of the finest timber, employing about 12 saw-mills. In the NW. portion of it is situated what is commonly known as the Copeland gold-field. A magnificent copper lode has lately been discovered near Bullahdelah. Count Strezlecki, forty years ago, said that Stroud would become the Birmingham of Australia. Maize is extensively grown all round the district. Formation: sandstone, coal, and iron. The population of Stroud numbers about 400; district, 4,000 persons.

STUART TOWN (late IRONBARKS) (32° 56' S. lat., 149° 7' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, money-order, and mining township, in the police district of Stony Creek, and electoral district of Wellington, on the Kugabera creek, 223 miles (by rail) W. of Sydney. Stuart Town is reached from Sydney by railway, fares 45s., 30s. Hotels: Railway and Carrington. The district abounds in quartz reefs, many of them being profitably worked and capable of further development; there are also some alluvial workings; dredging is done in the Macquarie. There are churches belonging to the Episcopal and Roman Catholic bodies, one public school, average attendance 54, and a convent school, a court-house, police-station, lock-up, and seven stores. It lies 1,730 feet above sea-level. Formation: basalt and slate. Population about 400; of district, about 800.

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 Ashfield, and police district of Newtown, borough of Ashfield. Railway fares, 5d. and 4d. It has two hotels, a branch of the A.J.S. Bank, Debating Society, one public school, average attendance 550, and several private schools, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Congregational churches, several public halls, bedding factory, lead pipe and sheet lead and galvanized iron factory, and a number of large private and business premises.

SUNNY CORNER, a silver-mining township, with postal, money-order, telegraph, and Government savings bank facilities, 124 miles W. of Sydney, county Roxburgh, police district of Bathurst, electorate of Macquarie, the nearest railway station being Piper's Flat, 9 miles distant; coaches run to Rydal (14 miles), thence train; and Bathurst (fare 6s.). Principal hotels are the Royal, Tattersall's, Star, Royal Exchange, and Court House. Public and Roman Catholic schools, former with an average attendance of 220; latter school, average 60. Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, seven general stores, and a court-house. M.U.

Oddfellows (No. 155). Away from the mining centre a few farms for produce are carried on. The town possesses a water supply. The principal mine, the Sunny Corner, has six furnaces. The gold mines working are Paddy Lackey and Bighill. Population, about 900, all principally engaged in mining pursuits.

SUTHERLAND (34° 0' S. lat., 151° 0' E. long.), a railway station, with postal, telegraphic, money-order and savings bank facilities, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Worona, and Metropolitan police district, 15 miles S. of Sydney, fares 1s. 6d. and 11d. It contains a post-office, public school, Anglican and Congregational churches, two hotels, and one or two general stores. The district is well adapted for agricultural pursuits; it is also in a mining centre. It borders on Natural Park. Good fishing and beautiful flora. Geological formation: carboniferous and sandstone. Population about 450.

SUTTON FOREST (34° 19' S. lat., 153° 35' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, about 3½ miles south of Moss Vale railway station (to which coach runs), in the county of Camden, police district of Berrima, electorate of Bowral, 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 53), and several gentlemen's residences, including the Governor's country seat. The district is a pastoral one, but cultivation is carried on to a limited extent. Coal and iron abound, but have not yet been worked. Formation: carboniferous with sandstone. Population of the town and neighbourhood is about 406.

SWAMP OAK, a rising mining township, 325 miles N. of Sydney, in the Tamworth district, 34 miles from Moonbi Railway Station. There is a post office, three hotels, several stores, public school, 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.

SYDNEY (33° 51' 41" S. lat., and 151° 11' 40" E. long.), the capital of the State of New South Wales, and parent State of the Commonwealth, is situated picturesquely on the southern shore of Port Jackson; in every direction the waters of the harbour encircle the city with splendid deep water bays, inlets, and coves, fed from the boundless Pacific. Its port, with such natural deep water frontages and wharves, permits the loading and discharging of vessels of the largest tonnage alongside its extensive quays and wharves, which are some 23 miles in extent. The city is 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 can lie close to the shore. 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 a 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. On the eastern side of the Heads is Watson's Bay, the pilot's station for inward vessels. There are six islands in the harbour—Clark Island, a public pleasure resort; Shark Island, near the Heads, the quarantine station splendidly equipped; Garden Island, the property of the Imperial Government, and its hospital, foundries, shears, and naval stores; Goat Island, powder magazine; Spectacle Island, for explosives; and Cockatoo Island, at the mouth of the Parramatta River, with its important Government dock. The bays are many, the principal being Watson's Bay, Chowder, Taylor, Athol Bight, Mossman's, Carreing Cove, Neutral, Lavender, Berry's Iron Cove, Snails, Johnstone's, Woolloomooloo, Elizabeth, Ruscutters, Double Rose, Parsely's, and Hen and Chickens Bay, all easy of access, and of remarkable romantic beauty as pleasure resorts, and having healthy residential advantages.

Sydney possesses in Port Jackson so much natural deep water frontage that for many years vessels discharged cargoes into any rock bound spot, but immense strides have been made in its shipping facilities; so much has the commercial importance rapidly grown that the requirements for extensive quays and wharves became a necessity.

The Circular Quay, at the head of Sydney Cove, has a length of 1,300 feet, available for the largest vessels. It is 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 fine vessels of the Orient Line, reputed for the rapidity of their voyages to Europe, and

Messageries Maritimes boats now discharge at the Circular Quay, and the mail steamers of the P. and O. Company berth at the wharf, also those of the German line, the Canadian-Australian line, and the China and Japanese lines. Woolloomooloo Wharf, to the east, is 3,000 feet long, and was constructed at a cost of £26,000, a large tract of valuable land being reclaimed; the American mailboats and other large steamers discharge here, and the wharf is largely used by small coasting vessels for the discharging of coal, timber, &c.

Darling Harbour Wharf, 1,260 feet in length, at south-west end of the city, is connected with the main railway system of the State; here large supplies of coal from the northern and southern coalfields are dumped into spacious holds of vessels of large tonnage; grain trained from immense distances is conveniently disposed of in a few hours for European consumption. The very extensive and important reclamation improvements at Darling Harbour represent altogether an expenditure of about three-quarters of a million of British and Australian capital, and have been purchased by the Government. 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 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 of wool.

The eastern side of Darling Harbour has its frontage entirely occupied with wharves and quays. Here several steam companies, Howard Smith's, A. U. S. N., North Coast Company, Tasmanian, New Zealand, Dalgety's, the Hunter river, the Illawarra, Huddart, Parker, 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 3½ acres. There is a wharf frontage of 800 feet, with three piers, extensive sheds, and ten five-storey 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 large number of private wharves are too great a number to mention; they are leased by private companies and represent the commercial enterprise of a great port. There are also the wharves of the ever increasing ferry companies, who convey their passengers to and fro from the city to their numerous marine residential homes. The foreshores measure some 188 miles, thereby conveying some idea of the numerous bays and inlets inside the Heads. As regards capacity, beauty, variety and safety, there is not anything to equal it.

Middle Harbour, which extends inland some 12 miles, gives some idea of the varied and extensive beauty spots; it has been spoken of as Port Jackson in miniature; it is a favourite resort for holiday-makers, and has an area of some eight square miles. There are numerous grounds for picnicing, such as Balmoral, Clontarf, and Pearl Bay. The harbour is entered to the north of Middle Head, mentioned in the description of Port Jackson. Near to the entrance a sand bank, called "The Spit," nearly closes the passage. At the Spit the harbour is crossed by a punt, which connects the road leading from Sydney and St. Leonards to Manly and Pittwater.

Port Jackson enjoys very fine facilities in the way of graving docks, both public as well as several private docks and slips.

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—length, 450 feet; width on floor, 35 feet; width between coping, 85 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, called the Sutherland 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 32 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. Its large engineering workshops are in close proximity, and are replete with mechanical appliances for undertaking the largest kind of contracts connected with marine requirements. Other great dock works are those of Messrs. Mort and Co., at Waterview Bay, which is 410 feet long (and is now being lengthened), with an entrance 66 feet wide, and a depth of water over the sill of 19 ft. 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 is capable of taking in vessels of very large tonnage; Mort's second new dock at Woolwich is built at the site of the Atlas Works, so as to take in vessels of 12,000 tons, now trading to Sydney. The workshops of the former 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. Other docks are Goodall's, Rountree's,

the Atlas, Jubilee and Drake's situated in the neighbourhood of Balmain.

Sydney is the headquarters of the British Fleet in the Southern Hemisphere. By the provisions of the Naval Defence Act, the Australasias contribute £91,000 for the support of a fleet in these waters—the quota of New South Wales being £27,000.

The city proper contains an area of 2,880 statute acres. It is of irregular form and of numerous elevations; the total length of its streets is about 120 miles, the greatest length of the city is 3½ miles north and south, and breadth 2½ miles east and west. The principal streets of the city are paved with wood, covering some 80 acres.

The city contains within its boundaries the following localities:—Woolloomooloo, Potts Point, Elizabeth Bay, Darlinghurst, Moore Park, Surrey Hills, Strawberry Hills, Ultimo, Pyrmont, and Miller's Point.

The principal streets and cross streets are laid out to the cardinal points, and intersect each other at right angles; they are:—

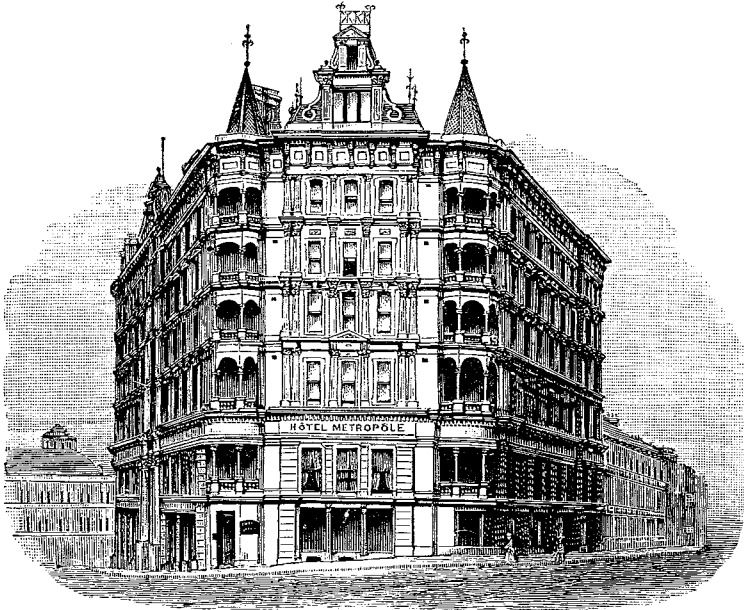
Essex Street, Charlotte Place, Bridge Street, Jamieson Street, Bond Street, Margaret Street, Hunter Street, Wynyard Street, Martin Place, Barrack Street, King Street, Market Street, Druitt Street, Park Street, Bathurst Street, Liverpool Street, Goulburn Street, Hay Street, Engine Street, Gipps Street, Devonshire Street.

The following streets run parallel with George Street:—Sussex Street, Kent Street, Clarence Street, York Street, George Street, Pitt Street, main streets of the city; Castlereagh Street, Elizabeth Street, Macquarie Street, leading from Circular Quay through the city proper into the far away suburbs.

The public traffic of the city and suburbs is carried on by a large number of hansom cabs, omnibuses, and electric trams. The water communication between the city and its transmarine suburbs, Balmain, North Sydney, Manly, Lane Cove, Mosman's Bay, Middle Harbour, Parramatta, Watson's Bay, and other localities, is maintained by numerous steam ferry-boats, which ply at frequent intervals during the day and at night. The tramway system is extended to most parts of the suburbs, and has been almost wholly changed from steam into electric traction; the lines at present in full working order are those from the terminus in Bridge Street to railway station, Redfern; Randwick, Coogee Bay, Crown Street, Surrey Hills, Glebe Point, Forest Lodge, Waverley, Woollahra, Newtown, Marrickville, Botany, Long Bay, Bondi, Leichhardt, Dulwich Hill, and Five Dock, Forest Lodge, and Balmain. A cable tram runs from King Street to Ocean Street, Double Bay, where it connects with the electric tram to Rose Bay, and from Milson's Point to the Lane Cove road, North Sydney. An electric tram runs from the North Sydney Reserve to Middle Harbour Spit road, down to Mossman's Bay, as well as through the main thoroughfares of George, Pitt, and Castlereagh Streets, connecting the city, all the principal suburbs, the most important ones being along the railway line, both tram, train and omnibuses converging to the city, the travelling public being well served. The leading hotels are the Metropole, Australia, Royal, Petty's, Pahlert's, Exchange, Tattersalls, 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 hotels 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, York, and Castlereagh Streets, and in Wynyard Square, and in the neighbourhood of the Circular Quay, are capacious and elegant, and rank high in order of architectural merit. The splendour of the City's surroundings, together with its natural beauties, prognosticate to make Sydney the State Capital of all other interstates.

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 dimensions of the great hall 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 added, the whole of the University buildings are surrounded by a large park beautifully laid out with gardens and plantations, and to which the public have access. Although the principles on which the University was founded do not admit of a theological faculty, the importance of religion as an element of education has been fully recognised. In 1854 an Act was passed by the Legislature to provide for the establishment and endowment of colleges within the University of Sydney, in which colleges systematic religious instruction and domestic supervision, with efficient assistance in preparing for the University lectures and examinations, is to be provided for the students. The Act provides that so soon as £10,000



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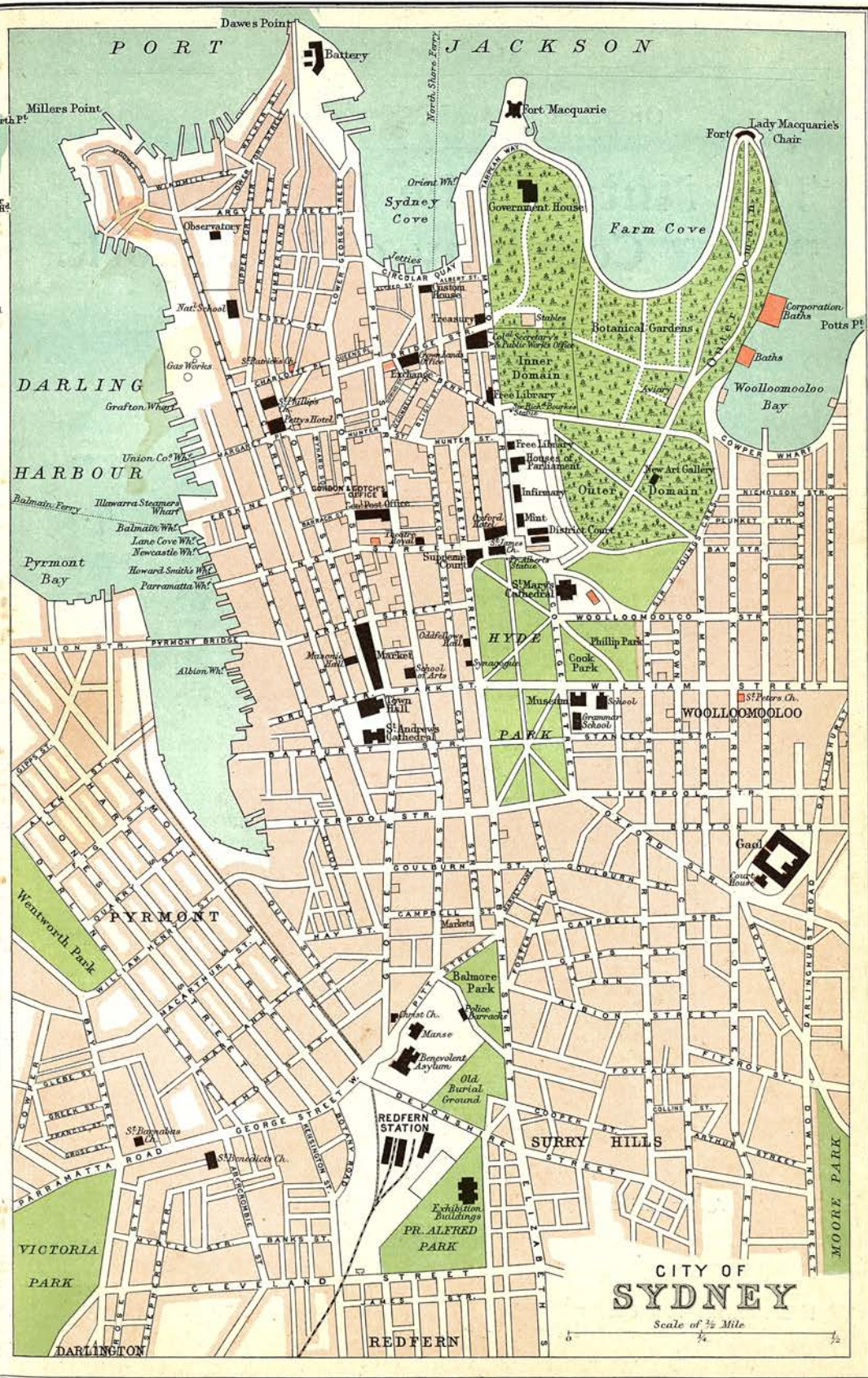
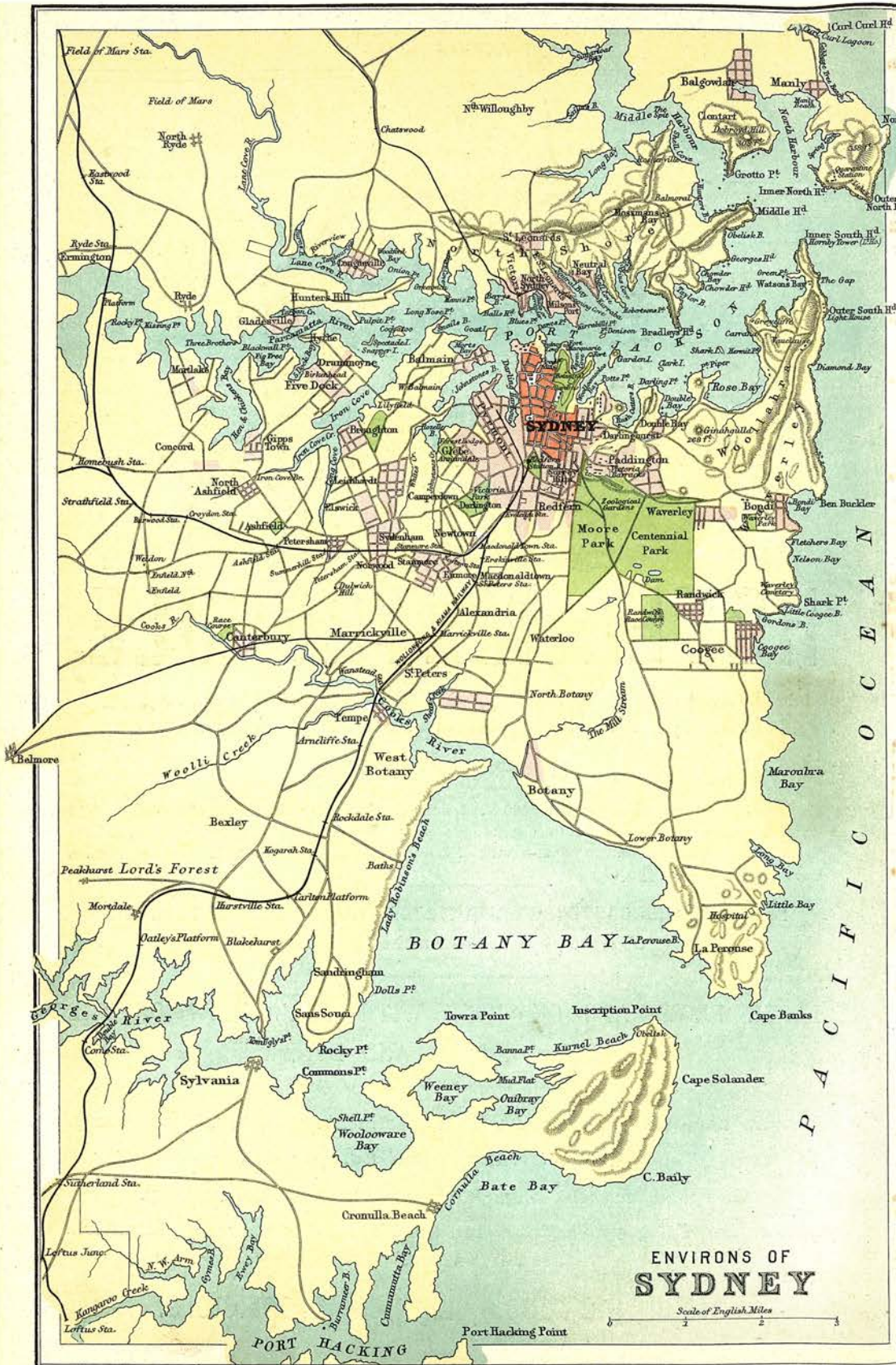
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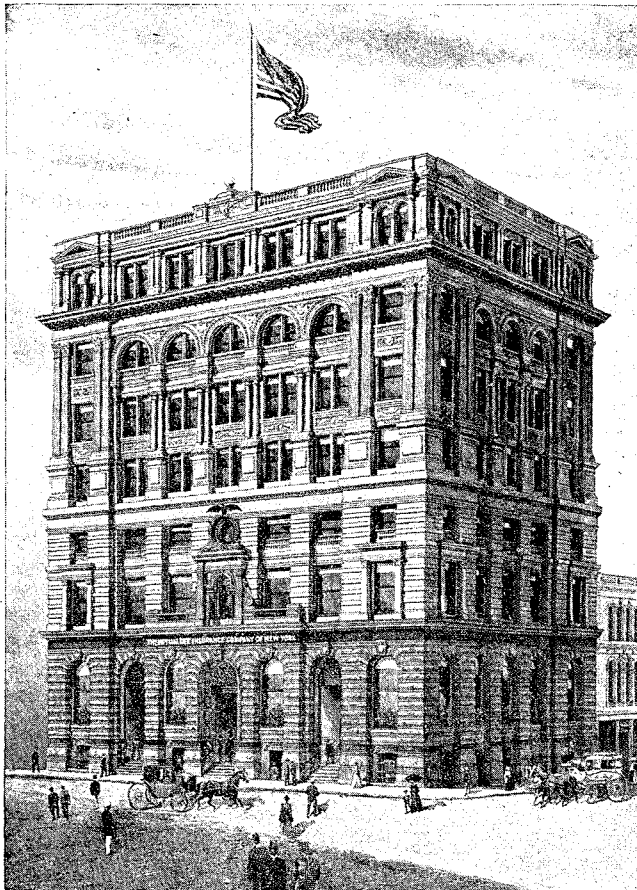
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HOBART—38, Macquarie Street.

shall have been subscribed, and not less than £4,000 paid, with security for the payment of the remainder within three years, the whole to be devoted exclusively to the erection of college buildings, there shall be paid out of the general revenue of the State, in aid of the building fund of every incorporated college, a sum not exceeding in the whole £20,000, nor more than shall have been actually expended out of the subscribed funds for the purposes of building; and further that there shall be paid out of the revenue of the State in perpetuity a sum of £500 in aid of a salary for the Principal of such college. The Government granted to the Senate of the University 130 acres at the rear and southern flank of that institution for the erection of such colleges. Every student must immediately matriculate at the University, submit to its discipline, and attend its lectures. Four colleges have been erected under the terms of the Act, and three of these we enumerate. They are St. Paul's, Church of England; St. John's, Roman Catholic; St. Andrew's, Presbyterian; and the Women's College (undenominational), erected during 1894, the cost, including building, furnishing, and laying out of the grounds, amounting to £22,000. The University receives an assured Government endowment, and each of the affiliated colleges £500 a year for salary of a principal. About £50,000 has been bestowed upon the University by wealthy colonists for scholarships and prizes. From various benefactions, extending over the past fourteen years, over £400,000 has been received, making this University one of the wealthiest endowed seats of learning in the world. St. Andrew's (E.E.) Cathedral stands near the Town Hall in George Street. It is a Gothic building in what is known as the perpendicular style. Besides a cathedral, it also serves as a parochial church for the ecclesiastical parish of St. Andrew. Within the walls it is rather less than 160 ft. long, by 62 ft. in breadth; the transept being 110 ft. by 14 ft. Although comparatively of small dimensions, it will, in point of decorations and internal arrangements, compare favourably with many of the English cathedrals. It consists of a nave, choir, and sacarium, and north and south transepts. There are two towers at the west end of the nave, and a very commodious Chapter House adjoins the building. The Cathedral was consecrated on St. Andrew's Day, November 30, 1868. St. Mary's Cathedral (R.C.), after being twice burned, is being 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; the central tower 120 feet high, and two towers with spires at the southern end rise to an altitude of 260 feet. On September 9th, 1900, it was consecrated with great ceremonial. From first to last the great cathedral has cost close on £200,000, and as it stands it is a building of which Sydney may be justly proud, but when completed according to the original plan it will be one of the finest structures of modern times, and a monument to its Australian designer, Mr. W. W. Wardell. Other places of worship are:—St. Patrick's (R.C.), St. George's, St. John's, St. Philip's (C.E.) (one of the oldest in Sydney, though the present structure is not altogether the original building), and St. James' (the old Cathedral Church, opened on January 6th, 1822), which has undergone considerable alterations, the interior being completely reconstructed. 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. 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 occupying the square between Gresham Bridge and Bent Streets; in close proximity is the new edifice of the Board of Health, together with the new State Treasury of New South Wales, built of freestone—all are specimens of the skill of the architect which are rarely surpassed for elegance and comprehensiveness of construction. Government House, which belongs to the Tudor style, has been largely added to with additional wings, 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. "The Garden Palace," where the first International Exhibition of Australia was inaugurated on the 17th of September, 1879, and was unfortunately totally destroyed by fire on the morning of September 22, 1882, was close to the now Governor-General's residence.

The banks are all imposing buildings, and may be said to belong to the Florentine, Roman, Italian, and Greek orders of architecture; they comprise—the N.S. Wales, Commercial, Australian Joint-Stock, English and Scottish, and Australian Chartered, George and King Streets—has a fine ornamental front—New Zealand, Union, Queensland National, Commercial Bank of Australia, and the City Bank of Sydney. The last-named and the A.J.S. are undoubtedly two of the most handsome buildings in Australia; but eclipsing in structural solidity are the premises of the Bank of Australasia, adjoining George Street and St. Martin's Place—built in strong trachyte, one of the finest looking and strongest building materials in the State.

All these, as well as the savings bank in Barrack Street, would reflect credit on many of the towns in the mother country. The Exchange buildings near the Circular Quay are also admired for their substantial 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, Pitt Street, 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 Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York, George Street, the New York Life Insurance Company, Martin Place, the New Naval Home, Church Hill, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Evening News* and *Australian Star* offices, but there are many other equally fine buildings and prominent structures which we shall again presently speak of.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* is the oldest "daily" in New South Wales. Its mechanism, typography and printing places it in these respects on an equality with the chief newspapers in Great Britain. The machinery of the *Herald* is unsurpassed. Another of Messrs. Hoe and Co.'s Double-web, Supplement-perfecting and Insetting Machines has recently been erected, making three of these high-class machines now in use, enabling the printer to run at the rate of 72,000 copies per hour of the ordinary issue of the *Herald*, or 36,000 per hour of Saturday's sixteen-page paper. The Queen's Record Reign Commemoration *Herald* consisted of twenty-four pages. The reduction of the price of the *Herald* to one penny has increased its circulation beyond expectation. The *Sydney Mail* is a high-class illustrated newspaper, published weekly. It deals with subjects relating to Agriculture, Pastoral Pursuits, Horticulture, Mining, and Commercial matters; Shipping, Social Functions, Household and Domestic Affairs, and Sporting in all its branches. Its illustrations are under the direction of a highly accomplished English artist; and generally the work of the *Sydney Mail* in Australia is similar to that performed for the English public by the *Illustrated London News* and the *Graphic*.

The offices where the *Evening News* and the *Town and Country Journal* are issued, in Market Street (between Pitt and George Streets), cover a large area of ground, the buildings being replete with the very latest machinery, comprising seven Foster's Rotary Printing Presses, capable of turning out 70,000 eight-page papers per hour, Linotype setting machines, a splendid electro-typing plant and photo-nature department, and complete one of the best equipped newspaper printing offices in the Southern hemisphere; the business is carried on by Messrs. Frank and Christopher Bennett for the trustees of the late Samuel Bennett. The buildings of the *Sydney Bulletin* in George Street are substantial and well designed. The *Daily Telegraph* has 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, including the Linotype type-setting machine, the first of its kind introduced into any newspaper office in Australia. The plant consists of two of Hoe's patent three-roll machines and two of Foster's well-known Web machines, the four being capable of turning out 76,000 eight-page papers per hour. The *Daily Telegraph* ranges from eight to sixteen pages daily. A photo-etching department has also been established. The enterprise of the proprietary is shown in their erection of new premises in Kent Street fitted with a duplicate plant in case of fire or other emergency. The *Australian Star* has also splendid offices in Castlereagh Street, and the paper is fairly established on the road to prosperity. There are also the magnificent warehouses occupied by Messrs. Robert Reid & Co., Patterson, Laing & Bruce, Henry Bull & Co., Lassetter & Co., S. Freeman & Sons, Walter Friend & Co., Farmer & Co., John Keep & Son, E. Vickery, S. Hoffnung & Co., Collins, Sons & Co., Gardiner & Co., Elliott Brothers, Sargood, Ewen & Co., Cowan & Co., W. and A. MacArthur, David Jones & Co., Nicholson & Co., Anthony Hordern & Sons, and Paling & Co., Feldheim, Gotthelf & Co., Parsons Brothers, D. Mitchell & Co., Gostin & Co., Rich & Co., Reid & Sons, Jas. Inglis & Co., mostly massive design, stone and brick palatial structures, whose designs and solidity would vie with many cities of Europe, and an immense number of premises of 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, Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., Hill, Clark and Co., Winchcombe, Carson and Co., J. H. Geddes and Co., John Bridge and Co., Dalgetty and Co., are among the most substantial buildings in the city, and replete with every convenience for carrying on the business in connection with the great staple product of the country. Hinchcliffe and Tate, the New Zealand Mortgage, Loan and Agency Company have also spacious wool stores at the Circular Quay Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., John Bridge and Co., and Winchcombe, Carson and Co. have immense stores at Darling Harbour to meet the ever-increasing requirements of the wool trade. Messrs. Dixon & Sons have a large and substantially-built new factory in Elizabeth and Park Streets, and carry on a manufacturing tobacco business to an extent unequalled in Australia, and the American Tobacco Company have erected handsome and extensive buildings in Castlereagh Street. 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 Plymouth stone, the colonnade being formed of pillars of polished grey granite. It was opened 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, and the clock is 15 feet 8 inches in the clear in 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, lighted by electricity, and is continued through to Castlereagh Street. The Town Hall is of great size, with a tower

156 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, 35 feet by 26 feet, for the grand organ, which cost altogether £17,000. It is the most complete organ in the world; it has six keyboards and 126 stops, the total number of metal pipes in this instrument being 8,756. The organ was opened with great *éclat* in September, 1890, by W. T. Best, for thirty-five years organist at St. George's Hall, Liverpool. 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 open to the public on Sunday afternoons, and contains very complete exhibits of natural history. The fauna of Australia is a very large collection of well-prepared specimens; the collection of Australian birds is large, and the specimens comprise every known species, its collection of minerals and timbers are also extensive. The Treasury is a very good building, of the usual freestone. Then there is the Prince Alfred Hospital, the Sydney Hospital, Protestant Hall, Parliament Houses, new Masonic Hall, the Mint, Royal Hotel, Grosvenor Hotel, Pettys' Hotel, Hotel Metropole, Australia Hotel, Australasian Club, Hotel Grand Central, Union Club, Tattersall's Club and others, while one of the sights of the city is the "Marble Bar," at Geo. Adam's Tattersall's Hotel, which cost upwards of £30,000. This hotel has recently been extended through to George Street, where another modern and handsome bar has been erected. 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, with the electric light, the well-appointed and attractive shops have quite a bazaar-like attractiveness and are much frequented; there are two arcades of smaller dimensions in George Street West, an extensive one running from Castlereagh to Elizabeth Streets, 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, Woollahra, North Sydney, Glebe, Waverley, Randwick, Bondi and Coogee.

The streets are lighted with gas, at a cost of about £15,000 per annum to the corporation. The electric light is availed of to a great extent by business people, and the Municipal Council have accepted tenders for the lighting of the city by electricity.

The Queen Victoria Markets are a special feature of interest, and belong to the Sydney Corporation. In 1891 the old buildings were taken down, and in the same year the foundation-stone of the present palatial edifice was laid; constructed of brown freestone in the modern Renaissance style, this grand building takes the form of an oblong quadrilateral. As a market it may be fairly said to equal any like structure. Capped with pavilions, turrets, and domes, it stands four-fronted to George, York, and Druiitt Streets, 80 ft., and to Market Street, 98 ft. The Central Dome rises to a height of 190 ft., the ground measurements are 610 ft. 10½ in. The estimated land value of the site is £447,770, and the building cost £252,230, total value, £700,000. The basement is 600 feet long and nearly 100 feet wide. On the ground floor there are 53 shops, 14 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, up to 38 by 36 feet. At the north end there is a grand coffee palace or hotel, with 57 bedrooms, with dining and drawing room conveniences, and other modern appointments. There is also a concert hall, to hold 450 or 500 people, besides 31 more rooms, and a photographic gallery. The central cupola is 62 feet in diameter, in which there is an iron spiral staircase to the top, 190 feet from the pavement. The upper floors are reached by two hydraulic lifts, and are used as a public lending library and offices of various kinds.

It is a magnificent pile of buildings, and the markets, town hall and the cathedral of the Church of England form a trinity of buildings unrivalled on this side of the line. The principal fruit market is situated off Druiitt Street and is known as a co-operative fruit growers exchange. Fish markets, situate at Woolloomooloo Bay, are under the control of the City Corpora-

tion. The Southern Fish Market is at Redfern, receiving all southern coastal and northern catches. The fish are sold by auction, and are exposed for sale on stone floors and marble slabs.

There are also the Belmore markets, erected at a cost of over £30,000, used principally for the sale of vegetables, fruit, and market-garden produce. The theatres are the Palace, Theatre Royal, Lyceum, Tivoli, and Criterion; 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 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, and others, are used as places of public entertainment.

Although Sydney has few reserves answering to the shrubberied 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, another to Captain Cook, and one recently erected to the Right Hon. W. B. Dalley. 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., and a beautiful statue of Governor Phillip. The Botanical Gardens embrace 38 acres, and are considered as among the finest in the Commonwealth; 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 side of the Garden Palace. Other reserves are Prince Alfred Park, 13 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, where the Association Cricket Ground has two ovals—one of recent construction. The principal ground is surrounded by six large stands—three of which are reserved for members. Seating accommodation is provided for 20,000 people, but on gala days 36,000 people have passed through the turnstiles. The cricket ground is surrounded by a well-banked cycling track, the finest in Australia, where cycle races take place at night by aid of the electric light. The cricket season is from 1st October to 30th April. Wentworth Park, laid out on a site formerly known as Blackwattle Swamp, and the National Park at Port Hacking, comprising some 36,000 acres of virgin soil is covered with beautiful bush and fern lands of romantic beauty and sylvan resorts. The Georges river runs through it, and is an enjoyable holiday resort for boating and fishing, easy of approach by rail of some 13 miles journey. Another beauty spot is Kurangi Chase, of some 3,400 acres, dedicated by the Government for the use of the people; this, too, is of unique natural beauty, and is in the Hawkesbury district, and is reached by water *via* Cowan Creek, within easy reach by rail and road. The latest proclaimed park, the "Centennial," is 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 was secured to the people by the foresight of Australia's great statesman, the late Sir Henry Parkes, and a considerable amount of money has been spent in laying it out in 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. It was here that the proclamation of the Commonwealth was read by the Governor-General, who then took the oath of allegiance, and the Premier and members of the Federal Ministry were sworn in. Adjoining Moore Park is the Metropolitan racecourse (Randwick), which has an area of about 202 acres. The course is about 1½ mile in circumference, and is now reached by tramcar, and considered one of the best running grounds in the southern hemisphere. Kensington Course also adjoins this, but is used only for pony racing. In addition to the above reserves there are others of a less extensive area in different parts of the suburbs.

The harbour and 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 130lb. (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, Wollongong, and other points along the coast.

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 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.

The water supply of the city is obtained from the Nepean at Prospect. The number of houses in the city is estimated at 23,000. The capital value of Sydney properties assessed for rating purposes is £44,795,111. The assessed annual value for 1902 is:—net, £2,015,780. The city rate receivable therefrom (as at 1s. 10d. in the £) £184,780. One penny in 4 yields (roughly) £8,000; extent of roads and streets, 115 miles. The revenue of the City Council for 1901 amounted to £269,199. 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, a magnificent new building in Macquarie Street, covering an area of about three acres, opened officially on August 10th, 1894; the Prince Alfred Memorial Hospital, opened on Sept. 25, 1882; the Good Samaritan Institution; Sydney Female Refuge, Children's Hospital at Glebe; the Shaftesbury Reformatory, South Head; Gladsville Asylum, Callan Park Asylum, Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institute, Newtown; City Night Refuge, Kent Street; St. Vincent Hospital at Darlinghurst; Benevolent Asylum at Paddington, 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; North Sydney, Mosman's Bay, and Manly on the north shore of the harbour, and there are other places within a radius of 10 miles, and usually considered as suburban to the metropolis; these are Alexandria, Annandale, Ashfield, Botany, Burwood, Camperdown, Canterbury, Darlington, Enfield, Five Dock, Gladsville, Home Bush, Hunter's Hill, Macdonald Town, Kogarah, Hurstville, Leichhardt, Marrickville, North Willoughby, Petersham, Ryde, and Watson's Bay. Favourite sites for pleasure resort are Chowder Bay, Balmoral, Pearl Bay, Clontarf, Coogee, Botany, Bondi, Double Bay, Watson's Bay, Manly Beach, Mosman's Bay, Randwick, La Perouse, Middle Harbour, South Head, Long Bay, Lane Cove, Sydney 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.

The Free Public Library stands at the corner of Macquarie and Bent Streets, opposite the Domain. It contains 135,000 volumes, which are at the disposal of the public daily from 10 A.M. till 10 P.M., and on Sunday from 2 P.M. till 5 P.M. The lending branch of the free public library is situated in commodious premises at the new Victoria Markets in George Street. The donation of his library—50,000 volumes—to the State by Mr. D. S. Mitchell has necessitated a reshifting of the cards. In the terms of the bequest, a new building will be necessary for the reception of these books, and it is proposed to house the now public library in one wing, and the Mitchell Bequest in the other. By this means the chaste Corinthian temple at the corner of Bent street will be made available for the reception of the lending library's volumes.

Cattle and sheep sale yards are situate at Homebush. The yards are under the control of the Sydney Municipal Council, the dues received in 1900 being £9,377.

ABATTOIRS.—The slaying of animals for city use is largely carried on in two long stone buildings at Glebe Island, but the process is being gradually super-seded by the system of killing at country meat-works, where the food is despatched in refrigerating cars to the metropolis. There are dead-meat markets at Pyrmont Street, and also at Allen Street.

Darlinghurst Gaol is situated at the rear of the Criminal Courts facing Oxford Street, at the top of Bourke Street. The gaol is an octagon of massive stone construction, with outer walls of over 20 ft. in height, and is built in wings which converge from a central tower. It covers 5½ acres of ground, and accommodates 700 prisoners.

Residential clubs are Athenaeum, 10, Castlereagh Street; Australian, in Macquarie Street; Union, 2, Blich Street, established 1857; German Club, 49, Phillip Street (established 1838); New South Wales, Blich Street, established 1833; the Warrigal, Macquarie Street; Victoria, 72, Phillip Street (a ladies' club).

BATHS.—Several large pile-protected swimming baths situated on the Woolloomooloo Bay frontage, between the wharf and Mrs. Macquarie's Chair. In Farm Cove is Cavill's Floating Bath for ladies and gentlemen. At Dawes Point is a solid stone structure, open to the tides, and there are similar structures also at Pyrmont and Balmain. There are also several floating baths at Lavender Bay, Balmain, and Neutral Bay. Most of the riverside suburbs have pile baths. On the ocean beaches, surf-bathing is much indulged in, but the safer practice of swimming in rock-

basins is becoming more popular. Of these, the largest is at Bondi, but there are also excellent basin baths at Waverley, Bronte, Coogee, and many other seaside resorts.

Sydney is the seat of an Anglican Archbishop 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, and a commodious lecture hall attached. 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. The Art Gallery, situated in the outer Domain, overlooking Woolloomooloo Bay, is a substantial building, well-stocked with valuable exhibits of various descriptions; this building is also open on Sundays.

Numerous factories are in full work; also several large steam joinery establishments. The coach factories are extensive, and splendid cloths are turned out at Vicar's Tweed Mill, Marrickville, and Murray's Parramatta Mill. There are also several large foundries and engineering works, including 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. On the north side of the harbour, coal has been struck at a depth of 3,000 feet, and a company formed with a capital of £240,000 to work the seam.

THE SYDNEY HARBOUR COLLIERIES, LTD.:

The company's works are situated on the western shore of Balmain, opposite Sutherland and Fitzroy Dry Docks and Government works at Cockatoo Island, with a water frontage of 580 feet, having a minimum depth of 26 feet of water at low tide, and when completed will afford coaling facilities to the largest vessels frequenting Sydney Harbour. The Company is an English Company formed, with a nominal capital of £500,000, for the purpose of working the coal underlying the waters of Port Jackson, the area of the royalty being about 10,000 acres, and the estimated quantity of coal available for working about 113,000,000 tons. The existence of the Bulli Seam under the Company's royalty has been demonstrated by a boring made on land adjoining the company's coal field at Cremorne, the seam having been reached at a depth of 2,917 feet from the surface, the thickness of the seam being 10 feet 3 inches, of which 9 feet 2 inches is good clean splint and bituminous coal, and the analysis of the core shows it to be an excellent steam and generally useful coal.

The sinking of the first of the two shafts was completed in December, 1901, coal having been reached at a depth of 2,880 feet.

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 1901 was 111,801; of the suburbs, 370,052; shipping, 6,529; a total of 488,382. The Municipal Council consists of 24 aldermen, from amongst whom the Mayor is chosen; there are eight wards, each returning three aldermen, one of whom has to retire annually. The sewerage and water systems are placed under a Board appointed by the State Government; the principal sewer discharges into the sea north of Bondi Beach. Sydney is divided into 11 electoral divisions. They are Belmore, Blich, Lang, Cook, Denison, Fitzroy, Flinders, Gipps, King, Phillip, and Pyrmont. Each electorate returns one member to Parliament.

Newspapers: See last white pages of book for Newspapers published in Australia.

TABULAM (28° 50' S. lat., 152° 30' E. long.), distant 40 miles W. from Casino, electorate of the Richmond, on the Clarence river, at the crossing place from Lawrence to Tenfield, is a small postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township, with 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 (580 miles S.) is by coach to Lawrence, thence by the Grafton steamer, or *via* the Tenfield railway station, distant 50 miles. Mining and pastoral (principally cattle stations) district. Formation: granite and trap. Population about 100.

TAMBAROORA (33° 1' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.), a mining township with postal and money-order office on the Tambaroora creek, 168 miles (296 postal) NW. of Sydney, 25 miles W. from Sofala, in the electorate of Wellington. Bathurst is about 60 miles distant south by coach and 40 by bridge truck. Hotels: Dagger 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 clay slate, 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 tableland, through which the water-courses have cut deep channels. Hill End is about 8 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 Tambaroora. Places of worship, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Public school, average attendance 49. There are several gold mines in the immediate vicinity. Population, 260.

TAMBAR SPRINGS (31° 19' S. lat., 150° 1' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telephone exchange, 42

miles SW. of Gunnedah, 336 miles N. of Sydney, situated on the slopes of the Tambar Range, in the electorate of Gunnedah, co. Pottinger. It derives its name from the many springs in the vicinity. Mail communication three times a week from Gunnedah, 42 miles distant. Coach fare, 21s. Coach also to Quirindi, 65 miles, and Coolah, 35 miles. Has hotel, School of Arts, and public school, average attendance 11. Pastoral district. Population about 40.

TAMWORTH (31° 4' S. lat., 150° 57' E. long.), 282 miles N. of Sydney, and 163 miles from Maitland) is a railway township on the Peel and Cockburn rivers and Goonoo Goonoo creek, in the county of Inghis, and the railway branch line runs from Tamworth to Alunga and to Manilla, 30 miles, thence daily coach to Warialda. The Peel river divides it in the centre, and is spanned by a handsome iron bridge. 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, 36s. 3d. and 24s. 3d.; or direct from Sydney 48s. 3d. and 32s. Coaches run to Nundle, and Gunnedah. The principal hotels are the Royal, Imperial, Caledonian, Norfolk, Criterion, Post Office, 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 Spring Creek (15 miles), Swamp Oak (30 miles), Bowling Alley Point (23 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 234 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 £39,190; well-built stores; branches of the Commercial Joint-Stock, Australasian, and N.S. Wales Banks; also local offices, for the leading insurance companies. 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, fine extensive coach and buggy factories, a boot and rubber stamp factory, one brewery, a fine malting establishment, a substantial court-house, also gaol, lock-up, and police barracks, hospital, mechanics institute, with 1,200 vols., Oddfellows' hall, Council chambers, Temperance hall, a fine pleasure garden and casino. An excellent recreation ground (the oval), and of cyclists, cricketers, footballers, lawn-tennis players, &c., two public schools, each being splendid buildings, with commodious teachers' residence detached, average attendance, 600; 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, Baptist and Presbyterian chapels, and a very handsome cathedral belonging to the Catholic body; the Salvation Army has also erected a very fine brick barracks. It has a post and 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" and a Fire Brigade with fire engine, 3 reels and 1,800 feet hose. The M.U.I.O.F. has a lodge of over 200 members. The Foresters' Court, Royal Oak, has some 160 members. There is a Masonic Lodge called the Peel, with a membership roll of over 60, 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. About 20,000 acres of land are under tillage, the products being wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, tobacco, wine, and oats. Stock returns 1900: 26,499 horses, 60,373 cattle, 2,615,250 sheep, area 4,062,054 acres. A large area of land in the vicinity of Tamworth is held by the Peel River Land and Mineral Company. Tamworth, which is situated in the electorate of the same name, is the most important town in the Northern District. Geological formation: Upper Devonian or Lower carboniferous, granite, basalt, &c. The town is supplied with water from Moor Creek, 12 miles distant. The town population numbered (census 1901) 5,802. Papers: the *Tamworth News* and *Tamworth Observer*.

TARAGO (35° 2' S. lat., 149° 39' E. long.), a railway township on Mulwara Creek, with postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities, in the police district of Braidwood, county of Argyle, electorate of Braidwood, 157 miles S. of Sydney, fares, 31s. 8d. and 20s. 9d. Buildings: public school, Anglican church, police barracks, and two hotels. Coach to Braidwood twice daily. Lake Bathurst is in the district. Principal pursuits, agricultural and pastoral. Geological formation: hilly. Population, 200.

TARALGA (34° 17' S. lat., 150° 51' E. long.), a township, in the county and electoral district of Argyle and police district of Goulburn, on the Corroboree creek, 30 miles N.E. of Goulburn, the nearest railway station, distant 30 miles, and 164 miles SW. of Sydney, with telegraph and money-

order and Government savings bank facilities. Hotels: Royal, Richland, Argyle, and Commercial. It has a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, a Court of Petty Sessions, School of Arts, and numerous small stores. Places of worship: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan. Bank: New South Wales. Schools: public (average attendance, 40), 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, 1,750.

TARANA (33° 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, 23s. 9d. and 15s. 9d.); county Roxburgh, police district of Rydal, and electorate of Macquarie. There is one hotel (the Railway), Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, one store, and a private boarding establishment. Coaches run to Oberon and the celebrated Jenolan Caves, which is the resort of a great number of holiday-seekers. Geological formation: granite. The place is private property. Population about 70.

TARCUITA (35° 14' S. lat., 147° 47' E. long.), a money-order, telegraph, telephone to Humula, savings bank, and postal township, on the Tarcutta creek, 30 miles east of Wagga-Wagga, and 288 miles (324 postal) SW. of Sydney. It is in the county of Wynnard, electoral district of Tumut, and police district of Wagga-Wagga, with postal, telegraphic, money-order, and savings bank facilities. A coach runs to Wagga-Wagga, Germanton, and Gundagai, and a coach mail thrice a week to Humula. Wagga-Wagga is the nearest railway station, distant 26 miles. There are two stores, one hotel, assembly hall, and police barracks. Public school, average attendance 38, and a Union church. The district is principally taken up for pastoral purposes. Tobacco is grown in some parts. There are also three apiaries, with an average output of 5½ tons of good honey. Population about 250.

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 Manning, with a money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph office. Mail coach runs from Hexham, on Northern Railway line, to Taree, distant 116 miles, and from Taree to Camden Haven, Port Macquarie, and 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, 42s. 6d., thence rail and steamer. 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, dairying, gold-mining and pastoral, principally the two first-named; the soil on the banks of the river is rich, deep and fertile. There is a large butter factory on Mitchell's Island, owned by the Lower Manning Dairy Company, and another large one owned by the Australian Dairying Company at Purfleet, opposite Taree, besides a large number of creameries and private hand-separators all over the district. The town contains branches of the N.S. Wales and Commercial Banks, a superior public school, with average attendance of 180 scholars, two cordial factories, 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 forester. The places of worship, which are brick buildings, comprise Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, the latter being a very fine building, with a substantial two-story brick parsonage; a service is also held every third week by the Presbyterian Church of Eastern Australia, and occasionally by the Church of Christ; the Salvation Army have also a branch here. Fire brigade has fire-engine and 300 ft. hose. Water supply from Manning river and tanks. The main road from Maitland to Port Macquarie passes through Taree. Quarter Sessions and District Courts are held twice a year. A Court of Petty Sessions is held when necessary at Taree, at Wingham and Cundletown every three weeks, and at Cooperook, Tinonee, Forster and Camden Haven once a month. Good roads radiate from Taree to Tinonee (3 miles), Wingham (8 miles), Cundletown (4 miles), Cooperook (14 miles), and Forster (24 miles). The township is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £4,940. Area under cultivation 24,000 acres, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, millet, lucerne, wine, tobacco, oranges, &c. Geological formation: limestone. Local paper: *Manning River Times*, published Wednesday and Saturday. Census population, 931.

TEMORA (34° 12' S. lat., 147° 20' E. long.), a post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank township, and railway station, situated in the parish of Bundawarral, 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 district of Young and police district of Temora, 291 miles S. of Sydney (fares 57s. 9d. and 88s. 6d.). Yeo Yeo, or Bland Creek, is 20 miles distant, and is the nearest permanent water, and a dam has been constructed by the Government about 3 miles from the township. It is distant 38 miles NW.

from the Cootamundra station on the Great Southern Railway. There is a daily train service from Sydney *via* Cootamundra to Temora, and this line will probably be extended to Wyalong (41 miles). Chief hotels: Royal Exchange, Talbot's, Royal, Queensland, Smith's Club, Tattersall's, the Australian, Empire, Shamrock, Cashman's Family, Terminus, Railway, and Westminster. A court-house, the Bank of New South Wales and Union Bank have branches, and there are numerous stores and other places of business, one theatre, Dobbs's hall, and Oddfellows' hall. The places of worship comprise Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian. Oddfellow and Good Templar lodges, Roman Catholic Guild. Public school has an average attendance of 220. There is also a R.C. school, Salvation Army and a convent. Telegraph communication with Cootamundra, Barmenedman, and Wyalong has been established. Coaches run to Barmenedman, 5s.; Young, 12s. 6d.; Edmunds, 2s. 6d.; Reeffon, 4s.; Robert's, 7s. 6d.; Wyalong, 10s.; Merool Creek, 10s.; also from Temora to Morangarell. Numerous nuggets of various sizes, from 175 ozs. downwards, have been found. The sinking was from 56 to 145 feet in depth, and the wash dirt varied in thickness from 18 inches to as many feet, the bottom being pipe-clay, and occasionally slate. Alluvial is practically exhausted, but reefing is being developed. The country is undulating, and timbered chiefly with box, pine, and ironbark, and well suited for agricultural operations. The climate is specially adapted to wheat growing, the yield being exceptionally good. A Pastoral, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Industrial Association has been established, also a Farmer's Union. The district is incorporated, with ratable property of the annual value of £9,880. Geological formation: Silurian. Census population, 1,605. Newspapers: *Temora Independent* and *Temora Star*. The mining village of Reeffon lies about 16 miles north-west of Temora, several payable reefs being worked. Springdale, a rising mining centre, is 15 miles to the east.

TEMPE, a postal sub-urb, about 6½ miles S. of Sydney, with railway station and money-order facilities, situated on Cook's river, county Cumberland, electorate of St. Peter's, and police district of Newtown; fares 5d. and 4d. There are several hotels, a public and private school, former with average attendance 352, Episcopalian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a population of about 500. The township is lighted with gas, and supplied with water from the Nepean. Electric tram running.

TENTERFIELD (29° 0' S. lat., 152° 0' E. long.) is a border town and railway station in New England, on the main northern line, 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, 60s. 3d. and 47s. 3d., or direct from Sydney, 8s and 50s. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal, Burgess', and the Criterion. The town is located on a plain, and is environed 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 Tableland mines from 30 to 40 miles S.W. 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 money-order office, savings bank, a public school, with average attendance of 250; there are also five other public schools in the neighbourhood, also a Church of England Grammar School, and a ladies' seminary: the Prince Albert Memorial Hospital; the School of Art, with a library of 2,400 vols.; and branches of the Joint-Stock and N.S. Wales Banks. Fire brigade has engine and 240 ft. hose. Water supply from wells and tanks. The district has many advantages of soil and climate, and is well suited for farming and pastoral purposes. About 5,500 acres of land are under cultivation, mostly for cereal crops. Stock returns, 1900: 7,965 horses, 87,404 cattle, 189,658 sheep; area 1,689,178 acres. The district was created into a municipality in 1871. Estimated annual value of ratable property, £14,820. Tenterfield has a telegraph station, with savings bank, money-order office, and bonded store. The principal industries are: a soap factory, chilled meat works, butter factory, two flour mills, a tannery, and a boot factory. Coaches leave six times a week for Drake, Fairfield, Tabulam, Casino, and Lismore. 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. Census population of the municipality, 2,604. Local newspapers: *Tenterfield Star* and *Tenterfield Courier*.

TERARA. See SHOALHAVEN.

THACKARINA (32° 4' S. lat., 141° 7' E. long.), a rising township, in the county of Yancowinna, electorate of Sturt, and police district of Mitchell, 975 miles from Sydney, with post and telephone office. Mode of conveyance, coach to Cockburn, S.A., six times a week, thence rail. There is one hotel, a M.A. Hall, a public school average attendance 36, and general store, and a population of about 100. Geological formation: slate and ironstone.

THE OAKS (33° 55' S. lat., 150° 40' E. long.), a postal, telegraphic, and money-order office township, on the Werriberri creek, in the county, electorate, and police district of Camden, 66 miles S.W. of Sydney. Picton railway station is 10 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. In the town are about 100 residents, a public school, with average attendance of 40, a church, and two stores. In the district the inhabitants are reported at 410.

THIRLMERE (about 34° S. lat., 150° 5' E. long.), a railway station, with postal, telegraphic, and money-order facilities, in the electorate and county of Camden, police district of Picton, 58 miles S. of Sydney; railway fares: Ss. 3d. return, 6s. 6d. single; on Friday night 4s. 9d. return from Sydney; containing a public school, Church of England, Progress Association, one hotel, and at about 2 miles distant a hospital for consumptives, taken over by Queen Victoria Hospital Fund Authorities. Water from underground tanks. Firewood industry. District, agricultural. Geological formation: sandstone. Population, 150.

THORNLEIGH (33° 47' S. lat., 151° 4' E. long.) a post town, with money-order office, telegraph office and railway station, in the county of Cumberland, police district of Ryde, electorate of Willoughby, 18 miles N.W. of Sydney, on the Great Northern Railway. Railway fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 1d. It contains one hotel, two stores, a public school, School of Arts, Eddy Railway Orphanage, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches. The district, which is essentially a fruit-growing one, has a flourishing horticultural society. Thornleigh, on account of its height above the sea-level (600 feet), convenient distance from Sydney, and salubrious climate, is a favourite resort, especially during the summer months. Geological formation: sandstone. Population about 400.

THURGOONA (35° 56' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.), a postal centre with telephone, on the main Sydney road, about 6 miles from Albury and 350 (392 postal) from Sydney S., in the electorate of Albury, comprising an Episcopal (St. John's) and Roman Catholic church, a convent school, an orphanage, a public school, with an average attendance of 45. 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, 6 miles distant, and coach thence.

TIBOOBURRA (29° 50' S. lat., 142° E. long.), a mining and pastoral township, situated 892 miles N.W. from Sydney, 30 miles from Queensland border, in co. Tongowoko, electorate and police district of Wilcannia. It has postal, money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank facilities. Mode of conveyance, coach to Broken Hill, Wilcannia, Cobarr, Wanaaring and Bourke; coaches also run to Yalpanya and Wompah. There are two hotels, a public school with average attendance 45, and a police station. Mining and pastoral district. Population 300, principally engaged in mining.

TIGHE'S HILL (33° 45' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.) is a postal township, and telegraphic and money-order office, situated on a slight eminence, commanding a good view of the city of Newcastle. It is in the electorate of Wickham. 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 300, 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. There are two fire brigades with two reels, hose-cart, and 1,775 ft. hose and Hunter district water supply. Population of over 1,200 inhabitants, the majority of whom are 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, situates on Colongan creek, 539 miles (497 postal) N. of Sydney, about 77 miles from Grafton, and 17 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 and district about 300.

TINGHA (28° 48' S. lat., 151° 18' E. long.), an important township in the county of Hardinge and electoral district of Bingara, about 418 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 stations are Guyra, Glen Innes and Uralla, distant 42, 45 and 75 miles respectively. 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 court-house, police quarters, Warden's office, telegraph office, post, savings bank, and money-order

office, public school (with an average of 130 scholars). Roman Catholic convent (with average of 60), and a public hall. Good Templars' lodge, and a School of Art. Coaches run from Guyra, Inverell and Bundarra. The business places are: four large stores, and a number of smaller ones. Places of worship: English, Roman Catholic, and Chinese churches. In the vicinity is one saw-mill. 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 Stannifer, a distance of seven miles. The mining made considerable progress during 1901, and sluicing and dredging is now being carried on. Population of town and district, 1,200, of which 400 are Chinese.

TINONEE (32° 0' S. lat., 152° 20' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and telephone station, savings bank, and money-order office, on the south bank of the Manning river, 230 miles NE. of Sydney, and on the main postal route from Raymond Terrace to Port Macquarie. A coach runs daily (except Saturday), leaving at 10 p.m., to the Hexham railway station, distant 113 miles; fare 39s. 6d. There is also steam communication with Sydney about twice a week. Hotel: Commercial. The town is a small one; Government buildings, which are new and built of brick, being the principal structures; it is in the county of Gloucester, and police and electoral district of the Manning. It has a public school, average attendance 91; three churches—Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian—Good Templars' lodge and Progress Committee. Temperance hall, one steam saw-mill, and several stores, two blacksmiths' shops, two broom factories. Maize-growing, dairying, and timber-getting. Surrounding forests abound in cedar, beech, mahogany, and all hardwoods. Formation: trap rock. The population of town, 300, and district is about 2,000.

TINTENBAR (23° 48' S. lat., 153° 30' E. long.), a post-town with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station, situated on Emigrant Creek, a tributary of the Richmond River, in the county of Rous, electorate of Ballina, 350 miles north of Sydney. Mode of communication with capital is by coach to Ballina, thence by steamer. The nearest railway station is at Bangalow, ten miles distant, on the Lismore-Tweed line. There is one hotel, a public school, with an attendance of sixty, and an Anglican church. The district is devoted almost exclusively to sugar-cane growing and dairying. Population about 800.

TOCUMWAL (35° 47' S. lat., 145° 35' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities, on the river Murray, about 100 miles W. of Albury, and 485 miles S. of Sydney, in the Murray electorate, police district of Deniliquin, and land district of Corowa. The Deniliquin and Albury coach passes through the town, and there is a daily mail from Melbourne, and thrice a week from Jerilderie and Berrigan. There are railway stations at Corowa, Berrigan, and Finley, 60 miles, 18 miles, and 13 miles distant respectively, by which train may be taken to Sydney. A branch of the Commercial Bank of Sydney, a public school, average attendance, 55, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, post-office, police-station, court-house, four hotels, custom-house, Mechanics' Institute and Oddfellows' lodge, and a number of general stores. A Court of Petty Sessions is held once a month. The wool from surrounding stations, also grain, are conveyed with teams to Yarrawayah and Strathmerton (Victoria), ten miles south. The soil is composed of sandy loam, and is very rich in agricultural productions. Population, 400.

TOMINGLEY (32° 33' S. lat., 148° 16' E. long.), a small post town, with money-order, Government savings bank, telegraph and telephone office, 4 miles from Tomingley Creek, in the county of Narramine, police district of Peak Hill, and electorate of Condobolin, 278 miles NW. of Sydney. Communication is by coach to Narramine, 22 miles, fare 5s., or to Dubbo, 33 miles, fare 10s., thence by rail to Sydney. There is one hotel, a public school, average attendance 68, and a model farm. District, farming and mining. Formation: slate with intrusive bars of diorite. Population, 300.

TOOLOOM (23° 38' S. lat., 152° 18' E. long.), a post town, on the Toooloom river, a northern tributary of the river Clarence, 345 miles (570 postal) NNE. of Sydney. It is in the county of Buller, electorate of Richmond, police district of Casino. Tenterfield is the nearest railway station, distant 90 miles, and Killarney in Queensland. Formation: trap. Population of town about 50, with neighbourhood about 120.

TOONGABBIE (33° 40' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), co. Cumberland, a railway platform and post-office (postal notes issued), on the Suburban line, 18 miles from Sydney, and 3 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 50, Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches, Loyal Orange lodge, and a School of Arts. Fruit-growing, poultry-farming and agriculture. The district, which is agricultural, contains a population of about 500.

TORONTO (33° 1' S. lat., 151° 38' E. long.), a northern watering place and pleasure resort, situated on the western shore of Lake Macquarie, in the electorate and county of Northumberland, and police district of Brisbane Water, distant 17 miles S. of Newcastle, and 87 miles N. of Sydney by rail. A private tramway connects with the Great Northern Railway at Fassifern (two miles). Steamers convey passengers to Belmont, Swansea, and other parts of the lake. There is a post-office; also savings bank, money-order, and telephonic facilities, a magnificent hotel, containing 45 rooms, built specially for the tourist traffic, and replete with all the most modern appointments, a public school, School of Arts (600 vols), and a number of general stores.

The principal industries are mining, fishing, bee-farming, and fruit-growing. The colliery on the estate is supposed to be the pioneer coal-mine of the colony. Owing to the growing popularity of the place as a holiday and seaside resort a number of furnished cottages have been erected for hire at reasonable rates. Boating, fishing and swimming (enclosed salt water baths) are the chief amusements, but there are numerous pleasant and pretty walks. From Mount Waring (1½ miles) a magnificent view of the Lake may be obtained. Return fare from Sydney, 20s. 7d. and 12s. 11d. Formation: Conglomerate, carboniferous. Population about 400.

TRANGLE, 321 miles W. of Sydney, a post town and railway station, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank facilities, county Narramine, electorate of Dubbo and police district of Bathurst; train fare 60s. 3d. and 40s. 9d. Coaches run to Dandaloo and Tinandra, fares 12s. 6d. and 20s. There are four hotels, Royal, Trangle, Railway, and Union Club, public school, average attendance 119, Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, 3 saw-mills and a population of about 500 in agricultural and pastoral district.

TRUNKY CREEK (33° 45' S. lat., 149° 28' E. long.), a post, 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 West Macquarie. Coach to Newbridge 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; there are here Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, a quartz-mill, a court-house, four stores, and hotel—Commercial. The court here is presided over by the police magistrate, and is held about once a fortnight. Court of Requests is held first Tuesday in each month. Public school here has average attendance of 45. Formation: principally basalt, with mountainous broken country. Abercrombie Caves 8 miles distant. Copper and silver also abound in the district. Population, 200.

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, 197 miles postal (180 by road) SW. of Sydney. Newbridge is the nearest railway station, reached by coach. It is in the county of Georgiana and police district of Carcoar, electorate of West Macquarie. Has two hotels; a court-house is here, and public school, with average attendance of 36 children, one store, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. It is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral district, with quartz and iron ore abounding. A copper and silver mine is also in the neighbourhood. The court here is held about once a month, and is presided over by the police magistrate. Formation: slate and basalt. Population estimated at 600.

TUGGERAH LAKES (33° 18' S. lat., 151° 21' E. long.), a post town, situated near Tuggerah Lake, in the police district of Gosford, electorate and county of Northumberland, with railway station, 61 miles N. of Sydney, fares 11s. and 7s. There is a public school, with an average attendance of 54. District, agricultural and pastoral. Timber, dairying, gardening and fishing industries. It is within tourist district; cheap week-end railway fares. Geological formation: carboniferous, Hawkesbury sandstone, alluvial flats near lakes. Population about 200.

TUMBERUMBA (35° 45' S. lat., 148° E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, in the county of Selwyn, police district of Albury, and Federal electoral district of "The Hume," 304 miles (358 postal) SW. of Sydney, on the creek of the same name, 90 miles NE. of Albury. Communication is by train to Wagga-Wagga, thence by coach three times weekly, also rail to Gundagai, thence coach to Adelong, twice a week, 61 miles. Hotels: The Union, Globe, Tumberumba, Tattersall's, and the Star. It lies at an elevation of 2,300 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"; there are several stores, and a brewery. The public buildings are the court-house, police station, school, Episcopal church, St. Jude's (a brick building), Roman Catholic chapel and Presbyterian church. The public school has an average attendance of 86. Nearest towns are: Adelong (40 miles N.), Tumut (40 miles), and Germanton (87 miles W.). There is a good deal of land under tillage in the district, and in the driest of seasons a fair harvest is gathered, potatoes and oats appearing to thrive remarkably well in the ferruginous soils; apples, pears, plums, gooseberries, strawberries, &c. grow well. The Tumberumba gold-fields have yielded a large quantity of gold, and are still being worked with fair results. At Urrnie, 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. Paddy's River Falls are within easy distance. Formation: granite, with belts of basalt; other portions, slate and sandstone. Population of town, 500; of district, 2,000.

TUMBULGUM, a post town, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank facilities, 421 miles N. of Sydney, on the Tweed river, county Rous, electorate of the Tweed, and police district of the Tweed; mode of communication is steam launch, *via* Tweed Heads, thence coach to South Port station, Queensland; a steam launch runs to Murwillumbah and Tweed Heads. There are three hotels, principal being the Metropolitan, a public school, average attendance 40, 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, 20 miles from Gundagai railway station, and 204 miles (307 postal) SW. of Sydney, with which the communication is by two daily coaches to Gundagai railway station, one *via* Gocup and Brungle alternately, fare, 5s., and the other *via* Adelong, fare 7s. Hotels: Commercial, Royal, Wynyard, Star, Woolpack, Oriental, Globe, Killarney, Gilmore. It is in the counties of Bueclench 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 19½ miles of roads and ratable property of the annual value of £9,340. 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 220), and Roman Catholic school. Banks: N.S. Wales, Commercial; Mechanics' Institute, with library of 1,500 vols.; several insurance agencies. Societies: Agricultural and Pastoral Association, Freemasons, Oddfellows, Hibernian, and Sons of Temperance. The district environing Tumut is mainly rich agricultural land, of which 11,000 acres are under cultivation. Tumut has long been famed for its cereals, the alluvial deposit being extremely rich and the growth little affected by change of season. It is also a splendid pastoral district, to which stock are consigned in times of drought. A deal of mining, principally alluvial, is also carried on in the district. Formation: granite. Census population of the town, 1,393. Newspaper: *Tumut 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, 1852. It is 177 miles W. from Sydney, Bathurst being the nearest railway station, distant 42 miles.

TWEED HEADS (28° S' S. lat., 153° 33' E. long.), an agricultural and dairying township (also known as COLOONS), with post (G. Palmer Postmaster), money-order office, telephone and telegraph station, situated at the mouth of the Tweed river, 430 miles N. of Sydney, county Rous, and electorate of the Tweed; mode of conveyance is by steamer direct (fare 30s.), or by coach to Southport, thence by train to Brisbane, and overland or by steamer to Sydney. The favourite route is by launch to Murwillumbah (4s.), rail to Byron Bay (4s.), steamer thence (30s.). There is a public school (P. Tweedie, Head Master), average attendance 60, one hotel (Pacific), pilot station, School of Art, Custom-house, police-station, stores. Coaches run to Southport, daily, fare 10s. 6d., return 19s., and steam launches to Tumbulgum and Murwillumbah. Lismore and the Tweed are connected by railway at Murwillumbah. The chief industry is sugar growing. Sea walls are being built in connection with harbour works to confine the river and thus cause it to force its passage to the sea, and clear away the shifting sandbar, which is at present a menace to the shipping. There is good fishing and shooting. Geological formation: basaltic rock and sandstone. Population, about 250.

ULLADULLA (35° 18' S. lat., 150° 30' E. long.), a small seaport and Government township, in the electoral district of Moruya and police district of Milton, about 42 miles S. of Shoalhaven and 164 miles S. of Sydney, to which steamers ply regularly thrice a week. Nowra is the nearest railway station, and coaches run six times a week between Nowra *via* Ulladulla to Moruya, Bega, Nimity Belle, and Cooma railway station, and Moruya and Tarago railway station. The harbour, which is about half a mile across from east to west, by a quarter of 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 Warden's, or the South Head. A commodious pier was erected at considerable expense; it is 200 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: police quarters, public school (average attendance 45), free public library with 900 vols., and one hotel: Church of England, Wesleyan, and Independent churches hold services periodically. 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 68 miles of roads in the district, and property of the annual ratable value of £14,810. Census population of the district about 1,764. 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 municipality, on the Clarence river, nine miles N.E. of Grafton, with which city communication by steamer is had with Sydney, 342 miles S., and *via* Grafton and Glen Innes railway station. Hotels: the Commercial and Exchange. The chief product of the district is maize, which is largely grown. The principal buildings in the place are: Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, two public schools (with average attendance of 106), five stores, School of Art, assembly hall, I.O.G.T. hall, and council chambers. It was proclaimed a municipal district November 16, 1871. It has 120 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £11,410. Census population, 1,725.

UNADERRA (34° 17' S. lat., 150° 59' E. long.), a postal village (issuing postal notes and money-orders) and railway station, on the main south-coast road, in the police district of Wollongong, electorate of Illawarra, about four miles distant

from the latter town and port, and 52 miles S. of Sydney, fares 9s. and 5s. 9d. It is in the tourist district. Public school here, with enrolment of 191; also Presbyterian church. The Central Illawarra Municipal Council has a very handsome council chamber, and maintains a public library for the use of the rate-payers. The Illawarra railway passes through the village. The principal industry is a coke manufactory and dairy farming.

URALLA (30° 40' S. lat., 151° 31' E. long.), a rising township, in the county of Sandon, police district of Armidale, electorate of Uralla-Walcha, 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 Uralla creek 800 miles (343 postal) N. of Sydney, 14 miles S. from Armidale, and 245 miles from Newcastle; to which the fares are 48s. 3d. and 32s. 3d., or direct to Sydney 60s. 6d., 40s. Coaches run to Bundarra, Tingha, and Inverell. The hotels are the Royal, Uralla, Tattersall's, Great Northern, and Locomotive. 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, Oddfellows' hall, also a convent school. There are eight stores, a money-order and telegraph office, Government savings bank, a court-house, lock-up, public school of brick, average attendance, 160, Masonic hall, and Literary Institute, with 300 vols. Uralla also possesses a clerk of petty sessions, a resident Church of England clergyman, and three resident medical officers. The Northern Railway is open beyond Uralla to Wallangarra on the Queensland border. Alluvial gold diggings, known as the Rocky, are in the vicinity. Gold-bearing reefs are also being developed to the south and west of the town which bid fair to open out and be payable. Several gold dredging companies are in operation. 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 has a branch here. The district is rich in minerals, and is a splendid wheat-growing and pastoral country. The district is incorporated; ratable property of the annual value of £3,560. Census population, 681. Geological formation, granite. Newspaper: *Uralla 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, 393 miles S. of Sydney, in the county of Urana, and electoral district of the Murray. The communication is by railway to The Rock railway station, 55 miles, coach fare 15s.—also railway to Coonong Siding (Jerilderie line), 18 miles (5s.);—also communication by coach (26s.) with Corowa, distant 55 miles, and Jerilderie, (10s.) 35 miles. Hotels: Royal, Royal George, Commercial. It has Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, a Presbyterian manse, branch of the N.S. Wales Bank, a hospital, a brick court-house, a public school, with average attendance of 80, Oddfellows' lodge and a School of Art, with a library of 600 vols., five stores, about ten tradesmen's shops, and a common comprising 2,000 acres. The country is both pastoral and agricultural, and, in good seasons, crops are very productive. Stock returns, 1900: 2,650 horses, 3,077 cattle, 632,370 sheep. Area, 1,064,810 acres. 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, 850.

WAGGA-WAGGA (35° 7' S. lat., 147° 27' E. long.) situated in the electorate of the same name, a pastoral and agricultural town in the county of Wynyard, on the south or left bank of the Murrumbidgee. It is 309 miles distant SW. 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 55s. 3d. and 30s. 6d. 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. A new steel viaduct has been completed. 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. lin. 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 Fumbarumba on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, returning Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; fare 25s. Coaches also run to Tarcutta, Grong-Grong, Kyambah, Upper Tarcutta, &c. 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, the fire brigade station, court house, and the hospital. There are 5 branch banks Joint-Stock, N.S. Wales, Union, Commercial and Australasia;

four places of worship, Episcopal (St. John's), Presbyterian (St. Andrew's), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Michael's), a fine stone building, of which only a portion has yet been erected. Three public schools, with average attendance of 550. A very fine convent of the Presentation Nuns is here, charmingly situated on Mount Erin. The School of Arts has a library of 3,000 vols.. Fire brigade has engine, two reels and 2,500 feet hose. It has been a municipality since March 15, 1870. It has 52 miles of roads, and ratable property to the annual value of £39,730; 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; reservoir holds 1,000,000 gallons. 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. Produce: wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wine, rye. Stock returns, 1900: horses, 12,705; cattle, 19,057; sheep, 1,114,991. Area, 2,669,462 acres. There is a considerable amount of gold-mining in and around the immediate vicinity of the town, the principal fields being on the Ponginalarna Common and Pulletto, where good prospects have been discovered. 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. Census population, 5,114. The local newspapers are: *Wagga-Wagga Advertiser* and *Wagga-Wagga Express*, 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 (275 postal) miles S. of Sydney, situated 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, distant 114 miles, or by way of Moruya and Bateman's Bay. A line of coaches runs daily to and from Moruya *via* Bodalla, Tilba-Tilba, Cobargo, Brogo, and Bega; through fare 35s. There are two places of worship, 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 products 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.

WAHROONGA, 13 miles N. of Sydney. Railway station on the railway line between Milson's Point and Hornsby Junction with postal, telegraph, money-order, savings bank and telephone facilities. It is a residential suburb. The population is increasing fast, and its popularity is due to the fertility of the soil and being the highest point above sea level near Sydney—604 feet.

WAITARA. See HORNSBY.

WALBUNDRIE (35° 43' S. lat., 146° 44' E. long.), a small postal township, telephone and telegraph station, with money-order office and savings bank, 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 to Brockelsby station, thence train. Coach also to Albury and Mahonga daily. There is a hotel, store, police station and barracks, and blacksmith's shops. Roman Catholic services are held monthly. District is pastoral and agricultural. Population, 150.

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 382 miles N. of Sydney, police district of Armidale and electorate of Uralla-Walcha. Daily coach 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, and the Apsley. There is also a very good mountain road to the coast; to the Manning, Port Macquarie, or Raymond Terrace; also to Bendemeer. There are seven stores, also a druggist's shop, 4 blacksmiths' shops, and Temperance hall. Places of worship: Episcopal (with a resident clergyman), Presbyterian, Salvation Army, and Roman Catholic. Bank: Commercial. There is also a School of Art, with 3,000 vols. and public school, with average attendance of 120 scholars. Farming and mining are the principal industries of the district, and there are several stations in the neighbourhood, Ingleba, Aberbadie, Branga Park, Orundumbie, Europambela, and others. Waterloo Falls, 12 miles distant. The Glen Morison goldfields lie 17 miles S. of Walcha. The Tia goldfield is about 24 miles east of Walcha. The Niangala goldfield is distant about 30 miles, with a good road. There is a land office here, with a resident clerk of petty sessions. Census population of the municipality, 986. The district is incorporated, with ratable property of the annual value of £4,200. Local newspaper: *Walcha Witness*.

WALGETT (30° 2' S. lat., 148° 10' 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 the Barwon, 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 Queens-

land 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, 125 miles distant, 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 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 Court House, Commercial, Royal, Australian, Imperial, Exchange, Sportsman's Arms, and five stores. Government buildings are the telegraph and post-office, the court-house, lands office, police barracks, new gaol, and lock-up, and there is a good public school, with average attendance of 100, hospital, Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges, convent school, school of arts, a brewery, and a brickyard. 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, 1900: 4,295 horses, 2,513 cattle, 1,090,497 sheep. Area, 3,501,243 acres. 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, Warrambol, and Barwon rivers at Eumauah, and one bridge over Five-mile Warrambol, 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. Newspapers: the *Walgett News* and *Spectator*.

WALLABADAH (31° 20' S. lat., 151° 30' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telegraph office, in the county of Buckland, electorate of Quirindi, situated on the Quirindi creek, and Great Northern Road, 233 miles N. of Sydney, surrounded with land adapted for farming and grazing. Quirindi is the nearest railway-station (3½ miles distant). There are Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, and Wesleyan and Presbyterian services are held in the Wesleyan Hall, three stores, creamery and butter factory, one hotel, a public school, average attendance 50. Population, 150.

WALLENDREEN (34° 25' S. lat., 145° 19' E. long.) is a post, telephone, money-order, railway station, and savings bank, 241 miles SW. of Sydney, fares, 4s. 9d. and 3s. 9d., co. Harden, police district of Cootamundra, electorate of Boorowa. Has two hotels, a public school, average attendance 70, free library, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, flour-mill and two general stores. Pastoral and agricultural district. A gold mine has been opened at Cullinga, 9 miles SE. from Wallendreen, which is the railway station. The mine is valued at £100,000. Annual value of ratable property, £8,960. Census population, 848.

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 20s. 9d. and 14s., 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 115 children. Bank: Commercial. It lies about 2,928 feet above the sea-level. Wolgan Gap, about 5 miles distant, is very picturesque. 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, 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 5d. by tram, or direct from Sydney 13s. 5d., 8s. 1d. It is situated 55 miles (107 postal) WNW. of Sydney, having telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices. Wallsend is connected with Newcastle by rail, tramway, and omnibus. It is the site 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 650 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. A private line connects the collieries with the Great Northern near the township of Waratah. There is also an iron foundry situated in the borough, where extensive castings are frequently done for the adjacent collieries. Wallsend is lighted by gas and electricity, and possesses a School of Art, described as a magnificent structure, with a library of 2,700 vols., a public school (with an average attendance of 660), seven churches, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Welsh Church (Independent), six hotels, several benefit societies, and Banks of Australasia and Joint-Stock. Fire brigade has fire engine, two reels, hose-cart and 3,000ft. hose. Wallsend returns a representative to the Legislative Assembly. There are also several friendly societies in a prosperous condition. The town is lighted with gas, and has a permanent water supply. Wallsend was proclaimed a municipality on Feb. 27, 1874. It has 8 miles of streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £16,740. Census population of borough 3,820.

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* Newcastle and Warren. Population about 20.

WANAARING (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, 113 miles distant, thence rail; coaches also ply to Wilcannia, Hungerford, Brewarrina Downs, Bourke and Milparinka. Stock returns, 1900: 1,501 horses, 3,337 cattle, 356,290 sheep. Area, 5,821,948 acres. There are two hotels (Royal and Victoria), a public school, average attendance 90; police barracks, several general stores, and a population of about 120. Wool-growing industry.

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, with money-order office, and is 137 miles S. of Sydney. It is in the county of St. Vincent, and police and electoral district of Shoalhaven. Nowra is the nearest railway station, connected by mail coach twice daily, and Jervis Bay the nearest shipping port, nine miles distant. Has hotel, State school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and Progress Association. It is an agricultural and pastoral district of sandstone formation. It abounds in fine timber, chiefly spotted gum and blackbutt. In the hamlet are 30 persons, in the district about 130.

WARATAH (32° 56' 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 103 miles N. of Sydney. The municipality comprises the township of Hanbury, Georgetown, and North Waratah. Waratah, which is situated in the electorate of the same name, is a station on the Great Northern railway. The line from Sydney connects here; direct fare being 12s 6d. and 8s. There are four hotels. It is in the county and electoral district of Waratah, and police district of Waratah. Coal mining, quarrying, copper smelting, brick making, and fruit growing are the industries of the district. Two public schools; churches—two Episcopal, two Wesleyan, two Roman Catholic, and one Primitive Methodist—Benevolent Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Institution, and Monastery of Redemptionist Fathers, a court-house, a post and telegraph office, with money-order and savings bank, a School of Art, with a library of 1,100 vols.; town hall with municipal offices, council chamber, Masonic and other lodges. Fire brigade has engine, two reels, hose-cart, and 1,200 ft. hose; the Sydney Soap and Candle Company has brigade with 650 ft. hose. In the vicinity are the Crystal Palace gardens, a favourite resort for holiday makers. Copper smelting works are in operation, and there are stone quarries in the vicinity, also a municipal gasworks, a permanent water supply, and an extensive pottery. Owing to the large mining population, it is one of the busiest stations on the Great Northern Railway. Besides the coal-mining and copper 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 42 miles of streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,680. Census population, 3,080.

WARDELL, in lat. 28° 50' S. and 153° 24' E. long., is a rising township, with post, telegraph station (telephone to Woodburn), 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, electorate of Ballina, and police district of the Richmond river, 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 is one saw-mill in the township, also Anglican and Roman Catholic churches; four stores, public school, with enrolment 100, two hotels, two commodious halls, and police station. The principal industry is cane growing. Population, 400.

WARIALDA (29° 35' S. lat., 150° 37' E. long.), a township, with savings bank, money-order office, telephone and telegraph station, on Warialda creek, 406 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Burnett, electorate of Moree, and police district of Warialda. Coach to Kelly's Gully station, 4½ miles distant, thence rail to Sydney. The hotels are the Royal, Commercial, White Swan, and Tattersall's; there are three large stores. Banks: N.S. Wales and Commercial of Sydney, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian services held. Public buildings: court-house, police barracks, post-office, lock-up, public school, with average attendance of 125 scholars, hospital, Mechanics' Institute with 1,000 vols., Oddfellows' and Good Templars' lodges. The nearest gold-fields are at Bingera, 28 miles south, but the district is mainly an

agricultural and pastoral one. Stock returns, 1900: 11,299 horses, 62,697 cattle, 1,233,344 sheep. Area 3,115,226 acres. Census population of town, 876. Newspaper: *Standard*.

WARKWORTH (32° 33' S. lat., 151° 2' E. long.), a post town (issuing postal notes), with telephone station, on Cockfighter creek, 159 miles N. of Sydney. It is in the county of Northumberland, and electorate of Singleton, and police district of Patrick's Plains. A coach connects with the Singleton railway station (12 miles W.), fare 4s. There are in the township a whineshop, a public school, with average attendance 30, mission hall, and an Episcopal church. Agricultural and pastoral district, of sandstone formation. Population about 80.

WARNETON (31° 2' S. lat., 152° 50' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Dudley, electorate of Hastings, and police district of Kempsey, 280 miles (318 postal) N. from Sydney. Communication is by Macleay river steamer. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 210 miles distant. 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 and municipality, 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 Coonamble and police district of Dubbo, and is connected by rail (12 miles) with the Great Western line; also connected by telephone with all the chief stations in a 50 miles radius. Coaches run to Coonamble, Lower Macquarie, Quambone, and Tenandra. Hotels: Club-house, Royal, Commercial, Ravenswood, Bridge, Railway, and Albion. Public school has an average attendance of 250 scholars; a convent school, a court-house, land office, seven large stores, and Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches. Banks: Commercial and New South Wales, and Mechanics' Institute. Principally a squatting district. There are two saw-mills and wool washing establishment. Census population, 1,176. Water from artesian bore. The district is incorporated, and has ratable property of the annual value of £3,090. Newspaper: *Warren Herald*. Geological formation, alluvial.

WATERLOO (33° 54' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.), a suburban municipality, in the same electorate, 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, 1868. Borough of Waterloo has 17½ miles of streets, and total annual value of ratable property, £52,630, and borough of Alexandria 20 miles of roads and ratable property of the annual value of £47,780. Places of worship are Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, and Wesleyan. The district is lighted by gas, has fire brigade, and a permanent water supply. It is fast becoming a manufacturing centre, already containing a large number of industrial works, including the establishments of Sydney Wool Scouring and Fellingmongery Co., Sydney Glass Bottle Co., Australian Brewery Co., Adams' Paper Mills, Forsythe's Rope Works, and numerous others; 18 hotels. Communication from city is by tram-car and omnibus. Two public schools here (with average attendance 460), also two Roman Catholic and several private educational establishments, and there are post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities, branch of Commercial Bank, and a free public library of 1,300 vols. Census population, 9,654.

WATSON'S BAY (33° 47' 40" S. lat., 151° 14' 30" E. long.), a favourite resort of Sydney people, is situated 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 N. of Sydney; coaches run from the Rose Bay tram terminus past the convent and Macquarie lighthouse to Watson's Bay; lighted by gas, and with postal, money-order office, Government savings bank, and telegraphic facilities. It forms a portion of the electoral district of Woollahra, and is in the police district of Sydney. It is a portion of the municipality of Vaucluse, with ratable property of the annual value of £9,882. Steamers ply half-hourly during the day from Circular Quay. 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 110, 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 *Dumber*, with all on board, save one, was lost on the 25th August, 1857. The pilots live here, and board incoming vessels by means of a steamer stationed off Camp Cove. There is a permanent water supply. Population, 1,200.

WATTLE FLAT (33° 5' S. lat., 149° 40' E. long.), a postal township, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, on the Bathurst road, five miles from Sofala, and 161 miles W. from Sydney, in the electorate of Macquarie. Bathurst is the nearest railway station, 20 miles distant. 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 65. Population, 530.

WAUCHOPE (31° 34' S. lat., 152° 45' E. long.), a township, with telegraphic, money-order, postal and savings bank facilities, situated on the Hastings River, in the electorate of Hastings and

Macleay, and county and police district of Macquarie, 288 miles N. of Sydney. Mode of conveyance to Port Macquarie, distant 12 miles, is by drogher, thence to Sydney by steamer, which runs about twice a week. It contains two hotels, School of Arts, a public school, and Anglican and Presbyterian churches, several stores, and a hall. The district is chiefly agricultural, and has a butter factory. Ocean steamers load at Local Government wharf. Geological formation, humous soil. Population about 300.

WAVERLEY (38° 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 Charing Cross is 3d., and to the terminus near the cemetery 3d. Waverley is under municipal government, and has postal, money-order, telegraphic, and savings bank facilities, and returns a representative to the Legislative Assembly. 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, its area being 47 acres, and is ornamented with many handsome monuments. The borough is lighted by gas, and connected with the city water supply. Has fire brigade. The tramway is now extended to the Bondi Beach, 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 53 miles of road, and property of the annual ratable value of £102,160. Banks: English and Scottish, New South Wales; three public schools (with average attendance of 750), Roman Catholic and Church of England, a convent, a large seminary for daughters of the clergy. Churches: two Episcopalian, two Presbyterian, Congregational, three Wesleyan, and two Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army barracks. There are about ten hotels in the borough. M.U.I.O.O.F., Protestant Alliance, Druids, Orange, I.O.G.T., and Rechabite Societies; boot factory, baking-powder factory, and ostrich farm. Census population, 12,343.

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 376 miles NW. of Sydney. It is situated in the county of White, electoral district of Narrabri, and police district of Wee Waa and Narrabri. Coach to the Narrabri railway station, fare, 7s. 6d., thence rail, is the means of reaching Sydney. The hotels are Royal, Commercial, Imperial, and Club. There is one public school, with average attendance of 112, a court-house, police-station, four stores, hospital, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, a School of Arts, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. The district is principally a pastoral one. Population is about 700, district 2,100. Newspaper: *Namoi Echo*.

WELLINGROVE (29° 38' S. lat., 151° 33' E. long.), a township on the Wellingrove creek, 13 miles W. from Glen Innes, and 385 miles (439 postal) N. of Sydney. It is in the county of Gough, electorate and police district of Glen Innes. The travellers' route is *via* Glen Innes railway station, 16 miles distant, thence coach. The mail is carried by coach twice a week. Has hotel, State school, and 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° 35' S. lat., 149° E. long.) is distant from Sydney 243 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 30 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £15,390. 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 iron-work, which cost £8,000. It is in the county, police, and electoral district of Wellington. The railway to here was opened on June 1, 1830; fares, 49s. and 32s. 6d. The principal hotels are Royal, Federal, Grand, Grand Central and Club; there are about eight others. 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 churches comprise a handsome brick edifice used by the Episcopalians, a Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan, and a Presbyterian. Masonic, Oddfellow, H.A.C.B.S., and Protestant Alliance societies. There are also a public school (average attendance 200) and R.O. denominational school, and convent, a telegraph, money-order, savings bank, and post office of brick, one steam flour-mill, hospital, large court-house, 600, free public library, with 570 vols., Mechanics' Institute, public hall, Temperance hall, Masonic hall, and Oddfellows' 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. Over 200 buildings have been erected in the past two years. The water supply to the town is excellent, and a £10,000 water supply by gravitation has been constructed. Coaches run to Yeoval, Parkes, Guntawang, Coonabarabran, Spicer's Creek, Gulgong, Cobbora, Mudgee, &c. 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.

Dredging is a growing industry. A considerable breadth of land is under cultivation for wheat (over 90,000 acres), oats and maize, the soil being most suitable for the former. Wheat farming is making considerable progress. Rearing stock is most extensively followed, the different grasses growing luxuriantly and affording excellent pasturage. Land is admirably suited for vine growing, and there are several vineyards. Nearly the whole district has been taken up by free selectors. Fruit is largely grown. The Wellington caves in the vicinity are famous for their beauty, and are much frequented by visitors. Dubbo is 30 miles distant, NW., Stuart Town 20 miles, and Orange about 60 miles distant, SE.; 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 weekly. Formation: limestone, slate, and rich alluvial flats. Census population, 2,988. Newspapers: *Wellington Gazette* and *Wellington Times*.

WENTWORTH (34° 8' S. lat., 141° 58' E. long.), a municipal district, proclaimed January 23, 1879, having 9 miles of roads and streets, and property of the annual ratable value of £4,290, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, and a permanent water supply (tank of 35,000 gallons), situated on the banks of the River Darling, near its confluence with the Murray, 500 miles W. (731 postal) of Sydney, 407 miles NW. 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 Echuca, Wilcannia, and Bourke. Hay is the nearest railway station. The hotels are the Crown, Wentworth, Royal, and Commercial; the churches are Episcopal, Roman Catholic Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, the former being the finest church, with parsonage; banking establishment, the Joint-Stock; public school, with average attendance of 100; St. Ignatius convent, custom house, court-house, lock-up, gaol, wharf, police barracks, a Mechanics' Institute, large hospital, the Mechanics' Institute, Lending Library, with 1,200 volumes, a fire brigade, with reel and 1,100 feet of hose, and three principal stores. There are a number of societies and clubs, including a "Horticultural" and Pastoral and Agricultural society. 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. Stock returns, 1900: 1,522 horses, 1,992 cattle, and 382,161 sheep. Area 6,281,407 acres. This town is the present depot for the supply of the interior when the river is unnavigable, as it too often is, and with a railway to carry the supplies it would become the central city of Australia. Court of Petty Session is held daily, Court of Requests on the second Wednesday in each month, District Court and Quarter Sessions three times a year, and Land Court at intervals throughout the year. Census population, 668. Newspaper: *Wentworth Federal Standard*.

WENTWORTH FALLS, one of the principal tourist districts on the Blue Mountains, situated on Jamieson Creek, 62 miles WNW. of Sydney, to which there is railway communication daily, fare 11s. 3d. and 7s. 2d. 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 Penrith. There are two splendid hotels, the Hotel Wentworth and Wentworth Falls, and a number of public boarding establishments, a public school, enrolment 42, Episcopalian church. Several stores and a permanent population of about 250, but during the summer months large numbers of tourists take advantage of the salubrious climate and magnificent scenery, the following being the principal sights:—The Wentworth Falls, one of the grandest sights in the Colonies; the Valley of Waters, a splendid sight; through this valley the tourist can enter the Jamieson and Kanimbla Valleys; Weeping Rock; Lillian's Bridge, extremely pretty; Sublime Point, from which a magnificent view can be obtained; Water Nymph's Dell, &c. Last summer a local committee, by local subscriptions, were enabled to construct a magnificent swimming bath, with two substantial dressing-rooms, and very centrally situated. It was a great attraction, and was liberally patronised. It is a public bath, under control of local trustees, and no charge is made to bathers. Geological formation: sandstone, ironstone, and coal.

WERRIS CREEK (31° 15' S. lat., 150° 40' E. long.), co. Buckland, a station on the Great Northern line, being the point whence the branch line to Narrabri takes its departure, 155 miles from Newcastle, fares 30s. 9d. and 20s. 6d., and 254 miles N. of Sydney, fares direct to Sydney, 48s. and 28s. 3d. Hotels: The Royal and Railway. It has post and telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office, and lies at an altitude of 1,245 feet. Public school here, with average attendance, 97. There are three stores, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic places of worship, a Good Templars' lodge and hall, Progress Association, meat-chilling works, and several small business places; the district is principally pastoral, but agricultural pursuits are also carried on, principally in wheat, barley, and oats. It is situated in the electorate of Quirindi. There is a permanent water supply obtained from the creek. Mount Terrible, 3,000 feet high, is only 3 miles distant. Formation: basaltic. Population about 700.

WEST BOTANY. See ARNCLIFFE.

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, distant 26 miles, thence rail to Sydney. There is a public school, Wesleyan church, several stores, and a district

population of about 800. The district is devoted principally to agricultural pursuits.

WHITE CLIFFS, a post town, in Yungungra county, 780 miles distant from Sydney, is situated about 60 miles N.W. of Wilcannia, which town it is in the electoral and police district of. There is a post, money-order, and telegraph office, savings-bank, Town Hall, five hotels, public school, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, police barracks, Mechanics' Institute, Druids and Oddfellows' lodges, and a number of general stores. Opals are found in district. Water from Government tanks. Geological formation: limestone, sandstone and ironstone. Population of district, about 1,500. Newspaper: *Western Life*.

WHITTON, a post town with money-order, telegraph office, savings bank and railway station, county Cooper, electorate of Hay, and police district of Hay, 375 miles S.W. of Sydney, fares 68s. 6d. and 45s. There are three hotels (Commercial, Hulong and Albion), public school, average attendance 60, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic churches, and three large stores; coaches run to Merool Creek, 6s.; Mount Elliott, fare 10s.; Rankins Springs, 25s.; Lake Cudgelgool, 35s.; Mount Ida, 15s.; Pleasant Valley, 15s.; Darling Point, 5s. Population about 300. Geological formation: clay.

WICKHAM (32° 16' S. lat., 150° 32' E. long.), an important suburb of Newcastle, which includes Linwood, Port Waratah, Smedmore, Islington, and Tighe's Hill, situate about 1 mile from Newcastle city. It lies about 60 miles (104 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 25, 1871. It has 13 miles of roads, property of the annual ratable value of £32,910. There are also other industries, viz.: Goninan & Company's, large engineering establishment, Ellis & Company's Saw Mills, Redman's Cordial Factory, fourteen hotels, Bryant's Tannery, several stores, 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 have been erected, which cost, with value of land, £4,000; average attendance, 370. A School of Art was established in June, 1882, in a handsome and substantial building, and has about 1,500 vols. There are also a fire brigade with two reels and 3,500 feet of hose, and a permanent water supply. Wickham is on the Hunter river and Throsby's creek, in the county of Northumberland, and electorate of Wickham, and lighted by gas. In the vicinity is the extensive brewery known as the Castlemaine Brewery, the property of Messrs. Prendergast and Wood Bros. Census population, 7,732.

WILBERFORCE (33° 30' S. lat. 151° E. long.), a small postal village, with money-order and telegraphic facilities, in the county of Cook, and the electoral district of the Hawkesbury, lying 38 miles W. of Sydney. It is about 3 miles distant from Windsor (the nearest railway station), across the Hawkesbury. Hotel: the Old Retreat. The Episcopal church is a neat stone building; Wesleyan, a brick building; 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° 31' S. lat., 143° 23' 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 (726 postal) N.W. 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. 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 tri-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, Court House, Club, Queen's Head, Mechanics' Arms, Commercial, Crown, Globe, Bacon's, and the Royal. There are bonded stores, several general stores, and a public school, with average attendance of 110. Banks: Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial, and London. There is a brewery, 1 cordial manufactory, wool-scouring establishments, and several boarding-houses. A boiling-down establishment has been erected at Moorabin, 3 miles from the town, by the Menindie Meat Preserving Company, which, owing to bad seasons, is now in liquidation. Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic clergy men are here, and the Roman Catholics worship in the School church; there is also a Wesleyan School church, and a convent. Church of England is 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 at White Cliffs about 60 miles from here, several leases have been taken up, and at present there are upwards of 1,900 men on the field. The stability of the White Cliffs Opal Field has been fully proved by the steady increase in the population since its opening. The principal gem merchants in Europe have now agents on the field for the purchase of opal, which is a great convenience to the miners. All the claims are being fully worked, and several leases have been purchased by an English company, who are working them in a systematic manner. Mount Browne (of which Wilcannia is the *entrepôt*) will eventually become valuable. At a distance of 160 miles to the west lies Broken Hill, the

centre of the celebrated Barrier Ranges silver and tin fields. The Werriago copper field, 70 miles N.W. is being opened up, and promises to be an important mining centre. 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. There are some handsome stone-built public buildings, court-house, police barracks, gaol, post and telegraph offices, Athenæum, 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 £8,730. The Council have erected water supply works, from which the township is supplied; the main street is planted with trees. There are racing, rowing, tennis, and cricket clubs, and lodges of Masonic fraternity, Oddfellows, Druids, Good Templars, and headquarters of the Pastoral Protection Association. A strong pastoral and agricultural society has been formed, with a good working committee. The town is the centre of trade for many smaller settlements, such as Milparinka, Tibooburra, Wanaaring on the north, Menindie to the south, and other places. Stock returns, 1900, give 4,031 horses, 5,695 cattle, 491,176 sheep. Area, 10,152,662 acres. Census population, 956. Newspaper: *Western Grazier*, published on Wednesday and Saturday.

WILLIAM TOWN (32° 28' S. lat. 151° 40' E. long.), a post town, with telephone exchange, in the county of Gloucester, electorate of Gloucester and police district of Raymond Terrace, 92 miles N. of Sydney. There are Anglican and Wesleyan churches and a school, with average attendance 42. I.O.G.T. lodge and Band of Hope. Farming and grazing district. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 9 miles distant, thence punt over Hunter to Newcastle, thence train or steamer. Population about 200.

WILLOUGHBY (33° 50' S. lat., 151° 10' E. long.), a postal suburb, with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, about 5 miles N. of Sydney, in the electorate of Willoughby, county of Cumberland, and police district of St. Leonards; mode of conveyance, rail from Milson's Point to Chatswood, or tram from Milson's Point: cable tram to N. Sydney Reserve, thence electric tram to Penshurst Street. It is a municipality, and contains branch Commercial Banking Co., Sydney; Fire Brigade, telephone exchange, several public parks, bowling green, Oddfellows' (M.U.) lodges, Council Chambers, Chatswood, Victoria and Assembly halls, three public and nine private schools, Wesleyan, Congregational, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, four hotels, six stores, three potteries, two brick manufactories, a cornflour mill, twelve tanneries, a permanent water supply, and a number of market gardens worked by Chinese. The district is lighted by gas and electricity, has 60 miles of roads, and ratable property of the assessed value of £53,947. Geological formation: clay. Census population, 6,006.

WINDEYER (32° 45' S. lat., 149° 32' E. long.), a township and money-order station, on the Meroo creek, 123 miles (171 postal) W. of Sydney, and 24 miles S. from Mudgee railway station, whence the coach runs. It is in the county of Wellington, and electoral district of Mudgee. Three places of worship, Episcopal, Free Church, and Roman Catholic; two hotels; a public school, with average attendance of 50, a police barracks, two general stores, and 388 residents. The district is a mining one. Formation: slate.

WINDSOR (33° 35' S. lat., 150° 53' E. long.), a borough town, on the Hawkesbury river, 34 miles N.W. from Sydney, in the Hawkesbury electorate, with which it is connected by railway; fares, 4s. 2d. and 2s. 6d. It was proclaimed March 4, 1871. It has 19 miles of roads, and ratable property to the annual value of £11,070. 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 oldest settled places in the colony, and but for the frequency of the floods in the district, it would hold a much higher position than it now does. In 1837 the river rose 63 feet above its ordinary level, and the whole country was converted into one large 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 Street and Macquarie Street. There are about 12 principal stores. Hotels: the leading being the Fitzroy, Royal Exchange, the Royal, Commercial 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, 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's), a brick building with tower and belfry, the foundation stone of which was laid by Governor Macquarie in 1819, Roman Catholic church (St. Matthew's), built in the Gothic style, Wesleyan chapel, and Presbyterian church, both of brick, the Congregational church, and the Salvation Army barracks, a wooden building. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges. 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, and Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney have branches here. There is also a hospital and benevolent asylum combined, a court-house, four tanneries, a butter factory, 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, 1900: horses, 7,292; cattle, 15,565; sheep, 1,495. Area, 185,923 acres. Produce of the district: wheat, maize, oats, potatoes, wine, oranges, barley, rye. Dairy produce: butter, bacon and ham. 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. Census population: town, 2,039. Local papers: the *Windsor and Richmond Gazette and Australian*.

WINGEN (31° 55' S. lat., 150° 54' E. long.), a railway and telephone station and postal township, on the Great Northern Railway, 204 miles N. of Sydney, and 106 miles from Newcastle; fares to Newcastle, 21s. and 14s. 6d., or direct to Sydney, 38s. and 21s. 9d. It is in the county of Brisbane, electoral district of Robertson, 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, two wine shops, but no buildings of magnitude. Public school has an average attendance of 20. Convent, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. The surrounding district has good agricultural soil, and the mountains are rich in mineral wealth in the form of coal of good quality, kerosene shale, and the baser metals. A great natural curiosity exists within two miles of Wingen, a burning mountain, 1,820 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, 120; of the district, 15,500.

WINGHAM (31° 58' 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, electorate of the Manning, 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 railway station, 124 miles distant, thence to Newcastle, thence per rail or steamer. Postal communication daily. Hotels—the Australian 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; handsome brick bank—the Commercial, post-office, court-house and lock-up, School of Art, with library of over 1,000 well-selected volumes, and a large assembly room; very pretty superior public school (with average attendance of 160), and teachers' residence, Oddfellows' hall, Agricultural hall, Federal hall, to seat 800 (lighted with acetylene gas), nine stores, and five private boarding establishments. Several Insurance Companies have agencies there. There are four churches—Church of England, Free Church of Scotland, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian; the Church of England parsonage and Presbyterian manse are ornaments to the town. There are lodges of Freemasons, Oddfellows and Orangemen here, who hold periodical meetings, cricket club, football club, and a most successful Agricultural Society. The water supply is obtained from the river and private tanks. The town is incorporated, and has rateable property of the annual value of £2,620; 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, Dingo Creek, Marlee, Cedar Party Creek, Killawarra, &c., &c. A road has been opened to Ellenborough Falls, one of the most beautiful in the colony. The principal produce of district is: maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, tobacco, and bacon. Dairying has made great progress during the past two years, the export increasing from *nil* to nearly four tons per week. A bacon curing company has been formed. Of wool there is only a small quantity. 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. Census population of the town is 556. The local paper is the *Wingham Chronicle and Manning River Observer*, bi-weekly.

WISEMAN'S FERRY (33° 17' S. lat., 151° 2' E. long.), (so named after Solomon Wiseman) a post, telegraph, and telephone, Government savings bank, and money-order station, on the Hawkesbury river, in the county of Cumberland, electorate of Northumberland and police district of Windsor, 64 miles N.W. of Sydney. Steamers ply to Hawkesbury railway station (28 miles) (fare 1s. 6d. return), and Sydney direct, meeting 9 A.M. train from Sydney at Hawkesbury about 10.30 A.M. Windsor is the nearest railway station, 26 miles by coach. It is more a postal and telegraph centre than a town, and consists, besides a few private buildings, of one hotel, Anglican church, Progress Association, and a public school. Streets lit with oil. It is principally a fruit-growing and 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. The district is one of the beauty spots of New South Wales; the boats call regularly at Mangrove, Langtondale, Macdonald's

River, Leet's Vale, Portland, and to within 10 miles of Windsor. Population, 50.

WOLLOMBI (32° 56' S. lat., 151° 13' E. long.) is a small postal, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank township on the Sugar-loaf and Wollombi Brook, 110 miles (155 postal) to the N. of Sydney, and 36 miles from Maitland. Communication is had with the metropolis by the Farley railway station, 35 miles distant, or *via* Maitland by coach daily; fare, 10s. The principal hotel: Kenny's. It is in the county and electorate of Northumberland. The churches are Episcopal and Roman Catholic; there is also a public school, with average attendance of 50, a court-house, police barracks, and lock-up, two stores, and a steam flour-mill. The surrounding country is largely occupied with small farms, nearly 9,000 acres being under cultivation, producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, oranges, and tobacco. Formation: principally sandstone. The district is at times subject to flood. The population numbers about 180 persons, the district 1,200. There is no permanent water supply.

WOLLONGONG (34° 23' S. lat., and 150° 56' 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. Large steamers ply three times a week with Sydney, and there is overland communication by railway, fare 8s. 0d. and 5s. 2d. single. The present harbour, known as Belmore Basin, and excavated out of the solid rock to a depth of 18 feet at low water, has an area of about 3 acres, giving 1,700 feet of wharfage. On the end of the old 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 breakwater has recently been extended, but the work being incomplete no benefit has resulted. Wollongong is the chief port for the Osborne-Wallsend and Mount Pleasant collieries, which 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 Mount Kembla colliery and the Corral colliery are each about 6 miles distant. The town is well built, lighted with gas, 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 Freemasons, Brighton, Commercial, Royal Alfred, Terminus, Harp, Royal, and Cricketers' Arms. The Commercial, New South Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, and English, Scottish and Australian Banks, post and telegraph office, fire brigade with engine and 600 feet of hose, court-house, town hall, and public school, are all fine buildings. The Albert Memorial Hospital is one of the principal buildings, but land has been purchased to erect a new hospital. Places of worship: Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist churches. Masonic, Druids, M.U.I.O.O.F., G.U.I.O.O.F., and Protestant Alliance Societies. The public school ranks first among the second-class schools in the colony, and has an average attendance of 415; there are also the Roman Catholic and private schools. The School of Arts, Municipal Free Library, with about 1,000 vols., Protestant hall and Church-street hall are all roomy buildings. There are numerous and well-appointed stores in the principal streets (Crown, Corral, and Keira). Extensive seams of fireclay and iron ore abound. There are six seams of coal from 5 to 17 feet thick, but only one of these is worked. 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, Gerringong, Berry and Nowra. The Wollongong district 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 daily export (per train) amounts to upwards of six thousand gallons. The other exports include pigs, poultry, calves, eggs, cheese, and bacon. The town was proclaimed a municipality February 22, 1858, and has rateable property to the annual value of £19,920. The harbour is defended by a company of artillery and a fortification on Signal Hill, mounted with a six-inch hydraulic 5-ton gun, throwing 100 lb. shot, also a battery of two 5-ton rifled 80-pounder guns, on Smith's Hill. Formation: carboniferous, ironstone and limestone. The town was lighted with gas in August, 1883, by a local company. Water from underground wells and tanks. Census population 3,524. Local papers, *Illawarra Mercury* (Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday), and *South Coast Times* (Saturday). Export of produce and imports of merchandise is about 60,000 tons yearly.

WOLUMLA (36° 27' S. lat., 148° 59' E. long.), a post town on the main Monaro and Eden road, at its junction with the Bega and Eden road, being 30 miles from Eden, 10 from Caniello, and 326 miles S. from Sydney, situate on Shannon's Creek, in the county of Auckland and electorate of Bega. Cooma is the nearest railway station, 84 miles distant. Hotels: Railway Junction and Wolumla. It has a post, telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, three stores, and a tannery. Public school (average attendance of 21), Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, G.U.O.O.F. lodge, and a School of Arts, with a library of about 520 vols. It is the centre of a large, fertile, and pastoral district, and has butter and cheese factories, which are the principal support of the place. Rock gold is worked within a mile of the town; copper and tin have been found in

small quantities. Massy Peak, 2,226 ft., in vicinity. Formation: granitic, with basaltic dykes. Population about 300.

WOMBAT (34° 25' S. lat., 148° 10' E. long.), a postal village, on the Wombat creek, in the county of Harden, electorate of Boorowa, 241 miles WSW of Sydney, 10 miles from Young, and about 55 miles from Yass. Coach to Murrumburrah railway station, 11 miles distant (fare 5s.), thence the Southern line, are the means of reaching Sydney. Royal Hotel. An Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan chapel represent the places of worship. A public school, average attendance 60, police barracks, Mechanics' Institute, and three stores are here. Great sheep-grazing district; considerable quantities of wheat are also grown. Formation: granite. Population, 430.

WOODBURN (29° 3' S. lat., 153° 22' E. long.), a township in the Richmond river district above Wardell, about 308 miles (337 postal) N. by E. of Sydney, and 80 miles from Harwood on the Clarence river. It is in the county of Richmond, Casino 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 100, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, three stores, three hotels, and a School of Arts, with about 450 vols. It is a great dairying centre. 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 three times a week. Daily mail to Chatsworth and Woodburn, Estimated population, 850.

WOODHOUSELEE (34° 30' S. lat., 149° 30' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Argyle, electorate of Argyle, and police district of Goulburn, 148 miles SW of Sydney. A coach runs to and from the Goulburn railway station (14 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. Woodhouselee 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 and telephone office, 249 miles N. of Sydney, in the county of Macquarie, electorate of the Manning, and police district of Manning river. Hexham is the nearest railway station, 138 miles distant. Has State school and Union church. See TABLE.

WOODSTOCK (33° 32' S. lat., 148° 49' E. long.), a post town with railway station, savings bank, money-order and telegraphic facilities, in the electorate of Cowra, county of Bathurst, and police district of Cowra, 207 miles W. of Sydney, fares, *via* Blayney, 41s. and 27s. 3d.; *via* Harden, 58s. and 35s. 3d. Coaches run to Milburn Creek, Mount McDonald, and Canowindra. There are two hotels (the Royal and Commercial), Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, public school. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: volcanic. Population about 230.

WOOLLAHRA (33° 53' S. lat., 151° 14' E. long.) is a beautiful, picturesque, and thickly populated municipal and electoral suburb of Sydney, about 3 miles distant SE., having frequent tramway and bus communication from the city, fare, 2d. and 3d. respectively. It is lighted by gas, and has a permanent water supply. Members of the professions and leading Sydney tradesmen reside here. Four Episcopalian, two Roman Catholic, two Congregational, Presbyterian, and one Wesleyan churches. Three public schools, several private educational establishments, a brewery and iron foundry; several hotels; post, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph office. Assessed value of rateable property, £133,350. Census population, 12,358.

WOOMARGAMA (35° 48' S. lat., 147° 13' E. long.), a postal township, with telephone, on the Main South Road, 38 miles NE. of Albury, and 347 (404 postal) SW. of Sydney in Goulburn county, electorate of The Hume. It has a public school (average attendance of 25), Roman Catholic, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, Good Templars' lodge (No. 793), one hotel (the Woomargama), one store and a blacksmith's shop. Good agricultural and pastoral district, wheat being the leading crop. The nearest railway stations are Culcairn and Albury, 20 and 28 miles distant respectively. Population about 160.

WOONOONA (34° 29' S. lat., 151° 4' E. long.), a postal village in the county of Camden, electoral district of Woronora, 44 miles S. of Sydney, and 6 miles from Wollongong (to which coach daily), whence the steamer can be taken for Sydney; also by rail *via* Bulli station, one mile. Hotel: The Royal. There are ten stores, a School of Arts, a post and money-order office, telegraph station, and Government savings bank, branch of the English and Scottish Bank, and a Presbyterian church, Oddfellows', Protestant Alliance, and Orange lodges, also a public school, with average attendance, 400. Has steam brickworks. The Bulli coal mines are about a mile distant. Population, 900.

WOY WOY (35° 37' S. lat., 151° 17' E. long.), a small post town, with telegraphic station on the Great Northern Railway, 45 miles N. of Sydney, fare 7s. 8d. and 4s. 8d. It is situated on the banks of Brisbane Water, in the electoral, police district, and county of Northumberland. It is a popular fishing and excursionist resort, and is patronized largely during the summer months. Geological formation: sandy flats. Population, 60.

WYALONG, a mining township, situated in the county of Gipps, parish of Mugga, 332 miles W. of Sydney, and 40 miles N.W. of Temora railway station. Electoral and police district of Grenfell. It has a post and telegraph office, money-order and savings bank, court-house, police-station, public school,

clerk of petty sessions and mining registrar's office, School of Arts, cordial factory, hospital, five hotels, two drapery stores, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches. Coaches run daily to Temora. The mining division contains one battery, one chlorination and two cyanide plants, and forty-five mining claims. Population (census 1901), 1,515. Newspaper: *Argus*.

WYALONG WEST, a mining township, situated in the county of Gipps, parish of Mugga, 335 miles W. of Sydney, and 42 miles NW. of Temora railway station. Police and electoral district of Grenfell, with post, telephone and telegraph office, money-order and savings bank, mining registrar's office court-house, and warden's court. Banks: New South Wales and Union of Australia; police station, public school, convent school, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, sixteen hotels, two cordial factories, and two theatres. Coaches run daily to Temora; bi-weekly to Yalgagin, Marsden, Buddigower, Ugarie, and Forbes. The mining division contains three batteries, one Huntingdon mill, seven cyanide plants, and two chlorination works, 379 claims, and 66 leases. The greatest depth at which ore is being obtained is 700 feet, yielding 23 ozs. per ton; sulphide ore, yielding 19 ozs. per ton, obtained at a depth of 700 feet. Many claims are down 400 and 500 feet. Population, both towns and field, 5,250. Newspaper: *Wyalong Star*. Geological formation of field: granite, slate, diorite and porphyry. Surrounding district consists of rich agricultural land.

WYBONG (32° 20' S. lat. and 150° 41' E. long.), a postal district, on the creek of the same name, in the county of Brisbane, electorate of Robertson, and police district of Muswellbrook, 194 miles N. by W. of Sydney, and 16 miles W. from the Muswellbrook railway station. Anglican and Roman Catholic churches; one school, with average attendance of 18, wine shop, saw-mill and dairies. Formation: volcanic rocks with black alluvial soil in the flats, and light sandy soil on the ridges. Agricultural and pastoral. Population about 120 in the entire district.

WYNDHAM (33° 51' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), a mining, agricultural, and dairying township, county of Auckland, 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 Mattaganah river, in the electorate of Eden-Bombala, and police district of Eden. Coaches run to Bombala, Cathcart, Cooma, Rocky Hall and Pambula. Dairying industry. There is one hotel, and public school with average attendance of 40, School of Arts, Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and police station, and a population of about 200.

WYRALLAH (28° 48' S. lat., 153° 20' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph station, and savings bank, in the electorate of Lismore, police district of Richmond river, and county of Rous, situated on the left bank of the north arm of the Richmond river, distance N. of Sydney 389 miles; communication by steamer. There is a public school, Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, several general stores, and one hotel. The soil is extremely fertile, being formed by the decomposition of luxuriant vegetation, with which it was originally covered, and by the disintegration of rock. The hills, right to their summits, are covered with waving fields of sugar-cane, while on the plains at their base magnificent crops of maize are grown. Wyrallah is now the chief sugar-cane centre on the river, nearly all the cane being grown for the Colonial Sugar Refining Company's mill at Broadwater, to which place it is conveyed in large punts by river. The average yield of sugar-cane is 30 tons per acre, reaching in some instances to as much as 70 tons per acre. Bananas, citrons, lemons, oranges, pineapples, dates, mulberries, grapes, yams, pea-nuts, ginger, guavas, passion-fruit, arrowroot, limes, Cape gooseberries, are all grown here to perfection. Dairying and bee farming are also carried on. The climate is delightful. Geological formation: volcanic ridges and alluvial plains. Population, 450.

YALWAL (34° 48' S. lat., 150° 20' E. long.), a mining township with post office, money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station, county St Vincent, electorate and police district of Shoalhaven, situated on Danger creek, 112 miles S. of Sydney; mode of conveyance, coach to Nowra, thence rail. There is one hotel (the Pioneer), School of Arts, several small stores, a public school, average attendance 70, and a population of about 400, engaged almost solely in mining. The principal mines in full work are the Homeward Bound, the Pioneer, Eclipse, and Pinnacles—all showing moderate results. Formation: quartz conglomerate, &c.

YAMBA (29° 27' S. lat., 152° 26' E. long.) is a seaport town situated at the mouth of the south side of the Clarence river, 300 miles S. of Sydney, in the Clarence electorate. Vessels can enter at tide time. The genial climate of Yamba renders it a favourite seaside resort, and a great number of people take advantage of the communication (three times a week) with Grafton by steamer, especially during the summer months. Yamba possesses a large boarding-house, two large hotels, two small stores, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, School of Arts, post, money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, gaol, lighthouse, convent school and public school, with an average attendance exceeding 40. A pilot station has been established here for many years. Head-quarters of engineer-in-charge of harbours and rivers branch. Good fishing and shooting. The population numbers 250.

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 37s. 9d. and 25s. 3d. Coaches run to Ginninderra, Ss., Canberra, Ss., and other places. 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, 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 235 feet span crossing the Yass river, also a steel railway bridge; 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, and well-selected library of 4,000 vols. There is a Guild Hall, Temperance Hall, and Protestant Hall. The Oddfellows have also erected a new hall in the centre of the town. The town is lighted with gas at a cost of £8,700. 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 220. There is also a Roman Catholic school. A court-house, with necessary offices, erected at a cost of over £15,000. 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 10,000 acres of land are under cultivation; producing wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, rye. Stock returns, 1900: 4,008 horses; 13,441 cattle; 617,272 sheep. Area, 918,488 acres. On March 12th, 1873, the town was incorporated; it has a mayor and eight aldermen, and 37 miles of roads, and ratable property of the annual value of £15,560. 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 Joint-Stock and Bank of New South Wales have branches here. There is also a Government savings bank, money-order 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. There is one Roman Catholic besides private schools, a number of handsome private and business places, and two steam flour-mills. In addition to these, there is a large 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 found in payable quantities up and down the Yass river, also at Nanang and Gooda Creeks rich deposits have been struck, yielding from 10 to 80 oz. to the ton. Formation: granite, limestone, and slate. Census population within the municipality, 2,224. The local

journals are the *Yass Courier* and the *Yass Tribune*, both issued twice a week.

YETMAN (28° 43' S. lat., 150° 52' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, on the banks of the river M'Intyre, 433 miles (547 postal) N. of Sydney, electoral district of Inverell and police district of Warialda. It is about 200 miles from Grafton, where the steamer can be met. Communication *via* Glen Innes. Gravesend (70 miles) is nearest railway station. Hotel: the Yetman. Two stores, Anglican church, a public school with average attendance of 30. District, pastoral. Formation: alluvial. Population 60.

YOUNG (34° 17' S. lat., 148° 18' E. long.), a pleasant township, on the north side of the Burrangong or Main creek, 256 miles SW. of Sydney, with which the communication is now by rail, fares, *via* Harden, 49s. 3d. and 32s. 9d. *via* Blayney 51s. 6d. and 34s. 6d., 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. Coaches run to Grenfell, Forbes, Burrowa, Marango, Thuddungra, Temora, Morangorell, Marsden, Williams, &c. Gold was accidentally discovered in June, 1860, and the gold-fields in the immediate neighbourhood, known as the Burrangong Goldfields, principally alluvial, have from time to time attracted large numbers of miners. It has many resources in mineral wealth that have yet to be developed, though dredging operations are now being carried on on the Burrangong Creek, Spring Creek and Curraarong Creek; four dredging companies have been floated, and the immense volume of water which hitherto retarded the winning of gold will now be a factor in the success of the work; over 40,000 acres of land are under cultivation, produce being wheat, maize, barley, oats, potatoes, wine, 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. There are five banks—City, N.S. Wales, Commercial, Union, and Bank of Australasia; and agencies of the leading insurance companies; court-house, hospital, Wesleyan chapel, pretty little Episcopal church (St. John's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), and Presbyterian churches; superior public school with an enrolment of 500, average attendance of 350, and a Roman Catholic school, free library with about 1,000 volumes, two flour-mills (one co-operative), and a gaol. Circuit Court is held twice and General Sessions three times a year. Besides Young, the post towns of the district are Marengo, Murrumburrah, Musgrave (10 miles distant on the Grenfell road), Wombat, Grogan, and Morangorell. The municipal district has ratable property to the annual value of £19,500. 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. The post office, a most commodious and attractive structure, is situated in Lynch Street. Stock returns, 1900: 9,350 horses, 18,680 cattle, 1,587,902 sheep. Area, 2,253,437 acres. Census population of the town, 2,753. Newspapers: the *Burrangong Chronicle* and the *Burrangong Argus* (both bi-weekly).



TOWNS IN VICTORIA.

ABERFELDY (Mount Lookout) (37° 35' S. lat., 146° 20' E. long.), a post town, county of Tanjil, electorate of Gippsland, shire of Walhalla, 20 miles from Wood's Point, and 141 postal miles from Melbourne E. (*via* Matlock, 123½ miles, *via* Walhalla, 146 miles), situated on the Dividing Range between the Aberfeldy and Thompson rivers. Communication is by rail to Tongabbie, Traralgon or Moe, coach to Walhalla, fare, 7s. 6d., horse thence, 10s. Hotel: the Royal Mail; a State school (No. 1,224)—Church service is held at the school—and two stores. 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 77, inclusive of neighbourhood, 200.

ACHERON (37° 13' S. lat., 145° 43' E. long.), a post station 75 miles (84 postal) N.E. of Melbourne, in the county and electorate of Anglesey, shire Alexandra, situated on the left bank of the Acheron, a tributary of the Goulburn N., thence by coach. State school (No. 1,449), which is used as a place of worship. Chief industries of the district are butter- and cheese-making. The principal ranges are the Cathedral (2,200 feet high), and the Blue Range, both carrying snow for a short time occasionally in winter. Population about 80.

ADDINGTON (county Ripon, shire Ballarat), post town and railway station, 92½ postal miles W. of Melbourne. Has one hotel and State school (No. 226). Mountain and pastoral district. Chaff-cutting works. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: granite and volcanic. Population about 120.

ADELAIDE LEAD (37° 5' S. lat., 143° 45' E. long.), a post town, county of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, police district Maryborough, shire Tullaroop, on 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), and a few private houses. It is an agricultural and mining district. Formation: lower silurian. Population, 117, including neighbourhood, about 400.

ALREY'S INLET (County Grant, electoral district Polwarth), a watering township on coast. Has post-office and telephone. Agricultural and pastoral district. Rail to Wensleydale, 7½ miles, coach thence. Coach runs to Geelong. Has hotel, State school, and Anglican church. Population, about 80.

ALBERTON (38° 37' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.) a township with post, money-order, telegraph office, commissioners' savings bank, and railway station; fares, 28s. 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 its name to an extensive shire in South Gippsland. It lies 132½ railway miles S.E. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail direct or by steamer to Port Albert, 4 miles distant, coach thence, fare 1s.; also by coach from Sale every second day; fare, 17s. 6d. Hotel: Victoria; State school (No. 1). Bank of Victoria (weekly, Thursday), mechanics' institute and free library containing 500 volumes, Rechabite tent and Oddfellows' lodge, Anglican church, also Presbyterians, and court-house. The surrounding picturesque country is mainly agricultural; artificial grasses, wheat, oats, hay, peas, and potatoes being principally grown. Country well adapted for grazing and farming. The country is covered with dense forest. Area of shire 898 square miles, 850 dwellings, 784 ratepayers on roll; rate 1s., net annual value of property, £46,213. Population, 500, of the shire, 5,600. Sandstone formation.

ALBERT PARK, an electorate within the City of South 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. Bank: English, Scottish, and Australian. There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist, Independent and Wesleyan places of worship; two State schools, Nos. 1,181 and 2,815. St. Vincent de Paul's R.C. Orphanage. There are also Temperance hall, seating 400 persons, large drill rooms, and elegant fire brigade station; several hotels and a coffee palace afford accommodation to summer visitors. Loretto convent and Convent of the Good Shepherd and Magdalen Asylum. Trams from Melbourne direct to the beach (fare 3d.), from Albert Park to the beach 1d.; from Melbourne to Albert Park 2d. Good jetty, and excellent baths for sea-bathing. The park here has a fine sheet of ornamental water used for boating and yachting, also South Melbourne cricket and football grounds, and is much frequented. St. Vincent Gardens are beautifully laid out, and contain bowling-green and lawn tennis grounds. Population of district, about 13,000.

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, Federal electorate, Meruda shire Alexandra, on U.T. creek, near Goulburn river, 90 miles (102½ 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 *via* Darlington, 54 miles, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, fare, 10s., return 17s. 6d., being the cheapest and best route to Jamieson and Wood's Point, to Marysville, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 28 miles, fare, 8s. 6d. Hotels: Bell Vue, Corner, Shanrock, Miners' Exchange,

and Mount Pleasant. Banks: Union and National. The Mechanics' Institute and Free Library has nearly 2,000 volumes. Churches: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (fortnightly). 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. A very large quantity of gold has been obtained in this neighbourhood, the yield for 1900 being 1,627 ozs. Wheat, oats, peas, beans, and potatoes are largely grown in the district, which is of a mountainous character. Abounds in sport for gun and rod. The Alexandra Falls are stated by travellers to be the highest and best in the colony, and the whole district abounds in picturesque scenery, to be seen by making the round tour from Melbourne *via* Healesville, over the Black Spur to Marysville, thence on to Alexandra, and returning *via* Yea and Tallarook. In the shire is ratable property of the annual value of £28,940, area 766 square miles, 640 dwellings, 812 ratepayers; 1s. rate. 4,650 acres under cultivation. Lighted by kerosene. Formation: schistose. Population of town, 600; of shire, 2,100. 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 (76½ postal) W. of Melbourne. Suburban to Ballarat. It has post-office, a State school (No. 1,091), a Wesleyan church, three hotels, the Ballarat cattle yards. In the vicinity are—the hospital for the insane, the botanical gardens, and Lake Wendouree. Population about 150.

ALLANS FLAT (38° 14' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a post town (county of Bogong, electorate district of Benambra), police district Beechworth, 203 miles (194½ postal) N.E. of Melbourne, on the Yackandandah creek. Yackandandah, 4½ miles away, is the shire and has nearest telegraph and savings bank office. Yackandandah to Melbourne, train, 38s. 1d. and 28s. 1d. Railway fares, 28s. 9d. and 19s. 3d. Hotels: Albion and Bird's Head; Anglican church, State school (No. 11), is used for Presbyterian and Wesleyan service. Allans 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. Hydraulic sluicing claims at work in this district. Population of district about 300.

ALLANSFORD (38° 24' 17" S. lat., 143° 29' 26" E. long.), a postal township with telegraph, money-order office and savings bank (county of Heytesbury, electorate and shire of Warrambool), on the east side of the river Hopkins, about six miles from its mouth, and six miles E. from Warrambool. It is a railway station on the Warrambool line, 166 miles WSW. of Melbourne; fares 28s. 6d. and 19s. 1d. Coaches run to Nirranda, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 7s. 6d. and 5s. Steamer to Warrambool, six miles west. Hotels: Allansford, Junction, and Crown. There are three places of worship in the town, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian, a State school (No. 3); a Mechanics' Institute (454 volumes) and Reading Room, various Friendly Societies, and two bacon factories. Town lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral district, with several first-class dairies, where superior cheese is made. A fellmongery, fruit and vegetable evaporating works, preserved milk factory, boiling-down works, butter factory, are in the neighbourhood. The butter factory is one of the largest in the colony, and has three creameries in connection. The township, and, in fact, the entire district, is liable to be flooded by the overflow of the Hopkins. There are guano caves at Gilear. Formation: rotten sandstone and limestone. Population of town and district, about 900.

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 Chimes and Allendale, police district of Ballarat (Central), 96 miles rail N.W. 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 National Bank of Australasia, a State school (No. 2,420), and a Roman Catholic school, also a Mechanics' Institute with 1,890 vols., a brick and tile factory, 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 is a Fire Brigade. 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 1,600. Newspaper: *Recorder*.

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, shire Tullaroop, on the Timor creek, 112 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Rail to Maryborough, thence conveyance 4 miles, are the means of travelling from Melbourne. Hotel and store. State school (No. 848); Anglican church. Water from springs. The district is a mining one,

the diggings being alluvia; 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, 100, including district about 3,800.

ALPHINGTON. See FAIRFIELD PARK.

AMHERST (lat. S. 37° 8', long. E. 143° 40'), post, telephone, 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 (110½ 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 (fare 6d.) runs daily to Talbot. Principal hotels: the Amherst and Horse and Jockey. The town is well built, pleasantly situated, and possesses a good hospital (58 beds). There are three places of worship, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian; a town-hall, Foresters' Society; a State school (No. 1,459); a mechanics' institute, with a library of 500 volumes. Agricultural and mining district. The diggings are both alluvial and quartz, and are known as Blacksmith's Gully, Daisy Hill, Mia-Mia Flat, Adelaide Lead, all famous for their yields in the early days of gold mining. During 1900 the yield was 3,225 ozs. Population about 200.

AMPHITHEATRE (37° 19' S. lat., 143° 21' E. long.), a postal township, in the counties of Kara Kara and Gladstone, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, shire of Lexton, on the Avoca river, 136½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. It is a railway-station on the Maryborough to Ararat line, fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d., 905 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Amphitheatre. There are orchards and vineyards 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 250.

ANGUSTOWN. See REEDY CREEK.

ANTWERP (co. Lowan, shire Dimboola), postal district and railway station (flag) on Wimmera river, 254½ miles from Melbourne, fares, 42s. 4d. and 28s. 3d. Has State school (No. 3,104) in which Anglican and Wesleyan services are held and two eucalyptus factories. An aboriginal mission station is 2½ miles distant, and has a State school attached (No. 3,140).

APOLLO BAY. See KRAMBRUK.

APSLEY (37° S. lat., 141° E. long.), a township with post office, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office (county Lowan, Normanby electorate, shire Kowree), 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., Gowke on the N.E., Casterton on the S. and Narracorte (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 1,350 volumes; also Registrar Births and Deaths and Electoral; State school (No. 1,208); Branch of Colonial Bank, M.U. Oddfellows', boarding house, one large shop, a Pastoral Society, Racing and other sport clubs. Steam saw-mill. Apsley is the postal centre of an extensive squatting district known as the Wimmera plains. Water obtained by windmill, with five tanks, holding 10,000 gallons. In the shire of Kowree 22,871 acres are under tillage. Population, 150; district, 1,235.

ARAPILES SHIRE. See NOARADJUBA.

ARAPILES (36° 37' S. lat., 141° 55' E. long.), a township, has post-bag and railway station, 221 miles NNW. from Melbourne, 7 miles from Natimuk and 12 miles from Noradjuja, in the Wimmera district, and is near St. Mary's Lake. Mount Arapiles is a favourite picnic resort. There is a State school (No. 1,872), also one (No. 3,192) at Grass Flat, Bible Christian church. The district is agricultural. There are salt lakes and a salt works. The Mount is sandstone, and the soil is marly, in some parts loamy. There are irrigation channels for Wimmera river for establishing an irrigation colony.

ARARAT (37° 17' S. lat., 142° 57' E. long.) is an important municipal town, 131½ postal miles NW. from Melbourne, 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 about 615 dwellings, 451 ratepayers on roll, and property of the annual value of £18,500 rate is in the £. In the neighbourhood are never-falling supplies of the best timber, of which immense quantities are annually sent over a large area. Hotels: Commercial, Ararat, Victoria, Scott's and thirteen others. Ararat contains one of the Government lunatic asylums, having accommodation for between six and seven 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 nearly 4,500 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; and a number of substantial mercantile establishments. Protestant hall, a large flour-mill, brick, soap and candle, gas and leather works. The Freemasons, Foresters, Oddfellows, A.N.A. and H.A.C.B.S. 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 1,556 square miles, net annual value of ratable property £84,244, 920 dwellings, ratepayers on roll, 820, rate 1s. The mining district, of which Ararat is the centre, gives employment to 1,666 miners; total yield, 38,709 ozs. 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 shire agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, are as follows:—29,637 acres of land under cultivation, the chief crops grown being, 10,675 acres of wheat, 7,264 of oats; 283 wheaten and 3,632 oaten hay, 525 of gardens and orchards, 956 of bearing vines. Lines 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 8,580, and of district 8,450. 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 Shepparton on the Goulburn Valley Railway Line, fares, 17s. 9d. and 11s. 10d., with post and telegraph office, 98 miles NE. of Melbourne, and is situated on the River Goulburn. There are Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, one hotel, State school (No. 1,880). The district is chiefly pastoral and agricultural. There are two creameries and large foundry. Good fishing and shooting. Population, about 100.

ARCHDALE (36° 8' S. lat., 133° 5' E. long.) (co. Kara Kara, shire St. Armand), post town, 141½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, on Avoca river. Reached by rail to Bealiba, coach thence, 4½ miles. Has Wesleyan church, wine shop and State school (No. 1,983). C.E. Society. Water from Government dam. Prospecting mining companies at work. Industries: saw-mills, spoke and rim factory. Formation: Devonian, highly auriferous. Mining and agricultural district. Population 150.

ARMADALE (37° 51' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electoral district of Toorak municipality of Prahran), 4½ miles SE. of Melbourne on the Gippsland Line; fares, 5d. and 4d. It is 141 feet above the sea-level, and prettily situated. There are four churches, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Wesleyan, a State School, several private schools, as well as many fine business establishments along High Street, which is the chief thoroughfare. Population, about 2,000.

ARMSTRONGS (37° 13' S. lat., 142° 51' E. long.) a post, telegraph and mining township, 136½ miles NW. of Melbourne between Stawell and Ararat, on the Cuncungella 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. 9d. 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. Vineyards and orchards. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one. Shooting and mountain scenery. Alluvial gold in gullies. Population, 140.

ARNOLDS BRIDGE (36° S. lat., 144° E. long.) (county Gladstone, electoral district Dunolly, police district Tarnagulla), is a post town with telegraph and railway stations, 139½ miles NW. of Melbourne on the Kangaroo creek. Has Junction and Half-way hotels. There is a State school (No. 1,064), eucalyptus and cheese factories, Wesleyan and Church of England services held in the Mechanics' Institute, with free library of 271 volumes. It is a mining and agricultural district with volcanic formation. Population about 400.

ARTHURS CREEK (co. Evelyn, shire Whittlesea), post district, 28½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne, which is reached by private conveyance to Yan Yean, thence rail. Has Primitive Methodist church, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, and State school (1666). Large fruit-growing district. Formation: silurian.

ARUNDEL. See LAANG.

ASCOT (37° 24' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), an agricultural parish, with a small village near its centre, lies 13 miles NW. by N. distant from Ballarat, and 7 miles nearly due S. from

Clunes on the coach road, between these two places and Maryborough, and 92 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. The town of Creswick lies 6 miles to the E., and Learmonth 5 miles to the SW. The nearest railway stations are Mount Blowhard, 24 miles, and Toulouli 34 miles. The village of Ascot, which is in the county of Talbot, electorate of Clunes and Allendale, and police district of Learmonth, has a post-office, shops, hotel and store, State school (No. 2,507), and schoolmaster's residence. The nearest places of worship—Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan Chapels—are at Coghill's creek, 2 miles off. Agricultural and pastoral. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: Volcanic, granite outcrops in the north-west, auriferous silurian spurs in the east, with rich chocolate soil. Population 110.

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 and telephone station, savings bank, and station, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. from the city on the Melbourne and Essendon Railway; fares, 1st, 3d., and 2nd, 2½d. There is also omnibus communication; fare 4d. This picturesque suburb, is situated on the Saltwater River. In the vicinity are several racecourses and agricultural grounds. In Queen's Park, near the Town Hall, a fine lake has been constructed; there is also a fine rosery. There is one bank—the English, Scottish and Australian, a State and several private schools. The places of worship are Independent, Church of England (St. Paul's), Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. Sons of Temperance and U.A.O.D. Societies. The streets are lighted with gas. The hotels are the Laurel, Prince of Wales, Ascot Vale, Waldox's, Union, Waterloo, and Lang's. Formation: Basaltic and schistose. Local paper, the *Essendon Gazette* on Thursdays. Population 9,500.

ASHENS (co. Borung, shire Dumunkle), is 205 miles NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Lubeke (where is post office), conveyance thence. Agricultural and pastoral district.

AUBREY (36° 30' S. lat., 142° 30' E. long.), is in county and electoral district Borung, police district Warracknabeal. It is a post town in the Mallee district, 223 miles NW., and communication is by train to Warracknabeal, thence coach 2s. It has a State school (No. 2,349), Wesleyan and Church of England denominations, a public library (500 volumes), a wine shop, creamery, blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, and store. District agricultural and pastoral. Lighted with kerosene. Water supplied by trust. Population about 100.

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, 73 miles N.E. of Melbourne, and 10½ miles from Seymour. 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). Agency Commercial Bank open weekly. The town is situated on a flat nearly surrounded by lofty hills, on the slopes of which are some extensive vineyards, notably the Tablik (10 miles NW.), and the Goulburn Valley. The places of worship are Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. There are several stores, 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. A large fire-wood trade is carried on with Melbourne. Formation, sandstone. The land is eminently fitted for gardens and vineyards. Population 450.

AVOCA (37° 6' S. lat., 143° 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 Ballarat to the NW. 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 900 dwellings, 726 ratepayers on roll, 1s. rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £24,568. 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, 128 miles NW. of Melbourne, fares, 25s. 10d. and 15s. 4d. Coaches run to Percydale, St. Arnaud, Landsborough, Redbank, Lamplough, Lexton, Waubra, and Moonambel, Frenchman's and Stuart Mill. 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, one 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 1,600 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 has been one of the most successful mines in the district. A mining revival is taking place in the district. An important discovery of slate in the ranges about 7 miles

from the railway station was made a few years ago, but the quarries are now at a standstill. 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, 1901, was 11,381 acres. The gold yield for 1900 was 1,591 ozs. Recent discoveries of alluvial gold have led to a mining revival. The formation of the district geologically is Silurian. The population of the town alone is 1,100; the number of residents in the entire shire is 4,500. 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, 17½ miles (17½ postal) NW. of Melbourne, situated in the midst of an agricultural and pastoral district, Coach from Avon Plains to St. Arnaud or Rupanyup; fare, 4s. 6d., whence the train can be taken for Melbourne. 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 district, 200.

AVON SHIRE. See STRATFORD.

AXEDALE (36° 47' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.) (county of Bendigo, shire of Strathfieldsaye and electorate of East Sandhurst, police district Bendigo), a small township, with post, telegraph 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, 14 miles from township, 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, quarrying, and gardening are the principal industries of the locality, also some mining is done. There are some good vineyards in the vicinity. Formation: basaltic and silurian. Population 150.

BAARMUTHA (co. Bogong, shire Beechworth), a postal station on Three-mile Creek, 174½ postal miles N.E. from Melbourne, 8 miles from Beechworth, has State school (No. 730) Mechanics' Institute, with library of 1,560 volumes, three hotels, Congregational church. Buckland Gap is in the vicinity. Cab (6s.) to Beechworth, rail to Melbourne. Mining pursuits. Population, about 200.

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, money-order office, and savings bank, in the neighbourhood of the Lerderberg and Werribee rivers, 32½ miles W. of Melbourne. Cabs run to Bacchus Marsh railway station, three-quarters of a mile S. of the township, and connect with the trains; fare 6d., railway fares, 6s. 9d. and 3s. 10d. A coach also runs to Myrinong. It is also connected by the direct railway to Ballarat. The National Bank has a branch here. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £25,347, area 220 square miles, 452 dwellings and 501 ratepayers on roll, rate 1s. The hotels are the Border Inn, Court House, Royal, Commercial, Bridge Inn, Harvest Home, and Railway Hotel. Local Institutions: Mechanics' Institute and library of 2,400 vols.; Masonic, A.N.A., Oddfellows, Free Gardeners, Druids and Rechabite Societies; Farmers' Society, with extensive show yards, horticultural society; racecourse with grand stand. State school (No. 28), also Convent School, 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 is 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. 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 1st, 1901, there were 5,545 acres under cultivation. There are excellent free-stone quarries in the neighbourhood, whence Melbourne and other places are supplied. A portion of this district was formerly 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, but irrigation is needed. 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 Bacchus Marsh. Stud farms have also been established here. Population of town, 800; of shire, 2,549. Local newspaper, the *Bacchus Marsh Express*, published every Saturday.

BADDAGINNIE (county Delatite, shire Benalla), post town, telegraph and railway station, on Folly Creek, 113½ postal miles N.E. from Melbourne. Mining and grazing pursuits. It has one hotel, one butter factory, creamery and wood-cutting machines. A State school, hall, and a Methodist church. Lighted with kerosene. Quartz reefs not prospected. Population about 350.

BAGSHOT (36° 37' S. lat., 144° 21' E. long.), a postal receiving station, with telephones, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, police district of Huntly, on Bendigo Creek, 11½ rail miles N. from Melbourne, and 1½ miles from Sandhurst. It is a railway station on the Educa Line, fares, 20s. 2d., and 13s. 6d. Hotel. Churches: Church of England and Wesleyan. State school (No. 852). In the district agricultural and pastoral interests are followed. Population, about 600.

BAILLIESTON. See COY'S DIGGINGS.

BAINSDALE (37° 40' S. lat., 147° 35' E. long.), county of Tanjil, electoral district of Gippsland East, police district Gippsland—native name *Yi 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 Bruburn, Bullumwaal, Deptford, Swan Reach, Johnsonville, Metung, Buchan, Omeo, Lakes Entrance and Orbost; steamers to Paynesville, Metung, and Lake Entrance, daily. Banks: Australasia, Colonial, Victoria, National, and New South Wales, also Commissioners Savings Bank. The principal hotels are the Main, Commercial, Meredith's Club, Bainsdale Club, Victoria, Grand Terminus, Albion, and Imperial. There is Theatre Royal, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library of about 2,057 vols., a School of Mines, a shire hall, masonic hall, rowing club, Oddfellows Hall, a State school (No. 754), St. Andrew's College, and four 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. Mining, alluvial and reefing, is carried on extensively in the Bullumwaal and Deptford districts. Tannery and cheese factories. Hop-growing is carried on at Bainsdale, on the low-lying banks of the Mitchell, there being several extensive gardens. Maize and broom-corn is also cultivated. Steamers regularly trade with Melbourne. The town is lighted with gas, and the water supply is obtained from the river, the water being pumped into a reservoir. The inhabitants are chiefly dependent upon mining and agricultural 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, 1901, there were 6,285 acres under cultivation. The townships in the Bainsdale district are Lucknow (2 miles), Lindenow (12 miles), Bullumwaal (17 miles), Paynesville (12 miles), Forge Creek (6 miles), Bengworden (16 miles), Sarsfield (8 miles), Bruthen (15 miles), Deptford (18 miles), Omeo (80 miles), Swift's Creek (64 miles), Bendoc (170 miles), Bomang (180 miles), Crooked River (90 miles) some of which are mining townships. Area of shire 1,118 square miles, 1,900 dwellings, 3,000 ratepayers, rate 1s. Limestone formation. Annual value of ratable property in the shire, £55,964. Population of town about 3,000; shire, 8,063, and of the whole district about 15,000. Newspapers, the *Bainsdale Advertiser*, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and the *Gippsland News*, Friday; *Bainsdale Courier*, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

BALACLAVA, or E. St. Kilda (37° 58' 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, 5d. and 4d. Two tram lines also connect Balaclava with Melbourne; fare, 4d. It is one of the most thickly populated of the suburbs, and nearly all the available space is covered with residences.

BALLAARAT, or BALLARAT and BALLAARAT of county and town (37° 33' S. lat., 143° 52' E. long.), EAST (city Grenville and, electoral district of Ballarat 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 lies 74 miles by rail WNW. of Melbourne, fares 13s. 2d. and 8s. 11d., at an elevation of 1,437 feet above the sea; and consists of Ballarat East and Ballarat West, the Yarrowee creek dividing them. Each is a distinct municipality, under the government of a mayor and councillors, since December, 1855. Ballarat West has an area of 4,090 acres, 5,528 dwellings, with a length of made streets of over 50 miles; net annual value of ratable property, £158,388; rate, 2s. in the pound; ratepayers on the roll, 4,496. It is divided into three wards—South, Central, and North. Ballarat East has an area of 4,331 acres, 4,705 dwellings, with a length of made streets of over 50 miles; net annual value, £78,962; rate, 2s. in the pound; ratepayers on roll, 2,805. Area of shire 182 square miles. Total value of ratable property £48,869. Six lines of railways branch from here, one extending from Ballarat to Ararat, 57 miles—opened in 1875, and since then extended to Horsham, 20½ miles—and Serviceton on the South Australian border, 28½ miles from Melbourne, and another from Ballarat to Maryborough, 42½ miles, and the third from Ballarat to Linton, opened in 1884, the fourth, a short line of railway to Buninyong, 8½ miles, opened Sept., 1889, the fifth from Ballarat to Daylesford, 36½ miles, which further extends to Woodend, and the sixth a line from Ballarat to Waubra 20½ miles in length. The line from Ballarat to Maryborough was opened in March, 1875, and extends to Avoca on the west, and Donald on the north. Ballarat is also connected with all the other railways in the colony. Coaches run to Allendale, Cape Clear, Illabrook, Pittfield, Rokewood Junction, Carnham, Corindahp, Rokewood, Creswick, Lexton, Miners' Rest, Napoleons, Newtown, Scarsdale. Tramways and cabs also run throughout the city. The principal hotels in Ballarat West are Craig's, Lester's, George, Phillips, Club, Town Hall, Palace, Union, and Unicorn; in Ballarat East,

North Grant, Earl of Zetland, Buck's Head, &c. The town has for some years been lighted with gas and electricity, and is also well supplied with water from reservoirs in Bullarook forest, which cost £302,000 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 Her Majesty's Theatre, Alfred Hall (seating 3,000 people), an art gallery well stocked with valuable paintings, museum, 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 School of Mines, with some 400 students, is one of the most important in Australia, and is attended by young men from all parts of Australia, several from S. Africa, and even from England. The banks comprise branches of the following—Australasia, New South Wales, Victoria, Colonial, Commercial, London, National, Savings Bank, Union, English, Scottish, and Australian, and Ballarat Banking Co.; 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 erected on high ground, an orphan asylum, a benevolent asylum, lying-in-hospital, and refuge, two public baths, a gaol, Exhibition building, a mechanics' institute, with a library of over 22,000 volumes, a public library, with over 14,500 vols., three other free libraries—the Ballarat (City) with 5,340 volumes, and the German Association, with 2,100 volumes, Ballarat Ironworkers Association, 1,162 volumes—a city hall, and a municipals' council chamber, extensive railway premises, town hall, 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 several colleges, and grammar schools, State schools (Nos. 33, 34, 35, 2,022, 695, 1,256, 1,919, 2,043, 1,493, 1,436, 2,103, 1,313); five denominational schools. There are in Ballarat two volunteer fire brigades, having thirteen stations, roomy law courts, a treasury, and post, money-order, savings bank, telephone, and telegraph offices. There are several iron foundries, breweries and distilleries, flour-mills, woollen-mills and other factories. The principal of these are the establishments of the Ballarat Woollen Co., the Doveton Woollen Cloth Co., the Phoenix and Union Foundries. Among the reserves for the public are the Town Hall Gardens and the City, Eastern and Western Ovals, the public park, and the Botanical 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 Ballarat 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. Ballarat 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, Ballarat 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 dwl., 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 1.153 oz. 2 dwl. The number of miners employed during 1900 in alluvial mining was 2,773; quartz mining, 3,274; a grand total of 6,047. The total gold yield in the Ballarat mining district for the year ending December 31, 1900, was 194,478 ozs. Quartz mining at deep levels is now giving fair return. The deepest mine is the South Star, 2,520 feet, and several others are below the 2,000 feet level. In addition to its mining advantages the district around Ballarat is well suited for farming purposes. The statistics, of the district for the year ending March 1, 1901, show that 33,640 acres were under tillage; wheat occupied 529 acres; oats, 6,126 acres; potatoes, 955 acres; hay, wheaten, 5,244, oaten 14,888 acres; pens and beans, 80 acres. It is also adapted for sheep breeding, the finest and highest-priced wool in the world being grown in the immediate neighbourhood, on the Erclidoun and other estates. Ballarat West, in September, 1870, was proclaimed a city. The Bishopric became vacant in July by the resignation of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Thornton, who was appointed in November, 1874; he has been

succeeded by the Right Rev. Dr. Green, translated from Grafton and Armidale, New South Wales, and who was formerly Archdeacon of Ballarat. Rev. N. L. Pakyn was installed Dean of Ballarat in 1897. A Roman Catholic bishop, Rt. Rev. Dr. Moore, has his head-quarters here. The geological formation of the district is basaltic and schistose. Population: Ballarat 23,448; Ballarat East, 15,262. Leading newspapers: the *Ballarat Courier*, *Star*, and *Evening Echo*, daily.

BALLAN, (37° 36' 19" S. lat. and 144° 13' 57" E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township and shire, situated on the Werribee river, on the main line of road between Melbourne and Ballarat (counties of Grant and Bourke, electorate of Grant and Bourke West). It lies 49½ miles W. of the metropolis, access to which is by direct line of railway from Melbourne to Ballarat, fares, 5s. 11d. and 5s. 11d. Hotels: The Ballan, Commercial, Hanrahan's, Orwell, Shannon, Victoria, and Railway Hotel. 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 2,000 volumes, Masonic (No. 168), Oddfellows, Foresters, and A.N.A. Societies, Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic churches; monthly cattle market, a shire hall, court house, a racecourse, cricket and recreation reserve, creameries and flour-mill. By the returns for the year ending March 1, 1901, it is shown that 4,979 acres of land were under cultivation, the principal crops being—oats, wheat, peas and beans, hay and potatoes; gold yield, 1900, 41 ozs. Water is supplied from weir about 7 miles distant. Formation: volcanic lower silurian, and basaltic beds. Annual value of ratable property in the shire, £32,321, area 359 square miles, 1,227 dwellings, 1,320 rate-payers on roll, 1s. rate. About 8 miles NW. from here is a mineral spring of a highly medicinal character, containing magnesia, carbonate of iron, sodium, &c. The climate is very mild in summer, making it an excellent resort. Population, 450; of the shire, 6,470. *Ballan Times*, Thursday.

BALLANGREICH (38° 10' S. lat., 142° 37' E. long.), a postal and telegraphic station (county of Villiers, and electorate of Ripon and Hampden, shire Mortlake), 151 miles (162½ 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 Lylal's creek and Drysdale creek running through the area; on the banks of these is some good agricultural land. The chief industry of the district is dairying and grazing. Auction sales of stock, &c., are held monthly. The communication is by alternate daily coach *via* Warrambool and Mortlake: coach fare, 8s. 6d. Ballangeich has a general store, two State schools (Nos. 1,118, 1,926), and one church (Roman Catholic). Good building bluestone is found in the district. A creamery is in operation. Population of town and neighbourhood about 463.

BALLY-SHANASSY. See BURWOOD.

BALMATTUM (county Delatitshire, electoral and police district Euroa), is a post town and railway station on Faithful's Creek, 95½ miles NE. of Melbourne. There is one hotel, a State school (No. 743), butter factory, creamery, and a Presbyterian church, in which Anglican services are also held. Lighted with kerosene, water from tanks, wells, and dams. The district is chiefly devoted to fruit growing and dairying. Strathbogie ranges in vicinity. The formation is granite. Population of town and district about 1,000.

BALMORAL (37° 15' S. lat., 141° 51' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank and money-order village (county and electorate of Dundas, police district Hamilton, shire Wannon), on the Glenelg river, at the junction of Mathers' creek, 204 miles (238½ 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), places of worship—Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic, and a mechanics' institute and free library with 1,006 volumes; also post office, court house, police barracks, tanner, wool scourer and general stores. Town lighted with kerosene. 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, about 300.

BALNARRING (co. Mornington, shire Flinders and Kangerong), post township, with telephone office, 53 miles S. of Melbourne. Has State school (No. 1,698), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Anglican churches. Mechanics' institute with library (500 vols.). Rail to Bittern, 41½ miles, coach thence (4 miles), fare 1s. 6d. Population, 160.

BALWYN is in co. Bourke, shire Boroondara, on the Lilydale line, about a mile from Canterbury, railway station, 7½ postal miles NE. from Melbourne. Has hotel, a State school (1,026), and Anglican church. Streets lighted with gas and kerosene. Good water supply. It is about 7 miles from Melbourne, and has a population of about 600.

BANGERANG (36° 16' S. lat., 142° E. long.), (co. and shire Burong), postal district with money-order office, 231½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Warracknabeal, thence horse, 11 miles. Has hotel, State school (No. 2,262), in which Anglican, Presbyterian, and Baptist services are held, public library and fox club. Agricultural and dairying district.

BANNOCKBURNSHIRE. (See LEIGH ROAD.)

BANYENA (36° 23' S. lat., 142° 58' E. long.), a post town, county of Burong, shire Dummunkle, police district of Rupanyup), one mail daily, 176½ (183½ postal) miles NW. of Melbourne, situated at junction of Richardson and Avon Rivers, on the main line of road between Rupanyup and St. Arnaud. Hotels: Victoria and Junction. There are a state school, Roman Catholic place of worship, a mechanics' institute (in which Presbyterian and Methodist services are held), and free library containing 530 volumes, Commercial Bank Agency weekly, two stores, creamery, saddler's, brassfounder's and blacksmith's shop. There is tri-weekly coach communication with St. Arnaud 25 miles; fare, 5s., and Rupanyup, 14 miles, fare 3s. 6d. The water supply is obtained from the Richardson river. The district is mainly agricultural. English perch with other fish abound in the river. Population, 47.

BARBER'S CREEK (37° 35' S. lat., 145° E. 19' long.), county Bourke east, shire Whittlesea, a post town, 23½ 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. Has hotel, State school (No. 6,957). Rabbit-trapping industry. Formation: basaltic. Population of district about 100.

BARFOLD (co. Dalhousie, shire Metcalfe), post town with telephone and railway station, 72 postal miles N. from Melbourne fares, 12s. 11d., 8s. 7d. Has Union and Roman Catholic churches, hotel, and mechanics' institute. Lighted with kerosene. Campaspe Falls in district. Industries: Farming and mining. Social: Mechanics' Institute. Population, town and district, about 200.

BARINGHUP (37° S. lat., 143° 55' E. long.) (county of Talbot, shire of Maldon), township with post-office, 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 and pastoral one. The nearest mines are at Charlotte Plains, three miles W. on the road to Carisbrook. Four other mines are also in work in the district. An electric transmission works has also been erected. There are three State schools (Nos. 1,687 and 941); Presbyterian, and Bible Christian places of worship, a library, and several shops and stores. 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 150, with neighbourhood about 550.

BARKER'S CREEK (37° 2' S. lat., 144° 8' E. long.), a mining village with post office (county of Talbot, and electorate of Castlemaine), 83 miles N. by W. of Melbourne, and 3 miles from Castlemaine, shire Metcalfe, situated on the creek whence it takes its name. Communication with Melbourne is by car weekly to Castlemaine, distant 3 miles, fare, 6d.; thence the railway, fares, 14s. and 9s. 5d. Hotels: Quarry, Live and Let Live, and Old England. State school (No. 1,607), and Wesleyan Church. 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 Malmshury reservoir furnishes the water supply. Population of neighbourhood, 200.

BARKLY (36° 58' S. lat., 143° 7' E. long.), a mining township, with post-office (county KeraKara, electorate of Stawell, police district Ararat) on the Heifer station creek, 146 miles (148 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; from Frenchman's, 5s., coach to Landsborough 2s. 6d. State school (No. 899). Water from springs. The Barkly lead extends about 3 miles, and although quartz is found in the neighbourhood it has not, as yet, been much prospected; 197 ozs. of gold were won in 1900. "Devil's Punchbowl" is in the district vine and fruit culture is extending. Population, about 230.

BARKSTEAD (37° 30' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), a postal village (county of Grant and electorate of Warrenheip, shire of Bungaree, police district of Deam), is situated on the most western branch of the Eastern Moorabool, and about equidistant between the Eastern and Western Moorabool, 36 rail 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. Timber industry. Sodawater springs in district. Formation: sandstone, slate and quartz. Population, about 100.

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. 1,489 and 1,202), three hotels, and Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Population, 200.

BARNEDOWN (co. Bendigo, shire Huntly), post township on Campaspe river, 126 miles N. of Melbourne. Rail to Goornong, cab thence. Has hotel, State school 1,087 and

Presbyterian church. Mining and agricultural district. Population, about 50.

BARRABOOO SHIRE. (See MOUNT MORIAC.)

BARRAKEE (86° 13' S. lat., 148° 20' E. long.) (co. Gladstone, shire Charlton), post township with telephone office and railway station, 168½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. Has hotel and State school (1,894). Wesleyan church. Agricultural district, about 60.

BARRY'S REEF (37° 5' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.) (co. Bourke, shire Ballan), a post town with money-order office, near Mount Blackwood, 72 miles N.W. of Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Trentham, twice daily, fare 2s., thence rail, on the main road from Ballaarat to Kyneton. Quartz mining district. State school here (No. 885), eucalyptus oil works, sawmill, M.U.O.O.F. lodge, and Mechanics' Institute with Free Library of 1,200 vols. Two places of worship (Anglican and Wesleyan), and three hotels. Mount Nelson and mineral springs in vicinity. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from reservoir. Quartz mining district. Formation: sandstone, slate, basalt. Population, 250.

BARONAH PLAIN. (See HESSE.)

BARWON DOWNS (co. Grant, electoral district Polwarth, shire Winchelsea), postal village, 98½ miles from Melbourne, with which connected by rail; fare, 17s. 9d., and 11s. 10d. Has State school (2,866), Bible Christian church, store and creamery. Agricultural and pastoral.

BARWON HEADS (county Grant, electoral district Barwon, police district Geelong, shire South Barwon), is a post town, with telephone to Drysdale, on the Barwon river. It is 14 miles from Geelong, and 6½ postal miles S.W. from Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Geelong, thence steamer or rail. Coaches run to Drysdale, Portarlington, Queenscliff and Geelong; 5s. return. There are here coffee palace, with well-appointed billiard-room and tennis court. State school, Wesleyan church. The district is agricultural and dairying; the formation volcanic and limestone. Fishing is a growing industry, large quantities of fish being sent to Melbourne. It is a favourite seaside resort, there being caves, hard sandy beach, &c. Population, 100.

BASS (38° 25' S. lat., 145° 25' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings-bank and telephone station, 67½ miles S.E. of Melbourne. It is in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Grantville, shire Phillip Island, 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 (No. 847), and Bass Hotel. There is a Government jetty and a goods shed here. Social institutions: Mechanics' institute and free library. Industries: Sawmill and butter factory. The district is pastoral, ranking among the best grazing districts in Victoria, and is also adapted for fruit growing. Coal is found in the vicinity. Communication is by railway to Stony Point, fare, 8s. 1d. and 5s. 5d., thence by steamer to San Remo, 5s., or 8s., return or rail to Lang Lang, fare 8s. 4d. and 5s. 8d., coach to Grantville. Good accommodation for tourists and cyclists, few valleys and gorges, beautiful scenery. Population, over 200.

BATESFORD (38° 6' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.), a post town (county of Grant, shire Corio, electorate of Moorpanyal, and police district of Geelong), 51½ postal miles S.W. of Melbourne, and about 6 miles from Geelong, on the River Moorabool. Rail to Moorabool station or steamboat to Geelong, thence conveyance, are the means of travelling from Melbourne. Pleasant picnic resort. Hotel: Derwent Inn. Much fruit is grown in the neighbourhood. There is one State school (No. 1,845), and recreation hall. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches in the town. Population, 180.

BATHUMI (36° S. lat., 146° E. long.) (co. Moira, shire Yarra-wonga), post township on Wangaratta road, 16½ miles from Melbourne, which is reached by a conveyance to Yarra-wonga, thence rail. Has hotel and school (No. 1,850). Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 50.

BAYNTON (37° 30' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.) (county of Dalhousie, shire Kyneton and electoral district of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield), post village, lies 62 miles (89½ postal distance) due N. of Melbourne; Pohlman's creek is 3 miles distant, and the Campaspe about 5 miles. Baynton East State school (No. 2,038), and at Baynton (No. 1,645). There is a Presbyterian church and a creamery. It is a pastoral, dairying, and extensive rabbiting district. The communication is from Kyneton (14 miles) railway station along a good road by private conveyance. A little alluvial mining at Jews Harp Creek. Formation: Granite, volcanic and sandy loam. Population about 100.

BAYSWATER (37° 45' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.) is a post town, with telegraph and railway station, on the Dandenong Creek, and on the Ferntree Gully line, co. Mornington, shire Ferntree Gully, 18½ postal miles E. from Melbourne. There are here two wine halls, Lutheran Church of Christ and Wesleyan churches, a recreation hall, Rechabite tent, and a State school (No. 2,163). Sassafraz Gully (to which coach runs) and Dandenong Ranges in district. Water from tanks. Agricultural and fruit-growing district. Population, about 400.

BEACONSFIELD (38° 5' S. lat., 145° 31' E. long.), a post town, with telephone office, in the county of Mornington, shire Berwick. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line, 28 miles S.E. of Melbourne; fare, 3s. 9d. and 2s. 8d.; return, 6s. 8d. and 4s. The station is about 4½ miles from the township, conveyances running from railway station to Beaconsfeld Hill, fare 2s. The public library, in connection with the mechanics' institute, contains over 650 volumes. There is an hotel, two stores, and

State school (No. 2,560). Presbyterian and Anglican services are held in the Assembly Hall. Fruit-growing district. Population, 512.

BEALIBA (86° 46' S. lat., 143° 33' E. long.) (county of Gladstone, electorate Dumolly, shire Bet-Bet), a post town with money-order, telegraph, and railway station, on Cochran's creek, 137½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. It lies 688 feet above sea-level. A passenger station and goods shed are here. Fares, 28s. 0d. and 15s. 3d. Coaches run to Archdale, Burke's Flat, to Wehla, Kurracca, Wedderburn, and Logan. Hotels: Evan's, Bealiba, and Commercial. There are a few ruins in the district, and mining is carried on to some extent. State school (No. 749). Land is largely taken up along Cochran's creek and its junction with the Avoca, under the Agricultural Settlement Act. Several flourishing vineyards and Mount Bealiba and Mount Moliagul in the district. Bealiba has a branch of the London Bank of Australia, four churches—Episcopalian, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic; Free Library with 846 volumes. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from town reservoir. Granitic formation. Healthy district. Population, 400.

BEAUFORT (37° 27' S. lat., 143° 21' E. long.), formerly known as Flery Creek Diggings, is situated on the Yam Floe creek, 104 miles WNW. of Melbourne (county and shire Ripon and electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, police district Ballarat). 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 Ballaarat 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. 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 in the district. Area of shire 588 square miles, with 950 dwellings, 1,020 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and net annual value of ratable property £58,271. Land under cultivation 6,639 acres. A considerable trade in firewood is also done. The district institutions include an Agricultural Society, Athletic Club, Rifle Club, Jockey Club; Tennis, Football and Cricket clubs. Fire Brigade, Mechanics' Institutewith library of 3,522 volumes, Masonic, Oddfellows', A.N.A. 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). Formation: Schist, tertiary, and silurian, in places granite, and a large area of basaltic plain. Population, 850; shire, 3,780. Local paper: *Riponshire Advocate*.

BEAUMARIS is a postal township (in shire Moorabbin), with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, near Cheltenham (connected by telephone), with which and Sandringham it is connected by horse train. Cheltenham is distant 2½ miles and Sandringham 4½ miles along the beach. There is one hotel and public hall. It is a popular picnic resort, and has a population of about 250.

BEAZLEY'S BRIDGE (co. Avon, shire Kara Kara) a post township on the Avon river, 167½ postal miles N.W. of Melbourne. Communication is by coach to St. Arnaud, thence train. Coach runs to St. Arnaud and Stawell. There is a State school (No. 2121). Farming and grazing pursuits. Population, about 100.

BEEAC (38° 12' S. lat., 143° 40' E. Long.) (Co. Grenville, shire Colac), a post town, on Lake Beac, with money-order, savings bank, telephone, and telegraph office, 101½ miles W. of Melbourne, and 5½ from Geelong. It is the terminal railway station on the branch line from Irrewarra. One train daily; fares, from Melbourne, 18s. and 12s. 1d.; return, 27s. and 18s. 3d. Coaches run to Cressy, 2s., and Weering, 1s., daily. In the locality are Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, free Public Library (700 volumes), Oddfellows', I. O. R. and H. A. C. B. S. societies, police station, creameries, and two hotels. The London Bank has a branch here. State school (No. 482). Mining, farming, and grazing district. Salt manufacturing is also carried on here. Streets lighted with kerosene. Population about 300.

BEECHWORTH (36° 22' S. lat., 146° 41' E. long.) (county and electorate of Bogong) is an important town, the chief one of Beechworth united shire, 171½ (postal miles) by rail N.E. 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, Central, and others. It is the principal town of the Murray district and of the celebrated Ovens gold-fields. It is situated on the May Day Hills, being 1,805 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 (seven in number) belonging to the Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Independent denominations, also Salvation Army, Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters, Druids, Rechabites and A.N.A. societies. Athenæum, the State (No. 1,560), and other schools, and the hospital (88 beds) Benevolent and Lunatic Asylums (the latter 444 beds), the Gaol (will hold 79 prisoners), Oddfellows' Hall, Freemasons' Hall, Post and Tele-

graph Office, an 2- 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, Australasia and Government Savings bank. The Public Library and Burke Museum, which is the best out of Melbourne, has a library of over 10,000 volumes, and the museum is replete with curiosities. The town is lighted with gas, and is surrounded by many natural points of interest, the principal being Ingram's Rock, Flat Rock, The Sphinx and Mount Stanley (3,444 feet). The Botanic Gardens are a popular resort, and Baarmutha Park is largely used for recreation purposes. Net annual value of ratable property in shire £34,195, area 314 square miles, 1,950 dwellings, 1,900 ratepayers, rate 1s. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901—4,512 acres under cultivation, wheat being principal crop. 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, 1900, the total yield of the mining district was 104,440 ozs. Employment is given to 5,322 miners. Principal industries: tannery, foundry, coach building and two breweries. Coaches run daily from Beechworth to Yackandandah, Chiltern, and Palmerston railway station. Cabs run 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 3,000 persons; of the shire, 8,000. The geological formation is primary, granite, and silurian. Newspapers: the *Ovens* and *Murray Advertiser*, and the *Ovens Register*.

BELFAST SHIRE. See PORT FAIRY.

BELLARINE SHIRE. See DRYSDALE.

BELMONT (38° 11' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.) (co. Grant, South Barwon shire, police district Geelong South), a small postal township, with telephone station, 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. Has one State school (No. 26), one Roman Catholic school, tannery, bacon factory and fello-mongery, shire hall and offices, with free library and reading-room containing over 800 volumes. Omnibuses and cabs run hourly between Geelong and Belmont, fare 3d. Coach also to Barwon Heads, Torquay, and Angelsea River. Splendid view of Geelong and Barrabool hills. Area of shire, 63 square miles; population, 1,790; net annual value of property, £17,802; dwellings, 373; ratepayers, 1,067; rate, 1s. 3d. Land under cultivation, 4,423 acres. The water supply is derived from Lovely Banks. Agricultural district. Limestone and sandstone formation. Population about 1,000.

BENA, a post-town in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Gippsland, shire Poowong and Jeetho, 65 miles SSE. of Melbourne. It is a station (with telegraph) on the South Eastern Railway; fares, 11s. 10d. and 7s. 10d. Hotel: The Cromwell. There is a State school (No. 3,062), mechanics institute, in which Presbyterian and Baptist services are held, large butter factory turning out 15 tons per week in season, and store. Lighted with kerosene. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, and is well suited for dairying, which has been very successful, and root crops. There are good coal prospects. Formation: Sedimentary. Population of town, 50; of district, 750.

BENALLA (36° 33' S. lat., 145° 59' E. long.) (county of Delatite, electorate of Benalla and Yarrawonga, and police district of Benalla) is a township on the Broken river, 12½ 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. Has ten hotels. It is the head-quarters of the north-eastern police district. A court of assize is held half yearly, and general sessions, county, insolvency, and mines courts every three months, police-court daily. In 1901 47,600 acres were under cultivation, the chief crops being wheat, oats, hay, and vines. The town was laid out in 1846, but was of small account until 1854, when it sprang 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. A little gold is won, 183 ozs. in 1900. There is an agricultural society, which has held several very successful exhibitions. Cattle sales, which are well attended, are held fortnightly. All fruits of the *citrus* family flourish well, and raisins and currants of good quality have been successfully manufactured. There are here five churches, Rechabite hall, Protestant hall, theatre, mechanics institute, with library of 2,102 volumes, three banks (Colonial, National, and New South Wales), court-house, and a shire hall with offices. There are two State schools, college, convent, Roman Catholic and 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 3,000, and the shire, 8,750. The annual value of ratable property in the shire is £78,000, area 1,074 square miles, 2,520 dwellings, 2,986 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Newspapers: *Benalla Standard*, published on Tuesdays and Fridays, and *North-Eastern Ensign*, published on Fridays.

BENAMBRA (36° 9' S. lat., 147° 75' E. long.) (co. Benambra, shire Omeo), post township on Omeo plains, with telephone station, about 270 miles ENW. from Melbourne. Has State school (No. 1,746), Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Presbyterian churches, rifle club, cheese and butter factory, store, cooperage, public hall and library. It stands on large lake teeming with water-fowl. Limestone caves in district. Rail to Bairnsdale, coach thence. Population, about 100.

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, 10½ postal (100½ rail) miles NNW. of the former, and 56 S. of the latter. Fares, 18s. 3d. and 12s. 1d. The branch railway lines to Wycheproof, Boort, Swan Hill, and Heathcote now render Bendigo a most important railway centre. Hotels are very numerous: the leading ones are the City Bank, Shamrock, Metropolitan, Court-house, Albert, Black Swan, Albion, Royal, Commercial, Sandhurst, City Club, Athenaeum, and others. It ranks among the leading cities of Victoria. 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; gold to the value of over £66,000,000 has been raised in the district since the discovery of the field. The city of Bendigo is divided into three wards—Sutton, Darling, and Barkly; the municipality having an area of 7,900 acres, 7,294 dwellings, 6,934 ratepayers, ratable property of the annual value of £190,815, rate 1s. 6d. in the pound, and is traversed by over 100 miles of streets. Bendigo was proclaimed a municipality April 24, 1855; a borough September 11, 1863, and a city 15th 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; and Law Courts of similar design to the last-named buildings, also erected by Government, at a cost of £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, National, New South Wales, Victoria, Colonial, and Savings bank; the hospital, benevolent asylum, mechanics institute, with a library of 14,500 vols.—(in connection with this is the School of Mines and Industries), free library 2,055 vols., the Princess's Theatre, Oddfellows, Temperance, Masonic, A.N.A. halls, Art gallery, Bendigo arcade, the gaol (with accommodation for 160 prisoners), the numerous places of worship, and the Government and municipal offices. The city is well lighted with gas and electricity, and supplied with water from the Victoria Water-supply, the principal reservoir being the Crusee reservoir, situated about 6 miles distant S. 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 four recreation reserves in the city, the Rosalind Park (which includes the Bendigo lawn tennis ground and bowling green), 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. The industries of Bendigo, besides that of gold mining, are numerous, the most important being the Epsom Pottery, several extensive breweries, 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), three Presbyterian (St. Andrew's, Golden Square 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. A Roman Catholic cathedral is in course of erection, and is estimated to cost £80,000. 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, 1,189, 1,551, 1,566, 1,267, 1,316, 877, 923, 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 four Fire Brigades, No. 1, City, Eaglehawk, Golden Square, and Long Gully, each well manned and equipped, and connected with lookout tower day and night by telephone, also several street alarms. 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, St. Vincent de Paul's, Dorcas, and St. Paul's Societies. The Bendigo Philosophical Society, established in 1897 by the poet Gay, gives a course of free lectures annually in the Town Hall. Mining operations in the entire Bendigo district give employment to 4,864 miners. Some of the mines are working 3,400 feet deep with good results. The greatest depth of any shaft in the State is the Victoria Quartz, in Bendigo, which has already sunk 3,627 feet, and is still being sunk. Gold yield, 1900, of district, 209,614 ozs. Coaches leave Bendigo Union Hotel daily for Lockwood, East Sheilbourne, Woodstock, Newbridge and Tarnagulla. Of late the area of land under cultivation has extended; wheat is the principal crop. Population, 31,020. The newspapers are the *Bendigo Advertiser*, the *Bendigonian* (weekly), the *Bendigo Independent*, and the *Bendigo Evening Mail*.

BENDOC (37° 10' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long) (co. Croajingolong, shire Orbost, electoral district Gippsland E., police district Bendoc), a post town on Bendoc river, lying 303 miles ENE, Melbourne is reached by horse to Orbost, coach to Cunningham (14s.), steamer to Bairnsdale or Sale, rail thence. There is one hotel, and a State school (No. 1,166). Gold yield 1900, 1,048 ounces. Water from tanks and wells and Bendoc Creek. Formation: Granite, sandstone, and slate. Population of district about 500.

BENGWORDEN (co. Tangil, shire Bairnsdale), post town, 161 postal miles E. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Stratford, coach thence Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 3s. 6d., return 5s. Has Roman Catholic church, State school (No. 1,863), Mechanics' Institute. Lake Victoria is 4 miles distant. Tertiary formation. Agricultural and past rail district.

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 (87 postal) miles W. from Melbourne. Easiest access from Melbourne, by rail to Ballan (16 miles), thence by conveyance, residents must take Meredith route. It is situated on Swallow Tail Creek. It is a purely agricultural and pastoral district, not a township, having only a post office, State school (No. 1,017), and a Presbyterian church. To the east of it, at a distance of about two miles, are the Brisbane ranges, in which are a few wild deer and hares. Population about 90.

BERRINGA (county and electoral district of Grenville, police district Cape Clear) is a post town, with money-order office, telephone, near Mount Misery, 100 miles W. from Melbourne, to which communication is by coach to Newtown, Is., and thence rail. Hotel: Kangaroo. Mechanics' Institute. Branch E. S. and A. Bank, state school, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. Police station. Water from reservoir. A mining district, the "Birthday" mine being very successful, and is lighted with electricity. Population of about 300.

BERRINGAMA (56° 25' S. lat., 147° 50' E. long.) on Junction Cudgerwa and Betamba creeks (co. Benambra, shire Towong), small post township, 245 miles N. from Melbourne. Rail to Tallangatta, tri-weekly coach thence. Hotel (3 miles distant), State school (2,967), cheese factory. Picturesque mountain scenery. Pastoral district. Granitic formation. Sparsely populated.

BERWICK (38° 1' S. lat., 145° 21' E. long.), a small post town and shire, savings-bank, money-order and telegraph station, on the Cardinia creek, 26½ miles SE. of Melbourne, and 8 miles from Dandenong (co. of Mornington and electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick, police district of Bourke). Height above sea-level 165 feet. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line; fares, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., return, 5s. 3d. and 3s. 9d. There are numerous farms in the neighbourhood; dairy farming is principally followed. 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 1,100 volumes. Bank: Commercial. There are I.O.O.F. and Agricultural Societies, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches and Christian meeting-house. A post-office, court-house, State school (No. 40), two girls' schools, and grammar school for boys. The hotel is Buitt's, and there are two large stores, a resident doctor, and a chemist. Lighted with kerosene. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £45,924, area 387 square miles, dwellings 950, ratepayers 1,560, rate 1s. 7,509 acres under cultivation. The railway station is on the south side of the township. Mountain scenery. Geological formation: volcanic, and sandstone overlying granite. Population of town, 636; of shire, about 6,500.

BET-BET (36° 55' S. lat., 143° 45' E. long.), shire and postal township, in the counties of Talbot and Gladstone, electorate of Dunolly, police district of Maryborough and Dunolly, and shire of Tullaroop, on the Bet-Bet creek, between Dunolly and Maryborough, 121 rail 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, 21s. 9d. and 14s. 6d. Golden Valley Hotel. State school (No. 1,661) in the township. 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. Annual value of ratable property in shire, £21,000,

area 345 square miles, dwellings 1,800, ratepayers 891, rate 1s., 16,612 acres under cultivation. Population of the town, 200; of shire, 3,530.

BETHANGA (36° 7' S. lat., 147° 10' E. long) is a post town with a money-order office, savings bank and telegraph office, near junction of Murray and Mitta rivers, 201 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county and electorate of Benambra, shire of Towong, and police district of Beechworth, 201 miles from Melbourne, and 638 feet above sea-level, and is reached by train to Bethanga Road, a station on the branch line, from Wodonga to Tallangatta; fares, 32s. 9d. and 21s. 9d.; a coach running between the railway station and Bethanga; fare, 1s. Hotels: Star, and Albion, in Bethanga; Commercial and Court House in Lower 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. Silver and copper have been found. Gold yield for 1900, 9,341 ozs. Population about 1,000, of district, 1,350.

BEULAH (36° S. lat., 142° 30' E. long.) co. and shire Karkaroc, electoral district Swan Hill and Donald, and police district Stawell. It is a railway station on the Yarrambiack Creek, 24½ postal miles NW., and has a post and money-order office, telephone, and telegraph station and savings bank. Fares from Melbourne £2 2s. 11d. and £1 8s. 8d. It has two hotels, National and Commercial banks, State school (No. 3,109), Wesleyan, Church of England, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic denominations and Salvation Army. Water from creek and tanks. Lighted with kerosene. District is agricultural, and the soil is a productive sandy loam. Chief industry is wheat-growing, also excellent fruit is grown; there are three implement manufactories. Social institutions: Mechanics' Institute, M.U.I.O.O.F., A.N.A., I.O.R., Christian Endeavour Society, and various sports clubs. It is a new settlement in the mallee country. Area of shire 1,778 square miles; area under cultivation 213,364; in wheat 197,650 acres; population 3,800, valuation £31,964, rate 1s., ratepayers 823. Population, town, 400; shire, 3,800. Newspaper: *Record* (J. P. Murphy, proprietor), every Thursday.

BEVERIDGE (37° 39' 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, riding and shire of Merriang. It is a railway station, 27 miles NE. from Melbourne. Fares, 4s. 8d. and 3s. 2d. There are the Shire Arms hotel, a State school (No. 1,476), Wesleyan, Presbyterian 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, ½ miles to the east, water from springs. It is an agricultural and grazing district, area of shire 121 sq. miles, population 776, ratepayers 304, rate 9d., net annual value ratable property, £15,174, acres under cultivation 1,611. Formation: Basaltic. Population, about 105 (in township 90).

BIRCHIP (136° S. lat., 142° 30' E. long.), a post-town (214½ postal miles NW.), and shire, with money-order, telegraph, and telephone offices, and savings bank, in the county of Karkaroc, electoral district of Donald and Swan Hill, police district Wimbirchip, on Dunmunkle Creek. Communication with Melbourne is by rail via Donald, St. Arnaud, and Maryborough. State school, Commercial and National Banks, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Anglican churches, mechanics' institute and free library (500 volumes), A.N.A. and Agricultural Society, rifle club, also two coffee palaces, Birchip, Commercial, and Shamrock hotels. Court of Petty Sessions is held fortnightly. Town lighted with kerosene. A coach runs to Wycheproof twice a week, to Beulah once a week. The district, which is both agricultural and pastoral, is famous for its wheat and for raising of stock. It is centrally situated in best agricultural area of mallee country, and is divided into allotments varying from 320 to 640 acres, 134,178 acres, chiefly in wheat (103,371 acres) being under cultivation. Area of shire, 572 sq. miles; rate 1s.; valuation £26,729. Population of town, 600, and district, 3,000. Newspaper: *Birchip Advertiser and Mallee Agriculturist*, published on Wednesdays.

BIRREGURRA (38° 18' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.) (county Polwarth, shire Winchelsea, southern division police district, on the Barwon river), a post-town, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, Sheren'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. 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: a brick-field. Bank: Colonial. Free Library (1,500 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, Bamba, 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 of district about 600.

BISMARCK. See CALLAWADDA.

BLACKBURN (co. Bourke, shire Nunawading), is a rising township on the Blackburn Creek, and is picturesquely situated. It is a railway and telegraph station and post town, 10½ miles NE. from Melbourne. Has hotel, eucalyptus factory, school, Wesleyan, Anglican and Congregational churches, and public hall. Fruit-growing district. Population about 600.

BLACKWOOD (37° 29' S. lat., 144° 21' E. long.) lies 56 miles (72 postal) WNW. of Melbourne, on the river Lerderdery, county Bourke, shire Ballan, electorate 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. Hotels: Prince of Wales, 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. The mechanics' institute has a library of 1,800 vols. There is a court-house for holding petty sessions, warden's and revision courts, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, Rechabites and Oddfellows' lodges, and a State school at Golden Point (No. 1,074). The water supply is derived from the Lerderdery river. A reservoir at the head of the river stores water in case of scarcity. Quartz mining, yield 1900, 4,600 ozs., and saw-milling are carried on. 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 1,650.

BLAKEVILLE (co. Bourke, electoral district W. Bourke, shire and police district Ballan), post town on Korweinguboora Creek, 68 postal miles NW. from Melbourne. Rail to Ballan (8 miles), vehicle thence Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2s. 6d. return. There is one hotel, a State school (No. 1,247), a church used by all denominations, a mechanics' institute, and free library (900 vols.). Lath-splitting and firewood industries. Formation: volcanic and silurian. Population about 100.

BLOOMFIELD (co. Buln-Buln, shire Warragul), a railway station, with post-office on the Sale Line, 2 miles from Warragul, 63 postal miles E. from Melbourne on Hazel creek. It has hotel, mechanics' institute (in which Anglican and Wesleyan services are held), free library (900 vols.), State school (No. 2,712), stores and creamery. Industries: Agriculture, dairy produce, &c. Population about 350.

BOLAC. See LAKE BOLAC.

BOLWARRAH (37½° S. lat., 144° E. long.), co. Grant, electoral district Warnehip, police district Gordon, shire Bungaree, 50 miles WNW. It is reached by rail to Bullaraat, coach thence, 2s. 6d. return, tri-weekly; also train to Wallace, thence ordered conveyance. It is on the Moorabool river. Has post-office, Walker's and Fern Tree hotels; State schools (Nos. 840 and 1,454); Wesleyan church, Church of England at Musk Creek, 3 miles, and Roman Catholic at Ormond, 3 miles. Water from springs. Fern gullies and mineral springs in district. District is mining and agricultural. Formation: partly volcanic, partly silurian. Population about 400.

BONANG (co. Croajingalong, shire Orbost), on Bonang River, postal township near NSW border, 292 miles from Melbourne. Reached by rail to Bairnsdale, boat to Cunningham, coach to Orbost, horse thence. Has hotel, State school (2,808). Mining and pastoral locality. Population 150.

BONNIE DOON (37° S. lat., 145° 50' W. long.), co. Anglesey, electoral district Anglesey, and shire of Mansfield, north eastern police district, is a post town, and telegraph and railway station on the Mansfield line, 118½ miles NE. on the Branket Creek, fares 2s. 3d. and 14s. 3d. There is a butter factory here. Hotels: Commercial and Junction. State school (2,098), Roman Catholic Church, Anglican and Wesleyan, services in Protestant Hall. Orange lodge, No. 72. Town lighted with kerosene; water from creek and tanks. District is principally mining and pastoral. Formation: volcanic; sedimentary and conglomerate. Granite on tableland. Population about 300.

BONTERAMBO (36° 30' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.), a post-town, the post office taking the name of Borolma, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, police district of Rutherglen, central riding of N. Ovens-shire, 165 miles NE. 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. Bontherambo is 12 miles from Wangaratta, and 12 from Rutherglen. Population of district 200.

BOOLARRA (co. Buln Buln, shire Morwell), a railway and telegraph station and post-town on the Morwell line, 101 postal miles E. from Melbourne. Has Wesleyan church, three hotels, and State school. Streets lighted with kerosene. Timber industry. Agricultural and pastoral district. Coal has been found in locality. Population nearly 300.

BOOMAHNOONAH (co. Moira, shire Yarra-wonga), 162½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Telford, thence conveyance 10 miles. Has post-office, and two State schools (Nos. 2,249, 2081). Anglican church, creamery. Agricultural, viticultural, and pastoral district.

BOORHAMAN (36° 30' S. lat., 147° E. long.), county Bogong, shire and electoral district North Ovens, police district Wangaratta, is a post-township (delivery Monday, Wednesday, and Friday), on the river Ovens, 163 miles NE. from Melbourne,

which is reached by coach to Wangaratta, tri-weekly (2s. 6d.), thence rail. It has two hotels, creameries, two State schools (1,990) (317), hall, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches. Water from wells. Lighted with kerosene. District is agricultural, and formation alluvial. Population of district about 400.

BOOROOPKI (36° 43' S. lat., 141° 10' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, county Lowan, shire Kowree, police district Apsley, 268 miles W. of Melbourne, and 22 miles NE. from Edenhope. It is reached by rail to Goroke, thence coach. A fine lake (Charlegark) of fresh water is here, with good fishing. Lake Booroopki is about two miles distant, and has also good fishing. The district is principally occupied by farmers and selectors. Has temperance hotel. The land south of the township is stated to be very poor; to the N. and W. it is medium grazing country. Good fox-hunting.

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, on shores of Lake Boort. It is a railway station on the Korong Vale and Quambatook extension, being 18 miles from Korong Vale. Railway fare from Melbourne, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. Hotels: Commercial, Royal Exchange, Railway Terminus, and Boort. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. Has coach factory, implement factory, and foundry. A flour-mill, three stores, and numerous tradesmen's places of business. State school (No. 1,796), Mechanics' Institute, with library of 1,050 volumes; (I.O.R., M.U.I.O.O.F. and A.N.A. societies; a branch of the National Bank of Australasia, brick court-house, post-office, creamery, an Agricultural Society, are among the chief institutions of the town. Streets lighted with kerosene. A large storage tank on the hill supplies water to the town. Splendid lake in the vicinity. A coach runs to Kerang twice a week; fare, 10s. The surrounding country is rich pastoral, agricultural, horticultural and viticultural land, well grassed and watered, and heavily timbered, large belts of mallee scrub being interspersed, found to be excellent wheat land. Excellent gypsum deposits have been found. Formation: Limestone and clay. Population, 500; with neighbourhood, 1,200. Newspaper: *The Boort Standard*, published every Friday.

BORONGAROOK (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), postal township, 6 miles south of Colac. Population 60.

BOROONDARA SHIRE. See CAMBERWELL.

BORUNG (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), a post town with telegraph and railway station, 156½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. Has Presbyterian church, in which Wesleyan service also held, State school (No. 1,824), Mechanics' Institute and free library, hotel, and several stores. Streets lighted with kerosene. Water from dam. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 50.

BORUNG SHIRE. See WARRACKNABEAL.

BOWEN (41° S. lat., 146° 17' E. long.), co. Buln Buln, shire South Gippsland, a township (with postal bag) on River Franklin, with tramway communication to Franklin River railway station, thence train to Melbourne, 112 miles SE. There is a public hall where Church of England and Wesleyan services are held, and Government wharf. Sunday-school. River and bay fishing, also shooting in neighbourhood. It is the principal depot for Corner Inlet fish. Population about 60. Agricultural district.

BOWENVALE, county Talbot, shire Tullaroop, police district Maryborough; a post town with telegraph, money-order, and savings bank offices, 117 miles NW. of Melbourne. Maryborough, 5 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Reached by coach, 6d. There are here 10 hotels, State school (No. 1,207), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Anglican churches, Mechanics' Institute, public library, A.N.A. Society, and police station. It is chiefly a mining locality, and is mainly dependent on the Duke mine in the neighbourhood. Water from local reservoirs. Population of district, 700.

BOWMAN'S FOREST (38° 28' S. lat., 146° 38' E. long.) is a postal centre, in the county of Bogong, Ovens electoral district, and police district of Everton, shire Beechworth. 171½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne, situated on the Ovens river. It is a railway station on the Myrtleford line, fares, 30s. 5d. and 20s. 2d. Agriculture extends over the north half of the district, and alluvial and quartz mining over the east. State school (No. 822). Grazing is the chief industry. Hop, potato, grain, and tobacco growing, dairying and creamery. Population, inclusive of vicinity, is stated at 400.

BOXHILL (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, 9d. and 6d.), 9½ miles NE. of Melbourne, county of Bourke, shire Nunawading, electorate Dandenong and Berwick, Nunawading division, 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, Plymouth Brethren, and Salvation Army. Bank: Branch English and Scottish. Masonic and Oddfellow (M.U.) lodges, and I.O.R. tent. The town is lighted with gas, and water is laid on. The area of the shire is 23½ square miles, and the net annual value of ratable property £35,033, dwellings 1,011, ratepayers on book, 1,975, rate 1s. 9d., 2,694 acres under cultivation, 1,734 acres being orchards and market gardens. Newspaper: *Reporter*, published on Friday. Population, 1,420; shire, 4,400.

BRANDY CREEK. See BULN BULN.

BRANXHOLME (37° 50' S. lat., 141° 48' E. long.) (county of Normanby and electorate of Portland), on the Arrandovoog creek, 213½ postal miles W. of Melbourne. A post-town, money-order office, and telegraph station, with savings bank. It is a rail-

way station on the Ararat and Portland line, being 88 miles from Portland and 16 miles from Hamilton. Fares from Melbourne, 38s. 2d. and 28s. 7d. Height above sea level, 411 feet. Hotels: Branzholme Junction. There are three places of worship, belonging to the United and Free Church Presbyterians and Primitive Methodists; Episcopal and Roman Catholic services held weekly; State school (No. 1,978), at South Branzholme (No. 906), police station, A.N.A. association, Branch Colonial Bank, Mounted Rifles, cricket and other sports clubs, and Improvement Society. Industry: cheese factory. Mechanics' Institute and free library (1,300 vols.). Court of Petty Sessions is held here every Friday. Splendid caves about 12 miles E. Famous Condah swamp about 2 miles. Good cycling roads. Pastoral district, famous for potatoes, onions, etc. Population of town about 450; with vicinity, about 2,000.

BRAYBROOK (37° 48' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), shire and post town, with telegraph office at Braybrook Junction, situated on the Saltwater river, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Footscray, and police district of Footscray, 7½ rail 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. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. The Braybrook Hotel. State schools (Nos. 1,102—3,113). Anglican and Wesleyan churches. The Australian Explosive and Chemical Company (Limited), have extensive works near here at Deer Park, manufacturing nitro-glycerine explosives, dynamite, blasting powder, acids, and other chemicals; also Cooper and McKenzie's "Rendite" factory. The Braybrook Implement Company have large works; there is also a large smelting and testing establishment; and there are boiling-down establishments under Custom House supervision. The Phoenix fire-works factory is here. Blue-stone is extensively quarried in the locality. Maribyrnong race-course, of about 130 acres, in the immediate neighbourhood. Annual value of ratable property in the shire £27,449, area 92 square miles, dwellings 307, ratepayers 1,452, on voters' roll 574, rate 1s., 3,935 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay. Population of the shire, 1,424.

BREAK O'DAY. See CORINDHAP.

BRAGIOLONG (37° 54' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.), a post-town with telephone, money-order, and savings bank office, in the county of Tanjil, electorate of N. Gippsland, and police district of Bragiolong, at foot of Australian Alps, 10 miles N. of the township of Stratford, and 1½ miles NE. of Maffra, in a rich agricultural district on Feestone Creek. It is a terminal station on the branch line from Maffra, 14½ miles E. of Melbourne. Hop, maize, potato, and sugar beet grown. Gold has been discovered in the immediate vicinity. There are here Bragiolong Hotel, wine hall, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, coffee palace, a State school (No. 1,117), a Mechanics' Institute and free library, with 1,700 vols., a creamery, wine and cider industries, three stores, bee farm, and police station; water derived from wells. Streets lighted with kerosene. Population, 200, of district 2,000.

BRIDGEWATER ON LODDON is a small post-town, with telegraph, money-order office and savings bank, and railway station in the co. and police district of Bendigo, shire of Marong, electorate of Mandurang, 126½ miles NW. from Melbourne on the Loddon. Fares, 22s. 7d. and 15s. 1d. Height above sea level, 456 feet. It has five hotels. A branch of the National Bank; four churches—Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Roman Catholic; mechanics' institute and free library (910 vols.), a flour mill, manufacturing the well-known "Roller brand" creamery and a cheese factory. State school (Nos. 1,097); water from wells. Lighted with kerosene. Good roads for cyclists. Agricultural district. River Loddon passes through township. Population about 200.

BRIGHT (36° 44' S. lat., 146° 58' E. long.), a post and mining township, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station (telephone to Porepunkah), and centre of the shire of that name, at the junction of Morse's creek with the Ovens river; 196½ miles NE. of Melbourne (counties Delatite and Bogong, Ovens electorate, and Beechworth police district). It is a terminal station on the railway extension from Everton; fares, 35s. 3d. and 29s. 5d. Coaches run daily to Wandilgong and Harrietteville. The Bright Water-works Trust supplies the township with water from Baker's Creek. It is lighted with kerosene. Easy ascents of the Buffalo mountains are made from here, also of Bogong, Feathertop, St. Bernard, &c. The district is largely patronized by tourists during summer months. There is snow on the surrounding mountains from May to December. Hotels: the Chalet, Alpine, and Star. Banks: Australasia and National. Bright has a State school (No. 776), Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches; Salvation Army, an Athenæum with 2,000 volumes, police buildings, fire brigade, and a court-house, and in the vicinity a brewery and saw-mill. Chief industry is gold mining. Has Masonic, Rechabite and A.N.A. societies. Oats, wheat, maize hay, tobacco, and hops are the chief crops under cultivation; of wheat there were in 1901, 1,242 acres. Ratable property in shire assessed at annual value of £22,842, area 2,000 square miles, dwellings 1,037, ratepayers 1,290, rate 1s. Population of town, 500; of shire, 4,500. Formation: slate and sandstone, with beds of granite.

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 thirty minutes. There are stations at North

Brighton (7½ miles), Middle Brighton (8½ miles), and at Brighton Beach (9 miles), fares, 8d. and 6d.; the line is extended to Sandringham (Picnic Point), from whence horse trams run round the beach (affording visitors some beautiful views) through Beaumaris and on to Cheltenham railway station, fares for round trip from Melbourne, 2s. On the Morialloc line there are stations at Mackmain East and South Brighton. Hotels: Terminus, Council, Devonshire, Grimbley's, Marne, Higgins' Railway, Brighton Club, Exchange, and Rankin's Railway. There is a fine coffee palace, the Oriental, at North Brighton. 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 outlying parts of East and South Brighton. Area, 3,288 acres, 2,268 dwellings, and property of the net annual ratable value of £71,550; rate 2s. 3d. in the pound; revenue over £10,000, ratepayers on roll 2,198. There is a coast line of about 4 miles, extending from the boundary of St. Kilda to South Road. There are two baths, Kenney's, for ladies and gentlemen opposite the Brighton Beach 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 Melbourne Orphanage is an important institution, and is situated in Dendy Street in the midst of extensive and well-kept grounds. There are several schools—among others, Brighton Grammar School, Haileybury College, State schools (Nos. 2,083 and 1,542), and a number of private schools; a free library, containing upwards of 7,500 volumes, numerous places of worship of all denominations, and Town Hall and public offices, erected in 1886. Among local institutions are two Masonic lodges, two Reading Rooms, Sailing Club, two Bowling Clubs, Tennis, Football, Cycling, and Cricket Clubs, and various benefit societies. The principal streets are lighted with gas and asphalted, and it has a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. Formation: pliocene tertiary. Population, 10,029. Newspapers: *Brighton Southern Cross* and *Leader*, published weekly.

BRIM (co. and shire Borung), post town with telegraph and railway station, 231 (229 rail) miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 41s. 2d. and 27s. 6d. Has Wesleyan and Baptist churches, State school (2,995), coffee palace, wine shop, hotel, and various stores. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural district, with a population about 500.

BROADFORD (37° 14' S. lat., 145° 5' E. long.) (county Dalhousie, electorate Anglesey, shire Broadford, police district Bourke), a post-town with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, on the Melbourne and Sydney Road and Sunday Creek, and a railway station on the North-Eastern Railway (main Melbourne to Sydney line), 46½ miles N. of the metropolis. Height above sea level, 725 feet; fares, 8s. 4d. and 5s. 8d. Hotels: Railway, and Broadford. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist and Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army. Branch Colonial Bank of Australasia is here. There are numerous business places, a private school, free library (1,000 volumes), a paper mill, Automatic Skim Milk Distributor factory, two saw-mills of the Australian Seasoned Timber Co. are in full work in the Plenty Ranges, butter factory with a turnover of over £10,000, a coffee palace, a tannery, and a large mechanics' hall, capable of holding 500 people. Freemasons', M.U.I.O.O.F., Sons of Temperance, and A.N.A. societies. Detachment V. M. Rifles, and strong rifle club. Broadford is in the heart of an agricultural, pastoral, and mining district, and is a fine health resort; 1,229 acres are under cultivation, chiefly hay, wheat, and oats. State school here (No. 1,125). Ratable property in shire assessed at £14,000, area 218 square miles, dwellings 448, ratepayers on roll 390, rate 1s. A coach runs daily to Reedy Creek, where mining has revived. Mining is also brisk at Upper Sunday Creek, the Golden Dyke mine being a large producer. Sunday Creek, which passes through the town, abounds with fish, and its source being a spring, it runs all the year round. The geological formation on N. and W. is basaltic; on S. and E. silurian. Large beds of Kaolin clay are being worked. Mount Piper, about 2 miles SW., is a volcanic cone about 1,300 feet high, and many mineral rarities are found on it. Strath Creek falls, Talarook and Plenty Ranges, and Wild Men's Cave in the district. Population of township, 700, and of the shire 1,550. Newspapers: *The Broadford Courier*, and *Reedy Creek Times*, published every Friday morning.

BROADMEADOWS (37° 49' S. lat., 144° 52' E. long.), post town and shire, with money-order office, county Bourke, electorate of Bourke East on the Moonee ponds, 12 miles N. of Melbourne. It has also a railway station (2 miles distant) on the NE. line (fares, 11½d. and 8½d.), 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. Ratable property in shire assessed at £24,169, area 70 square miles, dwellings 444, ratepayers 470, rate 1s., 5,600 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay. Population of town, 292; of shire, 1,300.

BROADWATER or DEEP CREEK (38° S. lat., 142° E. long.), co. Villiers, shire Minhamite. A post town, with Wesleyan church, State school (1,250), and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge; daily mail to Port Fairy, 23 miles, thence train Melbourne. Bi-weekly mail to Bessiebell. Mount Eccles, caves, and lakes in district. The district known as Squattlesamere swamp,

2 miles distant, contains some splendid agricultural land. Fine agricultural district, with a population of about 700. Volcanic formation.

BROMLEY (86° 58' S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.) (BURNT CREEK, a post town in county Gladstone, shire Bet-Bet, electoral district of Dunolly, and north-western police district. The communication with Melbourne, 120 miles SE., is by coach to Dunolly (3 miles) or Maldon, and rail thence. The Burnt creek runs through the township. Hotel: The Man of Kent. 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. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: volcanic sandstone, quartz, and trap rock. Population, about 150.

BROOKLYN (co. Bourke, shire Braybrook), township on Kororoit creek and Geelong road 9 miles S.W. from Melbourne. Has hotel and State school (3,465). Rail to Footscray, thence cab. Standard quarries in district. Farming district, rich, agricultural soil. Population of district, 100.

BROOMFIELD (37° 24' S. lat., 143° 53' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, 97 rail miles NW. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Talbot, shire and electorate of Creswick, on Rylie's Creek, and is distant about 34 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 900 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. Population of district about 1,000.

BROWNS. See SCARSDALE.

BRUNSWICK (37° 45' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of E. Bourke boroughs) is a town, 3 miles N. of Melbourne, with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices. There is communication by railway from Brunswick, South Brunswick, and North Carlton stations; fares, 4d. and 3d.; also by tram-cars, fares, single 2d., return 3d. There are twenty-three hotels. Brunswick is essentially one of the industrial suburbs of Melbourne, containing factories of various kinds; especially brick, terra-cotta potteries, foundries, saw-mills, horse nail factory, and quarries for raising and dressing bluestone for building and other purposes. There are three banks (Commercial, Colonial, and Union), mechanics' institute, with 3,500 vols., and several insurance agencies. Five State schools, 2 Catholic schools, 1 college and 20 private schools. Also a town hall, court-house, and places of worship of all denominations, and branches of all recognised lodges. The borough was incorporated on October 20th, 1857, and created a town April 13, 1888, and has an area of 2,722 acres, 5,044 dwellings, net annual value of rateable property being £107,828; rate 2s. 4d. in the pound; ratepayers 5,400. It is lighted with locally made and Metropolitan gas on main streets; water from Yan Yean. The population is 24,182. Newspapers: *Brunswick Medium*, weekly, and *The Reformer*, weekly.

BRUTHEN (38° 31' S. lat., 146° 49' E. long.), a postal town in the county of Dargo and Tambo, electorate of East Gippsland, Shire Tambo, 189 miles E. of Melbourne. The River Tambo is the nearest water. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Bairnsdale (15½ miles), rail thence. Coaches run to Buchan tri-weekly, fare, 10s.; to Orbost once 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, R.C., and Congregational churches. It has a money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, Court of Petty Sessions, warden's office and police-station, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library (875 vols.), Oddfellows' lodge, hall, coach factory, two blacksmiths' shops, and three general stores. Shire council of Tambo meets here. Lighted with kerosene. A pastoral and agricultural district. Area of shire 1,295 square miles, with 625 ratepayers, rate 1s. 3d.; net annual value of rateable property £15,692. Land under cultivation, 2,487 acres. Formation: NE. and NW., silurian; SW. and SE., tertiary. Silver lodes at Gelantipy and Buchan attracting attention. There is an immense outcrop of ironstone at Nova Nowa. Population about 350, shire 2,108. Local paper: the *Tambo and Orbost Times*.

BUANGOR (37° 18' S. lat., 143° S' E. long.), a post town with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank and railway station on the Melbourne and Ararat line, fares 21s. and 14s. (county of Ripon, electorate of Ararat, and south-western 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. Two hotels; a State school (No. 2,072), public hall, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph) church, police-station, and two stores. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and has a population of about 1,800 persons.

BUCHAN (37° 31' S. lat., 148° 11' E. long.) (county and shire Tambo, police district Buchan), on the river Buchan. There are here post and money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, cricket club, hotel, State school (No. 1,905), Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, police station. There is a State school (No. 3,256) at Buchan South, 5 miles distant. It is 225 postal miles E. of Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Bairnsdale, 15s.; thence rail. Caves and mountain scenery. Formation: limestone. District is mining, agricultural, and pastoral. Population, 250.

BUCKLAND (36° 52' S. lat., 146° 56' E. long.) (county of Delatite, electorate of Ovens, police district of Bright), a series of mining settlements embracing Brookside, Lower Buckland, Camp, Upper Buckland, and Junction, Miners' Right, and C. Nelson, with post and money-order offices. 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 5s.; to Lower Buckland, fare 3s. Hotels: Buckland and Dunphy's at Lower Buckland. There are four State schools (Nos. 917, 1,099, and 1,708), and one (No. 1,663) at Brookside. Episcopal and Catholic churches, and general store at Lower Buckland. Both quartz and alluvial mining are carried on. The Buckland diggings were discovered in 1853, and have ever since been worked more or less successfully; the yield in 1900 was 12,400 ozs. Some attention is also given to farming, and a little to tobacco and hop growing. Beautiful river and mountain scenery abounds. Easy ascents of the Buffalo made from Lower Buckland. Formation: sandstone. Newspaper: the *Alpine Observer*.

BUCKRABANYULE (county Gladstone, shire Charlton, police district Charlton) is a railway station and post-town, with telegraph and telephone station, about 164½ miles NW. of Melbourne. It has one hotel: Gladstone, store, creamery, and butter factory, State school (No. 2,783), Church of England (St. Peter's). District is agricultural and pastoral.

BULLA (37° 38' S. lat., 144° 49' E. long.) is a post town, with telephone station, and a shire in county Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke, and police district of Sumbury. It lies 15½ postal miles N. of Melbourne, and is reached by mail trap from Broadmeadows, meeting Wodonga express. 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, Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic (St. Michael's) churches, and an agricultural implement works. The district is an agricultural one. There are large deposits of kaolin, iron, bluestone and quartz, some of the last being auriferous. Net annual value of rateable property in the shire, £22,240. Area 112 square miles, dwellings 327, ratepayers 280, rate 1s., 4,147 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay. Population, 306; of shire, 2,150.

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 Carlsruhe 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. Has five hotels. 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.

BULLENGAROOK (county Bourke, electoral and police-district Gisborne), is a post-town 51 postal miles north from Melbourne, on Goodman's Creek. There is an hotel: Harp of Erin, State school (1,947), and Roman Catholic church. Sawmill. Good hard timber is obtained. Nearest railway station is Gisborne, 9 miles away, thence rail to Melbourne; fares, 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d. Water supply from wells and dams. The district is mining and agricultural. Population about 300. Bullengarook East, about 4 miles away, has a post-office and a State school (No. 1,947) and the people are engaged in farming and dairying.

BULN-BULN (188° 2' S. lat., 146° 55' E. long.) County Buln-Buln, electorate Gippsland W., and shire of Warragul. The township is situated on the Brandy Creek, hence the name Brandy Creek, by which Buln-Buln was formerly known. It is a railway station on the line branching from Warragul to Neerim South, 66½ miles E. from Melbourne; fares, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. The old township of Brandy Creek is 1½ miles distant. The post-office and State school (No. 2,017) have been removed to the new township. Hotels: the Buln-Buln and the Turf Club Hotel. There is a post and telegraph office, a money-order office, and savings bank, also butter factory, turns out 3 tons per week. Anglican church. The Eden and Dwyerstead Nurseries are extensive gardens, the former at the old township. All land is taken up, and is equally suitable for agriculture or dairy purposes. All kinds of roots grow to perfection, while the luxuriant English grasses produce the finest dairy produce in Gippsland. The districts of Jindivick and Neerim are close, and are celebrated for their immense forests of blue gum and black butt trees. Good fishing and shooting. 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 £33,682, area 472 square miles; dwellings 980, ratepayers on rail 733, rate 1s., 19,705 acres under cultivation, chiefly in oats, potatoes, and artificial grasses. Population of town, 100, and of shire, 4,500.

BULUMWAAL (37° 40' S. lat., 147° 29' E. long.), postal township, with money-order office, telephone office, and savings bank, on Boggy creek (co. Dargo, shire Bairnsdale). Coach to Bairnsdale (17 miles), rail to Melbourne, 187 miles east. Coaches run north to Brookville, Cassilis, and Omeo. Has hotel, State school (1,794), and A.M.A., Presbyterian church, Rifle Club, and a mechanics' institute. Formation: silurian. Population of district 1,200.

BUNDALONG (co. Moira, shire Yarrowonga), village settlement on Wangaratta road. Has Congregational church. Rail to Yarrowonga, 161½ miles coach, thence. Agricultural. Population about 90.

BUNGAREE (37° 37' S. lat., 143° 55' E. long.) shire and municipal township, with post, savings bank, and money-order office, telegraph and railway station, in the county of Grant, electoral district Warrenheip, Bungaree and Gong Gong divisions, and police district of Ballarat, shire Bungaree and Buninyong, 1,845 feet above sea-level, on the Lal Lal and Two Mile creeks. It is 64 miles NW. from Melbourne, on the railway line to Ballarat, fares 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: Morning

Star and Bridge. A State (No. 1,960), and a Catholic school, a court-house, mechanics' institute, and free library, Mutual Improvement Society, H.A.C.B. Society, chaff cutting and hay pressing works, and a police station; two churches—Bishopical (a stone building), and a wooden Roman Catholic chapel. Mount Warrenheip is 2 miles distant, and commands extensive views of surrounding country. Lal Lal and Moorabool falls are also in the district, while the soda-water springs near Eastern Moorabool is a favourite spot for picnickers. Land in the neighbourhood is very valuable, and heavy crops of hay and potatoes are raised. Net annual value of rateable property in shire, £30,326, area 116 square miles, dwellings 1,050, ratepayers 1,250, rate 1s. 6d., 16,744 acres under cultivation, in wheat, oats, peas and beans, potatoes, wheateo and other hay. Formation: volcanic. Population, 300; of shire, 4,000.

BUNG BONG (37° 45' S. lat. 143° 30' E. long.) (county and shire Talbot), is a post-town with railway station (119½ postal miles N.W.) on Bet Bet Creek. Has Anglican church, Agricultural district. Formation: Schistose and basaltic. Diamond drill has proved the existence of a deep lead, and the Ma'rane Hopkins mine has been sunk in it. Population of district about 500.

BUNINYONG (37° 39' S. lat., 143° 53' E. long.), a mining and agricultural township, with post, money-order, telegraph office and savings bank, under municipal government, in the vicinity of the mountain of the same name (an extinct volcano), on the main road between Geelong and Ballarat (county Grant, Grenville electorate). It lies 96 miles W. by N. from Melbourne. Height above sea level, 1,471 feet. Railway communication with Ballarat, 7½ miles; fares, 8s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. single; return, 1s. 1d. and 10d.; to Melbourne, 14s. 6d. and 9s. 8d. The principal hotels are—the Buninyong, Crown, Royal, Exchange, Caledonian, Eagle, and Princess Royal. In the borough (area, 3,424 acres), are 280 dwellings; the net annual value of rateable property is £6,143; rate 1s. 3d. in the pound; in the shire the assessment is £19,475, area of shire 296 square miles, dwellings 1,370, ratepayers 1,480, rate 1s. 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 2,000 vols., and a court-house. Freemasons', Oddfellows', Rechabites', A.N.A. and Foresters' lodges. The mining is both alluvial and quartz, now principally the latter (the yield for 1900 being 4,686 ozs.) and gives employment to over 300 miners. 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, 1901, there were 10,740 acres under cultivation, principally wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, peas and beans, and hay. About 1¼ 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. Industries: Butter factory and tannery. Mount Buninyong (4,600 feet) is in the district; also monument where gold was first discovered in Victoria. Town lighted with acetylene gas. Formation: basaltic lava on the west and on the east silurian, with recent surface drift. The population is 1,254; of the entire shire, 6,302. Local paper: *Buninyong Telegraph*, published Friday morning.

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 115 feet above sea level; fares, 8s. 7d. and 5s. 8d. Has State school (No. 2,229), at Bunyip South (No. 8,201), public hall, Mechanics' Institute, at Bunyip South, Wesleyan church and Anglican services fortnightly, one or two stores, the Gippsland and Railway hotels, and several shops. The river Bunyip joins the main drain about a mile from station, and runs for 17 miles through Koo-Wee-Rup into Western Port Bay. Excellent fishing. Splendid view of Koo-Wee-Rup settlement from the township. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district about 1,000.

BURKE'S FLAT (36° 38' S. lat., 143° 31' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, 147½ miles N.W. of Melbourne, in shire Korong, co. Gladstone, electorate Dunolly, police district of Rheola. Coaches run to the Bealiba Railway Station; fare, 2s. 6d.; coaches also run three days a week to Emu. Hotels: Burke's Flat and Commercial. State school (No. 1,668), one place of worship, used jointly by Episcopalians and Wesleyans, and a Mechanics' Institute, with library of 1,145 volumes. Cyanide works. It is a good farming and grazing district. Water from springs. Formation: silurian. Population in town, 60; district, about 650.

BURR CREEK. See BROMLEY.

BURRABUNNA (co. Bogong, shire Yackandandah), postal township, 203 miles N.E. of Melbourne, a mile from the river Murray, and near "The Hermit," a rocky eminence discovered by Hamilton. Rail to Barnawartha, coach thence 4 miles. Pastoral, agricultural, and viticultural district. One of the earliest vineyards planted in the N.E. district was in the parish of North Barnawartha.

BURRAMINE (36° S. lat., 145° E. long.) (Co. MOIRA, shire Yarrowonga), post town, 257½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, on the Murray river. Reached by rail to Yarrowonga, thence 10 miles. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, State (Nos. 2,713, 1,766) and Roman Catholic schools, two hotels, creamery, sundry stores. Burramine E. is 4 miles distant. District is agricultural, viticultural and dairying. Vast red gum forests in vicinity.

Loamy soil with sand hills and scattered swamps. Population, of town and district, about 690.

BURRERIE (co. Borung, shire Dumunkle), postal village 224 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Rail to Minyip, coach thence 7 miles; or rail to Donald, coach thence 24 miles. Has State school (No. 2,180), Free Presbyterian church, Mechanics' Institute and free library. Agricultural and pastoral district. Soil is black, with clay subsoil.

BURRUMBEET (37° 28' S. lat., 143° 4' E. long.), a small post town (county and electorate of Windermere), on the north shore of Lake Burrumbeet, 37 postal 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 Ballarat and Ararat. Fares, 15s. 7d. and 10s. 6d.; return, 29s. 3d. and 15s. 10d. Has two hotels, Presbyterian church, Rifle Club, A.N.A., State school (No. 808), and one between Burrumbeet and Windermere (No. 1,856). Also large training stables, and racecourse with well-furnished grand stand. Farming and pastoral district. The district is flat, with volcanic cones of very fertile soil at intervals, and occasional quartz ranges. Population about 200.

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, shire Bodoondara, 8 miles E. of Melbourne. Cabs run from Hartwell railway station; fare, 3d. Hotels: Burwood, Tyrone. 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. Foresters' hall and Protestant hall. There are villa residences in the neighbourhood. Streets lighted with kerosene. The Sherwood Park races are held here. The country is undulating, and of sandy and clayey formation. Population, 600.

BUTLEJORRICK (o. Bourke, shire Melton), postal township, 27 miles N. of Melbourne, on Mount Alexander Road. Rail to Sunbury, coach thence 2½ miles. Has hotel, State school (No. 7). Farming district, with a population of about 80.

BUXTON (37° 26' S. lat., 145° 44' E. long.) is a post town in the county and electoral district of Anglesey, shire Healesville, lies 64 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is on the River Taggart, has one hotel—the Buxton, an Anglican church, and a mechanics' institute with free library (250 vols.), State school (No. 1,669). Rail to Healesville, 4s. 6d., and 6s. 6d.; coach to Buxton, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7s. 6d.; coach to Alexandra, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 5s. Streets lighted with kerosene. Cathedral Mount in district. A pastoral and agricultural district. Population about 60.

BYADUK (37° 53' S. lat., 142° 58' E. long.), a postal village with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank, in the county Normanby, and electorate of Portland, shire Dundas, situated on Scott's creek, about 15 miles from Hamilton, to which a daily coach runs, fare, 3s. 6d., and 2¼ postal miles W. from Melbourne. A State school (No. 855), one store, V. M. Rifles. Wesleyan and Presbyterian services are held weekly. State school (No. 1,418) at North Byaduk. 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, and it is an agricultural and grazing district. A creamery and two butter factories are in operation. Mount Napier, an extinct volcano, is 8 miles N.E.; Lake Condah is 12 miles S.W. Population of village, 150; with neighbourhood, about 500.

CALLAWADDA (36° 40' S. lat., 142° 5' E. long.), postal township, a parish of Stawellshire, on Dogtrap Creek, in the county of Borung, electoral district of Kara Kara, and police district of Stawell and Glenorchy, distant from Melbourne 186 miles N.W. (166 postal). Glenorchy and Rupunyup are the nearest railway stations. A mail coach from Stawell passes through Callawadda South, fare 3s. 6d. It has a State school (No. 2,750). Mechanics' institute, with free library, in which divine service is held. There are several farms, orchards and vineyards in the locality. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 100. BISMARCK, formerly known as Callawadda, is now deserted.

CALLAWADDA SOUTH is a postal village about 4 miles S. of Bismarck, and is situated on Dogtrap Creek, in the co. Borung, district Kara Kara, parish of Callawadda. Shire Stawell, about 186 postal miles N.W. from Melbourne, reached by coach to Stawell, 3s. 6d., rail thence. It has a State school (No. 2,750), public hall, with free library, in which Church services are held. District agricultural and pastoral; several orchards and vineyards in locality. A little fishing and shooting. The soil is rich, with clayey bottom and slatey reef. Population, with vicinity, about 100.

CALLIGNEE (co. Buln Buln, shire Traralgon), postal centre 97 miles from Melbourne. Agricultural and pastoral district. Butter factory, public hall, in which is held school (No. 2,649), and public library. Rail from Melbourne to Traralgon, horse thence 15 miles to Callignee. Population 150.

CAMBERWELL (37° 45' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.) (county Bourke, electoral district of Eastern Suburbs, shire Boroondara, police district Camberwell), is suburban to Melbourne about 5½ miles E., with frequent rail communication, being a station on the Box Hill line; fares, 6d. and 5d. It has post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices, court-house, a State school, Grammar school and private schools, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Congregational, and Roman Catholic places of worship, a shire hall; two hotels: Camberwell and Sherwood. Banks: English and Scottish and Commercial Bank. Freemason, I.O.R. and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges. It is lighted with gas. Area of shire, 13 square miles. Dwellings: 1,778; ratepayers, 2,334; rate, 1s. 10d.; annual value of rateable property, £90,674; 961 acres under cultivation. *Camberwell ad.*

Hawthorn Advertiser and *Eastern Suburbs Gazette* are the local papers. Population, town, 3,000; shire, 7,920.

CAMBRIAN HILL (co. Grenville, shire Buninyong), a post town, 84½ postal miles N.W. of Melbourne, on the Yarrowee river, 5½ miles from Ballaarat. It has a post office, State school (No. 920), hotel, Wesleyan church and store. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Communication: rail to Ballaarat, thence conveyance. Coach runs to Rokewood. Population about 300.

CAMPASPE. See RUNNYMEDE.

CAMPBELLFIELD (37° 41' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), (county Bourke, electorate of East Bourke, shire of Broadmeadows), a postal village on the Merrimori creek. It is a railway station on the line to Somerton, 10½ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 10j, and 8j.; return, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 1d. Hotels: Cyclist's and Campbellfield. State school (No. 143); Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist chapels, potteries. The surrounding country is undulating, well grassed, slightly timbered, and well adapted for farming and grazing. Population, 213.

CAMPBELLTOWN (co. Talbot, shire Creswick), post town 102½ miles N. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Newstead, thence coach 11 miles. Has State school (No. 1,129), one hotel, and creamery. Agricultural and mining district. Formation: Basaltic. Population about 60.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK (37° 4' S. lat., 144° 12' E. long.) (co. Talbot), post town, with money-order office, telephone station and savings bank, on the creek of the same name, in Castlemaine electorate, shire Mount Alexander. It is a railway station on the line from Castlemaine to Maryborough, 80½ miles N.W. of Melbourne; fares, 27s. 7d. and 17s. 8d. Coaches to Tryerstown 6 miles, Vaughan, 6 miles, and Yapeen, 3 miles. Hotels: the Five Flags, Bennett's, Times, and the Standard. The district is a gold-mining one, the creek being marked along its course by rich workings on lower silurian formation. Some of the reefs have produced rich yields, and there is good dredging in the creek. Large quantities of fruit grown, as much as 200 tons a season produced. The surrounding country is hilly and broken. Campbell's Creek has a brewery, a police station, and a State school (No. 120). Episcopalian, Wesleyan and Methodist places of worship. The G.U.O. Oddfellows have a lodge and the Rechabites a tent here, with brick hall. Cabs run to Castlemaine, fare 6d. Two fine bridges span the creek—Princess at the north end, and Alexandra at the south. In Mount Alexander shire there are 1,498 acres under tillage. Area, 52 square miles. Population, 2,860, ratepayers, 604, rate, 1s. Net annual value ratable property, £10,717. Castlemaine general cemetery, a spacious area of about 25 acres on the west side, is tastefully laid out. The Malmbsbury Reservoir furnishes the water supply. Streets lighted with incandescent gas lamps. Population, 1,000.

CAMPERDOWN (38° 15' S. lat., 148° 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 hotels are the Leura, Hampden, and Commercial. Banks: Colonial, Union and Victoria. The Shire Council offices are in Manifold Street. Courts of petty sessions are held every Thursday, and county courts sit twice a year. The town has the facilities of a post and money-order office, savings bank; it has also a mechanics' institute, with library of 2,521 volumes, State school (No. 114), and Roman Catholic school. Temperance, Masonic, Oddfellows', A.N.A., and Rechabites' lodges, and places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Methodists, and Baptists. There is one of the largest butter factories in the State. 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 important exhibitions of stock and produce are held every spring. Horticultural Society holds two shows annually. There are also many successful butter factories and creameries in the district. Coaches run daily to Cobden, Lismore, and Darlington. The district around Camperdown is a pastoral, dairying, and agricultural one, and there is a considerable amount of country occupied for farming, fruit growing and dairying purposes in the Heytesbury Forest to the south of the town. In the shire, which is 1,030 square miles in area, are 1,090 dwellings, 1,274 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and ratable property of net annual value of £160,736; acres under cultivation 3,001. Formation: volcanic. Population, town, 2,000; shire, 6,090. Local newspaper: *Camperdown Chronicle*, an old-established journal, published on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

CANTERBURY (co. Bourke, shire Boroondara), postal suburb, 6½ miles E. of Melbourne. Has post, money-order office, savings bank, railway station, telephone bureau and telegraph office, Presbyterian, Anglican, Baptist, Congregational and Wesleyan churches, Oddfellows, Rechabite and Debating societies, public library, State school (No. 1,026), brickworks, bicycle rubber factory, and hotel. Gas and water laid on. Rail to Melbourne. Population, over 1,000.

CAPE CLEAR (57° S. lat., 135° E. long.) post town, co. and shire Grenville, with telephone, 97 postal miles W. via Rokewood, 120 miles via Ballaarat from Melbourne, on Illabrook Creek. There are two churches, Church of England and Wesleyan; State school (No. 1,454); two hotels—McTaggart's Cape Clear Hotel, and Conroy's Globe Hotel—police station. About

1 mile from here is the Brookside Girls' Reformatory School. There is a mechanics' institute with 400 volumes. Water from reservoir. Communication is by coach to Newtown, thence rail to Melbourne. Pittfield Plains gold mines are about 3 miles off. The district is mining, agricultural, and pastoral. Population about 350.

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 SW. from Melbourne. Coaches run to Peshurst, fare 3s. 6d.; Mortlake, fare 6s. The capital is reached by coach to Mortlake, train thence, fares 26s. 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 652 volumes, police-station, court-house, and several tradesmen's premises. Presbyterian and Episcopal services are held on alternate Sundays in the Church of England. Pastoral district. The water supply is obtained from a reservoir. Formation: bluestone is abundant, and the surface is apparently volcanic. Population, 204.

CARAPOOE (county and shire of Karakara), postal village with railway station on the Donald line, 152½ postal miles N.W. Has post-bag, hotel, two schools, and an Anglican church. Agricultural, mining and pastoral pursuits. Population about 100.

CARDIGAN (37° 35' S. lat., and 143° 42' E. long.) is a parish, county Grenville, electorate Windermere, shire Ballaarat, with the post-office of Cardigan, on the N. boundary, 79 miles (80½ postal) N.W. of Melbourne. The railway station on the Ballaarat to Linton line is within 1½ miles from the post-office, fares, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 5d. It is 1,400 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, Burrumbeet Creek, being at Miner's Rest, 3 miles to the N. A State school (No. 665), and a Presbyterian Gothic church are within half a mile of the post-office. The district is agricultural in the N., dairying in centre of parish, and mining to SW., where is the township of Haddon (4 miles). Formation: chiefly basaltic, with some quartz.

CARDINIA CREEK (38° S. Lat., 145° 5' E. long.) (co. Mornington, shire Berwick; postal township 40 miles SE. of Melbourne, on creek of name. Has State school (No. 2,139) and public hall. Rail to Beaconsfield, cab thence; or rail to Officer on Gippsland line, or Clyde on Great Southern line. Part of Koo-Wee-Rup swamp. Population, 75.

CARGARIE (37° 48' S. lat., 144° 0' E. long.), a small postal station in the county of Grenville, police district of Meredith, and shire Buninyong, 85½ miles W. of Melbourne, on the creek of the same name. State school (No. 1,151), in which religious services are held. Elaine is the nearest railway station. A pastoral and agricultural district. 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 borough with post and money-order office, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, on Tullaroop, and Deep creeks. It is a railway station on the Castlemaine and Maryborough line, 108½ miles N.W. of Melbourne; fares, 19s. 3d. and 12s. 3d. 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, 276 dwellings, and ratable property of annual value £3,605; rate 1s. in the pound. There is a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,305 volumes, in the town, and an agency of the London 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), M.U.I.O.F. and A.N.A. lodges, and race-course. Waterworks Trust. Lighted with kerosene. Omnibuses run to and from Maryborough, fare 6d. The district is an agricultural and mining one, gold yield 1900, 8,331 ozs. Formation: silurian and trap rock. Population of town, 1,240.

CARLSRUHE (37° 18' S. lat., 144° 32' E. long.), county of Dalhousie, electoral district of Lancelfield and Dalhousie, shire of Kyneton, is a post town, 53 rail 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. 5d. 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, 150, district, 600.

CARLTON (37° 48' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), a part of Melbourne, to the north, in the co. of Bourke, about 1½ miles N. from the Post-office, bounded on the E. by Fitzroy, on the N. by Brunswick, and on the SW. by North Melbourne. Trams and cabs 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, Presbyterian and Wesleyan Churches (there is also a site for a Roman Catholic College), adjoining which is the building containing the nucleus of the National Museum, situated in extensive grounds; Children's Hospital, Women's Hospital, fine brick police court and watch-house, a female refuge, the Trades' hall, 5 State schools (Nos. 112, 1,073, 1,252, 2,365, 2,605), University High School, foundries, flour mills, timber yards, a brewery, boot and cordial factories, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Wesleyan, Wesleyan Primitive Methodist, Catholic Apostolic, and Bible Christian churches; Masonic, A.N.A., M.U.I.O.F.,

Foresters and Druids Societies, branches of the Victoria, Commercial, Colonial, London, and Savings banks; and an extensive park, called the Carlton (sometimes Exhibition) Gardens, neatly laid out (in which is the Exhibition Building, where the International Exhibitions of 1880, and the Centennial of 1888 were held, and in which the Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated in 1901, and in which the Victorian State Parliament at present meets), and the Prince's Park, near the University, a very fine reserve, largely used by Sports clubs, and the General Cemetery. The last-named is situated on high ground, and 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 is a station at Wilson Street, Princes Hill, lighted with electricity. Population of district about 34,000. Local paper: *Carlton Advertiser*.

CARNHAM (37° 35' S. lat., 143° 35' E. long.) (shire Ripon, county and electorate of Grenville), post town, 119 (98 postal) miles W. by N. of Melbourne, on Ballie's creek. The goldfields of Smythesdale and Lintons are within 8 miles of the town. Stations and farms occupy a great portion of the district. Coaches run to Ballarat, 16 miles distant, three days a week, fare 1s. 6d., a coach twice daily to Smythesdale, 8 miles, fare 1s., where the railway is met. Hotel: The Carnham. There is a State school (No. 146). It is claimed that Carnham is one of the oldest townships in Victoria, having been settled before Ballarat; Lake Burrumbeet is 6 miles distant, and Mount Emu 10 miles. District chiefly pastoral. Formation: silurian. Population about 100. (See also SNAKE VALLEY.)

CASHEL (DOOKIE SOUTH) was once a thriving township, but now practically deserted, the business and population having been transferred to Dookie, which see.

CASILLIS (co. Dargo, shire Omeo), postal and mining township, with money-order office and telephone bureau, 244 miles E. from Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Bairnsdale, thence rail. Has State school, two hotels, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, Mechanics' Institute, Oddfellows' lodge; water from wells and tanks; mining district, metamorphic formation. Population about 400.

CASTERTON (37° 36' S. lat., 141° 25' E. long.), a post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, counties of Pollett and Dundas, electoral district Normanby, shire Glenelg, on the W. bank of the river Glenelg, 3 miles distant from its junction with the Wannon, on the main road from Melbourne to Adelaide. It is a railway station, 24½ miles W. of Melbourne, being the terminus of the line from Branxholme. Fares, 48s. 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, Salvation Army, and Presbyterian bodies; State school (No. 2,058), Casterton College, a mechanics' institute and free library with large hall (3 665 volumes); branches of National, Victoria, and Colonial Banks, Freemasons', Foresters', Rechabites', A.N.A., Sons of Temperance, H.A.C.B. and W.C.T.U. societies, eight stores, a foundry and implement works, and a fine post and telegraph office. Lighted with kerosene. 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. During 1900 the Government purchased the Wando Vale Estate of 10,500 acres (close to the town), to subdivide into farms; of these there are 66, ranging in value up to £1,350. This is the first estate of the kind purchased by the Government, and the experiment is being closely watched. There were over 800 applicants for the 66 blocks. During 1901 a portion of the historic estate of Muntham (the late Mr. E. Henty's pioneer station of West Victoria) was subdivided. Silver, gold, and coal have been proved to exist in the district. Casterton is situated in the shire of Glenelg, in the centre of a rich agricultural district, the area of which is 1,456 square miles, population 4,545, and the annual value of ratable property £81,941, 390 dwellings, 1,393 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Wheat, oats, hay, and artificial grasses are chiefly cultivated, 9,537 acres being under cultivation. Newspaper: *Casterton News* (E. F. Hughes, Proprietor), published every Monday and Thursday evening. Population, 1,250, including district, 4,000.

CASTLE DONNINGTNSHIRE. See SWAN HILL.
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 rail miles NNW. of Melbourne, and is an important station on the railway from Melbourne to Echuca, is also connected with Ballarat to Maldon and Maryborough, and by the latter route with Ballarat and the western districts. Five trains run daily to and from the metropolis. Fares, 18s. and 8s. 9d. Principal 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 910 feet. It has an area of 5,760 acres, 1,100 dwellings, 1,150 ratepayers, and the net annual value of ratable property is £32,730; rate 1s. in the pound. 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, town hall (with fine stage and scenery) and municipal offices; the hospital, the Supreme Court, the mechanics' institute, which has a library of 7,902 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 Australasia, 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 Malmesbury 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 number of miners in the district is about 5,000. Total yield of the district for 1900, 30,772 ozs. There has been a great revival in mining in the district; hydraulic dredging is firmly established with satisfactory results; one plant is at work within the borough itself. 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. Several minerals beside gold have been found. 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, asthmatical, and other invalids. The population of the town is 5,704. Newspapers: *The Mount Alexander Mail*, published daily; *Leader*, daily.

CAULFIELD (37° 51' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long.), a post town with telegraph and money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Bourke, and electoral districts of Eastern Suburbs, Toorak and Brighton, 5½ postal miles E. of Melbourne, lying 169 feet above sea level, and connected to Melbourne by railway (with several stations); fares, 6½d. and 5½d. Hotels: Caulfield Club, Ross Town, and London Tavern. It has numerous places of worship, including Church of England, Wesleyan, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist Union, Church of Christ, Primitive Methodist, and Free Church of England. Court house, branches E. S. and A. bank, concert hall, two State schools, grammar school, and a town hall. 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 headquarters 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 ratable property of shire, £105,954, area, 9½ square miles; dwellings, 1,915; ratepayers, 4,000; rate 2s. 0d. 510 acres under cultivation, chiefly market gardens. Population of town and district about 9,607. Local newspapers: *Caulfield and Elsternwick Times*, *Caulfield and Elsternwick Leader*, published on Saturdays, and *Recorder*, Fridays.

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 Wannon 193 miles (214 postal) W. of Melbourne, and 17 miles N. from Hamilton, the nearest railway station, to which place coaches run three times a week. There is an hotel—the Bunyip, library and reading-room (702 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 about 240.

CERES (35° 11' S. lat., 144° 19' E. long.), a post town, 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, 5s. The river Barwon runs from W. to E. 2 miles N. of the village. The Waurn 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, and also an extended view of Bass Straits. Freestone quarry here. Population, 194; with vicinity, 280.

CHARLTON (36° 2' S. lat., 143° 1' E. long.), shire Charlton, counties Gladstone and Kara Kara, is situated upon the Avoca river, 173 miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is connected by railway. Fares, 31s. 2d. and 20s. 8d. The leading hotels are the East Charlton, Globe, Cricket Club, Golden Fleece, 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 institutions include Agricultural Society, Turf Club, Golf Club, Cricket Club, Mechanics' Institute (with library of 1,600 volumes). The Masons, Oddfellows, Druids, Hibernians, A.N.A. & Rechabites have lodges, and there are several insurance agencies, and a branch of the Australian Natives Association. The Anglicans, Presbyterians, Free 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, 5s.; and to Wooroonooke, Granite Flat, Cherrup, Jeffcott and Donald, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The district is essentially a wheat growing one (of the 87,918 acres under cultivation 47,505 were in wheat), 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 and coach factory 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, Wooroonooke, Wycheproof, Woosang, Buckrabanyulle, Yeringroon, Conoor, Jeffcott, Banyenong, Teddywaddy, Dooboobetic, West Charlton, Glenloth, Lake Marmal, Bungeluke, Ninneunook, Cooroopajerrup, Towaninnie, Quambatook, and Wedderburn. Local banks: Victoria, Australasia, and Commercial. Formation: limestone. Area of shire, 455 square miles; dwellings, 800; ratepayers on roll, 636; rate, 1s.; net annual value of rateable property, £36,570. Population: town, 1,195; shire, 2,700. Streets lighted with kerosene. Local journal: *East Charlton Tribune*, Wednesday and Saturday mornings.

CHATSWORTH (37° 50' S. lat., 143° 38' E. long.), post town, situated on the west side of the river Hopkins, in the county of Villiers, and electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury, shire Mt. Rouse, 167 miles (177½ postal) due W. of Melbourne, on the Great Northern road from Warramboulo to Ararat. Tri-weekly mail to Wickliffe. Chatsworth Hotel. There is a State school (No. 1,382), in which Presbyterian services are held. Pastoral district. In the neighbourhood is the Hopkins Hill estate. Population about 80.

CHELTHENHAM (37° 57' S. lat., 145° 6' E. long.) (county Bourke, electorate of Brighton and Dandenong and Berwick), postal township, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, telephone exchange and bureau, 13¼ miles SE. of Melbourne, and 5 miles from Brighton. It is a station on the Mordialloc line; fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 4d. The hotels are the Exchange, Cheltenham, and Royal Oak, with several private boarding-houses near the beach (½ miles W.). The land is of a very sandy nature, well suited for market gardens. State schools, at Cheltenham (No. 84), at Heatherton (No. 938). Churches: Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Disciples of Christ. Bank: English and Scottish. Masonic, Foresters, A.N.A., I.O.R., S.O.T. and P.A.F.S. A court-house and mechanics' institute, with a library of 2,260 volumes; a creamery, and a Protestant hall, which is used for large public gatherings. Lighted with gas. A Convalescent Home for men, Home of Mercy, and a Rescued Children's (Livingstone) Home. Government experimental scent farm here. Population, 310, or, including Beaumaris on the W., and Heatherton on the E., both joining, about 1,500. A horse tram runs at intervals to Sandringham; fare, 9d.

CHEPSTOWE (37° 35' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Ripon and electoral district of Grenville and police district of Carnham, situated on Baillie's creek. It lies 125 (104½ postal) miles W. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail to Smythesdale, and coach thence; coach fare, 2s. Agricultural and pastoral district. There is a State school (No. 867). Formation: basaltic. Population, about 80.

CHEWYND (37° 17' S. lat., 141° E. long.), a post town, in the county and electorate of Dundas, and police district of Harrow, Shire of Glenslg, on Chetwynd Creek, 27½ miles (266½ postal) 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. 2,735). Places of worship: Roman Catholic (St. Michael), Church of England (visited). Two stores. Water from tanks. The district is a grazing and farming one. Formation: sandstone. Population, 60; of district about 300.

CHEWTON (37° 5' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.), formerly FOREST CREEK, is a municipal town, with post, 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 rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, and 8 miles from Castlemaine, to which conveyances run every hour. The railway passes through Chewton, fares, 1s. 5d. and 8s. 1d. Hotels: Red Hill, Commercial, Mount Alexander, Chewton, and others. There are two State schools (Nos. 1,923 and 1,054), Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Primitive Methodist churches. Mechanics' Institute (350 volumes). M.U.I.O.O.F. & I.O.R. societies. It is supplied with water from the Expedition Pass Reservoir, and lighted with kerosene. There is a tannery in the town. The district is essentially a mining one. The area of the municipality is 5,760 acres; there are 296 dwellings, and rateable property of the net annual value of £6,030; rate 1s. in the £. Formation: lower Silurian. Population, 1,223.

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 40 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, Brown's Plains, Indigo, and the Claims. Hotels: the Star, Royal Mail, Council Club, Hotel de Paris, Exchange, Commercial, Empire, 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, fire brigade station, police-station, and State school, all commodious, well-built brick buildings. Net annual value of property in the shire, £12,185. Area, 95 square miles; dwellings, 650; ratepayers, 567; on roll, 386; rate 1s. The Black Dog or Doma-Mung 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 Baramobee ranges, 4 miles distant. Banks: New South Wales and Australasia. The churches are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan, with resident ministers. Societies: A.M.A., H.A.C.B.S., A.O.F., and A.N.A. There is an excellent swimming bath. The Athenæum has a library of 2,400 volumes. State schools (Nos. 327, 1,984, and 2,804). Local affairs are under the control of the Shire Council, who have offices in the town-hall. Streets lighted with kerosene. The district is mining, agricultural, and viticultural. Wheat, oats, and grapes are the principal crops. Geological formation: schist and sandstone. The population of the township, covering an area of about 2 square miles, is 1,700, of the shire 2,700; 1,312 acres under cultivation. 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, Shire Tullaroop. It lies 115½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and within 4 miles of Maryborough to which coach fare, 6d. Has money-order office and telegraph station, hotel, State school (No. 714), and Roman Catholic, Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Population about 200, chiefly engaged in alluvial and quartz mining pursuits.

CHRISTMAS HILL (37° 40' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.) a farming district (with a post-office), county Evelyn, shire Eltham, and police district of Yarra Glen. It lies 3½ postal miles N.E. of Melbourne, on Watson's creek, and adjoins the mining district of One Tree Hill, and a part of the Caledonia gold-fields. Rail to Yarra Glen, thence coach, 4 miles distant; fare, 3s. There are a mechanics' institute and library (900 volumes), a State school (No. 1,362), and Anglican church. The land generally is of poor quality. Dairying and vine-growing industries. Christmas Hill is an excellent health resort. Slate and gold have been found at Watson's Creek. Population about 250.

CHUTE (county Ripon, shire Hampden, electoral district of Hampden, police district Beaufort), is a post-town on Emu Creek, 118 miles NW. from Melbourne. Rail to Beaufort, 10 miles, conveyance thence. There is a store, a school (No. 902), and Primitive Methodist church. The district is mining and agricultural. Population about 100.

CLARENDON (or CORDEROY) (37° 45' S. lat., 144° E. long.) is in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Buninyong, 83 (91 postal) miles WNW. 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.

CLAYTON (county Bourke, shire Mulgrave), post and railway station, 12 miles from Melbourne. Has three hotels, Church of England, tennis court, State school. Agricultural district. Population, 50.

CLEMENTSTON (37° 22' S. lat., 140° 54' E. long.) (county Talbot, shire Creswick), post-town with money-order office, 93½ miles NW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Allendale, thence 3 miles, and has a Wesleyan church, State school (No. 2572), mechanics' institute and free library, in which R.C. services are held, police station, hotel, various stores. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Berry group of mines in the district. Population about 400.

CLIFTON HILL (37° 47' S. lat., 145° E. long.) county Bourke, electoral district East Bourke Boroughs, within the boundaries of the Collingwood city, 3 miles NNE. of Melbourne, with which it is connected by cable tramway; fare, 3d. A station is also here on the Melbourne to Collingwood and Heidelberg railway; fares, 6d. and 5d. Cabs also run to Northcote and Preston; 3d. Two substantial bridges span Merri Creek, on which Clifton Hill is situated. Branches of the Commissioners, Savings Bank, National, and London Banks are here, and one of the largest State schools (No. 1,360), also King's College, Girls' High School, School of Music, and other educational buildings. Has post, money-order and savings bank offices and telegraph station. There are Freemasons, G.U.O.O.F., I.O.O.F., U.A.O.D., and I.O.R. Societies. Old Colonists Homes are here. Principal hotels: United Kingdom, Normanby, Royal, and Clifton, last having bowling-green. All religious denominations are represented. Has large hall, with stage, and several large boot manufactories. 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. Lighted with gas. Population, 6,000. Newspaper: *Tribune*.

CLUNES (37° 18' S. lat., 143° 47' E. long.), an important borough with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office and railway station on Creswick and Tullaroop creeks (county Talbot), Clunes and Allendale electorate, 97½ postal miles NW. 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 5,760 acres, with 675 dwellings, net annual value of rateable property £10,268. Rate, 1s. 4d. in the £.; with about 30 miles of streets formed. It lies 1,931 feet above sea-level. Gold was first discovered here on July 1, 1851. The mining yield for 1900 was 9,643 ozs. Work of a pro-

gressive character being done the North Port Phillip mine by a London syndicate. Efforts are being made in London to float other mines. Banks: Union, and London, and the principal Insurance Companies have agencies in the town. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist United, and Salvation Army places of worship; also at North Clunes there is an Anglican Mission chapel. The town, which is picturesque and considered very healthy, possesses a hospital, butter factory, free library and reading room, with 3,450 vols., State schools (Nos. 136 and 1,552), Masonic, I.O.R., A.N.A. and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges, one Roman Catholic and two 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 Agricultural Society holds its exhibitions here. A hospital fête is held annually. The waterworks, which are the most perfect of their kind in the colony, cost £70,195; the reservoir at Newlyn has a capacity of 255,000,000 gallons. There are 15 miles of reticulation in the town, mining, agricultural and pastoral. Formation: basaltic. Population, 2,412. Local paper, the *Clunes Guardian*, published Tuesdays and Fridays (Wallis and Giddings, Proprietors).

CLYDE (31° 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. The soil is loamy, and of medium quality. Clyde is on the Creek Clyde, 32½ miles SE. from Melbourne by rail, fares, 5s. 2d. and 3s. 5d. It has a Church of England, 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 postal district in the county of Tanjil, electorate of Central Gippsland, police district of Sale, shire, South Avon; and lies to the NE. of Sale, and 130 miles SSE. of Melbourne. The soil is in general fertile. Hares are plentiful, and there is good duck, and swan shooting in the season. Anglican church, Wesleyan chapel, State school (No. 1,304) in which postal business is transacted, are on the main road, and distant about 11 miles from Sale, and 3 miles from Lake Wellington. Milk condensing and butter factory. Horse to Sale, rail to Melbourne. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed. Population about 200.

CLYDEDALE (36° 10' S. lat., 144° E. long.), a postal station, on Jim Crow creek, 90 miles (97½ postal) N. by W. of Melbourne, in the county of Talbot, electoral district Daylesford, shire, Mount Franklin. There is a railway siding at Strangways, about 2 miles distant. State school (No. 900), Wesleyan church. There are diggings and numerous farms in the district. Formation: volcanic. Population, 250.

COALVILLE (county Buln-Buln, shire Narracan), is a postal station on the Moe railway line, and Narracan Creek, with money-order office, telephone station and savings bank, about 85½ miles from Melbourne. It has a State school (No. 2,822), hotel, Anglican and Wesleyan places of worship. Agricultural and pastoral district. Coal has been found. Population, about 90.

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 river, in the county and shire of Heytesbury, and electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, police district Geelong, 136½ miles SW. of Melbourne. Shire Council meets here. It is a station on the Curdie River line; fares, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 5d.; coach to Camperdown twice daily, 2s. 6d. return. Hotel: Cobden. Agency of the National Bank and Colonial Bank, a State (No. 864) and private schools; Oddfellows', Rechabite, H.A.C.B., and Orange societies. Episcopal, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and United Methodist places of worship. Temperance and Oddfellows halls, three stores and about twenty other business places, police station, and monthly Court of Sessions, cheese and butter factories, with creameries at Port Campbell, Scott's Creek, South Purrumbete, Bostock'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 trees," while Heytesbury forest is being rapidly opened up. The water supply of Cobden is derived from house tanks and wells, also a reservoir, which was constructed by the Hampden shire. Town lighted with kerosene. Area of shire, 760 square miles; dwellings, 753; ratepayers, 950; rate, 1s.; net annual value of rateable property, £49,098. Acres under cultivation 1,304. Population, township, 450; of shire, 3,700. Local papers: *Cobden Times* and *Heytesbury Advertiser* and *Reformer*, 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 Yarrowongah and Benalla, and police district of Benalla, Shire of Tungamah. It is a terminal station on the Numurkah and Cobram line, 155 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d., return, 41s. 3d. and 28s. A coach runs to Berrigan (NSW.) every day. Hotels: Cobram and Victoria. Banks: National and Australasia. There are in the township I.O.O.F., A.N.A. societies, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, Roman Catholic and Anglican services held in institute, a State school (No. 2,851), police station, Court of Petty Sessions, chemist, saw-mills, foundry, sundry stores and tradesmen's shops, resident physician, Racing, Rowing, Rifle, Football, Tennis, and Bicycle Clubs, mechanics' institute and public hall, capable of seating 400 persons. It is an agricultural district. Vine, dairying, fruit, and wine industries. The local race club holds its meetings, and shows are held annually under the auspices of the Cobram Agricultural and Pastoral Association. Shooting, fishing,

and boating. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: clay and sand. Newspaper: *Cobram Courier*, published every Thursday. Population of district about 2,000.

COBUNGRA, a mining site, in the county of Bogong, electorate of Omec, 246 miles NE. of Melbourne. The route from Melbourne is by rail to Bright, coach thence to Harriettville (25 miles), horse or conveyance thence. Formation: basaltic.

COBURG (51° 44' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.) (county and police district of Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke Boroughs), a shire and 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, 4jd. and 3d. Tram cars run frequently from the terminus of the Melbourne Tram Company at Moreland Road; fare, 2d. (with 1d. sections) the fare from Melbourne to Moreland Road also being 2d. Hotels: Corner, Golden Fleece, Nugget and Woolpack, Post Office, Coburg, Commercial. It derives its importance from being the locale of a large gaol, called Pentridge, in which about 500 convicts can be accommodated. Newlands and Bolingbroke are within the district of Coburg. There are two State schools, mechanics' institute, Freemasons' and Oddfellows' lodges, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, 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 £38,900; area, 7½ square miles; dwellings, 1,259; ratepayers, 3,569; rate, 2s. 3d.; 445 acres under cultivation. The local newspapers are the *Coburg Leader* and the *Coburg Advertiser*, weekly. The geological formation is basaltic. Population of shire, 6,773.

CODRINGTON (38° 15' S. lat., 142° E. long.), (county Villiers, shire Belfast), postal district (loose bag), 205 miles W. of Melbourne, is reached by rail to Port Fairy, coach thence, 18 miles, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Has State school (No. 1,613). Formation: black clayey subsoil and sand. Pastoral district, with a population of about 300.

COGHILL'S CREEK (33° 22' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.), county of Talbot, electoral district of Clunes and Allendale, and police district of Ballarat; a post town, on the creek after which it is called, 114 miles (96½ 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* Ballarat, or by Mount Blowhard (4 miles S.) on the Wambra line. In the township are three churches—Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, creamery, implement works, a hotel (Farmers') and a State school (No. 1,523). Agricultural district. Population, about 600.

COHUNA (county Gunbower, shire Kerang), a post-town, with telegraph station, and telephone to Kerang on the Gunbower Creek, 205 postal miles N. Communication is by rail to Edmea, coach thence. Has State school (2,501), Bible Christian church; water from tanks. District is agricultural, and pastoral.

COIMADAI (36° 20' S. lat., 145° 5' E. long.) is a post town, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of W. Bourke, and shire of Bacchus Marsh. It lies on the Coimadai creek, 34 miles (37½ postal) NW. from Melbourne, which is reached by hired conveyance to Bacchus Marsh thence rail. 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. Population 80, with vicinity, about 200.

COLAC (38° 31' S. lat., 145° 36' E. long.) principal town in the shire of Colac, with post, money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station on Lake Colac, 95½ miles W. of Melbourne, on the Barongrook 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, and Prince of Wales are among the leading hotels. Net annual value of rateable property in the shire (1,094 square miles) is £119,275; dwellings 1,800; ratepayers, 2,084; rate 1s. The National, Victoria, Colonial, Union and Commercial Banks have branches, and the principal Insurance Companies have agencies. Colac has a public library, with 2,000 volumes, Victoria hall, hospital, two State schools (Nos. 117 and 2,028), besides a Catholic and High school and Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Catholic churches, Salvation Army, and police court and station, county courts and courts of insolvency being held quarterly. Among societies and lodges are the Masonic, Oddfellows (M.U.I.O.O.F. and I.O.O.F.), Hibernians and Sons of Temperance. 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 district is partly taken up by freehold stations, and in part by farms. By the returns of March 1, 1901, there were under cultivation 7,058 acres, the chief crops being oats, hay, potatoes, wheat, and barley. Considerable dairying, the Colac Dairying Company turning out 1,500 tons of butter yearly. Formation: volcanic, carbonaceous rocks 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. The Otway Forest forms part of the shire, and abounds in valuable timber. Population, 2,817: of the shire, 10,200. Local papers: *Colac Herald*, Tuesday and Friday, and the *Colac Reformer*, published Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

COLBINABBIN (36° 35' S. lat., 144° 53' E. long.) the postal centre of a farming and pastoral district, on Cornella Creek, on the main road from Rushworth to Elmore, 17 miles W. of the former place and 11 miles E. of the latter. It is in the county and electorate of Rodney, police district of Corop, Shire Waranga, lies 121½ postil miles N. of Melbourne, from which the line to Rushworth, thence coach, are the means of communication. Coach fare, 6s. A coach also runs from Elmore on the Echuca line, fare, 4s. Junction Hotel. A State school (No. 1,218), public hall and one store. Churches: Church of England and United Methodist. The soil is a rich chocolate, very good for grain crops and vine growing. Fine landscape scenery, and fishing near. Gold has been found. Water from tanks, &c. Population 40, district 300.

COLBROOK (county Bourke, shire Balla), postal district (loose bag) on Blakeville road, 52 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Ballan, horse thence. Water from creeks and tanks. Farming, dairying, wood cutting, and mining industries. Volcanic soil. Population about 80.

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 NW. 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, others being Coleraine, Commercial, Criterion, and National. 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 about 3,600 volumes, State (No. 2,118) and private schools, butter factory, court house and council chambers. The Masons, Oddfellows, Sons of Temperance and Hibernians have each a lodge here. Portland lies 67 miles S.; Hamilton, 22 miles SE.; Casterton, 18 miles W.; Merino, 13 miles SW. The Coleraine Racing Club holds its meetings on May 24 and on New Year's Day, and Coleraine is the *locus* of the once famous Great Western sports-chases. There are also several debating, literary and sports clubs. Agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural societies hold annual exhibitions. There are numerous stations in the district, including Muntham, Konongwootung, Konongwootung Creek, Hilgay, Mount Koroit, Winninburn, Tahara, and many others. The low death rate indicates healthy locality. 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 debris and ironstone nodules, sand, and clay. The town presents a picturesque appearance, being surrounded by hills. Wannan Falls about ten miles distant. It is an agricultural, dairying and pastoral district. Two reservoirs are situated near township. Village township of twenty-eight families adjoins the town. Population, 1,060. Local paper: *Coleraine Advertiser*, published on Friday.

COLLINGWOOD (37° 48' S. lat., 145° E. long.), a city and suburb of Melbourne, lying between the city and the Yarra-Yarra 2 miles to the NE., county Bourke. There is a magnificent town hall (embracing post, money order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, police court, free library (6,300 vols., annual attendance over 35,000) at a cost of over £40,000, also Australasian, National, Colonial, New South Wales, and Commercial banks; 2 branches 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. Number of inhabited dwellings, 6,993; and 7,650 ratepayers. The rateable property is of the annual value of £167,287; rate 1s. 9d. in the £. 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 one of the healthiest places of all the metropolitan suburbs. Gas and electricity light the city. Four bridges span the Yarra, and connect Collingwood with Kew and Hawthorn. There are six State schools (Nos. 1,886, 1,895, 2,462, 2,957, 1,860, 3,146). Population: 32,766. Local papers: the *Observer*, *Mercury*, and *Tribune*.

CONDALH (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. Condah is in the county of Normanby, electorate of Portland, police district of Branhholme, on the main road between Branhholme and Portland, and has a railway station, fares, 39s. 6d. and 26s. 4d. The Condah swamp has been drained and leased out in blocks of from ten to fifty acres. Good fishing and shooting in and around Lake Condah. Near to it is the aboriginal reserve, comprising 3,700 acres, known as the "Lake Condah" station, where efforts are being made in domiciling and civilizing the blacks. Hotel: Green Hills. There are two stores, cheese factory and creamery, Mechanics' Institute, parish hall. A State school (No. 1,019), and one at Spring creek and at Condah South. A Church of England (St. Thomas), a Primitive

Methodist, and a Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), are here. Colonial Bank open Thursdays. Coaches run to Hotspur, fare, 10s. Formation: upper volcanic, consisting of basaltic plains with trap rises. Principally a grazing district. Population of town 400, and district about 2,000.

CONDALH SWAMP (WALLACEDALE) (co. Normanby, shire Portland), an area of 8,000 acres, has been drained by Government. There is a post-office, store, two State schools (Nos. 3,217, and 3,232), Mechanics' Institute, in which church services are held; two cheese factories and creamery. Water from springs and tanks. Part is leased, part sold, and part is occupied as village settlement, extending for a distance of about 10 miles to Lake Condah. Population of district, about 1,000.

COONGULMERANG, see LINDENOW.
COONGUER BRIDGE, (county Gladstone, shire Charlton), postal township, 170½ NW. of Melbourne. Rail to St. Arnaud, thence coach. Has hotel, school and Wesleyan church. Agricultural and pastoral.

COOPER'S CREEK (21° 25' S. lat., 148° 29' E. long.), a small town (with post-bag) in the county of Tanjil, and electorate of Gippsland, central shire Walhalla, 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. State schools (No. 3,007). It is an agricultural district. Formation: slate and granite. Population about 40; district about 140.

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. Fares, 31s. 5d. and 21s. Farming and pastoral district; centre of good wheat country. It has State school (No. 1,756); Coffee palace; Church of England, visited also by Presbyterian clergymen, stores and butter factory. 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. There are some salt lakes about 5 miles distant. Donald, distant 8 miles NW., is the nearest town. Population of district about 1,500.

CORACK (county Kara Kara, shire Donald), is an agricultural and grazing village, with a post office, about 198½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. Railway to Donald, coach thence 15 miles. Two boarding houses with wine licenses. A State school (No. 2,196), and No. 1,784 at Corack North, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, mechanics' institute with 300 vols., and creamery. Population, township, 60; of district which is agricultural and pastoral, 300.

CORINDHAP (BREAK O' DAY) (37° 53' S. lat., 143° 45' E. long.), a postal centre, in the county and electoral district of Grenville, 92 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 Ballaraat daily at 7 a.m., arriving at 10.30 a.m.; another leaves 7 a.m., arrives Corindhap 10.30 a.m., Ballaraat 6.30 p.m.; fare, 3s. 6d. There are two hotels, a State school (No. 1,906), a Presbyterian and Anglican church, and Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, 1,400 vols. Oddfellows and I.O.G.T. societies. The geological formation of the district is lower silurian, consisting of schist, slate, and sandstone underlying auriferous alluvial deposit. Population: township, 200; vicinity, 300.

CORINNELLA (county Mornington, shire Phillip Island), a pretty seaport village on Western Port Bay, 6¼ postal miles SE. There is a post-office, State school (No. 1,362), Anglican church, and artesian wells. District agricultural and grazing. Population about 130.

CORIO SHIRE. See LARA.

COROMBY (county Borung, shire Dunnmuckle), postal district, telephone and railway station, 190½ miles NW. of Melbourne, on Warracknabeal. Has hotel and State school (No. 2,082). Agricultural district.

COOP (36° 27' S. lat., 144° 48' E. long.), a post, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order town, in the county and electorate of Rodney, shire Waranga 140 miles N. of Melbourne, on the N. bank of Lake Cooper. The Waranga Waterworks Canal passes through the township. Coach runs daily to the Elmore railway station, 12 miles distant, fare, 2s. 6d. Rochester is 10 miles distant. There are three hotels. Episcopal, Catholic (St. James'), Presbyterian, and Bible Christian churches; a State school (No. 1,021), and one at Corop West (No. 1,651), a police camp, an assembly hall, mechanics' institute, with free library, having 4,492 volumes, one store, wine cellars, two blacksmiths' shops. Lighted with kerosene. Water from irrigation through town. 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, 100; district, 180.

COROROKE (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), post township 6 miles NW. from Colac, with telephone. Has State school (No. 2,819), Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, public hall, creamery and butter factory. Agricultural and dairying district. From The Red Rock, a volcanic outcrop on the Warrion Hills, a magnificent view of Lakes Corangamitto and Colac is obtained. Population, 300.

CORRYONG (36° 9' S. lat., 149° E. long.) a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Benambra, shire Towong, and lies about 250 miles NE. of Melbourne, and 50 from Tallangatta railway station, to which a coach runs daily, fare 15s. Hotels: Corryong and Courthouse. Presbyterian church and Church of England, in

which services are also held by the Wesleys. It has two hotels, a public hall, three stores, Athenæum (700 vols.), State school (No. 1,309), coffee palace, three wine saloons, Bank of Australasia, district and police station lighted with kerosene, Masonic and M.U.I.O.O.F. societies, flourishing agricultural and pastoral society (holding annual exhibition), brass band, racing and other clubs. There are three large yards. It is in a pastoral district; local butter factory has four attached creameries, and turns out about five tons of butter a week in summer. Rich gold-mining reefs have been found at Mount Elliot and Towong about 3 miles off. Yield for 1900 932 ozs. Corryong is the nearest township on the Victorian side to Mount Kosciusko, which can be reached in one day by horse. Local guides can be obtained. Mount Kosciusko is a prominent object from the surrounding hills. Yarran-go-Billy caves can also be reached in less than two days. Formation: granite. Population of town and district, 2,000. Newspaper: *Corryong Courier*, published every Thursday.

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, shire of McIvor, near Major's Creek, 79½ miles N. of Melbourne. Communication with the metropolis is by coach to Heathcote, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; fare 1s., thence by rail. The antimony mines here were discovered in 1861, State school (No. 1,187), Wesleyan chapel, Roman Catholic church, and a store. The Mechanics' Institute has a library of 400 vols. Two hotels: Antimony and Golden's. Water from reservoir. Agricultural and mining district. Two saw mills are also at work in the district. Formation: quartz and sandstone. Population, 200, with district, about 1,350.

COWES (38° 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, shire of Phillip Island, and police district of Bourke), 55 miles SE. of Melbourne. The means of communication being by rail to Stony Point, thence small steamer; inclusive return fares, 10s. 6d. and 8s. 6d., available for three months. 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 Phillip Island, also several boarding-houses, a State school (No. 1,282) and 3,132 at Rhyll, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, free public library (870 vols.), I.O.R. tent, a store, and four chicory kilns. Mustard is also grown. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: volcanic. Population of Cowes, 130; of the riding of Phillip Island about 350; shire of Phillip Island and Woolamai, 2,000.

COWIE'S CREEK (38° 5' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.) is the postal centre of the district of the same name, about 40 (89½ postal) miles from Melbourne SW., and a railway station on the Geelong line. 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). The post-office is at the railway station.

COWWARR (UPPER HEYFIELD) (37° 54' S. lat., 146° 48' E. long.), a post town, with money order and telegraph office, in the county of Tanjil, electorate of central Gippsland, police district of Rosedale. It is a railway station on the Traralgon and Stratford line, 11½ miles E. from Melbourne; fares, 20s. 5d. and 13s. 9d. Hotels: Cowwarr, Prince of Wales, and Cricket Club. Has agency Colonial Bank of Australasia. Post-office, State school (No. 1,967), English and Roman Catholic churches, and mechanics' institute and free library, 1,000 vols. The river Thomson flows in the neighbourhood. Gravel is obtained in large quantities, and a successful butter factory is in operation. The land is rich black soil, in some places many feet deep. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. Population about 500.

COY'S DIGGINGS (BALLISTON) (36° 30' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.), a post town, near river Goulburn, in the county and electoral district of Rodney, police district of Nagambie, shire of Waranga, 85 miles NE. of Melbourne. United Free Methodist church. Wine shop. State school (No. 870). A coach runs Monday, Wednesday and Friday to and from Rushworth railway station (12 miles); fare, 2s. 6d.; also rail to Nagambie, thence (8 miles) conveyance. Quartz mining, farming, and obtaining railway sleepers and firewood from surrounding ironbark forest are the chief industries. A reservoir constructed by the shire of Waranga supplies water to the town. Population 200, and of district 400.

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 Majoreca. It lies 109 miles (118 postal) NW. of Melbourne, on McCullum's Creek, the communication being by coach from Maryborough railway station. Coach fare, 6d. There are three hotels, creamery, one State school (No. 1,063), a Wesleyan and a Presbyterian church. The district is both a farming and grazing one, with quartz and alluvial mining. Population of district about 150.

CRANBOURNE (38° 6' S. lat., 145° 19' E. long.), shire, a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in the county and electoral district of Mornington, 28½ miles SSE. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Dandenong to Port Albert line; return fares, 3s. 9d. and 5s. 3d. Hotels: Cranbourne and Mornington. It has a State school (No. 2,068), Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, Rechabite tent, a shire hall, and a temperance hall, available for public meetings, in the township, and branches Commercial and Colonial Banks. Lighted with kerosene. Net annual value of ratable property in shire £40,418, area 290 square miles, dwellings 530, ratepayers 1,120, rate 1s.; 3,499 acres under cultivation.

Population, 250, with vicinity 422; of shire 3,200. Newspaper: *Cranbourne and County Herald*.

CRAVENVILLE (county Benambra, shire Towong), small township on Tallangatta Creek, with loose mail bag. Has hotel, school, and store, and is coach terminus. Horses to Dark River, Zulu, Salspeter, &c. Mount Benambra in vicinity. Rail to Tallangatta, coach thence. Farming district. Population about 40.

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 (114½ 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, 140.

CRESWICK (37° 25' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long.), county of Talbot, electoral district and shire of Creswick, an important gold-fields township, under municipal government, on the Tullaroop creek, 85½ rail 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, Allandale, Kingston, Newlyn, Rocky Lead, and Leonard's Hill. A mail coach runs daily from Newlyn railway station to Daylesford (17 miles E.), passing through Mount Prospect, Blampied and Eganstown, with post-offices at each place. A mail coach also runs daily to Castlemaine (46 miles NE.), passing through Springmount, Kingston, Smeaton, Moorookyle, Powlett Hill, Campbelltown, and Newstead, each place having a post-office, and money-order office at Kingston, Newstead, and Smeaton. Coach also daily to Ballarat and to Allandale. The principal hotels are the British, American, Bull and Mouth, Bridge, Farmers, Arms, Star, Town Hall, Railway, and Commercial. 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 3,256 volumes, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, court-house, police barracks, railway station, many well-built business premises, brick kilns, and a cordial manufactory; there are also branches of the Australasia, New South Wales, and National of Australasia Banks, and agencies of the leading insurance companies. There is a commodious State school (No. 122, to seat 800 children), with an infant school (2,041) 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.O.F., A.O.F., Australian Natives, and Sons of Temperance, Rechabite Tent, a Miners' Association, and a ladies' benevolent society. The town is lighted with gas. Miners at work in the Creswick division number about 1,300. Annual ratable value borough £9,671, and area 4,760 acres, 679 dwellings, 681 ratepayers; 1s. 6d. rate; the shire has property of the ratable value of £59,396, area of shire 220 square miles, dwellings 1,779, ratepayers 1,712, rate 1s. The diggings in the neighbourhood are of great extent and richness; they were discovered early in 1852. The district is impregnated with quartz reefs, some of which have been wonderfully rich in the cap, notably Nuggety Gully and Alice Maud. The yield for 1900 was 35,468 ozs. The agricultural statistics for the year ending March 1, 1901, show that there are 23,612 acres under cultivation: chiefly in wheat, oats, peas and beans, potatoes and hay. The town is supplied with water from four reservoirs, one with a capacity of 45,000,000 gallons, at Dean; 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 an attractive botanical reserve; also Government plantation and nursery connected with State forest. Good fishing for trout, carp, tench, perch and blackfish. The surrounding country is elevated and has 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. Population 3,060, and of the shire 7,177. Local paper, the *Creswick Advertiser*.

CROAJINGOLONG was constituted a shire on May 30, 1892, but the name was subsequently changed to ORBOS, which see.

CROSSLEY (38° S. lat., 142° 17' E. long.), a post town, on Jessie's Creek, county of Villiers, electorate and shire Port Fairy, police district Korot, 17½ miles W. of Melbourne, and 12 miles from Warrnambool, situated in a rich agricultural district. It is a railway station (one mile distant) on the Warrnambool and Port Fairy line; fares, 3s. 0d. and 21s. 3d. Has Shamrock hotel, one store, wheelwright's, blacksmiths' and bootmakers' shops, butter factory and creamery and steam chaff mills. Roman Catholic school; Roman Catholic church (St. Bridgid's), butter factory. Tower Hill Lake and Hanging Rock in the vicinity. It is said that Armstrong Bay, a short distance off, was the scene of the wreck of a Spanish galleon laden with "rix dollars." The Terang and Belfast coach passes twice daily. Formation: basaltic. Population of district about 700.

CROSSOVER (35° 3' S. lat., 145° 54' E. long.), a post town, county Buln-Buln, shire Drouin, electorate Gippsland West, police district of Buln-Buln, in West Gippsland, distant 72 miles E. from Melbourne, with which it has communication by rail. Has hotel, school (No. 3,131), in which Anglican and Wesleyan services are held. About seven miles NW. a seam of coal has been

discovered. Mining district. Farming and saw-mills industry. Population about 400.

CROWLANDS (87° 9' S. lat., 143° 6' E. long.), a post town, on river Wimmera, county Kara Kara, shire Avoca, electorate Stawell, and police district of Wimmera, 151½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. A coach runs to the railway station twice a day, 1 s. Hotel: Noonan's. State school (No. 756). Wesleyan church. Free library, 1,016 vols., public hall. District is agricultural and pastoral. Soil is light loam and sandstone bedrock. Population, 80.

CROYDON (county Evelyn, shire Lilydale), postal township with railway station, Lilydale line, 18½ miles from Melbourne. Timber industry. Has wine hall, State school (No. 2,900), Anglican and Church of Christ churches. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and fruit-growing district; having a population of about 100.

CUDGEE (85° 25' S. lat., 142° 40' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, 156 miles S.W. of Melbourne, 11 miles from Warmambool, 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 Warmambool line; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. Visitors to Framlingham Aboriginal station alight here. It has hotel, one store, a State school, and Baptist church, excellent hall, creamery, also a first class nursery. Dairying, wood-cutting and grazing are the principal occupations carried on in the district. The beautiful Dwarroon and Warren estates are in the vicinity. The Hopkins (45 feet), and Black River Falls (30 feet), are in the neighbourhood. Cudgee is a favourite picnic resort. Population, 300.

CUDGEWA (36° 2' S. lat., 147° 59' E. long.), a postal village, with money-order office, telephone, savings bank, in the county of Benambra, shire of Towong, police district of Corryong, on Cudgewa Creek, 252½ miles N.E. of Melbourne. Wesleyan church (used also by Anglicans) and Presbyterian church, State school (No. 1,956), mechanics' institute, public library, Rechabite tent, rifle club, two stores, wheelwright, and cordial factory, creamery, and flour mill. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Tallangatta, thence coach (40 miles); coach fare, 12s. 6d. Bluff Falls and beautiful caves in the district; good shooting, foxes, dingoes, rabbits, &c. Agricultural, pastoral and dairying pursuits are carried on in the district. Water from wells. Formation: granite on hills, alluvial flats. Population about 220.

CUNNINGHAME (37° 54' S. lat., 147° 58' E. long.) (co. Tambo, West riding, shire Orbst), is a post, money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph (telephone to Lake Tyers) station, on the River Reeve, 201 postal miles E., and is a popular watering-place at the entrance to the Gippsland lakes, 201 miles E. of Melbourne, which is reached by steamer *via* Bairnsdale and Sale, thence rail; also three steamers direct to Melbourne. Coach runs to Orbst and Lake Tyers daily. There are four hotels and other accommodation for visitors. Good snapper, fishing, farming and timber getting industries. The last-named is making rapid strides. Some magnificent timber is being obtained for bridge building. The district is becoming an important trans-shipping centre, over 40,000 bags of maize being brought here from Snowy River district for trans-shipment during the year. Enormous quantities of wattle bark and wallaby skins are sent away every winter. The chief points of interest are the North Arm, a fine piece of water winding among the hills for six miles, with several splendid fern-tree gullies; Jimmy's Point, and Roadknights' hill, both commanding magnificent views of the lakes and the Southern Ocean, the Red Bluff, facing the ocean, where heavy catches of snapper are made between May and September, and the New Entrance Works, designed by the late Mr. Steel and approved by Sir John Coode, which have involved an outlay of about £130,000, and are a splendid and most successful specimen of engineering. A good road and splendid stone wall along the main frontage of the lake has been constructed. There are here two J.P.'s., Petty Sessions held second Saturday in month; Commissioner of Affidavits and Electoral Registrar (J. S. Lester), three State schools (Nos. 2,672, 3,364, 3,365), three stores, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, pilot's station, hall, and Inspector of Works office. Formation: miocene tertiary. Population, 700.

DABYMINGA (also known as TALLAROOK), 37° 3' S. lat., 145° 12' E. long., county Dalhousie, shire Seymour, electorate Anglesey, north-eastern police district, is a post 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 Mansfield. 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. Church of England (St. Stephen's) and a Roman Catholic church (St. Joseph's) and school, a State school (No. 1,488), a mechanics' institute (230 vols.), in which Presbyterians hold service, and police station, are here. There is also a large trade doing in timber. Large granite quarries have been established. Good shooting and fishing is to be had in the district; rabbits, hares, foxes, and wallabys are plentiful. Tallarook is considered very healthy, the adjacent mountains affording beautiful scenery; the Tranoon Falls are about 7 miles distant. Formation: sandstone and granite hills, rich alluvial soil in valleys. Water from Reedy Creek, well, and tanks. Population of village and district about 500.

DAISY HILL (37° 6' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.) (co. and shire Tabbot), post (loose bag) and railway (flag) station, 11½ miles from Melbourne. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,206), in which Primitive Methodist services are held. Agricultural and

mining district. Water from Maryborough Trust. Population of district about 100.

DANDENONG (38° S. lat., 145° 14' E. long.) (counties of Bourke and Mornington, electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick) is a shire and a pretty town, with money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, on the creek of the same name, about 60 feet above sea level, 18½ miles S.E. of Melbourne, a good road, three chains in width, connecting the two places. It is a railway station on the Gippsland Railway, fares, 1s. 6½d. and 1s. 1½d. Royal, Albion, Bridge, and Shamrock 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 2,000 volumes, a court-house, a fire brigade, Masonic, Foresters', Oddfellows', and Rechabites' lodges, bowling green, and a police station. Annual rateable value of property in shire, £28,391, area 60 square miles, dwellings 504, ratepayers on roll 475, rate 1s. 6d.; 3,143 acres under cultivation, chiefly market gardens. The land in the vicinity is well adapted for farming and market gardening. 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. It has a Shire Council, Petty Sessions every alternate Tuesday; the township is lighted with gas. Water from spring in Fern-tree Gully ranges. 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. 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, 1,200, and of shire, 2,706. Local papers are the *Dandenong Advertiser*, published every Thursday, and *South Bourke and Mornington Journal*, every Thursday.

DARGALONG, or MOORILM (36° 42' S. lat., 145° 15' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, on the Goulburn river (county of Moira, electorate of Shepperton and Euroa, police district of Nagambie, 87 miles N. of Melbourne. Hotels: Perseverance, Railway, Bridge, Rising Sun, Warring, and Terminus. State schools (No. 1,440), Bungalain. Wesleyan church. The river Goulburn is about 2 miles distant, and the town of Murchison 5 miles. Goulburn Weir, 3 miles from Warring railway station, is an object of interest. Murchison East and Warring are the nearest railway stations. Firewood industry. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population, with neighbourhood, about 600.

DARGO (co. Dargo, shire Avon), is a post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, on the River Dargo, 184 postal miles E.N.E. Agricultural and mining district. Gold yield, 1900, 352 ozs. Hop growing and cattle breeding are also carried on. Has a free library and mechanics institute, with 450 volumes, Roman Catholic church and school, and State school. Formation: granite, slate and sandstone. Population, 300; 163 miners.

DARLIMURLA (co. Buln-Buln, shire Morwell), is a small village on Stony Creek, with railway station, 80 miles S.E. from Melbourne. It has a post office, State school (No. 2,243), Anglican church, mechanics' institute, and one hotel, and is about 105½ miles E. of Melbourne. Timber cutting and grazing are the chief industries. Formation: basaltic. Population 250.

DARLINGFORD (37° 15' S. lat., 145° 8' E. long.) is a postal township at junction of Big River and River Goulburn, in the county of Wonnangatta, electoral district of Anglesey, and police district of Jamieson, about 122 miles N.E. of Melbourne. Height above sea level, 800 feet. Hotel: the Darlingford. Coach to Alexandra Road, fare, 7s 6d., and train thence. A coach also runs to Jamieson. It is chiefly an agricultural and pastoral district; but alluvial and quartz mining are carried on. There is a State school (No. 1,229). Water from Big River. Lighted with kerosene. Becoming a tourists' and cyclists' resort, the mountain scenery being much admired, and there is plenty of fishing and shooting. Formation: lower silurian. Population of township 30; and district, 100.

DARLINGTON (38° 0' S. lat., 143° 1' E. long.), a post town with telephone office, on Emu creek, 123 miles (142 postal) W. of S. of Melbourne, county and shire Hampden, electorate of Ripon and Hampden. It is 14 miles from Mortlake N.E., and 18 from Camperdown, to which a coach runs daily, fare 5s.; also coach daily to Dundonnell, 2s. 6d. Hotel: Elephant Bridge. State school (No. 777). Presbyterian church is here, also a mechanics' institute, 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. Lighted with kerosene. Population, 75.

DARNUM (38° 2' S. lat., 146° 10' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, in county Buln Buln, electorate West Gippsland, and police district and shire 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, saw-mills (steam tram runs out 7 miles for timber), mechanics' institute (in which Roman Catholic services are held), and free library, 155 volumes. The district is agricultural. Population about 500.

DARRAWETT GUIN (co. Bourke, shire Merriang), postal township, near Wallan Wallan. Has three churches, State school, store, hotel and blacksmith's shop. Rail to Wallan coach thence. Pastoral and agricultural district.

DARTMOOR (co. Normanby, shire Portland), postal township, on Glenelg river, 298 miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Heywood, coach thence 26 miles. Has hotel, State school

(No 1,035), Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches. Grazing and farming district. Sandstone formation. Population, 56.

DAYLESFORD (37° 20' S. lat., 144° 13' E. long.), formerly known as Jim Crow, an important town, with money-order, and telegraph office, and savings bank, in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford, and police district of Daylesford, on the Wombat creek, seven miles from the river Loddon, 7½ miles by rail N.W. 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. 9d. and 4s. 0d. Coaches run daily to Castlemaine, Guildford, Shepherd's Flat, Frankinford, Yandoit, Eganstown, Mount Prospect, Newlyn, Comooro, Glenlyon, Half Way House, Drummond, Malmsbury, Spring Creek, and Hepburn. 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, 2,030 feet above sea-level, contains a post-office, mechanics' institute, with a library of over 3,000 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. It is lighted with gas. There is also a Masonic hall, with two Masonic lodges, and branches of Odd-fellows, Foresters, H.A.C.B.S., I.O.R., and A.N.A. The Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St Peter's) bodies have roomy and substantial buildings, while the Presbyterians, Baptists, Bible Christians, and Salvation Army have places of worship. A presentation convent has been opened on the slopes of Wombat Hill. There is a State school (No. 1,609), 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 Hepburn mineral springs, Loddon Falls, Sailor Creek Falls, Kangaroo Creek Rapids, and Coliban Falls, while at Mount Franklin, 6 miles distant, is to be seen an extinct volcano, with one of the most perfectly defined craters in the colony. In the borough are 820 dwellings, 780 ratepayers, 1s. 9d. rate, and ratable property of annual net value about £13,000. 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 nearly 1,000 miners. There is also a large pyrites works for treating pyrites on the Newberry-Vautin process, which is kept fully employed: the yield for the district in 1900 was 8,944 ozs. The water supply comes from a reservoir at Bullarto, holding 31,284,413 gallons. Population numbering, within the municipal precincts (area 4,062 acres), 3,372. Formation: volcanic. Newspapers: *Daylesford Advocate* (published Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday) and *Daylesford Herald* published Monday, Wednesday, and Friday).

DEAKIN SHIRE. (See TONGALIA).

DEAN (37° 48' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a post town, with telephone, in the county of Talbot, shire of Creswick, 9½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, 4 miles from Newlyn, and 8 miles from Creswick railway stations. It is situated in the basins of the Bullarook and Adekate creeks, has one hotel, a State school (No. 87), Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a police station, a mechanics' institute, and free library (433 volumes), general stores, and two blacksmiths' shops. Streets lighted with kerosene. Good farming district. Population of district 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 Birregurra, shire council of Winchelsea, 92 postal 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), free library containing 230 vols., creamery, one store, a blacksmith, a coach builder, and two butchers. It is a mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Coal mine in district. Formation: sandstone. Population of district of Bamra about 609.

DEDERANG (37° S. lat., 147° E. long.) (co. Bogong, shire Yackandandah), post town, 196½ postal miles NE. from Melbourne. Coach to Yackandandah, 18 miles distant, rail thence. Has mechanics' institute and free library with 50 volumes, police station, Roman Catholic church, two State schools (1,772 and 2,818), flour mill, and hotel. Good shooting and fishing. Grazing pursuits. Population about 200.

DEEP LEAD (co. Borung, shire Stawell), is a railway station (¼ mile from township), about 154 miles NW. of Melbourne. It has a post office, Congregational church, two hotels, State school (No. 721), Lake Lonsdale is 3 miles distant. Water from underground tanks. Mining pursuits. Population, 250.

DEER PARK (co. Bourke, shire Braybrook), a post town, on Kororoit Creek, with railway station (at which telegraph office), 11 miles W. of Melbourne; fares 1½d. and 5½d. Main Ballarat road runs through township. Has Shire hall, Anglican church and Wesleyan services in State school, No. 1,434, public hall, two hotels. Lighted with kerosene. Water from Creek and Yan Yean standpipe. Australian Explosives Co.'s Works. Agricultural and pastoral district. Mount Derrimut, an extinct volcano, in district. Formation: volcanic. Population, 200.

DENNINGTON (38° 21' S. lat., 142° 25' E. long.), a post town in the county of Villiers, electorate and shire

of Warrnambool, Western police district, 169 miles W. of Melbourne, 3 miles NW. of Warrnambool, 7 miles SE. of Kororoit, and 15 miles E. of Belfast, a railway station on the Warrnambool and Port Fairy line; fares, 50s. 5d. and 20s. 2d., also steamer communication. It is situated on the Merri river, which nearly surrounds it. It has Shamrock Hotel, a Wesleyan church, State school (No. 182), a butter factory, Farming and dairying district principally. In the vicinity are the estates known as Farnham, Survey, and Yangery park. Formation: limestone. Population about 100.

DERBY (co. Bendigo, shire Marong), postal and railway township, 121½ miles NW. of Melbourne. Has State school and hotel. Population, 130.

DEREEL (37° 45' S. lat., 148° 45' E. long.) (co. Grenville, shire Leigh), a postal township, on Spring Creek, 98 miles W. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Ballarat, coach thence; single fare 3s., return 4s., or rail to Leigh Road, coach thence. There is a State school (No. 748). Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic places of worship. Good rabbit shooting. Mining and farming pursuits. Population of district about 300.

DERGHOLM (37° 30' S. lat., 141° E. long.) (co. Collett, shire Glenelg), postal township on Glenelg river, 298 miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Casterton, coach thence. Has Presbyterian church, State school (1,729) store and hotel. Pastoral and agricultural. Population, 50.

DERRIMUT (co. Bourke, shire Braybrook), postal township, 14 miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Deer Park, conveyance thence, 2 miles. Agricultural and pastoral district.

DERRINALLUM (38° S. lat., 143° E. long.) (co. Hampden, shire Hampden). Postal township, with telephone station, 110 miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Camperdown, coach thence, 23 miles. State school (2,050), Presbyterian church. Grazing district. Mount Elephant, extinct volcano, in district. Water from tanks. Formation: volcanic. Population, 85.

DEVENISH (36° 40' S. lat., 146° 10' E. long.), a post-town, with savings bank, money order, and telegraph office, in county of Moira, electorate of Yarrawonga, shire Benalla, on Broken Creek. It is a station on the Benalla and Yarrawonga 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 and foundry is established here. Streets lighted with kerosene. Water from tanks. Agriculture is carried on in the district. Population, 200.

DIAMOND CREEK (37° 44' S. lat., 145° S' E. long.), in the county and electorate of Evelyn, Heidelberg shire, and police district of Bourke, a mining village, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telephone office, 15½ miles NE. from Melbourne, pleasantly situated on a creek of the same name, on the western slope and foot of a mountain range. Hotels: Royal Mail and Evelyn Arms. 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 1,600 volumes, agency of the Commercial Bank, Lodges of I.O.R. and M.U.I.O.O.F., 5 stores, State school (No. 1,003), and a police station. Streets lighted with kerosene. There are two coaches a day to and from Heidelberg railway station. Mining, agricultural, and horticultural operations are carried on in the district. Beautiful scenery exists around Diamond creek, and it is a healthy resort. Formation: slate with a dyke of elvino, on which occur the principal quartz reefs. Population about 400.

DIAMOND HILL (36° 48' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post town, county Bendigo, shire Strathfeldsaye, police and electoral district of South Bendigo, police district of Bendigo, 96 miles (105 postal) N. of Melbourne, and 4½ miles S. of Bendigo City, whence there is frequent communication by coach; fare, 6d. Mining is principally followed in the district. There are four quartz-crushing mills, and three 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 (Malmsbury reservoir). Population about 250.

DIAPUR (co. and shire Lowan), post town, with telegraph and railway station on Adelaide line, 259 miles NW. from Melbourne. Has mechanics' institute, one hotel, State school (No. 2,826), Anglican and Bible Christian churches, and free library with 350 volumes. Water from Trust wells and dams. Agricultural pursuits. Population, about 50.

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 Normandy, police district of Merino, on the main road from Casterton to Portland, 244 miles (23½ 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 three stores, State school (No. 2,047), an A.O.F. lodge, and rifle and cricket clubs. The Episcopians, Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans have churches here, and the Presbyterians hold service fortnightly in the Church of England. The mechanics' institute has a library of 411 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 about 200.

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 rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, on Jackson's Creek. Return fares, 2s. 8d. and 2s. It is in the county of West Bourke, electorate of Keilor, and shire Bulla and Melton. Telephone to Sunbury. Hotels: The Oval and Mouthshire. State school (No. 2,479). Lighted with kerosene. The land in the district is best suited for sheep and cattle farming. Good fishing and shooting in the district, English trout having

been successfully acclimatised in Jackson's Creek. Population, town and district, about 100.

DIMBOOLA (NINE CREEKS) (36° 26' S. lat., 142° 4' E. long.), shire and township, with post, money-order, savings bank, receipt and pay and telegraph offices, in the counties of Borung and Lowan, electoral district of Lowan, 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 NW. from Melbourne, fares, 40s. 4d. and 26s. 11d. Train to Jeparit, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, return same day. Hotels: Camp, Commercial, Dimboola and Victoria; a State school (No. 1,372), a mechanics' institute and free library (2,000 volumes), branch of the National Bank, Racing, Coursing and other Clubs, &c. Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Lutheran, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic (service in Victoria hall) churches, court-house, shire-hall, several stores, Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Free Trade Association, Farmers' Union, Masonic, Oddfellows, and A.N.A. lodges. Has flour mill and eucalyptus factory. Petty sessions are held every Wednesday. The area of the shire is 3,253 square miles, and annual value of ratable property is £46,327, dwellings 1,000, ratepayers 1,020, rate 1s. The Antwerp Mallee Oil Distillery, initiated by Mr. Bosisto, is about 12 miles from here. About 12 miles NW. from here is the Ebenezer Aboriginal station. Agricultural and pastoral operations are carried on in the district. Water pumped from Wimmera River into reservoir. Channels run from reservoir several miles into country, and farmers in the vicinity are then supplied with water during the dry seasons of the year. 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, 1901, there were 165,819 acres under cultivation, of which wheat occupied 108,860 acres. The mildness of the climate renders this district especially suitable for persons suffering from pulmonary complaints. Formation: limestone. Population 600; of the shire, 4,950. Newspapers: *Dimboola Banner*, published on Thursday; *Jeparit Leader*.

DOCKER'S PLAINS or WANGARATTA NORTH (Co. Bogong, shire North Ovens), postal township, 148 miles NE. of Melbourne. Rail to Wangaratta, coach thence. Shire hall. Agricultural district. Population, 150.

DONALD (36° 29' S. lat., 143° 1' E. long.), shire and 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 station on the line via Castlemaine or Ballarat, fares, 32s. 6d. and 21s. 9d. Hotels: Royal George, Royal Mount Jeffcott, Shamrock, and Cricket Club, and others. Banks: Victoria, Colonial, and Commercial, State (No. 1,465) and Roman Catholic schools. Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches. Foresters', Freemasons', Odd-fellows', and A.N.A. societies. Agricultural show grounds, flour mills. The Mechanics' Institute has 1,873 volumes. Shire-hall, and court-house. Streets lighted with kerosene lamps. Town reticulated with water pumped from Richardson river. Farming district; in the shire 96,425 acres under cultivation, 55,412 being wheat. Loam surface and rich brown clay. Area 475 square miles. Population 4,000, valuation £38,343, rate 1s. Coaches run to Charlton, Chirrup, Wooroonooka (28 miles), Corack (16 miles), Jeffcott, Minyip, via Lara (26 miles), and Sheep Hills, via Carron and Boolite (39 miles). Lake Buloke, Cope Lake and Guthrie's Salt Lakes are in the vicinity. Population, about 1,000. Newspaper: *Donald Times*.

DONCASTER (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.), a shire and post town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, 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, cab thence, 1s. Hotels: Doncaster, Morning Star, 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 Athenæum, with 1,554 volumes, police station, shire-hall, I.O.R. and I.O.O.F. societies, and three stores. Bank: English and Scottish. Fruit is largely grown in the district. Area of shire 13½ square miles. Ratable value of shire £11,605, dwellings 198, ratepayers 312, rate 1s. 3d.; 3,776 acres under cultivation, chiefly orchards and gardens. Population of shire, 1,085.

DONNELLY'S CREEK (37° 40' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.), in the county of Tanjil, electorate of Gippsland Central, police shire Maffra, a mining village with post and money-order offices in the Gippsland district, 20 miles N. of Walhalla, 119 postal miles E. of Melbourne. The best route is by rail to Heyfield, thence horse, or conveyance, for 91 miles. Through fare, about 25s. There is a State school, (No. 2,102), hotel and one store; religious services are held in State school. Mining district. Gold yield 1900, 307 ounces. Formation: silurian. Population of district, about 350.

DONNYBROOK, now KALKALLO (37° 31' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electoral district of E. Bourke, and police district of Kalkallo, shire Merriang), a post town, issuing postal notes, 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, 2s. and 1s. 6d.; return, 3s. and 2s. 3d. It lies 731 feet above sea-level. Hotels: the Donnybrook, Railway, and Cyclists' Rest. Court-house. Presbyterian church. There is also a State school (No. 195). The land is utilized for grazing and dairying purposes. Bluestone abounds in the district. Population of district, about 150.

DOEN (36° 40' S. lat., 142° 14' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, in the county of Borung, electoral and police district of Horsham, shire Wimmera, 5 miles NE. of Horsham, 198½ postal miles NW. from Melbourne, having a State school (No. 1,782), a Presbyterian place of worship, free library (having 700 vols.), and a store. There are good cattle and sheep yards here. It is a railway station on the Dimboola and Serviceton line, 198½ miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 36s. 6d. and 28s. 8d. Hotel: The Doen. Has Mechanics' Institute (in which Presbyterian services are held). The headquarters of the Western Wimmera Irrigation Trust are here. Vine and fruit planting industries. 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, town and district, 125.

DOOKIE (36° 22' S. lat., 145° 40' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and telephone office, railway station and savings bank, in the county of Moira, electorate of Benalla North-Eastern police district, 156 postal miles NE. of Melbourne. It is an agricultural district; vine and olive growing are also rapidly extending; water from springs. 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. Distillery in vicinity. Geological formation: silurian (diorite rocks through the hills), limonite in vast quantities, patches of freshwater limestone here and there. Population of district, 637.

DOON. See BONNIE DOON.

DROMANA (38° 22' S. lat., 144° 5' E. long.) (county and electoral district of Mornington, police district of Bourke) is a post town, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph station (telephone to Cape Schanck and Flinders) on the shores of Port Phillip Bay, 45 miles SE. of Melbourne, at the base of the eminence called Arthur's Seat (about 1,100 feet high), on which is erected a tower from which there is a splendid view of Hobson's Bay, and the coast-line. Daily coach to Mornington, rail thence or steamer is the means of conveyance to the metropolis. Coach daily to Sorrento and Portsea. Bay excursion boats call during the summer. Dromana Hotel. Mount Martha lies 4 miles NE., and Sorrento, another watering-place, is distant about 13 miles. There is a mechanics' institute (with convenient public hall) and free library, containing 300 vols., a State school (No. 184), a court-house, Church of England, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, I.O.R., and agricultural and horticultural societies, and a jetty 1,400 ft. long, which forms a pleasant promenade, and affords facilities for communication by water. Picturesque drives to Redhill, Flinders and Cape Schanck. The meetings of the shires of Flinders and Kangarong are held here monthly. Water supply from springs. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Gold has been found in the ranges. 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, county and shire of Buln-Buln, electoral district of West Gippsland, police district of Sale, 50½ miles E. from Melbourne and a railway station on the Gippsland line; fares, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 9d. There are four good hotels. The Buln-Buln shire offices, a police-station, court of petty sessions, a State school (No. 1,924), branch of the Australasia Bank, and a large mechanics' hall with a library of 1,598 vols., Masonic, Oddfellows', A.N.A. and Rechabite lodges are here, also section of "H" company of Victorian Rangers and Rifle Club. The Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan bodies have churches. Large recreation reserve with oval-shaped and banked cycle track. Lighted with kerosene. Numerous saw-mills are at work in the vicinity. One weekly produce and two cattle markets. Fruit growing, agriculture and grazing are carried on in the district. Fern gullies in neighbourhood. Population, 600. Formation: volcanic. Newspapers: the *Gippsland Independent* and *West Gippsland Express*.

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 rail to Malmesbury, coach thence (3 miles) 9.30 a.m., fare 1s. each way. Hotel: The Junction. The Coliban river and the Back and Kangaroo creeks are the nearest streams. State schools here (No. 937 and No. 1,848) at Jim Crow Road. Churches, Episcopal, Church of Christ, and Wesleyan. Oddfellows' Lodge, meeting monthly in the Odd-fellows' Hall. Agricultural and mining district.

DRY CREEK (37° 0' S. lat., 146° 0' E. long.), a gold-field producing both alluvial and reef gold in small quantities. It is in the county and electorate of Delatite, shire Mansfield, 125½ postal miles NE. of Melbourne. Doon, 7 miles distant, is the nearest railway station, to which hired conveyance. It has a post office, and a State school (No. 1,321) an inn and a store. Tableland about 2½ miles distant from Dry Creek post office, and produces reef gold in considerable quantities. Yield 1900, 1,728 ozs. Formation: sandstone, slate, and granite. Population of district about 100.

DRY DIGGINGS (co. Talbot, shire Mount Franklin), postal township 80 miles NW. of Melbourne. Rail to Daylesford 75½ miles, conveyance thence 4 miles. Has hotel, State school (1,095), Anglican and Welsh churches. Mount Franklin, extinct volcano, in district, with fine views. Mining, farming and grazing. Formation: auriferous and basaltic. Population, 100.

DRYSDALE (38° 10' S. lat., 144° 33' E. long.) is one of the prettiest towns in the State, having a postal, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, in the county

of Grant, electorate of Barwon, shire of Bellarine, and Federal district of Corio. 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 1s., return 2s., coach to Port Arlington, thence boat to Melbourne. Hotel: Buck's Head. It has a State school (No. 1,645), private school, butter factory, a free library of 1,362 volumes, branch of Colonial Bank, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Free Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, police-station, racecourse and detachment of the Geelong Battery of Garrison Artillery, Foresters and Sons of Temperance lodges. Town is lighted with kerosene. There is a jetty about 1½ miles 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 and seltzer. Near the springs is a good hotel, also private boarding-houses. Near Drysdale there is an extinct volcano, the crater of which is partially filled with water. 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 alternate Monday. The United Service Home, with accommodation for 16 old veterans, was erected at a cost of £2,000, and opened by the Governor on the 27th April, 1891. The Bellarine Shire Council meets here on the second Wednesday of each month. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and the land is very fertile. The chief industry is onion and potato growing, this first-named vegetable being of specially good quality, also hay for chaff; 14,387 acres are under tillage, hay, peas and beans, potatoes, onions, &c.; area of shire 128 square miles; ratepayers 2,071, dwellings 1,060, rate 1s., net annual value of rateable property £38,849. The formation is sand over clay with foundation of kaolin. There are indications of coal. Population of town 600, and that of the shire 4,603.

DUCKPONDS. See LARA.

DUNACH (co. Talbot, shire Talbot), postal township, on Macallum's creek, 125 miles NW of Melbourne. Rail to Talbot, coach thence. Shire council meets here. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,412) and shire hall. Robert Nichol G.M. Co. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 100.

DUNDAS SHIRE. See HAMILTON.

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, county Villiers, shire Mount Rouse, 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), Mechanics' institute and free library (700 vols.), M.U. Oddfellows' lodge, H. Co. V. M. Rifles, and several sports clubs, and two stores. Branch Colonial Bank, open Tuesday and Friday. Industries: large wool scouring and boiling down works, eucalyptus works, cordial factory. Court of petty sessions held every second Wednesday. At Mount Abrupt, within three miles of the railway station, freestone can be obtained for building purposes. Very healthy and recuperative district, popular with tourists visiting Mounts Sturgeon and Abrupt. Agricultural and pastoral. Population in town about 350, district 500.

DUNNSTOWN (county of Grant, electorate and police district of Warrenheip, shire of Buninyong) post, telegraph and railway station on the Bacchus Marsh line, 67½ miles WN.W. from Melbourne, to which rail fares are 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. Hotels: Shamrock and Olive Branch. There are here State (No. 2,010, closed at present), and Roman Catholic schools, and Roman Catholic services, Brind & Co. s distillery, creamery, and chaff mill. Lighted with kerosene. Water from Warrenheip springs. The town is named after Robert Dunn, the original promoter of the distillery. Mount Warrenheip is in easy distance. The district is agricultural, and the formation volcanic, with a rich chocolate soil. Population about 500.

DUNMUNKLE SHIRE. See RUPANUPU.

DUNOLLY (36° 52' S. lat., 143° 44' E. long.) (county of Gladstone, Dunolly electorate), a borough, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station on Burnt Creek, 126 postal miles (12½) by rail NW of Melbourne, and about 55 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, 340 dwellings, 387 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate, and rateable property of the net annual value of £7,392. The London and Victoria Banks have branches; and there are agencies of several Insurance Companies; the hotels include the Bendigo, Commercial, Windsor Castle, Royal, Railway, Red Lion, and others. The Dunolly Hospital has 52 beds. There is a public library of 1,512 volumes; and there are Wesleyan, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches and Salvation Army, Masonic, A.N.A., I.O.R., and Oddfellows' lodges; a State school (No. 1,582), and a flour-mill. Streets lighted with kerosene. The soil and climate are particularly adapted for growing fruits of various kinds. Dunolly is a gold-field. Antimony, kaolin, and slate have been found. One of the largest nuggets in the world was found near here in 1869; it weighed 2,280 ounces, its value being £9,534. The yield for 1900 was 3,963 ozs. 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, 1,354. Local newspapers: The *Dunolly Express and Progress*.

DURDIDWARAH (co. Grant, shire Meredith), on Stoney Creek, postal township, 82 miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Meredith (9 miles), coach thence. Good water supply. Mining district. Population about 15.

DURHAM LEAD (37° 44' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Grant, electorate of Grenville, shire of Buninyong, on the Leigh river, 8½ postal miles NW of Melbourne. Communication is by train to Buninyong, thence to Durham Lead; two coaches run to Ballarat Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, 1s. Pioneer 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 Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and Primitive Methodist. Formation: lower silurian, with recent surface drift. Population, about 100.

DURHAM OX (TOWANGURR) (36° 36' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long.) is on Serpentine Creek, in the county of Gunbower, electorate of Gunbower, 172½ postal 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. 1,488); also a money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship. The offices of Gordon Shire are here. There is a large extent of land under cultivation; according to the returns to March 1, 1901, 36,187 acres were utilised for farming purposes, of which 48,753 acres were wheat. Population of the shire 3,900. Area of shire 772 square miles, 750 dwellings, 1,007 ratepayers 1s. rate; annual value of rateable property, £46,000. 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 post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, 4 miles from Bendigo City, with which it is connected by steam tramway, and 10½ miles from Melbourne, NW. Fares, 19s. 1d. and 12s. 8d. There are numerous hotels. Height above sea-level is 737 feet. The district is very hilly, and abounds in golden quartz lodes; the principal reefs of Bendigo district traversing whole borough. Some of the richest and most profitable mines in the Colony are situated here; such as the Johnson's Reef, Princess Dagmar, New Argus, McDuff, New Moon, &c. The yield during 1900 was 67,939 ozs. Three State schools (Nos. 210, 123, and 1,428), two private schools, nine churches, Episcopal (St. Peter's), Presbyterian, Catholic (and school), Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and one Welsh; three banks, N.S. Wales, Commercial, Victoria, and savings bank, court of petty sessions, and police station, two mechanics' institutes with libraries; Masonic, Oddfellow (M.U. and G.U.), Hibernian, A.N.A., Druid, I.O.R., and Forester lodges; also a park (Canterbury), formed and handsomely laid out with flower-beds and shrubs, and a lake about 40 acres in extent. The "model borough," as it is called, has 1,362 dwellings, 1,853 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate, and rateable property of the annual value of £35,406, area 3,640 acres. The town is lighted partly with gas and partly kerosene. The main road for 3 miles is lighted with incandescent burners. Formation: quartz and schistose. The borough is reticulated by the main of the Victoria water supply. Population, 8,180.

EAST LODDON SHIRE. See SERPENTINE.

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 Laanecoorie, Woodstock, and Neereman. It is situated on the Bradford Creek, and was formerly known by that general name; county Bendigo, shire Marong, electorate Maldon, and police district of Eddington, 90 miles (102 postal) NW. of Melbourne. Shelbourne is the nearest railway station, to and from which a conveyance runs daily; also to Maldon and Eddington. Has hotel and State school (No. 1,245). It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 50.

ECHUCA (36° 8' S. lat., 141° 46' E. long.) (county and electoral districts of Rodney and Gunbower), police district and borough 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 borough of Victoria, and is situated on a peninsula formed by the Murray and Campaspe rivers, 156 rail 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, 38s. and 18s. 7d. Coaches carrying mails and passengers ply from Stewart Bridge, Barmah, Narioka, Patho, Gunbower, Kow Swamp, Leitchville, Wee Wee Rup, and Kerang, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 9 a.m. Among the hotels may be mentioned Martin's Commercial, Palace, Caledonian, the Farmers Arms, Union Club, Riverine, Bridge, and at Echuca East the Pastoral and Tara's hall, in all twenty-two. In the borough (area 4,308 acres) are 911 dwellings, 914 ratepayers, 1s. 3d. rate, rateable property of the yearly value of £24,143, and a population of 4,695. In the shire, having 1,411 ratepayers, property is rated at £59,800, rate 9d. The leading insurance companies have offices in the town; Commissioners' Savings Bank, London, Commercial, Colonial, and New South Wales Banks also have branches. There is one well-supported rowing club, State schools (Nos. 208, 1,780, Echuca North), a grammar school, and several ladies' schools. Places of worship, Episcopal, Catholic (St. Mary's), Presbyterian, Bible Christian, Baptist, Wesleyan, Salvation Army and Church of Christ; there is a temperance hall; also mechanics' institute, with a free library of 4,030 vols. Leading friendly societies have branches. It has a telegraph station,

and money-order office, with post-office buildings. The Government Offices comprise Treasury, Land and Survey, Custom House and Supreme Court Buildings. The E Company Victorian Rangers has one of the finest orderly rooms in the State. 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, 1901, was 102,207 acres, 60,959 acres of wheat, also oats, maling and other barley, and wheat and other hay. There is one large red-gum sawmill, three coach factories, soap works, brewery, gas works, Agricultural Association, Vine Hospital, and Benevolent Society. The Echuca vineyard is one of the sights of the place. There are large wool stores in the town. Besides railway communication, steamers ply during the winter months to South Australia and the New South Wales ports on the Murrumbidgee and Darling rivers. By arrangement with, and at the part cost of, the New South Wales Government, a bridge 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 4,075, in the shire, 4,083. *The Riverine Herald* (daily) and the *Echuca and Moama Advertiser* (tri-weekly) are the local newspapers.

ECHUNGA. See WEE WEE RUP (Gunbower).

EDDINGTON (36° 53' S. lat., 143° 54' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telephone office, on the Loddon river, in the county of Talbot, shire Tullaroop, and electoral district of Maryborough, 106 postal miles N.W. of Melbourne. Communication is by coach daily to Maldon, coach fare, 3s.; or to Dunolly, fare, 2s.; thence rail. Hotels: Eddington, Commercial, Bridge and Farmers' Arms. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a commodious State school (No. 793), creamery, Mechanics' Institute and library (300 vols.), police camp and three stores in the town. Water from Loddon. Good wheat-growing district. Population, 191.

EDENHOPE (37° 2' S. lat., 141° 19' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telephone office, and savings bank (shire of Kowree, county Lowan, and electoral district of Normanby) on Lake Wallace (a large sheet of deep water, about four miles in circumference), 260 miles (279 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, 2s. 6d. Hotel: Lake Wallace. Presbyterian and Roman Catholic (St. Malachi's) churches, State school (No. 817), Mechanics' Institute (1,600 vols.), and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge. Pastoral and Agricultural Society, a Shire Hall, and two stores. Petty sessions held on the first and third Tuesday of every month. Kowree shire is 2,114 square miles in area; population, 5,280; ratepayers, 1,199, dwellings 1,160, rate 1s.; net annual value of ratable property, £53,923; acres under tillage, 16,447. Pastoral district. Formation: Paleozoic. Population of town, about 375.

EGANSTOWN (co. Talbot, shire Mount Franklin), postal township 80 miles N.W. of Melbourne on Deep Creek. Has also police station, Foresters' hall, State school (No. 185), Roman Catholic school, Wesleyan and Bible Christian churches and four hotels. Rail to Daylesford, coach thence. Formation: volcanic and auriferous alluvial. Population of district, 300.

EGERTON. See MOUNT EGERTON.

ELARNE (37° 46' S. lat., 144° 4' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, money-order offices, and savings bank, in the county of Grant, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Meredith. It lies at an elevation of 1,800 feet, 80½ miles N.W. of Melbourne, and has a railway station on the Ballarat line. Fares, 18s. 9d. and 9s. 2d. Has three hotels, 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 about 350.

ELDOADO (36° 18' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telephone office, on Reedy Creek, 162 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bogong, and electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, north-eastern police district. The Ovens river is 8 miles away. The surrounding country is mountainous, and principally adapted for mining purposes, though some tillage is carried on. Coach plies to Tarrawingee (5 miles), fare, 1s. 6d., to meet first train from Melbourne; other trains met when advised, fare 4s. per trip. Hotels: Albion and Star. State school (No. 246), Anglican, Wesleyan, and Catholic churches; a good public park, a Public Library (278 vols.), Police quarters, several stores, court-house, rifle club, Oddfellows' Lodge. The McEvoy Gold Mining Company, Spread Eagle and Jennings Consols, Hydraulic Sluicing and Cock's Electric Pioneer Gold and Tin Sluicing Companies are working; a terrible accident happened in the first named in July, 1895, by which six men lost their lives. In North Ovens shire 24,353 acres are under tillage in wheat, oats, and bearing vines; area of shire, 220 square miles; 408 dwellings, 897 ratepayers, 1s. rate; £19,101 net annual value of ratable property. Formation: lower silurian. Oranges, lemons, peaches, and grapes mature here to perfection. Water from wells and springs. Population 400; shire, 2,121.

ELLERSLIE (38° 6' S. lat., 142° 44' E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Hampden, electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, and police district of Mortlake. It is 142½ (159½

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 Ballangeich. A State school (No. 1,461), Presbyterian church, two stores, and a blacksmith's shop. A reservoir is in the township for water supply. The district is mostly pastoral. Population of district about 150.

ELMHURST (37° 0' S. lat., 143° E. long.) (county Kara Kara, shire Ararat), is a post town and railway station with money-order and telegraph office, on the Wimmera about 145 N.W. Fares 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. Agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits. It has two hotels: Commercial and Victoria; one State school (No. 959), mechanics' institute and free library (1,060 vols.), Debating society and brass band. Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, A.N.A. society, creamery, and police station. The district is rough, hilly, and sandy, with black loamy flats. Population about 1,000.

ELMORE (37° 55' 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, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, shire of Huntly, and police district of Sandhurst, lying 428 feet above sea level. It is a station on the Echuca railway line, and is 128½ rail miles N. of Melbourne. Fares, 22s. 10d. and 16s. 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, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Bible Christian places of worship, Athenæum, and a public library of 1,200 vols., and A.N.A. and M.U.I.O.O.F. societies. Court of petty sessions held here. The Elmore Waterworks Trust supplies the township and railway department with water. The neighbourhood is agricultural and pastoral. Gold has been found about 5 miles west. The Campaspe river, in which there is an abundance of fish, flows between Runnymede and Elmore. Lake Cooper is 10 miles E., Whippstick Ranges (a beautiful belt of undulating hills) about 14 miles distant. An agricultural show is held annually. Population of parish 900, mostly engaged in farming pursuits, of whom 700 live in the township. Newspaper, *Elmore Standard*, published on Thursday.

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 rail miles N.W. of Melbourne, and 8 miles from Castlemaine. Fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. Hotel: Lonsdale's. Churches: Church of England and Church of Christ. State school (No. 220). 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. District is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: granite. Population, town 125, with vicinity 275.

ELSTERNWICK (37° 54' S. lat., 145° 2' E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne, on the Brighton Railway (fares, 9d. and 7½d.), in the county of Bourke, electorate of Caulfield and police district of Brighton, about 6 miles S. of the city. A favourite place of residence for wealthy citizens. A State and several private schools, branch E. S. and A. Bank, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, and Congregational churches, also two R.C. churches (St. Joseph's and St. James's), a presentation convent, and a post, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, telephone bureau, two large public halls, three club rooms, also two hop beer breweries, rifle club and butts. Has A.N.A., I.O.H., U.A.O.D., and G.U.O.O.F. societies. Lighted with gas. Newspaper: *Caulfield and Elsternwick Leader*.

ELTEAM (37° 44' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.) (county and electoral district of Evelyn), a post town, telegraph, telephone, and money-order station, 14 miles E.N.E. of Melbourne on the Yarra. There is daily coach communication to Heidelberg, fare, 1s. Hotels: Eltham and Evelyn. Grazing and orcharding district. On March 1, 1901, the agricultural returns were 4,289 acres under cultivation, of which 2,506 acres were orchards and gardens. Gold has been found in the vicinity, but not in large quantities. Area of shire, 216 square miles, ratepayers 883, dwellings 612, rate 1s.; annual value of ratable property in shire £29,000. State school here (No. 209). Bank: Commercial, opens Tuesdays 10 to 12. R.C. Church (St. Mary's), also Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches. I.O.R. (with hall) and Druid lodges. Population of town, 377; of shire, 3,200.

ELWOOD (37° 51½' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.) is a part of the city of St. Kilda, about 3½ miles from Melbourne, beautifully located on the shores of Hobson's Bay. Here is situated the celebrated Red Bluff or Point Ormond, a popular resort for picnic parties. Population about 100.

EMERALD (37° 53' S. lat., 145° 30' E. long.) (co. Evelyn, shire Ferntree Gully), postal township at S.E. corner Dandenong forest, 35 miles S.E. from Melbourne, which is reached by rail. Has two State schools (Nos. 2,110, 3,351), rifle club, and Christian chapel. Mining and fruit growing. Very large nursery.

EMERALD HILL. See SOUTH MELBOURNE.

EMU CREEK (36° 48' S. lat., 144° 28' E. long.), part of the shire of Strathfieldsaye in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Sandhurst South, and police district of Strathfieldsaye, on Emu Creek, 96½ miles N.W. of Melbourne and 8 miles distant from Bendigo. Hotel: United Kingdom. There are two State schools (No. 935, at Sedgwick, about 5 miles distant, No. 223 at Emu Creek), a post office, Church of England and Bible Christian churches (at Sedgwick and Upper Emu). All the vines in the district have been grubbed out on account of Phylloxera, and vignerons have to take to bad agricultural

land. A little gold is found. Formation: silurian. Population about 300.

BNSAY (37° 13' S. lat., 147° 45' E. long.) is a postal township with telephone station, on the Howitt's or Little River, in North Gippsland, county Tambo, shire Omeo, electoral district Gippsland East, lying 228 miles (22½ postal) E. of Melbourne, from which place communication is by the railway to Bairnsdale; coach thence *via* Bruthen daily, £1 4s., coach to Omeo, 10s. Hotels: Little River and Albion. Two State schools and a mechanics' institute with free library (451 vols.). There is a scattered agricultural and mining population of about 250 persons.

EPPING (37° 39' S. lat., 145° 2' E. long.) is a postal township, with telegraph office and railway station, in the county and police district of Bourke, and electoral district of E. Bourke, shire Epping. It lies on Darebin Creek 1½ miles N. of Melbourne, with which places there is communication by railway; fares, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 4½d. There are three hotels: Victoria, Epping, and Council Club. Has H.A.C.B.S. and St. Andrew Societies. A State school (No. 1,477), a denominational school, Anglican, Roman Catholic (St. Peter's), and Presbyterian churches, bone mills, stone quarries and a shire hall in the town; mechanics' institute has 530 vols. Lighted with kerosene. In the shire of Epping, 1900, 2,785 acres are under tillage; area of shire, 81 square miles, population 1,071, ratepayers 380, dwellings 300, rate 1s.; annual ratable property, £19,132. A court of petty sessions is held here. Population about 350, and of the district about 1,000, engaged mainly in farming.

BESOM (36° 45' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and savings bank, on Bendigo creek, county Bendigo, in the electoral district of Eaglehawk and Mandurang, 105½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. In the centre of the town is the Bendigo pottery, iron foundry, and Goynne's steam stamper grating factory. There are Anglican and Wesleyan places of worship, four hotels, iron foundry, and a State school (No. 2,367). Bendigo, the nearest railway station, is ½ miles distant, and is reached by cars, which run frequently during the day. fare, 6d. Population, 200.

ESKDALE (co. Bogong, shire Towong), postal township, with money-order office and telephone station, 233 miles from Melbourne, from which it is reached by rail to Tallangatta, coach thence. Coaches run to Nutta Nutta and Granite Flat. Has hotel and two schools (Nos. 3,027 and 2,318). Industries: dairying and gold mining. Formation: sandstone and slate. Population of district about 600.

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 N.E. 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. Principal hotels are: Lincolnshire Arms, Royal, Farmers' Arms, and Essendon. There are three State and several private schools, and a denominational school; also Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, court-house, Mechanics' Institute with library (2,280 vols.), Masonic and all Friendly Societies, Town hall, branches National and English and Scottish Banks, Convent Sisters of Charity. Industries: Meat-preserving and rope works. The town is lighted with gas. Annual value of ratable property, £112,000, area 4,000 acres, 3,520 dwellings, 8,370 ratepayers, 2s. 0d. rate. First camping place Burke and Wills' expedition. Population 17,500. Newspaper: *The Essendon Gazette*, published on Thursday.

EUROA (36° 45' S. lat., 145° 34' E. long.), a shire and post town, with money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, on the Seven Creeks, 93½ miles by rail N. by E. of Melbourne, in the counties of Moira and Delatite and electorates of Shepparton, and 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 26,700 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 sawmill, branches of the National and Colonial Banks, a State school (No. 1,706), also free library, containing 700 volumes, Druids' and A.N.A. societies and debating society, shire hall and offices, police court, several restaurants, seven stores, large public hall, annual agricultural show, mounted rifles, and police station. Butter is one of the leading products of the district, and many creameries have been erected. It is a place of petty sessions. Lighted with kerosene. 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. Area of shire 564 square miles, ratepayers 1,474, dwellings 1,230, rate 1s.; property is annually assessed at £45,816. Population about 1,200; of the shire, 5,750. Newspapers: *The Advertiser and Gazette*.

EVANSFORD (37° 13' S. lat., 143° 46' E. long.), 116 postal miles N.W. 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, 8 miles N.E., Clunes, 9 miles S.E., and Waubra, 7 miles S. It is distant 8 miles E. of Lexton. There is a hotel, State school (No. 801), Wesleyan and Presbyterian religious services are held, a

creamery, and a public hall. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: principally volcanic. Population 183, within the postal district about 200.

EVERTON (36° 25' S. lat., 146° 35' E. long.), a postal township, on Owens river; with telegraph and money-order office, and railway station at Upper Everton; on the Beechworth branch of the North-Eastern line, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Owens, and police district and shire of Beechworth. It is divided into Upper and Lower Everton (3 miles apart), and lies 161 miles by rail N.E. of Melbourne, at an elevation of 780 feet above sea-level. Fares, 28s. 8d. and 19s. 4d. There are four hotels, two schools (Nos. 2,031 and 1,198), large hall, and Wesleyan church. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from wells and tanks. The district is partly agricultural and partly pastoral. Dairy industry is progressing. The geological formation is principally granite and slate, the railway station being placed at the junction of the two formations; river flats are alluvial, hills volcanic. There is some lovely scenery in the district. Hops and tobacco are grown. Population 190; district 700.

FAIRFIELD PARK (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), a suburb, 4½ postal miles N.E. of Melbourne, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke boroughs, police district, and shire Heidelberg, is situated on the River Yarra. It is a post town, with telephone office, and has railway communication with Melbourne, being a station on the Heidelberg line; or train can be taken to Collingwood, thence tram to Melbourne. There are a Church of England, three Wesleyan churches, and Church of Christ, a State (No. 2,711) and private school, five stores, Rechabite tent, Orange Society and Progress Association, and saddle-tree factories, asphalt works, large public hall, and the Grandview Hotel, Fever hospital. The town is lighted with gas and kerosene, and, standing on elevated land, is regarded as a very healthy locality. Excellent river boating. The water supply is from the Yarra. Population over 800. The geological formation is volcanic.

FAWKNER. See GLENROV.

FENTON'S CREEK (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), postal township, 166 miles N.W. from Melbourne, reached by rail to Wedderburn, coach thence. Has State school and Anglican church. Agricultural district. Population about 100 in district.

FERNHILL (co. Da'house, shire Kyneton), post town, with telegraph and railway station, 50½ miles N.W. of Melbourne, fares, 10s. 9d. and 7s. 3d. Has Mechanics' Institute and free library, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, State school (No. 1,671), sawmills, and one hotel. District agricultural and dairying, gold fishing and shooting. Population of district about 500.

FERNIHURST (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), on Kynpaniel Creek, postal township, reached by rail to Mysia, coach thence 7 miles, 168½ miles N.W. from Melbourne. Has State school (No. 1,791), Anglican church, and creamery. Pastoral. Population of township and district about 70.

FERNSHAWE (37° 16' S. lat., 145° 38' E. long.), on Waits River, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, 45 miles N.E. of Melbourne. The Healesville railway station is distant 7 miles. Coaches run to Marysville. 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. There is no township, the Crown having reserved the land for water supply purposes.

FERN-TREE GULLY (38° 3' S. lat., 145° 15' E. long.), a shire and post town, with money-order office, county of Mornington. There is railway communication with Melbourne, Upper Fern-Tree Gully being the terminal station (a narrow gauge line runs to Gembrook, 18 miles distant), 24½ postal miles S.E. of the metropolis, 414 feet above sea-level; fares, 2s. 8d. and 1s. 11½d. Hotels: Royal, Club, and Fern-Tree Gully. State school (No. 1,307). 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, 1901, show that 3,936 acres were under cultivation. Area of shire, 121 square miles, ratepayers 1,022, dwellings 818, rate 1s. 6d.; annual value of ratable property in the shire, £28,769; population, 3,388.

FITZROY (37° 48' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), county of Bourke, electoral districts of Fitzroy and East Melbourne, one of the most important of the metropolitan suburban cities, is situated on the N.E. 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 7,000 dwellings, including many fine terraces and palatial residences. The ratable property is of the net annual value of £228,789; 6,989 ratepayers, 1s. 10d. rate. Churches are numerous and all sects are represented. The more notable of these are St. Mark's and St. Luke's (Anglican); St. Bridget's (Roman Catholic); Wesleyan (3); Presbyterian (2); Baptist, Independent, United Methodist, &c. There is a scholastic convent, Salvation Army Maternity Home, St. Vincent's Hospital, &c. There are nine branch banks, including the N.S. Wales, Colonial, English and Scottish, Victoria, Australasia, Union (two), two Savings (Commissioners), and

the London (two); local gasworks of the Metropolitan Company supply a large portion of the Northern suburbs. 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, 1,490, 2,511, and 3,110). Five tramway lines run through the city, it being in this respect the most liberally provided of the suburbs, and cars run every few minutes. Fitzroy is also connected by rail with Melbourne, with passenger station at Nicholson Street North and goods station at Queen's Parade. The chief public reserve is the Edinburgh Gardens. In the town-hall a free library has been opened, containing over 4,000 volumes. Extensive building improvements are continually being made in the city, which is a manufacturing one. Population, 31,610. Local papers: *Observer*, Wednesday; *City Press*, published Thursday; and *Mercury*, Thursday.

FLEMINGTON (37° 48' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne, 3 miles distant, N.W., in the county of Bourke and electoral district of West Bourke. Flemington, Newmarket, South Kensington, and Kensington, are in one borough, the cattle market, city abattoirs (erected at a cost of about £60,000) are situated in the district. Flemington is bounded on the S.W. by the Saltwater river. It has a railway station, fares 4d. and 3d., post, telegraph and money-order office, Mechanics' Institute, and all the Friendly societies, eleven hotels, Union and Colonial Banks, Commissioners' Savings Bank, two State and several private schools (Nos. 250, 255), seven places of worship, fire station, police station, and court-house. Omnibuses run every quarter of an hour, fare, 4d. 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, 2,182 ratepayers, property annually rated at £64,955, rate in £s. Gas laid on, also water. Population, 10,947. Local papers: the *Flemington and Essendon Spectator* and *West Bourke Times*.

FLINDERS (38° 29' S. lat., 145° 9' E. long.) shire of Flinders and Kangaroo, lies 563 miles S.E. 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 (1,500 vols.), three 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 Bittern daily, fare 4s. The Tasmanian cable starts from here. "Devil's Punch Bowl," an extinct volcano. Cape Schanck Lighthouse in district. The shire comprises an area of 134 square miles, and has a population of 2,540, 620 dwellings, 1,068 ratepayers, 1s. rate; annual value of ratable property £24,401. There are 2,310 acres under cultivation, principally with artificial grasses, hay and potatoes. Population 123.

FLINNSTEAD (late FLYNN'S CREEK), a post township, in the county of Buln-Buln and electoral district of Gippsland Central, police district and shire Traralgon, 5 miles from Rose-dale, 9 miles from Traralgon, and 106 miles ESE. from Melbourne, on Flynn's creek, 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. 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. There is one State school (No. 2,944), in which religious services are held, and hotel. Good cycling roads, and splendid duck shooting and fishing. Population consists of about 100 land selectors and graziers.

FOOTSCRAY (37° 28' S. lat., 144° 56' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of Footscray and police district of West Bourke) is a municipal city 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 city—the principal of which are a sugar refinery, candle and soap works, jute factory, woollen mills, rope works, foundries, gas works, meat-preserving works, two chemical works, glue factory, 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 3,900 volumes. Masonic, M.U.I.O.O.F., and other friendly societies. 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 (Nos. 253, 1,912, 1,501, 2,882), and several private schools; fourteen places of worship, and a town hall built of bluestone. In the neighbourhood are Yarraville Maidstone, and Marybournong. Trains at forty-five minute intervals; fares, 4s. 3d. and 3d. The area of the municipality is 2,577 acres, and it contains 3,848 dwellings, 4,046 ratepayers, and ratable property of the yearly assessment £23,189, rate 2s. 6d. Population, 18,301. Local papers: The *Footscray Advertiser* and the *Independent*.

FORREST (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), postal, telephonic, and railway station, 103½ S.W. miles from Melbourne. Has hotel, mechanics' institute, Wesleyan church, and saw-mills. Coach runs to Apollo Bay. Agricultural, hop, and potato district.

Water from Barwon river. School and Anglican church at Yaughar, one mile distant.

FOSTER (STOCKYARD CREEK) (38° 35' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, and railway station (107¼ miles), 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 Buln-Buln, and electoral district and shire of South Gippsland. It lies about 180 miles S.E. of Melbourne by water, and 62 miles S. of Sale. It has savings bank, State school (No. 1,172), Roman Catholic, Anglican and Wesleyan churches; branch Bank of Australasia, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, 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. The buildings comprise two hotels, four stores, and a mechanics' institute (with library of 1,300 vols.), in which Wesleyan services are held. Town is lighted with kerosene. 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. Butter, saw-milling, and cheese-making industries. Area of shire 512 square miles, 690 dwellings, 830 ratepayers, 1s. rate, £24,428 net annual value of ratable property. Land under cultivation 4,294 acres, 3,804 being artificial grasses, and 126 potatoes. Foster is the shire town of South Gippslandshire. Population about 450, of shire 2,200. Local papers: *Foster and Toora Mirror* and *Echo*.

FOSTERVILLE (co. Bendigo, shire Huntly), postal, money-order, and mining township, 118 miles N.E. from Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Goornong or Axdale, thence coach. Has Anglican and Bible Christian Churches, and State school (3,312), Hibernian and Foresters' societies. Cheese factory; Mining industry. Population of district about 1,000.

FRAMLINGHAM (38° 15' S. lat., 142° 40' E. long.), a post town, with telephone station, in the county of Villiers, police district of Warrambool, on the River Hopkins, 155 miles (163½ postal) W. by S. of Melbourne, and 18 miles N.E. from Warrambool, whence the steamer can be taken to Melbourne, or the traveller can go to Panmure, 8 miles distant, or Garvoc, 9 miles, thence rail to Melbourne. One hotel, State school (No. 1,082), two churches, Presbyterian (with manse) and Episcopal (Christ Church), a butter factory, and a general store. Saw-mill on Agricultural College Reserve. Coach runs from Warrambool to Mortlake, passing through Ballangeich, 3 miles distant. 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. Panmure Caves are 7 miles distant. Formation: volcanic. Population about 350.

FRANKLINFORD (37° 14' S. lat., 144° 7' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Talbot, electorate of Daylesford, police district of Castlemaine, 85 miles N.W. of Melbourne, 10 miles N. of Daylesford, 15 miles S.W. 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. 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, Commissioners' savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district Bourke, shire Frankston and Hastings, situated on the eastern shores of Port Phillip Bay, on the Kananook creek, and on the main road to Point Nepean. It is a railway station on the line to Stony Point, 26½ miles SSE. of Melbourne. Fares, 4s. 10½d. and 3s. 7½d. Nearest townships Mornington, 8 miles S.W., Mordialloc, 10 miles N., Hastings, 13 miles S., Cranbourne, 10 miles N.E. Frankston contains three hotels—The Pier, Bay View, and Prince of Wales, six stores, two ironmongers, Temperance hall, one Wesleyan chapel, a Church of England and Roman Catholic Church and State school (No. 1,464), Agency Colonial Bank, Masons', M.U.I.O.O.F., G.U.O.O.F. and Rechabite lodges, fire brigade, and a public library of 2,000 volumes. 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 trade. It is particularly remarkable for the salubrity of its climate. The town is lighted with gas. Has good picnic park, bicycle track, &c. 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. Area of shire 83 square miles, ratepayers 1,125, annual value £20,421, 1s. rates; area under cultivation 2,422 acres. Population, 800; of shire, 2,350. Newspaper: *Mornington Standard*, published on Thursday.

FREEBURGH (36° 45' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long.), a post town (county of Delatite, Owens electorate, and shire Bright), 203½ miles N.E. of Melbourne and 5 miles S.E. 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. 3d. and 25s. 5d. Hotel: Freeburgh. Public library has 100 vols. State school here (No. 895). Lighted with kerosene, water from wells. Formation: silurian. The district is

of a mining character, alluvial and quartz. Tobacco and hops are grown. Formation: Silurian. Population about 200.

FRENCHMAN'S (co. Kara Kara, shire Avoca), postal township, about 150 miles (*via* Ballarat) from Melbourne, reached by rail to Avoca, coach thence. Has hotel, State school, Anglican church. Mining and agricultural.

FRESHWATER CREEK (38° 15' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post town (county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, shire Barrabool, and police district of Moriac), 57 miles SW. from Melbourne, and about 7 miles from the river Barwon. It is on the Anglesea Road, about 9 miles SW. from Geelong, and is reached by tri-weekly mail, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Petavel, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant. A State school is here (No. 256), in which Anglican services are held. Pastoral and timber industries. Formation: tertiary sand on clay bed. Population of district about 100.

FRYERSTOWN (37° 9' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.) (county of Talbot, and electoral district of Castlemaine, shire Mount Alexander) is a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station on Fryer's Creek, 86 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 yield for 1900 was 11,086 ozs. The communication with Melbourne is by coach, twice daily, 8 A.M. and 6 P.M., to Castlemaine, 7 miles distant, thence the railway; coach fare, 1s., through fares, 14s. and 9s. 9d. Principal hotels are the Bridge, Fryerstown, and Corner. A Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 1,200 volumes, Oddfellows' and Foresters' societies, and a commodious hall capable of holding 300 persons; also three State schools (Nos. 121, 252, 1,063), Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Catholic and Bible Christian churches, a parsonage and court-house, police station, powder magazine, and two large general stores. Mining prospects improving. The water supply of the town is derived from the Crocodile and Spring Gullies, fed from the Coliban scheme. Formation: Silurian. The population is 500, that of the district within a radius of two miles being about 1,500.

FYANSFORD (38° 9' S. lat., 144° 19' E. long.), named after Captain Fyans, 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: Fyansford. There are Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, and a State school here (No. 1,691). Farming, and gardening district. One of the largest paper mills in Australia is here (at Buckley's Falls). A starch factory and cement works are also here. An omnibus runs to Geelong, fare, 3d. Population, 106.

GAFFNEY'S CREEK, or LAURAVILLE (37° 30' S. lat., 146° 4' E. long.) (co. Wonnangatta, shire Howqua, electoral district of Anglesey), a post town, with savings bank, telegraph station, and money-order office, on the creek after which it is named, 162 miles ENE. of Melbourne. The best means of communication from Melbourne is from Mansfield Railway Station to Jamieson by coach, thence by hired conveyance, 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. Gold yield 1901, 4,419 ozs. Population about 300.

GALAQUIL (co. Karakaroo, shire Karakaroo, on Yarrimbac Creek), postal and railway township, with telegraph station, 235 miles NW. from Melbourne. Has coffee palace, State school (3,083), Christian Disciples' church. Agricultural district. Population, 60; district, 400.

GARFIELD (38° 125' S. lat. 145° 75' E. long.) (co. Mornington, shire Berwick) is a railway station, with telephone and post office, about 45½ miles SSE. of Melbourne. Fruit growing, grazing and timber cutting are the principal industries. There is a State school (No. 2,724), in which Wesleyan services are held, Progressive and A.N.A. Societies. Industries: Timber mills, brick kilns, eucalyptus distillery, fruit growing (for this purpose land is peculiarly adapted), and there are some extensive and flourishing orchards. Flats principally under cereals, potatoes, &c. Fern gullies in district (said to rival the famed beauty of Dandenong), which is agricultural and pastoral. Mount View is a curious conical formation about 3 miles north of township; it rises abruptly from the plain to a height of 600 feet, from which there are splendid views of Westernport Bay, the entrance to Port Phillip, &c. Population in town and district, 500.

GARLICKS (co. Dalhousie, shire Kyneton), postal township near the Blue Mountains, 68 miles NW. of Melbourne; reached by rail to Trentham, coach thence. Coach also to Blackwood. Two hotels, State school (No. 1,287), Anglican and Wesleyan churches, assembly hall. Mining, pastoral and agricultural. Population, about 250.

GARVOC (38° 16' S. lat., 142° 46' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office and savings bank, county of Hampden, shire Warrnambool, 14½ miles W. of Melbourne, 21 miles NE. of Warrnambool, and 8 miles SW. of Terang, on the main Warrnambool road and Yallock Creek. It is a railway station on the Warrnambool line, fares 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. There are Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and the Plymouth Brethren have a meeting house, a State school (No. 996), Roman Catholic school, mechanics' institute, free library (700 vols.), two stores, five tradesmen, and one inn, the Yallock. Lighted with kerosene. Centre of a large dairying district, there being ten butter factories and creameries within a radius of eight miles. Cheese is extensively made. A sports gathering is held annually. The country consists of alluvial flats, heavily timbered. A

beautiful plantation of *pinus insignis* extends for about two miles along the Warrnambool road, fronting the old Yallock station. Population about 250.

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 5s. 5d.), and is pleasantly situated on Corio Bay, an extensive arm of Port Phillip. Three passenger steamers run daily between Geelong and Melbourne at low fares. The principal hotels are Victoria, Prince of Wales, Union, Olive Branch, the Royal Mail, and National. The 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 Post-office, Town Hall, the Hospital and Benevolent Asylum, Mamre Homes, the free library (with 5,059 volumes) in Moorabool Street, where there is an interesting Fine Art Gallery, the Mechanics' Institute (a hall seating 1,500 people) having 25,000 volumes, in Great Rye Street, Gordon Technical College (one of the best equipped technical schools in the State), the premises occupied by the numerous banks, of which there are branches of the Banks of Australasia, New South Wales, Victoria, Colonial, Commercial, London, 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's and St. Peter's and Paul's), six Wesleyan, six Presbyterian (High, St. Andrew's St. George's, Rye Street, Fenwick Street, and Gaelic), four Baptist, two Primitive Methodist, two Congregational, United Methodist, and a Synagogue; the Grammar School, Geelong College, Central College, Roman Catholic and a number of private schools, 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 Austim 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). In the centre of the market square stands the Exhibition hall, formerly used as a general produce exchange, theatre, and assembly-rooms combined. 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, where it is proposed to establish a dairy college. Geelong is lighted with gas and electricity, and is at present supplied with water from Stony Creek reservoirs and the river Moorabool; there are 5 reservoirs with a storage capacity of 508,000,000 gallons. There are 4 jetties in Corio Bay (which is nearly landlocked), alongside which ships of large tonnage can load and discharge. Wharf frontage, Yarra street jetty, 1,420 feet; railway jetty, 1,360 feet. Depth of water alongside at low water, 17 to 20 feet. One crane to lift three tons. Old Customs jetty, 200 feet. Depth of water alongside, 18 feet. One crane to lift two tons. The harbour is approached by two channels cut through the bar with the following depths of water at low tides—Old channel, 18 feet. New channel, 23 feet 6 inches. The new channel (which is being dredged deeper) is lighted on each side at intervals by gas beacons. Rise of tide; average, 1 ft. 9 in., and in summer with prevailing easterly winds, tides fall 10 inches to 12 inches below low water given; westerly winds gives better tides at neaps than full and change with easterly winds. Trains leave daily for Queens-cliff and as often for Warrnambool. The town has the credit of establishing the first woollen mill in Victoria, and received the Government award of £1,500. There are now four mills in operation, the products of its looms being found all over Australia. The paper mill at Fyansford (where there is also an extensive cement works) 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 capacious 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 fellomongeries 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; also extensive solar salt works at Point Henry. 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. However, the replanting of vines has again commenced in all 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. Large deposits of coal in the Otway Forest, about 23 miles from Geelong, are being worked. 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 2,708 inhabited dwellings, 3,393 ratepayers, 18 9d. general and 3d. lighting rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £87,000. West Geelong borough has an area of 859 acres, has 1,968 ratepayers, 1,329 dwellings, and ratable property of the annual value of £26,480, rate 1s. 8d., population 5,600. Newtown and Chilwell have an area of 1,422 acres, 1,416 ratepayers, 1,086 dwellings, and the annual ratable property is £26,511; rate 1s. 9d., population, 5,000. Geelong comprises four wards, Barwon, Eellerine, Kardinia, and Villamanta. There are two cemeteries—the Eastern and the new general cemetery at Herne Hill. The population within the corporate boundary is 12,399; Geelong West, 5,860; and Newtown and Chilwell, 5,052. Newspapers: the *Geelong Advertiser*, established in 1840, and the oldest paper published in Victoria, *The Argus*, daily, and *Evening Star*, daily evening.

GELANTIPPY (co. Tambo, shire Tambo), postal district; 240 miles from Melbourne; reached by rail to Bairnsdale, horse to Buchan, coach thence. Stands 2,000 feet above sea-level. Has hotel, two schools, club, blacksmith's shop, and store. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian services are held quarterly; Wesleyan fortnightly. Mining and grazing district. Formation: basalt. Population, 40.

GEMBROOK (co. and electoral district Evelyn, police district Pakenham, shire Berwick) is a post district with railway station, 51 miles SE. of Melbourne. There is a State school (No. 2,506), butter factory, and a church. Free library of 300 volumes at Gembrook South. Geological formation: volcanic, overlying granite. District is mining, agricultural and pastoral in character. There are also post-offices at Gembrook South, West and North. Acclimatisation Society has a reserve here. Population in district 1,500.

GERANGAMETE (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), railway and postal township, on Barwon River 100 miles SW. of Melbourne. Pastoral district. Population about 50.

GERANG GERUNG (36° 26' S. long., 141° 57' E. lat.) (co. Lowan, shire Dimboola), post town, with telegraph office at railway station, 234½ rail miles NW. of Melbourne; single fares, 6s. 5d. and 4s. 6d.; excursion fares, 4s. 5d. and 3s. 10d.; about 5 miles W. of Wimmera Road, and has Mechanics' Institute, Orange Lodge, Methodist church, State school (No. 2,618), hotel, three eucalyptus oil distilleries (2 miles out of township), and various stores. Water from dam and tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district 350.

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, shire of S. Barwon, 50½ miles SW. of Melbourne, and 3 miles S. of Geelong. Coaches to Torquay, Anglesea, and Airey's Inlet. It has hotel, a State school (No. 283), I.O.F. Society, 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, 250.

GERHINGHAP (38° 10' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post town, telegraph and railway station, in the county and electorate of Grant, police district, Leigh Road, shire Bannockburn; 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. Gerhinghap lies 5½ miles SW. of Melbourne fares to which 9s. 5d. and 6s. 2d., or rail to Geelong, thence coach. It has a State school (No. 261), and a Wesleyan chapel. Industry: creamery.

GISBORNE (37° 29' S. lat., 144° 37' E. long.), shire, and a post town, with money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, on the west branch of the Saltwater river and the Mount Alexander road 31 miles, rail 42 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. Cabs run to and from Gisborne on arrival and departure of trains, railway fares to Melbourne 7s. 3d. and 4s. 10d. The hotels are Hurst's Family Hotel, the Telegraph, Victoria, and Gaythorne. The Commercial Bank has a branch; there is a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 2,000 volumes, a Foresters' society, mechanics' club, a State school (No. 262), Catholic school, and four places of worship—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Catholic (St. Brigid), and Wesleyan, Government Rifle Club, and Gisborne Raing Club, butter factories and creameries, eucalyptus oil factory, and churn factory. Town is lighted with kerosene. The surrounding land is principally of an agricultural character, in some parts heavily timbered, the chief crops are oats, hay, and potatoes, peas and beans, 1,760 acres being under cultivation. 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. Chief hotel: Railway, and three others; free library 1,000 vols., a State school (No. 467), and a telegraph office. Area of shire, 100 square miles. Annual value of ratable property in shire £13,774, dwellings 424, ratepayers 900, rate 1s. The water supply is obtained from Barringo Creek. Prospecting is being steadily prosecuted. English trout fishing in Saltwater river. Formation: newer volcanic, lower silurian. Newspaper: *Gisborne Gazette*, published Friday. Population, town 600; and shire, 1,900.

GLENDARUEL (37° 20' S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.) (county of Talbot, electoral district of Creswick) is a township on

Mount Beckworth creek, about 118 miles (101 postal) NW. of Melbourne, and 18 miles from Ballaarat. There is a State school (No. 281), where a Wesleyan service is held, and a loose post bag is left. Glendaruel is 6 miles from Clunes Railway Station, and 4½ miles from Tourelle Railway Station; the most direct is to Mount Blowhard. Mount Bolton gives fine prospect of Lakes Learmonth and Burrumbet. The district is agricultural. Formation: partly volcanic.

GLENGARRY (co. Buln Buln, shire Rosedale), post town, with money-order office, telegraph office, and railway station, 103½ miles E. of Melbourne; fares, 18s. 7d. and 12s. 4d. Has Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, State school (2,888), Mechanics' Institute and free library and hall, three hotels, butter factory, saw-mills, and several shops and stores. Population with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 100.

GLENELG SHIRE. See CASTERTON.

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 (100½ postal) NNW. of Melbourne, 16 miles from Newstead, 26 miles from Castlemaine, and 8 miles from Clunes railway station. It has a State school (No. 927), and a Bible Christian chapel. 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, about 100.

GLEEN HUNTLY (co. Bourke, shire Caulfield), outlying suburb of Melbourne, reached by rail via Elsternwick. Has post, money-order, telegraph, telephone, and savings bank offices, hotel, two State schools, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, shire hall. Societies: St. Andrew's, Foresters, Druids, and H.A.C.B.S. Gas and water laid on. Gardening district. A picturesque locality.

GLEEN IRIS (co. Bourke, shire Boroondara) is a railway station and post-town on the Koooyong Koot Creek, and is a suburb of Melbourne 8½ postal miles E. It is a favourite picnic spot, and has Anglican and Wesleyan churches, State school (No. 1,148), and ladies' high school, numerous market gardens and villa residences. Lighted with kerosene. Population, about 200.

GLEENLOGIE (co. Kara Kara and Gladstone, shire Lexton), a mining township on the Avoca, about 110 miles NW. of Melbourne. There are two churches, a State school, and an hotel. Population, about 25.

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, 90 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.

GLEENLYON (37° 15' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.) (county of Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford, and police district of Ballarat) is a shire and post town, and police station the Loddon river, 75 miles NNW. of Melbourne. A coach runs daily to Malmisbry (fare, 2s. 6d.), where the train can be met, also to Daylesford (fare, 1s.). There are three hotels, police station, shire hall, State school (No. 266), Roman Catholic church (St. Paul's), and school, Church of England and Wesleyan churches, debating society. Town is not lighted. It is principally a farming district, the chief crops being wheat, oats, hay, peas, and potatoes, 7,992 acres being under cultivation. Area of shire 120 square miles, 750 dwellings, 696 ratepayers on roll, 1s. rate. Annual value of ratable property £15,682. The shire council meets here. Loddon Falls is a very romantic spot, about one mile below the township. Formation: chiefly basaltic. Abundant supply of water from mineral springs. Population, 300; of shire, 2,500.

GLEENMAGGIE (37° 54' S. lat., 148° 45' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, 123 miles E. of Melbourne, in the county of Tanjil, electorate of North Gippsland police district of Sale, shire of Maffra, on Glenmaggie creek. Reached by train to Heyfield, thence conveyance. The district, which is very hilly, is a grazing and dairying one. Hotel, Glenmaggie. Two State schools (Nos. 1,576, 1,949). Churches: Episcopal Presbyterian and Roman Catholic. Mechanics' institute and free library (800 volumes). There is a creamery here. Glenmaggie is on the best route to the famous lake at Mount Wellington. Town lighted with kerosene. Formation is volcanic, with alluvial flats. Population of town, 120; district, 500.

GLENORECHY (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, 29s. 4d. and 19s. 8d. Glenorchy is Marcus Clark's "Bullock Town." Hotels: Royal, Royal Mail. It lies 567 feet above the level of the sea. There are a State school (No. 263); Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, Mechanics' Institute with library of 607 volumes. The district is a pastoral, fruit growing, and agricultural one. Water is pumped from the Wimmera river, and laid on from railway water tower. Population, 219.

GLENPARK (37° 37' S. lat., 144° 2' E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Grenville, shire, electoral and police district of Bungaree, 83½ miles W. of Melbourne, near Yarrowee creek. There is a good road to Ballaarat, 6 miles distant, to which coach runs, also to Dean. Hotel: White Swan. Church of England and Wesleyan chapel here. State school (1,135). The land in the vicinity is very fertile, lightly timbered, with a constant

supply of springs of pure water every mile or so. Agricultural district.

GLENROWAN (36° 28' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a post township, with a telegraph and money-order office, savings bank, and station on the North-Eastern line of railway, 185½ miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, single, 24s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. It is situated in a gap of the Putter'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 and shire 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, and creamery, 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. 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. "Morgan's Look-Out" is a point of interest. Population, 159; district, 500.

GLENROY (co. Bourke, shire Broadmeadows), and **FAWKNER**, about 9 miles NE. Suburban to Melbourne. It has a railway station (fares 9d. and 6d.), post and telegraph office, State school (No. 3,118), and ladies' college, creamery, public hall, in which Anglican services are held. Agricultural pursuits. Population about 250.

GLENTHOMPSON (37° 41' S. lat., 142° 30' E. long.), a railway and postal township, with telegraph and money-order office, on the Yuppeckiar Creek, in the county of Villiers, and electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, shire Mount Rouse, 167½ postal miles W. of Melbourne, and 30 miles from Hamilton. Railway fares, 29s. 10d. and 19s. 11d. Hotel: Glenthompson. The River Wannon is about 8 miles distant. Height above sea-level 891 feet. Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. State school (No. 947). Mechanics' Institute. Branch A.N.A. (No. 156). The district is principally of a pastoral character, with a little farming, brickmaking industry. Population, 150, and 400 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, 30½ miles NE. of Melbourne. Agricultural and grazing district. Water is obtained from the Plenty ranges.

GLEN WILLS (36° 40' S. lat., 147° 30' E. long.) (co. Bogong, shire Omeo), post town with money-order office, telephone station and savings bank, is a mining district, about 275 miles E. from Melbourne, reached by rail to Bairnsdale, thence coach to Omeo, and thence coach to Glen Wills, also by rail to Tallangatta (65 miles), thence horse. Has hotel, State school, Wesleyan church, mechanics' institute, A.M.A. and M.U.I.O.O.F. societies. Fine waterfalls and fern gullies in district. Sunnyside is an offshoot township of Glen Wills. Population of both townships, about 1,000.

GNARWARRE (co. Grant, shire Barrabool), on main Barrabool road, postal township, 58 miles from Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Mount Moriac, thence conveyance 6½ miles. Has hotel, State school, and Roman Catholic church. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population, 200.

GOBUR (GODFREY'S CREEK) (37° S. lat., 145° 35' E. long.) is a postal and money-order township, with savings bank, in the county and electoral district of Anglesey, and police district and shire of Alexandra. It lies 90 (104 postal) miles NE. of Melbourne, on Godfrey's creek; daily coach to Yark. It has one hotel—the Commercial, a State school (No. 1,047), and church, Wesleyan, a mechanics' institute and free library (700 vols.). The district is agricultural, pastoral, and mining. Nearest railway station is Yark, to which tri-weekly coach. Population, about 300.

GOLDEN POINT (73 postal miles NW. from Melbourne). See BLACKWOOD.

GOLDSBOROUGH, or **GOLDSBOROUGH REEF** (36° 47' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a post and money-order town, in the county Gladstone, electorate Dunolly, shire Bet Bet, and police district Maryborough, on Burnt Creek, 130½ miles NW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Maryborough and St. Arnaud line, fares, 23s. 6d. and 15s. 7d., and lies 722 feet above sea-level. Coach, to and from Dunolly, daily, 1s., Rheola 3s. Has three hotels, Wesleyan and Anglican churches. Free library (1,260 vols.), State school (No. 321), and three stores. Mount Moliguil only 5 miles distant. It is a mining and agricultural district. Formation: slate and sandstone. Water supply from tanks. Population, 233.

GOORAMADDA (co. Bogong, shire Rutherglen), postal township, reached by rail to Chiltern, coach thence 12 miles. Has State school.

GOORAMBAT (co. Moira, shire Benalla), post, money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, and railway station on Benalla line, 132 miles NE. from Melbourne. Has mechanics' institute, rifle club, store, State school (3,123), Anglican church, flour-mill, hotel, blacksmith's, and butter factory. Wine industry. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 150.

GOORNONG (36° 36' S. lat., 144° 31' E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph and money-order offices, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Mandurang, shire Huntly, and police district of Goornong, lying 117½ rail miles N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca line; fares, 21s. 3d. and 14s. 3d. It lies 472 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Drovers Arms, Railway, Black Swan, Commercial. A coach runs to, Barnedown thrice weekly; fare, 1s., and to Muskerry

and Toolleen thrice weekly; fare 2s. and 3s. Daily mail to Fosterville; fare, 1s. 6d. single, 2s. 6d. return. There is a State school (No. 1,598), a Church of England, and a police station. Water from Council dam and race from Coliban. The population of the district, who are mainly engaged in agricultural pursuits, numbers 1,500 persons; that of the township, about 200.

GORDON (37° 32' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), county of Grant and electorate of Warrenehope, shire Ballan, is a mining and agricultural township on the road from Melbourne to Ballarat, 17½ rail miles from the latter place, 15 by road, and 53 miles W. of Melbourne. The Gordon railway station, on the direct line from Melbourne to Ballarat, is about a mile from the township. Fares, 10s. 3d. and 6s. 9d. Principal Hotels: Mount Hope, Commercial, Williams', Unicorn, Farmers', and Parkers' United. Bank: London of Australia. There are a post, telegraph, and money-order office and savings bank in the town, A.N.A. and Y.M.C. Society, a mechanics' institute, with library of 900 volumes, St. Patrick's hall 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' yield for 1900 was 5,773 ozs. Local paper: *Gordon, Egerton, and Ballan Advertiser*, published every Friday evening, (branch office at Egerton), P. F. Sullivan, proprietor. Population in town and district, about 1,000.

GORDONSHIRE. See DURHAM OX.

GOROKE, (36° 50' S. lat., 141° 40' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and telephone, money-order office and savings bank, 249½ miles NW. of Melbourne, in the county Lowan, and shire of Kowree, electorate of Lowan, police district of W. Wimmera. It is 28 miles from Natimuk, and 35 miles from Apsley, fare, 15s., and is in the heart of a large farming and grazing district. Hotel: Goroke. Coaches run to Apsley *via* Moira, Boorooptiki and Bringalbert; also to Edenhope *via* Karak. It has a State school (No. 2,680), mechanics' institute (415 vols.), 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. There is also an Oddfellows' lodge, agricultural society, and a racing club. Water from well. Formation: limestone. Population 250; district 500.

GOULBURN SHIRE. See NAGAMBIE.

GOWAR (co. Talbot, shire Maldon), postal township on Muckleford Creek, issuing postal notes, reached by rail to Muckleford, coach thence 4 miles. Has two hotels, State school (No. 1,149). Water from wells. Agricultural and mining. Population about 100.

GRANITE FLAT (37° S. lat., 148° E. long.) (co. Benambra, shire Toowoong), postal township, on Snowy Creek, reached by rail to Tallangatta, coach and horse thence. It is 24½ miles NE. from Melbourne. Has hotel and Roman Catholic church. Mount Benambra in district. Mining and pastoral district. Population about 50.

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, Avon shire, electoral district E. Gippsland, police district of Bairnsdale, situated on the Dividing Range, 194 miles E. 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. Church of England services are held at intervals. One hotel. The district is chiefly a mining one. 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, shire Phillip Island and Woolamai, 61 miles SE. of Melbourne, on Western Port Bay. Communication daily with Melbourne, *via* Lang-Lang Railway Station. A coach runs to Lang-Lang; fares 3s., 5s. 6d. return. Hotel: Grantville. A police station, Agricultural society and show ground, State school (No. 1,414), a mechanics' institute (in which religious services are held), free library (659 vols.) are in the place. The land has been all taken up within a 12 miles radius for grazing and root crops. Dairying industry. Formation: carbonaceous. Population 200; with district, about 1,150. Newspaper: *Westonport Times*.

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, 226 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, 8s. The metropolis is also reached *via* Tallangatta, 9 miles by bridge track, or 14 miles by vehicle, thence train. Hotels: Broune's, Central and Club. State school, mechanics' institute with library of 500 volumes, and police station, two quartz crushing mills, and two stores. Mining, grazing, farming, and fruit-growing district. The coach running from here to Tintaldra forms the most direct route to the grand Kosciusko scenery. Formation: metamorphic and old silurian. Population, 260; district, 600.

GRAYTOWN (36° 45' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, about 80 miles (90½ postal) N. of Melbourne, in the county Dalhousie and electoral district of Rodney, shire Melvor, on Spring creek. There is coach communication with Heathcote; fare 5s., thence train to Melbourne. There are two hotels: Bendigo and Post Office, a State school (No. 1,005). Free Methodist church, and two stores. Mining, agricultural and pastoral operations are carried on in the district. Formation: granite, upper silurian. Population, town about 50, and district, 200.

GREAT NORTHERN (co. Moira, shire Rutherglen), post town, with money-order office, 179 miles N.E. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Chilfren or Rutherglen (4 miles), thence cab, 6d. Has Presbyterian church, State and private schools, hotel, store and wine depot. Viticulture and mining district. Formation: alluvial flats. Population of district, about 300.

GREAT WESTERN (37° 10' S. lat., 142° 52' E. long.), a postal village and railway station, with money-order office, and savings bank, on the Congongella creek (co. Borung, electorate of Ararat and Stawell), 14½ postal miles W.N.W. 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, 7¼ from Stawell, 16 miles W. from Crowlands, and 12 miles N.E. of Moyston. The Grampians, with beautiful scenery, is about 18 miles distant and about 6 miles from Moyston. Hotel: Shakespeare. Great Western is famed for its wine and fruit produce. Two large champagne cellars have been excavated for Hans Irvine's vineyard wines; also has distillery. There is a police station, State school (No. 860). Churches: Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Church of England. Literary Institute, with library of 685 volumes, and large hall and A.N.A. There are alluvial mines immediately at the back of the township, with several quartz reefs within 3 miles. Formation: granite. The water supply is derived from the Great Western Dam, which can store 1,211,662 gallons. Population about 500.

GREENDALE (37° 32' S. lat., 144° 19' E. long.), a postal township, on Dale's Creek in the county of Bourke, shire Ballan, and electoral district of West Bourke 55 miles W. of Melbourne. Bacchus Marsh and Ballan are the nearest railway stations. Mail arrives by horseback from Myrning. 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), and Roman Catholic and Anglican places of worship. The township is on a flat, surrounded by hills. The district is of a farming, mining, and grazing character. Population, 100.

GREENSBOROUGH (37° 30' S. lat., 145° E. long.) (co. Bourke, shire of Heidelberg), is a pretty little village, with postal and telegraph station, on the river Plenty. 13 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is largely patronized by excursionists, and is reached by rail to Heidelberg, thence coach, twice daily. There are two hotels, a State school (No. 2,022), Church of England and Wesleyan Methodist places of worship, U.A.O.D. and Rechabite societies. It is lighted with kerosene. The district is agricultural, pastoral and horticultural. Mining is carried on in a small way. Population about 270.

GREEN'S CREEK (co. Borung, shire Stawell), postal township, reached by rail to Stawell or St. Arnaud, coach thence. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,381), in which services are held. Good fishing and shooting. Agricultural district.

GRENVILLE (37° 40' 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 shire of Buninyong). It lies 70 miles distant W. from Melbourne in a straight line (115 postal), and is 17 miles S. of Ballarat. There is coach communication between Grenville and Ballarat. In the township is one store, hotel, a post office, a State school (1,153), and a number of private residences. The Church of England, Presbyterians and Wesleyans hold services in the Protestant Union church. There is a Recreation Reserve in the centre of the township. 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. The dairying industry is growing, and a creamery is established. Formation: Schistose, quartzose, and volcanic. Population about 150.

GRENVILLESHIRE. See LISTING.

GRETA (36° 30' S. lat., 146° 17' E. long.) (county and electorate Delatite, shire Oxley, police district Owens) 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. Has a butter factory and creamery. Population of township, 73; of district about 400.

GUILDFORD (37° 15' S. lat., 144° 13' E. long.), a corporate town and riding, in the county of Talbot, and electoral and police district of Castlemaine in Mount Alexandershire, with post and money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office, on the south bank of the river Loddon, 8¼ miles N.W. by N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Melbourne and Maryborough line; fares, 15s. 4d. and 10s. 3d. Hotels: Family, Commercial, and Farmer's Arms. Coaches run daily to Yandoit, Franklinton, and Daylesford. The district is an agricultural, pastoral, and a mining one; the soil is very fertile. Dredging plant at work. There is a State school (No. 264), Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Bible Christian places of worship, soap factory, Oddfellows' lodge, and two stores. Water from wells and Loddon. Mount Franklin, extinct volcano, 7 miles south. Formation: basaltic. The population of the town is 180, that of the district about 400.

GUNDOWLING (co. Bogong, shire Yackandandah), postal centre, on Kiewa River, reached by rail to Huon Lane,

coach to Kiewa, thence horse 15 miles. Anglican church. Agricultural. Population of district, about 250.

GYMBOWEN (co. Lohan, shire Kowree), a post town, telephone and railway station, 35 miles W. from Horsham, and 243½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. Has hotel (Gymbowen), school (2,556), stores, mechanics' institute (in which Anglican and Salvation Army services are held), and free library (550 vols.), North Kowree Racing Club, &c. Agricultural and pastoral. Population about 40; district, 400.

HADDON (37° 31' S. lat., 143° 47' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order office, 8¼ miles W. of Melbourne, situated on Smythe's creek or the Woody Yallock river, in the county of Grenville, and electoral district of Wimmera. The communication with Melbourne is by rail, Haddon being a station on the Ballaarat and Linton line, fares, 15s. 1d. and 9s. 11d. Ballaarat is 10 miles distant. Hotels: George and British Queen. Roman Catholic place of worship. A State school (No. 1,076). Several shops and store. The characteristic of the district is mining. 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 of district about 200.

HAMILTON (37° 44' 53" S. lat., 142° 1' 7" 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 and shire Dundas; 197½ miles W. of Melbourne, 576 feet above sea-level. The River Wannon flows about 12 miles distant W. Hamilton is connected with Melbourne by railway, *via* Ararat; also by direct line with Casterton, Portland, Coleraine, Penshurst, Koroit, and Warramboul. Fares direct from Melbourne, 40s. 10d. and 27s. 2d. There are ten hotels, of which the Victoria (Cobb and Co.'s booking office), the Commercial, Grange, Caledonian, Prince of Wales, Argyle, and the Hamilton Inn are the principal. The municipal area is 5,100 acres, with 742 dwellings, 892 ratepayers, 1s. 9d. rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £23,424. It contains a fine hospital and benevolent asylum, and fever ward, a shire office, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 3,000 volumes, town-hall, the usual Government buildings, including court-house and Treasury, Foresters' and Temperance halls, a fire brigade and station, 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 or colony. 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), a Catholic school, and several private schools for young children. A large building has been erected on the site of the old post-office, accommodating the Land Office and Post and Telegraph offices. The Hamilton Gas Company has been very successful in its operations. New water supply works have been completed at a cost of £25,000, giving an unsurpassed supply. The reservoir can store 30,000,000 gallons. Hamilton has eight churches, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army, Lutheran, and Free Presbyterian. The National Colonial, Bank of Victoria and Commercial Bank have branches in the town, and occupy substantial premises. The Ballaarat 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 three meetings (2 Flat and 1 Steeplechase) a year, with occasional programmes of bye-races. The Western District Coursing Club has its headquarters here. There is also a hunt club, polo club, golf links, bicycle track, rifle club, cricket club, &c. 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, a butter factory, freezing works, soap works, and other business establishments. The district is a pastoral (principally sheep-grazing) and agricultural one. Important freezing works in the town. Dundas shire surrounds the town, its area is 1,364 sq. miles; population, 3,120; ratepayers, 791; dwellings, 451; rate, 1s.; net annual value of ratable property, £81,961; 4,904 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay and oats. 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. One of the most interesting fossil beds in the world is at Muddy Creek. Population, 4,026. Newspaper: *The Hamilton Spectator*, published three times a week.

HAMPDEN SHIRE. See CAMPERDOWN.

HAMPTON (co. Bourke, shire Moorabbin), a seaside township, connected by rail (11 miles S.E.) with Melbourne. Has post, money order office, telegraph station, three hotels, wine and tea gardens, one State and two private schools, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, silk farm, boat pier, and baths. Lighted with gas and kerosene. Geological formation: ferruginous, with sandstone.

HAPPY VALLEY (38° 2' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, 93½ miles N.W. of Melbourne, having a daily mail. It is in the county, shire, and electorate of Grenville, police district of Ballaarat, and lies near the Springdallah Creek. Picturesque scenery. It is a railway station (two miles from township) on the Ballaarat 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), part of which is used as a public hall and library. Churches: Church of England and Wesleyan. Foresters' lodge and Mechanics' Institute. The town is reticulated and supplied with water from reservoir. Mining district of lower Silurian formation. Population, about 250.

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, west riding Metcalfe-shire, 82½ miles N. 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), cricket club, a Temperance hotel, Rechabite Tent and Hall, a Wesleyan church and several fine nurseries and orchards. (The apples from this district have gained a world-wide reputation for their excellent qualities, and realize the highest market prices on London and Continental markets.) 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 about 200, and neighbourhood about 300.

HARKAWAY (co. Mornington, shire Berwick), postal township, reached by rail to Berwick, 24 miles NW. buggy thence. Has State school (No. 1,697). Agricultural and dairy district. Mountain scenery, shooting and fishing. Population of district about 150.

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, shire of Bright, on the Ovens river. It is 216 miles NE. of Melbourne. Three coaches run to Bright (16 miles) daily; fare, 2s. 6d., thence train to Melbourne. Is a tourists' district. The coach to Omeo stops one night in summer months (going and returning) at Mount St. Bernard hospice, 12 miles from Harrietville, passes over Mount Hotham, 6,000 feet high. There are three hotels (Harrietville the principal), Wesleyan and Catholic churches, receiving house for the Bank of Australasia, Insurance Agency, mining registrar, and collector of imposts, rifle and other clubs, State school, School of Mines (with a well-selected collection of minerals, books, and curios), Athenæum, with free library of 1,350 vols., public hall, I.O.R. and I.O.G.T. and M.U.I.O.O.F. societies, and a police camp. Streets lighted with kerosene. Mining district (there being extensive quartz mines and hydraulic sluicing works), with some farming; bops are also cultivated. Formation: Sandstone and slate. Population of district, about 1,000.

HARROW (37° 12' S. lat., 141° 38' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, in the counties of Dundas and Lovan, electorate of Dundas and police district of Hamilton, on the north bank of the river Glenelg, about 250 miles (258 postal) W. by N. of Melbourne, and 61 miles from Hamilton. The rail to Hamilton, coach thence from Hamilton (Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays), is the travellers' route, or from Noradjuha (Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays); from Coleraine (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and from Casterton (Tuesdays and Fridays), 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), Literary Society, mechanics' institute, with public hall and library of 2,100 vols., also a branch of the Bank of Victoria, and racing, cricket, football, rifle, golf, and other clubs. Court of petty sessions is held here every Thursday; police magistrate visits every alternate month. The surrounding district is principally of a pastoral character. Population, 260.

HARTWELL (co. Bourke, shire Boroondara), small postal suburb of Melbourne, with which it is connected by rail. Cab runs to Burwood. Has one hotel. Streets lighted with gas; water from Yan Yean.

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, 40 miles SE. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Stony Point line; fare, 7s. and 4s. 7d. The chief hotels are the Royal and Westport. It has a State school (No. 1,098), reading-room and library of 1,000 volumes, and Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, and Latter Day Saints. Town lighted by kerosene. Hastings is an extensive fishing and oyster station. There is a 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, shire Tullarup, and police district of Maryborough), situated at the junction of the Dunolly, Carisbrook, Maryborough, and Eddington roads, 118 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 616 feet above sea-level. The railway from Maryborough and Dunolly passes through the township, where there is a station; fares, 21s. 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 Bet-Bet river. Agricultural and mining district. Population, 150.

HAWKESDALE (38° 2' S. lat., 142° 18' E. long.), a postal village, with telephone, on Tea Tree creek, 192 miles W. of Mel-

bourne, 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* Kororoit; fares, 34s. 2d. and 22s. 10d.; station is two miles from township. 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 Hawkesdale the first Monday of each month. It possesses a State school (No. 766), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic places of worship, mechanics' institute, shops, and general stores. Population, 190.

HAWTHORN (37° 49' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.), a city suburban to Melbourne, 4½ postal 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, 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 over 3,000 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 Methodist Ladies' 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 (3), 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, and police station. There is a post and telegraph office at Auburn, a thickly populated portion of the city. There is a large and commodious coffee palace, and a telephone exchange. Industries: leather-dressing factory and Hawthorn Brickmaking Company. The residents are chiefly professional and business men engaged in the city, and retired business men, with a necessary accompaniment of tradesmen. Local institutions: Masonic, Oddfellows', and Druids' lodges, social club for workmen, and free library. 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 last there is railway communication. The municipality has an area of 2,400 acres, 4,600 inhabited dwellings, 5,629 ratepayers, 1s. 9d. rate, and ratable property of the net annual value of £181,887. Population, 21,339. Town is lighted with gas, water from Yan Yean. Local newspapers: *Hawthorn and Kew Express* and *Hawthorn Citizen*.

HEALESVILLE (37° 35' S. lat., 145° 38' E. long.), a shire and postal township, with savings bank, and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Evelyn, 39 miles ENE. from Melbourne, at the junction of Graceburn and Watts rivers. Communication from Melbourne is by rail; single ordinary fares, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 4d. Friday to Monday excursions 7s. 4d. and 4s. 11d. return. Sunday excursions 4s. 11d. and 3s. 3d. return. Coaches run to Marysville daily, and Yarra Track tri-weekly. Has three hotels, branch Colonial Bank (open Thursdays), Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches. Court of petty sessions held here. State school (No. 849) and private school, mechanics' institute and library (400 vols.), M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge and I.O.R. tent. Streets lighted with kerosene. Splendid water supply. In the district are the Coranderrk aboriginal station, a reserve of 4,400 acres, Maroondah, Graceburn and Donnelly's weirs, Mathinna, Malleson's Look-out, and Condon's Mills. Saw-mill industry. To which there is a tramway track (Mr. Crowley's) passing through picturesque scenery. Annual value of ratable property in shire £119,114, area 283 sq. miles, ratepayers on roll 299, dwellings 227, rate 1s., population 1,350; acres under cultivation, 691. Formation: grey sandstone, verging on granite. Population of town, 800. Newspaper: *Healesville Guardian*.

HEATHCOTE (36° 55' S. lat., 144° 45' E. long.) (county of Dalhousie and electorate of Rodney), central riding of Melvor shire, money-order and savings bank, and telegraph station, in the centre of the Melvor 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. Coaches run to Graytown, Costerfield, Redcastle, and Tooleen. The town is situated in a pretty valley at the foot of Mount Ida, and on the Melvor 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 numerous hotels, two steam flour mills, numerous stores, five churches and chapels, belonging to the Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and the United Methodist bodies. Is lighted with kerosene. Banks: Victoria and Commercial, and there are agencies of several insurance offices. Also a hospital, mechanics' institute, with a library of 2,359 volumes, three private halls, Shire Hall, Masonic Hall (used by Masons and Foresters); Oddfellows, Hibernians, Rechabites, A.N.A., and Good Templars meet at Federal Hall. Police Camp, Sub-Treasury and Land offices. The district is an agricultural, pastoral and mining one, and the Melvor goldfield formerly bore a high reputation. Gold yield for 1900, 2,205 ozs. Area of shire, 705 sq. miles; dwellings, 923; ratepayers 1,374; rate, 1s.; net annual value of ratable property, £32,496. Land under cultivation, 6,761 acres. Popu-

lation 4,156. Courts of petty sessions and warden's court are held on Friday, and every quarter courts of mines, insolvency, and county courts are held. Good reticulated water supply. There are two State schools (Nos. 300 and 1,520). Heathcote rests chiefly on a greenish slate. Local paper: The *McLvor Times and Rodney Advertiser*. Population 1,090.

HEDI (co. Delatite, shire Oxley), postal township, on King river, reached by rail to Wangaratta. Has store, school (No. 1,422), Presbyterian church, and hotel. Mining and agricultural district. Industries: hops and tobacco growing.

HEIDELBERG (37° 45' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electorate of East Bourke) is a pretty township and shire, with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on the Heidelberg road and the Yarra river, about 7½ miles ENE. 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, agricultural and pastoral interests also being represented. There is railway communication with Melbourne: fares, 11½d. and 8½d. Rail can also be taken to Collingwood or Clifton Hill, thence to the metropolis by trams. There are Oddfellows, Rechabite and Masonic lodges, college, a State (No. 294) and a Roman Catholic school. 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, Alphington, and Fairfield. There is a court-house and shire offices, a branch of Commercial Bank, and three public halls. Coaches, morning and evening, run to Greensborough, and Diamond Creek, and afternoon to Eltham, Templestowe, Anderson's Creek, and Kangaroo Ground. The town is lighted with gas from works in the shire. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. Mining is carried on in the neighbourhood of Diamond Creek and Templestowe. 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 £35,300, area 42 sq. miles, dwellings 944, ratepayers 2,823, rate 1s. 7d., acres under cultivation, 2,252. Population of the town about 713, of the shire 4,900. Geological formation: Argillaceous slate highly inclined. Newspaper: *Heidelberg News*.

HEPBURN (37° 20' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.) (county Talbot, electorate of Daylesford), shire Mount Franklin, is a post town, 79 miles (79 postal) NW. of Melbourne, distant 3 miles from Daylesford, to which it is suburban. Cabs run from Daylesford to Hepburn; fare, 6d. Hotels: American, Old Race Course, Mineral Springs, and Spring Creek. It lies on a point between the Sailor and Spring creeks. The town has considerable celebrity from a mineral spring in the vicinity, which is a great resort for excursionists. A comfortable boarding-house is in the town. There are numerous vineyards in the district. Area of shire 107 sq. miles, 660 dwellings, 849 ratepayers, 1s. rate; net annual value of ratable property, £14,363; population of shire, 2,931. 3,057 acres under cultivation. Mining is carried on. Macaroni factory. Situation healthy and picturesque. A favourite picnic ground is the crater of the extinct volcano Mount Franklin. State school (No. 767) and Anglican church. Formation: volcanic. Population, 160.

HESKET (37° 21' S. lat., 145° 40' E. long.), a post town, in the co. of Bourke, electorate of Lancelfield, Dalhousie, and Kilmore, police district Romsey, on a tributary of Monument Creek, 57 miles (55 postal) NW. of Melbourne, and 7 from Woodend Railway Station, from which a coach (fare 1s.), runs daily to Hanging Rock Hotel, 3 miles distant from Heskett, fare as arranged. Also train from Melbourne to Romsey, thence a conveyance six miles. Two hotels, principal one the Mountain Home. A State school (No. 1,004), sawmill, and Episcopal place of worship, district is agricultural. Soil suited for growth of chicory, water supply mostly from springs. Formation: volcanic. Population about 150.

HESSE (co. Grant, shire Leigh), township (with post bag), 75 miles SW. of Melbourne, on Warrambine Creek, reached by rail to Leigh Road, coach thence 18 miles. Has school (No. 1,376). Pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: trap rock and swamps.

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 Villiers, shire Mortlake, electorate of Ripon and Hampden on the Hopkins river, 45 miles from Hamilton, 35 miles N. of Warrnambold, 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 Warrnambold, thence coach, a coach running between Caramut 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. Population, 90; with district, 360.

HEYFIELD (38° 1' S. lat., 146° 49' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, and telegraph office (at railway station), in the county of Tanjil, electoral district and shire of Maffra, and police district of Sale, situated on Thompson river, 120½ miles E. of Melbourne. It is a station on the main line to Melbourne, 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Hotels: Commercial, Railway and Heyfield. Pastoral pursuits are largely carried on. 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 1,100 vols., a tannery, saw-mills, a butter factory and creamery. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: sandy loam and gravel. Population, 320.

HEYTESBURYSHIRE. See COBDEN.

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, 235¼ 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 16 miles distant. There are two hotels, the Heywood and the Commercial, and churches of the Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic (St. Gregory's) bodies, and Salvation Army barracks. The public buildings consist of a mechanics' institute (with library of 1,110 vols.), a State school (No. 297), and a Temperance hall. Three general stores, two saw-mills, bark-mill, and other business premises. Petty Sessions are held every fortnight. The Portland Shire Council meets here on second Thursday in the month. The O.S.T. has lodge in the township. Water by private tanks. Coaches run to and from Dartmoor twice a week; fare, 9s. Limestone formation. Population, 420; district, 1,500.

HIGHTON (38° 10' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.) (co. Grant), a postal village, in the shire of South Barwon, parish of Moorpanyal and electorate of Barwon, 48½ miles SW. from Melbourne, 3¼ miles from Geelong. It is situated in a valley terminating in the Barwon river. It has a Temperance hall, Sons of Temperance Society, State school (No. 304), average attendance 75, and about 84 dwellings. There are two churches, Anglican and Wesleyan. Cabs run from Geelong. The surrounding country is hilly, and picturesque, 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. Fyansford Manufacturing Co.'s mills (driven by water power) manufacture Price's starch, tomato sauce, etc. The Barrabool cemetery is at Highton. Population, 430.

HILL END (late RUSSELL'S CREEK) (38° S. lat., 146° 7' E. long.), post township, in the county Buln Buln, police district of Moe, shire Narracan, between Russell and Camp Creeks, 101¼ miles SE. of Melbourne, and 17 miles from the Moe Railway Station, to which place a coach runs on Tuesdays; fare, 3s. A coach runs to Willow Grove, 6 miles distant. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; fare, 2s. 6d. State school (No. 3,054). The district is described as mining, agricultural, and pastoral. It is very picturesquely situated, being about 15 miles from the Baw Baw Mountains. Population of district about 200.

HILLSBOROUGH (36° 15' S. lat., 146° 50' E. long.), a post town, 183½ 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 to Stanley, 6 miles, fare, 1s., horse thence. One place of worship, used by Anglicans and Presbyterians. The district is principally a quartz mining one, and there are two quartz mills here, which are kept constantly employed. Formation: volcanic. Population, 40.

HINNO-MUNJIE (37° S. lat., 148° E. long.) (co. Benambra, shire Omeo), postal township, with telephone, 269 miles E. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Bairnsdale, coach to Omeo, thence by horse. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,995), Wesleyan church. Water from tanks and wells. Mount Tumbo is in the district. Formation, granite. Population, about 200.

HIT OR MISS. See KOOROCHEANG.

HOCHKIRCH (37° 42' S. lat., 142° 6' E. long.), a postal village, with money-order office, county of Normanby and electorate of Dundas, police district of Hamilton, situated between the Grange Burn and Muddy Creeks and between Croxton and Hamilton, *via* Geelong, Warrnambold, Penhurst, 225 miles W. of Melbourne; *via* Ballarat and Hamilton, 202½ miles from Melbourne. Most of the traffic is *via* Hamilton, which is about 5 miles from Hochkirch. A mail daily between Hamilton and Hochkirch; through fares to Melbourne, 34s. 6d. and 23s. 6d. It is inhabited principally by Germans. The place of worship is a Lutheran (St. Michael's) church. There is a German Lutheran school, a State school (No. 1,908), German printing office, German bookseller, and German Young Men's Association. Population about 100. Newspapers, *Der Lutherische Kirchenbote* (fortnightly), and *Kinderfreund* (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 (39½ postal) 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, fare, 4s. 6d., thence by horse. Hoddle's Creek is reached by train to Lilydale, thence conveyance. The mining and pastoral interests here are of importance. Bush fires destroyed mechanics' institute. Eucalyptus distillery in operation about two miles west. Population, about 60.

HOME BUSH (UPPER) (37° 2' S. lat., 143° 29' E. long.), a post town, 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, 2½ miles, 6d. It has a State school (No. 1,579), a Wesleyan chapel, and a Disciples' chapel, teacher's residence, post office and one store. Alluvial mining locality.

HOME BUSH (LOWER) is a post town, with money-order office and savings bank. Three stores, two hotels: Working Miners and Homebush. State school (No. 2,258). Two churches—

Wesleyan and Union, police station, reservoir. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Population of district about 500.

HOPETOUN (co. Karkaroc, shire Karkaroc), a post town, on Lake Corong, with money-order, telephone and savings bank office and railway station, 255 miles N.W. from Melbourne. Has three hotels, State school (No. 3,167), Commercial Bank, and shire offices. Baptist and Wesleyan churches, Golf links, police barracks, mechanics' institute (in which Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Anglican services and local court (every Wednesday are held), Oddfellows', A.N.A. and Rechabite lodges, sports club, turf club, agricultural implement works, and agricultural and pastoral society. Experimental orchard. Lake Lascelles (from which water supply is obtained) surplis good duck shooting. It is a magnificent climate, and the district, which is thickly populated, is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: Tertiary or supracretaceous, red, sandy loam, outcroppings limestone in places. Population, 400, with district 2,000. Newspaper: *Hopetoun Courier and Mallee Pioneer*, established 1892, published Fridays.

HORSHAM (36° 45' S. lat., 142° 15' E. long.), a municipal borough, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on the right bank of the Wimmera river, 203½ miles W.N.W. of Melbourne, in the county of Borung, electoral district of Horsham, police district and shire Wimmera, and a station about midway on the main railway line from Melbourne to Adelaide. Fares, from Melbourne, 36s. 7d. and 24s. 6d. Cabs run to and from the railway. It lies 434 feet above sea-level. Has thirteen hotels and railway refreshment-rooms. There is a State school (No. 298), R.C. school, private college, Freemasons', Oddfellows, Orange, Rechabite, and A.N.A., Lyric, W.C.T.U., Y.M.C.A., Girls' Friendly and Irish National, Foresters societies, a mechanics' institute with 3,000 volumes, a hospital (a brick building, divided into three wards), Masonic hall, town hall, shire hall, court-house, receipt and pay office, police station, one flour-mill, two foundries, brewery, two large coach building establishments, cordial manufactory, jam and butter factories, saw-mills, and other business premises. The principal buildings comprise receipt and pay offices, post and telegraph offices and land and survey offices, fire brigade, West Wimmera irrigation trust offices, 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, Lutheran, and Salvation Army barracks, cricket, football, tennis, and golf clubs. Banks: Colonial, Victoria, National, London, Commercial, and Savings Bank. There is an agricultural college and society. Large stock and sale yards. The borough area is 5,760 acres, and the annual value of ratable property is £13,421; 513 dwellings, 776 ratepayers, 2s. 3d. rate. 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 in its appearance, and is the stock market, Assize Court, and Lands office centre, and chief town of the Wimmera. In Wimmera shire 135,670 acres are under tillage, 68,442 wheat, also vines, oats, orchards and gardens. The shire area is 1,043 sq. miles, and the annual value of ratable property £50,784, population 4,760, ratepayers 952, rate 1s. 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 being proceeded with, and large areas, surrounded with irrigation channels, 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, 2,717, district, 9,000.

HOTSPUR See NORTH MELBOURNE.

HOTSPUR (37° 55' S. lat., 141° 30' E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Normanby, shire of Portland, police district of Merino, on the south bank of the Smoky or Crawford river, 32 miles from Hamilton, S.W., and 213 miles (287½ postal) W. from Melbourne. A mail conveyance runs twice a week to and from Condah, 10 miles distant, the nearest railway station, fare, 3s. It contains a store, mechanics' institute (200 vols.), a State school (No. 1,260), a Free Presbyterian Church, in which Wesleyan services are held monthly. Grazing district. Timber abounds in the neighbouring Smoky Forest, and much splitting is carried on. Population about 100.

HOWQUA SHIRE See JAMIESON.

HUNTLY (36° 39' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), county of Bendigo, electorate of Mandurang, police district Bendigo, is a post town, and shire on Bendigo creek, 108 rail (104 postal) miles N.W. of Melbourne. It is a railway flag station on the Bendigo line, fares 19s. 4d., 12s. 11d. Cabs run to Bendigo, fare 9d. Hotels: Camp, Victoria, and Corner. There is a State school (No. 306), three churches, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, a police camp, and a shire hall. Anglican services are held in the Presbyterian Church. The district is principally a gold-mining one, though farming operations, fruit growing, and wine producing are carried on to some extent. In 1901, 26,848 acres were under cultivation, the chief crops being wheat, oats, hay, and vines. Net annual value of property in the shire is £30,445, area 335 sq. miles, ratepayers 900, dwellings 920, rate 1s. Population of town, 200; of shire, 4,100.

ILLABAROOK, late BULL DOG (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 Seardsdale, 97 miles W. of Melbourne. A coach runs to Newtown, fare 1s., thence rail *via* Ballarat to Melbourne; also coach to Ballarat, fare, 2s., thence rail; two coaches from Seardsdale daily, fare, 1s. Hotel, the Illabarook; State school (No. 722), mechanics institute and free library containing 501 volumes. Divine service is held in the Mechanics' Institute by the Salvation Army weekly. Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches. Fitzfield Plain goldfield 1½ miles S.W. Water from reservoir. Gold mining district. Formation: Silurian overlaid by (supposed) Miocene sand; trap rock (recent) on plains. Population, about 300.

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 175 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. Wine making industry. The district is a mining one, 1,200 miners being at work; yield, 1900, 43,252 ozs. The "Great Northern Extended" and "North Prentice" group of alluvial mines in the neighbourhood. State school (No. 302). The geological formation is silurian. Population, scattered, about 1,500. Newspapers: *Federal Standard* and *Rutherglen Sun*.

INGLEWOOD (36° 35' S. lat., 143° 58' E. long.), in the county of Gladstone, electoral district of Dunolly, North Western police district, is a municipal mining borough, with post, money-order and savings bank office, and telegraph station in the neighbourhood of the river Loddon, 130½ miles NNW. of Melbourne; fares, 23s. 6d. and 15s. 7d. It is also connected by rail with Dunolly, East Charlton, Wedderburn, Boort and Wycheproof. Coaches run to Jer-klin and Rheola daily. 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 80 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 1,700 volumes, a State school (No. 1,052), a court-house, town-hall, Masonic, A.O.F. and A.N. societies, and places of worship belonging to the Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic and Salvation Army bodies. Town lighted with kerosene. The gold is principally found in quartz reefs. The mineral resources of Inglewood, both alluvial and reefs, have been exceedingly rich. The reefs have scarcely been prospected below the water level. Yield for 1900, 1,751 ozs. The town is well supplied with water. The area of the municipality is 2,560 acres, with 340 dwellings, 350 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate, and ratable property of annual value of £6,824. Much land settlement has taken place throughout the district, which is one of the foremost of the wheat-producing localities in Victoria. The geological formation is quartz and slate. The population numbers 1,505. The local newspaper is the *Inglewood Advertiser*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

INVERLEIGH (38° 5' S. lat., 144° 2' E. long.), a township with a post, telephone, money-order and savings bank office, is situated near the junction of the Leigh and Barwon rivers, on the main road between Geelong and Morlake (county Grant, electorate of Grenville, shire Bannockburn), 61 miles (69 postal) W. by S. of Melbourne. Leigh Road, 9 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. A coach meets 9 A.M. and 5 P.M. trains at Leigh Road from Melbourne, and 11.20 A.M. and 5 P.M. trains to Melbourne, fare, 1s. 6d. Geelong is 18 miles distant E., to which town a coach runs on Thursdays and Saturdays, fare, 3s. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist churches, two hotels, police station, three stores, creamery, two blacksmiths', one butcher's, and one baker's shop. The mechanics' institute has a library of 900 volumes. State school (No. 1,147). Good farming and grazing. Population about 400.

INVERLOCH (co. Buln-Buln, shire Wooraayl) is a summer resort, postal (tri-weekly) and fishing village, on Anderson's Inlet, about 87 miles SE. of Melbourne. Rail to Outtrim, 10 miles, coach thence; coaches run to San Remo, Outtrim, Leongatha, and Koonwarras; two hotels, State school (No. 2,776), mechanics' institute with free library of 500 vols. (in which religious services are held); police station is here. Coal is found. Butter factory. Venus Bay, with caves on coast. Grazing and agricultural district. Formation: Carboniferous sandstone; some basaltic flows. Population about 200.

IRREWILLIPE (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), postal township, 107 miles SW. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Pirron Yallock, hired conveyance thence, 3 miles. Pastoral and agricultural district. Has State school (No. 1,039). Anglican and Bible Christian places of worship; also Oddfellows' lodge. Heytesbury forest commences here. Population about 180.

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, 10s. 3d. Hotel: Fritz Heimes. 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 is becoming residential. 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 post town, with money-order, and savings bank office, telephone and telegraph station, situated at the junction of the Goulburn and Jamieson rivers (county Wonnangatta, electoral district Anglesey, and police district Upper Goulburn, shire Howqua) about 142 miles by nearest coach road, 15½ miles postal, N.E. of Melbourne. There is a daily-coach from Mansfield railway station, 7s. 6d. The hotels are Court-house, Diggers' Rest, and Junction. The district is a mining one, principally quartz; some of the reefs have proved to be of great richness; the yield for 1900 was 1,473 ozs. The area is 806 sq. miles, population 2,300, ratepayers 660, dwellings 499, rate ls., annual value of ratable property £30,200, acres under cultivation 736. 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 450 vols. in library, a powder magazine, and a court of petty sessions and mines. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: lower silurian, with thin cappings of tertiary on the older rocks. Population 223. The *Jamieson Chronicle* is the local journal.

JANEMBER. See SERPENTINE.
JAN JUC (31° 32' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.) (county of Grant, shire Barrabool, and police district of Mount Moriac), a post town on Spring creek, 62½ postal miles SW. of Melbourne. Communication is by conveyance from Geelong; thence rail or boat. There are here a Wesleyan chapel, also a Mechanics' Institute and Free Library with 464 volumes. State school (No. 319). Pastoral and agricultural district, which consists of low-lying flats and round hills, limestone, marl, gypsum, porcelain clay. Population, 140.

JARKLIN (co. Bendigo, shire E. Loddon), postal district, on Serpentine creek, reached by rail to Inglewood, coach thence daily, 5s., 145 miles from Melbourne. Has hotel and creamery. Water from Loddon Trust. Formation: sandstone, and subsoil clay. Agricultural and pastoral district, with population of about 200.

JEETHO (38° 30' S. lat., 145° 40' E. long.) (co. Mornington, shire Poowong and Jeetho, electoral district Mornington and Gippsland West), a postal township, telegraph and railway station, on the Port Albert line, 61½ miles S.E. from Melbourne, on Alsop Creek. There is a shire hall, State school, and Wesleyan church. Dairying and grazing district. Area of shire 230 miles, population 8,300, 1,200 dwellings, 2,015 ratepayers, ls. rate, annual value of ratable property £49,285, acres under cultivation, 93,928. Formation: carbonaceous sandstone. Population township, 80.

JEPARIT (36° 10' S. lat., 141° 59' E. long.) (LAKE HINDMARSH), a postal township with telegraph and railway station, on Wimmera river, near Lake Hindmarsh, 23 miles from Dimboola, and 247½ postal miles NW. from Melbourne, co. Lowan, shire Dinboola, electorate Lowan. It has Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. Oddfellows' lodge, two hotels, brick kilns, implement makers, coffee place, receiving house National Bank of Australasia, State school (No. 2,988), various stores, public hall, mechanics' institute and free library (429 vols.). Agricultural and pastoral society, and several clubs. Industries: agricultural implement making, fruit-growing, dairying, &c. Lakes Hindmarsh and Albcutya in vicinity. Formation: alluvial, with limestone in patches. The climate is strongly recommended by the medical faculty for consumptive and asthmatic persons. Lighted with kerosene and acetylene gas. Population of town, 250, and district about 300. Local paper: *Jeparit Leader*.

JERICHO (37° 37' S. lat., 146° 20' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Tanjil, electoral district of Gippsland, police district of Benalla, 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 Mansfield, coach to Wood's Point *via* Jamieson and conveyance. From Moe a coach runs to Walhalla (fare, 10s.), thence by horse to Jericho (£1). Hotels: Hibernia and Jordan. Roman Catholic place of worship. 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. Mining district. By the returns to Dec. 31st, 1900, the yield was 10,192 ozs. Formation: slate, with belt dykes of granite. Population of town 55.

JINDIVICK (county and shire Buln-Buln), a post town, ship, nine miles N. from Drouin, and 69 miles E. from Melbourne, from which rail to Rokeby, ¾ miles distant. Mountain scenery. It is rich agricultural and timber district. Has mechanics' institute (525 vols.), Oddfellows' lodge, creamery, store, blacksmith's shop, Anglican church, State school (No. 1,951). Dairying industry.

JOYCE'S CREEK (37° 2' S. lat., 148° 58' E. long.), a post town, situated 671 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 63.

JUMBUNNA (co. Buln-Buln, shire Poowong and Jeetho), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and tel. phone bureau at railway station, 73 miles E. of Melbourne, fares 13s. 1d. and 8s. 10d. Coaches run to Inverloch and Kongwah. Has public

hall (in which Anglican and Wesleyan services and State school (No. 2,954) are held), coffee palace, cordial factory, hotel and mechanics' institute. Coal mining largely carried on, the output of the local company in 1900 being 69,647 tons. Population about 1,000.

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 Murtosa, shire Wimmera, on the Yarrambiack creek. It is a railway station on the line between Stawell and Horsham, 12 miles from Horsham, and 191½ miles NW. of Melbourne; fares, 34s. 5d. and 22s. 10d. single. It has one hotel, two stores, and several tradesmen's shops, Rechabite tent, mechanics' institute and Free library (508 vols.), and a State school (No. 1,728). Places of worship: Anglican and Wesleyan. Lighted with kerosene. Water from creek. Good fishing and shooting. Agricultural and pastoral. Population about 150.

KAARIMBA (36° 5' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.), a post town, 142 miles (138½ postal) N.E. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Moira, and electorate of Numarkah and Nathalia, between the Broken Creek and the Goulburn River. Bible Christian church and public hall. The State school (No. 1,775) (at which Presbyterian service is held) is at Waiaia South, 3 miles, and Mundooa West, 3½ miles distant. Communication is *via* Wungghu (tri-weekly mail), 9 miles, Waiaia, 5 miles, Nathalia, 8 miles, Numarkah, 11 miles, and Echuca, 38 miles. Nearly the whole district consists of rich chocolate loam, and produces magnificent crops of wheat, oats and barley; it is rich grazing land. Vines and fruit-trees grow luxuriantly, and yield heavily. Average annual rainfall, 20.90 inches. Population, 60.

KALKALLO. See DONNYBROOK.

KAMAROOKA (co. Bendigo, shire Huntly), postal township, 134 NW. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Kaywood, coach thence. Has hotel, general store, blacksmith's, State school (No. 3,182), and Wesleyan church. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district.

KANEIRA (co. Taubera, shire Wycheeproof), on Tyrrrell creek, postal township, with telegraph and railway station, 217 miles N.W. from Melbourne. Has hotel, State school (No. 3,246), and mechanics' institute. Mallee. Agricultural district. Population of town, 100; of district, 500.

KANGAROO FLAT (36° 49' S. lat., 144° 16' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telephone office, on Bendigo creek, in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Sandhurst South, 97½ miles N.W. 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 (with Vicarage), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, Oddfellows', Foresters' and Rechabite Societies, cordial factory, and several hotels. It lies 841 feet above sea-level. Lighted with kerosene. The water-supply is from the Coliban scheme. Formation: lower silurian. Population, about 900.

KANGAROO GROUND (37° 43' S. lat., 145° 17' E. long.) is the name of a postal township, with telegraph station, money-order office and savings bank, county and electorate of Evelyn, and police district of Eltham, on the Yarra river. It lies 19½ miles N.E. of Melbourne by road, and is reached by coach to Heidelberg, which runs daily, 7.15 a.m. and 7.45 a.m., fare, 1s., 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 Hill, fare, 1s., Queenstown, fare, 1s., Eltham, fare, 1s. Mining and grazing are carried on, but agricultural and horticultural 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 400 persons, mostly small farmers and their families. Local paper, *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, shire of Lawloit, 272½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 25 miles W. of Nhill, on the railway line between Horsham and Adelaide (212 miles), on which it has a station and goods shed; fares, 48s. 8d. and 32s. 6d. It is a place of Petty Sessions, has new shire offices, branches of the Commercial and Victoria Banks, two hotels: Commercial and Club, three general stores, a flour-mill, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Disciples of Christ churches, Salvation Army, mechanics' institute (in which R.C. services are held), with free library (1,200 vols.), State school (No. 2,531), Oddfellows, Orange, and Rechabite societies, medical practitioner, and several tradesmen's premises. Lighted with kerosene. Water from Government tanks and dams. It is a wheat-growing district. The shire has an area of 2,265 square miles; 510 dwellings, 515 ratepayers, ls. rate, and net annual value of ratable property of £28,842. Land under cultivation, 40,040 acres, under wheat and oats. Population, 400; shire, 2,185.

KARABEAL (37° 30' S. lat., 142° 13' E. long.), a postal village, in the county and electorate of Dundas, 18 miles from Hamilton and 188½ postal miles W. from Melbourne. The river Wannon flows about two miles distant. Presbyterian Church. Mountajup, on the Portland line, is four miles distant. Karabeal is reached by taking train to Dunkeld. Sheep farming is the chief industry of the district. Formation: basaltic. Stiff yellow clay on surface.

KARA KARA SHIRE. See ST. ARNAUD.

KARKAROOO SHIRE. See BRULAH.

KARYKIE (co. Tatchera, shire Wycheeproof), post town, 211 miles NW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Birchip, thence coach 21 miles. Has mechanics' institute, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, and State school (No. 3,150). Agricultural and pastoral district.

KATAMATITE (co. Moira, and electoral district Numurkah and Nathalia, police district Katamatite, shire Tungamah) is a post town with, telegraph, money-order office and railway station on Boosey Creek, about 147½ miles NE. Coaches run to Yarrawonga, Mon., Wedn., and Fri., 5 p.m., and to Numurkah Tues., Thur., and Sat., 11.30 a.m. It has a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Katamatite and Commercial hotels and state school, (No. 2,069), Mechanics' Institute and Free Library with 600 vols., M.U.I.O.O.F., Wesleyan church. Lighted with kerosene. District is agricultural. Population, town 230; district 450.

KEILOR (37° 44' S. lat., 144° 51' E. long.), a shire and township, with money-order office, on the Saltwater river, 10 miles W. of Melbourne, 3 miles from St. Albans on Bendigo line, 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., return 1s. 6d. It is in the county of Bourke, and electoral district of W. Bourke. Hotels: Keilor and Race-course. The neighbouring country is known as Keilor Plains; good cycling roads. There are in the district 3 State schools, also Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (St. Augustine's) churches. Net annual value of ratable property in shire £11,352, area 53 sq. miles, ratepayers 464, dwellings 139, rate 1s. Land under cultivation, 1,418 acres. Chiefly hay, pastoral and dairying district. Formation: basaltic. Population, 160; shire, 650.

KELLALAC (36° 50' S. lat., 142° 50' E. long.), county and shire Borung, postal centre, 212½ miles from Melbourne, which is reached by rail. Has three State schools in the parish (Nos. 1,945, 2,926, and 2,358), and Roman Catholic church. Agricultural district.

KENSINGTON (37° 47' S. lat., 144° 59' E. long.), a railway station adjoining Flemington, with which it forms a borough, 2 miles N. of and suburban to Melbourne, on the North-Eastern line. Trains run at frequent intervals. Railway fares, 4½d. and 3d.

KENSINGTON. See LEOPOLD.

KERANG (35° 40' S. lat., 143° 55' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph and telephone office, on the Loddon river (county Gunbower, electoral districts of Donald, Swan Hill, and Gunbower, shire of Kerang), 179½ 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. There are three lines of coaches running respectively to Murrabit, Boort, and Echuca. Hotels: Kerang, Commercial, Gilbert Club, Exchange, Royal, and Shire Hall. Banks: National, Victoria and London. State school (No. 1,410), private schools, court-house, and police-station. Places of worship: Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Catholic. Mechanics' institute has a library of nearly 3,000 vols. Government buildings: lands office, treasury, and railway station, Masonic, A.N.A., Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges. Irrigation trusts have been formed throughout the district, and the farmers are now independent of the uncertain rainfall; town is reticulated. There are twelve lakes within as many miles. The town is the market for a large area of mallee country. Fruit-growing and intense culture is receiving great attention, with good results. There is also an ostrich farm. The general formation of the country is limestone, with alluvial drift and clay. A court of petty sessions is held twice weekly, and county-court three times a year. Town is lighted with kerosene. Population 1,400; shire 7,400. In 1901 the area of shire was 1,465 sq. miles, with 1,440 dwellings, 1,066 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and net annual value of ratable property £76,005; acres under tillage 144,352, of which 111,869 were wheat. Newspapers: *Kerang Times*, published Tuesday and Friday, and *Kerang Observer*, published Wednesday and Saturday.

KERGUNYAH (36° 20' S. lat., 147 E. long.) (co. Boong, shire Yackandandah), postal township, 207 miles NE. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Huon Laue, coach thence; coach also to Kiewa. One Presbyterian church, in which monthly Anglican services are held. State school (1,345). Agricultural and pastoral district. Granite and slate formation. Population of district, 200.

KEW (37° 48' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.), a prettily-situated borough, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office (county Bourke and electorate of Eastern Suburbs), suburban to Melbourne, about 5 miles E., and is divided into five wards. 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 1,656 dwellings, 1,850 ratepayers, 1s. 3d. rate, and ratable property of annual value of £79,563 (area 3,553 acres). The borough is lighted with electricity and gas. The Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, supplementing the establishment at Yarra Bend, is here, having 384 beds; also a Roman Catholic college, dedicated to St. Francis Xavier, with grounds of 80 acres, under the control of the Jesuit Fathers; the Genazzano convent in the Cotham Road belongs to the same denomination. 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. Coaches run to Glenferrie railway station, fare, 3d. Hotels: Greyhound, Clifton, Prospect Hill, Kew, Council, Harp of Erin. Banks: English and Scottish, and National. State schools (Nos. 1,075 and 3,181), Kew High School, Methodist Ladies' College, Roman Catholic Ladies' College, and several private schools. Church of England, with parsonage, Congregational, Presbyterian, Catholic,

Baptist, and Wesleyan Methodist churches; a town hall, police station, a court house where sessions are held every Wednesday; also a literary and scientific institute, with library of 5,500 vols. The surrounding country is undulating, well-timbered and grassed; the soil is sandy, with rich flats near the river. The Boondara 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. Population (including Kew Asylum), 9,469. Local paper: *Kew Mercury*, published weekly, on Friday.

KEVINGTON (co. Wonnangatta, shire Howqua), postal township, NE. from Melbourne 161 miles, on main road from Mansfield to Woods Point. It is reached by rail to Mansfield coach thence. Has three hotels and State school (No. 1,133). Water from Goulburn river. Mining, agricultural, and slightly pastoral district. Formation: slate and sandstone. Population, 100.

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 197 postal miles NW. of Melbourne, from which rail to Murtoa, thence conveyance. 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.

KEYBOROUGH (co. Bourke, shire Dandenong), dairying and market gardening district near Dandenong, about 20 miles S.E. of Melbourne. Has State school (1,466) and Wesleyan Methodist church. Pastoral and agricultural district.

KIALLA (36° 23' S. lat., 145° 30' E. long.), an agricultural and farming district or parish, situated in Euroa shire, county of Moira, 113 postal 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 two hotels, two State schools (Nos. 1,366, 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 telegraph office, county and shire 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, 43s. and 28s. 9d. Adelaide and Melbourne express stops here. It has Wesleyan church, a State school, (2,769) sundry shops and stores, a hotel—the Railway. Wheat is largely grown here, and it is a large grain depot in Lowan county. Population of town, about 100.

KIEWA (36° 6' S. lat., 146° 55' E. long.) is a postal township, on Kiewa River, in the county of Benamara, shire Yackandandah, and police district of Kiewa. It lies 251 miles NE. of Melbourne, in the centre of a pastoral, agricultural and mining district. The communication with Melbourne is by coach to the Huon Lane railway station, 4½ miles distant, thence. Communication with Yackandandah by coach daily, thence to Melbourne by train. There are two hotels—Lagoon and Union, church (in which Anglican Wesleyan and Presbyterian services are held), debating club, Oddfellows' lodge, hunt club, police camp, two stores, butter factory, public hall, two blacksmiths' and boot shops, and two State schools (Nos. 1,472, 2,682), also private school. Kiewa is sheltered on the west by Mount Murrumurrumbong. Kiewa River Valley on the road to Bright has some beautiful scenery. Population of district about 200.

KILCUNDA (35° 30' S. lat., 145° 30' E. long., co. Mornington, shire Phillip Island) is a postal township, 72 miles SE. of Melbourne, situated on Bass Straits. It is remarkable for the coal mines which are in the vicinity. There is a state school (No. 2,307). It is reached from Melbourne by rail to Stony Point, thence steamer *via* San Remo. Population about 250 in the district, which is pastoral and mining.

KILFEERA (36° S. lat., 146° E. long.) is a village settlement and parish, on Ryan's Creek, in co. and electoral district of Delatite, police district Benalla, 120 miles from Melbourne, from which rail to Benalla, horse thence. Postal facilities at Benalla, 14 miles distant. There are State schools (Nos. 2,130, 2,446) 1½ miles distant, Wesleyan church, Progressive Association, also creameries. The land is swampy, and residents get the land for the draining. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 60.

KILLARNEY (co. Villiers, shire Belfast) is a postal township, 179½ miles W. of Melbourne and 6 miles from Port Fairy on Armstrong's Bay. Rail to Port Fairy or Crossley, coach thence, or by steamer. Has hotel. Agricultural and pastoral; potato and onion growing is chief industry.

KILMORE (37° 19' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), a municipal town and shire (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 Bendigo, 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. The leading hotels are the Royal Oak, Railway, Court-house and Red Lion. The district is an agricultural one the land being rich volcanic soil, very fertile, and producing large crops of wheat, oats, barley and potatoes; the principal crops being oats, hay, peas, beans, and potatoes. The town contains a mechanics' institute, with a library of over 3,000 volumes, Freemasons', Oddfellows', H.A.C.B.S., A.N.A., and

I.O.R. have societies, a hospital, a Convent of Mercy, situated on high land near St. Patrick's church, and the usual official buildings. The Church of England, Presbyterians, 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 Marist Brothers. There are branches of the Victoria and Colonial Banks, and agencies of the principal Insurance Companies, a number of stores, a tannery, a brewery, Masonic and Oddfellows' halls. It is chiefly an agricultural and pastoral district, dairying being an important industry. Mining also carried on, yield 1900, 892 ozs. 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, £18,882, area 92 square miles, rate-payers, 568; dwellings 450, rate ls., land under cultivation, 3,304 acres. The water supply is derived from the Hazel and Myrtle Creeks in the Plenty ranges, at a cost of about £15,000 said to be one of the best water supply schemes in the colony. In consequence of so great an elevation above sea level Kilmore always enjoys a cool climate, and it is a picturesque district. Population of town, 1,922; of shire, 2,310. Local newspapers: the *Kilmore Free Press*, Thursdays, and *Kilmore Advertiser*, Saturdays.

KINGLAKE (co. Evelyn, shire Eltham), post township on Great Dividing Range, reached by rail to Lilydale, conveyance thence. Good orchards and picturesque scenery in district. Mining industry. Population 100.

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 Dumolly and Korong, police district of Ingelwood, on the creek of the same name, 138 miles NNW. of Melbourne. Rail to Ingelwood, thence coach (fare ls.), also conveyance from Dunolly, are the means of reaching the township, which is the centre of a gold-mining district. Coaches run to Ingelwood and Rheola, fare 1s. 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 1,379 volumes, and a State school (No. 351). In 1857 the "Blanche Barkley" nugget, weighing 1,740 ounces, was found here. 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. Formation is sandstone against a belt of granite. Population about 300.

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 and shire Creswick, and police district of Ballaarat, 93½ rail miles NW. of Melbourne, and 1,770 feet above the sea-level. Coaches to Creswick and Newstead. It is a railway station on the Ballaarat to Daylesford line; fare, 17s. and 11s. 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, near Birch's creek, is considered very healthy and very picturesque, and is on the main road from Ballaarat to Castlemaine. 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., and A.N.A. association. Council chambers, police station, three general stores, and other business premises. Water supply from wells. Coach runs to Newstead and Creswick. The geological formation is volcanic, basaltic, and lower silurian. Population of town 460, of town and district about 2,800.

KINYANIEL (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), postal and telegraph station near Loddon river, 157 miles NW. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Ingelwood, coach thence. Has State school (No. 2,299). Agricultural and pastoral district. Population 40.

KIRKSTALL (30° 15' S. lat., 142° 17' E. long.) (county Villiers, shire Belfast), electoral district of Port Fairy, a post town, on the main road between Belfast and Penshurst, about 4 miles from Koroi, 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, 20s. 9d. and 20s. There are 2 stores, one inn, the Kirkstall, and a State school (No. 344). Good agricultural and pastoral country in the vicinity. Population 171.

KNOWSLEY (co. Rodney, shire McIvor), post and railway (with telegraph office) township 83 miles from Melbourne. Has two hotels, State school (2,519), Roman Catholic church. Timber cutting industry. Granitic formation. Population in town and district 500.

KOETONG (36° 0' S. lat., 147° 51' E. long.), a postal township, in the county and electorate of Benambra, shire Towong, police district of Beechworth, situated on the Koetong Creek, 235 postal miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Koetong creek. Hotels: Koetong and Welcome. State school (No. 3,068). Koetong is reached by train to Tallangatta, thence coach 17 miles, fare 7s. 6d.; coach also runs to Corryong. Lighted with kerosene. Water from creeks and wells. Tin mining and grazing are the industries followed. Formation: granite. Population of district, about 200.

KOONDROOK (35° 37' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a postal township with money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph offices, on the Murray river, in the county and electorate of Gunbower, police district of Kerang, shire Kerang, 195 miles N. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Kerang, steam tramway thence. Coaches run to Monlamein N.S.W. twice weekly. Hotels: Royal, Junction, and Koondrook. There

are Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Baptist churches, State school (No. 2,265), branch London bank, a police station, I.O.R., irrigation works, cordial factory, saw-mills, and trucking yards. It is in the centre of an agricultural district. Crossing place for stock. Population of town and vicinity, 450.

KOONWARRA (38° 30' S. lat., 146° E. long.), (co. Buln-Buln, shire Woorayl), postal township 83 miles SE. from Melbourne. Has railway station (Great Southern line), mechanics' hall, two stores, church, and State school (3,117). Agricultural district. Population 20.

KOOREH (co. and shire Kara Kara), village, 169½ miles NW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Carapooee, thence coach 3 miles. Has State school, Wesleyan church, mechanics' institute. Major Nutchell's landmark on Flagstaff Hill. Agricultural district with population of 200.

KOOROICHEANG (Hit or Miss), (37° 4' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.) a small agricultural village on the Kooroicheang creek, 98 miles (98 postal) NW. of Melbourne, in the county of Talbot, and electoral and police 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, a creamery, 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.

KOO-WEE-RUP (co. Mornington, shire Cranbourne), post, money-order and savings bank, and telegraph offices at railway station on Great Southern railway, 41 miles from Melbourne. Once a great swamp, now drained, and is divided into blocks for sale. Has two State schools (2,629, 3,195), Presbyterian church, cheese-making industry. Pastoral and agricultural district.

KOROBETT (37° S. lat., 144° E. long., co. Bourke, shire Ballan), a postal district, 43½ miles NW. from Melbourne, on creek of same name, reached by train to Bacchus Marsh, coach to Myrning, private conveyance thence 3 miles. Has State school (No. 787), and Roman Catholic chapel. A fine view of Mount Blackwood. Dairying industry. Volcanic formation.

KOROIT (38° 17' S. lat., 142° 24' E. long.), (county Villiers, electoral district of Port Fairy, police district Warrnambool), a municipal township, telegraph station, post-office, savings bank, and money-order office, 10 miles distant from Warrnambool, 12 from Port Fairy, and 175½ miles SW. of Melbourne, a railway station on the Warrnambool and Port Fairy lines; fares, 31s. 5d. and 21s. Hotels: Koroit, Western Star, Court House, Victoria, and Commercial. There are branches of the National and Colonial Banks, places of worship for Anglican, 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 2,600 volumes, M.U.I.O.F., A.N.A., Rechabites societies, various sports clubs, court-house, and a large hall and a few other minor buildings. Town is lighted with kerosene. There are also three schools—a Catholic, State (No. 618), and one private. In the municipality are 309 dwellings and ratable property of yearly value £11,250 (area 5,599 acres), ls. 4d. rate. 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 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 Tange 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. The island itself (Tower Hill) has an area of nearly 2,000 acres, and is permanently reserved as a national park on account of the unequalled beauty of its scenery. Court of Petty Sessions is held every Thursday. Formation, volcanic. Population, 1,683; of district, about 6,000. Newspaper: *Koroit Sentinel*, published thrice a week.

KORONG SHIRE. See WEDDERBURN.

KORONG VALE (36° 27' S. lat., 143° 36' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, in the county of Gladstone, shire and electorate of Korong, police district of Sandhurst. It is a railway station and junction of Quambatook and Sea Lake lines, 480 feet above sea level, and 151 miles NW. of Melbourne; fare, 27s., 2d. and 18s. Has two hotels. Railway refreshment rooms. Bank: Australasia. Mechanics' Institute and library (1,450 vols.), Orange lodge, cricket and football clubs. State school. Churches: Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The railway reservoir supplies the town with water. Lighted with kerosene. Farming, agricultural, and mining district. Formation, partly granite and alluvial. Population, of town, 300; of district, 2,000. Newspaper: *Korong Vale Lance*.

KORUMBURRA (38° 30' S. lat., 145° 50' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order telegraph office, and savings bank, in the county of Buln-Buln, electorates of Mornington and West Gippsland, shire Poowong and Jeetho, 68½ miles SSE. of Melbourne, on Coal Creek. It is a station on the Great Southern Railway, fares 12s. 4d. and 8s. 4d., and junction for Jumbarna and Outtrim line. Hotels: Korumburra and Austral. There is a State school (No. 3,077), court-house, National Bank, Bank of Australasia, Mechanics' Institute, with

good lending library, co-operative butter factory, three coffee palaces, and a number of tradesmen. There are Wesleyan, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Baptist places of worship, and Salvation Army barracks. Town is lighted with kerosene. Splendid water supply. Mails leave on alternate days for Moyarra, and Inverloch and daily for Jumbunna and Outtrim. Court of petty sessions is held twice a month (Fridays), also licensing court. There are Masonic, I.O.O.F., I.O.G.T., I.O.R., I.O.F., A.N.A., and Miners' societies, Fire brigade and village settlements within a radius of three miles. In the district agricultural, pastoral, dairying and coal-mining pursuits are followed. Coal is found everywhere in the locality. The prospects of the coal-mining industry are most brilliant. The principal mine at work in the township is Coal Creek Proprietary. Several other seams have been found. A line of railway connects these mines with the town, and with Jumbunna, 3 miles, and Outtrim 5 miles distant. The output of coal averages 15,000 tons per month. Newspapers: the *Southern Mail*, published on Saturday; *Aorunburra Times*, Monday and Thursday; *Advocate*, Thursday. Population of town about 4,000; of district, about 6,500.

KOTUPNA (36° 10' S. lat. 145° 10' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Moira, electoral district and shire of Nuruukah and Nathalia, police district of Nathalia, situated on the Goulburn river, 15½ 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, creamery. It is an agricultural, pastoral, and vine growing district; the country generally is low-lying, subject to inundations from floods.

KOWREE SHIRE. See EDENHOPE.

KRAMBRUK (38° 40' S. lat. 143° 40' E. long.), or APOLLO BAY (co. Polwarth, shire Colac), is a postal township, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, 135 miles SW. of Melbourne, situate on Apollo Bay. It is a favourite watering place, reached by rail to Forrest, coach thence 25 miles 12s. 6d., return 1£; also by steamer twice a week, fare 10s. single, and 15s. return. There are two hotels, also large boarding-house for tourists. State school (No. 2,149), Wesleyan church, Anglican services in public hall, mechanics' institute and free library, with 684 vols. Timber mills. Districts pastoral and agricultural, and is very picturesque; onion growing extensively carried on; in the vicinity are Shelly Beach fern-tree gullies and waterfalls which attract tourists. There is good fishing, and the jetty is being extended. Population about 500.

KURTING (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), postal township and railway station 13½ miles N.W. from Melbourne. Has hotel, school (No. 2,026), in which Anglican services are held. Mining and agricultural district.

KYABRAM (36° 20' S. lat., 145° 7' E. long.) is a post town, with M.O.O. telegraph, and Government savings bank, in the county and electoral district of Rodney, and police district of Shepparton. It is a railway station on the extension from Toolamba 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, three State schools (Nos. 2,401, 2,902, and 2,823), mechanics' institute and free library (1,000 vols.); societies: I.O.O.F., I.O.R., H.A.C.B.S., Druids and L.O.L.; three hotels, a number of general stores, two agricultural implement factories, fruit canning factory, 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 intersected in every direction with irrigation channels, Kyabram is taking a leading place amongst agricultural districts. A court of petty sessions is held monthly. Population about 700. Newspaper: *Kyabram Free Press*, published on Friday.

KYNETON (37° 12' S. lat., 144° 27' E. long.) (county of Dalhousie, police district of Bourke, electoral district and shire of Kyneton) is an important agricultural and mining town and shire upon the river Campaspe, lying 1,687 feet above sea level, 52½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, and 56½ by railway. Fares, 10s. 3d. and 6s. 9d. The station is about a mile from the post-office; cabrun to all trains. Daily coaches leave for Trentham, Lauriston, Malmsbury, and the respective intermediate places. There are in Kyneton about 15 hotels, the chief being the Junction, Alexander's, Wedgwood's, the Kyneton, Newmarket, and Town Hall, and a large handsome coffee palace. The town has upwards of 12 miles of macadamized streets, and 20 miles of foot-paths. 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 4,500 volumes, Masonic, Temperance and Oddfellows' halls, the New South Wales, Colonial, Victoria, Savings, and National Branch Banks, 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; and the Salvation Army also has a barracks here, and there are roomy and substantial shire offices and the school of mines. It has also a money-order office, Progressive Association and telegraph station. Its manufactories comprise a brewery, two malt houses, four 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 9,500. The annual value of the rateable property in the shire is £63,150; 1,742 dwellings, 1,904 ratepayers, 1s. rate. 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, 1901, there were 26,375 acres under cultiva-

tion, the chief crops being wheat, oats, potatoes, peas and beans, and hay. There is a police-court held daily and a county court, general sessions, court of mines and insolvent court once a quarter. A fair takes place on the first and third Thursday in each month in the shire yard for the interchange of horses, cattle, and farm stock of all kinds, also a pig market first Tuesday in each month. 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 Tyldou on the little Coliban, eight miles from Kyneton. There are within the town a School of Mines and Art, also several private schools, including boarding establishments for boys, and for girls, the Convent, and a State school (No. 343). 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. Points of interest are: Hanging Rock, Trentham Falls, mineral springs, Turpin's Falls, Mitchell's Falls, Piddler's Green, Tylden Reservoir, Botanical Gardens and Fernery, shooting ground and racecourse. Formation: volcanic. Population, 3,371; of shire, 9,500. Newspapers: the *Observer* and *Guardian*, published three times a week.

LAANECORIE (36° 50' S. lat., 163° 55' E. long.) is a postal township, in the county of Bendigo, Federal electorate Laanecorie, and police district of Tarnagulla. It lies 90 miles (110½ postal) NW. of Melbourne, on the E. bank of the river Loddon. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Melbourne; fare, 2s., thence train, 10s. 6d. Hotels: Criterion, Plough, Laanecorie, and Exchange. Town lighted with kerosene. A large weir across the Loddon has been constructed. There are here a State school (No. 733), and Primitive Methodist church, and Anglican services held in Mechanics' Hall, Mechanics' Institute (1,000 vols.), and an agricultural population engaged in cultivating the Loddon Flats, which are of a fertile, loamy character. Grazing and dairying industries Bendigo being the market. Population, about 400.

LAANG (ARUNDEL) (38° 30' S. lat., 143° 15' E. long., co. Heytesbury, shire Warrnambool), on Cudgee creek; 156½ miles W. of Melbourne, which is reached by conveyance to Garvoe or Panmure, 6 miles distant, rail thence. Has post-office, State school (No. 1,411), Anglican, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, creamery and store. It is in the Heytesbury forest, and has some charming scenery. Agricultural and dairying and potato district. Formation: post tertiary. Population of district about 500.

LAKE BOGA (co. Tatchera, shire Castle Donnington), post town, with money-order and telegraph office, and railway station, 205 miles N.W. of Melbourne; fares, 36s. 10d. and 24s. 6d. Has State school, wine shop, branches of the National and London Banks, Mechanics' Institute (in which services are held and the Boga Rangers drill), Wesleyan and Roman Catholic, creamery and sundry stores. Water supply from the lake. Good fishing, Gypsum deposits. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population 350.

LAKE BOLAC (or PARUPA), (37° 41' S. lat., 142° 50' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, county of Ripon, electoral district and shire of Ararat, police district of Wickliffe, 162 miles west (172½ miles postal) from Melbourne, 64 miles west of Ballaarat, 12 miles in a direct line from the Wickliffe Road railway station, to which there is a coach; fare, 5s.; and 31 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; it abounds with perch. 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. Has public hall, Mechanics' Institute, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic services held. State school (No. 854). Formation: lime. The population numbers about 260, and is principally engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

LAKE CHARM (35° 30' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.) is a post and telegraph town, on the west bank of Lake Charm, 190½ miles NNW. of Melbourne; police district of Bendigo. It is a railway station on the line to Swan Hill; fares, 34s. 2d. and 22s. 10d., return 51s. 4d. and 34s. 5d., excursion 38s. 6d. and 25s. 9d. It is in the county of Tatchera and electorate of Donald and Swan Hill, shire Kerang. Hotel and store, State school (No. 2,122). Creamery, ostrich farm, Mechanics' Institute (in which Baptist service is held), and free library (466 vols.). The district is both pastoral and farming, the latter predominating, all the land is now selected. 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., and proper regulating works for supplying the lake with fresh water have been established. It is well stocked with perch and bream; there

is also good duck shooting. Salt is gathered in large quantities from salt lakes in district. Population 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 Melbourne), situated on the Back Creek in the county of Moira, electorate of Benalla and Yarrowonga, St. James' police district, 146 miles NNE. of Melbourne, and 4 miles E. of St. James' railway station; fare from station, 1s. 6d. Lake Rowan hotel. There is a State school (No. 1,705), Congregational and Presbyterian churches and manse, a mechanics' institute, creamery, and savings bank. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed, but principally the former. Watered by Tungamah Trust. 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, shire Buninyong, postal township, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station on the Geelong and Ballarat railway, 87½ miles W. of Melbourne; holiday fares, 15s. 1d. and 9s. 11d., return, 22s. 7d. and 15s. 1d., single excursion, 17s. and 11s. 2d. Height above sea-level, 1,531 feet. The district is a mining one, both quartz and alluvial. Between 11,000 and 12,000 tons of firewood are annually sent from this district by rail to Ballarat. Lignite is found in large quantities, and a Biquette Co. has been formed to work it. There are also rich deposits of iron. Rabbit trapping is a thriving industry. The Mount Doran reefs are about 4 miles from the station. State school (No. 863). Churches: Anglican and Wesleyan, two hotels. Water from tanks. Lal Lal (110 feet) and Moorool Falls (52 feet) at both of which there are grand basaltic columns, are in vicinity. A bed of fire clay has been found in the immediate neighbourhood of the railway station, from which a high-class fire brick is made; the pottery is close to the station. Formation: Pliocene (tertiary) at the township; new volcanic to the W.; granite N. and W. and lower silurian S. and E. Population of town and district, about 300.

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 108 postal 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 100, that of the district 200.

LANCEFIELD (37° 16' S. lat., 144° 46' E. long.) (county of Bourke and electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie and Lancefield), a shire and post-town, with savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, on Deep Creek, 45½ rail miles N. of Melbourne, police district of Kilmore; lying 1,561 feet above sea-level. It is the centre of a rich agricultural country, producing wheat, oats, barley, peas, hay, and potatoes. It is a railway station, fares, 8s. and 5s. 4d. 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 2,700 volumes. Lancefield has a court-house, at which weekly courts are held, a State school (No. 707), Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Church of Christ, and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) places of worship; Masonic, Oddfellows' (M.U.), Rechabites, and H.A.C.B.S. societies, various sporting clubs, butter factory with four creameries. There is an excellent recreation reserve neatly laid out, and a good race-course. Garden Hut creek affords an abundant supply of excellent water, which is laid on by pipe service. Much firewood is sent from this locality. District is agricultural and pastoral. Annual value of property in shire, £12,543; area, 38 square miles; ratepayers or roll, 202; dwellings, 190; rate 1s. 4d. land under cultivation, 5,085 acres. Population, 570. Of shire, 1,025. Newspaper: *Lancefield Mercury*.

LANDSBOROUGH (36° 59' S. lat., 143° 8' E. long.), county Kara-Kara, electoral district Stawell, shire Avoca, a post town, with money-order office and savings bank on Heifer creek, 150 miles (158 postal) NW. of Melbourne. It is distant from the Stawell, 23 miles, Ararat 25 miles, and Avoca Railway stations—30 miles. A daily coach runs to Ballarat *via* Avoca. Hotels: The Shamrock and Farrell's. There are two churches, one used by Anglicans and Methodists, and the other owned by the Roman Catholics, coffee palace, I.O.R. society, and a State school (No. 1,862). It is a place of petty sessions. Lighted with kerosene. At Wattle Creek, 3 miles N., is State school (No. 2,057); at Malikooff, 3 miles S., is State school (No. 1,998). The district is chiefly of an agricultural and pastoral character. Population, 300.

LANG LANG (county Mornington, shire Cranbourne) is a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, and railway station, on Lang Lang Creek, 47½ miles SE. from Melbourne. It has two hotels, branch Colonial Bank open Thursdays, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, stores, coffee palace, a State school (2,809), butter factory, A.N.A., Mechanics' Institute, free library (440 vols.). District agricultural and pastoral. There is good boating and fishing. Population, 400.

LANG WARRIN (county Mornington, shire Frankston) is a railway station with post-office, on the Frankston line, 29½ postal miles SE. Has been called the Aldershot of Victoria. It is the site for a permanent military camp. Has State school (No. 3,023), Wesleyan church, and public hall. Grazing district. Population about 160.

LARA (formerly called Duckponds) (38° 1' S. lat., 144° 29' E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Grant, shire of Corio, and police district of Geelong, postal township on Hovell's Creek, with telegraph and railway station on the Geelong and Melbourne Railway, fares, 5s. 8d. and 3s. 10d., return 8s. 8d. and 5s. 9d., 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), hotel, shire hall, Protestant hall, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches, and I.O.R. society are here. The district contains a number of extensive grazing properties, and numerous dairy and agricultural farms. Area of shire, 243 square miles. Population, 2,267; ratepayers, 647; dwellings, 428; rate 1s.; net ratable value of property, £32,991; 8,923 acres under cultivation. There are numerous limekilns, which supply largely Melbourne, Ballarat, and Castlemaine. You Yang and Forest plantations in district. Water from wells. Population of district about 450.

LARPENT (38° 20' S. lat., 143° 26' E. long.), in the county and electorate of Polwarth, shire Colac, district with post and telegraph office, 100½ miles SW. of Melbourne, on the road from Geelong to Belfast, and distant 4½ miles from Colac by rail. It is 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 onion and potato-growing industry. Population of district, about 1,000.

LAUNCHING PLACE (37° 45' S. lat., 145° 40' E. long.), county and electorate of Evelyn, shire Upper Yarra, is a post town, railway and telephonestation, 39½ miles NE. from Melbourne, with which communication is made by coach to Lilydale (ds. 6d.), thence. Coach also runs to Warburton (2s.). Hotel: Home. State school (No. 3,216) is at Little Yarra Junction. Has Church of England. It is on the river Yarra, from which water supply is obtained. The district is mining, dairying, and pastoral, and the geological formation sedimentary. There is a police-station and electoral registrar's office here. Population of district, about 100.

LAURISTON (37° 14' S. lat., 144° 21' E. long.), a post town with telephonestation, on the Coliban River, 62 miles NW. of Melbourne, county of Dalhousie, shire and electoral district of Kyneton, and police district of Bourke, on Coliban river. Two miles from Redesdale Junction railway station (fares, 10s. and 6s. 6d.), cabs run to Kyneton twice daily, fare, 6d. There are Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school, Roman Catholic school, Recreation and Oddfellows' halls, and general stores. Hotels: Kent, Mining Exchange, Junction. The district is both mining and agricultural. The geological formation is basaltic. Population, within a mile radius, 550.

LAVERTON (38° 15' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.) (county Grant, shire Wyndham) is a railway station, with post and telegraph office, about 13½ miles SW. from Melbourne. It is a new township near Skeleton Creek, and has a State school (No. 2,857), Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Powder magazine. District is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: volcanic. Population, about 100.

LAWLOIT (county Lowan, Lawloit division of Lowan electorate) is a post town on the Adelaide road, 261½ postal miles NW. from Melbourne. Communication with Melbourne by buggy or horse to Diapur or Tarraninnie, thence train. Has hotel, State school (2,673), Bible Christian church. Bee culture industry. Wild fowl on swamp. Black loamy and sandy soil; surrounded by mallee. Population of town 15, shire 2,208.

LAWLOITSHIRE. See KANIVA.

LAWRENCE (co. Talbot, shire Cromwell), post township on Birch's Creek; reached by rail to Allendale, thence conveyance. Has two hotels. Mining district.

LAYARD (co. Grant, shire Barrabool), railway station on Thompson's Creek, 64½ miles from Melbourne. Population, 100.

LEARMONTH (37° 25' S. lat., 143° 26' E. long.), county of Ripon, electoral district of Windermere, 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 Waiuba, fares, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 9d. Hotels: Stag, Camp, and Balmoral. A public library of 1,000 volumes is here, also a branch of the National Bank, a State school (No. 386), shire hall, court-house, public hall, seating 400 persons; Freemasons', A.N.A., and Foresters' lodges, and Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, creamery and chaff cutting works. It is a place of petty sessions. Good agricultural district. Igneous, silurian and basaltic. Population, 406; of district, 1,200.

LEIGH SHIRE. See FEESDALE.

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, on Bruce's Creek, 59½ miles SW. of Melbourne, county Grant, electoral district Grenville, police district of Geelong, shire Bannockburn. 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 (No. 932), police-station, Church of England, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, free library, and public hall. The Bannockburn shire hall is in the township, and a court of petty sessions is held here. Lighted with kerosene. Coach daily to and from Rokewood, fare 6s.; conveyance daily to and from Inverleigh, fare 1s. 6d. The shire has an area of 136 square miles, a population of 1,900 and ratable property of the annual value of £18,339, 324 dwellings, 373 ratepayers, rate 1s. 3d. There are 4,563 acres under cultivation, hay, oats, fruit, and onions being the chief crops grown. Pastoral pursuits are also followed. Formation: basaltic. Population, 140, shire 1,800. Newspaper: *Leigh Road Express*.

LEITCHVILLE (36° S. lat., and 144° E. long.), a postal district near Gunbower Creek, in the county, electoral and police district of Gunbower, shire at Swan Hill, 187 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 32 miles from Echuca, with which there is tri-weekly communication

by coach; fare, 10s. also to Kerang tri-weekly, 10s. There is a Congregational church, and a State school (No. 2,087). The district is agricultural and pastoral, and is supplied with a splendid supply of water from the various irrigation channels that have been formed by the Coloma Irrigation and Water Supply Trust. Fruit growing is successfully carried on. Formation: light loam alternating with sand ridges, with clay subsoil.

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, 8½ rail miles NW. of Melbourne, and a railway station on the Daylesford line; fares to Melbourne, 15s. and 10s.: coach to Daylesford daily. Hotel: Kincaid's. It is in the county of Talbot and electoral and police district of Daylesford, shire Mount Franklin. It is nearly in the centre of the Bullarook State forest, on the summit of the dividing range, 2,250 ft. high, and many of the residents are engaged in splitting timber. 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 (393 vols.). Mineral springs in neighbourhood. Formation: volcanic. Population, about 250.

LEONGATHA, a post town and railway station, fares 1s. and 9s. 5d., with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank, in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Gippsland West, shire Woorayl, and police district of Leongatha, 74 miles (78 postal) SSE. from capital, on the Coalfish Creek. The Bank of Australasia and Colonial Bank have branches here, and there is a shire hall and a State school. Wesleyan, Church of England, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic services are held here. There are numerous stores, aerated and soda-water factory, butter factory, and a Mechanics' Institute (185 vols.), Masonic, A.N.A., and Oddfellows' lodges, and several sports clubs. Hotels: Commercial and Otago, and Coffee Palace. Fortnightly stock sales are held. Has also resident medico. The shire council of Woorayl meets here. Area of shire, 5,000 square miles; 900 dwellings, 1,253 ratepayers, 1s. rate, £33,707 net annual value of rateable property. In 1901 there were 2,723 acres under tillage. Leongatha is a flourishing township. Weekly half holiday Wednesdays. A labour colony has been established on the town reserve. Agricultural, dairying, and grazing district. Formation: coal bearings, shales, and claystones crossed by volcanic dyke close to the town. It is also heavily timbered. Population, about 500; of shire, 3,500. Newspaper: *Great Southern Star*, Friday.

LEOPOLD (38° 12' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.), formerly called KENSINGTON (co. Grant, shire Bellerine), is a post town, with a railway station on the Geelong and Queenscliff line; fares, 9s. 5d. 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, Rechabite tents, a State school (No. 1,146), a free library (530 vols.), two hotels, and a creamery. It is a good fruit-growing district. Lake Connewarre is about 1 mile 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, shire Bannockburn, police district of Bannockburn, on Bruce's Creek, one mile from Moorabool river, 547 feet above sea-level. It is a railway station (four trains daily) on Geelong-Ballaarat line, 35 miles from Ballaarat, about 20 miles from Geelong, and 6½ miles W. by N. of Melbourne. Fares, 11s. and 7s. 3d., holiday excursion, 12s. 5d. and 8s. 2d. Temperance hotel. Three stores, bakery, butchery, wheelwright, carpenter, and two blacksmiths. It lies 547 feet above sea-level. It has Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,386), mechanics' institute (holding 300 persons), and free library (800 vols.). Two large, valuable and successful bluestone quarries are here, with steam stone-crushing and sawing works, whence large quantities are daily forwarded to Geelong, Melbourne, and Sydney. Limestone is also to be found in the neighbourhood. Chiefly a pastoral district, and agriculture and mining are reviving. Hares and rabbits abound, and there is good fishing in the Moorabool river for trout, black fish, perch, and eels. Formation: basaltic and silurian, with eocene croppings of limestone on the banks of the River Moorabool. The population of the district about 500.

LEXTON (37° 15' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.), county of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca, police district of Ballaarat, shire and postal township, with money-order office, on the Burn Bank creek, 10¼ miles NW. of Melbourne. The communication is by coach to Waurba, 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. Mining is carried on to a limited extent in the district; there are also some runs, and 4,888 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops grown being oats, wheat, hay, peas, beans, and potatoes. Several large orchards in district. The shire council of Lexton have their chamber here, and hold their meetings the second Wednesday in each month. The shire comprises some of the finest land in the colony. The rateable property in the shire is of the annual value of £28,064; area, 300 square miles; ratepayers 01 roll 334, dwellings 472, rate 1s. The red gum grown in the forests around Lexton is of excellent quality. The principal buildings are the Court-house, Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and State school (No. 1,569), all built of brick and stone. Has hotel. Free library has 1,900 volumes. A court of Petty Sessions is held on every third Tuesday. A.N.A. Society, and a hall here. There is a daily mail to and from Melbourne and Ballaarat, Avoca, and St. Arnaud. Population of town, 200; of shire, 2,100.

LILLIMUR (30° S. lat., 138° E. long), a post town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings-bank in the county and electorate of Lowan, police district and shire 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. Albion Hotel. Churches: Presbyterian (in which Anglican services are held) and Roman Catholic. State school (No. 2,400). Two stores, a mechanics' institute (large stone building, in which Disciples of Christ hold services, with 2,200 vols. Milling company, foundry, and several tradesmen's premises. Town lighted with kerosene; water from tanks and wells. There is a butter factory. 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 about 100.

LILYDALE (37° 40' S. lat., 145° 21' E. long.) county and electoral district of Evelyn, is a shire and town, with savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, on the Olinda creek, 2½ miles NE. from Melbourne. It has a railway station, six trains daily; fares, 2s. 8½d. and 1s. 1½d.; coach runs to Warburton daily. Hotels: Commercial, Crown, Lilydale and Olinda; two wine halls. Mining, agriculture and dairying are largely carried on, as well as fruit-growing and viticulture. There were according to the returns of March 1, 1901, 8,938 acres under cultivation, chiefly with oats, potatoes, hay, and artificial grasses. 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, Roman Catholic (with school), and Salvation Army barracks places of worship. Mechanics' institute with free library of 1,700 vols., and a large hall capable of seating 600 persons. Has Masonic, Oddfellows' and Hibernian lodges. Literary and debating and harmonic societies. Butter, bacon, cheese, eucalyptus oil, and jam factories, and a tannery. Bank: Colonial. Court of petty sessions is held here every Friday. Lilydale is lighted with gas. Population of the town about 1,000, of the shire (which has an area of 179 square miles), 5,364; and the annual value of rateable property £45,413, dwellings 1,060, ratepayers, 1,510, rate 1s. Local newspaper: the *Lilydale Express*, published on Fridays.

LINDENOW (co. Tangil, shire Bairnsdale), post town on Mitchell river, with money-order office, telephone office and railway station (2½ miles distant), 159 miles E. of Melbourne. Has mechanics' institute and free library M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, rifle club, brass band, churches in which Anglicans and Presbyterians hold services on alternate Sundays, three State schools, eucalyptus distillery, cheese factory and two creameries, two hotels. Lighted with kerosene. District agricultural. Population of town and district, about 500.

LINTON (37° 43' S. lat., 143° 30' long.), a postal township, with savings bank, money-order, and telegraph office, in the county and shire of Grenville, police district of Ballaarat, on Springdallah Creek. Ballaarat lies 25 miles to the NE. It is a terminal station on the line from Ballaarat, 99 miles NW. of Melbourne, fares, 17s. 9d. and 11s. 10d., and lies 1,088 feet above sea-level. Hotels: Victoria, Royal Standard, Surface Hill, Linton Park, and Railway. There are here the Pres of New South Wales, State school (No. 880), four churches (Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Episcopalian), institute, and a public library containing 2,006 vols. Has Oddfellow, A.N.A., and Rechabite societies. There is a picturesque drive to the "Devil's Kitchen." There is a court of petty sessions. Coach runs once 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 3,000,000 gallons; the grounds of the reservoir are laid out as a public garden; a supplementary reservoir has been constructed, and holds about 3,000,000 gallons. Street lighted with acetylene gas. Mining district. 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. The soil is variable; some good volcanic soil, suitable for the growth of cereals and root crops, is found on either bank of the Springdallah creek. The chief crops are oats, hay, and potatoes, 2,230 acres being under cultivation. Linton is the seat of the Shire Council of Grenville. Area of shire, 315 square miles; annual value of rateable property, £49,225; 1,200 ratepayers, 977 dwellings, 1s. rate. Formation: partly basaltic and partly schistose. Population of town, 750; of shire, 6,290. Newspaper: *Grenville Standard*, weekly.

LISMORE (38° 55' S. lat., 143° 20' E. long.), a post town with telegraph station and money-order office, on Carrungewick Creek in the county of Hampden, electoral division of Ripon and Hampden, Camperdown police district, 104 miles (148½ postal) SW. of Melbourne, with which the communication is by coach from Camperdown (24 miles), daily, fare, 5s., return, 7s. 6d. Hotel, White Swan. Water from reservoir. The township has three stores, mechanics' institute and free library (1,048 vols.), a State school (No. 1,293), a Presbyterian church, and a manse, and is lighted with kerosene. The district is of a pastoral character, the soil is very sandy and the locality is healthy. Population about 100, district 300.

LITTLE BENDIGO. See NERRINA.
LITTLE RIVER (old name ROTHWELL) (37° 59' S. lat., 144° 43' E. long.), postal township, co. and electorate of Grant, police district of Geelong, shire Wyndham, and telegraph and railway station on the Melbourne and Geelong railway (fares, return, first, 6s. 5d.; second, 4s. 6d.; excursion, first, 4s. 10d.; second, 3s. 5d.), 29½ miles SW. from Melbourne, 15½ from Geelong, 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 foxes, hares, rabbits, plover, quail, and wild turkeys, and

deer in the Anakie ranges, which lie a few miles inland, and ducks and wild swans on the creeks and swamps, and along the coast. The hotel is the Little River. Assembly hall, two State schools (Nos. 760, 1,961). There are Church of England, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship. The scenery of the township and neighbourhood is beautiful and picturesque, the Yon Yongs mountains, about 3 miles to the W. of the railway station, forming a conspicuous feature in the landscape. The Little River plains lie about 108 feet above sea-level. Possesses basaltic plains and granitic ranges. Population, about 300, mostly engaged in farming, dairying, and grazing pursuits.

LITTLE YARRA JUNCTION (37° 45' S. lat., 145° 42' E. long.) (co. and electorate Evelyn, police district Bourke, shire Upper Yarra), has a horse post bag service and telephone station. It is 4½ miles NE. from Melbourne, with which communication is made by coach to Lilydale (4s. 6d.), thence train; coach also to Slaley Creek, Black Sanis, Gildroy, Reefton, and Warburton. There is wine store, lull, mechanics' institute (in which Anglican services are held), Methodist church, police-station, recreation hall, and State school (No. 3,216). Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Water from Little Yarra river and permanent springs. The country around the township for many miles consists of a series of magnificent fern trees, gullies, and forest ranges in their primeval state, easily accessible, some on foot, others by horse or trap, obtainable at the local livery stables. The Britannia Falls, two miles distant, are especially worthy of a visit. At Mr. G. Spicer's Mount Myrtalia Hotel, 8½ miles from the township on the Black Sands Road, will be found scenery unsurpassed for grandeur in Australia; the journey from Melbourne to this well-known "mountain home" has been accomplished on bicycles in slightly over four hours. There is splendid fishing in the Yarra and Little Yarra rivers and their innumerable tributaries; black-fish, cod, and English trout being plentiful. There is also good shooting in the locality. Good accommodation at most reasonable rates can be obtained at the township and Mr. Spicer's. Sedimentary formation. Population, 150; Upper Yarra district, 1,000.

LOCH, a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Gippsland, shire Poowong and Jeetho, 58½ miles ESE. of Melbourne, on the Bass River. It is a station on the Great Southern Railway; fare, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 6d. There is the Royal Hotel, branches Union and Colonial Banks, State school (No. 2,912), Church of England, coffee palace, a store, a mechanics' institute (in which Presbyterian services are held), with public library (650 volumes), A.N.A. Society, and other business premises in the town. Agricultural, dairying, 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 (especially), onions, &c. Cook's stud farm here. The climate and scenery are beautiful. Formation: sandstone—chocolate and grey soils. Population of town, 200; of district, 750.

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, 108 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, 1s. 6d.). Hotels: Happy Jack's, Farmers' Arms, and Queen's Head; two State schools, South Lockwood (No. 385), North Lockwood (No. 744), Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, and a shire hall at North Lockwood. Good farming district, with orchards and vineyards. Some mining. Good fishing and shooting. Formation: granite. Population of town 94, and district about 415.

LOGAN (36° 30' S. lat., 143° 30' E. long.) (co. Gladstone, shire Korong), postal district, 148 miles NW. of Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Bealiba, thence train. Has hotel, school (2,014), Mechanics' Institute and free library. Good roads and fair scenery. Farming. Population of district 400.

LONGFORD (38° 10' S. lat., 147° 8' E. long.), county Buln-Buln, shire Rosevale, is a postal township, situated a mile S. of the junction of the Glangarry and Thompson Rivers, 132 miles E. of Melbourne. Sale, 4 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. There is a hotel, State school, Church of England. Limestone quarries are here. It is a pastoral district. Population about 250.

LONG GULLY (36° 41' S. lat., 144° 11' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order office (with telephone to Bendigo), in the county of Bendigo, electoral district of Bendigo, North-Western police district, and though forming part of the city of Bendigo, is about 2 miles N. of it; 103 miles N. of Melbourne. Hotels: Manchester Arms, Rose of Australia, and Silver Mine. It has a free library of 3,353 vols. two State schools (Nos. 2,120 and 323), Church of England, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist and Bible Christian chapels, Rechabite, Oddfellows' and Foresters' Societies, fire brigade, and police station. Trams and cabs run to and from Bendigo, fare, 3d. The Malmesbury reservoir furnishes an excellent water supply. Town lighted with electricity. Formation: lower silurian, peculiarly corrugated, forming three main anticlines, containing richest quartz reef known in the State. Population of district, 2,000.

LONGWARRY (38° S. lat., 145° 40' E. long.) (co. and shire of Buln-Buln). Post and railway station about 51 miles E. from Melbourne, near Tarago river. Has money-order office, telegraph station, Government savings bank, mechanics' insti-

tute and free library (343 vols.), two hotels, State school (No. 2,505), Union church used by various denominations. Industries: saw-milling and dairying. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: extensive flats formed by granite wash from ranges. Population: township 100, district about 400.

LONGWOOD (36° 50' S. lat., 145° 28' E. long.), a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Moira, shire Goulburn, electorate of Shepparton, Euroa, and Delatite, police district of Benalla, on Pranjip creek, and a railway station on the North-Eastern Railway, 84½ miles NNE. of Melbourne (fare, 15s. 4d. and 10s. 3d.). Hotels: White Hart, Commercial, and Railway. Colonial Bank. State school (No. 3,707). Mechanics' Institute and free library having 1,000 volumes; three saw-mills. Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan. A.N.A. Society. There is a reserve of 60 acres for a recreation ground. Waterfalls in district. Fishing and shooting. Town lighted with kerosene; water by gravitation scheme from reservoir on mountains. Agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral district, affording good grass; the soil is granitic, with clay subsoil. Height above sea-level 578 feet. Population of town, 250.

LORQUON (co. and shire, Lowan), post township reached by rail to Nullih, thence coach 18 miles. Has hotel, State school (No. 2,590), Bible Christian church, and store. Agricultural district.

LORNE (38° 32' S. lat., 143° 58' E. long.), a fashionable and popular 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 (103½ postal) SW. of Melbourne, and about 50 miles from Geelong. In the summer months there are daily coaches to Dean's Marsh railway station (13 miles), and tri-weekly in the winter; fare, 5s. The mean temperature in winter is 12 degrees higher than Melbourne, and in summer 10 degrees lower; annual rainfall 36 inches, and it is well sheltered. A steamer regularly trades between Lorne and Melbourne, supplying stores as well as much building material. There is good anchorage and mooring accommodation, the pier being 700 feet long. A saw mill is in operation a few miles inland. Hotels: "Erskine House" (Temperance), Lorne, and Grand Pacific; also private boarding-houses. School here (No. 2,162), Church of England and Presbyterian churches, and Free Library (1,368 vols.), with museum containing natural and literary curiosities. A lighthouse, much visited, is erected on Split Point, a few miles away, shows first class red light, visible 23 miles, and has telephonic communication with Lorne. The country at the back is heavily timbered, abounding in waterfalls, hundreds of feet in height, 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 rivers. Good coal has been discovered a few miles distant. Good water supply, at a cost of £4,500. There is a fine public park of nearly 70 acres and recreation reserves—great resorts for visitors. There is excellent stream and sea fishing. Grand coast scenery. Building stone of excellent quality abounds. Formation: mesozoic. Population, 200; district, 640.

LOWAN SHIRE. See NULLIH.

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 Dunnunkle Creek, with a money-order, savings bank, telephone 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. 6d. and 21s. Has one hotel, State school (No. 2,494), Wesleyan church, mechanics' institute (371 vols.), in which Anglican services are held, one store, Orange and Band of Hope societies. Chiefly a pastoral district. Formation: alluvial. Population, about 70; of district, about 350.

LUCKNOW (county Dargo, shire Bairnsdale), is a rural suburb of Bairnsdale, 17½ miles SE. on the Mitchell river. It has post office, four hotels, State school, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, stores, brick-yards, mechanics' institute, and free library (855 volumes). Lighted with kerosene. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population, 200.

LYONVILLE (37° 28' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), on the Loddon river, is a post town, in county Talbot, electoral district Daylesford, police district Castlemaine, East Riding of Glenlyon, and railway and telegraph station on the Woodend to Daylesford line, 67½ miles NW. of Melbourne; fare, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. Mechanics' institute (650 vols.), Anglican church, 3 hotels, 2 stores, and State school (No. 1,854), are here. Plentiful supply of water from springs and wells. Agricultural and farming district. The Bullarto Village Settlement is here. Formation: volcanic. Population, town and district, 350.

MACARTHUR (38° S. lat., 142° E. long.), a town with post, telephone, savings' bank, and money-order offices, in the county of Normanby, Portland electorate, police district Belfast, shire Minnamatta on the Breakfast and Blackfellow's creeks and the Eumerrilla river, 200 miles (208½ postal) from Melbourne SW. 22 miles from Hamilton S., and 30 miles from Belfast NW. Hotels: Farmer's Inn and Victoria. There are here a State school (No. 1,571), Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, five stores, cheese and butter factory, a mechanics' institute, with 700 vols., two insurance companies. Hamilton, 22 miles distant, is the nearest 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 1,822 acres under cultivation. About 4 miles distant is Mount Eccles, an extinct volcano, its crater

being now a lake with precipitous sides. Land famous for its potatoes. Population of shire, 2,200; ratepayers 540; dwellings, 405; rate, 1s.; net annual value of ratable property, £44,165. Coudah Swamp, near at hand, is being drained and rapidly taken up. Formation: upper volcanic. Lighted with kerosene. Water from river and springs. Population, about 400.

MACEON (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 Willimigongon river. It is situated on the Melbourne and Echuca railway, 43½ rail miles NNW. of the former place; fares, 7s. 4d. and 5s. There are three hotels, Moody's Family, Victorian Alps, and State Nursery Hotel, two general stores, a State school (No. 1,660), Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, Jubilee hall, library, and a State nursery in the neighbourhood, also several eucalyptus oil 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. The water supply is from the western slope of Mount Macedon by newly-constructed water works. 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 Government reservoir is situated here. Cabs run three times daily to Upper Macedon, two miles from railway station. It 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. Has Anglican and Presbyterian churches, a State school (No. 415), workmen's hall, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, 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.

MACKINNON (co. Bourke, shire Moorabbin), railway station on Mordialloc to Frankston line. Has State school, church, and stores. Near to sea coast.

MACORNA, a post town, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, in the county and electoral district of Gunbower, police district of Pyramid Hill, 165 miles NNW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Kerang railway line; fares, 29s. 7d. and 19s. 8d. Has Anglican and Baptist churches, State school (No. 2,909), hotel, coffee palace, Rechabites' tent, Orange lodge, several stores, and a butter factory. It is an agricultural and pastoral district in the Tragowel trust area; the Macorna channel is a national work. Population, about 140.

MADDINGLEY (counties Bourke and Grant, shire Bacchus Marsh), township on the Werribee river. Bacchus Marsh. Agricultural Society holds show here. Has two hotels and recreation reserve.

MAFEKING (37° 20' S. lat., 142° 35' E. long.), 4 miles S. of Wannan river and head of Mount William Creek, (co. Borung, shire Ararat), 158 miles NW. from Melbourne, has post office and money-order office. It is reached by rail to Ararat, coach thence; coach also runs to Glenhompson. There are three hotels, branch bank New South Wales, State school (No. 3,388, average attendance 76), Anglican and Presbyterian churches, Progress hall, and police station. Streets lighted with kerosene. Water from reservoir at foot of Mount William. Mining and pastoral district. Formation: granite dykes. Population, about 2,000.

MAFFRA (37° 59' S. lat., 146° 59' E. long.), a shire and 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, 151½ 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, Maffra, and Macalister. There are a State school (No. 801), shire hall, court-house, a mechanics' institute with 1,200 volumes, and four churches—Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic, G.U.O.O.F. and I.O.R. Societies, concentrated milk factory, 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. Maffra is the great centre of the Gippsland cattle trade, about 50,000 passing through the yards annually. Three auction firms have erected cattle yards of a most commodious and substantial character. Beet sugar industry is being experimented with by the State Government. In the shire of Maffra is property of the annual value of £48,000. 708 dwellings, 986; ratepayers, 1s. rate; area 1,064 sq. miles; land under cultivation 5,417 acres. Formation: Devonian, silurian, and tertiary. Population, 700; shire, 3,875. Newspaper: *Maffra Spectator*, published on Monday and Thursday.

MALSTONE (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, 5 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, Anglers' Arms, and Maribyrnong Bridge. There are here quarries of basalt yielding good stone. In the neighbourhood are the Victoria powder magazine, Maribyrnong racecourse, a foundry, brush factory, bolt works, meat preserving works, and several fellmongery, and boiling-down establishments. Wesleyan church, and two State schools. Agricultural and pastoral district. Water from Yan Yean. Formation: basalt. Population, 200; of the entire shire, 1,430.

MAILOR'S FLAT (38° 20' S. lat., 142° 30' E. long.) (county Villiers, shire Warrnambool), is a post town 173 miles W. from Melbourne, on Bung Bong creek. Conveyance to Melbourne: coach to Warrnambool, thence rail; coach also runs to Woolsthorpe Has stores, hotel, Presbyterian church, State school (No. 1,210), in which religious services are held, mechanics' institute, and free library (304 vols.). Dairying industry. Grazing and agricultural district. Population, about 300.

MAINDAMPLE (37° 2' S. lat., 146° 1' E. long.) is a postal township, 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.

MAIN LEAD (37° 23' S. lat., 143° 20' E. long.), a post town in the county and shire of Ripon, 129 miles NW. of Melbourne, and about 3 miles from Beaufort railway station, to which conveyance twice daily. It has an hotel and two stores, a State school (No. 305). Primitive Methodist services are held. Industries—farming, wine making, and fruit growing. Lighted with kerosene. The water supply is derived from a stream that has its fountain head at Mount Cole, travelling thence a circuitous route of 33 miles to Beaufort. Quartz and alluvial mines bore and gravel pits. Population of district about 200.

MAJORCA (37° 7' S. lat., 143° 55' E. long.) (county Talbot, electorate Maryborough), a flourishing borough township, with post, telegraph and money-order office, on McCallum and Back Creeks, and on the road from Talbot to Carisbrook, 112 miles (120 postal) NW. of Melbourne. The municipal area is 5,005 acres, with 232 dwellings, 224 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and property annually valued at £3,940. 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., and to Carisbrook. Principal hotels are the Harp of Erin, Royal, Star, and Imperial. There is a M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, and a court-house. Two State schools (Nos. 764 and 1,062), Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, and an agency of the London Bank of Australia. Water from small reservoir with stand pipe. Streets lighted with kerosene. The district is an agricultural and mining one. The presence of gold caused the first settlement. The diggings are chiefly alluvial; the gold yield in 1900 was 550 ozs. Formation: basaltic. The population, 718.

MALDON (37° S. lat., 144° 5' E. long.), town and shire, of three ridings, Maldon, Baringhup, and Wahner, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, is situated at the foot of Mount Tarragower, on the Tarragower creek, on the 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 Bendigo. Maldon is a station of the branch railway from Castlemaine to Shelbourne; fares from Melbourne, 15s. 10d. and 10s. 9d. Coaches to Baringhup, Edgington, and Dunolly, daily; Shelbourne, Woodstock, and Leaneocoro, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The principal hotels are the Kangaroo, Royal, Exchange, Grand, and Commercial. Banks: New South Wales, London, and Victoria. Pastoral and agricultural operations are largely carried on in the neighbourhood, and an agricultural show is held annually, and the district is noted for its auriferous wealth. There are over 1,900 miners employed on the field; the yield for 1900 was 38,186 ozs. The extent of land under cultivation (March 31, 1901) was 12,065 acres, principal of which were wheat, oats, barley, hay, and bearing vines. There is a hospital and benevolent asylum, an Athenæum, with a library of 2,000 volumes, and a State school (No. 1,254), several private schools, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, congregational, English and Welsh Baptist, and Bible Christian places of worship, Masonic, Odd-fellows, A.N.A., Rechabite and A.M.A., I.O.L. societies, shire hall, also a court-house, lock-up, and powder magazine. The town is lighted with gas. Net yearly value of ratable property in shire is £31,374; area, 265 square miles; ratepayers on roll, 975; dwellings, 1,790; rate, 1s. The water supply is obtained from the Coliban scheme. There are two mails a day to and from Melbourne. Population of the town, 2,800; of the shire, 5,800. Local papers, *Tarragower Times* and *Maldon News*.

MALMSBURY (37° 15' 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, 63½ rail 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.; return, 17s. 6d. and 11s. 10d. Coaches run to Kyncton, 1s. 6d. return; to Daylesford 3s. 6d. Hotels: the National, Malmsbury, Commercial, Belle Vue. The municipal area is 4,214 acres, with 256 dwellings, 300 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and property of the annual value of £6,024. 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, and mechanics' institute with a library of 900 vols. M.U.I.O.O.F., I.O.R., and G.U.I.O.O.F. societies. Court of petty sessions is held here. Malmsbury has also a racecourse, recreation reserve, and public gardens (with tennis-court), and is lighted with kerosene. Water supply from Coliban reservoir and falls on

Coliban river. Formation: basaltic. The population numbers 1,221.

MALVERN (37° 53' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), an elevated residential suburb of Melbourne, lying 5½ miles to the S.E. 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. Malvern, which is lighted with electricity, kerosene, and gas, boasts of several handsome churches, and has a commodious building in which is combined public hall, council chambers, free library, containing 793 volumes, fire brigade station, and court house. It has two State and several private schools, a post and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, and branches of the English and Scottish, National Bank, and Bank of Victoria. The area of the town is 6½ square miles; number of dwellings, 2,250; ratepayers on roll, 2,245; rate 1s. 6d.; annual value of rateable property, £126,000; 301 acres under cultivation. Population, 10,614. Newspapers: *Malvern Recorder*, *Armada Express* and *Malvern Argus*.

MANSFIELD (37° 5' S. lat., 146° 10' E. long.), a shire and post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office (county and electorate of Delatite). It is situated on Ford's Creek, 131 miles N.E. of Melbourne. Communication with Melbourne is by railway; fares, 23s. 5d. and 15s. 7d. coach runs to Jamieson, fare, 7s. 6d. The hotels are the Mansfield, Delatite, Royal, and Commercial. Wheat, oats, hay and potatoes are the principal crops. At some distance from the town are several stations, the cattle from which bring highest prices in Melbourne market. Antimony has been found in the neighbourhood. Banks: New South Wales and Colonial. Recreation Reserve. There are four churches—Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Anglican; a State school (No. 1,112), Roman Catholic school, shire hall, public hall, Freemasons', M.U.I.O.O.F., Hibernian, and Band of Hope lodges, hospital, tennis-court, post-office, and a public library with 1,400 volumes. A narrow-gauge railway is to be made from Whitfield to Mansfield, across the mountains. Industries: agricultural implement factory, cordial and butter factories. Courts of general and petty sessions are held here. Net annual value of rateable property in the shire £35,887; ratepayers, 1,079; dwellings, 660; rate, 1s.; acres under cultivation, 8,939. The water supply, which is of excellent quality, is obtained from the Delatite river, conveyed by open race 13 miles to service reservoir 165 feet above Mansfield, whence there is reticulation through streets. Scenery is beautiful. Mount Buller (nearly 6,000 feet above sea-level) is a prominent feature, and for four or five months of the year it is covered with snow. Mount Battery, which rises in a succession of terraces, is only three miles distant. Mansfield has been included by Railway Department in list of Mountain Excursion districts. Good trout fishing in the Delatite river, and there are many splendid drives and cycling roads. In the main street is a monument to the police who were shot by the Kelly gang. The town is well laid out and has some good buildings. The surrounding land is mainly in large estates, used chiefly for grazing. Formation: old red sandstone. Population of the town, 650; of shire, 4,000. The *Mansfield Courier* is the local journal.

MARONG (36° 40' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), a shire and post town, with money-order and telegraph office, county 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 112½ 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. State school (No. 400). Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, and Catholic, A.O.F. court and public hall. 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 pottery purposes; mining is also carried on at the Hill, Memies Reef, Fletcher Creek, &c. In March, 1901, 64,816 acres of land were under cultivation, of which wheat, oats and hay are by far the most extensively grown crops. Annual value of rateable property in the shire, £98,531; dwellings, 1,590; ratepayers 2,509; rate, 1s.; area, 562 square miles. The Coliban Reservoir furnishes the water supply. Population, 500; of the shire, 6,987.

MAROONA (37° 26' S. lat., 142° 50' E. long.) a post town, with telegraph station, in the county of Ripon, electoral and police district and shire of Ararat, on the Hopkins river, 144 miles N.W. of Melbourne, and 13 miles from Ararat, with which it is now connected by railway; fares, 25s. 10d. and 17s. 8d. Hotel: Crown. The country is undulating and the soil good, producing excellent crops. State school (No. 1,943). Height above sea-level 826 feet. Duck shooting on the lakes. River flat alluvial. The population is small and scattered. Population of district, about 600.

MARSHALLTOWN (35° 15' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, in county Grant, electorate Barwon, shire S. Barwon, and police district of Geelong, 49 miles S.W. of Melbourne, and 4 from Geelong. The Conneware 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, 3s.; coach to Barwon Heads. The river Barwon flows at a distance of a quarter of a mile. There are here the Raccoon Hotel, a racecourse, Anglican church, two tanneries, factories for wool-scouring, and oil and glue works. Agricultural and pastoral

pursuits are followed. Formation: carboniferous. Population, 250.

MARYBOROUGH (37° 3' S. lat., 143° 44' E. long.), county Talbot, electorate Maryborough, shire Tullaroop, an important municipal town and mining and agricultural centre, 112 rail miles N.W. 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 railway station, 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 2,920 volumes, swimming baths, and grammar school. The churches are—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Bible Christian, and a Salvation Army barracks. Banks: London, Union, Victoria, and 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 1,224 inhabited dwellings in the borough, area 5,760 acres, 1,161 ratepayers, 1s. 3d. rate; the rateable value of property being £237,090, annual value £23,709. The reticulation of the town is perfect, £56,250 having of recent years been expended in this direction; the supply is derived from a reservoir constructed on the McCallum's Creek at Evansford, 15 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 asphalt cycling track is one of the best in the colony. The Royal Park (69 acres 1 rood 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. There are branches of all friendly societies. Conveyances run at short intervals daily to the suburban townships of Majorca, 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 Mining Boards and the 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. During 1900 there were 4,422 miners in the district, the gold yield for the district being 57,679 ounces. Mining claims worthy of note are Chalk's No. 1 Company, North Duke and Duke United, Chalk's Freshold, Chalk's No. 3 Amalgamated, Carisbrook, the last having the largest pumping machinery in Victoria, the amount of water daily discharged from the mine being over 2,000,000 gallons. The principal mining is deep alluvial, which is being prosecuted with success by several companies. There are two State schools (No. 404) at West Maryborough, (No. 2,825) 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. In the shire of Tullaroop there are 14,031 acres under tillage, hay, vines, wheat, and oats being the chief crops. Area of shire 222 square miles; dwellings, 800; ratepayers, 1,042; rate, 1s.; net annual value of rateable property, £24,570. Population of borough, 5,633; of shire, 3,467; district, 15,000. The local newspapers are the *Maryborough and Donald Advertiser*, published on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and the *Maryborough Standard*, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

MARYSVILLE (county Anglesey, shire Healesville) is a postal township, with telephone connection, on the River Stevenson, about 61 miles N.E. of Melbourne. Rail to Alexandra, coach thence over famous "Black Spur," thrice weekly. Stevenson Falls are near here. It has State school, and two hotels, stores, police station, and free library (225 volumes). It is lighted with kerosene. Extremely rich gold has been discovered on Mount Morgan, 12 miles distant. Grazing and agriculture. Population, about 100.

MATLOCK (37° 33' S. lat., 146° 18' E. long.) is an extreme eastern post-town, with money-order and telephone bureau, counties Tamjil and Wonnangatta, shire Howqua, and electoral district of Anglesea, situated on the summit of the dividing range of the Australian Alps, at an elevation of 4,561 feet above the sea-level, 113 miles (147 postal) N.E. of Melbourne, *via* the Yarra track, 195 *via* Jamieson, 4 from Woods Point. The main road to North Gippsland turns off at this point, running through Jordan, the Red Jacket, and Aberfeldy to Wallaha and Sale. The surrounding ranges abound with quartz reefs, The "New Loch Fyne Company" is here. 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. State schools (Nos. 1,100 and 3,362). Sandstone. Population, about 450.

McIVORSHIRE. See HEATHCOTE.

MELBOURNE is the metropolis and seat of government of the State of Victoria, also temporary capital of the Australian Commonwealth. 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 banks 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 West Richmond, Footscray, 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, or Bearpurt (an attempt to reproduce, it is said, some native name supposed to indicate the locality), and on 18th June of that year it comprised thirteen buildings, viz., three weatherboard, two slate, and eight turf huts. The name Melbourne is said to have been the suggestion of Sir Richard Bourke, who was then Governor of New South Wales. The growth of the town during the past half-a-century has been most extraordinary, having developed from an unknown extreme corner of the British Empire, with a handful of settlers, to a cathedral city with an area of about 6,000 acres, property of the net annual value of £1,379,937, and a population (including the suburbs) of half-a-million. There are two claimants to the honour of founding the city—John Batman and John Pascoe Fawkner—but the question has never been satisfactorily settled.

The PUBLIC BUILDINGS are said to excel those of any other city of the same size in any part of the world. They comprise chiefly:—The Houses of Parliament (a magnificent structure at the head of Bourke Street), with a splendid library of over 52,000 vols., and in which the Federal Parliament meets; the Treasury, at the head of Collins Street; the Law Courts, in the Italian style; the Public Library containing over 300,000 vols. and pamphlets (in connection with the public library is an extensive lending library); the Post-office; the Public Offices 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; and the Working Men's College, 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 Stock Exchange of Melbourne, the Exhibition Buildings (in which the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was opened by the Duke of Cornwall and York in the presence of a brilliant assemblage), the Produce Markets, the Eastern Market (all referred to further on), and the new Fire Brigade station on Eastern Hill. Among the more imposing banking and insurance premises may be mentioned the Bank of Australasia, a massive and commanding building of the Italian Doric order; the London Bank of Australia, in the Græco-Italian style, the lower part of bluestone and the upper of Tasmanian stone; the Bank of Victoria, the Bank of New Zealand, the Colonial Bank, the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, in the Gothic style; the Commercial Bank (a very imposing edifice), the National Mutual Life Office, and the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S.A., a magnificent marble and granite pile at the north-west corner of Elizabeth and Collins Street. 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 Goldsbrough, Mort and Co., Limited, the Australasian Agency Co., the New Zealand Mortgage Co., and others. The markets are the Eastern formerly known as "Paddy's Market," rebuilt at a cost of £39,132, and lighted at night by electricity; the Western, Queen Victoria, the Fish and the Hay Market. Fish, meat, and farm produce markets situated near the wharves, have been built at a cost of over £270,000. In connection with these markets very large freezing accommodation has been provided, by means of which the butter export, and the greater portion of the frozen meat export, of the State has for some time past been undertaken. The chambers used for these purposes have a capacity of about 4,000 tons of butter and 90,000 sheep, while other chambers are kept for local requirements of the fish and meat trades. Melbourne has indeed undergone a great transformation so 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 PLACES OF WORSHIP of note are:—St. Patrick's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), which was for many years in course of erection (and is now complete except the spires); Scots' Church in Collins Street, with a steeple 211 feet in height; Wesleyan Church, in Lonsdale Street, with lofty spire; the Independent Church, a large building of brick and freestone in the Saracenic style, with a massive square campanile; Baptist church, in Collins Street; and St. Paul's Cathedral at the corner of Swanston and Flinders Streets, which 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 156 feet high, with lofty spire; it affords accommodation for 1,700 persons.

The HOTELS of Melbourne are very numerous, the leading ones being Scott's, Menzies', the Grand, the Federal Palace, Oriental, Port Phillip, Union Club, Waverley, Palace, Old White Hart; 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 established, and the city possesses a number of magnificent hosteries conducted on that plan, the chief of which are the Melbourne and Victoria.

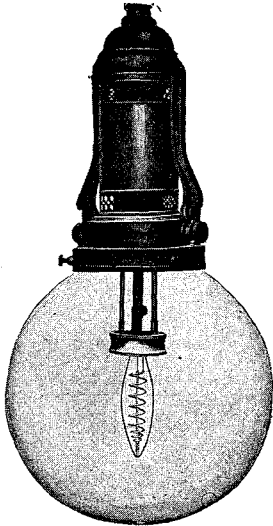
The principal STREETS in Melbourne proper are one mile in length, 99 feet in width, and run at right angles to each other; they are intersected by smaller streets which bear the name of the larger streets with the prefix of "Little." Those leading thoroughfares are named respectively, after Australian notabilities—Flinders, Collins, Bourke, Lonsdale, and Latrobe, running nearly E. and W.; and cross streets called Spencer, King, William, Queen, Elizabeth, Swanston, Russell, Exhibition, 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 among commercial men as 'The Lane.' At the intersection of Collins and Russell Streets was originally placed a colossal group of statuary, commemorating the explorers Burke and Wills; this was removed some years ago for tramway exigencies, and now stands in Spring Street, near the model (or training) schools. A monument in memory of General Gordon stands at the intersection of Spring and Gisborne Streets. A statue of the late Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., has been recently erected at the Spring Street entrance of the Treasury Gardens. There are numerous other broad and well-made 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 handsome private houses. Trees have been planted in many of the main thoroughfares of the city and suburbs.

SHIPPING ACCOMMODATION.—Port Melbourne (originally called Sandridge) is about 2½ miles distant, and is connected by road, tram, rail, telephone, and telegraph. It 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 drawing 22 ft. 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 and Australian wharves, extending for two miles along both banks of the river, and used by intercolonial trading vessels, steamers and colliers, and by all classes of ocean going steamers and sailing ships. There are two dry docks here, which will admit of ships of 5,000 tons being taken in. The Alfred Graving Dock at Williamstown is a fine structure, and is undergoing improvements. On the south 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 22 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 £4,000,000. A scheme has been adopted for the prevention of damage by flood-water of the Yarra, and is being steadily proceeded with. In the furtherance of this scheme the river between Princes Bridge and Punt Road has been greatly improved and the banks considerably beautified. On the south bank there has been formed a fine carriage drive, named the Alexandra Avenue, starting from St. Kilda road and following the course of the river to the Botanical Gardens.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION are plentiful. The cable tramway system has been adopted, and trams traverse all the chief streets and connect the city with the suburbs. Melbourne is also well supplied with omnibuses, 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 was the terminus of the Essendon, Williamstown, Coburg, Heidelberg, and up-country lines north of the Yarra, but now connected with the second in Flinders Street by a viaduct; this is the starting point of trains to Port Melbourne, St. Kilda, Brighton and Sandringham; and the third is at Princes Bridge, which is the terminus of the Hawthorn, Camberwell, Healesville, Glen Iris, Stuy Point, and Gippsland railway lines. The whole of the Melbourne and suburban police stations, many of the Government departments, and the offices of numerous private firms, are connected by telephone. There are also numerous public telephone bureaux throughout the metropolis.

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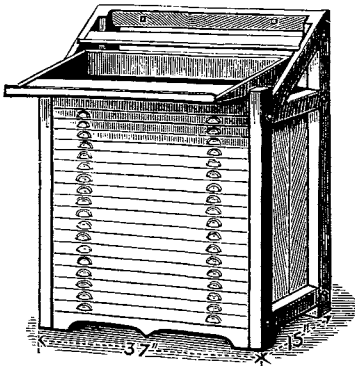
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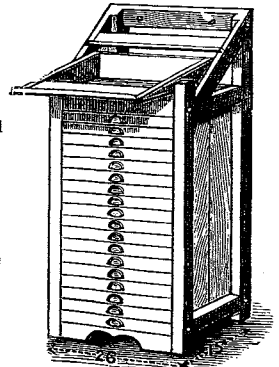
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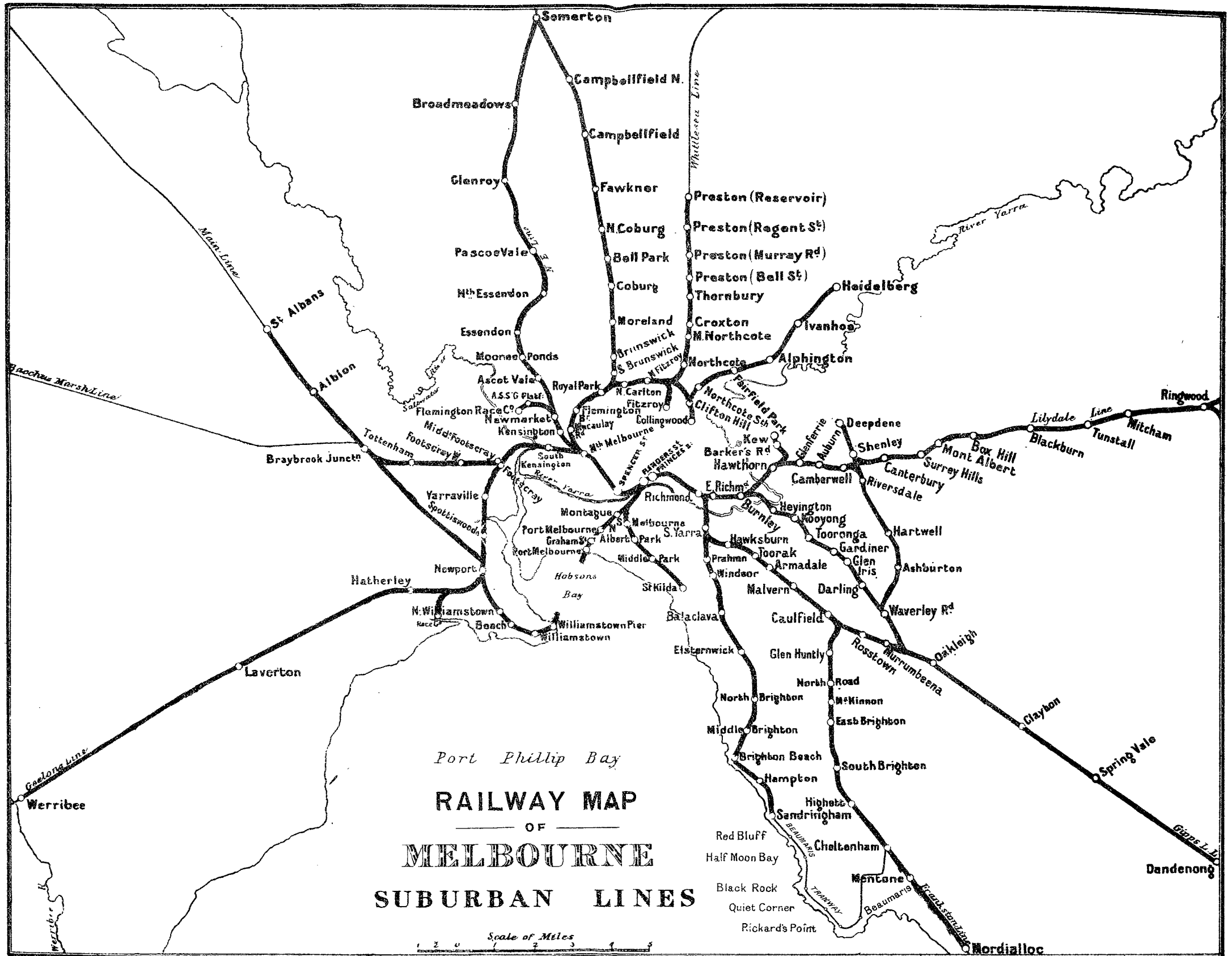
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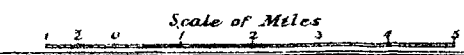
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Port Phillip Bay
RAILWAY MAP
 OF
MELBOURNE
SUBURBAN LINES



LIGHTING, ETC.—The whole city is well lighted and paved, and provided with an abundant supply of water from the Yan-Yean reservoir. The city is lighted by electricity supplied from the City Council's Works, which also supply electricity for lighting and motive power purposes to private consumers in the city. The broad streets are lighted by arc lamps, and the narrow streets and lanes by incandescent lamps. In the main streets the arc lamps are carried on pillars placed in the centre of the roadway, but in the streets where tramways are laid this system could not be carried out, and the lamps are suspended from brackets attached to pillars erected on the footway, and projecting some 3 feet over the roadway. Gas is supplied by the Metropolitan Gas Company, an amalgamation of the three old gas companies. The sewerage of the metropolis is being carried out by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, a body created by Parliament for the purpose.

PUBLIC AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS are numerous. The Melbourne Hospital is a commodious brick building, in the heart of the city, and has been much enlarged of recent years. 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 353 male and 130 female prisoners. The Athenæum in Collins Street has a library of over 22,000 volumes, and has a large hall capable of seating over 1,000 persons, besides a smaller hall. The Melbourne Club in Collins Street, the Australian Club in William Street, the Commercial Travellers' Club in Flinders Street, and the Masonic Club in Collins 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: there are numerous other social, dramatic, literary and sporting clubs in the city.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS are very numerous; the principal are the Melbourne Hospital, the Benevolent Asylum for aged and infirm people, the Orphan Asylum, the Immigrants' Home, the Lamentic Asylum, Blind Asylum, Women's Hospital, Alfred Hospital, Homoeopathic Hospital, and Children's Hospital.

Several **BRIDGES** span the Yarra. 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; a massive iron girder bridge (and a foot-bridge at Punt-road), connecting Richmond with Prahran, and two iron bridges spanning the Yarra near Hawthorn. There is also a splendid new bridge at Anderson Street, connecting East Melbourne and Yarra Park with the Botanical Gardens and South Yarra. It is built on the very latest scientific principles, and in addition to being of great strength, it possesses considerable architectural beauty.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION comprise the Princess, the Royal, the Opera House (rebuilt in 1901), Her Majesty's, the Bijou, all of which talent of a high order may frequently be seen and heard, and operatic performances by competent artists are occasionally given; recitals on the Town Hall organ are given once a week, and during the winter free Municipal concerts are given in the Town Hall; popular concerts are also given in the Exhibition Buildings. Among the places of recreation and amusement may be mentioned the Picture and Statuary Gallery and the National Museum, at the rear of the Public Library. 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 Aquarium and Picture Gallery in the Exhibition Buildings. The Melbourne Racecourse (where the world-known "Melbourne Cup" race is run), with a handsome grand stand, situated at Flemington, and the Melbourne Cricket and Football Ground, in the Yarra Park, also possessing elegant and roomy stands, and a fine brick pavilion with flat roof, are nowhere surpassed, if even equalled, for suitability and surroundings. There are several other places of amusement, including the Victoria Hall, Hibernian Hall, and Temperance Hall. There are several parks and reserves for the recreation of the inhabitants: Studley, Royal (with a good zoological collection), Yarra, Princes, and Fawkner Parks, and Fitzroy Gardens (area 64 acres), Carlton (or Exhibition) Gardens, 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 a much favoured place of resort. They comprise a spacious reserve that, under judicious treatment, has been transformed from mere bush land to a cultivated garden. 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 many of the indigenous plants and shrubs of Australia 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 or Exhibition 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 225 feet, some 130 feet above the main roof. At its base the central tower is 100 feet square. It is a popular place of amusement, cycling and military sports, and contains a fine aquarium. In this building the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia was opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, and in it the State Parliament of Victoria now meets, a considerable sum of money having been expended to make it suitable for the purpose.

The **SUBURBS** of Melbourne are numerous, and have large populations. Some of the suburbs have attained to the dignity of cities. The suburban cities are Collingwood, Fitzroy, Footscray, Hawthorn, Prahran, Richmond, South Melbourne (formerly Emerald Hill), and St. Kilda. The other leading suburbs are North Melbourne, Brunswick, Essendon, Northcote, Port Melbourne (formerly Sandridge), and Williamstown. Among other attractive suburbs may be mentioned Brighton, Kew, Heidelberg, Malvern and Camberwell.

Melbourne was incorporated on August 12, 1842, and erected into an Episcopal see on August 3, 1840. The Roman Catholic archbishop is the Most Rev. Dr. Carr. The area of Melbourne proper is about 6,000 acres, containing 68,714 inhabitants, 15,000 dwellings, 18,523 ratepayers, 1s. town rate, 4d. lighting rate, and ratable property valued at £13,790,370; net annual value £1,379,937. The population of greater Melbourne, covering 162,600 acres, according to the census of 1901, was 498,956.

MELTON (37° 40' S. lat., 144° 35' E. long.), a shire and post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph-office, in the county of Bourke, and electorate of West Bourke, on the Toolam-Toolern creek, 24½ post (23 rail) miles N.W. of Melbourne. It is a railway station (¼ mile from town-ship) 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, Wesleyan, State school (No. 420), also one at Toolern, Digger's Rest, and Buttlejork; police-station, mechanics' institute, Royal Hall, National Bank opens last Saturday of each month. Court of petty sessions is held here. It is a farming and grazing district; 8,095 acres being under culture. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire, £15,464; area 101½ square miles, ratepayers 277, dwellings 215, rate 1s. Lighted with kerosene. Melton is well adapted for the recovery of invalids suffering from pulmonary affections; there are also highly curative mineral springs. There is a reservoir for water-supply. Formation: volcanic. In the township there are about 300 residents; shire, 1,316.

MENTONE (38° 5' S. lat., 145° 34' E. long.) is situated on Port Phillip Bay, in the county of Bourke, and electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick, shire Moorabbin, and is distant from Melbourne about 14½ miles S.E. It is a station on the Frankston line; fares, 1s. 3d. and 1s.; return, 1s. 10d. and 1s. 6d. Has post, money-order, and savings bank office, telephone and telegraph station, State school (No. 2950), college, two private schools, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, I. O. O. F. lodge, cricket club, Erica Literary, Musical, and Dramatic Society, skating rink, gasworks, and several stores, also a raccourse. Mentone hotel. It is not only a favourite summer resort, but many Melbourne citizens have their residences there, and it is lighted with gas. Population, about 600.

MEREDITH (37° 45' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.) (county and electoral district of Grenville and police district of Geelong) is a shire and 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 Coola Bargharuk creek, 74½ 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 first Wednesday in every month. Court of petty sessions is also held every month on Tuesday. Meredith has a State school (No. 1,420), English, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, a court-house and police station, butter factory, 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. Rifle Club. Elaine is 5½ miles distant. Woodburn Creek goldfield, is 4½ miles from Meredith, accessible by a very good road; there are several promising mines in the district. A coach runs daily to Steiglitz goldfields township, distant 7 miles; fare, 3s.; and to Yorketown, 5 miles. In the district 1,277 acres are under cultivation, the cereals being principally grown. Net annual value of ratable property in the shire, £14,490; area 181 square miles, 580 ratepayers, 273 dwellings, 1s. rate. Formation: Basalt overlying silurian. Population, 280; of the shire, 2,700. Newspaper; *Meredith Sentinel*.

MERINO (37° 43' S. lat., 141° 40' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank, in the county and electorate Normanby, police district Hamilton, shire Glenelg, on Merino creek, in the valley of the Wannoon. It is a railway station on the branch line to Casterton, 23½ miles W. of Melbourne, 30 miles W. from Hamilton, fares, 4s. 5d. and 27s. 8d. The hotels are the Railway Hotel and Commercial (coach booking-office). A coach runs daily to Digby, 6 miles, 1s. each way. Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army place of worship, Freemasons' lodge (No. 33), A.N.A., State school (No. 2,115), and a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,600 volumes; also a court-house, a branch of the Colonial Bank—a handsome two-storied building—stores, one steam flour-mill, and police quarters. Court of petty sessions is held fortnightly. Lighted with kerosene; water from creek and tanks. Indications of coal. There are numerous stations in the district. The soil is a deep rich black. Population, about 500; of the district, about 1,000.

MERRIANG SHIRE. See BEVERIDGE.

MERRIGUM (36° 30' S. lat., 145° 15' E. long.) (co. Rodney), post town, with money-order, office, railway station and telegraph office, 117½ miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Has hotel, mechanics' institute and free library, St. Matthew's Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, State school (No. 1,374), butter factory, grain merchants, timber merchant, and blacksmith. Streets lighted with kerosene. Central station of numerous irrigation colonies. District agricultural, fruit-growing and pastoral. Population, 300.

MERTON (36° 55' S. lat., 145° 50' E. long.) is a village, with post-office, in the county and electorate of Anglesey, shire Mansfield, on Merton creek, 108½ miles NE. of Melbourne, 1,085 feet above sea-level. It is a railway-station on the line to Mansfield from Tallarook; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. Hotels: Merton and Harp of Erin. The district is principally of a mining and pastoral character. It has a store, creamery, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and one State school (No. 1,532); rifle club; a school also at Branket West, 4 miles distant. Beautiful fern gullies and waterfalls in district. Formation: slate and granite. Population, 184; of district, 250.

METCALFE (37° 6' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.), post town and shire, in the county of Dalhousie, Castlemaine electorate, on the Coliban river, 70 miles N. 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 station are East Metcalfe, (5 miles), Taradale (7 miles), Malmbsury (8 miles), Elphinstone (7 miles), and Kyneton (12 miles). Presbyterian services held regularly in the shire-hall. District is chiefly pastoral. Net ratable value of property in shire, £23,379; area 213 square miles, ratepayers on rate book 724, dwellings 578, rate 1s. Land under cultivation, 7,704 acres. Formation: granitic. Population about 70; of the shire, 3,820.

METUNG (co. and shire Tambo), post township, with telephone station, on Gippsland Lakes near Bancroft Bay, 213 miles E. of Melbourne, which is reached by steamer to Sale, thence rail. Orangeries in district. Has hotel, State school, Anglican church. Population 100.

MILAWA, (36° 28' S. lat., 146° 33' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telephone bureau in the county of Delatite, and electoral district of Wangacatta and Rutherglen, and police district of Benalla. The communication from Melbourne is by rail to Oxley, thence mail coach. Hotels, the Commercial and Emu. It lies 156 miles postal NE. of Melbourne, near the Tea-garden Creek, between the King and Owens rivers, and is the centre of an extensive agricultural and pastoral district. Grain from this neighbourhood is of excellent quality, and tobacco and hops are both largely grown. A court of petty sessions, branch National Bank of Australasia, police-station, savings bank, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, State school (No. 737), two churches—Episcopalian and Presbyterian, free library (1,698 vols.), and hall, two general stores, and butter factory with supplying creameries at Bobinwarrah, Taravangcey, Ewerton, Lacey, South Wangaratta, Whorouly, and Carboor. Formation: diluvial. Population, 179; of the district, 500.

MILDURA (34° 18' S. lat., 142° 12' E. long.), a shire, Irrigation settlement, and post town, with money-order, Government savings bank and telegraph offices, county of Karkaroo, electoral district of Donald and Swan Hill, shire of Mildura, on the Murray river, 370 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. The means of communication are by rail to Swan Hill, thence coach or steamer, coach tri-weekly, steamer weekly during season; or rail to Morgan from Adelaide, thence steamer weekly (a railway to Woomelang, 118 miles distant, has been authorised, and when constructed will connect Mildura with the capital. Mildura is the site of the first irrigation colony in Australia, established by the Messrs. Chaffey Bros. More than £750,000 has been spent in clearing the surface of the ground, forming channels, erecting extensive pumping plant, building bridges, fencing, and making improvements generally. See Mildura Irrigation Colony, p. 241 (1901). There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Church of Christ, Salvation Army, and Wesleyan places of worship, three State schools, viz., Mildura, Trymple, and Nicholl's Point, with an enrolment of 600, National Bank, Bank of Victoria, coffee palace, post-office, institute and library (1,400 vols.), Customs-house, court-house (where assizes and general session courts are held), Masonic, Oddfellows', Orange, I.O.R., A.N.A., and Druids' lodges, and several fruit factories and business premises. A cottage hospital and horticultural society have been established, also four private clubs. In the shire of Mildura (area 4,564 square miles); council consists of

president and 12 councillors; the net annual value of ratable property is £25,800, 770 dwellings, 1,400 ratepayers, 1s. rate. The water supply is from the Murray river. It is controlled by the Mildura Irrigation Trust, a Board of six Commissioners, elected from the ratepayers (two to retire annually), who have appointed a general secretary, chief engineer, and head ganger to supervise the several departments. Extent of land under horticultural cultivation, 8,437 acres; bearing vines, 2,895; deciduous and citrus trees, 3,569 acres; lucerne and other crops, 1,969 acres. The total value of the year's production is estimated at £93,504, comprising 1,974 tons of dried, canned, and pulped fruits, and 80,000 cases citrus fruits. Fruit growing, preserving, drying, and packing are the main industries. Formation: tertiary, underlying estuarine deposits. Newspaper: the *Cultivator*, weekly. Population of town and district, 3,332.

MINER'S REST (37° 30' S. lat., 148° 50' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and telephone office, on Burru-beet creek, county Ripon, electorate Wimmera, shire Bullan, 82½ miles WNW. of Melbourne. The Piggish railway station, on the branch line from Ballarat to Wambra 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. 1,739). Churches: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan. Mechanics' institute and library, having 900 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.

MINHAMITE SHIRE. See MACARTHUR.

MINYIP (36° 25' S. lat., 142° 4' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph and railway station, 198½ miles NW. of Melbourne, 33 miles NE. from Horsham, county and electoral district Borung, shire Dunnmunkle. It is on the branch line from Murtoa to Warracknabeal and Hopetoun; fares from Melbourne, 35s. 9d. and 23s. 11d. Hotels: Commercial, Shamrock, Club, and Minyip. There are here Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan places of worship—branches of the Colonial and Commercial Banks. 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), police-station, public hall, mechanics' institute, and a State school (No. 2,167). There are a number of tradesmen's premises, roller flour-mill and three implement manufactories. An Agricultural and Pastoral Society has been established here; also A.N.A. A Lutheran church is about 3 miles SW. The Dunnmunkle water channel connects the township with the Wimmera river at Glenorchy (35 miles), giving a good water supply. Lighted with kerosene. Population, 350. Local paper: *The Minyip Guardian*, published on Tuesday.

MIRBOO NORTH, a township with post, telephone, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, county of Buln-Buln, and in the electoral district of West Gippsland, shire Mirboo. It is 108½ miles NE. from Melbourne by rail; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, a branch of the Bank of Australasia, butter factory, four general and several smaller stores, Oddfellows' (M.U.), A.N.A. and Rechabite lodges. State school (No. 2,883), Mechanics' Institute, where a court of petty sessions is held monthly, and a police station. The free library (with a splendid hall attached) contains 2,400 volumes. There are three hotels. 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. Coal seams are frequently found. 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. Scarlett's seam, from 6 inches to 5 feet 3 inches, is about 2½ miles from the township, and several new seams have been discovered. Kaolin is also found in the Tarwin Valley. It is principally an agricultural and pastoral district. 302 acres being under cultivation. Population, 700; of shire, 1,150. Area of shire 77 square miles, 215 dwellings, 334 ratepayers, rate 1s, annual value of property, £12,077. Newspaper: *Gippslander and Mirboo Times*, published on Thursday.

MITCHAM (37° 40' S. lat., 145° 12' E. long.), a post township, with telegraph and money-order office, county of Bourke, electorate of Dandenong and Berwick, police district of Box Hill, shire Nunawading. It is a suburban railway station, 480 feet above the sea, on the Lilydale line, 13½ rail miles E. of Melbourne; fares, 1s. 2d. and 11d., return, 1s. 9d. and 1s. 4d. Hotels: Reserve and Hill. Two schools, State (No. 2,904), and Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, hall, M.U.I.O.O.F., Temperance society, Rechabite tent, and tile and pottery company, also artistic pottery company. District is suitable for brick-making and pottery; it is also well adapted for fruit growing, and is very healthy. Water from tanks. Population of town, 300.

MITAMA (36° 15' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.), a post town in Bullock and Piceaniny creeks, with money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, county Bendigo, electorate Mandurang, North-Western province and police district, shire E. Loddon. It is a railway station (with refreshment rooms) on the Bendigo 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), and police-station.

Churches: Bible Christian, Roman Catholic, and Church of England, Public hall. Coach runs to Rochester, *via* Wanup, Pine Grove, and Diggora, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, also coach to Calivil same days. Commissioner for taking affidavits resides here. Has a large grain store. Agriculture and grazing are the pursuits of the district. Mitiamo is built on a sand hill in the midst of the vast Terricks plains. State forest in district. 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 from Picoanthy Creek. Population, 100.

MITTA MITTA (36° 5' S. lat., 146° 58' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office, telephone and savings bank, in the county of Bogong, electoral district of Benambra, shire Towong, 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 Tallangatta, tri-weekly, and coach thence; single fare, 10s. Coaches run to Tallangatta and Snowy Creek. There are two hotels—the Laurel and Bridge, a mechanics' institute with 1,235 volumes, temperance hall, State school (No. 887), police camp, and one store. Churches: Wesleyan and Roman Catholic. I.O.G.T. lodge. Township lighted with kerosene. The district is a mining and agricultural one, the yield for 1900 being 4,447 ozs. Sluicing is largely carried on here. Tin and copper are found in the neighbourhood. The population of the town is 154, and of the district, 540.

MOE (38° 10' S. lat., 146° 11' E. long.), a township, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, in the county of Balm-Balm, 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, 1-s. 3d. and 9s. 8d., and is the principal place in the shire of Narraean. It has one coffee palace, and Retreat, Moe and Club hotels. It is on Narraean creek, near its junction with the Labrore 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 (1,200 vols.), six stores, State school (No. 2,142), and L.O.L. Churches: Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Wesleyan. Colonial Bank open Tuesdays and Fridays once a month. 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, are the Moe and North Coalville mines. At Thorpdale, the terminus of the Narraean Valley railway line, which branches from here, several sawmills have been erected. Moe is the starting-point to the mining districts N. and E. of Wallhalla. Coaches run to Tanjil and to Walhalla (two daily), fare 5s. Formation: volcanic. Population, 350, of the district about 1,200. Newspaper: *Narraean Shire Advertiser*, published weekly, on Saturdays.

MOLIAGUL (36° 45' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.), Co. Gladstone, shire Bet Bet, electoral and police district Dunolly (on Burnt Creek, 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 Goldsbrough, 5 miles distant, are the means of communication. Has hotel, State school (No. 746), and Anglican church. Water from reservoir. Mining operations were once carried on to a considerable extent here, but the alluvial deposits are now nearly exhausted. This gold field has been worked since 1852, and some good finds have been made of late years. On the 5th 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 £9,200. A granite monument erected by the Government marks the site. The formation is schist and quartz. It is an excellent orchard district. The population of the town is 189, and of the district about 1,000.

MOONAMBEL (37° S. lat., 143° 20' E. long.), postal township, with money-order office, on Mountain creek (shire Avoca, county Kara Kara, electoral district of Stawell), 137 miles (135 postal) NW. of Melbourne, and about 56 from Ballarat. Coaches arrive and depart daily for Waubara, fare 4s., St. Arnaud, Landsborough, and Avoca (leaves Avoca daily, 2.15 p.m.); fare, 2s.; nearest railway station 12 miles distant. Hotel: Commercial. A State school (No. 1,683), three churches—English, Roman Catholic (St. John's), and Wesleyan. There is a hotel and soap manufactory in the township. Court of petty sessions monthly. Mining and farming are the chief employments of the inhabitants. There is a flourishing vineyard and a Government crushing battery here. Lighted with kerosene. Caves and mountain scenery. Population, about 250.

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, telephone bureau, and branch Melbourne savings bank, 4 miles NNW. from Melbourne. It is a railway station on the North-Eastern line; fares, 7d. and 5½d. Situated on the Saltwater river and Moonee Ponds creek. In addition to the trains, omnibuses run frequently to and fro; fare, 4d. It has a town hall, court-house, and police-station; four hotels, State school (2,901), grammar and several ladies' schools, National Bank, Free library and reading-room. A.N.A., I.O.O.F., I.O.R., U.A.O.D., and Masonic societies. Church of England (2), Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, and Wesleyan churches. University Extension

lectures. Rope works and hair factory. The streets are lighted with gas and oil. Water from Yan Yean. The Moonee Valley racecourse is situated here. There are also Queen's Park, bowling-green, Plumpton course, tennis court, bicycle track, artificial lake, and a splendid reserve with rosery. Sandy soil. Population of neighbourhood, about 16,500. Newspaper: *Essendon Gazette*, published on Thursday.

MOORABIN SHIRE. See MORDIALLOO.

MOORABOOL (38° 10' S. lat., 144° 21' E. long.) is a post town with telegraph station, county of Grant, electoral district of Geelong, and shire Bannockburn. 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. Creamery. State school (No. 1,497), United Methodist church. 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. Population, district about 100.

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 12s. 2d. Hotels: Royal Mail, Cricketers' Arms, Commercial (Local Option has closed several hotels). Wine cafes 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, Free Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, Masonic and I.O.O.F. lodges, mechanics' institute (1,000 vols.), a hospital (containing 70 beds), Athenaeum, lawn tennis court, canning factories, steam-roller flour-mill. During the past few years great attention has been paid to the cultivation of vines and fruit trees, over 1,000 acres being in cultivation. The wine and raisin-making industries are of considerable importance, and an extensive trade is done. The wines are considered to rank amongst the best Australian wines (the *Diplôme de Grand Prix*, Marseilles Exhibition, 1896 and 1897, also Grand Cross at Belgium, 1896, and Grand Prix and *hors concours* at Nice, 1897, was awarded to the Excelsior Vineyard). A local cellar to hold 60,000 gallons of wine has been built, and is in full operation, with all the latest French machinery and appliances. The raisins and Zante currants have topped the Melbourne market for several years past. Amalgamated Fruitgrowers' Association. Several large apiaries have also been established and are paying well. All the land is irrigated by gravitation from the Rodney Trust channels, water being supplied at 6d. per inch per acre, or a quantity of 22,000 gallons. The water supply is most complete, the town being surrounded by a network of the Rodney Irrigation Trust channels. Steps are being taken to have a natural highway built from Mooroopna to Shepparton. Telephone communication is also being established. Population, 1,246, with vicinity, 2,000. Newspaper: *Goulburn Valley Yeoman*, published Thursday morning, is the official organ of the Goulburn Valley Vine, Fruit, and Special Products Association, Rodney Shire Council, and Rodney Irrigation Trust, Frederick J. Camp proprietor.

MORANG (37° 38' S. lat., 145° 5' E. long.), postal township on the Plenty river, in the county of Bourke, electorate of Bourke East, police district of Epping, shire of Whittlesea, situated on the Plenty river, 23 miles N. of Melbourne. It is a railway station on the Whittlesea line at South Morang, 18½ miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 2s. 3½d. and 1s. 8½d. Hotels: Bridge, Morang, and Commercial. State schools (No. 488) and at Morang South (No. 1,975), Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute, and M.U.I.O.O.F. and Rechabite lodges in the district. There are many farms in the neighbourhood, and much land under cultivation. Water from Yan Yean and river. Formation, basaltic. Population, 500.

MORDIALLOO (38° 0' S. lat., 145° 7' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, savings bank, telephone bureau, and telegraph offices on the creek of the same name and Port Phillip Bay, 17 miles SE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Dandenong and Berwick, and shire of Moorabin. It is connected with Melbourne by rail; fares 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 1½d. Hotels: Rennison's, Bridge, and Coffee Palace. It is a favourite watering-place, and has a fine pier and baths. 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 grandstand and first-class appointments. Mechanics' institute, and library of 2,150 volumes, a State school (No. 816), Rechabite society, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. A number of stores and tradesmen's establishments. Town lighted with gas. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. Carrum swamp has been drained, and hundreds of acres of splendid land rendered available for cultivation. Area of shire 32 square miles. Population, 7,576; ratepayers, 3,212; dwellings, 1,700; net annual value of ratable property, £60,517. Land under cultivation, 8,003 acres. Population about 800.

MORNINGTON (SCHNAPPER 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, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 4d.; 9s. 9d. and 6s. 6d. return. Steamer in summer time, 4s. return. The hotels are Taait, Royal, Kirkpatrick's and the Grand. There are an Athenæum (hall seats 400), with library of 2,256 volumes, a telegraph station, post-office savings bank, and money-order office; Colonial Bank; Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan. State school (No. 2,033), court-house, police-station, gaol, public baths, Masonic, A.O.F., Rechabite societies, and several stores, and the town is lighted with gas. A coach runs to Dromana, fare 3s., 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. Good fishing in neighbourhood. Net annual value of property in shire, £14,487. Area, 35 square miles; rate-payers, 629; dwellings, 270; rate, 1s. 2d. Land under cultivation, 283 acres. Mornington shire was constituted on May 30th, 1893, and was originally called New Mornington. Formation: basaltic, ferruginous sand, and ironstone. Population of town, 920; and of shire, 1,350.

MORRISONS (37° 55' S. lat., 144° 5' E. long.), the postal centre of the diggings of the same name, as well as the Borne-hyghurk, Moreep, and Ballak parishes, is situated on the river Moorabool, in the county and electorate of Grant, shire of Ballan, 79½ postal miles from Melbourne, and reached by way of Meredith or Elaine Railway Stations. Hotels: Prospector's and Golden River. Morrisons has a money-order office, two State schools (1,067 and 2,086), Episcopalian and Presbyterian places of worship, creamery, and four stores. Agricultural and mining district. The mining is entirely confined to alluvial workings, but it is said the river-bed is rich in fine gold. Formation: silurian, with recent surface drift. Population, about 60.

MORTLAKE (38° 6' S. lat., 142° 47' E. long.), a township, with post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in county Hampden, electorate Ripon and Hampden, shire Mortlake. Western police district, 150½ miles SW. of Melbourne, situated at the foot of Mount Shadwell, in the centre of an agricultural dairying and pastoral district. It lies 32 miles NNE. from the town of Warrnambool, whence the steamer can be taken for Melbourne, 12 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 is a branch of the Bank of Victoria, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 4,000 volumes, also a public library and museum, four general stores, butter and cheese factory, 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 weekly), police barracks, State school (No. 397), Temperance hall, M.U.I.O.O.F., Freemasons, flour-mill, and an extensive cattle yard, where monthly sales of stock are held. Coaches run to Warrnambool, tri-weekly; fare, 6s. 6d.; to Hamilton, daily, fare, 13s. 6d.; Woorndoo, tri-weekly, fare, 8s. Fine gravel pits of scorie (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 also a Coursing Club and a Rifle Club. The net value of ratable property of the shire was £86,342; area, 915 square miles; rate-payers, 601, dwellings 530, rate 1s. Lighted with kerosene. Land under cultivation, 1,778 acres. Population of town, 900; shire, 3,050. 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, police district Gippsland, shire Morwell, 88½ miles E. of Melbourne. It is an important station on the Gippsland Railway, three trains daily to and from Melbourne; between Norwell and Mirboo one train daily, two on Wednesdays and Thursdays. It is at the junction of the line to N. Mirboo, 20 miles distant, near the Morwell river. Hotels: Club, Murdoch's and Cricketers' Arms. Churches: Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic, M.U.I.O.O.F., and A.N.A. societies. Banks: Colonial and Australasia. Mechanics' institute, also used as Court-house (501 vols.). There is a State school here (No. 2,136), and a Roman Catholic school. The town is 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. There are 1,220 acres under tillage. Area of shire, 255 square miles; dwellings 520, rate-payers, 680; rate 1s.; net annual value of ratable property £22,434. There is good shooting and fishing and scenery in the neighbourhood. The diamond drill has proved a seam of brown coal near the township to be 810 feet thick, the largest known seam in the world. An extensive pottery is turning out excellent ware. Large deposits of ironstone have been met with. A court of petty sessions is held here once a month. Population, 800; of shire, 2,897. The geological formation is carboniferous. Local newspapers: *Morwell and Yinnar Gazette*, published on Friday, and the *Morwell Advertiser* on Friday.

MOUNT ALEXANDER SHIRE. See CAMPBELL'S CREEK.

MOUNT ARAPILES. See ARAPILES.

MOUNT BLACKWOOD. See BLACKWOOD.

MOUNT CLEAR (co. Grenville, shire Buninyong), post township and rail station, 100 miles W. of Melbourne, has money-order office and telegraph station, shire hall, two hotels and stores. Agricultural and mining district. Population, 100.

MOUNT COTTERELL (37° 49' S. lat., 144° 30' E. long.), a district, with post-bag, near the river Werribee, in the county of Bourke and electorate of Grant, 22 miles (28 postal) NW. of Melbourne, 8 miles from Werribee, which is the nearest railway station, and 9 miles from Melton. It is the centre of a grazing and dairying district. There is a Wesleyan chapel and a State school (No. 804).

MOUNT DORAN. See ELAINE.

MOUNT DUNEED (co. Grant, Barrabool shire), postal township, 55 miles SW. of Melbourne, nearest railway station Germantown, 2½ miles distant. Torquay and Geelong coaches pass through. Has Anglican and Wesleyan churches and State school (No. 2,036). Extensive views of Bass's Straits, Port Phillip, &c. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 200.

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 59½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne. A coach leaves the Mount Egerton Hotel for Gordons Railway Station, about 2 miles; fare, 6d. There are six hotels. Agency London Bank weekly. State school (No. 1,918), a Catholic school, mechanics' institute, with library of 785 volumes. Churches: Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Welsh and Congregational. The district is principally a gold-mining one. The Egerton mine has yielded over £1,250,000 worth of gold, and still continues to give good returns. Formation: silurian. Population of village and district about 2,500.

MOUNT FRANKLIN SHIRE. See HERPUEN.

MOUNT MERCER (37° 48' S. lat., 143° 52' E. long.), a post town, in the county and electoral district of Grenville. It is in Leigh and Buninyong shire, and is about three miles distant from the River Leigh, lies 92½ miles (94½ postal) WNW. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail either *via* Elaine (13 miles distant), thence horse, or Buninyong. The district is chiefly of a pastoral and mining character. It has one State school (No. 715). Mount Mercer is an extinct volcano, the mouth of the crater being half a mile in circumference, and containing a fine sheet of water. Mount Lawaluk, 1½ mile SE. of Mount Mercer, is a bold bluff rock, used as a trigonometrical station. Population 100. Formation: basalt.

MOUNT MORIAC (co. Grant, electoral district Barwon, shire Barrabool) is a post town, rail and telegraph station, 57 postal miles SW. of Melbourne; also steamers. In shire Barrabool, which comprises Barrabool, Duneed, Modewarre, Guirwarre, Paraparap, Jan Juc, and part of Puella. There are Shire Hall, seven State schools, police-station, five hotels, and Roman Catholic (2), Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan (5), and Bible Christian churches, and Temperance hall. Lime and freestone quarries. Water from private tanks and cisterns. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: volcanic. Area of shire, 195 square miles; 10,908 acres under cultivation, chiefly hay and oats. Population of town, 104, and shire, 2,015; rate-payers, 592; net annual value of ratable property, £24,782; rate, 1s. 3d.

MOUNT PROSPECT (co. Talbot, shire Creswick), a post town 8½ miles NW. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Newlyn, thence 3 miles. Has State (No. 444) and Roman Catholic schools, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, A.N.A. society and hall, and three hotels. Agricultural and mining district.

MOUNT ROUSE SHIRE. See PENSHEURST.

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 (78½ postal) W. of Melbourne, which is reached by coach to Ballarat, rail thence. It has State school (No. 757), one store. Mining, agricultural and pastoral. There is a small, rather scattered population of about 200.

MOUNT WILLIAM (37° 30' S. lat., 142° 40' E. long.), a postal township in county Borung, shire Ararat, reached by rail to Ararat, thence coach daily. Coaches run to Glenthompson, Ararat, and Stawell. It is a new mining field lying about 180 miles north-west of Melbourne. Has hotel, church services held in hall owned by hotel-keeper; police and warden's court also held in same building. There is every prospect of the field being a great success.

MOUNT WYCHEPROOF. See WYCHEPROOF.

MOUTAJUP (37° 39' S. lat., 142° 11' E. long.), a post 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, 184½ miles W. (185½ postal) of Melbourne, with which place there is daily communication; fares, 33s. 1d. and 22s. 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. Population about 120.

MOYSTON (37° 20' S. lat., 142° 45' E. long.), in the county of Borung, shire Ararat, police district of Stawell, is situated within a short distance of the Little Wimmera river, 10

miles E. of Mount William, and has post, money-order, and savings bank office. Melbourne lies 141½ postal 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 660 volumes; A.N.A. Society, four churches, Episcopalian, 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. Population, town and district, about 350.

MUCKLEFORD (co. Talbot, shire Maldon) is a railway station, with post and telegraph station, 86½ postal miles N. of Melbourne, on the Muckleford Creek. Has Congregational and Bible Christian churches and State school. Railway is two miles distant, and Muckleford South post office is 10½ miles distant. Agricultural district. Population, 160.

MULGRAVE SHIRE. See OAKLEIGH.

MURCHISON (36° 37' S. lat., 145° 16' E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Rodney, Waranga shire, is a post-town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, on the west bank of the river Goulburn, 91½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, located in the centre of a farming and grazing district, 401 feet above sea-level. It is on the Goulburn Valley line, stations at Murchison and East Murchison; 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), also one at North Murchison (1,050), a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,800 volumes, Anglican, Roman Catholic, United Methodist, and Presbyterian churches. A.N.A., Oddfellows', and Masonic lodges, Urban water trust, fire brigade station, agricultural society, several clubs, five stores, and three saw-mills. Lighted with kerosene. Water supplied by trust. Court of petty sessions is held here. Best route to Goulburn Weir, with good cycling roads. Good fishing and shooting. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 500. Newspaper: the *Advertiser*.

MURROON (38° 27' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), in the county of Polwarth, shire Winchelsea, is the name of a parish, with a post office, lying about 9 miles S. of Birregurra, and 96½ postal miles SW. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Forrest line branching at Birregurra from the Warrambool railway; fares, 17s. 3d. and 11s. 7d. It is watered by the Skenebura creek and Matthew's creek. There is a creamery in connection with Geelong butter factory, State school (No. 940). Firewood cutting industry. The Church of England, and Bible Christians hold services. Pastoral and grazing district chiefly. Population about 300.

MURTOA (36° 37' S. lat., 142° 30' E. long.), a postal, money-order, savings bank and telegraph township and railway station, situated on the shores of Marma Lake, 185½ miles NW. from Melbourne, and 18 NE. from Horsham, county Borung, shire Dunmunkle, and electorate of Horsham, and lies 460 feet above sea-level. Railway fares, 3s. 4d. and 2s. 4d. Hotels: Club, Commercial, Victoria, Shamrock, and Railway. It is one of the principal wheat-growing centres of the Wimmera district. There are here branch of the Commercial Bank, Anglican, Primitive Methodist, Lutheran (2), Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 1,549), Lutheran College (only one in Colony), High school, Masonic, A.N.A., and Oddfellows' lodges, agricultural and horticultural societies, seven stores, flour mill, mechanics' institute (1,000 vols.), racecourse and recreation reserve, fire brigade, and several tradesmen premises. Court of petty sessions is held here fortnightly, on Thursday. Water from lake. Streets lighted with kerosene. Population, town 730; district about 1,600. Local paper: *Dunmunkle Standard*.

MUSK VALE (co. Talbot, shire Mount Franklin). Post township, 73 miles N.W. of Melbourne; reached by rail. Has State school and church. Sailor's Fall in district, also a clear mineral spring. Population, 150.

MYAMYN (38° 2' S. lat., 141° 40' E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Normanby and electoral district of Portland, 22½ miles W. 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, mechanics' institute, State school (No. 1,692), an hotel, blacksmith and wheelwright, and 2 stores. It is a pastoral district. Population, with vicinity, 300.

MYER'S FLAT (36° 40' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), on Myer's Creek, a postal town and railway (signal) station, 108½ miles NW. from Melbourne, county Bendigo, shire Marong, electoral district and part borough of Eaglehawk. It is a mining and agricultural district. There are three hotels, and a denominational school, Roman Catholic church, stores, two racecourses, news and insurance agencies. Water from Malmesbury reservoir. Mining (New Prince of Wales Extended and Princess May gold-mining companies working) and agricultural district. The population numbers about 250.

MYRNIONG (37° 30' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.), a post-town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, 40½ miles W. of Melbourne, in the county and police district 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, 2s.), and rail thence. There are two hotels, the Plough and the Myrniong, a State school (No. 487), Anglican and Presbyterian churches, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,184 volumes, race club, agricultural show yards, and a butter factory. Water from tanks. There are

numerous farmers and graziers in the neighbourhood. Formation: volcanic. Population, 250.

MYRTLEFORD (36° 37' S. lat., 146° 52' E. long.) is a post-money-order, savings bank and telegraph town, near the Owens River, in the county of Bogong, shire Bright, electoral district of the Owens, and police district of Beechworth, 178½ N.E. of Melbourne. Mining, pastoral and agricultural district. It is a railway station on the branch line to Bright; fares, 32s. and 21s. 3d. Coaches run to Little River, Dederang, Barwidgee thrice weekly. The hotels are the Myrtleford, Prince of Wales, Buffalo, Cricketers' Arms, and Railway. There is a State school in the town (No. 956) and three others in the district, also a Church of England, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian churches, and agencies Bank of Australasia and National Bank. Fortnightly cattle sales held. Butter factory. Rechabite and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges. Court of petty sessions is held here. Water from wells and creek. Streets lighted with kerosene. Twin Falls and Buffalo Mountains in vicinity. Formation: silurian chiefly, trenching on granite. Population of town 494, and of neighbourhood about 650.

NAGAMBIE (37° 48' S., lat., 145° 10' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and a telegraph station, and is a station on the Goulburn Valley Line. Situated on the banks of Lake Nagambie, county Moira, electoral district Shepparton and Euroa, shire Goulburn, 73½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, and is reached by rail; fares, 14s. and 9s. 5d. Hotels Dolphin, Raff's, Ryan's, Doherty's, and others. Colonial and Commercial banks, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Catholic places of worship, a State school (No. 1,104), police station, Masonic, A.N.A., Foresters' and Oddfellows' lodges, rowing club, a mechanics' institute, with library of 850 vols., and several general stores. Lighted with kerosene. Town reticulated; supplied by steam pumping machinery from Goulburn weir. Fishing and shooting. A Court of Petty Sessions is held weekly. Agricultural district. Goulburn shire has an area of 260 square miles, 680 dwellings, 780 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and ratable property of net annual value £24,245. Acres under cultivation, 15,254. Population, 800; in shire, about 3,100. Local paper: *Nagambie Times*, weekly.

NAPOLIONS (37° 37' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a postal township, near the junction of the Dog Trap, Yarrowee, and Ross's creeks, lying NW. by W. from Melbourne, distant 86 miles *via* Buninyong. Coaches run to Ballarat daily, fare, 1s. Hotels: Napolions and Racecourse. It is in the county and electoral district of Grenville. Churches: Congregational and Catholic. A.N.A. Society. State school (No. 1,072). District of a mining and agricultural character. Formation: volcanic. Population, 350.

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, 55 miles N.E. 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, 30; of district, about 60.

NAR-NAR-GOON (co. Mornington, shire Berwick) a railway station, with telegraph and post-office, 89½ miles E. of Melbourne. Has hotel, State schools (Nos. 2,243 and 2,914), Anglican church, store, saw mill, mechanics' institute with public library (130 vols.), &c. Large timber trade done in the district. Population about 70.

NARRACAN (38° 20' S. lat., 146° 14' E. long.), a post town and shire, with money-order, telephone, and savings bank office, in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Gippsland West, police district Morwell, situated near the creek of the same name, 87½ 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, Wesleyan and Anglican churches, with library of 1,000 vols. is here, also a State school (No. 2,295), coffee palace and one creamery. Water from wells and tanks. Lighted with kerosene. Narracan East is a township about 1½ mile south. The country around is undulating and heavily timbered, but the soil is good. Beautiful scenery in the district. Brown coal seam 22 feet out-crops 400 yards from railway station. The shire (office and court-house at Moe) extends over 552 square miles, and the annual value of ratable property is £26,000, dwellings 950, ratepayers, 1,335, rate 1s. Land under cultivation, 32,980 acres; 29,293 oaten hay. Formation: carboniferous sandstone, divite and slate. Population, 200; of the shire, 3,800.

NARREE WORRAN (co. Mornington, shire Berwick), a postal township, about 27½ miles E. of Melbourne. Coach runs to railway station, 3 miles distant. Fare, 1s. each way. Dairying is the chief industry. The Swinging Rock and Reservoir in the district (information from postmaster). Has State school (No. 1,901), Wesleyan and Anglican churches, stores, mechanics' institute, and free library (582 vols.). Agricultural and pastoral district. Fruit-growing industry. Population of district nearly 600.

NATHALIA (36° 5' S. lat., 145° 13' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, and telegraph office and savings bank, on Broken Creek, and near the celebrated Yielima, a State Forest of 95,000 acres, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Numurkah and Nathalia, police district of Benalla, 147½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, on the Goulburn Valley line; fares, 26s. 4d. and 17s. 6d. Coaches run to Echuca and Kotupna. Hotels: Nathalia, Court House, Bridge, Farmers' Arms, and Railway. Banks: Commercial, Australasia, and Victoria. Churches: Church of England, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. State school (No. 2,660), and one private school, flour-mill, butter factory, and seven large stores,

Court of petty sessions held once a week. Mechanics' Institute, flourishing agricultural society (strong, splendid draught horses), Masonic, Oddfellow, A.N.A., and I.O.R. societies. Fire brigade and plant. Streets lighted with kerosene lamps. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and is one of the chief wheat and barley growing centres of the State; there is also a splendid supply of red-gum in the State forests to the north. The land is especially adapted for fruit growing, and a considerable trade has sprung up in peaches, apricots and grapes, and the early season enables the growers to put the fruit on the market in November. Water supply from Broken River. Population, 1,000; of district, 1,500. Newspaper: *Nathalia Herald*, published Tuesdays.

NATIMUK (36° 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, 218½ miles N.W. from Melbourne, and 15½ miles W. from Horsham, with which it is connected by rail. Fares from Melbourne 39s. and 26s. 1d. Natimuk is the junction of the new railway line to Gorok, distant 27½ miles and Noradjuha line 8 miles distant. Hotels: The Natimuk and the National. Within the township are a flour-mill, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic and two Lutheran places of worship, Mechanics' Institute, with a large hall (1,878 vols. in library), Masonic, Orange, Oddfellow and Rechabite lodges, Progress Association, Rifle Club, branches of the Colonial and National Banks, State school (No. 1,548) and German school, 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, and lighted with kerosene. There is an Agricultural and Pastoral Society, which has a well-appointed show-ground. The Natimuk district is known throughout the Wimmera as the "Garden of the Wimmera." Mount Arapiles, three miles distant, is a mound of considerable beauty. There are numerous lakes in the district abounding in wild duck. Formation: limestone. Population, 400. 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, shire Avoca, on the River Avoca, 140 miles N.W. from Melbourne; tri-weekly mail. There is one hotel (the Commercial), State school (No. 1,347), a Wesleyan place of worship, creamery, and a general store. Avoca, 12 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Agricultural and pastoral district. Good fishing and shooting. Population, about 250.

NAVARRÉ (36° 52' S. lat., 143° 8' E. long.), county and electorate of Kara-Kara, a post town on Wattle creek, 152 miles (172 postal) N.W. of Melbourne. Nearest railway stations, Avoca (28 miles S.E.), and Stawell (25 miles S.W.). Coach to St. Arnaud or Stawell Railway Stations, fare 5s., rail thence to Melbourne. Landsborough is 8 miles distant. There is a State school (No. 1,330), Anglican church, public hall, blacksmith, and a store in the township. District is a pastoral and an agricultural one, the soil being sandy, with a clay bottom. Population about 300.

NEERIM SOUTH (co. and shire Buln-Buln), postal township with money-order office, telephone, and railway station on branch line to Warragul; 75 miles N.E. from Melbourne. Has two mechanics' institutes (with aggregate of 1,193 vols.), two State schools, English, Union and Wesleyan churches, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, police-station, four saw-mills, and creamery. Commercial Bank opens Tuesdays. Water from Redhill Creek. Neerim is 6 miles distant. District is agricultural, mining, and pastoral. Population of town and district, about 800.

NEILBOROUGH (36° 35' S. lat., 141° 16' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Bendigo, electorate of Mandurang, and borough Raywood, on Elysian Creek, 115 miles (123½ postal) N.W. 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). Wesleyan church. Water supply from Goliban scheme. Mining and agricultural district; of lower silurian formation. Population 150.

NERRINA (LITTLE BENDIGO) (co. Grant, shire Bungaree), mining township, 1½ miles N.E. of Ballarat. It is reached by rail to Ballarat East, thence cab. Has two hotels and State school. Population of district, 400.

NERRING (SAILOR'S GULLY) (37° 58' S. lat., 146° E. long.), a township, with post-bag, in the county of Ripon, electoral district of Ripon and Hampden, 129 miles (169 postal) N.W. 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, in the county of Bendigo, shire Marong, electorates of Maldon and Dunolly, police district of Maryborough, situated on the River Loddon, 121 miles distant from Melbourne N. and 5 miles E. of Tarnagulla. Llanely is 2 miles distant, and is the nearest railway station; a coach runs daily to Bendigo, 25 miles, 5s. Newbridge has two pretty reserves, two hotels, branch of the Union Bank (weekly), a State school (No. 457), two places of worship—Anglican and Presbyterian; mechanics' institute with public library having 650 volumes; rifle club, also brick works, a cheese factory, two stores, and a police-station. Lighted with kerosene. Lanecorie Weir is five miles distant. Pastoral and agricultural district, little mining. Formation: bluestone and granite. Population, about 240.

NEWBURY (GARLICKS) (36° S. lat. and 145° 30' E. long.) (co. Dalhousie, shire Kyneton), township (with post bag) on

Blue Creek, 68 miles N.W. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Trentham, coach thence. Coach runs to Bleekwood. Good scenery in the district. Has two hotels, State school (No. 1,287), Anglican and Wesleyan churches, and Assembly Hall. Water from wells and tanks. Mining, agricultural, and pastoral district. Population of district, about 250.

NEWHAM UNITED SHIRE. See WOODBEND.

NEWHAM (37° 20' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), a post town and shire, in counties Bourke and Dalhousie, 55 miles N.W. of Melbourne, with which the communication is by coach to Lancefield or Woodend Railway Stations; through fare, 12s. 8d. Hotels: Newham and Hanging Rock. Agricultural, dairying and pastoral district. There is a ham and bacon factory and creamery, 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. Population, 140.

NEWHAVEN (38° 35' 5" S. lat., 145° 21' 51" E. long.) is a postal town, in the county Mornington, shire Phillip Island, and police district of Mornington, lying 64 miles (65 postal) S.E. of Melbourne, in the S.E. part of Phillip Island, Westport Bay. It is an agricultural and fishing township, having a post-office, rocket station, and a State school (3,053). Communication, rail from Melbourne to Stony Point, and steamer thence, 9s., return, 12s. Formation, volcanic. Population, 51.

NEWINGTON (co. Grenville, shire Bellarine), post town, 76½ postal miles W. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Ballarat West, thence coach 1½ mile. Has numerous stores, hotel (with strawberry and pleasure grounds), free library, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, benevolent asylum, State school. Agricultural and pastoral district.

NEWLYN (37° 25' S. lat., 144° E. long., co. Talbot, shire Creswick) is a railway station with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 90 rail miles N.W. of Melbourne on Birch's Creek; fares 16s. 5d. and 11s. It is 10 miles from Daylesford, and has two hotels, mechanics' institute, free library (600 vols.), State school (No. 453), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches, butter factory, and stores. Chaff cutting and hay pressing industries. Formation: volcanic. Agricultural district. Population, 400.

NEWMARKET, a railway station on North-Eastern line, 2½ miles from Melbourne, single fares 3d., 2d.; return 4d., 3d. Metropolitan cattle sale yards and a number of training stables are in the district. Is the livestock depot of Melbourne.

NEWPORT, at junction of Melbourne, Williamstown and Geelong railways, is 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 S.W.; fare, 8d. and 6d. There are post, money-order, savings bank, telegraph offices, and telephone bureau; Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches and a State school, Freemasons', M.U.I.O.O.F., I.O.O.F., G.U.O.O.F., I.O.R., A.N.A. and U.O.O.F.G. lodges, and a branch of the Commercial Bank. The chief hotels are the Newport, Junction and Strand. 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. Extensive wharfage has been erected at the mouth of the River Yarra, and it is intended to form a timber depot here. Spottiswoode forms a portion of this locality and contains Metropolitan Board of Works pumping station, and the principal agricultural implement factories. Beds of brown coal have been found by boring to a depth of 400 feet. Newspaper: *The Times*.

NEWRY (co. Tanjil, shire Maffra), post township, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone station, 6 miles N.W. of Maffra. Reached by rail to Timbaga, coach thence, 3 miles. Coach also runs to Sale and Maffra. Has hotel, State school (No. 2,074), rifle club, Mechanics' Institute, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, butter and cheese factory. Streets lighted with kerosene. Centre of Maffra wheat district. Population, 100.

NEWSTEAD (37° 7' S. lat., 144° 6' E. long.), a post town, and shire 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 (93½ postal) NNW. of Melbourne, on the line between Castlemaine and Maryborough; fares to Melbourne 16s. 8d. and 11s.; coach to Creswick and Allendale daily. 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, and mining interests have very much revived during the year; Byron Reef, Loddon Leads, Green Valley, and Sandy Creek mines are showing good results. There is also a large breadth of land under cultivation. There is one steam flour-mill, a State school (No. 452), police-station, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Primitive Methodist churches, Baptist and Church of Christ services held in mechanics' institute, and branch of National Bank, Freemasons', Oddfellows, Rechabites, and A.N.A. societies. Court of petty sessions is held here. Town is lighted with kerosene; water from wells. Net annual value of property in the shire, £14,174; area, 100 square miles; 465 dwellings, 550 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation, 6,430 acres. Formation: lower silurian, with recent drift. Water supply from wells. Population of town, 40; shire, 2,370. Newspaper: *The Echo*, weekly.

NEWTON and CHILWELL. See GEELONG.

NHILL (36° 20' S. lat., 141° 25' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, in the county, shire

and electoral district of Lowan, North-west Wimmera police district, 24 miles NW. from Dimboola, and 243 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is the capital of Lowan shire, and is a station on the railway line to the South Australian border; fares to Melbourne, 4s. 4d. and 29s. 7d., to Adelaide 37s. 6d. and 24s. 9d. Hotels: Union, Treasury, Farmers' Arms, Royal and Commercial, Banks: Commercial, Victoria, and National. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, a State (No. 2,411) school, mechanics' institute, with library of 1,361 vols., hospital, Orange, Rechabites', Freemasons', A.N.A. and M.U.I.O.O.F. societies, two medical men, Lowan roller, flour-mill, butter factory (with subsidiary creameries), four stores, and five blacksmiths' and many other tradesmen's shops. The water supply is pumped from a well 112 feet deep into a tank of 40,000 gallons capacity, 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. Water supply from wells. It is one of the most important agricultural and pastoral districts in the Wimmera. In the shire of Lowan there are 101,856 acres under tillage, 57,981 under wheat. Area of shire 1,625 square miles. Population 4,110, ratepayers 934, dwellings 698, rate 1s. Annual value of rateable property £34,353. Coaches run to Netherby and Lorrquon. Population, 1,500. Newspaper: *Wnull Free Press*, published twice weekly.

NILLUMBIK. See DIAMOND CREEK.

NOORAT (38° 14' S. lat., 142° 57' E. long.), a post town, in county and shire 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 (450 vols.), and butter factory. There are several large cheese factories at work. The district is of volcanic formation, suitable for grazing and farms. The neighbouring station (Mount Noorat) has been cut up into dairy farms. Population of town, 200.

NORADJUHA (36° 54' S. lat., 141° 53' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telephone and savings bank office, and railway station, shire Arapiles, county Lowan, electoral and police district of Horsham, situated at the junction of the Horsham, Natimuk, Balmoral, and Tooran roads, 6½ miles S. of Natimuk and 20½ miles SW. of Horsham. It is the terminus of the branch line from Horsham, and is distant by rail from Melbourne 223½ miles WNW. Fares, 40s. 1d. and 26s. 11d. Coach runs to Harrow Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Hotel: the Commercial. There are here a State school (No. 1,930), mechanics' institute and reading room (633 vols.), Bible Christian place of worship (Church of England services held fortnightly), a store, and several tradesmen's shops. Sittings of the council of the shire of Arapiles. Coach to Harrow, *via* McDonalds', Carchap, Clear Lake, and Douglas, three days a week, 10s. It lies in the centre of one of the best wheat-growing counties of the Wimmera. Area of shire 769 square miles with 470 dwellings and 685 ratepayers on book, rate 1s. Annual value of property £21,403. In the shire there are 37,892 acres under tillage, 23,653 wheat, 2,120 oats and 829 under wheaten hay, 206 bearing vines. Population of shire, 2,600.

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 in the suburban radius, and has four railway stations on the Preston and Whittlesea line, 4 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 4½d. and 3d. return. Tram communication is *via* Brunswick or Smith Streets to Northcote Bridge, fare, 3d.; thence cable tram to northern boundary of town. There are post telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices. It has six hotels; branches of the National and London Bank of Australia, two State (No. 1,401) and private schools, public library, two Anglican, three Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, Independent Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, large bacon-curing establishments, a tannery, and two extensive brick yards. The Yan Yean affords the water supply. A quantity of dairy produce is raised in the district. Area of municipality, 2,850 acres; 1,950 dwellings, 3,900 ratepayers, 2s. 3d. rate, and annual value of rateable property £57,423. Formation: basaltic and gravelly. Population, 9,691. Newspaper: *Northcote Leader*.

NORTH LILLIMUR. See LILLIMUR.

NORTH MELBOURNE, formerly called HOTHAM (37° 49' 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 cabs, trains, and trams run at frequent intervals; fare, 3d. It has about 74 hotels, six branch banks; Victoria, National, English Scottish and Australian (2 branches), and Melbourne 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, Wesleyan and Bible Christian chapels, Free Library and Mechanics' Institute (8,952 vols.), tower 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), private schools, Masons', Druids', Oddfellows', Rechabites' Hibernian and A.N.A. lodges; also post, money-order, and telegraph office. In the town is situated the Melbourne Benevolent

Asylum. There are 3,990 inhabited dwellings, 4,459 ratepayers, and rateable property in the municipality (area 565 acres), of net annual value, £108,201; rate, 1s. 9d. in the £. Several manufacturing are here, also implement works, chaff-cutting machine works, flour-mills, furniture manufactory, photo-process establishment, &c. Town lighted with gas and electric light. Water from Yan Yean. The Royal Park and Zoological Gardens are in the vicinity. Population, 13,015. Newspaper: *Courier*.

NORTH OVENS SHIRE. See ELDORADO.

NORTH PRENTICE (co. Bogong, shire Rutherglen), post and mining township. Has Congregational and Wesleyan churches, State school (No. 3,296), hall, and police-station. Coach daily to Rutherglen. Population, 400.

NORVAL (late OPOSSUM GULLY) (37° 16' S. lat., 142° 52' E. long.), postal township (mails Monday, Wednesday, and Friday), about 4 miles from Salt creek, and 136 miles NW. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Ripon, police district of Wimmera, and Ararat shire and electorate. It has hotel, Presbyterian church, State school (No. 1,068). The nearest railway station is at Ararat, 5 miles, reached by private vehicle. Mountain scenery. The district is a mining, viticultural and agricultural one. Water from Government reservoir. Population about 260.

NUMURKAH (37° 5' S. lat., 145° 26' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, 133½ miles NE. of Melbourne. It lies on Baala Creek, 353 feet above sea-level, in the county of Moira, Numurkah shire and water trust, Numurkah and Nathalia electorates, and North Eastern police district. It is a station on the Goulburn Valley railway line; fares, 23s. 11d. and 15s. 10d.—junction of Nathalia and Cobram lines. It is the starting point of coaches to Katamatite and Yarrowonga. Banks: Australasia, Commercial, and Victoria. Farmers' Arms, Telegraph, Shamrock and Victoria are the chief hotels, of which there are a ten, and there is a number of stores and tradesmen's premises. It possesses an Agricultural Society, Progress Association, Relief Society, a Turf club and a Coursing club, dramatic club, rifle club, a mechanics' institute, with large hall fitted with appliances for concert and dramatic purposes, library (2,450 vols.), reading-room, police camp, sub-treasury, Masonic lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F., I.O.O.F., I.O.R., and A.N.A. societies, and law courts. Anglican, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, Salvation Army, State school, also Roman Catholic and private schools, and shire hall. 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. Lighted with kerosene. Has a drainage scheme, with settling tanks, to be worked with a sewage-farm, thus keeping the creek unpolluted. The area of the shire is 765 square miles, annual value of rateable property £83,642, 1,300 dwellings, 1,480 ratepayers, 1s. rate. It is an important agricultural, pastoral, and horse-breeding district, there being (March 1, 1901) 150,946 acres under cultivation, the chief crop being 90,413 acres wheat. Population 1,011; of the shire, 7,600. Local papers, the *Standard*, published Wednesdays; *Leader*, Fridays, both eight-page penny papers.

NUNAWADING SHIRE. See BOXHILL.

OAKLEIGH (37° 54' S. lat., 145° 7' E. long.), in the county of Bourke, electorate of Dandenong and Berwick, shire Mulgrave, police district of Bourke, is a borough, 136 feet above the level of the sea, with post, telegraph, telephone, savings bank and money-order office, on Scotchman's Creek and the Dandenong road, 9½ miles SE. of Melbourne. The Gippsland Railway passes through Oakleigh; fares, 9d. and 6d.; return, 1s. 9d. It was the junction for the outer circle and Rosstown railway lines, but not at present running. Coaches run daily to and from Wheeler's Hill and Black Flat. There are three hotels, a court-house, shire hall, borough chambers, post office, mechanics' institute (800 vols.), five churches, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Independent, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian, and a State school (No. 1,601), a Roman Catholic school, and a convent, Foresters', Hibernian, I.O.O.F., M.U., St. Andrew's, and A.N.A. lodges. Bank: English and Scottish. The soil is adapted for gardens and orchards. The township is lighted with gas. The Yan Yean supplies water. Net annual value of rateable property in the borough, £12,550; area, 2,178 acres, 291 dwellings, 845 ratepayers, rate 1s. 9d. Area of shire, 25½ square miles; net annual value of rateable property, £19,164. Land under cultivation, 2,376 acres. Population of shire, 1,712. Formation: silurian rock, overlaid with sandy loam. Pignent earth being worked. Population of borough, 1,267. Newspapers: *Oakleigh Times* and *Oakleigh Guardian*.

OCEAN GROVE (38° 15' S. lat., 140° 30' E. long.), county Grant, electoral district of Bellarine, police district Drysdale, is a post town on the River Barwon, 60 miles SW. of Melbourne, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station. There is a State school (No. 3,100), Wesleyan and Anglican churches and the Ocean Grove House. Coaches run to Geelong, 5s. return; Queenscliffe, 4s.; steamer and coach, ticket to Melbourne, 7s. 6d. return. The district is agricultural. It is a charming seaside resort. Reached by rail to Geelong, coach thence; or steamer from Geelong or Queenscliffe. There is good fishing and fowling. In visiting season the population reaches 300.

OMEO (37° 6' S. lat., 147° 40' E. long.), mining township (2,100 feet above sea-level) and shire, with post, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order office, on Livingstone creek (county Benavira and electorate of Gippsland East), about 250 miles NE. of Melbourne, and reached by rail to Bairnsdale, and coach thence daily (80 miles); in summer weekly coach runs to Bright, thence train. Hotels: Golden Age, Omeo, and Hilltop. Banks: Colonial and Commercial. The Public Library here has 3,000

voles. State school (No. 831), South Orms (No. 1,734), Presbyterian, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches; also lands office, courthouses and gaol, public library, two public halls, Masons', A. Natives', Miners', Oddfellows' and Rechabites' lodges, and substantial hospital. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from dam in Livingstone Creek. The auriferous areas of the district have been considerably developed during the past few years. During 1900 the total output of gold was 20,189 ozs. The alluvial deep leads on the Dargo High Plains, 80 miles to the westward, promise to become one of the important factors in the gold production of the colony, several companies being engaged in proving the leads, with very satisfactory results. On the quartz fields at Cassilis Tongio West, Sheepstation, and Mount Will's large numbers of men are employed, and the average yield of the stone is high, being over an ounce to the ton. Close to the township of Orms the alluvial deposits, worked profitably many years ago and then abandoned, have again been taken up by companies for dredging. Some portion of the district, which is mountainous, is parcelled out in runs. On March 1, 1901, 4,444 acres were under tillage, principally for oats, wheat, potatoes, and hay. Net annual value of ratable property in Orms shire (area 2,211 square miles), £44,000; 1,500 dwellings; 1,258 ratepayers, ls. rate. Population, 900, of shire, 5,700. Local paper: *Standard*, published twice weekly.

ONDIT. See BEAC.

ORBOST (38° S. lat., 148½° E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph offices, in the county of Croajingolong, shire Orbst, electoral district of East Gippsland, police district of Bairnsdale, on the Snowy River, 227 miles E. of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Sale, steamer to Cunningham, and thence by coach, fare, 12s. 6d., return 20s.; or rail to Bairnsdale and to Cunningham, coach thence to Orbst; also *vid* Bruthen weekly. Schooners also trade regularly to Orbst. Commercial bank. Anglican and Presbyterian churches; Roman Catholic services held in mechanics' institute. Has two hotels, State school, mechanics' institute, and library of 622 volumes, Rechabites' and Oddfellows' lodge, two saw-mills, coach and waggon works, butter and cheese factories, and four commodious general stores. It is an agricultural, dairying, and pastoral district. One of the principal maize-growing districts in the State, 2,878 acres being under maize during 1901, the product of which was 51,097 bags. The river flats, comprising over 20,000 acres, are extremely rich. Marlo, on the sea coast at the mouth of the Snowy River, about 3 miles from the junction of the Brodribb and Snowy Rivers, 10 miles distant from Orbst, is a beautiful spot, and being on the South Pacific Ocean is likely to become a favourite watering-place. Area of Orbst-shire 3,721 square miles, with 503 dwellings, 921 ratepayers, ls. 3d. rate, and net annual ratable property £17,983. Gold yield, 1900, 964 ounces. Formation: sandstone and schist, river flats alluvial. Population, about 500, of shire about 2,700. Newspaper: *Snowy River Mail*, published on Saturday.

ORFORD (38° 9' S. lat., 142° 10' E. long.) is a post town (postal notes issued) in the county of Villiers, electorate of Port Fairy, shire of Minhamite, and police district of Warrnambool. It lies on the Shaw river, 20½ postal miles W. of Melbourne, whence it is reached by coach, which runs daily, from Port Fairy, fare, 3s. single, 5s. return, 16½ miles distant N.E. It is in coach communication with Macarthur, 3s. 6d., and Hamilton, 3s. 6d. A forest in the vicinity (the only timber saved from ruthless destruction) is a picnic resort. Hotel: Horse and Jockey. It has a creamery, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, and a State school (No. 1,895). The district is an agricultural and pastoral one, and has a light sandy soil, with masses of bluestone on the surface. Population about 70.

ORVILLE (Possum Hill), (36° 45' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.), a township, with postal bag, in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Dumolly, situated on the Orville creek, 140 miles N.W. of Melbourne. There is a daily mail from Dumolly to Rheola *via* Orville; fare, 3s. 6d. State school at McIntyres, 1½ mile 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. District mining, agricultural and pastoral. Population, 30.

OXLEY (36° 28' S. lat., 146° 27' E. long.) is a post town and shire, with money-order office and railway station, on the King river, in the county of Delatite, electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, and police district of Benalla, lying 153 postal miles N.E. of Melbourne. It has hotel, State school (No. 1,399) 2 miles away—on the Wangaratta side of King river—and Baptist church; Protestant hall, 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, 1901, there were 16,144 acres under cultivation, 6,402 being under wheat. In the shire (area 1,005 square miles) the annual value of property is £34,518, with 510 dwellings, 1,117 ratepayers, and ls. rate. Population, 53; of shire, 4,118.

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, police district Bourke, 3 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, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 9d. Coaches on Mondays and Wednesdays to South Gembrook, 2s., and West Gembrook, 2s. 6d. Fridays only to Upper Gembrook, 3s. 6d. Hotels: Bourke and Gem-

brook. State school (No. 1,359) and Roman Catholic school. Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Baptist churches, mechanics' institute (850 vols.), in which Presbyterian services are held. Commercial Bank, open Thursdays; Racing Club. In the neighbourhood are Gembrook (12 miles distant) and Beanak, new settlements, both noted for heavy timber and beautiful fern-tree gullies. Salvation Army have a prosperous farm. Water supply; underground tanks. The railway station and new township are 1½ mile from the old one. Township is lighted with kerosene. Population in township, 300; district, about 400; principally engaged in grazing and dairying.

PALMERSTON (county Buln-Buln, shire Alberton). Village adjoining Port Albert (which see). Coach runs to Sale. Has police-station.

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 Eunu Creek, 150½ (152 postal) miles W. of Melbourne, 16 miles N.E. of Warrnambool, and 14 miles S.W. of Terang. A station on Warrnambool railway (one mile from township); fares, 27s. 2d. and 18s. Hotel: Commercial, and one store and several shops. A State school is here (No. 1,079), saw-mill, Oddfellows' lodge, mechanics' institute and library, having 568 volumes, police station, also branch of Colonial Bank. Churches: Presbyterian, Roman Catholic and Anglican. The district is heavily wooded. The Hopkins Falls and the Black's River Falls are in the neighbourhood. Formation: volcanic. Population in town, 300; with vicinity, about 600. Adjoining Panmure is the district of Laang.

PANTON HILL (co. Evelyn, shire Eitham), post township, 24 miles N.E. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Heidelberg, coach thence. Has hotel, State school (No. 1,134), and Anglican church. Mining district. Population, 130.

PARKVILLE is a suburb of Melbourne, 1½ miles N. It has post, money-order office and savings bank, and telegraph facilities. Communication is by tramcars, 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, lighted with electricity. In the vicinity is the Royal Park, where the Acclimatisation Society have an excellent Zoological collection, which is much resorted to. The University with its increasing number of colleges and hostels forms a very striking feature of the district. Has hotel, Presbyterian church. Population, about 2,700.

PARUPA. See LAKE BOLAC.

PAYNESVILLE (co. Tanjil, shire Bairnsdale), post and telegraph station on Gippsland Lakes, 10 miles from Bairnsdale. Has three hotels, State school, church and mechanics' institute. Steamer to Bairnsdale. Population 450.

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 (209½ postal) from Melbourne W., situated at the base of Mount Rouse. It is 16 miles from Hamilton, S.E., 40 miles from Belfast N., and 43 miles from Warrnambool N. Penshurst is a railway station and junction on the lines from Hamilton to Koroit, Warrnambool, and Port Fairy; fares, 37s. 4d. and 25s. Hotels: Penshurst, Prince of Wales, Cricketers' Arms, and Victoria. Area of shire 537 square miles, 450 dwellings, 465 ratepayers, ls. rate; net annual value of ratable property £58,723; land under cultivation 2,452 acres. There is one tannery, butter factory, and four stores in the town, four churches, belonging to the Presbyterians (with manse), Roman Catholics (St. Joseph), Anglican, and Wesleyans, a State (No. 486), and Roman Catholic schools, a shire hall, mechanics' institute, with library of 1,276 volumes, Temperance hall, and a courthouse. Court of petty sessions is held monthly. Banks: the Victoria and National, Lodges of Oddfellows, A. N. A., H. A. C. B. S., Rechabites, and Racing, Rifle and other Clubs. Coaches run to Mortlake and Caramat. The water supply is derived from a spring in the centre of the town. Lighted with kerosene. 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 730, shire 2,500.

PERCYDALE (37° 3' 15" S. lat., 143° 15' E. long.) is a post town in the county of Gladstone and electorate, shire and police district of Avoca, on Fiddler's creek. It lies on the E. slope of the Pyrenees Mountains, about ¼ 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. Sun Kum Hing hotel. State school (No. 1,042), Episcopalian and Wesleyan churches, store. The district is a mining one (both quartz and alluvial). Agricultural, viticultural and pastoral interests are also represented to some extent. Formation: sandstone and silurian. Population, 125.

PHILLIP ISLAND SHIRE. See SAN REMO.

PIGGOREET (37° 40' S. lat., 143° 31' E. long.), a post town, with telephone, money-order, and savings bank office, on Weady Yallock creek, 96 postal miles W. of Melbourne, in the county and electorate of Grenville, police district of Ballarat. It is reached by taking train to Newtown, thence coach, three miles to Piggoreet. Coaches run to Scarsdale, fare 1s. Hotel: Coach and Horses. There are also several sheep stations in the district. There are Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, public hall, a State school (No. 726), and a mechanics' institute, with library of 710 vols. Volcanic valley with quartz ranges, on which several reefs are being worked. Population, about 300.

PIMPINIO (36° 35' S. lat., 142° 9' E. long.), a postal township, county Borung, electoral district Horsham, shire Wimmera.

It is a telegraph and railway station on the Dimboola line, 10 miles N. of Horsham, and 21½ miles Melbourne, fares, 38s. 2d. and 25s. 7d. Hotel: Railway. It has Wesleyan and Anglican churches, mechanics' institute and public library (1,000 vols.), store, blacksmith's shop, butter factory, machinery valued £1,000, and a State school (No. 1,439)—two others in district. Water from Trust dams. Agricultural pursuits are followed in the district. Population about 120.

PIRRON YALOOK (88° 20' S. lat., 143° 28' E. long.), a postal township and railway station, with telegraph office, on the Pirron Yalook creek, which empties itself into Lake Corangamite, which also abuts on the township. It is in the electorates of Polwarth, Villiers, and Heytesbury, shires Colac and Heytesbury, police district of Colac. It lies 105½ miles SW. of Melbourne. State school (No. 1,242); Bible Christian and Roman Catholic churches. Hotel: Mamre. The communication with Melbourne is by rail; fares, 18s. 10d. and 12s. 8d. The soil, which is black on gravel, affords rich grazing and agricultural land. Onions and potatoes largely grown. The most striking features of the place are the extensive stony rises indicative of terrible volcanic action; and Lake Corangamite, the largest lake in Victoria, and probably one of the saltiest in the world. Its excessive saltiness is doubtless mainly due to the retention of the total of its original saline ingredients within vastly contracted limits. Dairying, grazing, rabbit-trapping industry. Population, 150; of district, 600.

PISCAR (co. Ripon, shire Ballarat), railway station on Ballarat to Waurba line. Wilson's training stables and Dowling Forest raccourse in vicinity.

PITFIELD (87° 50' S. lat., 143° 37' E. long.), in the county and electoral district of Grenville, postal township, with money order office, savings bank, and telephone station, on Woody Yallock creek, about 104 miles W. of Melbourne, and about 45 miles from the Leigh-road Railway Station, on the Geelong and Ballarat line. Coaches run to Ballarat, fare 3s. 6d.; to Leigh Road, fare 5s.; and to Newtown 12 miles distant, 2s. 6d., from which places train can be taken to Melbourne and Rokewood, and thence to Geelong. Two wine saloons, branches English and Scottish and the Commercial Banks, State school, three clubs, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Anglican, Church of Christ, and Roman Catholic churches, branch A.N.A., and Druids Societies Mechanics' Institute and aerated water factory. There are several diggings within a short distance on the north and north-east, and considerable quantities of gold have been obtained by co-operative parties during the past 12 months, and also a considerable tract of cultivated and grazing land in the district. Basaltic formation. Newspapers: *Pitfield Banner*. Population of district about 4,000.

PLEASANT CREEK. See STAWELL.

POOTILLA (co. Grant, shire Bungaree), post township NW. Melbourne. Reached by rail to Bungaree, hired conveyance thence. Coach to Ballarat, 1s. Has two hotels, State school (No. 2,095), Anglican church, store, and creamery. Agricultural district. Population 200.

POOWONG (88° 15' S. lat., 145° 50' E. long.) (co. Mornington, shire Poowong and Jeetho), post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telephone, 62 miles SE. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Nyora, thence mail coach 5 miles. Has Athenæum, with library of 650 vols., butter factory, hotel, Anglican, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, and State school (2,111). Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: Sedimentary, belonging to the Mesozoic period. Population, 150.

POOWONG AND JEETHO SHIRE. See JEETHO.

PORCUPINE FLAT (87° S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), township, in the county of Talbot, and electoral district of Maldon, 92 miles NW. of Melbourne. Hotels: Racecourse and Brighton. Maldon, 2½ miles distant, is the nearest railway station. It is a mining and agricultural locality. Population, about 50.

POREPUNKAH (87° S. lat., 147° E. long.) (county Bogong, shire Bright) is a railway station with post office and telephone, about 193 miles NE. of Melbourne, on the Owens river. It has public hall, in which Wesleyan and Church of England services are held, band, a State school (No. 1,144), free library and hall (520 vols.), two hotels, saw-mills, and two hop kilns employed by hop gardens in vicinity; tobacco grown. Coach runs to the Bucklands. It is a mining district. Mount Buffalo and Buckland Falls in district. Beautiful valley scenery. Formation: silurian. Population of township and district about 500.

PORT ALBERT (88° 41' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long.), county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland S., shire Alberton, is a seaport town, with post, telegraph and telephons, money-order office, and savings bank, and situated at the mouth of the Tarra river, 137½ miles SE. of Melbourne, with which there is communication by steamer weekly, all rail direct, 136½ miles, fares 24s. 7d. and 16s. 5d. Hotels: Ship Inn and Port Albert. The churches are Church of England and Wesleyan, and there is a State school (No. 490), Custom-house, receipt and pay office, land office, powder magazine, courthouse, and mechanics' institute, with library of 762 volumes. The entrance to Port Albert is over a mile wide. It is a pastoral and agricultural district, flax, fruit, maize, oats, &c., growing well. 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. Pliocene and Tertiary formation. Population, 230; of district, 3,000.

PORTARLINGTON (88° 6' S. lat., 144° 42' E. long.) is a post town, on Port Phillip Bay, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, counb of Grant, electorate Barwon, shire Bellarine, and police district Geelong. It lies 65

miles S.W. 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. Coach to Geelong daily, to Queenscliff daily in summer months. There are three hotels—the Grand, the Family and the Bay View, a State school (No. 2,455), Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, a branch of the Colonial Bank, three general stores, several tradesmen's premises, steam chaff-cutting works, a public library of 3,000 volumes, and Masonic, Foresters' and Sons of Temperance societies. The district is an agricultural one, and has achieved some celebrity for the fine onions it produces; in the summer it is thronged with visitors from Geelong, Melbourne, and up-country, it being an excellent seaside watering-place. Public baths have been erected, increasing the attractions of Portarlington. It has a good jetty, with fine public gardens adjoining, and there are pleasant drives to Drysdale, St. Leonards, Queenscliff, Point Lonsdale, and Clifton Springs. Formation: volcanic, iron and limestone. The population numbers 600 in the town, and the district over 2,500. Newspaper: *Bellarine Herald*.

PORT CAMPBELL, (87° 4' S. lat., 144° 12' E. long.), otherwise CAMPBELL'S CREEK, is a seaport with post, telegraph and telephone office, and savings bank, situated nearly midway between Sherbrooke river and Hesse Point, 15½ miles NW. by N. from Moonlight Head, and 16½ miles SW. of Melbourne, county Hampden and shire Heytesbury, electorate of Villiers and Heytesbury; police district of Warrnambool. Communication is by rail to Timboon, fare 6s. 11s. and 18s.; thence by coach, 11 miles, to Port Campbell, fare 5s. Hotel: Commercial. The harbour is an inlet of the sea, of no great magnitude or depth of water, nor is it very easy of entrance. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, with exceptionally rich soil. A jetty has been constructed for the convenience of taking in cargo. It has creamery and cheese factory, mechanics' institute (300 vols.), rocket house, two State schools (No. 2,946), Newfield (No. 2,991), Port Campbell North, Union Baptist and Presbyterian churches, Anglican services are also held; store, a creamery, &c. Cliff scenery. *Loch Ard* disaster happened near here. Formation: limestone. Population of township and district, 350.

PORT FAIRY, formerly called BELFAST (88° 23' S. lat., 142° 14' E. long.), a seaport borough in the county of Villiers, electoral district of Port Fairy, shire Belfast, at the mouth of the river Moyne, to and from which steamers ply at frequent intervals. There is also railway communication with Warrnambool, 20½ miles distant and with Hamilton. Port Fairy is connected by rail with Melbourne 186½ miles WSW. of the metropolis; fares, 33s. 7d. and 22s. 4d., besides holiday excursion trips, at greatly reduced prices. Coaches between here and Macarthur daily, and to and from Portland three times a week. 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, Tenyson's, and others in the suburbs. It has money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices. The harbour is called Port Fairy. Sea-going vessels drawing 11 feet of water are loaded and discharged at the wharf stores in the middle of the town. Five dairy factories in full working order. The fishing industry is also growing, and visitors have the opportunity of visiting the "Julia Percy" Island in the fishing yachts; also has preserving factory for tinning fish, rabbits, poultry and vegetables; refrigerating works. 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. 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, Victoria and Commissioners' Savings Banks, the Hospital, mechanics' institute (this last has a library of 2,600 volumes), the Lecture and Oddfellows' Halls, and Orderly room, Masonic, Oddfellows, A.N.A., Rechabite and Hibernian Societies. The schools comprise the State (No. 1,188), capable of accommodating 500 children; Roman Catholic, and several private schools. The area of the borough is 5,902 acres, with 338 dwellings, 621 ratepayers, 2s. rate, and rateable property of the annual value of £11,430; in the shire of Belfast, the rateable property is of the annual value of £37,317, area of shire 201 square miles, 600 dwellings, 750 ratepayers, 1s. 4d. rate. 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 every Friday, 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, adjoining it are golf links, also 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 Crags, a favourite resort on the ocean shore, is situated a few miles from the town, and fine fishing is to be had. 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, 1901, 13,664 acres were under cultivation in the shire. 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 is 1,989, that of the shire 2,609. 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 and shire 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 SW., 57 miles from Coleraine, 47 from Merino, and 63 from Casterton, all towns of some importance to the N. and NW. Warrnambool 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, Club, 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. A new deep-water pier is in course of construction. When complete this will allow the largest ocean-going steamers to moor alongside and to take in frozen meat from the Portland and Western District of the Victoria Freezing Co., which has complete works and latest machinery. The additional wharfage is expected to prove very serviceable also in wheat and wool export, and will make Portland an important port of shipment. The boat harbour, which has cost over £40,000, affords good shelter to all the craft in port. Additional railway facilities are also to be provided. The Union, 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 courthouse, also numerous stores, two bark mills, two saw-mills, 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 2,500 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 State. Among the social institutions are lodges of the following societies:—Masonic (No. 6 V.C.), Foresters, and Oddfellows (M.U.), Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, Rechabites, W.C.T.U. 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. The town is lighted with gas. The water supplied to the town is derived from Artesian wells. In the municipality (area, 2,865 acres) are 479 dwellings, 573 ratepayers, ls. 8d. rate (2d. of which is devoted to maintenance of benevolent asylum and hospital and the Ladies' Benevolent Society), the value of rateable property being £13,745; the area of the shire is 1,607 square miles, and annual value of rateable property £62,000, 1,090 dwellings, 1,683 ratepayers, ls. rate. 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 7,911 acres were under cultivation during 1901, of which oats had occupied 2,704 acres. The population is 2,140; of the shire, 5,624. The *Guardian* (the second oldest paper in the State), published Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and the *Observer*, published 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, and is connected by rail with the metropolis. Fares, 3d. and 2d. The original Hobson's Bay 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, London and Ship Hotel; there are about 48 in all. The municipal area is 2,366 acres, with 2,500 dwellings, and property of the net annual value of £70,398, 2,574 ratepayers, ls. 6d. rate. All properties were connected with Melbourne and Metropolitan sewerage system in 1898. 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's), Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Primitive Methodist churches, Temperance hall, and Seamen's Bethel. Lodges—Masonic, A.N.A., Druids, Oddfellows, Foresters, Free Gardeners, Orange, St. Andrew's, H.A.C.B.S., and several others. 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 fine 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., and Norddeutscher Lloyd mail steamers are berthed at the railway pier. There is an extensive biscuit factory (Swallow and Ariell's), Poolman's sugar refinery, Kitchen's soap and candle works, Cuming, Smith, & Co.'s chemical works, Harper's rice and flour mills, also gasworks, Joshua's distillery, boot factory, a Sailors' Rest, and free reading room, a library of 1,100 vols., Police Court House, Council Chambers and Town Hall. Court of Petty Sessions sits daily. 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 Lizardet's Beach. Geological formation: sand with substratum of red clay, sandstone and occasional ironstone. Population, 12,162. The *Standard* (published weekly) is the local paper.

PORTSEA (38° 20' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.) is a port 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, 68 postal miles SE. of Melbourne, and 37 miles in a direct line by water. Fare, by coach, 9s.; by steamer in summer, 2s. 6d., return 4s.; from Mornington, 7s.; also steamer every Thursday at 10 A.M., fare 5s. single, 7s. 6d. return. There are two hotels here, Nepean and Portsea, a State school (No. 2,929). A coach runs daily to Dromana, fare 4s. Limestone is abundantly prevalent, and there are numerous kilns, the best lime of the colony coming from here. The Quarantine station is about 2 miles from here. Portsea has two frontages, one facing Queenscliff, the other Bass' strait. The back beach (Southern Ocean), is within 1 mile from Portsea, on which stands "London Bridge" Caves, a 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 water-landing place. From Portsea a magnificent panoramic view of land and sea is to be seen, embracing Cape Schanck and its lighthouse, Pulpit 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 120, 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, 1836; was created a borough, October 17th, 1863, a town, May 13th, 1870, and proclaimed a city on 1st July, 1870. The city area is 2,320 acres, with 8,554 dwellings, 9,113 ratepayers, and rateable property of net annual value of £343,482, ls. 7d. rate. 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, 3d. and 4d.; also by the Oakleigh and Frankston lines. The cable tramcar system runs 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. The local town-hall is a commanding building, and has a good free library of 12,000 vols.; its tower forms a landmark for many miles round and the main hall is capable of accommodating 1,400 persons. There are numerous other public buildings of a charitable, educational, and ecclesiastical character. Chapel Street and Toorak Road, the main thoroughfares are woodblocked, bordered with some handsome shops and places of business. There are five State schools, handsome recreation grounds have been laid out on Mount Erica, High Street, and in Greville Street, close to the Town Hall, which do much to beautify the neighbourhood. A large area of ground close to Toorak Station has been purchased and reserved by the Corporation for a recreation reserve. Many of the streets are lined with handsome trees, such as elms, oaks, and silver poplars. "he

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: Savings, National, Australasia, Victoria, and Commercial. Population, 41,101. The Prahran *Telegraph* and the *Chronicle*, Saturday, are the local papers.

PRESTON (37° 43' S. lat., 145° 2' E. long.) a shire and 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, 6½ postal miles N.E. of Melbourne. It has six hotels, State school, Wesleyan, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Roman Catholic (with school) churches, a library of over 1,600 vols., two police stations, shire hall holding 600, and three other public halls, one pottery, a soap factory, several tanneries, large brick factories, and ham and bacon curing establishments. Reached by tram and train (four stations); fares, return, 4d. and 3d. The reservoir here in connection with the Yan Yean waterworks has a storage capacity of 17 million gallons of water. The town is lighted with gas. It is a suburban district. A Court of petty sessions is held here. The shire has area of 13½ square miles, and contains rateable property of the annual value of £30,204, 621 dwellings, 1,068 ratepayers. Is. 9d. rate. Land under cultivation 1,262 acres. Population of shire, 3,600. Newspaper: *Preston Leader*.

PRINCETOWN (co. and shire Heytesbury), post township on Gellibrand route. Reached by rail to Camperdown, coach thence. Has hotel, boarding-houses and Mechanics' Institute. Good fishing and shooting, and favourite seaside resort. Population 50.

PURNIM (38° 18' S. lat., 142° 20' E. long.), a post town, with telephone office, on the Merri Creek and the Mortlake road, 16½ postal miles W. of Melbourne, 12 from Warramboul, and 20 miles from Mortlake, in the Warramboul 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, shoeing forge, and the Bush Inn and Royal Oak hotels are here. Wheat and potato growing district. Communication is by train or steamer to Warramboul, coach thence, 1½ miles, fare 2s. 6d. Coach runs to Mortlake. The Framlingham Aboriginal station is about 1 mile distant and the Hopkins Falls about 2 miles. Population, 1,500.

PYALONG (37° 7' S. lat., 144° 54' E. long.), a shire and post town with telephone and railway station (fares 10s. 3d. and 6s. 9d.) on Mollison's Creek, 67½ miles N. of Melbourne (county of Dalhousie, electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield). Hotel: White Hart; also wine hall. State school (No. 2,005), Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches (All Saints), police station, shire hall, post-office, and two stores. The district is chiefly pastoral; soil is sandy and rather poor. Net annual value of rateable property in the shire, £14,400; area 229 square miles, with 220 dwellings, 400 ratepayers, Is. rate. Land under cultivation, 1,320 acres. Formation: granitic. Population, 150; including shire, 1,300.

PYRAMID HILL (36° 2' S. lat., 144° 2' E. long.), a postal town, county of Gunbower, electorate of Gunowser, shire of Gordon, with money-order, telegraph offices, and savings bank, on Bullock Creek, and a station on the Bendigo to Swan Hill line, 15½ miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. Mail coaches run to Yarrowalla and Durham Ox, Terricks and Bald Rock. Bank: National. State school (1,712) and two hotels, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and mechanics' institute and free library (1,000 vols.), A.N.A. I.O.R. and Agricultural societies. There are two stores, butter factory, two coach and implement factories, and a police-court, third Wednesday in month. Lighted with kerosene. An agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, and pastoral district. Mount Pyramid is 1½ miles distant and Mount Hope 8 miles distant. Good fishing and shooting at Kon Swamp, 12 miles distant. Newspaper: *Pyramid Hill Advertiser*. Population, 400.

QUAMBATOOK (co. Tatchera, shire Kerang, post, telegraph, telephone to Ultima, and railway (terminus) station, on Avoca river, 207 miles (191 rail), N.W. of Melbourne; fares, *via* Boort, 34s. 6d. and 22s. 10d. Has hotel, coffee palace, and sundry stores, State school (2,443), Baptist church, police-station, mechanics' institute, M.U.I.O.F. and H.A.C.B.S. Lighted with kerosene. Quambatook South 3 miles distant, and has Roman Catholic church, State school, and post-office. Agricultural district. Population of whole district about 350. Newspaper: *Herald*.

QUEENSCLIFF (38° 16' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), county of Grant, electorate of Barwon, police district of Geelong, a municipal borough, with post, telegraph, telephone, 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 32 miles SW. of Melbourne—6½ postal 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. During the winter months a special coach runs daily, *via* Port Arlington, in connection with a line of steamers, fare 5s., return 9s. 6d., available for one month. A steamer also calls every Saturday, carrying passengers and cargo. It is the terminal station on the railway from Geelong; fares, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. Coaches run to Portarlington and Clifton Springs. Hotels: Grand, Victoria, Ozone, Esplanade, Queenscliff, Bendigo, 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 1,500 yards wide. The entrance is now very strongly protected. The men of the Victorian Permanent 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's), built of stone, with stained windows, Roman Catholic church (Holy Trinity), Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches. The "Cottage by the Sea," conducted by the Ministering Children's League, is here, also Upton House, a Convalescent Home for aged people. It has many advantages as a watering-place, the baths erected by the borough council being both safe and commodious; there are also hot sea-water baths, splendid bowling-green, asphalt tennis court, bicycle track, 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 2,666 vols., and Masonic, Foresters', Orange, A.N.A. Lodges 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. Rain water supply. The rateable property (area 2,173 acres) is valued at £107,797, net annual value being £10,797; 373 dwellings, and 454 ratepayers, rate Is. 6d. All vessels arriving from infected ports are boarded near Queenscliff by the health officer, from Quarantine Station. It has been a pilot station since 1848. Census population, 2,013, in summer months, 3,500. Geological formation: Limestone and sandstone. Newspaper: *Queenscliff Sentinel*, published on Saturdays.

QUEENSFERRY (38° 24' S. lat., 145° 27' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph and savings-bank, and the port on the Eastern side of Western Port, 59½ postal miles S.E. from Melbourne, shire Phillip Island, county Mornington. State school amalgamated with Grantville (No. 1414). The nearest railway station is Lang Lang, whence a coach runs to Queensferry, return fare, 6s. An artesian well of mineral waters of a chalybeate character is here. Religious services held in public hall. The whole of the district has been taken up under coal leases; several good seams have also been found along the Bass valley. It is the shipping port for the Great Victoria Colliery Company, from which a tramway runs to water, about 8 miles. The late Baron von Mueller said the copiousness and elegance of spring orchids here are unsurpassed in the world. Formation: Mesozoic. Population, 80.

QUEENSTOWN (37° 39' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.), post town, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, shire Eltham, and police district of Bourke, on Back creek, 27 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It has a hotel, State school (No. 128), mechanics' institute (650 vols.), I.O.O.F., and Church of England. Court of petty sessions is held here. Two coaches run daily to and from Heidelberg, fare, 2s., return, thence train. District devoted to fruit and nursing. Water from private tanks. Population, 50 (including five Chinese); with district, 1,250.

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 (115 postal), W.N.W. 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. The gold yield for the year 1900 was 4,000 ozs. There are other workings farther off, and one saw-mill at work in the neighbourhood. Some stations are in the neighbourhood. State school here (No. 523), Primitive Methodist church, hotel, and free library with 213 vols., mining, agricultural and pastoral. Population of town, 300; with district, about 1,500.

RAMAHYUCK (38° 2' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.) is a Presbyterian mission station on the River Avon, county langli, shire Avon, about 15 miles from Sald, commenced in 1864 on a reserve of 750 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 (of which Rev. F. A. Hagenauer is manager), is about 60, including 26 children, who attend the native State school under the care of a highly-qualified lady teacher.

RAVENSWOOD (36° 50' S. lat., 144° 1' E. long.), a post town, with telephone and telegraph-office, in the county of Bendigo, shire Marong, electoral and police district of Maldon, on Bullock creek, 903 rail miles N.W. 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), in which Wesleyan Sunday school is held. The district is of a pastoral and agricultural character. Good shooting. Firewood industry. Harcourt is 8 miles S., and Kangaroo Flat, 7 miles N. Formation: granite. Population, about 200; with district, 400.

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 post, money-order, telegraph office, and savings bank, near Myer's Creek, 119½ miles N.N.W. of Melbourne, 19 miles from Sandhurst. It is a railway station; fares, 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Hotels: White Horse Gunn's, and McNeill's. The town area is 5,760 acres, with 94

dwellings, 121 ratepayers, and ratable property of yearly value of £2,332, 1s. rate. There is a State school (No. 1,844), and one at Neilborough, Anglican, Roman Catholic (St. John's), and Wesleyan churches, town hall, used as a court-house, and police-station, a mechanics' institute with library of 450 vols., and branch A.N.A., four stores, and some tradesmen's shops, lighted by kerosene. Coaches run to Kamarooka three days a week. There is a reservoir supplying the town with water from the Coliban. The district is of a mining and agricultural character. Formation: sandstone, slate, and quartz. Population, 461, district about 1,200.

REDBANK (30° 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, shire Avoca, 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, 6s., with which towns there is railway communication with Melbourne. Mountain scenery. There is one hotel, the Shamrock, a State school (No. 896), and a Wesleyan and Roman Catholic church, mechanics' institute, and police-station, lighted with kerosene. Mining district, yield 1900, 479 ozs. the Pyrenees is the leading mine. Population about 800.

REDHILL (38° 20' S. lat., 144° 50' E. long.), a post town, in county and electorate Mornington, shire Flinders and Kangarong, police district Bourke, 45 postal miles SE. 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. A coach from Mornington (after arrival of first train) passes daily within 2 miles of Red Hill; fare, 2s. 6d.; this coach runs to and from Dromana. It has a Wesleyan place of worship, a store, a school (No. 1,301), 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 N.E. of the village, 1½ mile distant. The surrounding country is heavily timbered with messmate, gum, and wattle, and is well suited for agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Fruit-culture, especially strawberries, is now largely occupying the attention of residents. There is plenty of shooting, viz.: kangaroo, wallaby, opossum, hare, rabbit, and many varieties of birds. Gold is found in small quantities. Population of district, 150.

REEDY CREEK (37° 17' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, telephone and money-order office, 56½ miles N. of Melbourne. It is situated on Reedy Creek, in the county and electorate of Anglesey and Dalhousie, shire of Broadford, police district of Kilmore. Hotels: Reefers, Reedy Creek, State school (No. 2,234). Churches: Church of England, Roman Catholic. Town is not lighted. Coach runs to Broadford, 8 miles distant, fare, 2s., thence rail to Melbourne. Strath Creek Falls 6 miles distant. Mining and pastoral district. Population, about 300.

REID'S CREEK (36° 20' S. lat., 140° 41' E. long.), is 3 miles from Beechworth Railway Station and 17½ miles N.E. of Melbourne. Has loose post-bag. It is in the county and electoral district of Bogong, police district and shire of Beechworth. Chiefly a mining locality for tin and gold. The country consists of mountains and valleys, the former (Mount Pilot) 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 BERLUS) (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 Dunolly, North-Western police district, 4 miles south of Kingower, on the Kangaroo 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, 1s. 6d., and Dunolly (20 miles), fare, 2s. 6d., both of which towns are railway stations. 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 ruling 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 92 ozs. The diggings were very nuggetty, the gold lying on or near the surface, hence soon worked out. There are two places of worship—Church of England, and Roman Catholic, two stores, State school (No. 1,069), two hotels, 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. Melville's cave in district. Formation: granite schist and silurian sandstone. Population, 100; with neighbourhood it is 290.

RHYLL (cc. Mornington, shire Phillip Island), on Phillip Island, with a State school (No. 3,132). Farming district. Population, 20.

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 good roads and tramway. It is about 2 miles distant from the General Post Office, SE., and is bounded south and east by the river Yarra, north by Victoria Street, and west by Hoddle

Street. There is also railway communication with five stations. Fares, 3d. and 2d. Between the metropolis and Richmond is the Friendly Societies' Gardens, also a large reserve known as Yarra Park, in which are the Melbourne and Richmond cricket grounds; also Richmond Park, at eastern end of city (better known as Surrey Paddock), a popular place for picnics. In this park is situated the Royal Horticultural Societies Gardens, beautifully laid out and containing a large pavilion used for flower shows, &c. There are also the Barkly gardens and City reserve; all these gardens are open to the public, and many persons visit them on fine Sunday afternoons. There are fifteen churches of different denominations; St. Ignatius (R.C.) is a handsome bluestone edifice. The National, English and Scottish, London, 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, and two free libraries of 5,000 and 2,600 vols. respectively, numerous hotels, a large coffee palace, and some good shops. The town hall is a fine building. There are separate buildings for post and telegraph offices at Bridge Road, Swan Street, and Burnley Street, and three police stations. 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 55 miles, and unmade three-quarters of a mile. Town is partly lighted with electricity and partly with gas. There are two extensive electric light works in the district. The municipality, which is divided into five wards, returning in all fifteen councillors comprises an area of 1,430 acres, has 2,700 inhabited dwellings, 7,800 ratepayers, ratable property of net annual value, £178,817; rate 1s. 10d. There are numerous manufactories and fellmongeries, &c., including glass, nail, bottle, lime and cement, soap and candle, hosiery, leather, white lead, wax vesta factories, two electric light works, bluestone quarries in the vicinity. Population, 37,722. The *Australian* (George Whitehurst, proprietor, one of the oldest suburban papers in Victoria), and *Guardian* (Asher & Co., proprietors) 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 rail miles NW. of Melbourne, 1,205 feet above sea level. Fares, 5s. 9d. and 4s. 4d. excursion fares. 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; the country seats of Lord C. Fitzgerald and Judge Chomley are here. A State school (No. 528), also a Roman Catholic school, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, and railway station. There are several stores, oatmeal mill, a mechanics' institute, with library of 600 volumes, an excellent recreation reserve, a racecourse, and a splendid nursery. Salvation Army Reformatory for Girls. Lighted with kerosene. Water supply from Bolinda Creek. Principally a pastoral district, with good soil. Population, about 600.

RINGWOOD (37° 48' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and Government savings bank, county Evelyn, shire Lilydale, 15½ miles E. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Lilydale line, eleven trains daily, fares, 1s. 3d. and 11d. Public school (No. 2,997). Hotels: Club, and Coach and Horses; Churches: Roman Catholic, English, Wesleyan, Methodist and Christian Brethren, Oddfellows' and Rechabite societies. Several brickfields and autimony mines are in the vicinity. Water derived from wells and tanks. Mining and agricultural district. Population, about 600.

RIPON SHIRE. See BEAUFORT.

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, on the Campaspe, in the county of Rodney, electoral districts of Gunbower and Rodney, and police district of Sandhurst, shire Echuca, lying 370 feet above sea-level, 133½ rail miles N. of Melbourne. Rail fares, 25s. and 16s. 8d. Hotels: Restdown, Rochester, Commercial, Harp and Shamrock, Victoria, Railway, Bridge, Star, Shamrock, and Criterion. Rochester proper comprises Old and New Rochester; the former, known as Rochester East, 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, I.O.O.F., H.A.C.B.S., Rechabite lodges, and A.N.A. Presbyterian church, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Bible Christian churches, school and convent, branches of the N.S. Wales and Union Banks, the railway station, and post and telegraph offices, and mechanics' institute (3,000 vols.). A cattle and horse fair is held fortnightly. 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. Lighted with kerosene. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Three large squatting stations in district. Large exports of wool. Many creameries, a butter factory, and two implement factories, are at work. Just above the town the Irrigation Trust have constructed a weir. Lake Cooper is 10 miles distant; and game is plentiful. Population, 1,150 in the town, which is the centre of a district having a population of over 3,000. Local paper, *Rochester Express*, Thursdays.

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 and shire of Lancefield, 49

postal miles N. of Melbourne. Lancefield, 2 miles distant, is the nearest railway station, to which a mail coach runs daily, fare, 1s.; coach also to Woodend, 3s. Hotel: Royal. It has a State school (No. 540), Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, creamery, and a deputy registrar's office. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral district, noted for its large yields of potatoes, peas, oats, hay, and dairy produce. The soil is very red, impregnated with iron and honeycomb stones; undulating country. A tourists resort in summer, being in proximity to Mount Macedon. Population, 38; of district, about 500.

ROCKBANK (co. Bourke, shire Braybrook), post town and railway station, 18 miles W. of Melbourne. Has hotel and State school. Agricultural and pastoral district.

ROCKY LEAD (38° S. lat., 140° E. long.) (county Talbot, shire Creswick) is a railway station with post and telegraph office 87 rail miles NW. of Melbourne. It has hotel, a State school (No. 785), Anglican church, and Mechanics' Institute, Foresters, Farming and quartz mining. Mining and agricultural district. Formation: Upper silurian. Population, 350.

RODNEY SHIRE. See TAURUA.

ROBEY. See JINDIVICK.

ROKEWOOD (37° 53' S. lat., 143° 44' E. long.), a post town, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, 90 postal 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 3s.; also to Scarsdale, distant 20 miles, daily, fare 7s., return also to Ballarat, daily, 6s. return. Hotels: the Rokewood, and Bridge. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic; Commercial Bank; A.N.A. and Rechabite societies. Miners' association, also a police station, a State school (No. 531), three general stores, draper's shop, and three assurance agencies. The mechanics' institute has a library of 1,400 volumes. Mining and agricultural. Formation: basaltic. Population of district about 1,000. Newspaper: *Rokewood Gazette*, weekly.

ROMSEY (37° 19' S. lat., 144° 49' E. long.), a shire and town, in the county of Bourke, electorate of Kilmore, Dalhousie and Lancefield, police district of Kilmore, on the road from Melbourne to Heathcote, 37 rail miles N. from the metropolis, on the Five Mile creek. It lies 1,600 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 9,511 acres in all are under cultivation. It has post-office, money-order, and telegraph offices, and savings bank. There are also branches of the National and Commercial Banks, a State school (No. 366), Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute, and free library of 3,000 vols. Masonic, Oddfellows', A.N.A. and Rechabites' lodges. Several sports clubs. 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. Court of petty sessions, electoral revision, and licensing courts are held here. A large milk-preserving factory is one of the chief industries of the town. Net annual value of ratable property in shire £20,881, area 85 square miles, 550 dwellings, 468 ratepayers, rate 1s. The water supply is derived from Bolinda Creek. Lighted with kerosene. The famous Hanging Rock is in the district, Population, 600; of shire, 2,000. Newspaper: *Romsey Ecaminer*, published on Friday.

ROSBERY (co. and shire Karkarool), post office and railway station, on Yarrambiack Creek, 247 miles from Melbourne. Has hotel, store and implement factory. Agricultural district. Population, 100.

ROSEBROOK (38° 30' S. lat., 142° 15' E. long.) (county Villiers, shire Belfast) is a post town with a railway station about a mile distant, about 181 miles W. of Melbourne, on the Moyne river. Cheese and butter factories established. Has State school (No. 526), Wesleyan and Baptist places of worship, fellingmongery, lime-kilns, cheese and butter factories. Water from tanks. Agricultural district. Tower Hill Island and Lake about 6 miles distant. Formation: Himestone. Population about 250.

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, 544 miles S. of Melbourne, in the county and electoral district of Mornington, police district of Bourke, shire Flinders and Kangerong. It lies 2½ 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 Mornington by conveyance, and thence by rail to Melbourne and Ballarat. The chief buildings are a State school (No. 2,027), and a mechanics' institute (500 vols.), in which Wesleyan services are held. There are several private boarding-houses, and one store. Limestone formation. Population, about 75.

ROSEDALE (38° 9' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long.), a shire and 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, 11½ miles ESE. of Melbourne, and 58 feet above the level of the sea. It is in direct railway communication with the metropolis; fares, 29s. 10d., and 19s. 11d. The hotels are the Rosedale, Exchange, and Bridge. The district is of a pastoral and dairying character. 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 1,500 volumes, branch of the Bank of Australasia, Masonic and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges, race clubs police-court, and the Shire Council Chamber. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £52,000; area, 800 square miles; dwellings, 785; ratepayers, 900; rate, 1s. Land under cultivation, 2,223 acres. Population of town, 400; of shire, 4,000. Newspaper: *Rosedale Courier*, published on Thursday.

ROSS CREEK (37° 33' 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 (92½ postal) W. 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.

ROWSLEY (counties Bourke and Grant Marsh, Bacchus Marsh, from which it is 5 miles south, on Parwan Creek) has railway station, State school. Creamery. Pastoral district. Population 70.

RUNNYMEDE (36° 32' S. lat., 144° 39' E. long.) is a post town, on the Campaspe river and 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, 129½ miles S. Coach from Elmore Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Runnymede, Colbinabbin and Rushworth returning therefrom Monday, Wednesday and Friday in time for afternoon train from Elmore. It has Roman Catholic and Bible Christian churches, two State schools (Nos. 2,421, 1,248), one store, and hotel—Campaspe. The neighbourhood is agricultural, viticultural, and pastoral. The Campaspe river flows between Runnymede and Elmore. Population, 100, 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 Borung, shire Dumunkie, in the Wimmera district, 184½ postal miles NW. of Melbourne, situated on the Dumunkie Creek, an affluent of the Wimmera, 458 feet above the sea-level. Horsham is distant 30 miles, Stawell 86, St. Arnaud 40 miles, and Murtoa Railway Station 9 miles. It is the terminus of a railway line that branches off the main line to Serviceton at Lubeck; fares from Melbourne 33s. 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, Salvation Army barracks, branches of the Commercial and Union Banks are here. It is the shire town, and has a shire hall, Agricultural and Pastoral Society and Turf Club, Good Templars' Hall, mechanics' institute (564 vols.), coach building establishment, Freemasons and M.U.I.O.O.F., four stores and eight tradesmen's shops. Court of petty sessions is held every alternate Wednesday. Coaches run to St. Arnaud, fare 11s. 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. In the shire of Dumunkie, during 1901, 124,782 acres were under tillage of which 58,683 were under wheat. Area of shire, 571 square miles; population, 6,031; ratepayers, 1,120; dwellings, 1,050; rate, 1s. 6d.; annual value of ratable property, £58,324. It is also an admirable wool-producing country, and very healthy for stock. About 30,000 fat lambs sold last season to freezing companies for export. Population about 300. 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, 104½ miles NE. 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, shire Waranga. Coaches run to and from Elmore, Whroo, and Bailleston, fare to Elmore 8s. 6d., to Whroo 1s. 6d., to Bailleston 3s. It is the terminus on the branch railway line from Murchison; fares, 18s. 10d. and 12s. 8d. Principal hotels are the Criterion, Rushworth, Cricketer's Inn, Imperial, Telegraph and Royal. The Commercial and Bank of Victoria have branches; also a State school (No. 1,057), Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, court-house, treasury, shire and Water Trust offices and shire hall. Social Institutions: Freemasons', A.O.F., M.U.I.O.O.F. and A.N.A. lodges, mechanics' institute, with a library of 3,000 volumes. Lighted with kerosene. Both alluvial and quartz mining also is followed to a considerable extent. The yield for 1900 was 1,499 ozs. The water supply is derived from a reservoir which can store 11,000,000 gallons. In Waranga shire (area 700 square miles) 63,915 acres are under tillage, 33,000 wheat, 12,309 oats. Annual value of ratable property, £62,895; rate, 1s.; dwellings, 2,000; ratepayers, 1,947. Population, about 1,000; of shire, 3,890. Geological formation: slate and sandstone ranges, and box forests, also ironbark. Principal industry is farming; the butter industry is assuming large dimensions. Newspaper: *Rushworth Chronicle*, published on Fridays.

RUTHERGLEN (36° S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.), a borough and post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 5 miles from the Murray river, 168½ NE. of Melbourne. 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. Cars to the mines at brief intervals during the day, 6d. each way. The hotels are Rutherglen, Victoria, Shamrock, Cumberland, Royal Standard, and Star. Rutherglen is under municipal government; area of municipality 1,280 acres, 460 dwellings, 503 ratepayers, and ratable property of the annual value of £13,264 rate 1s.; area of shire, 205 square miles, annual value ratable property, £32,853; ratepayers, 1,297; rate, 1s. Population, 4,470. Mining, viticulture and agriculture are important industries. The vine-growing interest is a most important one; there are 8,300 acres under bearing vines, and about 470 acres under non-bearing. 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 24,510 acres under cultivation within the shire, the principal crops being wheat, oats, and hay. There are four churches in the town, all good sub-stantial buildings—Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Presbyterian and Congregational; Bible Christians also hold services; court-house, police-station, town-hall, and public library of 1,700 volumes. A.N.A., Oddfellows', Druids', I.O.G.T., and Miners' Associations are represented, and the Bank of Victoria and Bank of Australasia have branches, State school (No. 522), and private schools. 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. Streets lighted with kerosene. Formation: upper silurian. Population, 1,748. Local newspapers: *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.E. from Melbourne (52 postal), in the county of Mornington, electorate of Mornington, Kangerong, and Flinders, police district of Bourke. Coach to Mornington, thence by rail to Melbourne; in summer by steamer to Sorrento, thence by coach to Rye, fare 1s. 6d. Coaches run to Portsea, Sorrento, Dromana. The Gracefield hotel and the Cliff Boarding House have good accommodation for visitors during summer months. State school (No. 1,667); and Episcopalian church. Mechanics' institute (253 vols.). In the summer it is a favourite resort for visitors, and sporting men find excellent amusement with the rabbit; foxes are also plentiful. The climate is good, in summer being 9 degrees cooler than Melbourne, and in winter 7 degrees warmer. 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. Back beach is about 3 miles distant. Industries: wood cutting, lime burning, and fishing, in which about 20 boats are employed, the fish being principally sold in Melbourne, but in summer at Sorrento, Queenscliffe, &c., 22,000 bags of lime and 6,000 tons of firewood are exported yearly, about 60 men being employed. Formation: tertiary, limestone, and shell sand. Population of district about 150.

SAILOR'S GULLY. See NERRING.

ST. ALBANS (co. W. Bourke, shire Keilor) is a railway station, with post office, 1½ rail miles N. from Melbourne, fares 1s. 5½d. and 1s. 1d. Has State school (No. 2,969) and Anglican church. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 200.

ST. ARNAUD (36° 37' S. lat., 143° 16' E. long.), borough and township, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county, shire and electorate of Kara-Kara; police and mining district Maryborough, and railway station on the St. Arnaud Creek (754 feet above sea-level), 15½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. There are two through trains daily; fares, 28s. 6d. and 19s. 1d. Coaches run to Avoca, Moonambel, Stuart Mill, Redbank, Landborough and Charlton, daily; to Stawell and Ruyaprup, three days a week. Principal hotels: St. Arnaud, Town Hall, Commercial, Farmers', Manchester, Union, Criterion, Victoria, North-Western, Royal, Family, Plough and Harrow. The district is a mining, pastoral, and agricultural one; the mining is principally quartz. The Lord Nelson Company pays monthly shilling dividends on its 36,000 shares, the gold being obtained at a depth of over 1,400 feet (and yield improving with depth), from a lode varying in width up to 20 feet, and which has been surveyed on the surface several miles nearly N. and S.; also Brownings' Luck, Bristol, Lord Nelson North, Queensland, Queensland West, and several small companies. There are 3,411 mines at work in the Maryborough district. The gold yield for 1900 was 21,921 ozs. Several large cyanide plants treat the old tailings with good results. To the north-west 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 and wool are the staple products of the district; but the land is admirably adapted for the production of all fruits requiring a warm climate and fertile soil. The Victoria, London, 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, school of mines, insolvency and general sessions, also a supreme court, and sub-treasury in the town; good law library, large two-story town hall with fine stage, dressing rooms, scenery, supper room, &c.; a mechanics' institute, with hall, stage, and a library of 4,000 vols.; hospital with 50 beds; also Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Presbyterian places of worship, and Salvation Army barracks, and a State school (No. 1,646), Roman Catholic school and three private schools. M.U.I.O.O.F., A.O.F., A.N.A., Rechabite, Freemason, and L.O.L.,

H.A.C.B.S. Lodges; several sports clubs. There is another State school at St. Arnaud North, 2 miles distant. Industries: tannery, bone-mills, chaff and wood yards. Geological formation: upper and lower silurian. The great plains north of the town belong to the tertiary group. The population of Kara Kara shire is 5,200, and St. Arnaud is the chief town in it. It has 1,690 dwellings, 1,347 ratepayers, rate 1s. and 3d. special, net annual value of ratable property £51,729; in 1901, \$6,911 acres were under cultivation. Two reservoirs supply the town with water; the main one is capable of storing 50,000,000 gallons, its cost was £14,677. A new supply has been obtained from Mt. Teddington, 20 miles distant, in the Pyrenees Ranges, at a cost of about £28,000. The town is lighted with gas (Lord Nelson mine and McEalms' flour-mill with electricity). Population of borough, 3,671, with 750 dwellings, 710 ratepayers; area, 6,355 acres; ratable property of the net annual value of £18,448, rate 1s. 3d. The *St. Arnaud Mercury* and the *St. Arnaud Times* 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, shire Tungamah, county of Moira, and electoral district of Benalla and Yarra-wonga. North-eastern police district, 14½ miles N.E. from Melbourne; fares, 25s. 7d. and 16s. 11d. Banks: Australasia and National. A Presbyterian church, two State schools (Nos. 2,579 and 2,996), M.U.I.O.O.F., several sports clubs, police-station, two hotels, public hall, creamery, and two stores. It lies 451 feet above sea-level. The district is both agricultural (principally wheat) and pastoral. Duck, plover, pigeon, and hare shooting. Population, 250; district, 2,000.

ST. KILDA (37° 52' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), a fashionable watering-place and suburban city of Melbourne, about 3½ miles S., on 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. There is also railway communication by the Melbourne and St. Kilda line, fares, 3d. and 2d. Principal hotels: Prince of Wales, Esplanade, Royal, Beaconsfield and the George. The capital value of ratable property is £2,258,148, the net annual value being £188,179, number of dwellings 4,181, ratepayers 4,598 rate 2s. The city includes an area of 2,095 acres, with a sea frontage of 3½ miles. Four acres, 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 to get from Melbourne and suburbs to the north, such as Carlton, Fitzroy, Collingwood, &c., and also those from Prahran, Toorak 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 St. Kilda city. The cemetery is large and well kept. The pier, 2,285 feet long, is the longest pier in the Colonies, at the end of which a breakwater of 200 feet has been constructed. There is a public library, with nearly 4,000 volumes, a town hall, and several assembly halls; also branches of the Australasia, National, Commercial, and Savings Banks, and agencies of the principal insurance companies, two State (Nos. 1,479 and 2,460), and about 30 private schools (2), telegraph (2), savings bank, and (2) money-order post-offices, police-court and police buildings, Masonic, Oddfellows', Orange, A.N.A., Foresters', and Hibernian lodges. 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; Christ church, and Trinity churches (Anglican); Wesleyan (2), Presbyterian (2), Baptist (2), Congregational (2), Free Presbyterian (1), and Primitive Methodist chapels; and three Roman Catholic churches (St. Mary's, Church of the Sacred Heart, and Church of the Holy Angels). Latest population, 20,544. Newspaper: *St. Kilda Mercury*.

ST. LEONARDS (38° 11' S. lat., 144° 43' E. long.), is a fishing station and watering place, county Grant, shire Bellarine and electoral district of Barwon, police district Portarlington, 28 miles (72 postal) SW. of Melbourne, situated on the W. shore of Port Phillip Bay, 30 miles by water. 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), in which services are held. St. Leonards is reached by taking train to Drysdale, thence by hired conveyance 9 miles; or by steamer to Port Arlington, thence by hired conveyance, 7 miles. The land in the district is of an excellent grazing and farming character. From here a fine view of the bay is commanded as well as of landscape. Splendid shooting in district. The locality, formerly known as Indented Heads, is the place where Batman landed and made his first settlement. Facilities for reaching Rye, Sorrento, Queenscliffe, &c., by local boats. Cole's Channel, available for vessels up to 18 feet draught, lies a ¼ mile off St. Leonards. Good cycling road. Population, about 100, the majority of whom are employed in fishing, farming, and supplying the Geelong and Melbourne markets. Population, 100.

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 Thorson river, 3 miles above its junction with the Latrobe. It is 127½ miles E.S.E. of Melbourne, is on the Gippsland line of railway; two trains run each way daily; fares, 22s. 10d., and 15s. 4d.; return, available for six months, 34s. 5d. and 23s. 1d.; excursion, 25s. 9d. and 17s. 3d.; trains also

arrive and leave daily for Stratford, Maffra and Bairnsdale. The hotels are the Club, Criterion, Royal Exchange, Crown, Star, Albion, Adelphi and ten others. 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 5,000 volumes. In connection with this institution is the School of Mines, Art and Technology, which is attended by students from all parts of the district. There are churches of six denominations, Episcopalian (St. Paul's), Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Roman Catholic Cathedral (St. Mary's); the convent of Notre Dame de Sion is a beautiful building. 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 resort. The Agricultural Society has, at considerable expense, provided show grounds with the necessary buildings, &c., at which meetings are held each year, and are very liberally supported. The district hospital is here, a brewery, a foundry, cheese factory, butter factory, creamery and ice-works are in operation. Dairy farming is largely carried on. The town is under municipal government, has an area of 5,442 acres, 800 dwellings, 973 ratepayers, net annual value, £15,659; rate, 1s. 6d. The Supreme Court sittings are held three times, General Sessions three times, and Insolvency and County Courts, three times a year; mining Board; 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 headquarters here. Sale is the head of the Gippsland Lakes navigation. Also the headquarters for the electoral (Mr. W. Patten, returning officer), and mining districts (Mr. E. D. Moores, returning officer), of Gippsland. 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, (freight 15s. per ton), and occasionally between New South Wales and Sale. The shipping is brought into the town by means of a canal connected with the railway line. Gasworks, water-works, 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. It is also a good sporting centre, being headquarters of the N. Gippsland Coursing Club, the most prosperous club in the colony. Good fly fishing and shooting are to be obtained. The nearest mines (Walhalla), are 50 miles away. In the mining district of Gippsland, during 1900, 1,945 miners were employed; gold yield 76,337 ozs. Gippsland Mining Board meets at Sale. A coach leaves Sale Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, for Port Albert, 45 miles distant. fare 17s. 6d.. Darriman, Woodside, Yarram and Alberton, returning on alternate days. Mail coach daily to Maffra, 10 miles. 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. There is a successful village settlement in the district. About 15 miles from Sale, on the river Avon, is the Ramahyuck aboriginal station. Formation: paleozoic. Population of the borough, 3,435. The local newspapers are the *Gippsland Mercury*, published on Tuesday and Friday, and the *Gippsland Times*, published Monday and Thursday.

SANDFORD (37° 37' S. lat., 141° 28' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office at railway station, in the county and electoral district of Normanby, shire Glenelg, on the Wannon river, 329 miles (24½ by rail) from Melbourne, W., and 3 miles from Casterton. The railway from Branxholme to Casterton passes through here, crossing the Wannon by a bridge of considerable length; fares, 43s. 7d. and 29s. Hotels: Commercial, Sandford, and Caledonian. There are several shops and stores, butter factory, rabbit preserving works, and splendid cattle and sheep yards at railway station; Foresters' lodge (No. 8,786, J. S. Anderson, sec.), and hall, Colonial Bank (monthly), a mechanics' institute and free library of 1,150 vols., with large brick hall attached, capable of seating about 350 people, racecourse with fine pavilion, a State school (No. 1,654), and places of worship belonging to Episcopalian (St. Mary's), Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics (St. John's). Beautiful scenery, town being situated in a valley through which the Wannon flows. Water from reservoir. Lighted with kerosene. There is a deputy electoral registrar and a registrar of births and deaths; football, cricket and racing clubs. Agricultural and pastoral district, the soil being very good. Formation: basaltic. Population, town, 350, with district, about 1,250.

SANDHURST. See BENDIGO.

SANDRIDGE. See PORT MELBOURNE.

SANDRINGHAM (38° S. lat., 145° E. long.) (county Bourke, shire Moorabbin), is a railway terminus with post and telegraph office, about 11 miles S. of Melbourne, on Port Phillip Bay. It is a favourite watering-place. A tram starts from here for Cheltenham, Beaumaris, and Blacrock favourite holiday resorts. The settlement is over thirty years old, and was once called Gipsy Village. Has three hotels, tea gardens, golf links, State school (No. 267), private school, Municipal baths, jetty of steamers, &c.,

police station, Anglican, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, Parochial hall, and numerous market gardens. Lighted with gas and kerosene. Yan Yean water supply. Formation: ferruginous with sandstone. Population of district, about 1,400.

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, 203½ miles N.E. of Melbourne. The diggings are principally quartz though alluvial is carried on in the bed of the creek. Huon Lane, 7 miles distant, is the nearest railway station. Mail arrives and departs by man on horseback. 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. Population of district, 200.

SAN REMO (39° 8' S. lat., 145° 29' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 65 miles S.E. of Melbourne, in the county and electorate of Mornington, police district of Bourke, shire Phillip Island and Woolamai. It lies at the eastern entrance to Western Port Bay. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Stony Point, thence steamer; combined fare, first return, 14s. 6d.; second return, 12s. Hotels: San Remo and Pier; also a first-class private boarding-house. There is a shire hall, police station and a State school (No. 1,369). A court of petty sessions is held here. 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 10° to 15° below that of Melbourne. It is a fashionable watering-place, backed by hills and slopes which are almost perpetually green. Back Beach, Cape Woolamai, the Blow Hole and the Punch Bowl are within reach. Newhaven, 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. Area of shire 258 square miles, with 490 dwellings, 980 ratepayers 1s. 3d rate, and net annual value of rateable property £29,397. Land under cultivation 1,161 acres. The river Bass lies about four miles to its right, and the Powlett river about twelve miles to its left. Both are stocked with excellent fish, including black fish, bream and perch, while fishing is unlimited in the surrounding waters. Coal has been found. Population, 110; of shire, 2,500.

SARSFIELD (37° 44' S. lat., 147° 41' E. long.) is a post town, with telegraph station, in the county of Dargo, electoral district of Gippsland East, and shire of Bairnsdale. It lies on the Nicholson river, 177 postal 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 are two hotels, store, and a State school (No. 1,228). Presbyterian place of worship. Agricultural district, and large areas of maize and hops are cultivated. Sleeper and pile cutting, quarrying. Large quarries have been opened up, from which the stone for the new entrance to the Gippsland Lakes was obtained. There is a vast area of auriferous country. Formation: lower silurian. Population, 260; of the district about 900.

SCARSDALE (37° 41' S. lat., 143° 40' E. long.) (county and electoral district of Grenville), municipality Browns and Scarpsdale, with post office, telegraph station, savings bank and money-order office on Smythe's creek, 163 miles W. by N. of Melbourne. It is a station on the branch line from Ballarat (17 miles), fares from Melbourne, 16s. 5d. and 11s. Has three hotels. Coaches run to Cape Clear, 2s.; Rokewood, 3s. 6d.; Berringa, 2s.; Pitfield, 3s. Several of the leading insurance companies have agents. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, police camp, Foresters, A.N.A., and Sons of Temperance societies, tannery, and a State school (No. 980). The free library has 1,633 volumes. Court of petty sessions is held here. Area, 5,670 acres. Number of dwellings, 193; ratepayers, 171; rate 1s. in the £. Annual value of rateable property £118. The district is a mining and agricultural one. Water from three reservoirs. Population of borough, 829.

SEA LAKE (county Karkaroc, shire Wycheproof), township 48 miles NW. from Wycheproof, and 233 miles NW. from Melbourne. It has a post-office, money-order office, telephone station, and is the railway terminus of Melbourne to Sea Lake railway. There are two hotels, agency Commercial Bank, State school (No. 3,273), Baptist Mission church, and Presbyterian church, police station, Mechanics' Institute, court of petty sessions; water from Sea Lake Creek. Streets lighted with kerosene. The wonderful basin of Lake Tyrell and its inexhaustible supply of salt, looks like an inland sea covered with snow in summer. Agricultural and pastoral industries; 100,000 bags of wheat were trucked from Sea Lake during the last wheat season. The country is undulating, and Sea Lake is in the centre of the mallee district. Population, 150. Newspaper: *Sea Lake Times*.

SEATON (37° 59' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.) (county of Tanjil, electorate of North Gippsland, shire Maffra, police district of Heyfield), a postal township on Back Creek, in the Gippsland district, 113 miles (13½ postal) E. of Melbourne, and 5 miles from Dawson, whence the train can be taken for Melbourne. State school (No. 1,649). Regular teams of waggons start from Bald Hills to Donnelly's creek, Aberfeldy, and Jericho. Agricultural and pastoral district; the mountains in the district are supposed to be gold-bearing. The population is about 150.

SEBASTIAN (co. Bendigo, shire Marong), post town, with railway and telegraph station, 11½ postal and 11½ rail miles N. of Melbourne; fares, 20s. 8d. and 14s. Has mechanics' institute, two hotels, Anglican and Primitive Methodist

churches, State school (No. 1,510), and various stores. Lighted with kerosene. District agricultural.

SEBASTOPOL (37° 35' S. lat., 143° 52' E. long.) (county of Grenville, and electoral district of Windermere, and police district and borough of Sebastopol) has post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, situated on the Yarrowee creek, 7½ postal miles W. of Melbourne, and 3 miles from the Ballarat Railway Station. Trams run from Ballarat; fare, 3d. 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 seven hotels, jam factory, Masonic, 'Oddfellows', Rechabites', and A.N.A. societies, two State schools (Nos. 1,167 and 1,239). Town lighted with gas; seven churches, and a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,719 volumes. Area of borough 1,880 acres, with 600 dwellings, 706 ratepayers, and ratable property of net annual value, £9,568; rate, 1s. 6d. The water supply comes from the Gong Gong reservoir. Storage capacity of reservoir is 4,830,904 gallons. Population, 2,974.

SERPENTINE (OF JANEMBER EAST) (36° 20' S. lat., 143° 55' E. long.) post town on Serpentine Creek, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Bendigo, shire E. Lodden, electoral district of Mandurang, and police district of Bendigo. It lies 145 miles (14½ 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), a shire hall, and a Roman Catholic church. Court of petty sessions is held here. Loddon United Waterworks Trust within the shire. Town is lighted with kerosene. The district is agricultural and pastoral, and the soil is generally loamy, with a little ironstone in some places and clay on the plains. In 1901 acres in shire under tillage 33,306; wheat, 18,160; oats, 2,461; wheaten hay, 3,393; oaten, 329. Area of shire, 455 square miles; population, about 1,879; ratepayers, 336; dwellings, 341; rate, 1s.; annual value ratable property, £34,117. Population of town, 80.

SERVICETON (county Lohan, shire Lawloit) is a railway station with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, 28½ miles NW. on the line to S. Australia, named after the late Hon. J. Service. There are coffee palace, railway refreshment-room, public hall, State school (No. 253); Anglican and Presbyterian services are held in public hall every alternate Sunday, Roman Catholic services every three months—and customs house. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Stock inspector stationed at Lockhart Gate, 2½ miles from township. Serviceton railway station is built on land in dispute between South Australia and Victoria, the latter retaining the revenues, reticulated from reservoir holding 40,000,000 gallons. Formation: limestone. Population, about 156.

SEVILLE (37° 50' S. lat., 145° 31' E. long.) a postal township, with telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Evelyn, police district of Lilydale, 31 miles E. of Melbourne, on the Wandin Creek, and on main road to Warburton. A coach runs to Woori Yallock, Launching Place and Warburton daily, to which places there is also telephone communication. There is a State school (No. 2,820), Anglican and United Methodist Free churches, a public park, Rechabite tent, wine hall, one store, and blacksmith. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Lilydale, 7 miles, fare 2s., thence rail to metropolis. Good road and accommodation for cyclists. It is an agricultural and pastoral and fruit-growing district. There is splendid scenery. Population, 85; of district, 400.

SEYMOUR (37° 2' S. lat., 145° 6' E. long.), a shire in counties Anglesy and Dalhousie, electorate Anglesy, Shire Seymour, 464 feet above sea level. This township is beautifully situated on the river Goulburn, in the north-eastern district of Victoria, 6¼ miles N. of Melbourne, on the main line of road to Beechworth. It is an important station on the North-Eastern Railway; fares, 1s. 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. One tannery, and fellmongeries and saw mills. Churches: Presbyterian, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army barracks, and mission hall. There are both State (No. 547), and Convent schools. The other local institutions are a land office, and sub-treasury, also post, money-order, and telegraph offices, savings bank, a court-house, a mechanics' institute and free library of 2,000 volumes, assembly-hall, shire-hall, and branches of the Victoria and Colonial 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 arable land. Net annual value of ratable property in shire, £36,041; area, 382 square miles; ratepayers on book, 1,227; rate 1s. Land under cultivation 6,483 acres. Formation: granite outcrops and basaltic outcrops and schistose. Population, 2,000; of shire, 3,590. Newspapers: *Seymour Express*, published on Friday; *Seymour Telegraph*, on Wednesday.

SHADY CREEK (37° 48' S. lat., 146° 10' E. long.) is in the county of Buln-Buln, and electoral district of Gippsland West, shire Narraean. It lies 80 miles due E. from Melbourne on the Main Gippsland road to Sale. The communication with Melbourne is by way of Yarragon (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 township, 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 13 miles W. The district is a mining one, and the population of township 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, 229 postal miles NW. of Melbourne. It is on the branch line from Murtoa to Hopetoun *via* Warracknabeal; fares, 37s. 1d. and 24s. 9d. It is also connected with Donald by coach; leaves twice a week, fare 10s. Hotel: The Railway. There are four churches, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic, a State school, branches Commercial and Colonial (once a week) Banks, Mechanics' Institute and public library, having 205 volumes, three stores, a coffee palace, a race club, creamery and tradesmen's premises. A Fox club now pays 5s. per skin. It is an agricultural district. Fruit trees and vines grow well. Grain sheds at station will hold 35,000 bags of wheat. At present the township is supplied with water from the Wimmera, 56 miles distant, by means of a channel. Is lighted with kerosene. Formation: deep alluvial. Population, about 350, of district about 500.

SHELBORNE (36° 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 Baringhup, 98½ miles N. 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 is a good State school (No. 950), and a Primitive Methodist chapel, in which service is regularly held. Coach runs to Woodstock, Eastview, and Laencoro. Population of district, 176.

SHELFORD (38° 1' 17" S. lat., 149° 59' 3" E. long.; mag. var. 8° 50'), shire Leigh, county and electoral district of Grenville, is a township, with post and money-order office, on the road between Geelong and Portland, 70½ miles WSW. of Melbourne. Leigh Road (11 miles), on the Geelong and Ballarat Railway, is the nearest station, and to and from this a coach runs daily, fare, 2s. 6d. There are a State school (No. 379), Presbyterian and Primitive Methodist churches, coffee palace, also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 589 volumes. Rabbits and hares abound in the neighbourhood. The land on the river banks is very fertile, and is now being cultivated. Formation: basaltic. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of the town, 160; of district, about 300.

SHEPHERD'S FLAT (county Talbot, shire Mount Franklin), post township, about 80 miles from Melbourne, reached by rail to Daylesford, thence coach. Has State school. Agricultural and mining district. Formation: volcanic. Population, 100.

SHEPPARTON (36° 22' 30" S. lat., 145° 24' E. long.), a postal town 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, 11½ miles NNE. from Melbourne. It is a station on the Goulburn Valley Railway; fares from Melbourne, 20s. 2d. and 13s. 5d. Hotels: Victoria, Shepparton, Union Court House, Terminus, Farmers' Arms and Royal are the principal. Shepparton has yearly grown in importance, owing to its central position in 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 1901 52,034 acres were under cultivation, of which wheat occupied 31,006 acres. The country is level, and the soil a reddish chocolate with a clay bottom, in which wheat and other cereals grow well. Fruit cultivation is also largely and successfully engaged in. There are in the town branches of the Commercial, Victoria, National, and Australasia Banks, several Insurance agencies, a savings bank, post, telegraph and money-order offices, shire hall, Star theatre, public hall, Temperance hall, police camp, mechanics' institute (with library of 4,000 vols.), State (No. 1,469), and four private schools, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, United Methodist, Wesleyan, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches, Masonic, Oddfellows', Temperance, and Orange Societies. Receipt and Pay office, court-house, flour mill, soap, cordial, and butter factories, dye works, foundries, brewery, &c., &c. Agricultural and Horticultural Society, cricket, turf, bowling, rowing, football, dramatic, and debating clubs and Mounted Rifles. Petty and general sessions, assize and insolvency courts are held here. The town is well lighted with gas. Water from Goulburn Reticulation scheme. Annual value of ratable property in shire (area 208 square miles) is £40,508; ratepayers, 1,132, rate 1s.; extra 6d. rate for lighting Shepparton riding. Population, shire 5,100; of town, 3,000. Newspapers: *Shepparton Advertiser and News*.

SHOREHAM (county Mornington, shire Flinders), postal district, 57 miles SE. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Bittern, coach thence 10 miles, fare, 2s. 6d. Has daily mail and a telephone office, general store, State school, agency insurance company, creamery connected with Mornington Butter Company. There is a Roman Catholic church, which is claimed to be the most perfect and complete example of Gothic design yet carried out in wood in the county districts. Population, 160.

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 Ballarat

Road to Hamiliton and Portland, 116 miles (111 postal) W. by N. of Melbourne, and about 19 miles from Linton Railway Station, to and from which one coach runs daily; fare, 2s. 6d. There is also coach communication with Strestham; fare, 5s. Hotels: Ripon and Skipton. Skipton has Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, State school (No. 582), mechanics' institute (with library of 1,300 volumes), a court-house, police-station, and several stores, a pound, and a recreation reserve. There are two reservoirs which furnish the water supply. Lighted with kerosene. The district is studded with farms, and has also good grazing qualities. Population, about 600.

SMEATON (37° 20' S. lat., 144° 3' E. long.), a post town with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office on Birch's creek (county Talbot, electorate of Creswick, police district Kingston), about 94 postal miles NW. of Melbourne; nearest railway station Allendale, 3 miles S., whence a coach runs four times daily to the Commercial Hotel; fare, 1s. A coach also runs daily to Newstead, fare 5s.; to Creswick, fare 1s. 6d. and to Allendale, 1s. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. Hotels: Commercial, Cumberland, Farmers' Arms, and Reserve. A.N.A. society. State schools (Nos. 552, 610). Bank: National. Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, containing 1,300 volumes. Pastoral and agricultural pursuits are largely followed, and gold mining also is an important industry. Smeaton has a public park, shire ground, racecourse, and cemetery, experimental farm of 40 acres, creamery, flour mill and show yards used for the annual show of the local Agricultural Society. Formation: volcanic. Population of town, about 750; 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 Smythe's creek, 14½ miles SW. from Ballarat, and 8¾ 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 2,873 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, Linton, Carnham, Piggoreet, Skipton, Rokewood, Pitfield, &c. The district is principally a mining one, 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 leads of considerable extent; yield, 1900, 3,464 ounces. Area of borough, 1,440 acres. Number of dwellings 98, ratepayers 144, annual value of rateable property £1,816; rate 1s. Formation: silurian. Population of the borough, 443. 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, 96 postal 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, 3s. return; Carnham, fare, 6d.; Chepstow, fare, 1s.; Smythesdale, fare, 1s. State school (No. 574) Roman Catholic school. Churches: Presbyterian, Church of England, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. There are five stores, a police station, petty session court held 4th Wednesday of month, 2 P.M., mechanics' institute, and free library (1,200 vols.). Mining, agricultural and pastoral pursuits are 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. Formation: silurian. Population, town 830, district 1,100.

SNOWY CREEK. See MITTA MITTA.

SOMERTON (37° 36' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), a village, with post and money-order 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. 1d. and 10d. Hotel: Somerton. There are a State school (No. 548), Presbyterian church, several dairies, and steam chaff mill in the village. Quail shooting and fishing.

SOMERVILLE (38° 12' S. lat., 145° 12' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank agency, in the county and electoral district of Mornington, police district and shire of Frankston and Hastings, 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; return fares 7s. 10d. and 5s. 4d. It is a fruit-growing and dairy-farming district, and the produce of the orchards has a good reputation in the Mel-

bourne market. There are also several extensive nurseries in the neighbourhood. The Colonial 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), a mechanics' institute and free library (1,185 vols., D. Bett, sec.), and wine shop. 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, county and electoral district of Mornington, police district of Bourke, shire Flinders and Kangerong. It lies on the south-east coast of Port Phillip Bay, and about 40 miles (66 postal) SE. of Melbourne. It has three hotels, the Sorrento, Continental, and Mornington, several coffee palaces. A State school (No. 1,090), Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, a post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, a mechanics' institute with library of over 1,000 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 Mornington, *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 a tramway connecting Sorrento with the ocean beach. Points of interest are "London Bridge," Diamond Bay, Bach Beach, "St. Paul's," Mt. Coppin, Mt. Kerferd, Jubilee Point. 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 seaside residences of wealthy gentlemen from Melbourne in the neighbourhood, which has a settled population of about 500, that in the summer being fluctuating, but averaging about 2,000.

SOUTH BARWON SHIRE. See BELMONT.

SOUTH GIPPSLAND SHIRE. See POSTER.

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 1885, and is divided into five wards with four representatives on the Metropolitan Board of Works. It adjoins the city of Melbourne, on the south bank of the river Yarra, and can be reached by rail, tram, or car; fares, 2d. and 3d.; stations being at South Melbourne, Albert Park, Middle Park, and Montague. The public buildings, comprising town-hall, post-office, electric telegraph station, police court, police barracks, and mechanics' institute, with library of 5,658 volumes, are the most imposing pile out of Melbourne. There is also a free library containing 3,073 volumes. The other public buildings are the police court, Try Boys' hall, Mendes' academy of music—used by Salvation Army, Temperance hall, &c. There are ninety hotels, numerous places of worship, of all denominations, as follows:—Church of England (4), Roman Catholic (2), (St. Peter and St. Paul's), Presbyterian (3), Wesleyan (6), Baptist (2), Primitive Methodist (1), Disciples of Christ (1), Congregational (1), and Chinese Joss House. There are six State schools (Nos. 1,181, 1,253, 1,852, 2,784, 2,086, and 2,815). The South Melbourne College (J. B. O'Hara, principal) is a remarkably successful educational establishment. In the district extensive works have been carried out, such as wharves, swinging basins, &c.; also the raising of low-lying land above flood level suitable for manufactories, which add largely to the wealth and importance of the municipality. The places for recreation purposes are Beaconsfield Parade, 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 and Friendly societies, and six branch banks: Union, Victoria, English and Scottish, Commercial, 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 inhabited dwellings 8,167, ratepayers on books 8,800, annual value of rateable property £277,517, rate 1s. 9d., area 2,811 acres. The magistrates hold a court tri-weekly, but minor cases are disposed of daily. The city returns three members to Parliament. It is lighted with electricity and gas. Population, 40,637. Local newspapers, the *Record* and the *Star*, weekly.

SOUTH YAN YEAN (see also BARBER'S CREEK) (37° 34' S. lat., 145° 9' E. long.) is a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, situated on Plenty River, 18½ miles N. of Melbourne, and 571 feet above sea-level, 9 miles from base of the Plenty Ranges, in the counties of Bourke and Evelyn, and police district Whittlesea, electoral district of Bourke, E. It is a railway station on the Whittlesea line; fares, 3s. 4½d. and 2s. 5½d. Hotels: Bridge Inn and Lamb Inn. State school (No. 697), Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship and a mechanics' institute and library (1,294 volumes). M.U.I.O.P., Recharge and St. Andrew's lodges. The district is both agricultural and pastoral. The Yan Yeau reservoir is 4½ miles N. from township. It is supplied by the Plenty river, and supplies Melbourne with 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 29 feet at the top. The water thus dammed up assumes the proportions of a lake, 1,860 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. The Yan Yean reservoir is the most favourable for storage of water in Australia or England. Owing to the large demand for water in summer, other mains have been laid down, and the city is being additionally reticulated. A further water supply is obtained from Walleby Creek, which rises in the Dividing range, and in its natural course flows into King Parrot Creek, and thence into the Goulburn. The completion of the Watts river aqueduct has increased the Melbourne water supply by 25,000,000 gallons daily, and when the whole scheme is finished, including the Marondah reservoir and enlargement of the aqueduct by 50,000,000 gallons. Formation: basaltic. Population, 250.

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 3d., 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, $\frac{3}{4}$ 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, some with gas and some with electricity. 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 office savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, and branch of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, and a coffee palace.

SPOTTISWOODE. See NEWPORT.

SPRINGFIELD (county Bourke: electoral district Bourke E. shire Springfield) is a railway station, with post office, 45 postal (56 $\frac{1}{2}$ rail) miles N. of Melbourne, reached by coach to Lanceford, thence rail. Has hotel, State school. The district is a farming and grazing one. Bolinda Vale station, the property of Sir Rupert Clarke, is here. Area of shire, 111 square miles; population, 700; 100 dwellings, 160 ratepayers; net annual rateable value, £12,582, rate 1s. Land under cultivation 2,559 acres.

SPRINGHURST (36° 12' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.), a small post town, with telegraph station, in the county of Bogong and electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, shire North Ovens, 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.; return, 48s. and 28s. 9d. 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, a store, and the Ovens and Murray Dairy Co.'s butter factory, supplied by five district creameries, besides local supply. 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 of town and district, about 300.

SPRINGS. See WAUBRA.

STAFFORDSHIRE REEF (county and shire Grenville), post township, 118 miles W. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Scarsdale, coach thence. Has hotel, State school and church. Mining district. Population, 150.

STANLEY (36° 28' 30" S. lat., and 146° 45' 25" E. long.), a post town, with savings bank, telephone station, and money-order office, in the county of Bogong, and electorate of the Ovens on the Nine Mile Creek, 178 postal miles NE. of Melbourne. The nearest places are Beechworth, 6 miles NW. (to and from which a coach runs daily, coach fare, 1s.), fare thence to Melbourne, 30s. 11d. and 20s. 8d., Yackandandah, 10 miles NE., Hillsborough, 6 miles E., and Hurdle Flat, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. Hotels: Swan, Full Moon, and Vine. In the township are Episcopal, Wesleyan, Catholic, and Presbyterian places of worship, Oddfellows, L.O.R., and Forester lodges, a State school (No. 550), a court-house, police camp, a temperance hall, an Athenaeum, with popular free library of 3,110 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 140, including district 1,000.

STAWELL (37° 3' S. lat., 142° 47' E. long.), a borough, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ postal miles from Melbourne NW., county Borung, shire and 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 engine sheds and refreshment rooms have been constructed. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal Exchange, Town Hall, Bull and Mouth, Foresters', Railway, National, Post Office, and Provincial. The banks represented in the town comprise the London, Australasia, Savings and Union. The majority of the insurance companies have agencies. There is a good hospital, one of the finest in the

colony; and a mechanics' institute, with library of 5,875 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, Primitive 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 £8,000. It has a telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, and two State schools (Nos. 502 and 1,986), school of mines, butter factory, grammar school, &c. The local athletic club is considered to be one of the best in Australia. 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 paying 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-cum-Moonlight Company; rich quartz is obtained at from 1,200 to 1,555 feet from the surface, the monthly yield averaging from 700 to 800 ozs. The Amalgamated Scotchman is another important mine with a varying monthly yield; there are several other rapidly progressing mines. Numerous cyanide works, comprising some of the most extensive plants in the colony, have been erected, and give employment to a large number of men. The quartz mines give employment to about 800 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 and Richardson districts, 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 £22,500; area of borough 5,996 acres, 1,800 dwellings, 1,300 ratepayers, 1s. 6d. rate; area of shire, 1,001 square miles, with 504 dwellings, 1,024 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and net annual value of rateable property £45,561. 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, 1901, there were 31,710 acres under tillage, of which 11,417 were wheat, 3,394 oats, and bearing vines 1,111; oaten hay, 3,794. The land generally is a stiff clay, heavily timbered. The gold yield for 1900 was 23,154 ozs. The town derives its water supply from the local reservoir, into which water is led by pipes from Ryan's Creek, the estimated storage capacity of all being 22,951,377 gallons. There are free-stone quarries at the Grampians, near here, to which at great expense a tramway has been made. This stone was selected for erecting the front of the Melbourne Parliamentary buildings, in addition to Melbourne General Post Office and other public buildings. Population of the borough 5,296, and of the shire 3,552. Newspapers: the *Stawell News and Pleasant Creek 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 and telegraph station, on Sutherland's creek, county and electoral district of Grant, police district Geelong, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ postal 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.; 8s. return. Hotels: the Court House and Scotts. There are churches of the Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic bodies, a court-house, a police station, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 500 volumes, State school (No. 1,487), mining registrar, a public hall, numerous business places, and Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids, and A.N.A. lodges. The district is a mining one. Extensive machinery has been erected; there are five winding and three crushing plants at work; yield, 1900, 1,759 ozs. Population, about 900. Newspaper: *Steiglitz Miner*, published Saturday morning.

STRATFORD (37° 55' S. lat., 147° 5' E. long.), county of Tanjil, and electorate of North Gippsland, police district of Sile, shire of Avon, post township with telegraph, money-order office, and post-office savings bank, in the Gippsland district on the river Avon (here crossed by a bridge 350 feet in length), 158 miles ESE. of Melbourne. It has direct railway communication with the metropolis, fares 24s. 6d. and 10s. 5d. Stratford has two hotels, Swan and Stratford, and Shakespeare temperance hotel, a State school (No. 596), a Catholic school, four churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic: G.U. and M.U. Oddfellows (with resident doctor), and Rechabites, shire hall, and offices of the Avonshire Council, and Mechanics' Institute, with hall capable of holding 400 persons for entertainment (library 1,800 vols.). Court House where petty sessions are held. The Commercial Bank has a branch here (Tuesdays and Saturdays). Town is lighted with kerosene. The district north and east of Avon River is chiefly pastoral, and on south side mostly agricultural. Area of shire 652 square miles, population 2,385, 474 dwellings, 550 ratepayers on roll, 1s. rate, net annual value of rateable property £30,789; 3,853 acres under cultivation. Population of town 480.

STRATHFIELDSAYE (37° 45' S. lat., 145° E. long.) (county Bendigo, electoral district Sandhurst S. with), post town and shire on Sheepwash and Emu Creek (railway station, 3

miles distant, is closed, Bendigo, 6 miles distant, being nearest railway station). There are here two hotels, stores, shire hall, police station, State school, and Wesleyan church. In the shire 7,791 acres are under tillage. Area of shire 234 square miles, population 3,860, dwellings 755, ratepayers on book 1,010, net annual value of ratable property £19,300, rate 1s. Industries—chiefly fruit growing and wine making. Some gold is being found in the district. Geological formation: lower silurian. Population of district, 106.

STRATHMERTON (co. Moira, shire Numurkah), post town, with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank, agency, and railway station, 145½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, fares 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. Has branch Bank of Australasia, two hotels, two general stores, public hall, police station, grain stores, public reserve, and a number of tradespeople's shops. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, State school (No. 2,790), social institution, temperance, cricket and football clubs. Agricultural district. Grey and chocolate loam and clay subsoil. Population of town, 300, and district, 1,260.

STRATHMORE (37° 47' S. lat., 142° 8' E. long.), a township, county Villiers, shire Mount Rouse, electorate Villiers and Heytesbury, parish of Yuppeckiar, police district Dunkeld, situated on the Nine Mile creek, at the junction of the Ballaarat, Hamilton, and Ararat main roads, 28 miles from Hamilton, 38 from Ararat, and 180 miles (170½ postal) W. of Melbourne. Glenthompson (¾ miles) and Dunkeld (8 miles) are the nearest railway stations. Roman Catholic chapel. The neighbourhood is marshy (being the head sources of the Wannon); the swamps afford excellent shooting and fishing; district is pastoral. Population, 12.

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 Fiery creek, about 129 (128 postal) miles W. of Melbourne. Rail to Linton's, coach thence 30 miles, 7s. Ballaarat is 48 miles distant N.E., Beaufort, 27 miles N.E., Ararat, 34 miles N.W., Scarsdale, 35 miles, are the nearest railway stations. Hotel: the Streatham. Pastoral district. A State school (No. 544), Presbyterian church (St. John's), stores, public hall, and a blacksmith's shop are here. Water from tanks. 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, 80.

STUART MILL (36° 47' S. lat., 143° 15' E. long., county, shire and electorate of Kara-Kara, police district of Stawell) is a postal township with savings bank and money-order office on the Strathfillan creek. The means of communication from Melbourne, 152 miles S.E., is by rail to Avoca, and thence by coach, 30 miles, or to Carapooee railway station. 11 miles, thence conveyance: coach also to St. Arnaud, 15 miles. There is one hotel—Snamrock; police camp, a State school (No. 1,024), Catholic and Wesleyan churches, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,117 vols.; store. Isis and Greenock chief mines. The racecourse is about 2 miles distant. The country around is principally ranges, traversed by auriferous reefs, the intervening slopes and valleys being cultivated in small farms of 30 to 100 acres. Population of town and district, 245.

SUNBURY (37° 38' S. lat. 144° 46' E. long., in the county of Bourke, shire of Bulla, 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 rail miles N.W. of Melbourne: fares, 4s. 2d. and 8s. It is situated on Jackson's Creek, 702 feet above sea-level. State school (No. 1,002) and Roman Catholic school, Mechanics' Institute and Free Library (1,034 vols.), gymnasium, flour mill, two creameries, and butter factory, Church of England, Roman Catholic (with school), Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, branch Colonial Bank. Hotels: Rupertswood Royal, Sir John Franklin, Railway Court House, Ball Court, and Commercial. A lunatic asylum is located here. Court of petty sessions held fortnightly. Town is lighted with kerosene. Near here is the estate of Sir Rupert Clarke, with a palatial residence known as Rupertswood (was the headquarters of a battery of Horse Artillery, disbanded in 1897). The district is a pleasing one, having some features of a pretty English landscape. Much land is under cultivation; grapes and oranges are grown. There are a large number of farms in the district. Population, 1,700. Newspaper: *Sunbury News*.

SUNNYSIDE. See GLEN WILLS.

SURREY HILLS (county Bourke, shires, Nunawading and Borondara) is a railway station, with telephone bureau, telegraph, post, and money-order office and savings bank; Suburban to Melbourne about 8 miles E. It has English and Scottish bank, State school (No. 2,778), M.U.I.O.O.F., A.N.A., U.A.O.D., H.A.C.B.S., and I.O.R. lodges, Boys' Home, and Home for Destitute Children, various churches, free library (800 vols.), and two hotels. Town lighted with gas. Fine views to be obtained in the vicinity. Population, 900.

SUTTON GRANGE (county Dalhousie, shire Metcalfe United), post township, 78 miles N.W. of Melbourne, reached by rail to Elphinstone, coach thence. Has hotel, State school, and church. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 50.

SWAN HILL, or CASTLE DONNINGTON (35° 20' S. lat., 143° 35' E. long., county of Tatchera, electoral district of Donald and Swan Hill, shire Castle Donnington, and police district of Sandhurst), is a post town, with sub-treasury, land office, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the Wimmera district, on the river Murray, 214½ miles N.W. of Melbourne. It is the terminal station on the

railway line from Bendigo; fares, 38s. 5d. and 25s. 7d. River steamers ply to Echuca and Mildura. Coaches run four times a week to Balranald; fare, 25s.; return £2, available three months. The hotels are the Royal, White Swan, and Commercial. Banks: London and National; Masonic, Oddfellows', Rechabites, L.O.L., H.A.C.B.S., and A.N.A. lodges. Agricultural society. Agricultural and pastoral district. It has a hospital, a State school (No. 1,142), a court-house, English, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, and police barracks; area of shire, 3,392 square miles, dwellings 750, ratepayers 1,152, rate 1s., net annual value of property £32,572. The district is principally a pastoral one, but a considerable breadth is now under cultivation, there being in 1901 137,469 acres; of this area 124,870 acres were wheat. The surrounding Mallee district is being settled and successfully cultivated. Geological formation: pliocene tertiary. Population of town 950; of shire, 5,500. Newspaper: *Swan Hill Guardian*.

SWAN HILL SHIRE. See KERANG.

TABLICK (county Moira, shire Goulburn) is a railway station, with telegraph and post office, about 74 miles N.E. of Melbourne, on Goulburn river. An important wine district, Chateau Tablick being here. Two hotels and State school. Industries: distillery, creameries, saw-mills. Population about 200.

TAHARA (37° 45' S. lat., 141° 42' E. long.), a post town, in the county and electorate of Normanby, police district of Branxholme, shire Portland, near the river Wannon, 20 miles from Hamilton, 12 from Coleraine, and 225½ postal miles W. of Melbourne. With a State school (No. 1,375), Church of England (Presbyterians hold services in the Church of England school monthly), two stores and an inn—the Waterloo. Communication with Melbourne is by conveyance to Grassdale, train thence. Mail arrives per bicycle. Agricultural and pastoral district. Water from tanks and public dam. Formation, volcanic. Population of town, about 70, of district, 160.

TAGGERTY (county Anglesey, shire Alexandra), postal township on the Acheron river, 114 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Alexandra Road, thence coach. Cheese and butter-making industries. Cathedral mountain in the vicinity.

TALBOT (37° 15' S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.), county and shire of Talbot, electorate of Talbot and Avoca and police district of Ballaarat (in its early days better known under the name of DAISY HILL and BACK CREEK), is a township on the Back creek, in the shire of Talbot, 107½ miles N.W. of Melbourne, and 9 miles from Maryborough. Height above sea-level, 818 feet. The area of the municipality is 5,578 acres, with 290 dwellings, 351 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and ratable property valued at £118,160 (net annual value, £5,908), and the area of the shire is 184 square miles; annual value of ratable property £16,926, rate 1s., dwellings 413, ratepayers 513; land under cultivation 5,762 acres. The route to Melbourne is by rail, *via* Ballaarat, Bacchus Marsh or Castlemaine. Fares, *via* Ballaarat and Bacchus Marsh, 19s. 4d. and 12s. 11d. Principal hotels are Commercial, Phoenix, Town Hall, Glasgow Arms, Court-house, All Nations, and others. Coaches run to Amherst, Dunach, 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, a flour-mill, hay and corn and produce stores, and a soap and candle works; creamery; also a post, money-order office and savings bank, and telegraph office, railway station, within three minutes' walk of the township, court-house, sub-treasury, lock-up, police barracks, a good hospital, a free library, 2,500 vols., a large State school, called the Prince Alfred (No. 954), also at Amherst, and Roman Catholic school. The banks in the town are the London Bank Limited 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. Several cyanide plants running. Large quantities of land have been taken up for farming operations. A large area of old diggings has been taken up for fruit-growing. The geological formation is lower silurian, with outcropping basaltic rock. Population, 1,205; of the shire, 1,437. Newspaper: *Talbot Leader*, published every Friday morning. Robert Allen, proprietor.

TALLANGATTA (36° 12' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long.), a post town with a telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 212½ miles (215 postal) N.E. of Melbourne, on the River Mitta Mitta, (at the junction of the Tallangatta Creek, county and electoral district Benambra, shire Towong. 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, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, Masonic and Oddfellow lodges, mechanics' institute, and library containing 1,150 volumes, a State school, Government receipt and pay offices, branches of the Banks of Australasia and New South Wales, a court-house, private hospital, coffee place, two hotels (the Tallangatta and Victoria), two breweries, butter and cordial factories. The township is prettily situated in the midst of a fine pastoral and mining district. Lighted with kerosene. Water from springs and tanks. Coaches run to Mitta Mitta and the Upper Murray daily, and to Cravenville and Dark River goldfield twice a week. Formation: metamorphic slate and granite. Population, 600, and of shire, 5,700. Local journal: the *Upper Murray and Mitta Herald*.

TALLAROOK. See DABYNGA. Tallarook has been surveyed out in blocks, and is located on the east side of the

Goulburn river, but is at present only a sheep run. Dabyminga is really the township.

TALLY-HO (37° 45' S. lat., 140° E. long.) is a postal centre in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Oakleigh, police district of Burwood, shire of Oakleigh, 11 miles E. of Melbourne, on boundary road dividing Oakleigh and Nunawading. Communication with capital: horse to Burwood, cab to Camberwell, rail to Melbourne. Hotels: Tally-Ho and Boundary. State school (No. 454). Church: Primitive Methodist. Good orchard land, with fine clay subsoil, and splendid brick and tile clay. Formation: schistose. Population, about 450.

TAMBO SHIRE. See BRATHEN.

TANJIL (38° 2' S. lat., 146° 9' E. long.) is a postal township, on the Tanjil River, county Tanjil, shire Narracan, electoral district of Gippsland Central, and police district of Wallhalla. It lies 96 miles SSE. of, and is reached from Melbourne, by way of Moe Railway Station, from which coach 4s. It has a State school (No. 1,517, at present closed), and two stores. The district is a mining, agricultural, and pastoral one. Formation: sandstone and slate. Population, 30; district, 300.

TARADALE, county of Talbot (37° 9' S. lat., 144° 29' 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, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the Coliban river, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ rail miles NNW. of Melbourne, on the main Mount Alexander road. Railway fares, 12s. 1d. and 8s. 1d. It is the largest town in the Metcalfe 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 1,556 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, and sometimes on Saturdays; wardens' court on Saturdays. A considerable tract of land is taken up in farms, and the later fruits are being largely cultivated. Mining matters attract a great amount of attention, and the yields from many of the quartz reefs and alluvial mines at Metcalfe, Barford, and Belltope have made the town a mining centre, the yield for 1900 being 3,981 ozs. New Plus Consolidated (English) and Commonwealth Companies are principal mines. Taradale is supplied with water from the Malmbsbury 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. Population of town, 322; of the Riding, 1,466; shire, 3,760. Newspaper: *Metcalfe's News*.

TARNAGULLA (36° 40' S. lat., 143° 50' E. long.), a municipal township, with post, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW. of Melbourne. Dunolly is 10 miles distant S., Inglewood, 14 miles NE., Bendigo, 30 miles distant ENE., 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 6.15 A.M.; returns at 4.30 P.M. Hotels: The Golden Age, Victoria, Tarnagulla and Newbridge. There are 214 dwellings, 170 ratepayers, ls. rate, and ratable property of the value of £25,000; net annual value, £4,671; area, 5,133 acres. Mining attracts considerable attention, and there is a cyanide works. Yield 1900, 858 ozs. The Union Bank has a branch in the town; and the leading insurance companies have agencies. Lighted with kerosene. There is a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,736 volumes, a Court-house, and State schools (Nos. 1,023, 457), and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge. Churches: Church of England, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The water supply is derived from a reservoir, whose capacity is 16,000,000 gallons. Three miles to the N. is the township of Llanely, which is a continuation of the Tarnagulla reefs. Agriculture is carried on to a limited extent. Five miles to the SE. on the River Loddon are the farming districts of Leaneocorie and Newbridge. To the west of the town lie the farming districts of Laurie and Murphy's Creek. Formation: old sandstone and slate. Population, 739. The local newspaper is the *Tarnagulla and Llanely Courier*, published on Saturday.

TARRAVILLE (38° 40' S. lat., 146° 45' E. long.) is a post town, with telephone 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 Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland S., and police district of Alberton. The communication from Melbourne, 136 miles (166 postal) NW., is by rail to Port Albert, thence by road 3 miles, or by steamer to Port Albert from Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, fares 10s. and 5s., taking about 18 hours. There is an hotel, a State school (No. 615), three churches (Episcopal, Catholic, and Wesleyan), mechanics' institute and free library having 550 volumes, two general stores. It is almost surrounded by inlets of the sea, from which it is only slightly elevated. Population, 180.

TARRAWINGEE (36° 24' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph and railway station (about $\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant), on Ovens river, 602 feet above sea-level, shire N. Ovens, the county of Bogong, electorate of Wangaratta and Benalla

police district, 160 $\frac{1}{2}$ postal miles NE. of Melbourne. It is 10 miles from Wangaratta; fares, from Melbourne, 42s. 6d. and 28s. 8d. Two hotels. There are two State schools (Nos. 1,116 and 2,031), Church of England and Roman Catholic (St. John's) places of worship, a flour-mill, wheelwright. The district is both agricultural and pastoral, the soil being of a fairly fertile character. Population, 76; including the district, about 1,500.

TARENGOWER. See MALDON.

TATURA (36° 25' S. lat., 145° 19' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, and railway station, 110 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 19s. 8d. and 13s. 2d. It is also connected by rail with Echuca, 34 miles distant. It is situated on the Goulburn river, in shire, county and electorate of Rodney, 377 feet above sea-level, and surrounded by fine agricultural country. (The principal hotels are Victoria, Criterion, and Commercial. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, and Free Methodist churches, I.O.O.F., A.N.A. and I.O.R. societies, a State school (No. 1,441), a court-house, and a Mechanics' Institute (1,621 volumes) in the town, as well as numerous stores. Industries: drying raisins and currants, also wine-making on a very large scale, steam flour mill, steam chaff and corn crushing works. Branches of the Commercial and Victoria Banks are here. Lighted with kerosene. Much attention is paid to the planting of lucerne, fruit trees and vines. The meetings of the Rodney Shire Council and Rodney Irrigation and Water Supply Trust are held in Tatura. Area of shire 408 sq. miles, with 1,000 dwellings, 1,200 ratepayers, ls. rate, and net annual value of ratable property £53,399, acres under cultivation 81,810, of which 46,697 are in wheat, 1,153 wheat and 453 other hay, and 6,702 in oats. 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, also public gardens and racecourse. Population, 600; of shire, 6,500. Newspapers: *Free Press, Herald and Guardian*.

TEESDALE (38° 7' 43" S. lat., 144° 5' 49" E. long.) is a post town, in the county of Grant, shire Leigh, electoral district of Grenville, and police district of Geelong, on the Native creek. It is about 62 miles (66 $\frac{1}{2}$ postal) SW. from Melbourne, and 7 miles distant from the Leigh Road station, on the Geelong and Ballarat line; daily coach, fare, 1s. 6d. There are in the township a mechanics' institute, with library of 450 volumes, a State school (No. 2,065), and Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches. The district is agricultural and pastoral; mining is also developing. Good fishing and shooting. 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. The shire has an area of 831 miles, 473 dwellings, 591 ratepayers on roll, ls. rate, and net annual value of ratable property is £39,896; land under cultivation, 2,726 acres. Population of township 165, of shire 2,203.

TELFORD, a post town in the county of Moira, electoral district Benalla and Yarrowonga, police district and shire Tungamah, 7 miles from the Murray river, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE. of Melbourne. It is a telegraph and railway station on the line from Benalla to Yarrowonga; fares, 27s. 8d. and 18s. 7d. There is a public hall, hotel, State school (No. 2,241), a Presbyterian church, and several stores. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Population, 50; district, 600.

TEMPLESTOWE (37° 46' S. lat., 145° 12' E. long.) is a postal village in the county of Bourke, electoral district of Evelyn, police district of Doncaster, shire of Templestowe, on the river Yarra, Ruffey's Creek, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles due E. of Melbourne. It contains a State school (No. 1,395), Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, two hotels (Templestowe and Upper Yarra), mechanics' institute (596 vols.), and a post-office. Lighted with kerosene. Coach once a day from Heidelberg, 3 miles on the other side of the river, is the best means of reaching the metropolis, fare, 6d. Cab to Templestowe, coach to Warrandyte. The district is chiefly dairying and fruit-growing, with plenty of 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. Annual ratable value of property in shire of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles area, £10,392; has 202 dwellings, 296 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation, 1,738 acres. Population of village 563, of shire 830.

TERANG (38° 14' S. lat., 142° 54' E. long.) (county Hampden, electorate and police district 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, 137 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. 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, Victoria, and Australasia Banks have branches here, and there are four stores, cordial factory, and three coach factories, and several tradesmen's premises. Terang has a State school (No. 617), private school, and five churches, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian (for whom a new edifice which cost £10,000 has been erected by the widow of the late J. Thomson), Roman Catholic, and Bible Christian; M.U.I.O.O.F., Sons of Tem-

perance, I.O.R., and A.N.A. lodges, also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,795 volumes, has a Court of petty sessions, and magnificent roads. Large weekly cattle market. Town lighted with kerosene. Lake Terang, which supplies town with water, teems with fish. Pastoral and agricultural district; estates are being cut up into dairy farms. Dairying is extensively carried on, there being butter and cheese factory, and three successful creameries in the neighbourhood. Formation: rich loam, with clay subsoil. Population, about 1,800; district, 5,000. Local newspaper: *Terang Express*, published Tuesdays and Fridays.

TERRICK TERRICK (36° 10' S. lat., 144° 15' E. long.), a post town, county and electorate of Gunbower, shire Gordon, on Piccaniny creek, 15½ miles N. of Melbourne. A conveyance runs to Pyramid Hill tri-weekly, fare 2s. 6d. It has a State school (No. 1,721), Orange lodge, Roman Catholic church (St. Luke's), and under 30 residents. The district is devoted to wheat growing, grazing and dairying. 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.

THOMASTOWN (co. West Bourke, shire Epping) is a railway station, with post-office and postal-note issue, about 12½ miles N. of Melbourne, on Darebin Creek, noted for fruit growing, market gardening and dairy farming. Has Wesleyan and German churches, school (No. 631), two stores and hotel. Lighted with kerosene. Water from Yan Yean tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 190.

THOONA (co. Delatite, shire Benalla), post township, 140 miles N.E. from Melbourne, 18 miles from Benalla. Has hotel, State school, Anglican and Presbyterian churches, musical, dramatic, and choral societies, stores, butter factory, foundry and brick works. It is reached by rail to Devenish, coach thence. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 200.

THORNTON (co. Anglesey, shire Alexandra), postal township, on Goulburn River, 104 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is reached by rail to Alexandra, coach thence. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 100.

THORPDAL (co. Buln-Buln, shire Narraean, district of Gippsland W.), railway station, with telephone, post-office, savings bank and money-order office, about 92 miles E. of Melbourne. There are two stores, coffee palace, State school (No. 2,966), Wesleyan and Anglican churches, mechanics' institute, Orange lodge. District is agricultural and pastoral. There are two Thorpdales, the original being, since the opening of the railway, called "Thorpdale South." It is about 2 miles from the station, and is 1,100 feet above sea level, and is a rain gauge station, the average fall for the last ten years being slightly over 50 in. per annum. Thorpdale South has a mechanics' institute (in which religious services are held) and free library (900 vols.), and a well-equipped butter factory and a store. Splendid timber district. Population about 500. Formation: Basaltic, with carboniferous areas.

TIMOR (36° 59' S. lat., 143° 49' E. long.) is a mining village, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, on Bet Bet Creek, in the county of Talbot and electorate of Maryborough, Talbot and Avoca, 117 postal miles N.W. of Melbourne. An omnibus runs to the Maryborough Railway Station, 5 miles; fare, 6d. Hotels: Timor, Cornish Arms, Criterion, and others. Mechanics' Institute. Free library of about 1,000 volumes; Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, police station, A.N.A. and State school (No. 1,207) are here. Bowen 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 Wareek plains. Mines working: North Duke and Duke United. The water supply is obtained from a reservoir. Formation: Bedrock silurian, post tertiary in valleys, with basaltic outcrop. Population of town and district about 1,500.

TINTALDRA (35° 58' S. lat., 147° 54' E. long.) is a township on Murray River, Shire Towong, county and electorate of Benambra, with post, money-order and telegraph offices, about 280 postal miles N.E. of Melbourne, 88 miles from Wodonga, *via* Tallangatta. There is coach communication with Walwa Creek, Granya, and Wodonga twice a week, and with Albury, *via* Bowna, twice a week. Mail from Melbourne, *via* Tallangatta and Coryng, three times a week. It has a customs office, blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop, and State school (No. 8,188). Hotel: Tintaldra. There is bridge communication with the N. side of the river. The township is the centre of six main roads (and on the route to the Yarran-go-billy caves), and the traffic is considerable. Population, township, 50; district (which is pastoral), 800.

TONGALBA (shire Deakin, co. Rodney), a railway station, 180½ miles N. of Melbourne, on the Echuca-Toolamba line, fares 2s. 5d. and 1s. 7d. Has post and telegraph offices, hotel, store, blacksmith's shop, State school, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, and shire hall, branch Bank of Victoria open weekly. Agricultural pursuits. Area under cultivation in the shire 52,226 acres, 33,008 in wheat. Formation: alluvial flats. Area of shire 366 square miles, dwellings 352, ratepayers on roll 574, rate 1s. net annual value of property £30,110. Population of shire, 2,056, township, 50.

TONGIO (co. Bogong, shire Omeo), post township, with money-order office, 237 miles E. of Melbourne. Reached by rail to Bairnsdale, coach thence. Population, 80.

TOOAN (36° 50' S. lat., 141° 50' E. long.), a post town in the county Lohan, shire Arapiles, 238 miles (225½ postal) N.W. of Melbourne, 25 miles SW. from Horsham, and 35 N.E. from Harrow. It is situated on St. Mary's Lake at the foot of

Mount Arapiles. It contains a State school (No. 1,620) and salt works. Route from Melbourne: rail to St. Mary's station, thence 4 miles. A village settlement has been established. Water from springs. District pastoral and agricultural. Population, about 150.

TOOBORAC (co. Dalhousie, shire McIvor), post township, with savings bank, railway station. Has two hotels, State school (No. 1,225), Wesleyan church, Mechanics' Institute, and store. Formation: granitic, fertile flats. Pastoral district. Population, 50.

TOOLAMBA (36° 35' S. lat., 145° 23' E. long.), a postal township, in the county and electorate of Rodney, police district of Moorooopa, 103 miles N.E. of Melbourne, on the Goulburn river. It lies 384 feet above sea-level, and is a telegraph and railway 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. In the district are four State schools (No. 1,455 being the principal), United Methodist and Presbyterian churches, a public hall and an hotel. Irrigation channels have been made through the district by the Rodney Irrigation Trust, and fruit growing on a large scale is carried on. There is a village settlement in the vicinity. Population of town, 144, and vicinity, 250.

TOOLERN (36° 66' S. lat., 144° 66' E. long.) (co. Bourke, shire Melton), a post town on Toolern Toolern Creek, 29 miles N.W. of Melbourne; reached by rail from Melton, thence private conveyance. Has State school (No. 946), Wesleyan church, mechanics' institute and free library. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: basalt and sandstone. Population of district about 800.

TOONGABBIE (38° 2' S. lat., 146° 50' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in Rose-dale shire, and electoral district of Gippsland Central (county Tanjil), police district Toongabbie, situated on the Toongabbie Creek. It is a railway station on the Bairnsdale Line; fares, 19s. 11d. and 13s. 2d., and is distant 104½ miles E. of Melbourne, 1½ from Traralgon, and 20 by road from Walhalla, with which there is coach communication daily. Hotels: Toongabbie and Commercial. In the ranges near Toongabbie there is a fine deposit of kerosene shale and a fine marble quarry. Coal and lignite have been discovered in the ranges. There are Anglican and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute and free library, with 764 vols., a State school (No. 856), branch of the Bank of Australasia (once a week). Oddfellows' (M.U.) lodge, stores, and several tradesmen's shops. A court of petty sessions is held here. Butter factory. Water from creek and Council well. Formation: Silurian and Devonian deposit. The population of district, about 700, is chiefly engaged in grazing, carrying, dairying, and the timber trade.

TOORA (co. Buln-Buln, shire South Gippsland) post town, on Muddy Creek, with money-order and telephone offices, savings bank, and railway station, 118½ miles east of Melbourne, fares 20s. 2d. and 13s. 6d. Has two hotels, Anglican church, State school (No. 2,258), Mechanics' Institute, and various stores. Lighted with kerosene. Great Southern Tin Mine here. Agricultural and tin-mining district. Population, about 400.

TOORADIN (38° 13' S. lat., 145° 19' E. long.), postal township on Western Port Bay, with telephone, money-order, and savings bank office, county and electorate of Mornington, shire Cranbourne, 9 miles SE. of Cranbourne, and 3¾ SE. of Melbourne. It is a railway station (2½ miles from township), on the Great Southern line; return fare, from Melbourne, 5s. 6d. State school (No. 1,503), Anglican church, Mechanics' Institute (900 vols.), in which Presbyterian service is held fortnightly, and two hotels are here. Fishing, shooting and boating. Dairying, agricultural, and pastoral district. Population about 350.

TOORAK (37° 51' S. lat., 145° 2' E. long.) (county of Bourke, electoral district of Toorak, municipality of Prahrn) is a post town, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, also railway station on the Gippsland Railway, lying: suburban to and 5 miles SE. 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 two hotels, and three ladies' schools. There are a Church of England (St. John's), Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. 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 and electricity, while the water supply is from the Yan Yean. It lies high, and affords fine views of the surrounding country and Hobson's Bay. 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 Chunes and Allendale, police-district of Ballaarat, 93 miles N.W. of Melbourne, on Coghill's creek, a tributary of Creswick's Creek. It is a telegraph and 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, interspersed with heavy clay pans traversed by Creswick's Creek, which has its rise in Bullarook forest.

TOWER HILL (co. Villiers, shire Belfast), a township, on Tower Hill Lake, about 9 miles from Port Fairy. Has a cheese and butter factory. The scenery in the district is very picturesque, and attracts numerous visitors.

TOWONG (36° 5' S. lat., 148° 1' E. long.), a shire and postal hamlet on the Murray, county and electorate of Benambra, 269 miles N.E. of Melbourne, and 80 miles E. of Wodonga. (See also Tallangatta, which is the municipal township, 37 miles distant). Has hotel and State schools (2,380). The district is chiefly of a pastoral character. Annual value of ratable pro-

perty of shire, £55,156; area 2,545 square miles; ratepayers 1,740, dwellings 1,200, rate 1s. Land under cultivation 4,085 acres. Population, 50; shire, 5,800.

TRAFALGAR (co. Buln-Buln, shire Narracan), post town, with money order and telegraph offices and railway station, 7½ miles east of Melbourne, fares 13s. 2d. and 8s. 11d. On S. side Moe Swamp. Has branch Melbourne Savings Bank and Colonial Bank, latter open on Thursdays only; State school, Mechanics' Institute, Anglican Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, Criterion hotel, butter, cheese factory and creameries. Quail shooting. Agricultural and dairying district. Population about 250.

TRARALGON (38° 11' S. lat., 146° 29' E. long.), in the county of Buln-Buln, electorate of Gippsland South, shire and 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, 97½ miles from Melbourne E., 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 Stratford and thence to Bairnsdale. Hotels: Grand Junction, Club, Commercial, Traralgon, Royal Exchange, Crown, and Star. Churches: Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. There is a State school (No. 1,328), branches of the Bank of Australasia and Colonial Bank, a mechanics' institute, with library of 2,500 vols., shire hall, court-house, treasury, police quarters, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge and a tannery. Court of petty sessions is held here, also meetings of the Traralgon Shire Council. The town is lighted with gas. The Traralgon shire has an area of 199 miles, and property of the annual value of £20,578, dwellings 691, ratepayers 713, rate 1s. Formation: alluvial. Population, 1,985; of shire, 2,175. Land under cultivation, 1,058 acres. Newspaper: *Traralgon Record and Farmers' Journal*, published Tuesday and Friday.

TRENTHAM (37° 33' S. lat., 144° 21' E. long.), a township with post, money-order, telegraph offices, and savings bank, 63½ rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, 7 miles from Blackwood, 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 Dalhousie, shire and electorate district of Kyneton, and police district of Bourke, on the Trent, a tributary of the Coliban. It is a station on the Daylesford Extension; three trains daily; fares, 11s. 7d. and 7s. 10d. Hotels: Commercial, Bank, Cosmopolitan, Forest, and Railway. There are State (1,588) and Roman Catholic schools, a Mechanics' Institute with 958 vols., Freemasons', Oddfellows', Rechabites', and A.N.A. lodges, Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, in the township. Lighted with kerosene. Bank: National. It is a place of petty sessions. Has iron foundry. The district is an agricultural, and mining one. 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.

TULLAROOP SHIRE. See MARYBOROUGH.

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, shire Tungamah, 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, 20s. 7d. and 17s. 9d. It is in the shire of Tungamah, and the shire hall is here; the Tungamah Water Trust also conducts its business here. Hotels: Tungamah, Royal, and Commercial. There are branches of the Bank of Australasia and National Bank, Masonic and Oddfellows lodges, Anglican, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Roman Catholic churches, State school, butter factory, court-house, with excellent police quarters, a mechanics' institute and free library of 500 vols., a Caledonian Society and Agricultural Society's show grounds with commodious and elegant grand stand. Town is lighted with kerosene. The water-supply is by reticulation from Boosey Creek. Tungamah is surrounded by a large grain-growing district. There are in the shire 114,502 acres under tillage, 80,592 wheat, 10,784 wheat and 491 oats hay, 3,739 malting barley. Shire area 602 square miles; 1,857 dwellings, 1,948 ratepayers on book, 1s. rate net annual value of ratable property £64,764. Fruit growing and drying are successful industries. Population, 400; of shire 5,690. Local newspapers: the *Tungamah Express* and *Moira Independent*, published on Thursday.

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 rail miles N. by W. of Melbourne, 3½ miles distant from the Carlsruhe Railway Station, on the Echuca line. It lies 1,884 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), police station, and several stores, Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Baptist places of worship. There is plenty of good agricultural chocolate and black soil and grazing land. Tylden South comprises the southern extremity of the parish of Tylden. It is about 2 miles long by 1½ broad, and contains about 2,000 acres, about one-fourth being under cultivation. Extensive brickfields are here, and bricks, pipes, tiles, &c., are manufactured. Population, 100.

TYNONG (co. Mornington, shire Berwick) is a railway station, with post and telegraph office at station, about 43 miles E. Growing timber district. Has private school, mechanics'

institute and free library (300 vols.). Farming district. Granite formation. Population, 100.

ULLINA (co. Talbot, shire Creswick), post township, 100 miles NW. of Melbourne, near Mount Moorooklee. Reached by rail to Clunes, conveyance thence. Has State school, Mechanics' Institute, public park, and racecourse. Farming and grazing district. Population, 80.

UPPER YARRA SHIRE. See WARBURTON.

VAUGHAN (37° 9' S. lat., 144° 18' E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electoral and police district of Castlemaine, Mount Alexander shire, a post town, on the river Loddon, at the junction of Fryer's creek, 87 miles N. of Melbourne. Guildford railway station is 3 miles distant and Castlemaine 8 miles, to which the coach (1s.) runs twice daily. Hotel British Queen, Wesleyan church, Foresters' lodge. The district is a gold mining one. Formation: basaltic lava, sandstone and slate. Population about 80.

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 and shire, 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. Hotels: Railway, Farmers' Arms, Kialla, and Travellers' Rest. There is a State school (No. 640), a branch of the National Bank and Melbourne Savings Bank, Mechanics' Institute (600 vols.), shire hall, and a butter factory. Churches: Church of England, Free Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. A.N.A. Rechabite and Druid societies. A court of petty sessions is held here. Formation: lower silurian. Area of shire 359 square miles, dwellings 500, ratepayers 683, rate 1s. 6d., net annual value of ratable property £23,981. Land under cultivation, 13,118 acres. Streets lighted with kerosene. Water by gravitation from the Creek. Population, 500, shire, 3,000. Newspaper: *The Sentinel*.

WABDALLAH. See LEIGH ROAD.

WAHGUNYAH (36° 1' S. lat., 144° 10' E. long.), county of Bogong, electorate of Wangaratta and Rutherglen, a township, with post, savings bank, and money-order offices, on the Murray river, 174 miles NE. of Melbourne. It is the terminus of the railway from Springs to the Murray; it lies 452 feet above sea-level; fare, 81s. 2d. and 20s. 8d. Principal hotels: Wahgunyah, Empire, Union, Endeavour, The Vine and Victoria. Refreshment room at railway station. There is a State school (No. 644), custom-house, flour-mill, wine cellars, court-house, police station, and free library (1,000 vols.). Divine service is held in a very neat Congregational church, Masonic lodge. 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 about 400.

WAHRING (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, 81½ 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: Wahring. There is a State (No. 1,352) and Roman Catholic school, six timber mills, Fresh Food Storage Company, a creamery, and a few stores. The district is pastoral and agricultural. A large inland lake has been formed, Wahring being the head-works of the Goulburn weir, and it is becoming a favourite summer resort. Population of district, about 800.

WALHALLA (37° 58' S. lat., 146° 26' E. long.) (county Tanjil, electoral district of Gippsland Central) is a shire and mining township, with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order offices, 120 miles (107 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, Exchange, and Criterion. The communication is by coach, *viâ* Moe, daily, 8s. single, 13s. 6d. return, or *viâ* Toongabbie tri-weekly; fares, 7s. single, 12s. 6d. return. 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, North Long Tunnel, and Great South Long Tunnel. The two first-named companies have done well, and with the exception of the Mout Morgaan 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 23 tons 5 cwt. of gold. The Walhalla Company was also very successful, having paid over £135,000 in dividends (this mine is now merged in the Long Tunnel). Amongst outside mines the New Loch Fyne, Matlock has paid over £110,000 in dividends since January, 1894. There are a number of other outside claims at work with varying success. In this locality 900 miners are employed in quartz and alluvial mining, chiefly the former. Gold yield, 1900, 31,680 ounces. There are places of worship for Episcopalians, Wesleyans, and Roman Catholics, a State school (No. 957), a Masonic hall, eight stores, mechanics' institute and free library of 2,000 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. In the shire (area 409 sq. miles) there are 915 dwellings, 903 ratepayers, and ratable property of the net annual value of £16,951, rate 1s. 6d.; land under cultivation, 316 acres. For-

mation: upper siurian. Population 2,804, of the shire 3,390; Newspaper: the *Walkalla Chronicle*.

WALLACE (co. Grant, shire Buninyong and Bungeare) is a railway station, with telegraph and post-office, about 62 miles NW. on the Western Moorabool river. Has State school (No. 2,009), two hotels, blacksmith's shop, chaff mill and butter factory. Agricultural district. Population about 250.

WALLAN WALLAN (37° 25' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), a post town, with a money-order office, in the county of Bourke, electoral district of East Bourke, shire Merriang, 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, 31 postal (29 road) miles NE. of Melbourne, near the source of the Merr Creek. Pares, 5s. 5d. and 3s. 7d. There is a telegraph office at the railway station, to which a conveyance runs to meet trains, fare, 6d. There are two hotels, Rechabite lodge, free library of 1,350 vols., a State school (No. 664), and Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Wesleyan churches, stores, tradesmen's shops and a public park of 80 acres. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Water from wells and tanks. A village settlement of 130 persons is situated on the Upper Plenty river, about 3 miles from Wallan. Formation: schist and basalt. Population of township, 100, and district, 600.

WANDILGONG (35° 47' S. lat., 147° 0' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 19½ miles NE. of Melbourne. It is in the county of Delatite, electoral district of Owens, shire Bright, and is situated at the junction of the Growler and Morse's Creeks, tributaries of the Owens. Gold mining principal industry, yield, 1900, 4,901 ozs. Fruit growing is also largely carried on. Bright, the nearest township, is four miles distant. Communication with the metropolis is by coach to Bright, thence rail. There is a free library with 1,924 vols., five hotels, and Anglican, R.C., Wesleyan, Presbyterian churches, and Salvation Army, Oddfellows', Rechabites, and Hibernian societies. Formation: sandstone and slate. State school (No. 275). Water from wells. Population of town 800.

WANDIN YALLOCK (37° 50' S. lat., 145° 31' E. long.), a parish with three post offices and telephone station, in the Eastern Riding of the shire of Lilydale, in the county and electorate of Evelyn, 30 miles 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 (2) churches, Rechabite and Horticultural Halls, mechanics' institute at Wandin South, prosperous Horticultural Society, I.O.R. society, Pulp Export Co., several stores, and a large jam factory. Communication with Melbourne is by coach to Lilydale, 7 miles, rail thence. Coach runs to Warburton. Lilydale to Warburton railway, in course of construction, passes through the district close to the township. Fruit-growing, raspberries chiefly, is the principal industry. Mountain scenery, fern gullies; good fishing. A very healthy district, and will attract visitors on opening of railway. Volcanic formation, with ironstone deposits. Population of town and district about 1,200.

WANDONG (35° S. lat., 150° E. long.) (co. Dalhousie, shire Kilmore) post town, with money-order and telegraph office at railway station, 34½ miles N. of Melbourne, fare 6s. 1d. and 4s. 1d. Has State school, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, electoral registrar, terra-cotta, eucalyptus, and disinfectant factory, hotel, seasoned timber company, police station. Mining and agricultural district. Formation: old siurian, granite, and basaltic. Population of district, about 700.

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 NE. from Melbourne, the communication with which is by the direct line of rail; fares, 26s. 1d. and 17s. 6d. The terminus of the narrow gauge rail to the Upper King. The principal hotels are the Commercial, Royal, Royal Victoria, Albion, Criterion, Council Club, Bull's Head, and Horse and Jockey. Two 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 489 dwellings, 518 ratepayers, 1s. rate, and ratable property of the annual value of £16,203, area 3,932 acres. The neighbourhood is eminently agricultural, large quantities of grain being grown, and the grape, orange, lemon, citron, and tobacco and hops extensively cultivated. There are also some large and important sheep and cattle farms in the vicinity. There are two flour mills, a tannery, fellmongery, two breweries, butter factory, tobacco stemmy, creameries, bacon factories, and bicycle factory, and four 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, to which has been added a handsome building called the Queen's Ward, at a cost of £3,000; the court-house, the police and post and telegraph offices, the Royal hall, St. Patrick's hall, Her Majesty's Theatre, Town Hall and council chambers. Banks: the London, National, Victoria and N.S. Wales. There is an Athenæum, with library of 1,640 vols.; a State school (No. 643), with Nos. 1,272 and 1,580 in the vicinity, a high school, Catholic and convent schools and private schools, fire brigade, town band, Freemason's, Rechabite, M.U.I.O.F., A.N.A. and Hibernian Association, Ladies' Benevolent Society, large fortnightly market. 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 (with 150 members), fine range with 8 targets, and gun, race, football, bicycle, and coursing clubs. Headquarters J. Co. V.M.R. here. A large business is done at the stock sales fortnightly at the Corporation Yard. Coaches run to Boorhaman, Estcourt, Bundalong, and Yarrawonga. The water supply is derived from the King river, with full reticulation. Lighted with gas. The population according to the census returns was 2,547. Local newspapers: *Wangaratta Dispatch* and *Chronicle*, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WANNON (37° 45' S. lat., 141° 30' E. long.), a shire (chief town Coleraine) and post town, in the county and electorate of Dundas, police district of Coleraine, 210½ postal miles W. from Melbourne, 13 from Hamilton, and 10 SE. 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. Wannon Inn. There is a State school (No. 1,635). 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 every Sunday. In the neighbourhood are the celebrated Wannon Falls, a cascade of water 100 feet high. Shire has area of 753 square miles, 335 dwellings, and 668 ratepayers; annual value of ratable property £66,974, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation, 4,582 acres. Population, 62; shire, 2,670.

WARANGA SHIRE. See RUSHWORTH.

WARBURTON (37° 48' S. lat., 145° 41' E. long.) is a postal district, with money-order and telephone office, in the county and electoral district of Evelyn, and police district of Bourke, shire Upper Yarra. It lies 48½ miles E. of Melbourne, on Yarra Yarra river, and is reached by rail to Lilydale, thence by coach; fare, 6s. Hotels: Alpine Retreat and Warburton. It has a coffee palace, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, State school (No. 1,455), shire office, mechanics' institute and free library (370 vols.), three stores, steam saw mills, and public park. Lighted with kerosene. The shire council of Upper Yarra meets every fourth Wednesday. The area of the shire is 444 square miles, with 325 dwellings, 500 ratepayers, 1s. 3d. rate, and net annual value of property £9,283. Land under cultivation, 1,110 acres. The Alpine Tourist Club and a rifle club are here. Excellent fruit is grown, and the place, which is remarkable for its romantic scenery, is becoming a favourite summer resort. Formation: granite, sandstone and slate. Population, 210; of shire, 1,700.

WARRACKNABEL (36° 14' S. lat., 142° 26' E. long.) is the principal mallee township in the NW., with land, post, telegraph, and money-order office, situated on Yarrambiack Creek, in the county, shire and electoral district of Borung, 216½ miles NW. of Melbourne, and 32 miles NW. of Murtoa, with which town, on the inter-colonial railway, it is connected by a line of railway northward Hopetown; fares, 39s. and 26s. 1d. Hotels: Commercial, Royal, Club, Railway, Palace, and Warracknabel. Coach to Aubre Tuesday and Friday. There are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Baptist churches, also Salvation Army barracks, a State school (No. 1,334), several private schools, two coffee palaces, a brewery, nine principal stores, two flour mills, gasworks, two implement factories, two furniture warehouses, two carriage factories, several tradesmen's premises, two brick kilns, two timber yards, two doctors, and two solicitors. Branches of the Commercial and Union Banks. Shire Council of Borung meet here second Friday in month. Among social institutions are a Turf Club, Lyric Club, Coursing Club, Caledonian society, Cricket Club, Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges, branch of the Australian Natives' Association, Agricultural and Pastoral Society, Rechabite Lodge, Mechanics' Institute, Academy of Music, Temperance hall, and Warracknabel District Hospital. A court of petty sessions is held twice weekly. Lands office sub-treasurer. The water supply is derived from the Creek, and is under control of the Warracknabel Urban Water Trust. The town, which is lighted by gas, is the centre of the largest wheat-producing district in the colony. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. In Borung shire 211,396 acres were under tillage, 136,320 wheat, 6,917 oats; 9,603 acres wheat, and 1,533 acres oats; area of shire 714 square miles, population 7,000, ratepayers, 1,500; dwellings, 1,200; rate 1s. 0d.; annual value of ratable property, £38,459. Population of town 2,500. Local papers: the *Warracknabel Herald*, bi-weekly, and *Northern Argus*, weekly.

WARRAGUL (38° 10' S. lat., 145° 56' E. long.), a shire, with post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, county of Buln-Buln, electoral district of Gippsland West, 367 feet above sea-level, on Hazel Creek, 61½ miles E. from Melbourne. It is a station on the Gippsland railway; fares, 11s. and 7s. 3d. The Neerim railway line branches from Warragul. The streets of the town are metalled, and the footpaths asphalted. The town is well lighted with gas. There are several first-class hotels, amongst them are the Royal, the Club, the Railway, Orient, 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-treasurer, 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, Australasia, and Bank of New South Wales. A very fine Athenæum has been put up, with reading rooms,

&c., about 1,640 vols. in the library; municipal chambers have recently been erected. Masonic, Druids, A.N.A., Oddfellows', Rechabite, and Foresters' lodges. Several saw-mills are in full work. Weekly sales of cattle are conducted. There are Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (No. 2,104), and Roman Catholic school. In Warragul shire 27,991 acres are under cultivation. Several gold mines and reefs are being worked in the vicinity. The Warragul shire occupies 123 square miles, has 3,900 population, and property of the annual value of £36,000, 950 dwellings, 1,257 ratepayers, 1s. rate. The local newspaper is the *Warragul Guardian*, published on Tuesday and Friday. Population, 1,634.

WARRANTYFE (ANDERSON'S CREEK), (37° 44' S. lat., 145° 13' E. long.), county and electorate of Evelyn, shire of Templestowe and police district of Bourke, is a postal township, with money-order office and telephone, on the Yarra-Yarra river, 17½ miles E. of Melbourne. Hotels: Anderson's Creek, and Warrantyfe. It has a court-house, police station, Mechanics Institute, stone State school (No. 12) and teachers' residence, Church of England and Baptist Mission. The district (which has some beautiful scenery, and is a favourite cycling resort) is a mining, pastoral, and fruit growing one, a good deal of land being taken up in 20-acre blocks under the 65th section; soil is clayey, with rocky formation. A bridge crosses the Yarra here. The communication from Melbourne is by rail to Heidelberg, coach thence (9½ miles) daily, 2.30 a.m., fare, 1s. Population about 400.

WARRENBANE (co. Delatite, shire Benalla), post township, 12 miles SW. of Benalla (bi-weekly mail) 123 miles N.E. from Melbourne. Reached by rail to Badaginnie, hired vehicle thence. Has State school (No. 1,498) hall, in which religious services are held, and butter factory.

WARRENHEIP (37° 3' S. lat., 144° 0' E. long.), a post town, railway and telegraph station, on high land in vicinity of mountains of the same name, about 96 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, being the junction of the Geelong and Bacchus Marsh lines. Fares, 12s. 8d. and 8s. 4d. There are five small hotels, two breweries, nursery, police station, one State school (No. 1,591), and two churches, Anglican and Wesleyan. The surrounding land is of good agricultural character. Granite and basalt formation. Spring water. Population, about 500.

WARRAMBOL (38° 24' 17" S. lat., 142° 28' 26" E. long.), a seaport municipal town, county Villiers, electoral district and shire of Warrambol, and Western police district, is most picturesquely situated on an eminence, on the shores of Warrambol 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, 10s., return, 15s.; second saloon, single, 5s., return, 8s. Visitors leaving by steamer from the Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, at 5 o'clock p.m. are landed at Warrambol early next morning. By early train from Melbourne Warrambol can be reached in 6½ hours. There are numerous hotels. A large palace, called the Ozone, has been erected at a cost of £30,000, for the accommodation of families and tourists. The main part of the town is situated on an elevated spot close to the sea. In the municipality (area 3,262 acres) are 1,450 dwellings, 1,220 ratepayers, 1s. 9d. rate, water rate 1s. 6d., and ratable property of the annual value of £36,800. It was created a municipality in 1855, a borough in 1863, 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 Warrambol Bay, full and change, 0h. 37m. p.m., ordinary range 3 feet. To give facilities for loading and discharging vessels a viaduct and break-water pier, 2,400 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 was 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, school for girls, attached to the Convent of Mercy, and a second State school (No. 1,902) at South Warrambol. 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 Warrambol club, a Battery of Militia, 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 tract, with an area of about 20 acres, and the Friendly Societies' Park (12 acres). Jubilee Park of 20 acres on Hopkin's river. The Mechanics' Insti-

tute, in Liebig Street, a large freestone building, with a spacious reading-room, has a library of 6,036 volumes. The Art Gallery is at the rear of the Institute. A fine museum is established in the old court-house, 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 will seat 1,100. Sea-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, also vapour baths, which can be obtained at any time. A large trade is done from the port; the principal exports are dairy produce (valued at about £150,000) from within 20 miles of Warrambol, wool, potatoes, pigs, and bacon. There is a flour mill, two machine biscuit factories, largest butter factory and butter-box factory in the State, two boot factories, five tanneries, and two breweries in the town, and various other business premises. 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. Most of the buildings are constructed of sandstone, which abounds in the locality. Warrambol, which has the coolest summer climate in the Colonies, is situated on the coast, in a rich agricultural and pastoral district. The land under cultivation on March 1st, 1901, was 20,603 acres, of which 2,107 were potatoes. The river Hopkins flows within a mile E. of the town, and excellent fishing may be obtained. 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 un navigable. The shire of Warrambol includes an area of 610 square miles, with 113 miles of road, and annual value of ratable property £117,727, rate 1s. and 1s. 3d., dwellings 1,650, ratepayers 1,351. Population of the town, 6,410; of the shire 9,038. The geological formation is tertiary. Newspapers: the *Warrambol Standard* (published daily).

WATCHEM (36° 7' S. lat., 142° 9' E. long.), in county and electoral district Borung, shire Donald, is a railway station, with post and telegraph offices, 209 miles NW. of Melbourne, on Watchem Lakes. There is a large hotel, a Roman Catholic church, State school (3,224), Mechanics' Institute, in which Anglican and Presbyterian services are held, large grain stores, with a capacity of 20,000 bags, also sheep and cattle yards. The district is pastoral and agricultural. Formation: Limestone and clay, with sandy soil. Population of town, 200, and district, about 500.

WATERLOO. See YARRAGON.

WAUBRA (37° 40' S. lat., 146° 5' E. long.), postal village, on Spring Creek a tributary of McCallum's Creek, in the shire of Lexton (county Talbot, electorate of Avoca, Talbot, and Windermere, police district Learmonth), 9½ miles W. of Melbourne. It is connected by rail (telephone at station) with Melbourne *via* Ballarat (distant 21½ miles); fares, 16s. 11d. and 11s. 4d. Coach daily to Lexton, 2s.; thence daily to Avoca, 2s. There are two hotels, Springs and White Hart, a general store, State school (No. 859), mechanics' institute and free library, with 1,200 vols., A.N.A. society, and other buildings. The places of worship are Anglican, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. Ereidoun station is four miles distant. Formation: volcanic, with granite ranges. Rich agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district about 300.

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, 49 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 Warrambol, at the junction of the Colac road with the road to Anglesea river and Ceres, Barrabool Hills, and is the centre of a large extent of orchards, fine farms, and grazing country. There is a post-office, Wesleyan chapel, literary society, 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, the entrance to the Heads, Arthur's Seat, and Cape Schanck, with a commanding view of Bass's Straits. Vines, for which the land is admirably adapted, are being cultivated. 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 carbons 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 (38° 25' S. lat., 143° 37' E. long.), (county of Gladstone, electorate of shire of Korong) is a mining township, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, on Korong creek, 15½ miles WNW. 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, 27s. 2d. and 18s. Hotels: Victoria, Wedderburn, Royal, and Commercial. There are a court-house,

school-house (No. 794), five churches, English, Presbyterian, Methodist, Catholic, and Baptist, twelve stores, flour mill, a literary institute, with library of 2,215 vols., a branch of the Bank of Australasia, a shirt hall, A.N.A. and I.O.R. Friendly Societies, fire brigade, and sports clubs. The office of the shire of Korong is here. Quartz refin^g is the leading occupation of the people, this being the centre of the old mining district of Mount Korong. Mining was revived during 1900-01. The shire of Korong contains an area of 925 square miles, and ratable property of the annual value of £48,584, 1,850 dwellings, 1,410 ratepayers, 9d. rate. There are under cultivation 78,024 acres, the chief crops being wheat, oats, and hay. The yield for the year 1900 was 2,633 ozs. Wedderburn is now the centre of a fine farming district, producing heavy crops of fine wheat. A considerable supply is derived from a reservoir, holding 18,000,000 gallons. Streets lighted with kerosene. Mounts Korong and Kooyura, the latter with interesting caves, in the district. Formation: sandstone, slate, and quartz with alluvial drift. Population 1,400, of shire 7,500. 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 Gumbower, shire Kerang, 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.; nearest railway station Kerang, reached by mail cart tri-weekly, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. There is a post office, telephone bureau, the Wee Wee Rup Hotel, and a State school (No. 3,088), and Wesleyan church, Oddfellows', Hibernian, and Rechabite lodges. 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. The country about is generally timbered with swamp gum, box, dogwood myall, tittree, and several kinds of acacia. Population about 400.

WENSLEYDALE (38° 25' S. lat., 144° 25' E. long.) is a post town, on Wormbete creek, on the border of the Cape Otway forest, county and electorate of Polwarth, shire and police district of Winchelsea, 79½ 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 Warnambool line. The only public building is the State school (No. 894), where religious services in connection with the Church of England are held fortnightly. Agricultural and pastoral district. The climate is cool and bracing, and soil rich. Population, 150.

WERRACKNABEAL. See WARRACKNABEAL.

WERRIBEE (WYNDHAM) (37° 54' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), 103½ miles SW. 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. 9d. and 1s. 4d. Hotels: Club, Racecourse, Camp and Railway. It is in shire Wyndham, the counties of Grant 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 is on the border of the township, and several coursing clubs meet here. The You-Yang mountains form a conspicuous figure in the landscape. State schools (Nos. 649 and 3,230), Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, Oddfellows', Rechabite, and Hibernian Societies, butter factory, Mechanics' Institute, and free library, with 1,070 volumes; and Auction Commercial Bank. The Wyndham shire-hall is here. In the district there are 26,637 acres under cultivation, principally with hay and artificial grasses. In the shire (area 275 square miles) of Wyndham the net annual value of ratable property is £55,531, dwellings 450, ratepayers on book 420, rate 1s. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works farm 4 miles distant. Population 700, of shire 2,157.

WELSHPOOL (38° 40' S. lat., 146° 30' E. long.) (co. Bul-Bul, shire South Gippsland), post-town on Shaady Creek, with telephone and railway station on Great Southern Railway, 119½ miles; fares 21s. 6d. and 14s. 3d. Has hotel, creamery, State school, used for Anglican services (No. 3,011). Water from household tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Industries: dairying and fishing. Population of district about 500.

WHIPSICK. See NEILBOROUGH.

WHITE HILLS (36° 44' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a hamlet, within the city of Bendigo, electorate of Sandhurst; police district of Bendigo, on Bendigo Creek, 103½ miles NW. of Melbourne. Cabs run to the Bendigo post office; fare, 6d. 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. A dredging plant is at work on the creek. A fine race-course is about quarter-mile to the NE. Lighted with kerosene. Population, with vicinity, about 600.

WHITTLESEA (37° 30' S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.) is a post town, with telegraph and money-order station and savings bank, in the counties of Bourke and Evelyn, and electoral district of Bourke E. and Evelyn, and shire of Whittlesea, lying 27½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, 2½ by road. It is a railway terminus; fares, 8s. 11½d. and 2s. 9½d. Two hotels. It is situated on the Plenty river, at the foot of the Plenty ranges, has a State school (No. 2,090), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, and Wesleyan churches, Free Library (1,300 vols.), a public hall, a parochial hall,

Rechabite and Oddfellows' Lodges, and a court-house. The district is an agricultural and pastoral one. Saw-milling and creamery industries. 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. Net annual value of ratable shire property, £18,890; area 134 sq. miles, 400 dwellings, 440 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation 4,071 acres. Formation: granite, schistose. Population of district, 700; shire, 1,680.

WHROO (36° 36' S. lat., 145° 4' E. long.), a gold mining township, with post and money-order office and savings bank, 109 miles due N. of Melbourne, in the county and electoral district of Rodney, police district of Rushworth, shire Waranga. The diggings are both quartz and alluvial. Communication from Melbourne is by rail to Rushworth, changing train at Murchison East, thence coach 4½ miles; fare, 1s. 6d. The hotels are the Balacava, Junction, and Whroo Inns. There is a State school (No. 651), Presbyterian church where service is held alternately by Church of England and United Free Methodists; A.O.F. Society, also a mechanics' institute, and a free library, containing 950 volumes. Has saw-mills and cyanide works. The district is a pastoral and mining one, gold and antimony being found. Formation: upper silurian. The population of town and district is about 150.

WICKLIFFE (37° 39' S. lat., 142° 44' E. long.), a township, with post, money-order, telephone and savings bank office, in the county of Ripon, electorate of Ararat, police district Wimmera, on the river Hopkins, 163 miles (164½ 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, 3s. 6d. Coach runs to Lake Bolac daily, 2s. 6d. Hotel and store to the Western. Police barracks, Presbyterian church, Rifle club, State school (No. 948), Ararat shire pound. Many farmers have leased lands on the share system, and it is anticipated that business will improve. Population, 120.

WICKLIFFE ROAD has a post-office, and at about two miles distant on a chain of salt lakes are two salt factories. Population about 50.

WILBY (37° 50' S. lat., 146° E. long.), a post town, in the county of Moira, electoral district of Benalla and Yarra-wonga, and police district of Benalla, on Sandy Creek, 153 miles N.E. of Melbourne. Tungamah is the nearest railway station, 8 miles distant, with which there is daily communication, fare 2s. 6d. There are Congregational and Roman Catholic churches, a State school (2,288), Mechanics' Institute, Foresters' court, large butter factory (with four creameries supplying), an hotel, two stores, several tradesmen's establishments, and large sale yards for stock. It is an agricultural and pastoral district (clay soil), well settled, and only requires for its further advancement railway communication. Population about 100.

WILLENABRINA (co. and electoral district Borung, police district Jeparit), in the shire of Borung, is a post town 237 miles NW. of Melbourne. Communication—rail to Warracknabeal, coach thence; Tuesday and Friday, fare 5s. State school (No. 2,632); Roman Catholic and Bible Christian churches, mechanics' institute and free library. District, agricultural and pastoral. Population, 24; of district about 400.

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, 9½ miles SW. from Melbourne, with which a line of railway connects it. Fares, 1s. and 9d. Principal hotels: Steam Packet, Royal, Newport, Prince of Wales, Yacht Club and Pier, and about 34 others. There is also communication with Melbourne by steamboat 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, Ann Street, 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. It was greatly improved during 1867-8. 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 offices. There are branches of the Commercial, English and Scottish, Australasian, and Commissioners' Savings' Banks, and agencies of the leading Insurance Companies, Masonic, Odd-fellows', Druids', and Foresters' Lodges, 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 bluestone building, with a library of 5,000 vols. and Sailors' Rest, with a library of 668 vols., and public buildings—Custom-house, four post-offices, 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. Naval depot and drill-room. Several quarries of superior basalt are worked within a short distance of the town. Brown coal of marketable

quality has been found. There is a fine racecourse 2 miles away. Two gas companies are established. Industries: "Shell" Transport Oil Importation Co. (employing 300 hands), Australian Forge and Engineering Co., Compressed Fodder Company; woolen mills, glass bottle works, agricultural implement factory, bicycle factory, meat pressing factory, freezing works, ship-building yard. The water supply is from the Yan Yean. Large Government railway workshops have been erected at Newport. There are in the municipality area 2,540 acres, 2,982 inhabited dwellings, 4,000 ratepayers, 2s. rate, and property valued at £727,290 (net annual value £72,729). Population 14,083. Three newspapers are published on Saturdays, *Williamstown Chronicle* (established 1854), *Williamstown Advertiser*, *The Times*. The geological formation is basaltic and basaltic clay.

WILLOW GROVE (cos. Buln-Buln and Tangil, shire Narracan) a post town, six miles from Rus-sell's Creek, 12 miles from Moe, and 92 postal miles E. from Melbourne, with post-office, hotel, State school (No. 2,520), creamery and store. Rail to Moe, coach thence. Tangil is 3 miles distant and Latrobe river $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles and Tangil river $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Trips are made from here to top of Mount Bawbaw. District is agricultural and grazing. Formation: basaltic. Population of town and district 250.

WIMMERA SHIRE. See HORSHAM.
WINCHELSEA (38° 50' S. lat., 144° 0' E. long.), shire, post town, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, in the counties of Grant and Grenville, electorate of Polwarth, on the Barwon river and the road from Geelong to Warrnambool, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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, Roman Catholic and Presbyterian denominations, also lodges—L.O. Oddfellows' and Sons of Temperance and A.N.A. Winchelsea has also a public park and recreation reserve. A court of petty sessions is held last Monday in month, 2 P.M. in the neighbourhood are Moran's bluestone quarries. The district is mainly of a pastoral character, with patches of agricultural land; 19,955 acres of land were under cultivation in 1901, of which 15,146 acres are laid down with artificial grasses, the remainder being principally oats, peas, and potatoes. Net annual value of rateable shire property, £48,833; area 630 square miles, 559 dwellings, 1,397 ratepayers on book; 1s. rate. Water by windmill to troughs. Population, 450; of shire, 3,250.

WINDERMERE (co. Ripon, shire Ballaarat), railway station on Ararat line, 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ postal miles NW. from Melbourne, fares, 15s. 7d. and 10s. 6d.

WINDSOR (37° 52' S. lat., 145° 0' E. long.), a suburb of Melbourne, electorate of Prahran, about 4 miles south, and forms part of the city of Prahran. It has postal, telegraph, telephone and savings bank offices, is a station on the Suburban Railway, fares, 4d. and 3d.; 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. Masonic and Friendly societies. Banks: English and Scottish. Places of worship: Congregational church, Peel Street, and Wesleyan Mission, Albert Street. Lighted with gas, and some of the principal streets with electricity.

WINSLOW (38° 15' S. lat., 142° 24' E. long.), a post town, in the county of Villiers, and electoral district of Villiers and Heytesbury, police district Woodford, on the banks of Lake Cartearrange (freshwater), 2 miles from Spring Creek, 6 from Merri River, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. of Melbourne, 13 miles N. of the seaport town of Warrnambool, 7 N. from Woodford, and 7 NE. from Kororoit. Hotel: Burke's. Winslow has a State school (No. 654), Anglican and Presbyterian churches, supplied from Kororoit and Woodford respectively; Oddfellows' Lodge, mechanics' institute (280 vols.), and a tannery. The route to Melbourne is by coach to Warrnambool, and rail or steamer thence. The district is of an agricultural and pastoral character. Formation: volcanic. Population about 300.

WINTON (36° S. lat., 146° E. long.), (county of Delatite, electoral district and shire of Benalla and Yarrawonga, police district Benalla) is a post town and railway station, with telegraph office, 127 miles NE. from Melbourne. There is a butter factory and creameries, a State school (No. 1,870), public hall, hotel, and Presbyterian church. Town is unlighted. The district is principally a dairying one. Population, about 100; of district, about 300.

WODONGA (36° 7' S. lat., 146° 54' E. long.) (county and electoral district of Bogong), the terminus of the North-Eastern Railway, is a shire and post 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 three 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, to and from which town cabs run every hour. 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, 33s. 7d. and 22s. 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 23 acres of land, and the town was once a great market for store stock and horses, but the stock-tax has reduced the business. There is a literary institute and reading room (1,600 vols.), and commodious hall with stage appliances. It has a State school (No.

37), a Roman Catholic and a private school, a custom-house Masonic, A.N.A., Hibernian and Oddfellows' lodges, a powder magazine, and brewery. Coaches leave here for Bethanga and Tintalra. Height above sea-level 538 feet. Water supply from House Creek. Formation: clay on granite. On March 1, 1901, 2,584 acres were under cultivation, principally with wheat and hay. Net annual value of shire property £12,529, dwellings 328, ratepayers on book, 485, rate 1s. Population 841, of shire 1,946. Local newspaper: *Wodonga and Towong Sentinel*, published on Friday.

WONWONDAH EAST (37° S. lat., 142° E. long.), postal township, in county and electoral district Borung, police district Horsham, shire Wimmera, on Burnt Creek. It is 215 miles NW. from Melbourne, from which rail to Horsham; thence coach. It has a State school (No. 2,472). Water from Wurtook reservoir. District, mainly horticultural. There is a large saw mill in the district. Sheep-farming and vine-growing. Wonwondah South is about 16 miles SW. from Horsham, and has a State school. The soil is clayey loam, and sandy. Population about 70.

WOODEND (37° 19' S. lat., 144° 34' E. long.), in the county of Dalhousie and electoral district of Kyneton, police district of Newham, Newham United shire, is a post-town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, and railway station on the Melbourne and Echuca Railway, at Junction Dayiesford and Ballaarat line, on the Five Mile Creek, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ rail miles N. of Melbourne. Fares, 8s. 9d. and 5s. 10d. Excursion, 9s. 11d. and 6s. 7d. Has several hotels, and there is also a large coffee palace on the side of Mount Macedon, three miles from Woodend. The Commercial Bank has a branch here, also a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,500 vols., M.U.I.O.O.F., A.N.A. and H.A.C.B.S. societies, social clubs, 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 Stateschool (No. 647), and a Roman Catholic school. Town is lighted with kerosene. Coaches run daily to Lancefield, Newham and Rochford. The district is an agricultural, dairying, and pastoral one, and has a court of petty sessions. The celebrated "Hanging Rock" and Camel's Hump (the highest point on Mount Macedon) and Campaspe Falls, are convenient to Woodend. Woodend is 1,840 feet above the sea-level, and is a favourite summer resort for visitors from the metropolis. Good fishing on the Creek. The reserves are the Volunteer Ground and Race Course Hill. The water supply is derived from Mount Macedon, and is noted for its purity; area of Shire, 91 sq. miles. Valuation, £15,248, rate, 1s. in the £; ratepayers on book, 639, land under cultivation, 7,997 acres. Formation: Volcanic in part. Population, town, 1,000; shire, 2,402. Newspaper: *Woodend Star*, published on Saturday.

WOODFORD (38° 18' S. lat., 150° 26' E. long.) (county Villiers), a postal township, on the banks of the Merri river, 16 miles (17 $\frac{1}{2}$ postal) from Melbourne W. Warrnambool, with which there is telephone communication, is 6 miles distant S., whence a coach runs daily to Woolthorpe, *via* Woodford. Hotel: Woodford Inn and wine saloon. 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 1,000 vols. and a good hall, capable of seating 300 persons. Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges, recreation reserve, two stores, a tannery, bacon factory, hotel, wine saloon, and police station. Dairying industry. There are numerous orchards in the neighbourhood. The land in the vicinity is remarkably rich, and well-suited for potato and grain growing. Population, about 300.

WOODSIDE (38° 50' S. lat., 146° 90' E. long.) (co. Buln-Buln, shire Alberton), post town, with telephone station, 159 postal miles E. of Melbourne, on Bruthen creek. Communication is by rail to Alberton or Sale thence coach 12 miles. Has mechanics' institute and free library (in which all denominations hold religious services), State school (No. 1,176), hotel. Lighted with kerosene. Agricultural and pastoral district. Ninety-mile Beach is distant 5 miles; Corner Inlet about 7 miles. Population, township, 80; district about 500.

WOODSPONT (37° 36' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.) in the county of Womangatta, shire Howqua electorate of Anglesey, police district of Benalla, an important postal mining township, savings bank, money-order and telegraph station, on the Upper Goulburn river, 112 postal miles ENW. of Melbourne, by rail *via* Healesville thence coach to Marysville, from thence by horse or coach to Woodspont; coach from Mansfield to Jamieson, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Woodspont to Mansfield; or rail to Moe, coach thence to Walhalla, 25 miles, horse on to Woodspont; *via* Aberfeldy, Jericho and Matlock, 42 miles. The hotels are the Referees' Commercial, and Globe. The hospital has 15 beds, and the Church of England and Roman Catholics have places of worship here. Post-office, Masonic, and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges, court house, public hall, powder magazine, State school (No. 789), and police-station. The whole district is very mountainous, with beautiful scenery, and taken up for quartz and alluvial mining operations, the quartz reefs being numerous and rich. Dykes of diorite and granite are found at intervals, and these have contained much rich quartz, the yield during 1900 being about 1,941 ozs. About 9 miles South is Jericho; 8 miles to the S. is Ross Creek, while 6 miles to the E. is Stander's Creek, Matlock's $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW., and Gaffney's Creek. 11 miles North are important mining centres. At all these places reefs are being developed, and are yielding good returns. Expensive machinery is employed in obtaining the precious metal. About 1,500 miners find employment. The geological formation of the district is lower silurian, with

drift of shale and slate. Population, town and district, 2,000. Local paper: *Gippsland Miners' Standard* (Henderson & Co.).

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, shire Warrambool. It lies 185 miles SW. of Melbourne, on the main road from Warrambool to Hamilton, has a railway station 4 miles from township on the line from Koroit to Hamilton; fares, 33s. 1d. and 22s. 1d. Warrambool is 16 miles SE, and Port Fairy 20 miles distant SW, and Koroit 8 miles S. Woolsthorpe is situated on the East bank of Spring Creek, and has an hotel, the National, creamery, two stores, a fine bluestone State school (No. 658), a Presbyterian church, Church of England service and Salvation Army meetings held in the mechanics' institute, the free library containing 876 vols. A daily coach runs to Warrambool, fare 2s. single, return, 3s. 6d. The district is a pastoral one, with some farming. Water from tanks. Lighted with kerosene. The nearest sheep stations are Union, Quambry, Minjah, and Kilmorey. Population about 200.

WOORAGEE (co. Bogong, shire Beechworth), postal township and railway station, 187 miles NE. of Melbourne, on Young's Creek. Has two hotels, church, and State school (No. 653). Mining, fruit-growing, and pastoral. Granitic formation. Population, 200.

WOORAYL. See LEONGATHA.

WOORNDOO (37° 54' S. lat., 142° 48' E. long.), a postal township, in the county of Hampden, electoral district 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 (162½ postal) WSW of Melbourne. Communication is by rail to Mortlake, thence coach; fare, 4s. It has hotel, a State school (No. 1,001), a Presbyterian chapel, and two stores. It is a pastoral district. Population, 110.

WUNGHU (36° 10' S. lat., 145° 27' E. long.), a post town in the county of Morra, and electoral district of Numurkah and Nathalia, situated on Nine Mile Creek tributary of Broken Creek, with station on the Numurkah Railway, 129 miles NE. of Melbourne; fares, 23s. 1d. and 15s. 4d. Coaches run to Karimba and Mundooona. It has a money-order office and savings-bank and telegraph connection, also Oddfellow and Rechabite lodges, mechanics' institute (with library and reading room), Bible Christian chapel, and a State school (No. 1,988). Bank of Australasia. Hotels: Cumberland and Royal. Lighted with kerosene. It is an agricultural district, with chocolate soil and clayey subsoil. Population, 293; district, about 1,000.

WYCHEPROOF (36° 0' S. lat., 143° 0' E. long.) is a postal township, in the shire of Wycheproof, 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 station on the Bendigo and Sea Lake line, 190 miles NW. of Melbourne, and 89½ miles from Bendigo. Fares, 34s. 2d. and 22s. 10d. A line of railway is constructed to Sea Lake. There is coach communication with Towaninnie, Narraport, Birchup, Swan Hill, and Tittybong. There are 5 hotels: Royal, Royal Mail, Post Office Club, Terminus, and Mount Wycheproof. It has a savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, mechanics' institute (1,000 vols.), shire hall, and branches of the Australasia and Commercial Banks. State school (No. 1,757), and Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship, A.N.A., an agricultural society, a large roller flour-mill, a butter factory, several general stores, and tradesmen's shops. Town is lighted with kerosene. Water by reticulation from large tanks. Agricultural, viticultural, and pastoral district. Area of shire 1,200 square miles, 1,220 ratepayers, 1s. rate, £44,506 net annual value of ratable property. In 1901 187,525 acres under tillage, 135,540 acres wheat, 4,689 acres oats, 5,713 wheaten and 20 eaten hay. A court of petty sessions is held here weekly. Population, about 500; of shire, 4,150. The local newspaper is the *Ensign*.

WYNDHAM SHIRE. See WERRIBEE.

YACKANDANDAH (36° 15' S. lat., 146° 52' E. long.) is a post town and railway terminus with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, prettily situated in the county of Bogong, electorate of Benambra, shire Yackandandah, at the junction of the Commissioners and Yackandandah creeks, 186½ (187½ postal) miles NE. of Melbourne. Railway fares, 33s. 1d. and 22s. 6d. Beechworth Railway Station is 15 miles distant SW, to which a coach plies daily, fare 2s. 6d. Coaches also run daily to Huon Lane Railway Station, also to Dederang Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The hotels are the Waterloo, Clarence, Star, Royal, Yackandandah, and Bridge. The diggings, are both alluvial and quartz. Barges are at work on the Yackandandah creek, working out the old bed; while the Twist Creek reefs, which have been lying idle for twenty years, are again yielding good gold. The district is principally a mining one, although a considerable breadth of land has been brought under cultivation. Gold yield, 1900, 10,517 ozs. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia. It has a State school (No. 1,103), and Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches. The Athenaeum has a library of 2,600 volumes. Court of Petty Sessions and Warden's Court are held fortnightly. There are Oddfellows', Hibernian, Rechabite, and Foresters' lodges, Race and Athletic Clubs, and very successful Agricultural, Pastoral and Horticultural society. The Shire Council holds its monthly meetings at Yackandandah. There are in the town a soda-water factory, flour mills, and tannery. Water from wells, the springs being very pure. Formation: on the west upper and

lower silurian, on the east granite. The district is a remarkably healthy one. Mount Stanley, Big Ben, and the Indigo Falls are in easy distance, and Hon. J. A. Wallace's hydraulic sluicing claim are worth a visit. Net annual value of ratable shire property, £32,450, area of shire 561 square miles, with 930 dwellings, 1,049 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation 8,057 acres. The number of inhabitants is 800; of the shire 4,190. Newspapers: *Yackandandah Times* and *Benambra and Bogong Advertiser*.

YAMBUK (38° 17' S. lat., 112° 3' E. long.), in the county of Villiers, electorate of Port Fairy, a township, with post, money-order, and telegraph offices, on the Portland Road and the Shaw river, about 11 miles NW. from Port Fairy, and 199 miles W. from Melbourne; having town hall, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, two hotels—the Commercial and Shaw, a State school house (No. 2,458), a Roman Catholic school, library, M.U.I.O.O.F., one store, large butter and cheese factory, 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, 6s., and returns on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to Port Fairy, 2s. 6d. Good fishing and shooting, pleasant drives. Pastoral and agricultural district. Formation: sandstone and clay. Population, about 200.

YANDOIT (37° 14' S. lat. and 144° 6' E. long.), in the county of Talbot, electoral district of Daylesford, central police district, shire Mount Franklin is a postal township, with money-order and telegraph office, on Jim Crow Creek, 91 postal 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; M.U.I.O.O.F. and I.O.G.T. lodges, mechanics' institute; free library (534 vols.), police station and State school (No. 691); creamery and butter factory, 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 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 township on Yangery Creek, between Woodford and Koroit, 176½ miles W. from Melbourne; communication is by conveyance to Illowa, thence train. It has a State school (No. 690), butter factory and creamery. Potato, oats, and barley are chief crops. Tower Hill Lake about 1 mile distant. Formation: volcanic. Population of district about 500.

YANNATHAN (co. Mornington, shire Cranbourne), postal centre on Koo-Wee-Rup swamp, 8 miles NE. from Lang Lang. Reached by rail to Monomeith, coach thence. Has Union church, State school, butter factory, and store. Pastoral and dairying district.

YAN YEAN. See SOUTH YAN YEAN.

YARRA GLEN, a post town (no delivery), with money-order, savings bank 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 Bourke. It is connected by rail with Melbourne; fare, 5s. 7d. and 3s. 8d. Coaches run to Christmas Hills and to Toolang, leaving the Glen in winter at 12 p.m., returning 3.30 p.m.; other months at 2 p.m., returning 4.30 p.m. The principal hotels are Yarra Flats, Burgoyne, and Junction. Colonial Bank has an agency here, and there are Anglican, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, public library, Oddfellows' lodge and a State school (No. 956). Court of Petty Sessions once a month. Hunt club, good quail shooting. Favourite district for country residences. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Alluvial gold mining at Steel's Creek, 7 miles distant. Population of township 459, 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 swamp, recently drained, and all bought or selected. It is a railway station on the Gippsland line, 68½ miles E. from Melbourne; fares, 12s. 3d. and 8s. 4d. It lies 27½ feet above sea-level. Mail coaches run to Allambee. Hotels: Yarragon, Waterloo, and Commercial. There is a branch of the Bank of Australasia, Temperance society and Progress Association, a police station, a large mechanics' hall and reading-rooms, with a good library of 1,000 vols.; Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches; State school (No. 2,178), a saw-mill, and two stores. It is also a place of petty sessions. Figs, potatoes, and dairy produce are sent from here to Melbourne. Agriculture and grazing are the pursuits followed in the district, which is making rapid progress. The black-wood 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 ferns of all kinds, and all the variety of forest undergrowth. Streets lighted with kerosene. Formation: silurian, mesozoic and carboniferous. Population 300

of town, and district about 2,000. Newspaper: *Yarragon and Trojalgar Express*, Tuesdays and Fridays.

YARRAM YARRAM (38° 34' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.), a post town, with a telegraph, money-order office and savings bank county Buln-Buln, shire Alberton, electoral district Gippsland South, police district of Sale, situated on Tarra-Tarra Creek, 186 miles S.E. of Melbourne. Communication is by coach to Sale tri-weekly, 15s.; coaches also run to Alberton railway station, 3½ miles distant. Mechanics' institute, with free library of 700 vols. Banks: Victoria and Australasia. Shire hall and receipt and pay office. There are Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches, Commercial and Yarram hotels, Masonic and Rechabite Lodges, and a State school. It is a pastoral district, and Yarram is the cattle market for the whole of South Gippsland. Dairying is now largely carried on, butteries and creameries have been established and a large trade is being done. Flax is grown. Coal and valuable clays are found within a few miles of the township. Gold and tin are also found, but the country is undeveloped. Yarram district 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. Town lighted with acetylene gas and kerosene. Population, 400. Newspapers: *Gippsland Standard*, published Wednesdays and Fridays; *Chronicle*, Tuesdays and Fridays.

YARRAVILLE (37° 28' S. lat., 144° 56' E. long.), in the county of Bourke and electoral district of Footscray. A suburb with a station on the Williamstown line, 4½ miles SW. from Melbourne, situated on the River Yarra; fare, 5½d. and 4½d. It has a post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. There are six hotels; three public halls, the Yarraville, the Jubilee and St. George's; State school (No. 1,501), and one at Yarraville West, and Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Anglican and Free Methodist churches. The National Bank has a branch at Yarraville. M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge. The streets, which contain some very good shops, are lighted with gas. The Yan Yean supplies this suburb with water. Rope, bottle, sugar, chemical factories and an iron foundry have been established here.

YARRAWONGA (36° 1' S. lat., 146° 0' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, money-order office, saving bank, receipt and pay office and electrical registrar's office, on the banks of the Murray, 161½ miles N.E. of Melbourne, 420 feet above sea level, and is in the shire of Yarrawonga, the county of Moira and electorate of Benalla and Yarrawonga. It is the terminus of the branch line from Benalla, fares from Melbourne, 29s. and 19s. 4d. Two trains daily, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday; other days one train; in summer two trains daily. Within the borders of the town are eight hotels, the Yarrawonga, Commercial, Royal Mail, Exchange, Terminus, Criterion, Farmers' Arms, and Victoria; branches of the Australasia, Commercial and National Banks, a State school (No. 1,819), Congregational, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, Salvation Army barracks, convent, county court, insolvency court, court of petty sessions, office of the Inspector of Stock and Customs, and police camp, a mechanics' institute with library (3,000 vols.), private and Roman Catholic schools. There is a flourishing agricultural society here, with one of the best-equipped show grounds in the north-east, also vine and fruit growing association. 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. Wine distilling has been established, and dairying has assumed large proportions. An extensive water supply scheme (a Trust) has been formed to supply water to stock throughout a considerable portion of the adjacent shire of

Tungamah. Town has excellent urban water-works (Trust), the water supply being pumped from the Murray and conveyed by pipes through the streets; it is lighted with kerosene. Yarrawonga 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 above-mentioned, two saw-mills, a farmers' co-operative grain store, butter factory, a number of general stores, and tradesmen's shops, two flour mills, three cordial factories, brickyard, three public halls for meetings, Masonic M.U.I.O.O.F., L.O.O.F., and W.C.T.U., A.N.A. and Hibernian societies, and many private residences. 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. Coaches run to Wangaratta, Peechelba, Bundalung, Boosey, Invergordon, Burramine, Numurkah, and Katamatite, and to Berrigan and Jerilderie in New South Wales. In the shire 44,537 acres are under cultivation, of which 29,187 are wheat. The area of Yarrawonga shire is 220 square miles; the net annual value of ratable property is £36,671, and population, 3,200, dwellings 700, ratepayers on book 760, rate 1s. Population of town 1,500. Newspapers: *The Yarrawonga Chronicle* and *Mercury*.

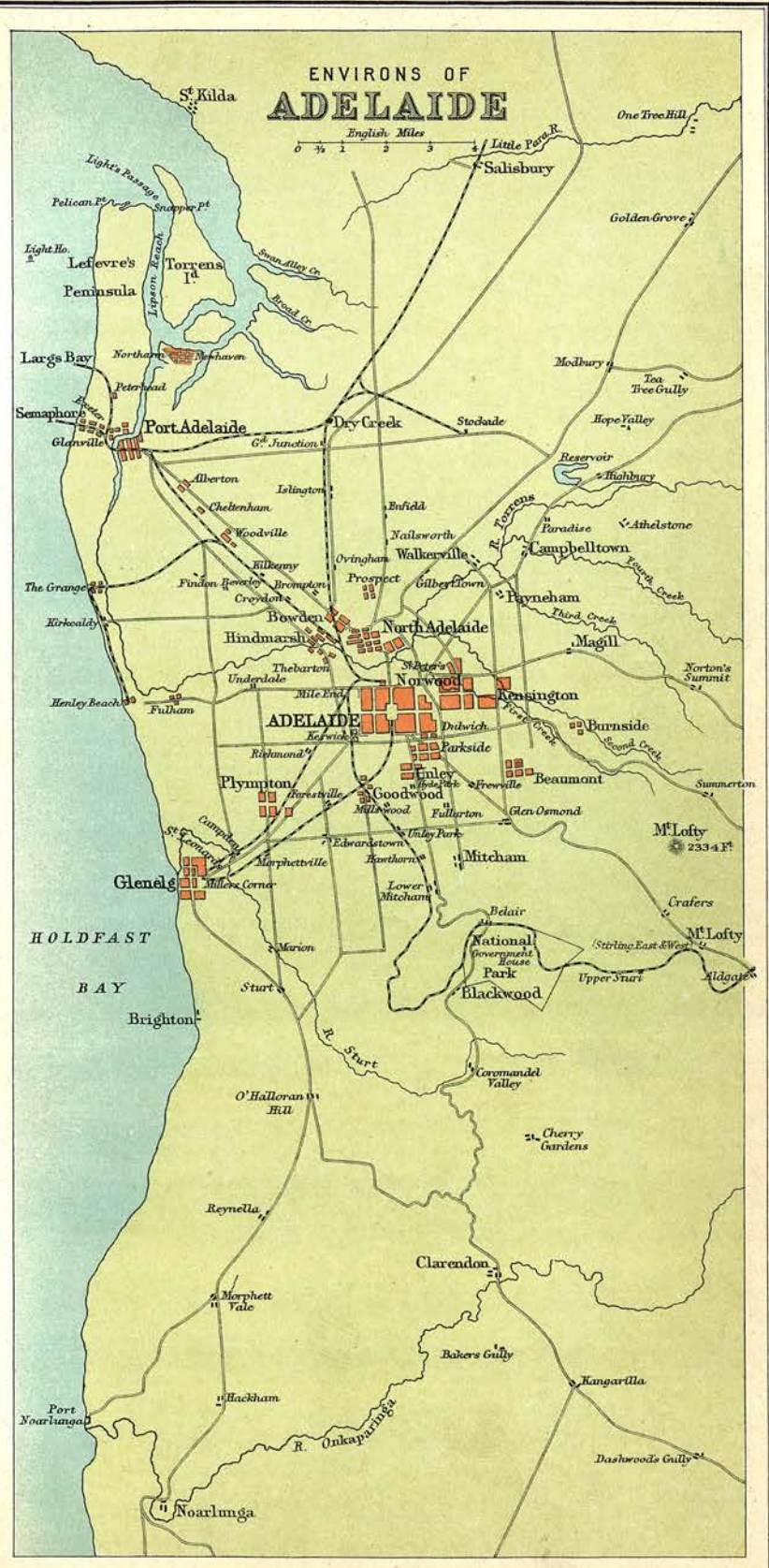
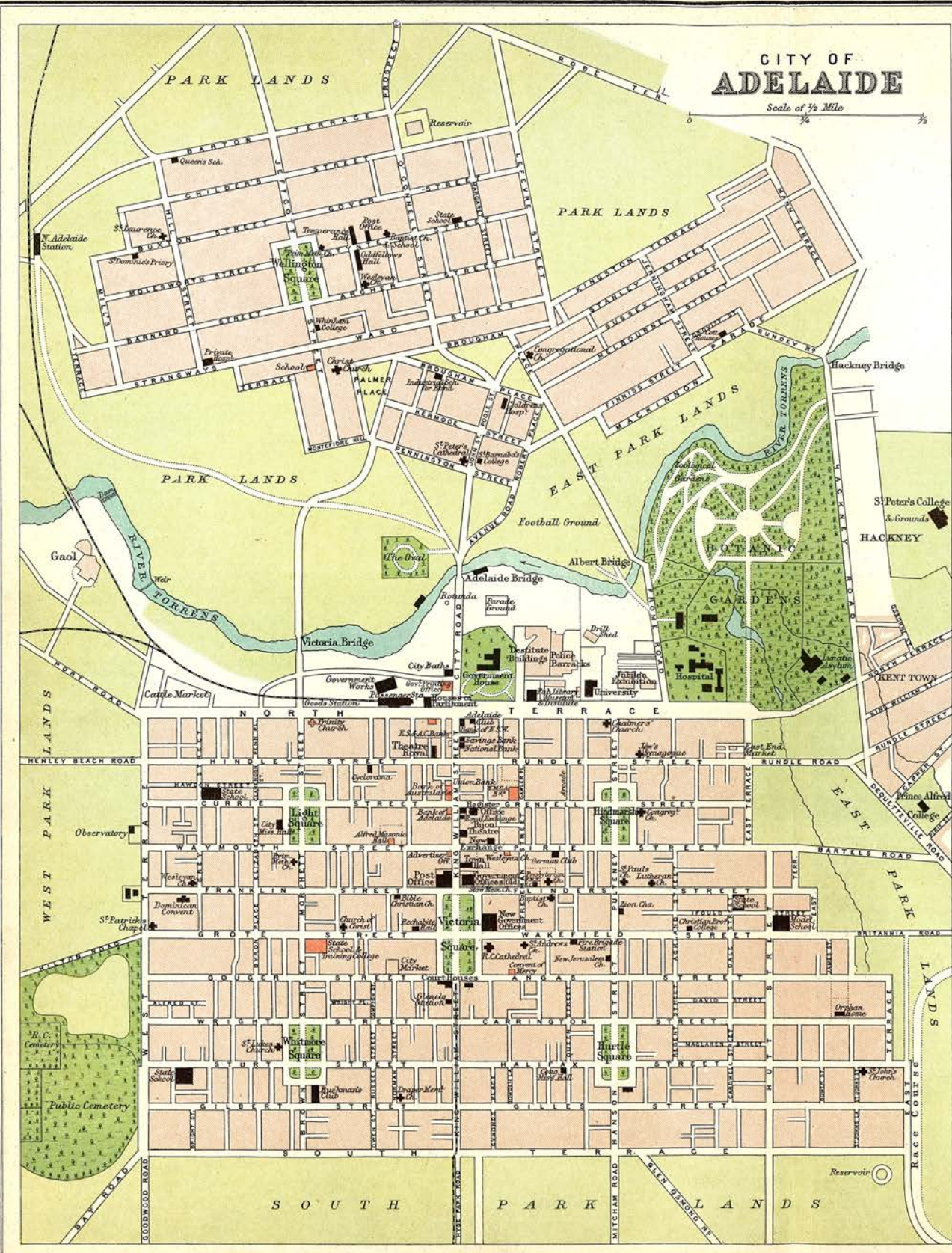
YARROWEYAH, a post town with telegraph and money-order office, in the county of Moira, and electoral district of Numurkah and Nathalia, four miles from the Murray, 150 miles N.E. of Melbourne. It is a station on the Cobram railway line; fares, 26s. 11d. and 18s. Has Progress Association, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches, a State school (No. 2,425), an hotel, a creamery, and one store. It is an agricultural district. Coaches to and from Tocumwall (N.S.W.) connect with Finlay, Jerilderie and Berrigan; single, 5s., return, 8s. Population about 100.

YEA (37° 12' S. lat., 145° 26' E. long.), shire and post town, with sub-treasury, savings bank, telegraph and money-order office, in the county and electorate of Anglesey, police district of Bourke, on Yea river, 79½ miles N.W. of Melbourne, to which there is communication by railway; fares, 14s. 3d. and 9s. 8d. Hotels: Commercial, Caledonian, Royal Mail and Railway. State school (No. 699), free library containing upwards of 2,000 volumes; places of worship: Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Salvation Army; M.U.I.O.O.F., Masonic, Orange, Rechabite, and H.A.C.B. societies, a number of sports clubs; court-house, police camp, a branch of the Commercial Bank, municipal sale-yards, a butter factory, and twelve creameries connected with it. The district is principally a pastoral one, being best adapted for fattening cattle, wool growing and dairying, the rainfall averaging over 30 inches. Sporting in the ranges. Some mining is carried on. The town is supplied with water by the Yea Waterworks Trust from the Yea river, and is lighted with kerosene. Net annual value of ratable shire property is £29,185; area, 62½ square miles, 458 dwellings, 764 ratepayers, 1s. rate. Land under cultivation 1,492 acres. Formation: granite ranges; lower hills, older slate and sandstone. Population of town, 600; of shire, 3,900. The *Yea Chronicle* is the local newspaper.

YENDON is a township, 1,600 feet above the sea, on the Geelong and Ballarat railway, co. Grant, shire Buninyong, 86½ miles from Melbourne, *via* North Geelong (90½ *via* Geelong). It has railway station (fares, return 28s. 5d. and 15s. 10d., single 15s. 7d. and 10s. 6d.), post and telegraph office, free library, State school (No. 719), two hotels, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Rabbit and firewood industry, of the latter 1,500 tons are annually sent to Ballarat. Water supply from tanks. Formation: never volcanic in N. and W., old silurian in S. and E., with outcrops of granite. Population, about 200.

YINNAR (co. Buln-Buln, shire Morwell), post town with telephone office and railway station, 96 miles E. of Melbourne, return fares 17s. 6d. Has mechanics' institute, Anglican church, State school (2,429), hotel, butter factory, and sundry stores. Agricultural district. Population 50.





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., and German, and other steamers can also be availed of. Numerous coasting steamers trade to other Australian ports. Adelaide is in direct railway communication with Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane, the journey to Melbourne 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 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. Other tramways are 2 miles to North Adelaide, 2½ miles to Walkerville; to Hindmarsh, 2 miles; to Mitcham, 4½ miles, passing through Unley; to Parkside and Glen Osmond to Hyde Park; to Prospect and Enfield; to Goodwood; to Magill; to Payneham and Paradise; to Burnside; and to Henley Beach. There are 72 miles in all of tram tracks in Adelaide and its suburbs. The whole system will shortly be electrified, and the work is now in progress. The principal hotels are the York, the South Australian Hotel, the Globe, the Clarence, the Langham, the Prince Alfred, Napoleon, Gresham, the Crown and Sceptre, Terminus, United Service Club, Imperial, Southern Cross, Sturt Arcade, International, the Victoria, the Tavistock, and the Newmarket. *Clubs.*—The Adelaide, Union, Naval and Military, Stock Exchange, and Travellers.

The city was founded in the year 1837 by Colonel Light, who named it at the special request of His Majesty King William the IV. 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. The city 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 Thebarton, 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. It stretches all the way from the gaol up to the Hackney Bridge, a distance of about 2 miles. The banks have been greatly improved, and promenade walks formed, while near King William Road a splendid rotunda has been placed, where bands discourse good music at suitable times; on the opposite side of the road a fine parade ground has been formed for use by the military forces; there is also a fine bowling green. The total area of the city is 1,042 acres, exclusive of the streets and park lands, which latter have an area of 2,300 acres. 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, Brougham-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. The annual value of rateable property was, on December 31, 1901, £434,538; the street mileage is 94, and there are over 9,000 houses. 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 and Burnside tramway; Hindley Street by the Hindmarsh and Henley Beach tramway; King William Street by the Hyde Park, North Adelaide and Prospect tramways; Pirie Street by the Parkside tramways; Waymouth Street by the Goodwood tramway; Flinders Street by the Unley and Mitcham tramway; and North Terrace by the Payneham and Paradise 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 1,800 persons; the Post and Telegraph office, also towered, is a very fine structure of white freestone; the Victoria tower is 156 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 24,000 vols.; an 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 being £95,000, opened by the Earl of Kintore on January 12, 1895; the Elder Conservatorium of Music and a new Art Gallery, both built with money bequeathed by the late Sir Thomas Elder; the Hospital, a large and commodious building in the Italian style, with ward accommodation for about 300 patients, including the new wing; the Adelaide Club; the W. C. T. U.; the Salvation Army Citadel and Maternity Homes; the City Baths; large and well laid-out Cattle, Sheep, and three Produce Markets; the Theatre Royal, Rickard's Tivoli (the old 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 Australian Bank, a new building in the Gothic style, the State Bank, of the Bank of New South Wales, and of the Commercial Bank of Australasia; and an unusually large number of churches, 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 R. C. Church, and St. Lawrence's, nine Methodist churches, three Congregational churches, the Stow Memorial, Hindmarsh Square and Brougham Place, three Presbyterian, St. Andrew's, Swinden Street, and Chalmers, four Baptist, two Christian, one Swendsborgian (New Jerusalem) church, a Meeting House of the Society of Friends, a Unitarian church, a handsome Jewish Synagogue, a Lutheran Church, 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, Home for Weak-Minded Children at Fullarton Estate, a Blind School and a Blind Industrial School, a Home for Incurables at Fullarton, a Convalescent Home at the Semaphore, and Salvation Army Home (late Bushmen's Club), recently enlarged, and five 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 31, 1884. Our Boys' Institute, in Wakefield Street, and the Boys' Brigade are also open. The estimated cost of the western wing of the new Parliament Houses 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, Mutual of Victoria, Mutual Association of Australia, and other Life Assurance Offices, all have substantially-built places of business, most of them being ornaments to the City.

There are also handsome Government offices in Victoria Square, and the Adelaide University on North Terrace. Amongst educational edifices are St. Peter's (Episcopalian) Prince Alfred (Methodist), the Christian Brothers', and Way (Methodist) Colleges. St. Barnabas Episcopalian Theological College, opposite St. Peter's Cathedral, was opened on November 26, 1881, and is now approaching completion. 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—3 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, School of Mines and Industries, and Chamber of Manufactures. Mr. (now Sir) E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.I.C., was the chief promoter, to whom principally the success of the undertaking was due. The cost

of the buildings (permanent building and annexes), was £48,000. The shops, banks, and insurance offices have greatly improved in appearance during the past few years, and many of them will now bear comparison with similar buildings in any part of the world. A State Bank was established by the Government; it conducts its business in the old Union Bank, Pirie Street, purchased by the Government.

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 Marryatville. 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 waterworks for the city and suburbs have been opened during the past twelve months, the source of supply being the Onkaparinga river near Clarendon, the reservoir being constructed at Happy Valley. It has a storage capacity of 3,000,000,000 gallons of water. The city has been lighted with gas since 1863, but since January 4, 1900, King William Street, King William Road, and O'Connell Street, in North Adelaide, have been lighted with electricity in addition to gas, and in nearly all the principal streets the electric light mains have been laid, and many of the business premises have been connected. From 1885 Adelaide, and nearly all its suburbs, 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 open to the public. A large piece of land, in connection with the Gardens, extending northward to the Torrens, has been formed 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 statue of Her Majesty the Queen, presented to the citizens by the Hon. Sir E. T. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.L.C., is erected in the centre of Victoria Square. The city is further beautified by a marble statue of "Venus de Medici" placed on North Terrace, and a bronze statue of "Hercules," in Victoria Square, both being presented by Mr. W. A. Horn, and a marble statue of Robert Buns, presented by the S.A. Caledonian Society, is erected in North Terrace. 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 buttressed 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 12½ 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 Rose Park, Kensington, Norwood, Kent Town, Hackney, Stepney, East Adelaide, Payneham, Paradise, Magill, Marryatville, Burnside, and Glen Osmond; to the South, Unley, Malvern, Mitcham, Fullarton, Goodwood, Hyde Park, and Parkside; to the West, Thebarton, Southwark, Hindmarsh, Bowden, Brompton and Henley Beach, and the Grange; and to the North, Enfield, Prospect, Walkerville, Medindie and Orvingham. The population, exclusive of the suburbs, numbered 37,537 on April 5, 1891. The population within a ten-mile radius of the post-office is 162,094. 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 Weekly*, the *Australian Christian World*, the *Weekly Herald*, *Quiz*, *Critic*, *Southern Cross*, *Standard*, and the *Sporting News*. 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 postal district, with telegraph, money-order office and railway station on the Port line, suburban to Port Adelaide, 64 rail miles W., fares, 8d. and 5d. 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. Public School and Oddfellows lodge. Industries: rope works, chemical works, pottery. Water from Happy Valley.

ALDGA TE (34° 59' S. lat., 138° 46' E. long.) (co. Adelaide electorate of Mount Barker), post town with money-order office railway and telegraph station on the Adelaide, Nairne to Melbourne 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. There are two stores, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, stone quarries, and refreshment rooms. A summer residence of the citizens of Adelaide, and centre for sellers engaged in fruit and vegetable growing. Population of town and district about 500.

ALDINGA (35° 16' S. lat., 138° 27' E. long.), a post and telegraph station, with money-order office and savings bank, 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; return fare, 8s.; single, 5s. Coaches run to Yankalilla, *via* Myponga, Aldinga, Noarlunga and Morphett Vale. Hotel: Aldinga Hotel. It is in the county of Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, police district of Willunga, and District Council of Aldinga, which has a population of 900, an area of 20,820 acres, and an assessment of £5,547. There are in the town Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopal (St. Ann's) churches, an institute, Foresters' lodge, an agency for the Bank of Adelaide, butter and coach factories; and a commodious school building, with an average attendance of 55. The district is an agricultural one, wheat and hay being principally grown. Formation: Tertiary. Population of township, 250.

ALICE SPRINGS. See SPURD, Northern Territory.

ALLANDALE 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. It is reached by rail to Mount Gambier, thence conveyance. Daily mail to and from Adelaide. Hotel: Traveller's Rest. There are Roman Catholic, Presbyterian and Wesleyan places of worship, school, cheese and butter factory. Population about 200.

ALLANDALE NORTH (34° 15' S. lat., 138° 57' E. long.), a small post town in the county and electorate of Light, 51 miles N. of Adelaide, on Allan's creek. Conveyance to Kapunda railway station, 3 miles away. Has hotel, school, Bible Christian church. Agricultural district. Industries: Farming, tanning, and vine-growing. Population, about 70.

ALMA (34° 19' S. lat., 138° 42' E. long.), a post town, county Gawler, electorate of Wooroo, District Council of Alma Plains, 51½ miles N. of Adelaide. Conveyance to the Hamley Bridge Railway Station on the Adelaide and Burra line; fares, single 2s. 6d., and return 5s. Congregational and Church of Christ chapels, two public schools, and Mechanics' Institute. Agricultural district. Population of district, about 230.

AMBLESIDE. See GRUNTAL.

ANGASTON (34° 32' S. lat., 139° 3' E. long.), county Light, electorate of Barossa, a post township, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office on the Angaston creek, 53 miles N.W. of Adelaide. Mail conveyance and rail *via* Freeling are the means of communication. Coach fare, return 5s. Hotels: Angaston and Commercial. There are here a branch of the Bank of Adelaide, a public school, places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans, Congregationalists, and Baptists; an Institute, having a public room that will seat 300 persons, with a library and reading-room attached, Rechabite and Oddfellows lodges and police station. Vinegar, wine, jam, fruit-preserving factories here. The district is horticultural and agricultural; in addition to wheat, the apple and the vine are extensively cultivated. Copper has been found in the neighbourhood. The District Council of Angaston embraces 40,000 acres. Formation: foliated sandstone and lava. Lighted with kerosene. Population about 1,000; district 3,000.

ANGLEGROVE (33° 38' S. lat., 135° 25' E. long.), county Stanley, 107 miles N. of Adelaide, situated midway between Clare, Snowton and Redhill. Communication by conveyance from Brinkworth, 3 miles distant; thence by rail to Adelaide. Wheat district.

ANGLE VALE (34° 35' 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 2 miles by direct road. There is in the town an agricultural implement works, a public school (23 scholars), a creamery, and a Methodist 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. Water from tanks. Smithfield (5 miles) is the nearest railway station. Population about 40.

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. The District Council of Apoinga extends over 91 square miles. Population of district about 600.

APPLA 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, 157 (181½ pre-stal) miles N. of Adelaide. A coach runs daily to the Caltowie Railway station; return fare, 5s. Hotel: Yarrowie. It has a branch of the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, Wesleyan, Anglican (St. George), and Roman Catholic (St. Philip and St. James) places of worship, Public Hall, and a State school. Yarrowie springs in district. It is in an agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 150.

ARDROSSAN (34° 22' S. lat., 138° 0' E. long.), post town, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, 169½ postal miles (*via* Mootna) N.W. of Adelaide. There is steamer communication Tuesdays and Thursdays with the metropolis, also rail (four times weekly) to South Hummock, thence coach, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, or *via* Midland to Mootna or Paskeville by coach, thence rail. Hotels: Ardrossan and Royal. It is situated in the county Ferguson, Hundred of Cunningham and Yorke's Peninsula electoral district, near the head of St. Vincent Gulf. Episcopal and Methodist places

of worship, a public school, Mechanics' Institute, and Rechabite and Foresters' lodges. Good cycling roads. Water from Government tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Poultry raising and dairying. Industries: plough factory and export of mallee-roots. Formation: limestone. The jetty is 1,420 feet in length. Population, 170.

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, 754 postal miles N. of Adelaide; it is a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town. Saddleworth, 6 miles distant, is the nearest railway station; coach, 8s. 6d. return. The Clare coach passes through the town twice daily to Saddleworth. The hotels are the Rising Sun and the District. The principal streets are lined with trees, and the town is a health resort. The places of worship comprise St. John's Episcopal church, and chapels belonging to the Wesleyans 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 Rechabites', Oddfellows', Orange, and Foresters' lodges, 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. Pastoral, agricultural and viticultural district. The population is 1,450.

BAGOT'S WELL (34° 19' S. lat., 139° 2' E. long.), a post town with telegraph and railway station in the county and electoral district of Light, 534 miles N. of Adelaide, on river Light. Fares, 8s. 10d. and 5s. 6d. Has State school. Agricultural district. Population about 50.

BALAKLAVA (34° 9' S. lat., 138° 29' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, Savings Bank, rail, telephone, and telegraph station, in the county of Gawler. It is in the District Council of Balaklava, electorate (chief polling place) of Wooroora, and police district of Adelaide, about 63 miles N. of Adelaide, with which it has railway communication twice daily; fares, 11s. 2d. and 7s. Hotels: the Royal and Terminus. It is on the River Wakefield. It has public school, Methodist, Anglican, Christian Disciples', Lutheran, and Roman Catholic churches, an Institute, Druid, Rechabite, Sons of Temperance and Oddfellow societies, a roller 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 Everard. Wirocata station in the district. Agricultural show held annually. The District Council of Balaklava covers 282 square miles. Deep clay or sandy soil, with layers of limestone. Population of town about 500; of district about 1,260.

BALHANNAH (34° 37' S. lat., 138° 55' E. long.), a post town with telegraph and railway station on the Nairne 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, 8s. 8d. and 2s. 5d. Hotel—Golden Cross. It has a Church of England (St. Thomas), and a Primitive Methodist chapel, and a State school, bark mill, and butter and cheese factory. A mile from the town is a bismuth and copper mine. Cobalt in small quantities, and antimony and plumbago also exist in the ore. Water from wells. Dairying and agriculture. Population, about 350.

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 33 miles N. of Adelaide, and 5 miles from Lyndoch. Conveyance to Gawler, thence train. Farm district, suitable for vine and fruit growing. The Barossa goldfield was discovered in October, 1868, by Joo Harris and mates, who found gold in the gully now known as Spike Gully. Has good school, in which Anglican services are held. Gold-mining and wood-carting industries. Population, 150.

BEACHPORT (37° 30' 30" S. lat., 140° 1' 30" E. long.) (county Grey, electorate of Victoria, hundred of Rivoli Bay), a Government township, situated at Rivoli Bay North, 228 miles postal (356½ rail) SE. of Adelaide, with which it has regular steamer communication. Has post and money-order offices and telegraph and railway station. Hotel: Bay View. 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. Beachport was opened in 1878. It comprises hotel, three stores, a custom house, railway station, mechanics' institute, Methodist and Anglican churches, and a large public school-house which cost £1,030. Many of the buildings are of limestone from Mount Gambier, and a grey sandstone found in the neighbourhood. It is the sea terminus of the Mount Gambier and Rivoli Bay Railway. Fares from Adelaide, 58s. and 36s. 5d. The harbour is said to be one of the safest and best in the district, well sheltered from the stormy weather. Vessels can load to 16 feet alongside an iron-screw-pile jetty 2,500 feet long, or to 13 feet at anchorage 500 yards off jetty in 22 feet of water; there is also a well-sheltered anchorage 1½ miles from jetty, with 6 fathoms of water, protected by the De Mole and Lipson Reef. A lifeboat with crew and a rocket apparatus (also steam lifeboat, *City of Adelaide*, presented to S.A. Government by Mr. R. B. Smith), has been stationed here. A telephone service connects all the coast stations and lighthouse on the SE. coast, as well as Mount Gambier, Portland and Victoria, enabling steam lifeboat to be quickly communicated with. On Penguin Island there is a lighthouse, 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 a great deal of chicory is grown in the neighbourhood. In the neighbourhood of Lake George, a fine sheet of brackish water; there is also a salt lake (called the Pool of Siloam), which is said to have curative properties. Population, 250.

BEAUTIFUL VALLEY, or WILMINGTON (33° 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 (474 rail miles) to Port Augusta. Adelaide is reached by coach to Hammond, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and to Orroroo Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, thence rail. It has three hotels (Beautiful Valley, Wilmington and Globe), agricultural stripper factory, Episcopal, and Methodist places of worship, State school, police-station, court-house, and an institute, and is within 25 miles of a first-class seaport, Port Augusta. Agricultural district. Bank: National.

BEETALOO is situated on the Beetaloo Creek, in the electorate of Gladstone. It is 149 miles distant from Adelaide, communication with which is by rail to Laura (6 miles), or Crystal Brook (12 miles), from each of which towns there is a good natural road. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. It is near here that the Government "Beetaloo" reservoir, acknowledged to be one of the finest works of its kind in the world, is built across the Crystal Brook Creek. Its construction occupied about five years. It supplies the Beetaloo water district and also the important towns of Port Pirie, Moonta, Kadina, and Wallaroo. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 800 million gallons, and is formed by a cement concrete dam 580 feet long and 110 feet high. It supplies over 670 miles of mains, and commands over a million acres of country. The local scenery is both varied and picturesque, and in the same locality is situated the Wirrabara Forest Nursery and Plantation.

BELAIR (35° 2' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.) (co. and hundred of Adelaide), a post town with telegraph and railway station, 6 miles SE. (by rail 13½) of Adelaide, in the District Council of Mitcham, is pleasantly situated in the Hills, 1,008 feet above sea-level on Brownhill Creek. One of the principal buildings is "Hope Lodge," used as an Inebriates' Retreat. The Nairne Railway passes through here; fares, 1s. 6d. and 1s. Has hotel, Anglican church, and private school, Druid and Oddfellow lodges. There is a piano factory. In the neighbourhood is the National Park, a recreation ground for the people, controlled by an influential commission, and covering an area of about 2,900 acres of choice hill and dale scenery. An ably-managed Home for Convalescents is in the vicinity. Population, about 300.

BELTANA (30° 51' S. lat., 138° 25' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, railway and telegraph station, on the Warrioota creek, in the county Frome and electorate of Flinders, 353½ miles N. of Adelaide, and 143½ N. of Port Augusta, with which it is connected by rail; fare from Adelaide, 58s. 10d. and 36s. 9d. It has hotel—Royal Victoria—a police station and public school, and one store. There is no church in the town, but Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Anglican and Wesleyan services are held. The Beltana sheep station, whence the place derives its name, is 1½ mile distant. Several copper mines are in the neighbourhood. Copper mining at Ediacama, 18 miles west, where the Government are boring for minerals. Sliding Rock copper mine, 15 miles east, is being worked, and the industry generally is brisk. Puttapa Gorge and Mount Bailey are within easy distance. Population, 150.

BELVIDERE (35° 18' S. lat., 138° 58' E. long.), hundred and District Council, on St. Kitt's Creek, 49 miles (55 postal) N. of Adelaide, in the county of Light. A mail coach runs to Kapunda, rail thence. Has post office at Koonunga. Roman Catholic and two Lutheran churches, a public and two denominational schools. The district is of an agricultural character, 14,000 acres being under cultivation, principally for wheat and grapes. The District Council of Belvidere covers 84 square miles, and meets at Koonunga, the principal township. The district is famed for its marble quarries; as also agricultural implement factory and chaff mills. There are two other Belvideres, one near Strathalbyn and another north-west of Hamilton. Complaint is often made of there being three townships of same name in one province. Population about 900.

BENDLEBY (co. Grenville, District Council Carrieton), postal district and hundred, 16 miles from Carrieton Railway Station, 204½ miles N. of Adelaide. Reached by rail to Orroroo, thence coach 28 miles. Has public school in hall, two United Methodist churches, Hell's Pass in the district. Slate, limestone, and quartz formation. Agricultural and pastoral district.

BETHESDA (post office) lies 625 miles N. of Adelaide, in the electoral district of Flinders; nearest railway station, Hergott Springs. Here is a Lutheran mission with school and church (J. G. Reuther, manager) for aborigines, of whom there are about 200.

BEVERLY (34° 53' S. lat., 138° 34' E. long.), a suburb of Adelaide, 4½ miles, in the District Council of Woodville. Hotels: Kavanagh. Population, 124.

BIRKENHEAD. See PORT ADELAIDE.

BLACKWOOD (34° 3' S. lat., 138° 44' E. long.), a post town, telephone and railway station, 114 rail miles SE. from Adelaide, on the Hills line of Railway, which is now connected with the Victorian lines. It is pleasantly situated 835 feet above sea-level: Railway fares, 1s. 3d. and 10d. Coach twice a day to Cherry Gardens and Clarendon, and once daily to Kanga-

rella, Meadows, and Ashbourne. There is a store, large brick factory, Methodist, Anglican and Baptist churches; I.O.R. tent and Oddfellows' lodge, one State and private school. 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 400; of the district about 900.

BLAKISTON (35° S. lat., 138° 55' E. long.) (co. Hindmarsh), a village 1 mile N.E. of Littlehampton, 23 road miles from Adelaide. Has butter factory, seed farm, and Anglican church. Adelaide reached by coach to either Nairne, Mount Barker, or Littlehampton, thence train. Desirable summer resort. Agricultural district. Formation: mica schist, with ironstone outcrops. Population of district about 150.

BLANCHETOWN (34° 21' S. lat., 139° 28' E. long.), postal township with telegraph and money-order office in the county of Eyre, electorate of Barossa, hundred of Skurray, and central police district, on the west bank of the River Murray, 90 postal miles N. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by coach twice a week to Truro, thence to Freeling, thence by railway. It has a police-station, one public school and Blanche Town hotel. The district is a pastoral one, sheep stations predominating. Water from Murray river and tanks. Formation: limestone. Population, 38.

BLETCHLEY (35° 15' S. lat., 139° 1' E. long.), a postal district 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 (57 miles postal) S.E. of Adelaide, on the Bremer creek. Squatting district. Communication is *via* Strathalbyn.

BLINMAN (31° 4' S. lat., 138° 35' E. long.), a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order town, county Taunton, and electorate of Flinders, hundred of Carr, about 35½ postal (*via* Parachilna) miles N. of Adelaide, 2,020 feet above sea. A small creek runs through the township. Hotels: North Blinman and North Star. State school, Anglican and Wesleyan services, Foresters' Court and hall. The well-known Blinman mine is here. There is a branch telegraph from here to Beltana. Communication is by coach to Parachilna, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, thence by train. Pastoral and farming district. The population, inclusive of the surrounding camps, was reported at 400, of town alone, 200.

BLUMBERG (34° 49' S. lat., 138° 59' E. long.) (co. of Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha, hundred Talunga), a postal township with money-order office, telegraph, station and savings bank, 28 miles N.E. of Adelaide, to which coaches run twice daily; coach twice daily also to Balhannah, thence train to Adelaide. The township is picturesquely situated, and has a most agreeable climate. Hotel: the Blumberg. There are two churches, a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church (St. Matthew), H.A.C.B.S., and Juvenile I.O.R., a public school, a German school; an agency for the Bank of Adelaide, and Literary Institute (in which Baptist services are held monthly). An extensive trade is carried on in wheat and dairy produce, also in wattle bark. Roller flour-mill. Gold has been found in the neighbourhood. Has flint quarries, and flux is abundant. It is in the District Council of Talunga, which has an area of 73 square miles. Mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Streets lighted with kerosene lamps. Population about 250, mostly Germans.

BLYTH (35° 53' S. lat., 138° 30' E. long.), a postal centre, with money-order office, savings bank 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. 6d. and 9s. 8d. Hotel: the Blyth. It is 638 feet above sea-level. Has public school, flour-mill, implement factory, saddler's, and blacksmith's. Institute, Wesleyan and Lutheran chapels. The railway connects with Port Wakefield and Wallaroo and Gladstone. The District Council of Blyth extends over 114 square miles. Population, 211; of district, which is principally agricultural, 800.

BOOLEROO CENTRE (32° 18' S. lat., 138° 14' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank in the county and electorate of Frome, 201 postal (*via* Orroroo) miles N. of Adelaide, depending principally on the large areas devoted to wheat crops. It has communication with Adelaide by coach to Laura or Orroroo, thence by rail. It has a branch of the E.S. and A. Bank, hotel, a Church of England and a Bible Christian chapel, an Institute and Public Hall, a public school, Rechabite lodge, a foundry, and wheelwright's, blacksmith's, and butcher's shops, stores, and an inn. Gorge Road and St. Germain are points of interest. Population, with vicinity, about 500.

BOOYOOLIE. See LAURA.

BORDER TOWN (36° 19' S. lat., 140° 46' E. long.), a post town, with railway and telegraph station (testing 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 50 miles N. of Naracoorte, on the old road and direct line of railway between Adelaide and Melbourne (distance, 326 miles), and from Adelaide 183 rail 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. Hotels: The Border Town and the Woolshed. It comprises a post and telegraph office of stone, a State school that accommodates 300 scholars, several stores, an Institute, with hall capable of seating 200 persons, and library of over 3,000 vols., Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Congregational places of worship, Baptist services in Foresters' Hall, and a police-station. Has Foresters' and Rechabite societies. A local court is held here periodically. Branch Commercial Bank. The soil and climate are admirably adapted for the growth of vines, and will also produce excellent wheat in favourable seasons. Plenty of good water from wells. Limestone formation. The Agricultural Society holds a show here annually; Government has granted an area of 5 acres. (The Tatiara District Council is 1,500 square miles in area; has a population of 1,800; county Buckingham grows the finest wheat in the colony, Population, 500; district about 1,800.)

BOWDEN (34° 56' S. lat., 138° 33' E. long.), co. Adelaide, hundred Yatala, 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, Oddfellows' Arms, and Tanners' Arms. There are here Church of England and Bible Christian places of worship, several Friendly Societies, tanneries, glass works, brick kilns and gasometers. It forms a ward in the corporate town of Hindmarsh, and has a population of about 2,600 persons.

BRAMFIELD (33° 25' S. lat., 134° 55' E. long.), a small coast post town in the Hundred of Ward, Co. of Musgrave, and is 300½ postal miles W. distant from Adelaide. Has hotel, State school. 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, 105 miles, or by coasting steamer to Waterloo Bay. Population about 50.

BRIDGEWATER (35° 2' S. lat., 138° 47' E. long.) Cox's CREEK lies on Cox's creek, 23½ postal miles E. of Adelaide. It is a post-town (issuing postal notes) and telegraph and railway station on the Adelaide and Nairne Railway; fares, 2s. 10d. and 1s. 11d. In county Adelaide, electorate Mount Barker and Onkaparinga, and district council Stirling and Crafers. Has public school, Bible Christian church, Dunn and Co.'s steam and water mills. Hotel and Rudd's store. Market gardening is mainly followed in the district. Land is heavily timbered with stringy bark. A healthy resort for invalids, 1,310 feet above sea-level. Population, about 300.

BRIGHTON (34° 4' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.), county Adelaide, electoral district of Sturt, hundred Noarlunga, a municipal seaside town and watering-place, with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Vincent, 10 miles S. of Adelaide. Tram to Glenelg, thence rail. The hotels are the Thatched House Tavern, and Brighton Inn. It is a favourite seaside resort for the citizens, having esplanade, jetty, and splendid beach. There is an Institute and Town Hall, Episcopal church (St. Jude's) and a Wesleyan chapel, public school, Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges. Portland Cement Company's works here, cost about £20,000, and employ 50 hands. An asylum for the blind and deaf and dumb is here. It cost £5,000 in its erection. Part of the cultivated land is laid down in vines. Population, about 900.

BRINKWORTH (33° 39' S. lat., 138° 23' E. long.), co. Stanley, a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph, telephone and railway station on Blyth and Gladstone line, also junction Moomta, Kadina, and Snowtown lines, 104½ rail miles NNW of Adelaide. Coach daily to Koolunga, Red Hill, Collinsfield, Mundooora, and Port Broughton. Has one hotel, Institute, branch of E. S. and A. Bank (Thursdays and Fridays), Methodist church, State school, G.U.O.O.F. lodge. Agricultural and pastoral district. Fortnightly sales of cattle, sheep, and horses. Limestone and sandstone formation. Population of district, about 500.

BROMPTON. See HINDMARSH.

BROUGHTON. See REDHILL.

BUGLE RANGES (35° 10' S. lat., 138° 55' E. long.) post town with telegraph and railway station in Co. Hindmarsh, electoral district 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, 5s. 8d. and 8s. 8d. Hotel: Morning Star. It lies 1,163 feet above sea level. The River Angas flows about 6 miles distant. There are here a Government school, in which Anglican services are held, and a Methodist chapel. Not lighted. District is very hilly. The timber is mainly gum, shea-oak, and wattle. Farming and grazing principally carried on. Population about 200.

BULL'S CREEK (35° 14' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), a postal town, on Bull's Creek, 33 postal miles SSE. of Adelaide, in the District Council of Kondoparinga, co. of Hindmarsh, electorate of Noarlunga. A public school, Rechabite tent, Band of Hope, Methodist chapel, creamery, shoe factory, and one store are here. Communication with Adelaide is by coach to Blackwood, thence rail. Pretty scenery and good cycle road from Adelaide. Farming locality. Industries: Dairying, fruit-growing (fine apple district), pig-raising. Tertiary formation. Population, 142.

BURNSIDE (34° 57' S. lat., 138° 44' E. long.) a post town with telephone station, suburban to Adelaide, at a distance of about 4 miles, and is the tramway terminus; fare, 6d., on First Creek. 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, reached

by tram. Hotel: the Burnside. It has three places of worship, Episcopal, Baptist (at Knightsbridge) and Church of Christ, public school, Rechabite lodge, and St. David's Hall. Waterfall Gully about two-and-a-half miles distant, a favourite resort. District abounds in vineyards. Sir Samuel Davenport's wine and olive industries are carried on at Beaumont close by. Dunstan's quarries and vineyards. Penfolds, vineyards and cellars (one of the largest in the colony) is in the district, also the Stonyfls Olive plantation and factory employ a large amount of labour. Population of town about 500. District 8,500.

BURRA. See KOORINGA.

CALLINGTON (35° 8' S. lat., 139° 5' E. long.) (Co. Sturt, electorate of Onkaparinga) is situated on the Bremer creek, 30½ miles (45 by rail) SE. of Adelaide. The overland railway to Melbourne passes through here, three trains run daily, fare, 6s. 6d. and 4s. 2d. Hotel: Callington. It has a post, money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station. Primitive Methodist, Lutheran, and Wesleyan places of worship, and a public school. Government buildings: police station, school, and post office and railway station. Wheat and barley are principally grown in the district. Copper also abounds, and two or three mines have been worked in the vicinity. Farming and grazing. It is in the Nairne District Council. Population, 150.

CALTOWIE (38° 13' S. lat., 138° 25' E. long.), a post town telegraph and railway station, with money-order office, 148 miles by rail (183½ postal) 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, 24s. 8d. and 15s. 5d. Hotels: Caltowie and Commercial. Bank: Bank of Adelaide; also savings bank, a public school, two large stores, a flour-mill, a handsome institute with a large hall, R.C. church (St. Killian's), Anglican (St. Mary Magdalene), Wesleyan and Lutheran chapels, and adult and junior branches A.O.F. Is a centre for the storage and purchase of wheat. It is in the District Council of Caltowie, county Victoria, and electorate of Gladstone. The District Council has an area of 89 square miles. Population, 338; of district, 1,457 (census 1891).

CAMPBELLTOWN (34° 53' S. lat., 138° 49' E. long.), a suburban postal township on the River Torrens, in the District Council of that name, county Adelaide, electorate of East Torrens, 5 miles E. from Adelaide to which is a service of horse trams at frequent intervals. At a short distance is situated the Thorndon Park and Hope Valley reservoir. Episcopal church, with school; Wesleyan chapel, and M.U. Oddfellows' with Hall. The District Council of Campbelltown, with an area of 9 square miles: embraces Campbelltown, Sydenham, Paradise Newenham, Paradise Park, Thorndon Park, Athelstone, Newton, Hectorville, Peckham, East Payneham, Finchley, Murray Park, Stradbroke, Woodforde, and Maghill, having several churches, schools, halls and friendly societies. Principal points of interest to tourists: lovely gardens along Torrens Valley and the wild gorges among the hills on extreme fringe of the district. The land is mainly taken up for market-gardening purposes. Population of township, 300; of district, about 1,800.

CAPE BORDA (36° 45' 45" S. lat., 136° 36' 15" E. long.), 168 miles (159½ postal) SSW. from Adelaide, is a post, telegraph, and lighthouse station on the North Western coast of Kangaroo Island, in the electorate of Encounter Bay, and is chief signalling station of South Australia. Three lighthouse keepers and telegraph master with their families (about 17 in all) form the population. Here also is the telegraph signal station for English mail steamers, Orient lines, and all over-sea ships. The lighthouse is a square tower, 510 feet above sea level, with one revolving bright light visible 30 miles, and red 15 miles alternate half minute, shown from SW. by S. to NE. by E. Has private school. There are several fine caves in the neighbourhood, in which fine stalactites abound. Iron and limestone formation.

CARRLETON (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 Newcastle, 188½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, on the Main North road, and the Terowie and Quorn Railway. Through fares from Adelaide, 33s. and 20s. 8d. Hotels: Eureka and Carrieton. Bank of Adelaide, open Thursdays. Roman Catholic (St. Raphael's) opened in March, 1882, Bible Christian, and Episcopal churches, State school, and Mechanics' Institute, with 600 vols. Grazing and mining district. Copper in small quantities. Population, 200.

CHAIN OF PONDS (35° 50' S. lat., 138° 53' 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 Methodist place of worship, school, one store, and 140 inhabitants.

CHARLESTON (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 53' E. long.), postal township on the Onkaparinga river, in the county of Adelaide, police district of Woodside, and electorate of Onkaparinga, 36½ postal miles E. of Adelaide, the communication with which is by rail to Balhannah, thence by coach, single fare 1s. 6d., return 2s. 6d. Hotel, the Charleston. Sawm timber and wattle bark exported. 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. Gold and plumbago have been found. Population, district, about 100.

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, 16½ postal miles SE. of the metropolis. Coaches, fare 1s., return 2s., ply twice daily to and from Blackwood thence rail to Adelaide. Institu-

tions—public and private schools, Rechabite hall, and a Wesleyan chapel. Agricultural and pastoral district. Unworked silver mines in neighbourhood. Population, township and district, 300.

CLARE (38° 52' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a municipality, with post, telegraph, money-order office, savings bank, offices of the Midland Licensing Bench, telegraph station, and local and police courts, on the Hutt river, 90½ postal miles NNW. 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 (S. 22 miles), Farrell's Flat (E. 12 miles), and Blyth (N. eight miles), 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, one public and five private schools, an Institute, police-station, a casualty hospital, Oddfellows', Rechabites', Foresters', and Freemasons' societies. It possesses a local Agricultural and Horticultural Society whose show is one of the largest in the colony. Area of municipality, 400 acres. In Clare there is an agricultural implement manufactory, a mill, steam chaff and wood yards and the usual complement of shops of every description. A butter factory is at Clare, with its creameries at Watervale and Mintaro. The town, which is lighted with kerosene, is surrounded with orchards and vineyards. Stanley Wine Co. have erected large cellars. There are numerous farms in the district, and in the more distant country are several sheep and cattle stations. Water from wells. Formation: slate and ironstone. Population of municipal district 800. Local paper, the *Northern Argus*, published Fridays.

CLARENDON (35° 10' S. at 138° 40' E. long.), a township with money-order office, telephone station, and savings bank, is situated on the Onkaparinga river, in the District Council of Clarendon, county of Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, 23½ postal miles SE. of Adelaide. There are two coaches daily to Blackwood. Hotel—the Royal Oak. Anglican and Methodist churches, and Salvation Army; Oddfellows', Foresters', Rechabite, and Druids' lodges; three general stores, butter factory, a very neat Gothic court-house and police-station; town hall, an excellent Government school, attended by about 100 pupils, and branch of agricultural bureau; jam factory. There are also several vineyards in the neighbourhood, and large quantities of wine are produced. A very large reservoir is being constructed by the Government at Happy Valley, near Clarendon. The country in the environs is picturesque and the banks of the river are romantic and pleasing. The District Council has an area of 55 square miles. Population 400, the district under the control of the local council numbering 1,700.

CLINTON (34° 8' S. lat., 138° 0' E. long.), post-office in the county of Daly, electorate of Wallaroo, lying 86 miles N. of Adelaide, on St. Vincent's Gulf, reached by train and coach. Principally pastoral country. Population in the district, 1,500.

COCKBURN (32° 5' S. lat., 141° 0' E. long.), a post and telegraph town, with money-order and savings bank office and railway station. Area of town about 100 acres, in the electoral district of Newcastle 240 miles north-east of Adelaide. Distance by rail 298½ miles; fares, 49s. 8d. and 31s. 1d. 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. Hotel:—Cockburn Hotel. Has public school, Bible Christian church, custom house, institute, G.U.O.O.F. lodge. Mining and pastoral. About £13,000 yearly is collected from stock tax between New South Wales and Queensland. Population about 200.

COLLINSFIELD (33° 38' S. lat., 138° 11' E. long.), a post town in a large pastoral district, 124½ postal (*via* Redhill) miles N. of Adelaide (county Stanley, electorate of Stanley). Communication with Adelaide by coach to the Brinkworth Railway Station, return fare 8s., single 4s. 6d. It has a public school, Primitive Methodist place of worship. Population about 22.

COLTON, a post town, 306½ postal miles NW. of Adelaide, on Lake Newland. It is situated in the hundred of Colton, district of Flinders. Agriculture is the principal industry. Communication with Adelaide, *via* coach to Port Lincoln. Has hotel, Government school, Roman Catholic church. Lighted with kerosene; water from tanks and wells. Limestone formation. Population, about 200.

CONCORDIA (34° 34' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), post district on the North Para in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Barossa, and District Council of Barossa, 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, 110.

CONDOWIE (33° 47' S. lat., 138° 18' E. long.), postal village (with parcels post) 97 miles N. of Adelaide (110½ rail), county Stanley, hundred of Boucaut, situated midway between Angle Grove and Snowtown, on Magpie Creek. Bible Christian chapel and two Government schools are here. Large quantities of wheat are grown. Salt swamps in the district. Communication by rail (thrice weekly, the siding being 4½ miles from the P.O.); fares, 18s. 6d. and 11s. 7d.

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, 32 from Kingston Railway Station. Weekly mail. Grazing locality, with fishing and duck-shooting. Formation: limestone. A few aborigines in the district. The place, which is 3 miles from Cantara, is almost entirely deserted.

COROMANDEL VALLEY (35° 4' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a postal village, with money-order office, on the River Sturt, in the county of Adelaide, District Council of Clarendon, and electoral district of Noarlunga, 13½ postal miles SE. of Adelaide. Blackwood Railway Station is 1½ miles distant. The district is principally of a farming and fruit growing character. The Almada Mine is about 3 miles distant, but is not now worked. Train to Blackwood, thence coach. There are two stores, a large biscuit and jam factory, butter and bacon factory, four places of worship—Methodist (two), Baptist, and Church of England (St. John's), an Institute, literary society and Rechabite lodge, and a public school.

COX'S CREEK. See BRIDGEWATER.

CRADOCK, a post town with money-order and telephone office, in the county of Granville, electorate of Frome, 29½ miles N. of Adelaide, which is reached by coach to Carrieton (30 miles), thence rail; coach also runs to Wilson (11 miles). Hotels: Cradock and Wirreanda. Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, State school, police-station, institute and library. Agricultural district. Population, about 50.

CRATERS (35° 1' S. lat., 138° 43' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office. 21 postal miles SE. of Adelaide. It is in the District Council of Craters, electorate of Onkaparinga, and county of Adelaide. The railway to Naime passes close to the township, the station being known as Mount Lofty. It supplies the metropolis with large quantities of fruit and vegetables. An Institute, a Bible Christian chapel, and a public school are here. Hotel—Craters. Fruit is largely grown in the neighbourhood, and gives full employment to a jam factory. The district council of Craters covers 12 square miles. The population of the district is 1,691 (census 1891).

CROYDON. See HINDMARSH.

CRYSTAL BROOK (33° 31' S. at., 138° 57' E. long.), a post, savings bank, money-order town, telegraph and railway station on Port Pirie-Terowie Line, in hundred and on creek of same name, county of Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, 115½ postal miles (15¼ by rail) N. of Adelaide (via Brinkworth); fares, 25s. 2d. and 16s. 9d. Coach runs to Clements Gap Tuesday and Friday. It has Agency Bank of Adelaide, two hotels, Royal and Crystal Brook, a mill, foundry, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Anglican places of worship, an Institute, a public and a private school, M.U.I.O.O.F. and Rechabite lodges; cricket, jockey, coursing, and other clubs; agricultural bureau, agricultural and horticultural society (which holds annual show in September), a stone railway station and goods shed, and several stores. The principal business of the place is as a depot for the purchase of wheat and fruit-growing. Head office of Beetaloo water district is here. The hundred has an area of 984 square miles. The town has an excellent water supply. Population of township, 650.

CURRAMULKA (34° 45' S. lat., 137° 45' E. long.), a postal town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings-bank, 221 postal miles W. of Adelaide, situated in the hundred of Curramulka, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, and county of Fergusson. Hotel: Curramulka. Churches: Baptist and Wesleyan; Anglican and Roman Catholic services held in Institute. Government school (80 scholars). Institute, with hall, library, and reading-room and Rechabite lodge. Communication is by coach to Ft. Vincent, thence steamer, also coach, *via* Moonta. Water from Government well. Caves in the district (which is agricultural) are worth visiting. The hundred has an area of 105 square miles. Limestone formation. Population, town 80, district 250.

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, 53 miles (66½ rail) S. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by rail, fares, 10s. and 6s. 4d. It is 12 miles from Middleton and 15½ from Strathalbyn. Hotel, the Currency Creek. Has Wesleyan chapel and district schoolroom; also a store and a blacksmith's shop. Population, 61.

CUSTON (UNIVERSITY BLOCK), a post-town, with railway station on the Kingston and Border Town line, 106½ rail miles SSE. of Adelaide and 14 miles SE. of Border Town; fares, 81s. 8d. and 19s. 11d. It is in the county of Buckingham, electorate of Albert. In the vicinity is a large area of land dedicated to the Adelaide University for educational purposes. Population about 50.

DALKEY (34° 5' S. lat., 138° 29' E. long.) is a postal station county Gawler, Hundred Dal'ey, and electoral district of Wooroora, 80 miles (7½ postal) NE. of Adelaide, communication with which is by way of Bakaklava. Has Bible, Christian and Lutheran chapels and Church of Christ. Public school. Agricultural district. Formation: limestone. The population of the district, 200.

DASHWOOD'S GULLY (35° 10' S. lat., 138° 43' E. long.), a postal township in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Noarlunga, and Clarendon police district, 28½ postal miles SE. of Adelaide, reached by coach to Blackwood (fare, 3s.), thence rail, 1s. 2d. Nearest township is Kangarilla. The district is of both an agricultural and grazing character. Population, about 66.

DAVENPORT. See BEAUTIFUL VALLEY.

DAVEYSTON (34° 26' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.), a post township, in the District Council of Nuriootpa, county and electoral district of Light, 4½ miles N. of Adelaide. Has hotel, the Old Nain, Lutheran church, public school, district council office. Communication with Adelaide is by coach to Freeling (4 miles), thence rail; coach runs to Angaston. Agricultural district. Population about 90.

DAWSON (33° S. lat., 138° 17' E. long.), a post town in co. Herbert, and Frome electorate, 170 miles N. of Adelaide, with which the connection is by coach to the Petersburg railway station. Coach to Petersburg twice a week, thence rail, or coach to Oodlavra once a week; thence rail. There are two places of worship, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic; one hotel, State school and a private school, Public Institute, I.O.R. Lodge. Water from Government well. Population, 80; district, about 200.

DELAMARE (co. Hindmarsh), Postal township, four miles SW. of Second Valley. Reached by mail coach, 34 miles, or boat. Has Anglican and Wesleyan churches, school (of 60 scholars), M.U.I.O.O.F. and I.O.R. Societies, circulating library, institute, and council hall. Agricultural and mining district. Water from springs and tanks. Population, district, 400. Rapid Bay's a shipping place about 3 miles distant.

DRY CREEK (34° 52' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a postal and telephone station in county Adelaide, electorate of Yatala north, 6½ rail miles N. of Adelaide. Omnibus also runs twice daily; fare 1s. Has school; Congregational church; smelting works, and Yatala Labour Prison and Guards' quarters. Prison is lighted with gas made within its walls. Water from Hope Valley reservoir. Agricultural district. Railway station is at Quarries, 3 miles distant. Formation: quartzite. Population of district, 1,100.

DUBLIN (34° 30' S. lat., 138° 15' E. long.), co. Gawler, is a post town with telephone station, 37 postal miles NW. from Adelaide, reached by mail coach daily. Has hotel, State school, Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches and Institute. Water from Artesian wells. Game shooting on Baker's Creek. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, township and district, 250.

DULWICH, a suburb about two miles East of Adelaide, in the electorate of East Torrens, county of Adelaide, and District Council of Burnside. It has a Government water supply and a post-office. Population, about 260.

DUTTON (34° 20' S. lat., 139° 10' E. long.), a postal township on Pine Creek, in the co. of Eyre, electorate of Light, district council of Truro, 62 miles N. of Adelaide, with which there is rail and coach communication *via* Freeling. It has a public and two German schools, three places of worship, two Lutheran and Congregational, two or three tradesmen's shops, lighted with kerosene and tallow; water from dams. Mount Rufus and Leake's Look-Out are points of interest. Agricultural and pastoral. Population of township and district, about 360.

EASTWOOD post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank, two miles S. of Adelaide, in the county of Adelaide, and District Council of Burnside. The town is lighted with gas, has deep drainage, and Government water supply. Boot factory.

ECHUNGA (35° 7' S. lat., 137° 50' E. long.), a postal, telegraph, and money-order township, 21 miles (30½ 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. Fruit, hay, pease, onions, 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 on Echunga Gold-diggings in August, 1852, by Chapman and Hampton; the first day's washing with the dish yielded 10 ounces. For this discovery the party received a reward of £500 from the Government. Has Episcopal (St. Mary's) and Wesleyan churches, Institute, opened in April, 1886; public school, Oddfellows' and Hibernian lodges, and creamery. 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. Population 200.

EDEN VALLEY (34° 40' S. lat., 179° 6' E. long.) is a post town, with money-order office and telephone with Mount Pleasant, situated on the Eden creek, 44½ 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 Government. Hotel: Eden Valley. There are Baptist and Lutheran chapels. The district is fertile for wheat and vine growing, &c., the crops being best when the season is not very wet. Population, 117.

EDITHBURGH (35° 5½' S. lat., 137° 45' E. long.), a pleasant watering-place and municipality, with post, money-order, telegraph (telephone to Trowbridge Island), and Savings Bank, 103 postal miles (5½ by water) (*via* St. Vincent) W. of Adelaide, on the eastern shore and electorate of Yorke's peninsula, in Fergusson co., Melville Hundred. There is steamer communication with Port Adelaide Monday and Thursday, return Wednesday and Saturday. Hotels: Edithburgh, and Trowbridge. Also Anglican and Methodist churches, Custom House, Bank of Adelaide (open weekly), an Institute, a public school, M.U.I.O.O.F. and I.O.R. societies. A bright white light, visible about 5 miles, is shown at night from the outer end of the jetty. The jetty is 500 feet long, and has at the outer end a depth of upwards of 15 feet. Water from underground tanks. The district of Melville has an area of 148 square miles. Industries: salt, lime and flux. There are large deposits of gypsum. Formation: limestone. Population, 320; district, 1,500.

EDWARDSTOWN (34° 59' S. lat., 138° 36' E. long.), a suburb of Adelaide, in the District Council of Marion on west side main south road, District Council Unley and Mitcham on east side, about 4 miles distant SW. Buses run frequently during the day. Has post-office, telephone station, two hotels, Episcopal (St. Mary's) and Methodist churches; public and private school, Institute; furniture factory, chaff mills, wine and fruit industry. Products: wheat, hay, wine, fruit, almonds. Population, about 600.

ELLISTON (33° 39' S. lat., 134° 52' E. long.), a post town and District Council, with telegraph station, savings bank, and money-order office, 293½ postal miles W. of Adelaide, in county Musgrave and Flinders electorate, on Waterloo Bay. Coach to Port Lincoln, thence steamer to Port Adelaide, also by sailing vessel direct. It has hotel, Episcopal and Wesleyan churches, public hall, public recreation ground, court house and public school, literary society and institute. Stipendiary magistrate holds court every 4 months. 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. Wild and rugged coast scenery. There is here life-saving and rocket apparatus, with trained crew. In the early days of the Colony the police and station hands drove 200 natives (who had murdered a white man) over the cliffs into the sea hundreds of feet below. Water from wells and underground tanks. Formation: limestone, with large outcrops of granite. Population of town, 150; district, 1,000.

ENCOUNTER BAY. (See PORT VICTOR.)

EBUDUNDA (34° 7' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.), co. Eyre, railway station, with post, money-order office, telegraph and telephone station, and savings bank, on the Kapunda and Moran line, 69 miles NE. of Adelaide; fares, 11s. 4d. and 7s. 1d.; three trains daily. Hotels: the Ebudunda and the Royal. There are here a branch of the National Bank of Australasia, large wheat stores, recreation park, local court, and police-station, flour-mill, foundry, a State school, Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Lutheran (2) churches, German club. M.U. Odd-fellow and Rechabite lodges. It lies 1,350 feet above sea-level, and is very picturesque. It is in the District Council of Neales, county of Eyre, and electorate of Light. It is the centre of a large wheat-growing district. Wool, wheat, and firewood are the products. Lighted with kerosene. Population, 600; mostly German.

EURELIA (22° 34' S. lat., 140° 35' E. long.), shire of Newcastle, county Dalhousie, a post town, money-order office, telegraph and railway station, on the Great Northern line and the Main North Road, 189½ miles N. from Adelaide. Fares, 31s. 6d. and 19s. 9d. It has two stores, blacksmith and wheelwright's shop, one hotel (Eurelia), public school, Bible Christian place of worship, and lighted with kerosene. Copper, manganese, and flux found. Population of district, which is pastoral and agricultural, about 2,000.

FARINA (Government Gums), (30° S. S. lat., 138° 17' E. long.), post, a money-order office, savings bank, railway (thrice weekly), and telegraph station, 403½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, 198½ N. of Port Augusta, in the Flinders electorate, on Leigh Creek. Fares from Adelaide, 68s. and 42s. 7d. Coach runs to Oontoo (Q.), Innamincka, Murnpeowie, and Haddon Downs. Hotels: Trans-continental and Exchange. Public school and Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and police-station. Extremely hot in summer, but healthy. Water from reservoir. There are numerous pastoral stations in the vicinity. Highly mineral district, but water needed. Formation: sandstone, with red clay, gypsum, crystalline veins. Population, about 150.

FARRELL'S FLAT (33° 54' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), county and electorate of Burra, District Council of Hanson, a post town, with money-order office, telegraph and railway station, on the North Line, 88 rail 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). School. Institute. It lies 1,418 feet above sea-level. Agricultural and pastoral district. Good shooting on Porter's Lagoon, 6 miles distant. Formation: slaty. 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, 3½ miles NW½, 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. 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. Water from Happy Valley. Lucern very extensively cultivated. Population, about 300.

FINNISS VALE. See SECOND VALLEY.

FLINDERS TOWN. See STREAKY BAY.

FOWLER'S BAY (31° 59' S. lat., 132° 49' E. long.), county Hopetoun, a post and telegraph station with money-order and savings bank office, on the coast, about 879½ postal miles NW. of Adelaide. Communication by coasting schooners, or overland fortnightly mail to Point Lincoln, thence steamer. Has hotel, State school, and police station. It is a squatting locality, and much wool is grown about here. Salt swamps. Population, 40; district, 300.

FRANCES (35° 32' S. lat., 140° 59' E. long.), a post-town, with money-order office, telegraph, and railway station, in the co. of Macdonnell, electorate of Albert, 21½ rail miles E. of Adelaide, fares, 35s. and 22s., and about half a mile from the

Victorian border. It is 76½ miles from Kingston on the sea coast, with which it has daily rail communication. Has hotel, school, Roman Catholic and Congregational churches and institute. Farming and grazing district. Population of district about 200.

FREELING (34° 28' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), 37 rail miles N. of Adelaide, a postal, savings bank, and money-order town, telegraph and railway station; fares, 6s. and 3s. 9d., 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, an Institute, Wesleyan and Lutheran churches, and public school. Coaches leave here twice daily for Angaston, once daily for Truro, and twice a week for Blanchetown. Population, 137.

FREWVILLE, a postal town in the electorate of East Torrens, county of Adelaide, and District Council of Burnside, is situated 2½ miles S.E. of Adelaide. Trams pass frequently; fare, 3d. Government water supply. Number of houses, 55. Population, 197.

FRIEDRICHSWALDE (34° 8' S. lat., 133° 58' E. long.), a post town in the county and electorate of Light, and police district of Kapunda, 67 postal 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 a school, a church (Lutheran), and a store. It is a hilly, fertile, agricultural district. Population, under 60, principally Germans; in the district about 260.

FULHAM (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a postal town, suburban to Adelaide, about 5½ 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 Government school, and a stud farm. Henly Beach tram to city. Water from wells. Industries: lucerne growing, dairy and poultry farming, quarrying. Population, about 200.

FULLARTON (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a ward of the Corporation of Unley (which see). It is 3 miles from Adelaide. Has usual postal facilities. In the township is the Fountain Inn, large State school, several churches, institute, and friendly societies, the Home for Incubables, which has been in existence seventeen years, supported by private subscriptions, supplemented by Government. Several market gardens are in the neighbourhood. Has about 450 residences, and a population of 2,200.

FURNER, a postal town 351½ miles SE. of Adelaide, county Grey, 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, Presbyterian church, 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. Water from wells and tanks. Population about 400.

GAMBIERTON. See MOUNT GAMBIER.

GAWLER (34° 39' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a municipal township, with post, money-order, savings bank offices, and telegraph station, in the county and police district of the same name, and electorate of Barossa, at junction N. and S. Para river, 176 feet above sea-level, 24½ rail miles NE. of Adelaide, with which it has railway communication, several trains running daily each way; fares, 4s. and 2s. 6d. A railway station, costing £2,000, 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: the Commercial, Prince Albert, Globe, Old Bushman, Old Spot, Exchange, and Gawler Arms. The municipal area is 560 acres, and is lighted with gas. 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 mining and agricultural implement factories, James Martin & Co.'s engineering works, also establishments for coach building, foundries, saw-mill, three large flour-mills, brewery, and a large cordial manufactory. 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, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist bodies, and Salvation Army barracks. There are Freemason, Oddfellow, Forester, Druid, Rechabite, and Hibernian lodges, and several sports clubs. The following banks have branches in Gawler:—Union, National, 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 found in the neighbouring ranges are being prospected. The town possesses a fine Institute, with a hall capable of accommodating 700 persons; and library and reading-room, also an Odd-fellows' hall, Foresters' 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. McKinley, the explorer. A reservoir, holding 279,000 gallons, pumped up by powerful engines from a deep well, provides the water-supply of the town, but another scheme is in progress. 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, Rhynie, and Stockport. Population of town numbers 2,260. The suburbs in the immediate neighbourhood bring up the population to about 5,000. Lighted with gas. The *Bunyip* is the local newspaper.

GEORGETOWN (33° 15' S. lat., 138° 14' E. long.), on Yackamoorindie Creek, in the District Council of Georgetown, electorate of Victoria, and county of Victoria, a money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 129 miles (129½ by rail) N. of Adelaide, with which it is in daily communication; fares, 21s. 6d. and 13s. 6d., situated on a rich alluvial plain (Gulnare) between two low ranges of hills. Has two hotels, Baptist and Roman Catholic chapels, Church of England, convent school, and public school, an Institute, creamery, and one machine works, and Bank of Adelaide. The district council covers 87 square miles, land under cultivation in county Victoria, 255,136 acres; wheat extensively grown; Huddlestons 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 a post town 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. Lighted with gas.

GILES CORNER (co. Light, electoral district Woorroora, district council Stockport), a country postal township, 53½ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Murroora Creek. Coach to Tarlee daily. Has one school and United Methodist church, plough factory. Agriculture and viticulture. Population, about 150.

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 (136½ by rail). Communication is by rail *via* Blyth and Terowie, or rail and steamer *via* Port Pirie. There are three trains daily from Port Pirie, fares, 5s. 6d. and 3s. 5d.; fares from Adelaide, 22s. 8d. and 14s. 2d. Hotels: Commercial, Booyoolie, and the Gladstone. It has an Institute (opened in 1878), a town hall, police head-quarters, and two large chaff mills. Bank: National. Insolvency and Circuit Courts are held here. Places of worship: St. Alban's (Episcopal) church, St. Peter's (R.C.), and Methodist chapels. One side of the railway is Gladstone and the other Booyoolie. A large gash, which cost £21,600, is here. Fine cattle and sheep-yards have been erected by the Corporation, at which sales are conducted monthly. There is a branch of the Agricultural Bureau. Gladstone is in the county of Victoria, and chief polling place in electorate of Gladstone. Its area is 116½ square miles. The population of the town is 800. Newspaper: *Areas Express*.

GLENBURNIE (37° 52' S. lat., 144° 44' E. long.) post office is in the county of Grey, electoral district of Victoria, and district council of Mount Gambier East, 290 miles SE. of Adelaide. Coach runs to Casterton *via* Mount Gambier. It is 4½ miles E. from Mount Gambier, and 6 miles W. of the east boundary of the colony, on an old sea-bed. A Wesleyan chapel and national school-house (60 pupils) are the only public buildings. Water from fens. Agricultural, fruit culture, and dairying district.

GLENELG (34° 39' S. lat., 138° 35' E. long.), a watering-place and municipality, with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, on Holdfast bay or the Patavalonga 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 hotels are Pier, Family, Jetty, Terminus, St. Leonard's, Berkshire, Globe, and Broadway. 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 a Town Hall, in which the Glenelg Institute (with 2,400 vols.) has accommodation, and there are also several relics of the early days. Has Masonic, Oddfellows, Foresters, Druids, and Rechabite societies. A State school and several private ones. Swimming baths. Two Government railways connect it with Adelaide, trains running each way about half-hourly. A fixed red light on an iron lighthouse—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 15th June, 1837, young gum trees were planted around the old one to perpetuate its memory. 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 £37,170. Population of the municipal district about 4,500.

GLENGROVE. See DASHWOOD'S GULLY.

GLEN OSMOND (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 59' E. long.) (Hundred and County of Adelaide, District Council of Burnside and corporation of Unley, and electorate of East Torrens), a pretty suburban village, 4 postal miles SE. of Adelaide, noted for its stone quarries, from which about two-thirds of Adelaide is built. Has post office and telephone bureau. Tramway connection with Adelaide; fare, 6d. 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. Has hotel (Vine Inn), State school, Episcopal church (St. Saviour's, with parish hall), Baptist chapel, St. Paul's Retreat (R.C.), occupied by Passionist Fathers, and an Institute (the second oldest in the province), with lecture hall attached, and library of 2,000 vols. M.U.O.O.F. lodge, with juvenile branch. The Arch-

bishop of Adelaide resides here. Several stone-breaking machines are in use at the quarries for reducing the stone for road-metalling. Agricultural and fruit-growing district. Population, about 400.

GOODWOOD, a large and flourishing suburb, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Sturt. Corporate town of Unley. Three rail miles south from Adelaide. It has a post office, telegraph station, money-order office and savings bank. Hotel: Goodwood Park. Church of England, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, Bible Christian, and Wesleyan places of worship, State school, Oddfellows and Druids lodges, and Institute. Communication by rail, fare, 3d. and 5d. return, and by tramway; fares, 2d. and 3d., single. Streets lit with gas. Population, 4,000.

GOOLWA (35° 31' S. lat., 138° 50' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, hundred Goolwa, 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, about 54 miles (71½ by rail) S. of Adelaide, is the oldest established port in connection with the trade of that river and its tributaries. A small river trade is done when the river is navigable. One of the chief industries is fishing, which gives employment to a number of men. Several tons of fish are sent to Adelaide and Melbourne markets monthly. Communication with Adelaide is by rail daily; fares, 10s. 3d., and 6s. 11d. Hotels: Corio, Australasian, and Goolwa. Goolwa has a telegraph, post, savings bank, and money-order offices, morgue, police-station, Marine Surveyor's office, court-house, Wesleyan chapel, and Church of England (Holy Evangelist), a large State school, Mechanics' Institute, with hall attached; numerous stores, I.O.R. and I.O.F., M.U.I.O.O.F., Freemasons' lodges, patent slip and yards for repairing steamers. The municipality covers 2 square miles. It is connected with Strathalbyn, Port Elliot, and Victor Harbour (10½ miles distant) by rail, and also with Hindmarsh Island by means of a ferry across the Murray. The district is of an agricultural and pastoral character, and the soil is alike suitable for both purposes. Formation: post tertiary. Population, about 600.

GORDON (32° 7' S. lat., 138° 10' E. long.), a post village, with telegraph and railway station, 236 miles (256½ rail) N. of Adelaide, district and county of Newcastle, hundred of Kanyaka, 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 and Roman Catholic places of worship. Public school. Wheat is extensively cultivated. Water from Kanyaka springs. Copper abounds in the vicinity, and Kanyaka mine now being worked. Population, 55.

GRACE (34° 30' S. lat., 138° 20' E. long.) which has post-office, is 40 miles N. of Adelaide, co. Gawler, hundred Grace, district of Yatala. It has Bible Christian church, and a State school. Products, wheat, wool, &c. Communication with Adelaide by rail to Mallala, thence irregular conveyance.

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° 55' E. long.), post, 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 twice daily 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, an institute, branch Bank of Adelaide, Oddfellows' and Foresters' societies. There is a large extent of land in the district available for agricultural purposes. Wheat takes precedence of other crops. Population, 800.

GRUNTHAL (35° 2' S. lat., 138° 51' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, on the Onkaparinga river, 29½ postal miles E. of Adelaide. Communication is by coach to Ambleside, thence rail. Coach also runs to Hahndorf and Grunthal, distance by rail 27½ miles, road 17 miles. Hotel: Stanley Bridge. It is in the electorate of Onkaparinga. There are some orchards and gardens, and copper mining to a limited extent has been carried on. Has Bible Christian church, public school. Water from tanks and wells. Pastoral district. Population of town and district, 200.

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; a branch of the Bank of Adelaide, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, a flourishing cheese and butter factory, a police station, school, Rechabite and Oddfellow societies, 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 and extensively used for a summer resort. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, 500.

HAHNDORF (35° 3' S. lat., 138° 57' E. long.) (county of Adelaide, electorate of Mount Barker), 17 miles (314 postal) E. of Adelaide, in the District Council of Echunga. There is coach communication twice daily to Ambleside railway station, one and a half miles away. Hotels: German Arms and Union. It has a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, Institute and library, and an agency for the Bank of Australasia. There are two Lutheran churches, an Anglican church, a flour-mill, and a

jam factory. There is a splendid avenue of elms and Spanish chestnuts in the centre of the town nearly two miles long. The Hahndorf College has taken a high place among the educational establishments of the colony. Wattle bark, onions and potatoes are extensively grown in the district. Sailors' Gully and Saw Mill Gully are gold-fields situated about 1½ miles respectively from this township; there are several gold-bearing reefs. This locality was settled in 1838 by Germans, religious refugees from Prussia. It is a favourite resort for artists. 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.

HALBURY (34° 5' S. lat., 138° 30' E. long.), co. Stanley, on Halbury Creek, is a post town with railway station, 74 rail miles N. from Adelaide. Has State school, Bible Christian church, and District Council hall. Pastoral and agricultural district. Population of township and district about 100.

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, 1193 rail miles N.E. of Adelaide; fares, 18s. 8d. 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, Methodist chapel, and an Institute, built of stone. Mount Bryan is a point of interest, about 6 miles distant. The District Council of Hallett covers 300 square miles; annual assessment, £4,225. Mainly pastoral. Population of town, 250.

HAMILTON (34° 13' S. lat., 138° 53' E. long.) (county and electorate of Light) is a postal and money-order township situated on the River Light, 58 postal miles N. of Adelaide. Communication is by rail to Kapunda, thence by coach, ten miles. The Wesleyan Methodists have a place of worship here, and there is also an Episcopal church (St. Matthew's), M.U. lodge, implement factory, 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; Population, about 50.

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—in the county of Gawler, electoral district of Wooroora, and district council of Alma Plains, 4½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, situated on the River Light, very near its junction with the Gilbert, 377 ft. above sea-level. Three trains run each way daily, fares, 6s. 11d. and 4s. 7d.; the lines to Blyth, Port Wakefield and Gladstone branch off from here. Hotels: Hamley Bridge, Alma, and Dublin. Churches: Anglican, Roman Catholic and Congregational. State and Roman Catholic schools and four stores. Has institute and Rechabite society. Agricultural district. Population, 500.

HAMMOND (32° 26' S. lat., 138° 16' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph, savings bank, and railway station, on the line from Petersburg to Quorn, lying 1,036 feet above sea-level, 4½ miles E. of Port Augusta, and 21¾ miles N. of Adelaide, fares, 35s. 6d. and 22s. 3d. Coach to Wilmington. It is in county Frome and Newcastle electorate. A branch of the Bank of Adelaide is here. Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Methodist places of worship. Town Hall. State school, creamery and butter factory, agricultural district. Hotel: Hammond. Population about 200.

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, 423 postal miles E. of Adelaide, on the Bremer river. It has school and United Methodist place of worship. It is rough, hilly country, but suitable for farming and grazing. Reached by rail to Nairne, conveyance thence. Population, 118.

HAWKER (hundred of Wonoka, county Blachford, electorate of Newcastle), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, 65½ miles N. of Port Augusta; fares, 11s. and 7s., and 243 miles (27½ by rail alternate days) 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. There is here Mechanics' Institute, a Wesleyan chapel, Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches and Salvation Army; Rechabite, Forester and Oddfellow societies. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. Population 200. The Hawker District Council supervise the roads, &c., of the surrounding country.

HERGOTT SPRINGS (electorate Flinders), a station on the Great Northern Railway, 40½ miles nearly due N. of Adelaide. It has a post, money-order, savings bank and telephone and telegraph office, and a date-palm plantation (with about 300 palms producing good fruit) near the township. There is also a plantation at Lake Hairy, 20 miles N.E. of Hergott, containing 2,700 young palms watered by an artesian bore. Supply, 100,000 gallons daily. It is 231 miles N. of Port Augusta by rail, trains running alternate days; fares, 38s. 8d. and 24s. 2d.; from Adelaide, 44½ rail miles, 73s. 6d. and 40s. Coach to Birdsville, Q. Has hotel—Great Northern—and Government school, Methodist church. Water from artesian bore, about 50,000 gallons daily. Pastoral, with a little copper mining. Population, about 150 Europeans and 50 Aborigines.

HINDMARSH (34° 56' S. lat., 138° 33' E. long.), a suburban post town, with money-order office, Government savings bank and telegraph station, on the River Torrens, 2½ rail miles N.W. of Adelaide. Rail and tramway communication. This corporate town comprises Hindmarsh, Bowden, Brompton, Brompton Park, Carrondown, Ridleyton, Hindmarsh West, New Hindmarsh, and Croydon. It contains about 2,500 dwelling-houses, has an area of almost 3 miles, and property annually rated at £51,000. The National Bank, Bank of Adelaide, and savings bank have branches here, and among the public buildings are a Town Hall and Institute, two public schools and several private ones, Church

of England, Roman Catholic and chapels belonging to the Congregationalists, Baptists, Church of Christ, Methodist, Salvation Army, and Christian Disciples, and numerous friendly societies. There are numerous hotels, and several manufactories are carried on, there being a number of tanneries, and fellmongeries, one brewery, gas works, 2 potteries, rope manufactory, 4 soap works, 2 glass bottle manufactories and 1 woollen flock mill, and numerous brickyards. Town is lighted with gas. Formation: clays, mammaliferous drifts. Population about 10,000.

HINDMARSH ISLAND, 55 miles (77 postal) S. of Adelaide, situated near the entrance to the River Murray, in co. Hindmarsh, hundred of Encounter Bay. Reached by rail to Goolwa, thence ferry. Has provincial school, Methodist chapel. Products: butter, cheese, wheat, barley, oats, &c., horned stock and firewood. Water from underground tanks. Population, about 80.

HOG BAY (35° 45' S. lat., 137° 48' E. long.), 68 miles (56½ 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. Has post and money-order office. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits, and barley is principally grown. Good land. Communication twice a week by steamer. Wesleyan and Church of England places of worship. Government school. Population about 50.

HOPE VALLEY (34° 47' S. lat., 138° 39' 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, 10½ postal 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; a tram from Paradise. Hotel—the Bremer. Half a mile from here is the reservoir, whence part of Adelaide is supplied with water. Places of worship—Methodist and Primitive Methodist chapels and Lutheran church; also M.U. Oddfellows' lodge of 118 members, and a public school. Wine and fruit-growing industries. The adjacent country is fertile and undulating. Population of district, about 50.

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, 13 miles N.E. of Adelaide. Conveyance by mail coach; fare, 2s. 6d. Telephone at Glen Ewen, 1 mile distant. Hotel: Travellers' Rest. A Government school, Forester's and Rechabite Societies, and Congregational and Methodist chapels are here. Industries: Fruit culture and jam making. Formation: ironstone. Population, 120, with district, 348.

HOYLETON (34° 3' S. lat., 138° 34' E. long.) (county Stanley, electorate of Wooroora, Hall district council) is a post town, money-order, and savings bank office, telegraph and railway station, on the Hamley, Gladstone and Port Pirie Railway, fares 18s. 2d. and 5s. 3d., and lies 7½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, and 9 miles W. of Auburn. It has an hotel (Hoyleton), public school, a Wesleyan chapel, Lutheran church, and Forester lodge. Water from Peak Springs. It lies 636 feet above sea-level. Population about 80.

HUMBUG SCRUB (34° 38' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), 25 (38½ postal) miles N.E. of Adelaide, small postal village in the hundred of Parra Wirra, electorate Gumeracha. Gawler nearest railway station. There are several gold and copper mines, the Parra Wirra being in work. Wesleyan chapel and public school. Population about 30.

HYDE PARK (electorate of Sturt, co. Adelaide, and part of the corporation of Unley), is situated two miles from Adelaide, of which it is a residential suburb. It is lighted with gas, and has Government water supply. Hyde Park Hotel. Bible Christian church. A.O.F. lodge. Tram communication from Adelaide; fare, 3d.

INGLEWOOD (34° 48' S. lat., 138° 46' E. long.), a post town 15½ miles N.E. of Adelaide. It contains one hotel. Products: firewood, fruit, and vegetables. Mail coach runs twice daily. Population, 70.

INMAN VALLEY (35° 30' S. lat., 138° 31' E. long.), a post town, on Nixon's Creek, in the co. of Hindmarsh, and electorate of Encounter Bay, 303 postal miles S. of Adelaide, *via* Yankalilla. Pastoral and agricultural district, watered by the Nixon and Inman streams. Yankalilla is 8 miles distant. Has one school and Methodist church. Agricultural and pastoral. 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. 5d. (through fares from Adelaide 26s. and 16s. 3d.), 15½ rail miles (176 postal) N. of Adelaide, from which there is communication by rail. It lies 1,495 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). Has Masonic and Foresters' lodges and branch of the H.A.C.B.S. Lighted with kerosene. 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, aerated waters, cordials, and tomato sauce 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. It has also many reserves and plantations in and around 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 shows the suitability of the climate and country to this industry. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Copper and silver are 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, town 1,100, and district, about 2,500. Newspaper: *Agriculturist and Renewer*.

JUPITER CREEK (35° 8' S., 138° 45' E. long.), a goldfield, with post-office and telegraph station, about 3 miles from Echunga, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district of Mount Barker, 15 miles SE. of Adelaide. Daily communication by coach to Aldgate, thence rail to metropolis. Has two hotels, State school, church, and Oddfellows lodge. Agricultural and pastoral. Population fluctuates according to the number at work on the goldfield, averaging 200.

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, 118½ postal miles (117½ by rail) NW. 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 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), and office of District Council. The municipality covers 1 square mile. Of late years a very important agricultural district has sprung up north and east. Population of the municipal district, about 1,700; adjoining mines, 2,500. Newspapers: *The Kadina and Wallaroo Times*, Wednesday and Saturday, *Plain Dealer*, Saturdays.

KAINTOU (co. Daly, hundred Clinton) is a post town 114½ postal miles (*via* Taskerville) NNW. of Adelaide. Paskeville is nearest railway station. Coaches run to Maitland and Arthurlton. Has two State schools, Council chambers, and Bible Christian church. Water from Beetaloo. Agricultural district, with a population of about 250.

KANMANTOO (35° 5' S. lat., 139° 4' E. long.) is situated within a short distance of the river Bremer, 33½ miles (43½ postal) ESE. of Adelaide (District Council of Nairne, county of Sturt, electoral district of Onkaparinga). Post and money-order office. 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, and two schools. 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. Population, about 200.

KAPUNDA (34° 21' S. lat., 138° 57' E. long.) (county and electorate of Light), mining township, municipality, has telegraph station, savings bank, post and money-order office, 52 miles (48 rail) to the NNE. of Adelaide. It lies 765 feet above sea-level on river Light. There are three trains each way daily: fares, 7s. 10d. and 4s. 11d. The principal hotels are the North Kapunda, Sir John Franklin, Prince of Wales, and Lord Palmerston. The Bank of Adelaide and the National 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 an imposing schoolroom, and there are large churches belonging to the Methodists (who have a lecture-hall), Baptists, and Congregationalists. Masonic and Friendly Society lodges. There are one large State school and two private schools, one creamery and butter factory. A commodious Institute, with lecture-hall. A school of Mines and Industries was established in 1891, and is having a very successful career. One flour-mill working. The fire brigade is in charge of a permanent fireman, the station being in the Main street. Among other principal buildings are the court-house, post and telegraph offices, and railway station. The town is lighted with gas, and is provided with a recreation ground, 40 acres in extent, part of which serves for a cricket and football 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 copper mines in the neighbourhood have long borne 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 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. 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. Area of municipality is 360 acres. The county is a large wheat-growing district, and covers an area of 69,861 acres. The hospital, which is a fine commodious structure, is principally due to the liberality of the late Mr. F. H. Dutton, of Anlay, who also subscribed £1,000 towards the public recreation park known as Dutton Park. Population of municipality, about 2,000. The *Kapunda Herald*, published once a week, is the local newspaper.

KEILLI, a post town, 129½ postal 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 Bible Christian place of worship. Products: wheat and wool. Communication by rail to Brinkworth, thence by coach. Water from Beetaloo works. Population, 30.

KENSINGTON. See NORWOOD.

KERSBROOK (34° 47' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a postal 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 23 miles NE.; fare, 3s. 6d. It is in the county of Adelaide, and electorate and police district of Gumeracha. It has a Wesleyan church and Bethesda Chapel (Christian), a public school, a District Council Chamber, and Rechabite tent. 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, 350.

KEYNETON (34° 34' S. lat., 139° 10' E. long.), a postal township in county Eyre, electorate of Barossa, 64 miles N. of Adelaide, situated on the Evandale Creek, a tributary of the N. Rhine. Much land is also taken up for farming and grazing. There are grape-growing, fruit-drying, wine and honey making industries. In the township are Lutheran (St. Peter's) and Congregational churches, and Rechabite society, a public and a private school, several tradesmen's shops, and a large temperance hotel. Coach to Freeling, thence rail. Population of town and district, 470.

KINGSOTE. See QUEENSLIFFE.

KINGSTON (36° 50' S. lat., 139° 55' E. long.) (named after the late Sir George Kingston, known also by the mercantile marine as PORT CAROLINE, is situated on the banks of the Maria creek, on a rather flat spot at the head of Lacedpede Bay, 293½ postal miles SE. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by train Monday, Wednesday and Friday; fares, first class, 47s. 10d., second class, 30s. 1d.; return, first, 71s. 9d., second, 45s. 2d.; or coasting vessel. Steamer to and from Port Adelaide weekly, 25s. saloon; 15s. steerage. 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 and Wesleyan churches, and Salvation Army, an Institute, with library of over 1,400 volumes, a State school, two bark mills, M. U. I. O. F. lodges, a court-house, a custom house, and a handsome post and telegraph station, with money-order office, savings bank, four large wool stores, and a pier 3,555 feet long, in 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. It is the shipping port for London and European ports for a large quantity of wool, wheat, bark, and other produce. Formation: sandstone and inferior limestone. Kingston is 53 miles from Narracoorte, 28 miles from Robe, and about 275 miles from Melbourne. Earthquake tremors have been felt at various times. Population about 700.

KOOLUNGA (33° 35' S. lat., 138° 15' E. long.), in the hundred of that name (co. Stanley), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, 112 (107½ rail) miles N. of Adelaide, situated on a bend of the Broughton river. There is coach and rail communication *via* Brinkworth 8 miles distant. Hotel: Koolunga. Two stores, creamery, agricultural implement factory, public school, saddler's shop, wine cellars, a number of neat private houses, three churches—Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan—and an Institute. Has good stone for building purposes. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town and district about 960.

KOONUNGA (35° 18' S. lat., 138° 15' E. long.), post town, 50 postal miles N. of Adelaide. Co. and district Light, hundred Belvidere (which see). Rail communication with Adelaide, 54 miles, *via* Kapunda. It has a State school, with 24 scholars. Wheat and wool growing industries. Water from tanks and springs. Marble quarries and vineyards. 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, 101½ rail miles N. by E. of Adelaide, with which it has direct railway communication. There are two through trains daily, fares, 15s. 9d. and 10s. 6d. Hotels: Burra, Commercial, Kooronga. It is 50 miles from Kapunda, has a money-order office, post-office savings bank, and telegraph station, and 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 of that year. Until a few years ago an average of 10,000 to 13,000 tons of ore were raised yearly, yielding pure copper to the amount of about 2,500 tons, valued at about £200,000. Copper has been found in other localities in the vicinity of Kooronga, and also silver and lead ore, and other minerals. Large quantities of land, north of and surrounding the township, are now under wheat cultivation in the county. There are two creameries: the National, and Bank of Australasia. Places of worship: St. Mary's Episcopal church, and chapels belonging to the Methodists, also R.C. Church (St. Joseph's). Burra Institute, hospital, State school, Masonic, Forester, Odd-fellow, Rechabite and Hibernian lodges. Two iron bridges over the Burra creek connect Kooronga with Baldina and the Eastern plains. Population of municipal corporation 2,600. Agricultural and pastoral. Good water supply. Newspaper *Burra Record* (Wednesday morning).

LAKE PLAINS (35° 24' S. lat., 139° 5' E. long.), postal district on the Bremer river in the hundred of Bremer, and electorate of Mount Barker, co. Hindmarsh, 47 miles (64 postal) SE. of Adelaide, reached by rail from Milang. It has a Government school and a creamery. The district is wheat-growing and pastoral. Lake Alexandrina is in the district. Formation: a series of strata of limestone, sandstone, and clay. Population about 90.

LANCELOT (UCOLTA) (33° 1' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), co. Kimberley, is a post town, 165 postal miles N. of Adelaide, reached by buggy 3½ miles to Ucolta, thence train. Has hotel, State and Roman Catholic schools. Agricultural district. Population about 50.

LANGHORNE'S CREEK (35° 19' S. lat., 139° 11' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh), a township on the Bremer creek, 44 miles (60½ postal) SE. of Adelaide, named after a Mr. Langhorne, an overlander. It has a post, telephone and money-order office. The district is taken up for farming purposes, there being some rich land caused by the overflow of the creek. Vines also grow strongly. A coach runs every day to Strathalbyn, thence rail to Adelaide. Hotel: Bridge. There is a Wesleyan chapel, and a public school. The Episcopalians and Christians hold regular services in Oddfellows' Hall (M.U.I.O.O.F.), which is capable of seating 200 persons. Water from tanks and wells. Wine, agricultural and dairying industries. Population about 800.

LARGS BAY. See PORT ADELAIDE.

LAURA (33° 12' S. lat., 138° 15' E. long.), county Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph town, is close to the Rocky river, 143½ rail miles N. (202½ postal, *via* Terowie) N. of Adelaide, 7 miles from Gladstone by rail, and is described as a beautifully situated, populous, but scattered town, and one of the prettiest of all the urban settlements seen in the Areas, and is an agricultural, pastoral, and gardening district. Fares from Adelaide, 2s. 10d. and 1s. 11d. Hotels: The Laura, Beetaloo Reservoir, and North Laura. Union Bank. Places of worship: Episcopal church (St. John's), Roman Catholic Church (St. John's), Wesleyan, Baptist, and Primitive Methodist chapels; and there is the local court-house, an Institute, with stage appointments, a public school, Freemasons, M.U.I.O.O.F., A.O.F. and I.O.R. lodges, a fine mill, several stores, and a number of excellent private residences. Country in the neighbourhood wooded and undulating. A coach runs to and from Wirrabori daily; fare, 4s. each way. It is in the District Council of Booyoolie, which has a population of 1,200 persons. It is a municipality having three wards. Beetaloo Reservoir is 4 miles due west of town. Water from tanks and wells. Newspaper: *Laura Standard*, published on Fridays.

LEASINGHAM (34° 0' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.) (co. Stanley), electoral district of Woorooora, a postal village on the main north road between Auburn and Clare, very pleasantly situated on the Kooronga and Port Wakefield road, 80½ postal 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. Wesleyan church. A vineyard of 50 acres in extent is in the vicinity. Population 80.

LINWOOD (34° 23' S. lat., 138° 47' E. long.), county, hundred, and electorate of Light, district Nuriootpa, 43 miles (52½ postal) N. of Adelaide, on river Light. Post office and State school. It is four miles distant from Stockport, with which there is railway communication. Agricultural district. Population about 40.

LIPSON AND YARANDALE (34° 16' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.), two postal towns adjacent, county and electorate Flinders, about 280 miles N. of Adelaide, on Burrowing Creek, reached by steamer. Contains public school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, and hotel. The Burrowing copper mine is in the vicinity. Products: wheat, wool, and copper. Communication by steamer. Population about 200.

LITTLEHAMPTON (35° 3' S. lat., 139° 1' E. long.), post town, with money-order office, county of Hindmarsh, electorate and district council of Mount Barker, 23 miles (33½ miles by rail) E. of Adelaide, with which there is railway communication, fares, 4s. 5d. and 2s. 11d. Telephone to Mount Barker. One hotel—the Great Eastern, two stores, Government school, Anglican and Methodist United churches, brewery, bacon factory,

and three brickyards. Wattle bark industry. It is situated at the head of Mount Barker Creek, and is surrounded by hilly agricultural country. Water from wells and tanks. Population about 480.

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 Balhannah, thence rail to Adelaide, 27½ postal miles E. 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 here employs a considerable number of hands. A 30-h.p. engine works the machinery; there are twenty looms. The cloth, blankets and flannel 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 three Lutheran churches. New Institute (Presbyterian services are held). 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. See MITCHAM.

LUCINDALE (36° 56' S. lat., 140° 19' E. long.), co. Robe, Albert electorate, has post, telegraph, and money-order office and savings bank, 26½ postal miles SE. of Adelaide. It is a station on the Kingston and Naracoorte Line, and is distant 21 miles E. from Naracoorte. Fares, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 3d.; from Adelaide (26½ rail miles), 42s. 6d. and 26s. 9d. Hotel: Scott's. It has one large store, a blacksmith's shop, a store and boarding-house, Anglican and Presbyterian churches (Methodists use latter), a State school with teacher, residence, Mechanic's Institute, and several private houses. Grazing is the chief industry. The District Council of Lucindale has an area of 150 square miles. The area in the county under cultivation is about 500 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, a postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph township, 83½ postal 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 Bible Christian, Baptist and Lutheran churches. Copper has been found in payable quantities, and the gold indications are promising. The Barossa diggings township is within about 4 miles, and the Hamburg 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.

LYRUP (34° 25' S. lat., 139° 10' E. long.), a post town on the Murray, 255 postal miles N.N.E. of Adelaide, in co. Alfred, hundred Paringa, it is reached by rail to Morgan, thence steamer or coach. It is a Co-operative Fruit drying and Farming colony, started by the South Australian Government on fee-tent lines. Products—butter, cheese, bacon, potatoes, onions, vegetables, wheat, wool, raisins, dried apricots and peaches, and all other farm produce. Has State school, Church of Christ, Sick and Benefit Fund; branch Agricultural Bureau, and Domestic Society. Plenty of fish and game and beautiful scenery. District is agricultural. Fruit growing and drying industries. Soil is light, loamy and limestone. Water from river by splendid pumping and irrigating system. Population, 112; district, 5,000. Newspaper: *The Reform*.

MACCLESFIELD (35° 12' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker) has postal, savings bank, and money-order office and telegraph station. 27 miles (36½ postal) SE. of Adelaide, to and from which mail coaches run twice daily. Hotels—Deavenport Arms, and Macclesfield. 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 Macclesfield extends over 45 square miles. The population of the township is about 250.

MCGRATH'S FLAT (35° 53' S. lat., 139° 27' E. long.), 100 miles SE. of Adelaide, a sheep station, situated on the Coorong River, county Cardwell, electorate Albert. Mail once a week.

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 coach twice daily. Coach also to Willunga and to Reynella. Hotel—the Bell Vue. It has telephone office, an Institute, a public school, and two private ones, Congregational and Methodist places of worship, Druids' lodge, three general stores, and an agency for the Bank of Adelaide. Farming locality. There are also extensive vineyards and wine cellars. Population, 200.

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 hourly during the day, fare, 6d., 4s. per dozen. Coaches to Norton's Summit and Forest Range. 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 and olive plantations, from which a very large quantity of wine and olive oil is made and exported. Social and public institutions are—Episcopal (St. George), Baptist, and Methodist Union churches, State school, two private schools, three potteries, boys' reformatory (very successful), recreation ground with pavilion, brass band, Masonic and M.U.I.O.O.F. lodges. The water supply is derived from tanks at Hornsells's creek, which have a storage capacity of 56,000 gallons, and Hope Valley. Population, 500.

MAIDSTONE. See KERSBROOK.

MAITLAND (34° 17' S. lat., 137° 49' E. long.), co. Ferguson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, a corporate town, with post, telephone bureau, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, 111 miles (185 postal, *via* Paskeville) W. of Adelaide. Hotels: the Maitland and Yorke Valley Bank: Union. Places of Worship: Episcopal (St. John's), Roman Catholic (St. Bartholomew's), United Methodist and Congregational chapels, State school, 'Oddfellows', Foresters' and Rechabite lodges, police station. Institute at which District Council Office. Coach runs Monday, Wednesday and Friday to the Mount Railway Station (22 miles); Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday to Paskeville, thence rail to Adelaide. A steamer leaves Ardrossan on Tuesdays and Thursdays for Adelaide. An aboriginal mission station in district. Farming district. Population, 290.

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, 36 miles N. of Adelaide, in the centre of a grazing and agricultural district. Rail from Adelaide to Wasleys, thence a direct coach, or coach *via* Two Wells. Hotel: Mallala. It has Anglican, Primitive Methodist, Roman Catholic, and Christian chapels, an institute, Rechabite lodge and a State school. Water from underground tanks. Population of town and district, 600.

MALVERN in the electoral district of Sturt, and in the corporation of Unley. Has post-office, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station. Tram to Adelaide (3 miles), fare 3d. The Methodists, Congregationalists, Anglicans, Church of Christ, and Salvation Army have places of worship; there is also a State school and an institute. This is a fast-rising suburb.

MANNAHILL (32 36' S. lat., 140° E. long.), township; 23½ rail miles NE., with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices and railway station. It has communication with Adelaide by rail twice daily. Fares 38s. 10d. and 24s. 4d. Pastoral district. There is hotel and a refreshment-room. Gold-mining district. Population about 80.

MANNANARRIE, 169 miles N. of Adelaide, which is reached by coach to Yongala, thence rail, County Dalhousie, electorate of Frome. Post-office, one hotel, institute, stor., Primitive Methodist chapel, and State school. Farming and pastoral district. Population of township, 40.

MANNUM (34° 57' S. lat., 139° 16' E. long.), a post town, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, District Council Mannum, county of Sturt, and electoral district of Gumeracha, about 52 miles ENE. of Adelaide. Communication is by coach, twice daily, *via* Palmer, and steamer to Murray Bridge, thence train Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Hotels: Mannum, Pretoria. This place is one of the chief ports on the Murray for the shipment of goods for places up the river, and has a dry dock. Bank: Bank of Adelaide. Baptist, Lutheran, and Primitive Methodist places of worship. Anglican and Roman Catholic services held in Mechanics' Institute. National and two Lutheran schools. Town lighted with kerosene. Water from reservoir. Has patent plough-share factory, foundry and flour mill. Foresters' and Rechabites' lodges. The District Council embraces 235 square miles. Agricultural and pastoral district. The population of the town is 550, district 2,500.

MANOORA (33° 2' S. lat., 138° 51' E. long.), on Gilbert river, post-town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the district council of Saddleworth, county of Light, electorate of the Burra, and police district of Auburn, about 7½ rail 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, 1,283 feet above sea-level. Churches: Episcopal (Immanuel), and Roman Catholic (St. Anthony's of Padua), and a Methodist chapel. It has a wheat store, steam chaff mills and agricultural machinery yards, two general stores, Government school, an institute, and an agency for the E. S. and A. Bank. It is a highly productive wheat-growing country, well timbered, and has beautiful park-like scenery. There are traces of gold, copper and iron. Excellent slate and stone quarries are in full operation. Formation: tertiary, clay-slate, and sandstone. Population about 350.

MARION (35° 18' S. lat., 137° 8' E. long.), suburban postal township and district council 7½ miles S. of Adelaide, in the electorate of Sturt. Coach twice daily plies to and from Adelaide. Dairying, vine-growing and brick-making are carried on in the district. The District of Marion embraces the townships of Sturt, Marion, Edwardstown and Darlington, and numerous smaller townships, and contains three hotels, school, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Bible Christian, and Anglican churches, institute and district hall, and has a population of about 1,400, and is generally spoken of as The Sturt. Population of township, 280.

MARRABEL (34° 8' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.), a post town, telegraph, savings bank and money-order station, situated near the River Light, in the county and electorate of Light, police district of Kapunda, 63 postal miles N. of Adelaide, the communication with which is by rail to Saddleworth, thence by coach. Hotel: the Marrabel. There are here a State school, a Methodist, Anglican, and Roman Catholic (St. Agnes) churches, M.U.I.O.O.F. lodge, flour-mill, 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 of township, 60.

MEADOWS (35° 12' S. lat., 138° 48' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank and telephone station, in the county of Adelaide, electoral district of Noarlunga, district council of Kondoparinga, 34 postal (29 miles road) miles SE. of Adelaide, on creek same name. There is daily communication, 3 r.m., with Adelaide by coach, *via* Clarendon, Coromandel Valley, and Blackwood; 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), and Methodist place of worship, a State school, three stores, District Council office, circulating library with over 1,600 vols., M.U.I.O.O.F. and Rechabite societies, and literary institute. Gold has been found in small quantities. Principal industry is dairy-farming, there being large butter factory with four creameries. Water from wells and tanks. Considerable quantities of fruit (principally apples), bark, gum and firewood, are sent to Adelaide. Favourite run for cyclists from capital by way of Glen Osmond, Aldgate, and Echunga, to view hill scenery, returning by Clarendon and Happy Valley. There is also a fine view of Lake Alexandrina from top of range above township. Formation: ironstone, slaty rock, and quartz. Population, 160; district, 711.

MELROSE (32° 49' S. lat., 138° 1' E. long.), a post town, in the county and electorate of Frome, shire Port Germein, and hundred of Wongyarra, at the base of Mount Remarkable, 23½ postal miles (*via* Gladstone) NNW. of Adelaide, to which mail coach to Laura, thence rail. The District Council of Port Germein meet here. Hotels: Moran's and North Star. It has a telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, M.U. Oddfellows, local court, Defence rifle club, several sport clubs, an institute, with reading room, an Episcopal church (Holy Trinity), a Wesleyan place of worship, Roman Catholic church (St. Clement), and Salvation Army, a branch of the Union Bank, a public school, several stores, police-station, and a brewery. The district is an agricultural and 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 (3,175 feet above sea-level, and from which splendid views of Spencer's Gulf are obtainable), and this land has been settled upon. Country auriferous in hills with indications of copper. Population about 400.

MENINGIE (34° 45' 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, 93 miles (102½ 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 train; fare in all, 13s. 9d., or by way of Wellington, 28 miles, and Tailem Bend R. S., 34 miles. Anglican and Methodist Union churches, creamery, and institute. One hotel (the Meningie), and a State school. It is an agricultural and pastoral district (good soil), with limestone hills. On the flats, adjacent to salt lagoons, is a hard level crust, called swamp stone, varying from 3 to 8 inches in thickness, very useful for flagging. Lake Albert is fresh water, 8 miles by 13 miles, fed from Lake Alexandrina, an expansion of the Murray. There is excellent shooting on the lakes and on the Coorong, a strip of salt water following the coast, 90 miles long and 1 mile wide. Population, town and district, 350.

MIDDLETON (35° 30' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh), electorate of Encounter Bay, a seaside postal town telegraph station, with railway, and nearly midway between Goolwa and Victor Harbour. It is 56 miles (74½ by rail) S. of Adelaide. Fares, 10s. 6d. and 6s. 10d. The district is purely an agricultural one. Has one hotel, large mill, public school, institute and library, and United Methodist chapel. There is a fine beach with bathing and other accommodation, which is becoming attractive to visitors. Population, 130.

MILANG (35° 20' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.) (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker), an important town, is situated on the border of Lake Alexandrina, through which the River Murray runs, 48 miles (64½ rail) SE. of Adelaide, to which it acts as a port for the river Murray traffic. Railway connects Milang with Adelaide; one train arrives 11.10 a.m., leaves 2.40 p.m.; fares, 9s. 8d. and 6s. 2d. Steamers regularly from Milang to river ports. Hotels—the Lake and the Pier. There is a post and money-order office, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station and police station in the town, chapels belonging to the Congregationalists and Christian Brethren, and Oddfellows, Rechabites, and Band of Hope societies; large wool stores, State school, an institute with reading-room, butter factory, and sundry clubs. The district is good for pastoral and agricultural purposes. Population, about 400, including West Milang.

MILLBROOK (34° 50' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a postal township (with P. Note issue), 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 hotel, 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. Fruit-growing, dairying, and wattle-bark industries. Formation: ferruginous sandstone, with quartz and slate. Population of district, 200.

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 S.W. of Mount Gambier, and 38¼ rail miles S.E. of Adelaide. The nearest port is Beachport, 22 miles distant; fares, 3s. 6d. and 2s. 1d.; from Adelaide, 5s. 4d. and 3s. 1d. From there the steamer can be taken to Adelaide. Overland the route is by rail *via* Mount Gambier. Hotels: The Grand, Millicent and Somerset. It is situated in what is known as "the drainage" country, a large tract of rich, flat country, at one time submerged in the winter. The Government, by proper drainage, have reclaimed several hundred thousand acres of very fine land. 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, Lantanoole and Kennion. The control of all the drains has now been made over to the Councils 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. It has Episcopal (St. Michael's), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Salvation Army, Disciples of Christ, Lutheran, and Roman Catholic (St. Aloysius) places of worship, Roman Catholic convent and school, a new court-house, several stores, an institute, with a library of over 1,000 vols., flour-mill, saw-mills, branches of the Union and English and Scottish Banks, Oddfellows, M.U., Foresters and Rechabite societies, the post-office, tradesmen's shops, and a school. A rabbit-canning factory, dealing with 5,000 rabbits a day, was established in 1897, and has given an impetus to trade. 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. Population about 800. Newspaper: *Millicent Times*.

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, 192 miles W. of Adelaide, *via* Moonta. A coach connects Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with the railway at Moonta. Steamer Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. Hotel: Minlaton. Bank: Bank of Adelaide; public school, and Mechanics' Institute, Oddfellows and Rechabite societies. Places of worship: Episcopal, Wesleyan and Baptist. Hardwicke Bay has fine shelly beach. Wheat-growing district. Good cycling roads. Population, 250.

MINTARO, CENTRAL (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 (Mintaro) (4½ miles E., to which coach daily), on the North line near the Wakefield river, 82½ rail miles N. of Adelaide. There are two trains daily. Fares, 13s. 8d. and 8s. 7d. Hotel: The Mintaro. 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. Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. There is a State school, with teacher's residence attached, an Institute, and Oddfellows and Foresters. The principal business places comprise two general stores, one carpenter's and wheelwright's shops, a saddler's shop, two blacksmiths' shops. There is also a district council chamber. About a mile from the town are the quarries of the far-famed "Mintaro slate stone." Population, 201.

MITCHAM (35° 2' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), a suburb of Adelaide, situated on Brown Hill Creek, about 4 miles (½ rail) S. from the city, with post, telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank. It is a station on the Inter-colonial railway; fourteen trains daily; return fares, 9d. and 6d.; and is also connected by tramway with Adelaide. Fare, 4d. The hotels are: Mitcham Inn, Edinburgh, Blythwood, Torrens Arms, and Hawkeston Arms. Mitcham includes Lower Mitcham and West Mitcham, Clapham, Hawthorn, Cottonville (a new settlement of homestead blocks), 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; there are beautiful drives in and around the hills, with magnificent views of Adelaide and the Gulf. The Brown Hill Creek gullies contain some magnificent market gardens, and in the other parts fruit of superior kind is largely grown. There are St. Michael's (Episcopal), Our Lady of D-lours (Roman Catholic), Baptist, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, and Bible Christian churches, five schools, police station and an institute with library. There are Rechabite, Oddfellow, Druid, and Hibernian lodges. The soil is good, and the water supply from Brown Hill Creek and Happy Valley is perfect. Mitcham is noted for its road metal quarries, freestone, and other building stones; is lighted with gas. The National Park, Belair, containing about 2,000 acres, is two miles distant. It has a population of 2,000 persons. The population in the district council of Mitcham is 3,750. Number of houses, 750.

MODBURY (34° 48' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a small postal village in the District Council of Teatree Gully, county of Adelaide, police district and electorate of Gumeracha, 9½ miles N.E. of Adelaide. Coach communication twice daily; fare, 1s. 6d. It is on the main road from Adelaide to Mount Pleasant, to which there are two coaches daily. It contains Modbury Hotel, several stores, a Methodist chapel, State school, and an Institute. Agricultural district. Population, 173.

MONARTO (35° 7' S. lat., 139° 17' E. long.), a scattered agricultural and pastoral district, 46 miles (6½ by rail) E. of Adelaide, county of Sturt, electoral district Onkaparinga, Hundred Monarto. It is a station (about 4½ miles from township) on the overland line to Melbourne, three trains daily; fares, 7s. 6d. and 4s. 10d. The only public institutions are a post-office (postal notes issued), council hall, two school-houses, and Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan chapels. Copper and rich arsenic is found in the district. Population about 150, district about 500.

MONTAGUE. See DRY CREEK.

MOONTA (34° 5' S. lat., 137° 36' E. long.) (county Daly, electorate Wallaroo), mining and postal township and municipality on the shores of Spencer's Gulf, 102 miles N.W. of Adelaide, with which there is communication by steamer *via* Moonta Bay, or by rail (134½ miles); fares, 2s. 4d. and 14s. Hotels: Royal, Globe, Prince of Wales, Moonta, and Miners' Arms. 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 1,000 hands. There are 27 shafts on the mine, the depth varying from 162 feet to 2,520 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 £10,520, and are now held on a 99 years' lease from the Government. For many years this mine produced about 20,000 tons of copper ore per annum, containing over 4,000 tons of fine copper. There are in the town an institute, Masonic, Oddfellows, Foresters, Druids and Orange societies, Mechanics' Institute, a court-house, numerous 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 (Anglican), St. Francis (R.C.), and Methodist, two public schools, School of Mines, and steam flour-mills. Lighted with gas. The municipality covers 323 acres. The population of the municipal district is about 1,700; including that of the neighbouring mines, it is estimated at 7,000 persons. Formation: felsitic porphyry. 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, 104½ rail miles N.E. 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, Church of England, Oddfellows' lodge, flour-mill, and a Primitive Methodist chapel. Steamers carrying mails and passengers leave weekly for Wentworth. Morgan is in daily communication with Adelaide by rail. Large quantities of fish are sent from here to Adelaide. Population, 361.

MORPHEIT VALE (35° 3' S. lat., 138° 34' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, a postal township, with telegraph, savings bank 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 twice 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 a Rechabite tent, literary society, an institute and State school. There are several productive vineyards around the township: wheat is also extensively grown. The District Council covers 24 square miles. Population, in township 100, with district about 600.

MOUNT BARKER, the largest town south of Adelaide (35° 5' S. lat., 138° 58' E. long.), (county Hindmarsh, electorate and District Council of Mount Barker), a postal, telegraph, and money-order office, station (1,050 feet above sea-level) on the southern branch of inter-colonial railway, and savings bank agency town, 22 miles (8¼ by rail) E. of Adelaide, at the foot of the mount whose name it bears. Fares, 4s. 8d., 3s.; return, 7s., 4s. 6d. Hotels: Mount Barker and Gray's Inn. There are Episcopalians (Christ Church), Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic (St. Francis de Sales) churches, Methodist and Baptist chapels, and Salvation Army barracks, and fine institute and museum. The Wesleyan church, 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 was founded (January, 1839), on the first special survey taken up in the colony. 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. Water is laid on from a large reservoir. 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 has assumed large proportions. There are extensive orchards and vineyards throughout the district, and others are being planted, and the wattle bark industry is profitable and prosperous. Cattle, sheep and pig markets are held weekly. 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 several engineering works, large tannery, and a flour-mill, founded in 1844. The District Council covers 35½ miles. The population of the town is

about 2,000. It is a populous centre, there being, according to the last census, over 31,000 residents within 30 miles of Mount Barker. The *Mount Barker Courier* (the largest provincial journal in the colony) is the local paper.

MOUNT BRYAN, county and electorate Burra, post town, with telegraph and railway station on the North line, 110½ rail miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 18s. 4d. and 11s. 6d. It lies 1,701 feet above sea-level. Hotel: Kingston. Bible Christian church. Lighted with kerosene. Pastoral. The District Council covers 87 square miles. Population about 250.

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, 30½ rail miles SE. of Adelaide. Mount Gambier was named after Admiral James Gambier by Lieutenant Grant, who discovered it on December 3, 1800, 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 Adelaide line, which connects it with the general railway system of Australia. Fares from Adelaide, 49s. 10d. and 31s. 4d. 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, grain, and grasses. Hops, too, are cultivated. The district has been called the "garden of the colony," and a large number of sheep and cattle are yearly fattened for the market, and one of the chief sources of income is wool. 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, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Salvation Army, and Wesleyan churches, a German Lutheran church, 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 four banks—the Union, National, Commercial of Australia, and the English and Scottish; a large number of stores, several of them both handsome and complete. Most 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. 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 2,043 acres, number of houses, 600; assessment, £18,294. 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 lighted 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. The railway to Rivoli Bay (51 miles), connecting the town with the seaboard, was opened in May, 1879. 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) they are fine sheets of water of great depth, from 80 to 320 feet deep generally, but the Blue Lake in one spot is 675 feet deep. From the Blue Lake the water supply of the town is derived. Population of municipality, with adjoining District Councils, is about 8,000. Two newspapers, both bi-weekly, are published at Mount Gambier—the *Border Watch* and the *South-Eastern Star*.

MOUNT LOFTY (35° 1' S. lat., 155° 43' E. long.), including Stirling East and West, a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, situated on the Hills Railway, County Adelaide, District of Crafers and Stirling, which now forms part of the intercolonial line to Melbourne and Sydney; 11 miles from Adelaide, 1½ by rail. This is occasioned by the railway winding round the hills to attain the elevation, which is, at the station, 1,613 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 nine public and some private schools in the district, and the following places of worship:—Anglican, Roman Catholic, Bible Christian, Congregational, Christian Disciples, Salvation Army, 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. There is an Institute and public library, also numerous benefit societies. Large quantities of fruit and vegetables are grown in the adjacent gullies, and taken along good macadamized roads to Adelaide. The District Council is called Stirling, and consists of five members. The population of the district is about 5,000.

MOUNT PLEASANT (34° 47' S. lat., 139° 3' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha, and district Council of South Rhine, a postal, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph station, (telephone to Eden Valley and Springton) situated on the eastern source of the Torrens river, 35 miles NE. of Adelaide, to and from which coaches run twice a day, 6 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. 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. There is a copper mine at Kanappa (14 miles distant). Gold-mining is also carried on. There are Mechanics' Institute, Agricultural bureau, Oddfellows' lodge, Rechabite tent, a steam flour-mill, wattle-bark mill, creamery, butter and cheese factory, Episcopal (St. John's) and Presbyterian places of worship, and branch of the Bank of Adelaide. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: silurian. Population, 350.

MOUNT TORRENS lies 41½ postal miles from Adelaide, NE. county Adelaide, electorate of Gumeracha. Post, telephone and money-order office, and an agency for the Bank of Adelaide. A coach plies daily to Ballhannah, thence rail to Adelaide; also a coach to Gumeracha. There is one hotel. There are here Episcopal (St. George's), Methodist, and Lutheran churches, two public schools, Mechanics' Institute, M.U.I.O.F., Band of Hope. The district is a farming one (under the district council of Talunga), flour-mill, wattle bark mill, and cyanide works. There are promising copper and alluvial gold indications in the locality. Black wattle bark of the very highest quality is obtained in the district, and large quantities exported annually. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: quartz and limestone. The population is a fluctuating one of between 800 and 1,000.

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, county Sturt, district Mobilong, and electorate Onkaparinga, 60½ rail miles E. of Adelaide. It is on the overland line to Melbourne, and is an important shipping port for the upper river trade; trains daily; fares, 9s. and 5s. 9d. Hotels: Bridgeport, and commodious Temperance Hotel. State and Lutheran schools, Episcopal, Lutheran and Wesleyan places of worship. Has police-station, custom-house, institute with reading-room, assembly hall, Masonic and Druids lodges, and there is good fishing. Freestone, limestone, and granite of best quality, and good for building purposes, abounds in the neighbourhood, which is agricultural and pastoral. Population about 650.

MYPONGA (35° 24' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.) (county and electorate of Encounter Bay), a postal township, situated 4 miles S. of Sellick's, and 36½ postal miles S. of Adelaide. The mail-coach passes daily. Has Temperance hotel, two schools, Episcopal (St. Matthias) and Bible Christian places of worship, Agricultural and pastoral. Population of town and district, 240.

NAIRNE (35° 3' S. lat., 138° 19' E. long.), county Hindmarsh, electorate of Onkaparinga, post town with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station on the Nairne creek, 25 miles E. of Adelaide (34½ 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, 1883; fares, 4s. 6d. and 3s. 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 an agency for the Bank of Australasia. Area of district council 103 square miles. Population, about 400; in the district, 1,200.

NANTAWARRA (34° 2' S. lat., 158° 14' E. long.), a post town and money-order office, 95½ miles N. of Adelaide, in the hundred of Goyder, county and electoral district of Stanley. Contains Christian and Wesleyan churches and two schools, and hydropathic institution. Wheat-growing district.

NARRACOORTE, or **NARACOOOTE** (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, 240½ miles SE. of Adelaide, and 64 miles north of Mount Gambier, in the county and district of Robe, and electorate of Albert. A railway to the seaboard Kingston (Lacepede Bay), is completed and in operation, and this line is extended inland to Border Town, a distance of 57½ miles beyond Narracoorte, and thence connects with Adelaide, to which place the fares are 39s. and 24s. 6d. 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 *Naracoote*, bestowed by the blacks on a large waterhole in the vicinity. *Naracoorte* 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 *Naracoorte East*, where the Government school, the pound, and most of the private houses are situated; the central portion of *Naracoorte*, formerly known as *Kincaig*, where are three Banks and nearly all the business places; and *Naracoorte West*, 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, and Union Bank, the Institute (a large building, with hall, which cost £2,000), with library of 5,000 vols., the hospital, the State school, a handsomely designed building, with an average attendance of 180 scholars, a flour-mill, butter factory, District Council office, and several fine stores. All the substantial buildings are constructed of stone, quarried in the neighbourhood. There are agencies here of several Insurance Companies, also Freemason, M.U.I.O.O.F., and Sons of Temperance lodges. Pastoral and Agricultural Society has fine ground and buildings, used also for recreation purposes, and has up-to-date cycling track. There are numerous sporting clubs and a Caledonian society. Seven miles distant, in the range to the south-east, are the Mosquito Plains Caves. In point of magnitude and splendour, and in a scientific view, these caves do not yield in importance to such wonderful caves as the Adelsburg Caves, the caves in the Peak of Derbyshire, the Guardian Caves, and those in New South Wales and Tasmania. A new cave, called the Victoria, has been opened, and it is rich in beauty. Formation: sandstone. Area of district council, 800 square miles. The district is almost entirely of a pastoral character. Population of the town is 1,000. The population of the hundred is 2,100. Local paper, the *Naracoorte Herald*, published twice weekly.

NARRIDY (33° 26' S. lat., 138° 19' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, 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 by coach to Georgetown, thence rail. Water from tanks.

NAVAN (34° 13' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a township in the county of Light, electoral district of Wooroora, District Council of Gilbert, 6½ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Gilbert river. Tarlee R.S. is 4 miles distant. There is here a Roman Catholic church. The land around is of first-class character, slightly wooded, and is utilized by farmers and pastoral tenants of the Crown. Water from tanks. Volcanic formation. Population, 78.

NEW RESIDENCE (co. Albert, hundred of Alfred) was a village settlement on the Murray, about 20 miles SW. of Renmark. Boat to Morgan, thence rail to Adelaide. Settlement closed at present. Formation: limestone ridges; good chocolate soil in the gullies.

NEW THEBARTON (34° 57' S. lat., 138° 36' E. long.), county of Adelaide, and the West Torrens electoral district, hundred of Hindmarsh, on the Torrens river, 2½ miles due W. from Adelaide. Several extensive vineyards are in the neighbourhood. It is on the main route to Henley Beach. Cars run throughout the day. Population, 100.

NOARLUNGA (35° 10' 20" S. lat., 138° 25' 45" E. long.), county Adelaide, electoral district of Noarlunga, a township, savings bank 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 a steam flour-mill. There are three stores, besides brickyards, and an Institute. The port is at the mouth of the river, about three miles distant, and summer residences have been erected. The spot is considered to be a good sanatorium. There is good fishing and boating. 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. Population, 150; in the district there are about 900.

NORMANVILLE (35° 27' S. lat., 138° 22' E. long.), a seaport postal township, also called *PORT YANKAILLA*, 4½ miles S. of Adelaide. It is situated on Bungala creek, in the county of Hindmarsh, electoral district of Encounter Bay, and District Council of Yankaila. A mail coach goes daily to and from Adelaide; (fare, ss. 61.), and three times a week to and from Victor Harbour. 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. Has State and private schools, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches. A jetty affords facilities for shipping purposes. The beach at Normanville is a fine one. Industries: Wattle bark cultivation, dairying, and sheep farming. Population, 200.

NORTH-WEST BEND. See MORGAN.

NORTON SUMMIT (34° 56' S. lat., 138° 44' E. long.), a post town, telephone and telegraph station 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, Grange, and the Gulf. Hotel: Scenic. Has Baptist chapel and Church of England (St. John's), also public and private schools. A country residence for the Governor has been erected in the neighbourhood, in the Mount Lofty Range, about 2½ miles distant from here. Horticultural district mainly. Formation: clay slate. Population, town and district, 400; 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. With Kensington it constitutes a municipality having 4 wards. It covers an area of 1½ square miles. There are several places of worship, including St. Bartholomew's and St. Matthew's Episcopal churches, St. Ignatius (Roman Catholic), Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Christian chapels. It has a substantial post, money-order, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, fourteen hotels, college, two State schools and several private schools, police-station, Odd-fellows, Masonic and Druid lodges, town hall and assembly room, an institute, with lecture hall and offices. There is constant high pressure supply of water, and town is connected with Adelaide sewerage system. Industries: Brewery, cordial, paper bag factory and market gardens. Formation: Upper tertiary. Newspaper: *Free Press*. Population about 18,000.

NURILOOTPA (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, 49 postal miles N. of Adelaide, on the Gawler river. A coach runs to and from the Freeling Railway Station twice daily; fare, 4s. return; coach also runs to Angaston and Freeling. Hotels: Nuriootpa and Angus Park. There are two stores, branches Bank of Adelaide and E. S. and A. Bank, Government and German schools, an institute, Anglican mission, German Lutheran church, park and racecourse, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, chemist, two brickmakers, one tannery, aerated water manufactory, a large distillery and two extensive wine cellars, and about a dozen other tradesmen's shops. The District Council area is an agricultural district. Area, 98 square miles. Population, 400; district council, 2,000.

OAKBANK (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a postal town in the county of Adelaide and electoral district and District Council of Onkaparinga, 20½ miles (30½ 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 1½ 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 racecourse. 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 (35° 5' S. lat., 137° 35' E. long.), a post town, 50 miles W., in county of Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula. Communication with Adelaide, mail cart to Stansbury, steamer thence, or coach to Moonta, thence rail. It has a State school. There are salt lakes in the vicinity. Products: Salt (most important), wheat, wool, and firewood. Water from tanks and wells. Limestone formation. Population of town and district about 250.

O. B. FLAT (37° 53' S. lat., 140° 44' E. long.), a district, 310 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 and Presbyterian church. Agricultural district with good rich soil, chief produce being potatoes, oats, barley, hay, and wheat. Industries: chaff mills, creamery, sheeping. The somewhat peculiar name of this locality is derived from the cattle brand used by the first settler on the land. Volcanic formation. Population of district, about 200.

OROROO (32° 45' S. lat., 138° 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, 170 rail 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: Ororoo, Commercial, and Imperial. Among the buildings are Episcopal (St. Paul's), Baptist, Methodist, and Roman Catholic churches, and an institute, Masonic, Odd-fellows', and Rechabite lodges. The hundred of Walloway is principally agricultural. Within radius of District Council the population is 3,000, and the town proper 500. Water by pipes from Pekina Creek. Newspaper, *The Ororoo Enterprise*, published on Fridays.

OUNLINA, a railway station (22½ rail miles from Adelaide) on the Broken Hill line, 1,425 feet above sea-level, is an almost abandoned goldfield.

OVERLAND CORNER (34° 10' S. lat., 40° 25' E. long.), a postal town with money-order office and telegraph station on the north bank of the River Murray, in the county of Young, central police district and electoral district of Burra, 133 miles (148½ postal)

N. of Adelaide. Communication is by coach and steamer to Morgan, thence rail. 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. Government buildings, a stone-built telegraph station, and sheep inspector's residence. Principally a grazing district, of limestone formation. Population, 30.

PALMER (34° 52' S. lat., 139° 11' E. long.), a postal and grazing township in the county of Sturt, electoral district of Gumeracha, and police district of Palmer, 42 postal miles NE. of Adelaide, and 10 miles from the River Murray. Communication is by daily mail coach; fare, 8s. There is one public-house—the Palmer—a telegraph station, money-order office, Institute, Government, and a German school, two German Lutheran churches, and a police-station. Water from springs. New Reedy Creek Gold Mine and creamery. It is surrounded by a mineral, agricultural, and pastoral district, with an aggregate population of about 500 persons.

PARADISE, a post town in the county of Adelaide, electorate of East Torrens, six miles from Adelaide. Communication by tram, fare 6d. Hotel: Paradise Bridge. Episcopal place of worship, and about 100 residents. Gardening locality.

PARKSIDE (34° 58' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), an important suburb of Adelaide, 1½ miles SE., part of corporate town of Unley, electoral district of Sturt, co. Adelaide, having a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office. The town is lit with gas and has deep drainage. Communication by two tram lines, cabs, &c., at short intervals, fares 3d. and 2d. Hotels: Waverley, Earl of Leicester, Parkside, and Fountain Inn. Has Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist, Episcopalian and Roman Catholic, and Salvation Army places of worship. Has two State schools and several private schools, Institute, also branches of various Friendly Societies. Many of the business men of the metropolis reside here in handsome villas. This suburb comprises Malvern, Malvern Extension and New Parkside, and is lighted with gas. The Parkside Lunatic Asylum is in the district of Burnside, and a new wing for women has been erected. Population about 4,300.

PASKEVILLE (co. Daly) is a post town, with money-order office, telegraph and railway station, 10½ rail miles NW of Adelaide. Coach runs to Maitland, 30 miles distant, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Has one hotel, State school, Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches. It is 12 miles east of Kadina and Wallaroo Mines. Oddfellow (M.U.), with hall, and Rechabite lodges. Water from Beetaloo Reservoir. Agricultural district. Limestone formation. Population of district, 250.

PAYNEHAM (34° 55' S. lat., 138° 39' E. long.), 3½ miles E. of Adelaide, on the river Torrens, electoral district of East Torrens. It has post, money-order office, telegraph and public telephone station, savings bank, two hotels, Anglican and United Methodist churches, two schools, institute, U.A.O.D. and Foresters' societies, each with juvenile branches. Celebrated for its numerous orange-ries, nurseries, and gardens. Large quantities of fruit are annually exported to the other colonies and Great Britain. Tram-cars every fifteen minutes to city. Blacksmith and wheelwright shops. There is a pottery in the district. Formation: deep alluvial soil in flats, chocolate loam on clay bottom on higher ground. Population, town 1,000 (census 1901).

PEKINA (32° 38' S. lat., 133° 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 185 miles *via* Orororo, thence conveyance, are the means of communication. Coach runs to Booleroo centre. Hotel: Pekina. Roman Catholic church (St. Catherine's), and public school. Agricultural district. Water from Government dam, Copper has been found in various parts. Splendid flux gold, silver, and copper have been found. Population 50.

PENOLA (37° 22' S. lat., 140° 47' E. long.), county Grey, electoral district and division of Victoria, township, and District Council, with post, 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 274½ rail miles, and is only 8 miles from the frontier line. There is communication with each city by rail. Coach runs to Casterton (Victoria), Wednesdays and Saturdays; return, Tuesdays and Fridays. It is about equidistant (32 miles) between Mount Gambier and Narra coorte. Hotels: Prince of Wales and Royal Oak. Penola was first settled about 1840 by Messrs. Cameron and McArthur. 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 courthouse, mechanics' institute with a library of 3,600 volumes and a hall, Foresters' and Oddfellows' societies, police-station and a commodious Foresters' hall and Temperance hall. Local Court monthly. Full Court alternate months. There are several well-appointed stores. Public school, with accommodation for 180 scholars. 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. Coonawarra (1,900 acres laid out by the late Mr. J. Riddoch) is within 4 miles of Penola, and in connection therewith there is a school, co-operative store and wine cellars. Population of the district 1,800.

PENWORTHAM (38° 56' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a postal township in the county and electorate of Stanley, district council of Clare, 84½ postal miles N. of Adelaide. Communication is by rail and coach *via* Saddleworth. Episcopal and Wesleyan places of worship, and provisional school here. Agricultural, fruit growing and wattle stripping industries. Population: village 80, district 104.

PETERSBURG (32° 57' S. lat., 138° 46' E. long.), county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome, hundred of Yongala, is a municipality, in a mining, agricultural, and pastoral district, 1,747 feet above sea-level. Petersburg is the junction of four lines of railway, and, therefore, the next railway centre of importance to Adelaide, which is 154½ rail miles south. Through fares to Adelaide, 25s. 8d. and 16s. 1d. Hotels: Railway, Junction, Federal, and Petersburg. It has a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, a branch of the English and Scottish Bank, Anglican, Wesleyan, Lutheran, Baptist, and Roman Catholic churches, an Institute, and several fine stores, a town hall, court-house, locomotive workshops, Government cyanide works, butter and produce factory, refrigerating works, fine show ground, race course, and is the headquarters of a large railway staff. The town, substantially built of stone, is the head-quarters of the N.E. licensing bench and police district. Mining is also causing considerable attention, which has been augmented by the Government cyanide works now erected. There is a State school, also a Roman Catholic (conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph) and several private ones. Population about 2,500. Newspaper: *The Petersburg Times and Terowie 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 Reiddown, a mission station of the Aboriginal Friends' Association, founded by the late Rev. G. Taplin. 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 200 to 300. Farming operations, boot-making 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. There is a school with 75 children on the roll, and an average attendance of 60. The mission boat does all the carrying across 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, 8s. 6d. Area of station, 4,113 acres.

POINT STURT, a postal township in the county of Hindmarsh, and electoral district of Mount Barker, 56 miles (7½ postal) SE. of Adelaide, on the shores of Lake Alexandrina. There is a Church of Christ provisional school. The surrounding district is of a farming and grazing character, the formation being sand, with limestone. The nearest township and railway station is Milang, 7 miles distant, and 7 miles nearer Adelaide. Water from wells and tanks. Dairying and barley-growing industries. Population of district, 300.

PORT ADELAIDE (34° 57' S. lat., 138° 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) 7½ miles in length connects it; fare, 10d. and 6d. Hotels: Exchange, Britannia, Ship, Royal Arms, Railway, Commercial, and about 25 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. It dates its founding from the year 1840. 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 also been widened. 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. Cool storage chambers were erected in 1895. 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. There is a pier in Larg's Bay between the semaphore pier and the mouth of the river, off which is a safe anchorage, where ships of the largest tonnage can lie in all weathers. The pier and railway were opened on December 23, 1882. Near the pier is a handsome hotel with 50 rooms, called the Larg's Pier Hotel. The railway joins the semaphore line at Hawker's Creek, and, including sidings, is 2 miles 10 chains in length. Has a dock with area of 5 acres, a wharf frontage of 2,000 feet, a depth of water of 21 feet. Large warehouses are erected here for storage of wool. Suburban townships are Alberton, Queenstown, Yatala, Rosewater, Kings-ton-on-the-Hill. A tramway connects some of these with Port Adelaide. 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 accom-

modating 800 children, and several private ones. Societies: Masonic, Foresters, Oddfellows, Druids, Rechabites, and Orange. Principal buildings: Customs and marine board offices, custom-house, court-house, post-office, money-order office, police-office, telegraph office, sailors' home (Prince Alfred), Town Hall, that will hold about 1,000 persons, Oddfellows' and Freemasons' hall, Institute and Museum, casualty hospital. Industries: extensive silver and copper-smelting works, five steam saw-mills, one brewery, a gas works, sugar refining, rope works, five flour-mills and yacht-building sheds, Globe Salt Works, two patent slips, where vessels of large tonnage can be repaired and a Government freezing works. The municipality covers 2,118 acres. 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 holophotal light, with a local plane of 80 feet above high-water mark. 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 Port Ghanville batteries. Town is lighted by electric light. Population of town and district, about 21,000.

PORT AUGUSTA (32° 29' 42" S. lat., 137° 45' 46" 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 (250½ 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 28 ft. 6 in. at low water at buoys, so that the largest steamers afloat can comfortably reach the harbour—in fact, large colliers are sent to this port to discharge 1,000 and often more tons of coal that they may be able to get into Port Pirie channel. Steamers ply between Port Adelaide and the intermediate ports of Wallaroo, Pirie, Germein, 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: Flinders, Great Northern, Port Augusta, Globe, Terminus, Hannahville, Taylor's, and Royal, with other suburban hotels. Public buildings are railway station and locomotive sheds, State school, custom-house, court-house and police quarters, telegraph station, post and money-order office, savings bank, and 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 22 ft. 6 in. of water at low tide, the average rise of tides being over 12 ft. Has berthing for large vessels. The direct exports from Port Augusta, consisting of wool, wheat, flour, copper, copper ore, hides and skins, and tallow, are considerable. Extensive finds of copper, silver, iron, and other ores have been proved in every direction, and during 1900 valuable gold quartz reefs have been found at Tarcoola; Government smelters are erected. A 49 feet seam of coal exists at Leigh Creek 170 miles north. The transcontinental telegraph wire branches from Port Augusta connecting Adelaide. The main line also duplicates the line running inland, crosses the gulf one mile above the town, going to Bucla, thence to Western Australia, *via* Kaigoorlie, &c. Port Augusta is the repeating station for English cables, *via* the Northern Territory, Banjovangie and Western Australia. Churches:—Church of England (St. Augustine's), Roman Catholic Cathedral, Presbyterian, and United Methodists. There are two banks—National and Adelaide. The Institute has a public hall, 48 feet by 30 feet. Frome, Oddfellow, Forester, Druid, Rechabite and Sons of Temperance societies. The town is provided with waterworks from springs at Woolundunga, holding 600,000 gallons, with a reservoir at Nectar Brook (holding 200,000,000 gallons), 23 miles from, and with a fall of 400 feet, give a pressure of over 100 lbs. to the square inch. The municipal area is 320 acres. 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 600. 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. The largest ostrich farm in the world (about 700 birds) is situated about eight miles to the north of Port Augusta. Population of municipal district, about 2,340. Newspaper: *Port Augusta Dispatch* (weekly).

PORT BROUGHTON (33° 33' S. lat., 137° 58' E. long.), a post town with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, county Daly, and electorate of Stanley, 152 miles (143½ postal, *via* Redhill) N.E. of Adelaide. Contains one hotel—Reynold's; Episcopal and United Methodist churches, and State school; institute, Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges. Butter factory and flour-mill. Large shipments of wheat are made from the port during the season. The district is agricultural. Communication by coach and rail *via* Redhill and Brinkworth daily; *via* Kadina on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and *via* Bute on Thursdays. A railway extends from here to Mundoorra (10 miles). Population, 350.

PORT CAROLINE. See KINGSTON.
PORT ELLIOT (35° 35' S. lat., 138° 43' E. long.), county Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, shire Port Elliot, a seaside town, on the shores of Encounter Bay, 50 miles (77½ by rail) S. of Adelaide; has post, savings bank, and money-order offices, rail, and telegraph station. There is railway communication with the metropolis once daily, and twice on Saturday; fares, 11s. 10d. and 7s. 6d. Hotels: Royal Family and Railway. There are Congregationalist, Episcopalian (St. Jude's), Roman Catholic (St. John's) and Christian places of worship, two schools; there is also an institute, M.U. Oddfellows', and Rechabite lodges. The

country around Port Elliot is principally taken up for wheat growing, also pastoral. The town and Port Victor, from which it is distant 4½ miles, are favourite resorts during the summer months, and there are numerous boarding houses. Water from underground tanks. Lighted with kerosene. The District Council embraces 168 square miles. Population in district, 1,300.

PORT ELLISTON. See ELLISTON.
PORT GAWLER. See TWO WELLS.

PORT GERMEIN (33° S. lat., 138° E. long.), county Frome, electorate of Frome, hundred of Telowie, a District Council, with post, telegraph, money-order, and savings bank facilities, 172 miles (245½ postal) N. of Adelaide. There is daily coach communication with Adelaide, *via* Port Pirie, or once a week by Gulf steamer to Port Augusta. Hotels: Brown's and The Pier. It has a jetty upwards of 5,500 feet long, running out to a depth of 134 feet at low water. From its outer end a fixed light, visible at 10 miles distance, is shown. Germein Bay is considered a safe and commodious anchorage, with good holding ground. Bible Christian and Episcopal places of worship, State school (80 scholars), Oddfellows' lodge, and an Institute. Bank: National of Australasia. There is a Government water supply laid on from Flinders Range in which is the picturesque Telowie Gorge. Much wheat is shipped from here. Population, about 400.

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, 187½ postal miles W. of Adelaide, situated nearly at the apex of Eyre's 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 a mechanics' institute and library, Freemason and Oddfellow lodges, 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. 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 Poonindie 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. Formation: chiefly limestone and ironstone. Population, of district, about 1,000.

PORT MACDONNELL (38° 4' S. lat., 140° 41' 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. The jetty is 1,060 feet long. 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 323½ postal miles distant in a south-easterly direction from Adelaide, reached by coach to Mount Gambier, thence train. The following stations and lighthouses are in constant communication with main line, and through Mount Gambier with each other—(telegraph by day, telephone by night and on Sunday):—Portland (V.), Robe rocket and lifeboat station, Penguin Island lighthouse, Beachport steam lifeboat and rocket station, Cape Banks lighthouse, MacDonnell's Bay and Cape Northumberland lighthouse, rocket and lifeboat station. There are Methodist and Episcopal churches, latter built 1896 (Presbyterian services are held in the Wesleyan chapel), the Government building, a national school-house, a Friendly Society's hall, the institute, with library of 1,200 volumes; Foresters and Oddfellows' societies, 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 post, money-order office here. Most of the buildings are of stone. There is a considerable export from here of 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, 1855. A local court is held on the second Monday every alternate month. The population numbers about 440 inhabitants; including the district it is about 940.

PORT MORGAN. See MORGAN.
PORT PIRIE (33° 10½ S. lat., 138° 1' E. long.), county Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, is a corporation, with post, money-order, savings bank, telephonic and telegraph offices, 154 miles N. (168½ by rail) of Adelaide, in the south-east bight of Germein Bay, and is reached by steamer, or by rail *via* Blyth and Gladstone, fares, 28s. 2d. and 17s. 7d. Principal 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 a mile and a half, with substantial wharves; branches of the National, Union, Australasia, and Adelaide Banks; Episcopal (St. Paul's), Congregational, R. C. (St. Mark's), Christian, Salvation Army, and Methodist places of worship, an Institute, two State and six private schools. Industries: smelting and refining, ironworking, foundry, ice and butter factory. The water supply is derived from Beetaloo, also from a reservoir, which is at Nelshaby, which is estimated to contain 25,700,000 gallons of water. The waterworks in all cost £54,151. Gas laid on. The harbour is being much improved. During the wheat season Port Pirie presents a very

bushy appearance. Population, town and district, 11,000. Newspaper, *Port Pirie Recorder* (bi weekly).

PORT VICTOR (35° 33' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), county Hindmarsh, electoral district Encounter Bay, seaport, with post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices, on the shores of Victor Harbour, a small bight of Encounter Bay, 64 miles (81 by rail) S of Adelaide; fares, 12s. 6d. and 7s. 11d. Has coffee palace, private hotels, and Austral, Crown, and Grosvenor hotels, the last-named a fine building. Bank: Union. Places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. Augustine), Congregationalists, an Institute, model school, customs house, saw-mills, butter factory, and M. U. I. O. O. F. and Rechabite lodges, Choral Society, 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 suips, several of which are now loaded and despatched direct to London. A railway 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. 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 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. 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 are regularly loaded at this port, as vessels of 6,000 tons can lie at moorings. A lifeboat with efficient crew and a rocket apparatus is stationed here. Town has made great strides of late years, and is a favourite holiday resort. The District Council of Encounter Bay covers an area of 166 square miles, and has a population of about 1,000. Population of the town 250, with district about 1,800. Newspaper: *Southern Argus*, weekly.

PORT VICTORIA, (34° 30' S. lat., 137° 15' E. long.), a seaport, with post and telegraph station and money-order office and savings bank, in county Pergusson, electorate of York's Peninsula, on the western side of York's Peninsula and the eastern coast of Spencer Gulf, about 80 miles (170 postal *via* Mouta) N.W. of Adelaide, reached by coach to Mouta, thence rail, also coach to Stansbury, thence steamer. The harbour is reported to be commodious and safe. One hotel (Wauralte), and Wesleyan and Episcopal churches, flour mill, public school and institute. A fixed white light is shown from the end of the jetty, which extends over 900 feet. About five miles S.E. is a salt lake named "The Glue Pot"; due west is Wauralte island, which has a remarkable cave. Large limestone flux company at work. Agricultural and pastoral district; population about 112.

PORT WAKEFIELD a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, on the shores of St. Vincent's Gulf, a 10 miles (8½ postal) N. of Adelaide, to which vessels run regularly. There is also daily communication by rail (2½ miles); fares, 1s. 10d. and 8s. 8d. The nearest townships, and connected with it by the railway, are Balaclava, 15 miles distant, and Holeyton, 30 miles distant. By the completion of the railway extension from Blyth to Gladstone direct communication with Broken Hill now exists. A line from Balaclava now connects with the North Line at Hamley Bridge. Hotels: the Terminus and King 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 Foresters' 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. Population 526.

PORT YANKALILLA. See NORMANVILLE.

PROSPECT (34° 30' 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. Hotels: Hampstead, Reopham and Windmill. Places of worship: Wesleyan and Methodist. The principal industry carried on is that of lime-burning. 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. Population, 3,900.

PYAP (34° 30' S. lat., 140° 29' E. long.) (co. Albert), postal station and village settlement on river Murray. Boat to Moran, thence rail to Adelaide, 215 miles S. Has State school, in which religious services are held. Water from Murray. Plenty of game. Agricultural, horticultural, and pastoral district. Formation: lime and sandstone. Population about 159.

QUEENSCLEFFE (35° 40' S. lat., 137° 39' 50" E. long.) is a postal town, with money-order office and telegraph station, 76½ postal miles from Adelaide on the W. side of Nepean Bay (in

the electorate of Encounter Bay), in the N.E. part of Kangaroo Island. The Bay is one of the best-sheltered in the colonies, being completely land-locked by a sand-spit which runs out about 6 miles. It has a splendid anchorage and good jetty. Boats travelling east or west utilise the Bay in rough weather. For nine months in the year the climate here is delightful, the remaining three being wet, but not cold. The Bay is a fine one for all kinds of boating and fishing. Township, which is half-a-mile S. of Old Kingscote, has hotel, State school, Anglican church, police-station, local court, and public hall. Industries: flux quarrying, firewood, fishing, eucalyptus oil distilling, Yacca gum gathering, also furred skins. Several distilleries in district. Weekly steamer to Port Adelaide, thence rail. The first white settler in South Australia landed in this particular spot of Kangaroo Island, now called Queenscliffe, in July of 1836, whereas the first landing of Europeans on the mainland did not take place till December of the same year. The first burial of a European in South Australia took place here. Formation: limestone. Population of district, 500.

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 2¼ miles from Port Augusta, fares, 4s. 2d. and 2s. 7d., and 265 miles (234½ rail) 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 Adelaide Banks; Episcopal church (St. Matthew's), R.C. church (Immaculate Conception), Methodist, and Plymouth Brethren chapels, Salvation Army, Government and Catholic schools, two flour mills, implement factories, institute, Oddfellows', Druids', Rechabite, Hibernian and Foresters' lodges. The north line has its junction here with 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. Mount Brown Forest, Devil's Peak, and Pichi Richi Pass are in the district. The Kanyaka District Council have their headquarters here. Population, 700; district about 3,000. Newspaper: *Mercury*.

RANDALLSEA. See SECOND VALLEY.

RAPID BAY. See DELAMARE.

REDHILL (33° S. lat., 137° E. long.), post money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, 124½ postal miles N. of Adelaide, on the Broughton. The National Bank has a branch here, and there is a public-house (Eureka), an institute, a public school, United Methodist chapel, Episcopal church (St. Andrew's), Roman Catholic church (St. Martin's), M. U. I. O. O. F., Rechabite, and Hibernian societies, and stores. Communication is by way of Brinkworth Railway Station and coach; also coach to Mundooora. Redhill is in the hundred of the same name, county Daly, and electorate of Stanley. District Council of Broughton meets here monthly. Population 210.

REDRUTH (33° 43' S. lat., 138° 56' E. long.), part of town of Burra, with a postal, railway and telegraph station on the Burra creek, in the county, police, and electoral district of Burra, 102 postal miles N.N.E. of Adelaide. Hotel: Courthouse. Public buildings comprise Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist churches; a police-station, Girls' Reformatory, M. U. I. O. O. F. lodge, and court-house. Kooringa is distant 1 mile south. Pastoral, mining, and agricultural district. Population about 340.

REEVES PLAINS (34° 30' S. lat., 138° 20' E. long.), a postal centre in the electoral district of Yatala, 36½ postal miles N. of Adelaide. It has a school and Primitive Methodist church. The surrounding country is principally flat plain surfaced with scrub, and adaptable for tillage.

REIDTOWN. See POINT MCLEAY.

RENDELSHAM (37° 30' S. lat., 140° 10' E. long.), post town in co. Grey, electoral district Victoria, 342½ rail miles S.E. of Adelaide, on the Mount Gambier and a siding on Beachport 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 NN.W. winds and the shifty nature of the peaty soil, which is as black as coal dust. There is a State school, and a large wheat and produce store, and the Presbyterians have a place of worship. Formation: limestone ridges surrounding peat flats, in which potatoes are largely grown; chicory also grown. Nearest town: Millicent, 3 miles distant. Population of district about 150.

REMARK (34° 15' S. lat., 140° 35' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, and savings bank, on the river Murray, in the co. of Hamley and electorate of Burra, 180½ postal miles E.N.E. of Adelaide, with which, and to Murray Bridge, the communication is *via* Morgan, by steamers leaving there weekly; also twice a week up and down by mail coach to Morgan. This is one of the Irrigation Colonies established by Messrs. Chaffey Bros. There is at present an area of upwards of 2,000 acres planted with vines, apricots, peaches, olives, oranges, and lemons. There are four pumping stations of various sizes employed in elevating the water from the river to the land under irrigation. There are three grades in the elevation of the water—the highest grade is 60 feet above the river at summer level. Twenty-six feet is the highest direct lift. There is a public school capable of accommodating 110 children. A foy dry is being successfully worked. The Church of England, Congregationalists, Wesleyans, Roman Catholics, and Salvation Army hold services. The Remark Hotel is controlled by a committee of ratepayers, whose manager holds the license.

All profits have to be devoted to some object approved by the minister in promotion of art, science, and horticulture. There are branches of the Agricultural Bureau and a public library. A Co-operative Fruit Packing Union is working successfully, having handled during the three seasons past large quantities of fruit and other products. The geological formation is composed of undulating country of a sandy nature, intersected along the river banks with clayey flats, and bounded by a double sandstone ridge. Newspaper: *Remark Pioneer*. Population about 800.

REYNELLA (35° 7' S. lat., 138° 85' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, Morphett Vale District Council, post town on the Pandlotinga creek, 1½ miles S. of Adelaide, and 2 miles distant from Morphett Vale. Has hotel, school, and Wesleyan place of worship. The district is viticultural, pastoral and agricultural. There is coach communication with the metropolis. Population, 113.

RHYNE (34° 25' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a postal township, 6½ 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. Coach to Riverton (¾ miles), rail to Adelaide. It has Methodist and Anglican churches, one hotel, a school, and store. Farming and grazing district, wheat principally grown. Copper and tin are both found in the vicinity, and the former has been worked. Population, township, 65.

RIVERTON (34° 10' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), county of Light, electorate of Wooroora, district council of Gilbert, postal township, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph and railway station on the Gilbert river, 63 rail miles N. of Adelaide. It lies 881 feet above sea-level. There are two passenger trains daily; fares, 10s. 4d. and 6s. 6d. Railway refreshment room. Hotels: the Riverton and Mill Inn. Places of worship: Methodist Union chapels and Episcopal church (Holy Trinity). Roman Catholic services in institute. It has an institute, State and High (for girls) schools, butter and cheese factory, a local court-house and police station, post and telegraph office, Freemasons', Druids' (E. Scholz, secretary), Foresters', Oddfellows' lodges, debating society, National Defence League, a half company of Militia, and branches of the National and English, Scottish and Australian Banks, two large chaff mills, two implement works, flag and kerbing quarries, and wine cellars. Good cycling roads. Pastoral, agricultural, and viticultural district. Water from wells and tanks. Formation: limestone on rises, red and black clay on plain. Population, 600.

ROBE (37° 9' S. lat., 139° 45' E. long.), county Robe, electorate of Albert, is a seaport on the south side of Guichen Bay, about 195 miles (320½ postal) SE. of Adelaide, 27 miles from Kingston, 30 miles from Beachport, and 81 miles from Mount Gambier. It was founded in 1845, and was for years the only port on this part of the coast. The shortest and best communication is coach to Kingston, thence rail. 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 lifeboat with crew is stationed here. The principal buildings are a police station, court-house, an institute, with library of 2,400 volumes, Roman Catholic and Anglican (St. Peter's) and Wesleyan churches. Has State school, customs house, telegraph station and post office, with money-order and savings bank office, M.U.I.O.F. lodge, and several stores; The District Council embraces the whole of the Hundreds of Waterhouse, Bray, Ross, and Smith. The Agricultural and Pastoral Society here holds its annual show in October. The population of the District Council is about 500. Of the township alone about 180.

ROBERTSTOWN (33° 52' S. lat., 139° 0' E. long.), a post town, 82½ postal miles N. of Adelaide, in the county of Byre, hundred of English, and electorate of Light. Mail coach to Eudunda (14 miles), thence train to Adelaide; coach runs to Florieton and Bunday twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays. There are two Lutheran and one Methodist churches, State and Lutheran schools, branch of Agricultural Bureau, one hotel, two stores, creamery and butter factory, saw-mills, corn-crushing mills, and blacksmith's shop. Silver has been found in the district. Water from wells. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of township, about 100.

ROCHESTER (33° 43' S. lat., 138° 29' E. long.), post township, county and electoral district of Stanley, 108 postal miles N. by W. of Adelaide. The Magpie creek flows within a mile of the township. The Broughton river is about 10 miles distant. Communication with Adelaide, *via* the Brinkworth Railway Station. Hotel: Rochester. Public school. The district is both pastoral and agricultural. Most of the land is the freehold property of Messrs. Hawker Bros. and is known by the name of the Bur-garee Run. The locality has a good supply of slightly brackish water, obtained from wells at a depth of about 10 feet from the surface. Population, 15.

ROSENTHAL (34° 33' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a postal township, mostly occupied by Germans, on the Gawler (North Para river), 3¾ postal 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. Martin), with school attached, and the other St. Johann's. General store and a blacksmith's shop. 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 rail. The population comprises 120 persons.

ROSE PARK, a pleasant and fashionable suburb of the city, is situated 1½ miles E. of Adelaide, in the county of Adelaide, electorate of East Torrens, and District Council of Burnside, was originally Prescott's farm. It has a Government water supply, deep drainage, State school (650 pupils), Anglican and Congregational churches, literary society, also various sports clubs. His Royal Highness the Duke of York laid the foundation stone of the "Queen's Maternity Home," on Saturday, July 13, 1901. Communication by tram and cassettes, fare from city 3d. Pleasant drive through park lands. Rapidly becoming a leading suburb. Population about 1,000

ROSEWATER, a postal township (using postal notes), with telephonic communication, in the county of Adelaide, electorate of Port Adelaide, lying 9 miles SE. of the metropolis. Rail from Alberton. Has two hotels and Anglican and Methodist churches. Lighted with gas. Water from Happy Valley Reservoir. Population, with neighbourhood, 2,900.

ROSEWORTHY (34° 33' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), a postal township, with money-order and savings bank, and telegraph office, 30½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, at the junction of the North and Morgan lines of railway, fares 5s. and 3s. 2d. It is in the county of Gawler, District Council of Mudla Wirra South, and electoral district of Yatala, 374 feet above sea-level. Hotel—the Junction. Place of worship—Primitive Methodist chapel. District, a farming one. The Government Agricultural College, a fine structure surrounded by the experimental farm of 1,500 acres, is situated four miles west of the township. The College Farm and Vineyard are under the direction of the Professors of Agriculture and Viticulture, and a highly efficient staff; students are present from all the States and from England. Agriculture, viticulture, enology, surveying, fruit-culture, veterinary science, chemistry, wool-classing, and farm book-keeping are thoroughly taught. Fermenting room and wine cellars, on modern scale, erected. A paper called *The Student* is published at the College. 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, 3½ miles NE. of Adelaide. The village is near the foot of the Barossa range, and is envolved by vineyards, whence is derived the wine that has obtained a high reputation throughout the colony. Butter, bacon-curing and cheese-making industries. Has Lutheran place of worship and State school. Communication, train from Adelaide to Gawler, thence coach. Daily coach runs to Tanunda. Population about 160.

SAUDLEWORTH (34° 6' S. lat., 138° 47' E. long.) (county Light, electorate of Burra), a township, railway station, and hundred on the North line, on the Gilbert river, 68½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, lying 1,053 feet above sea-level. It has post and money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station. Two trains run daily; fares, 11s. 4d. and 7s. 1d. Coaches run to Clare *via* Auburn, Leasingham, Waterville, and Sevenhills; Black Springs *via* Waterloo; Kapunda *via* Marrabel and Allendale. Railway and the Exmouth are the hotels. There is an agency of the E. S. & A. Bank, a Savings Bank, Methodist and Baptist chapels, Anglican (St. Aiden) and Roman Catholic churches (St. Stephen's), public school and institute with library, Oddfellows' and Rechabites' lodges. The surrounding country is principally cultivated for wheat. Area of District Council 62 square miles. Population, town and district, 1,101 (census 1891).

SALISBURY (34° 46' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.) (county Adelaide, electorate of Yatala, and district council of Yatala North), a rising township, 12½ rail 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. Four trains daily each way to the metropolis; fares, 2s. and 1s. 3d. Hotels: Governor Macdonnell, Salisbury, and Railway. It is a post, money-order, savings bank, telephone 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, and United Methodist chapels, St. John's Episcopal church, an Institute, police station, and court-house, a mill, a Government school with 170 pupils, Oddfellows' (M.U.), Rechabite and Hibernian societies, 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.

SANDEGROVE (35° 15' S. lat., 138° 53' E. long.), a postal village and railway siding, in the county of Hindmarsh, electoral district of Mount Barker, 56 rail miles E. of Adelaide, on the Angas river. Five miles from Strathalbyn, fare from Adelaide, 8s. 4d. and 5s. 4d. Water from wells. Farming and grazing country.

SANDY CREEK (29° 29' S. lat., 139° 45' E. long.), co. Adelaide, a postal centre in the hundred of Barossa, and electoral district of Barossa, 28¾ postal 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. 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, telephone, and money-order station, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, and police district of Yankalinda, 57 miles S. by W. of Adelaide (reached by coach), on the Paramanacooma creek. In the district, which takes in Ran-

dallsea and Finnis Vale, are one hotel, one school, Methodist place of worship, M.U. Oddfellow and Rechabite lodges, and flour-mills. It is a mining, farming, and grazing district. Wattle bark, dairying, fruit growing, and market-garden industries. Water from spring. Formation: dark earthy schist, with beds of white and blue marble. Population, 90; of district, 360.

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 N.E. from Adelaide, communication with which is *via* Freeling Railway Station. Hotel: Sedan. There are in the township Lutheran place of worship and a Lutheran school. Wheat is extensively grown in the locality. Population, about 100; district, 500.

SELLICK'S HILL (35° 20' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.) is a postal town 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 (53 scholars), Wesleyan chapel, Salvation Army services held in school. Once a wheat-growing district; now chief products dairy produce, hay and wool. Main road to Yankalilla, and Cape Jervis runs through township. Ducks and wild geese in lagoon. Good deep-sea fishing. Water from wells and tanks. The population of the township is 150.

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 rail 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 Jervis 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, about 8,000.

SERVICETON (36° 30' S. lat., 141° E. long.) (county Lohan, shire Lawloit, Victoria), named in honour of the late Mr. James Service, once Premier of Victoria, is the site of the junction of the railway systems of Victoria and South Australia. There is a post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office. It is 196½ rail miles from Adelaide, and 286½ (*via* Bacchus Marsh) from Melbourne. The fares from Adelaide are 3s. 2d. and 20s. 3d. A State school (No. 2831), coffee palace, store, an institute, and substantial Government offices; a customs officer is stationed here. Anglican and Presbyterian services held in public hall alternate Sundays, Roman Catholic every three months. District agricultural and pastoral chiefly. Sheep farming. Serviceton is in the strip of territory in dispute between South Australia and Victoria, the latter retaining the revenues. Population about 156.

SEVENHILL (33° 54' S. lat., 138° 30' E. long.), a post town in the county and electoral district of Stanley, police district of Clare, 80½ postal miles N. of Adelaide, to which coach to Saddleworth, thence the rail, are the means of conveyance; coach fare, 8s. 6d. Hotel: the Black Eagle. The Hutt Creek is the nearest water. The church of St. Aloysius, for beauty of design and material, is one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the colony, and is three-quarters of a mile distant. The stone used is obtained from a quarry in the neighbourhood. There are two schools—Roman Catholic and State, and branch H.A.C.B.S. The district around Sevenhill is of an agricultural character. Population of town 120, district about 700.

SHEA OAK LOG (35° S. lat., 140° E. long.), postal township on Greenock Creek, 36 miles N. of Adelaide, county of Light, shire Nuriroopta. 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. Has Temperance hotel: the Shea Oak Log, public school, Wesleyan church. Water from private tanks. Population about 200.

SMITHFIELD (33° 40' S. lat., 138° 49' E. long.), county of Adelaide, electorate of Yatala, and District Council of Munno Para West), a post township, with money-order, telegraph and railway station on the North Line, on the north bank of Smith's creek, 18½ rail miles N. of Adelaide. There are four trains daily; fares, 8s. and 1s. 1d. Hotel: the Smithfield. The Presbyterians and Methodists have chapels here, and there is an institute and a public school. Streets lighted with kerosene. Wheat is largely grown in the district. Population about 150.

SNOWTOWN (33° 51' S. lat., 138° 11' E. long.), is situated between Barunga and Boundary Creeks on line of rail—Kadina to Brinkworth, connecting Adelaide and Port Pirie line. It is in the county of Daly, hundred of Barunga, and electorate of Stanley, District Council Snowtown. To NNW. of Adelaide 11½ rail miles, and 96 road. It has a post-office, savings bank, money-order office, and railway and telegraph station, a branch of the English and Scottish Bank; Episcopal, Roman Catholic (St. Canice), and Methodist places of worship; Government school (114 scholars), hotel, I.O.O.F. and M.U. and Freemason lodges, and Institute. Inexhaustible supply of salt on Bumbunga Lake, 8 miles distant.

Formation: clay, loam on E. side of Hammock's range, sandy on W. Farming and grazing locality. Plenty of wild game and good scenery. Population, town 250; district, 2,500.

SOUTH PETHERTON. See FUSSELLTOWN.

SPRINGTON (34° 39' S. lat., 138° 10' E. long.), a postal township with telephone office, in county Sturt, Gumeracha electorate, and district council of South Rhine, 40 miles N. of Adelaide, with an hotel—the Springton, Episcopalian, Baptist (at Salt Creek), Lutheran, and Presbyterian churches, and public and private schools. Daily coach communication. Butter factory and shops. There are several farms and vineyards in the neighbourhood. Population about 105; district about 600.

STANSBURY (35° 10' S. lat., 137° 43' E. long.), county of Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula, district council of Dalrymple, a post town, with money-order and savings bank office and telegraph station, on the Eastern shores of Yorke's Peninsula, about 209 miles W. of Adelaide, *via* Moonta, or 5½ postal miles by steamer. There is steamer communication twice weekly with Port Adelaide, or the coach to Moonta can be taken, thence rail to Adelaide. Hotel: Jetty. It has Episcopalian (St. Augustine's), Baptist and Wesleyan places of worship. Government school, institute, and Rechabite lodge. Industries: salt, lime, flux, wine, fishing, and dried fruit. Splendid beach, with jetty about 1,000 feet in length. Agricultural and pastoral. Population of district about 400.

STEELETON (34° 5' S. lat., 138° 54' E. long.) is a postal village 75½ postal miles N. of Adelaide, in the county of Light, district council of Waterloo. The Saddleworth Railway Station is 7 miles distant, to which coach. The buildings comprise Primitive Methodist chapel, and a post office and store. Agricultural district. Population, 20, principally Germans.

STIRLING EAST. See CRAFERS.

STIRLING NORTH (33° 33' S. lat., 137° 46' E. long.), hundred of Woolundunga, a postal town in the county of Frome, and electoral district of Newcastle, 255 postal miles N. of Adelaide, and 5 miles E. of Port Augusta, on Saltra Creek. The weekly steamer from Adelaide to Port Augusta is a means of communication, or the railway *via* Quorn. Stirling is famed for its fruit gardens, and a large trade is done in the season with Adelaide, Broken Hill, and the Far North. The fruits (grapes, peaches, apricots, &c.), ripen here much earlier than about Adelaide) are of the very finest qualities. Pichirichi Pass and Horrocks's Pass within easy driving distances. A good water supply from the Woolundunga Springs in the Flinders Ranges is available for irrigation purposes. The Woolundunga District Council has its centre here, and has a very commodious hall. Hotels: North Stirling and Traveller's Rest. State school, United Methodist and Roman Catholic church. Agricultural Bureau. Population, 100; district 750.

STOCKPORT (34° 21' S. lat., 138° 46' E. long.), counties Light and Gauler (electorate of Woorroora), a township, with post, telegraph and money-order office, and railway station, 49½ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Gilbert River. There are three trains daily from Adelaide, time occupied in transit about 2 hours; fares, 8s. 2d. and 5s. 1d. Places of worship—Baptist, Methodist, and Roman Catholic (St. Celestine); there is also an institute, branch of the Agricultural Bureau, and State school. Agricultural and pastoral. Ironstone formation. Population, about 300.

STOCKWELL (34° 27' S. lat., 139° 8' E. long.), a postal centre with money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank, 52½ miles N. of Adelaide, in the co. of Light, electorate of Barossa and District Council of Angaston, Hundred Belvidere. It is reached by train to Freeling, thence coach. It has a public school, and an hotel—the Stockwell. Wheat growing and farming district. Geological formation: ironstone and quartz reefs. Population about 200.

STRATHALBYN (35° 16' S. lat., 138° 55' E. long.), a municipal township, has Government Savings Bank, post, money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker, 35 miles (51 by rail) SE. of Adelaide, on the main road to Milang and Wellington, and overland to Victoria. Fares from Adelaide, 7s. 6d. and 4s. 10d. 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), and is a very popular week-end resort for bicycle tourists and amateur photographers. There are in the town branches of the National and Savings Banks, and churches belonging to the Presbyterians, Methodists (two), Church of England (Christ Church), Catholic (St. Barnabas), Salvation Army and Christians. There are also a flourishing institute, Masonic hall, a mill, and cheese and butter factory; and a number of local societies, clubs, and Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', Druids', and Rechabite lodges are in operation. The town is lighted with gas, and water laid on from Railway reservoir. The municipal area is 1½ square mile. 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 developed. District continues to show increasing signs of prosperity. Population of corporate town is about 1,100, but in the district and neighbourhood the number of residents is about 2,500. The *Southern Argus* is the local newspaper.

STREAKY BAY (FLINDERS TOWN) (32° 37' S. lat., 134° E. long.), a post town and repeating station on W.A. telegraph line, has money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the sea coast, in county Robinson, electorate of

Flinders, 393½ postal miles N.W. 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, which extends to about half a mile from the shore: there is a fine jetty 1,095 ft. long, at which vessels can unload. There is an Episcopal church (St. Augustine's, F. J. Diggle, catechist), State school, mechanics' institute. Fine oysters are to be obtained, but in small quantities. It is reached by steamer to Port Lincoln, thence coach, also by train to Port Augusta, thence coach *via* Yardea. Water from wells and tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Formation: limestone. Population, 280; district, 736.

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. JOHNS (34° 22' S. lat., 138° 58' 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. PETERS, suburban to Adelaide two miles, to which it is connected by tramway. It is a very populous suburb, with post, telegraph, and money-order offices, savings bank, large town hall, institute, Masonic and Druids' lodge, public school, private schools, St. Peter's and Hardwicke (Girls') Colleges; Anglican, Wesleyan, Christian, Baptist and Congregational places of worship, and other public buildings. Has preserving company, two distilleries, and a brewery. It is a corporate town. Lighted with gas. Population 8,000.

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, Temperance hotel, and a jam factory. The residents in and around are principally market gardeners. Population about 300.

TALIA (33° 28' S. lat., 135° 1' E. long.), a post town, 31½ postal miles W. from Adelaide, in the county and electorate of Flinders, on the east coast of Anxious Bay, about 129 miles N.W. from Port Lincoln, and 15 miles S. from Venus Bay. It is reached by steamer to Port Lincoln, thence coach, or occasional trading vessels to Venus Bay. Has State school and hall used for occasional divine service. It is the postal centre for a large pastoral and agricultural district. Limestone formation. Population of postal district, about 200.

TALISKER (35° 38' S. lat., 138° 20' E. long., (county Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay) is 66½ miles S. of Adelaide, within a short distance of Cape Jervis, where is a lighthouse. Delamere, 4 miles, is nearest post-office. Adelaide is reached by conveyance from Delamere to Normanville, thence coach. In the vicinity are silver and lead mines, which at one time promised very favourably, were closed for some years, but have again been opened by an Adelaide syndicate, and the prospects are considered remarkably good. It is an old farming district. Formation: mica schist, slates, sandstone, quartz. Water from springs. Population of district about 300.

TANTANOOLA (co. Grey), a post town, with money-order office, and railway station, 21 miles from Mount Gambier and 32½ rail miles S.E. of Adelaide, in the centre of a good farming, dairying, and grazing district. The nearest port is Beachport, 30 miles distant. It is part of the drainage areas, and is situated on a large tract of rich level country, on which potatoes and root and fodder crops are grown largely. It has a State school, Wesleyan church, the Anglican and Presbyterian, bodies conduct services in the public hall, one hotel, two stores, cheese and butter factory, and a public hall. The Tantanoola District Council extends over nearly the whole of the hundred of Hindmarsh and part of the hundreds of Mayurra and Benara. Population about 250.

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 post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office; and is the chief polling place for the electoral district of Barossa. There are five 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), Oddfellows' (G.U.) lodge, 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. Grapes, fruit, and wheat principally grow in the district, and large quantities of wine and brandy are made in the township, 7,750 acres under vine in county Light. The Adelaide Wine Co., Ltd., have their large wine cellars (the largest in Australasia) and distillery here. The population, the largest number of whom are Germans, is about 650. Paper, *Kirchen und Missions-Zeitung*, published weekly.

TARBOWIE (32° 56' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), a post town, 179 postal miles N. of Adelaide, county Dalhousie, electorate of Frome, has one hotel, Primitive Methodist chapel, State school, in which Episcopal services are held. Reached by train from Adelaide to Yongala, thence coach. Rather picturesque. Agricultural district. Population of township, about 100.

TARLEE (34° 13' S. lat., 138° 45' E. long.), post town, with money-order and telegraph office, in the county of Light, district council of Gilbert, on Gilbert river, and polling place in the electoral district of Wooroora, 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. A coach runs to Kapunda. Hotel: Sir James Fergusson. It contains Wesleyan, Baptist, and Roman Catholic (St. John and St. Paul) churches, a State school, an institute, Rechabite and H.A.C.B. societies, an agency of the English and Scottish Bank, S. A. Farmers agency, Co-operative Union, literary and musical society, football and cricket club. Wooroora Agricultural Society hold annual show on show ground, and several stores. Industries: stone quarrying, chaff mills, and butter factory. District, agricultural. Population, about 150.

TARPEENA (37° 50' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long., (county Grey, electorate of Victoria) a post town halfway between Mount Gambier and Penola, on dismal swamp, 294½ miles postal S.E. of Adelaide, reached by conveyance to Kalangadoo. There is some agricultural land in the district, but it is mainly taken up for grazing purposes. No hotels, schools or churches. Population about 60.

TATIARA. See WOLSELEY.

TEATREE GULLY, or STEVENSON (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 N.E. of Adelaide, to and from which *via* N.E. road, coaches ply morning and evening, fare, 2s. Hotel: Tea Tree Gully. There are here Wesleyan and Baptist chapels, and a Church of England, with Sunday schools, one State school, an institute, two general stores, and about half-a-dozen tradesmen's shops, a M.U. Oddfellows' 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 (St. Agnes vineyards here), dried fruits, honey, wax, bark, jam, 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. Grand view of Gulf St. Vincent from adjacent hills. Water from wells, each home having meter and tap. The district embraces an area of 34 square miles, and is a favourite resort for cyclists and picnickers. Population, about 300.

TEETULPA (32° 12' S. lat., 140° 7' E. long.), a gold fields township, situated in the Lytton district, about 234½ postal 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. There were good evidences of a payable field, but the township is now nearly deserted. Has post-office and tradesmen's premises. There is daily communication by rail and coach *via* Petersburg and Mannahill; also *via* Waukaringa to Yanta.

TELOWIE, a post station, 240½ postal miles N. of Adelaide, in the county and electorate of Frome. Adelaide reached by coach to Port Pirie, thence rail. Coach to Port Pirie *via* Point Germein. Has two public schools, Rechabite tent, and Baptist church. Primitive Methodists hold services in Broad Creek schoolroom. Pursuits agricultural. Back's Creek Gorge through Flinders Range in vicinity. Communication with Adelaide daily. Water from wells. Population, about 250.

TEMPLERS (34° 28' S. lat., 138° 47' E. long.), electoral district Light, county Gawler, Hundred Yatala, a postal village 94½ 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), Wesleyan church, Rechabite lodge, institute, and one school. The nearest township of any size is Gawler; the Roseworthy Railway Station is 4½ miles distant. Water supply from wells, district is agricultural. Population, 60.

TEROWIE (33° 7' S. at., 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, also Temperance. A public school, Episcopal (St. John's), Roman Catholic (St. Michael and St. John), Wesleyan, and Baptist places of worship, a branch of the E. S. and A. Bank (once weekly), mechanics' institute with large library, Freemasons, Druids', Foresters', Oddfellows', and Rechabite lodges, large barracks for railway men; and four stores are here. Water from wells and tanks. It lies 1,632 feet above sea-level, and is 87½ miles E. of Port Pirie. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town and district, about 200.

THEBARTON (43° 56' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a corporate town, with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order offices, in the co. and Hundred of Adelaide and electorate of West Torrens, suburban to the city, 1½ mile W.; fare, by cassettes or tramway, 2d. Hotels: Wheatheaf, Royal, West Thebarton, Mile End, and Squatter's Arms. It has churches belonging to the Anglicans, Bible Christians (2), Baptist, Wesleyans (2), and Salvation Army, one State and three private schools, chemical works, police station, tanneries, wine cellars, tweed, blanket, boot and candle factories, brickyards, ice works, vinegar works, soapworks, brewery, distillery, fellmongeries, &c. Gas and water supply. Has Foresters', Oddfellows' and Druids'

lodges, literary societies, &c. Population, with New Thebarton, about 7,000.

TORRENS VALE (35° 28' S. lat., 138° 25' E. long.), or DAIRY FLAT, is situated on Dairy Flat Creek, about 4 miles from Yankalilla, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Encounter Bay, and police district of Yankalilla, 53 postal miles S. of Adelaide, *via* Yankalilla. Coaches run to Adelaide *via* Yankalilla, fare, 8s. 6d.; and also Port Victor, thence *trair*. There are two Methodist churches close to the post-office, and Government school. The bulk of the residents are farmers, a large proportion giving their attention to sheep, dairy farming, and cattle breeding. Close to the vale there is a picturesque waterfall, but the ascent thereto is difficult. Formation: clay.

TOWITTA, 74 postal 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, Hundred of North Rhine, electorate of Barossa, is situated on the Truro creek, 5 miles N. of Stockwell, and 5½ miles NE. of Adelaide. It has a post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order office. There is a daily coach service to Freeling, where the railway is met, and bi-weekly to Blanchetown. Hotels: Truro and Crown. It has an institute, police-station, council chamber, a Congregational chapel, and an agency of the Bank of Adelaide, State school, M.U. Oddfellows, and I.O.R. 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. Water from wells and tanks. Area of district council 196 square miles. Population about 300.

TUMBY BAY (34° 23' S. lat., 136° 8' E. long.) is a small agricultural postal township 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, 28½ postal miles west of Adelaide, containing several farms, varying in size from 100 to 700 acres. Reached by weekly steamer from Port Adelaide to Port Lincoln, thence coach. There is a small jetty in the bay, which is well sheltered from N., W., and S., exposed only from E., S.E. and NE.; there are no Government buildings, but there is a small Wesleyan chapel, in which a State school is held. 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 NW. Copper mining, agriculture, wattle-barking, and dairying. Population of district, about 250.

TUNGKILLO (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 from Adelaide to Mannum, and passes through Tungkillo. The district, while good for stock raising and farming purposes, is also a mining one. Has district hotel, bee farm. One school, with average attendance of about 50, and a Methodist chapel. Formation: ironstone, limestone, and quartz with copper ore.

TWO WELLS (34° 37' S. lat., 138° 32' E. long.) is a township, having post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 24 miles N. of Adelaide, and 8 miles distant from Port Gawler, in which District Council it is situated. At Port Gawler is kept the powder hulk, with supplies of dynamite, &c. The Waterloo coursing matches are held here. It is in the county of Gawler and electorate of Yatala. Direct coach communication twice daily to Adelaide (fare, 4s., return 6s. 6d.). Hotels: Two Wells and Commercial. It has Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches, a handsome institute (1,100 vols.), a public school (80 scholars), police barracks, three general stores, Foresters', Oddfellows', and Rechabite lodges, butter and cheese factory and several shops. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and is very flat. Dairying industry. Formation: limestone. Population, 212; district of Port Gawler, 942.

UNDEDALE. See NEW THEBARTON.

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, and comprises Parkside, Malvern, New Parkside, Parkside South, Unley, Goodwood Park, Wayville, North Goodwood, Hyde Park, Unley Park, Fullarton, Goodwood, Clarence Park, Millwood, Fullarton Estate. The principal streets are lighted with gas, and the water supply is from the Happy Valley water-works. It is divided into 4 wards—Parkside, Fullarton, Unley and Goodwood. Tramcar (four lines) communication with Adelaide. Has seven hotels, two Episcopal Churches, Baptist, six Methodist, Congregational and Catholic churches, and Salvation Army. Town hall and two institutes (Unley and Goodwood), Way College. It is a favourite place of residence. Has post office, a branch of the savings bank, money-order office, and telegraph station, and two police-stations. Population, about 18,119.

UPPER STURT, postal district, 10 miles SE. (18½ by rail) of Adelaide, in co. Adelaide and electorate of Sturt. It has Wesleyan church and State school. The National Park (vested in Commissioners appointed by the Government) has an area of 2,000 acres, and is a popular resort. Gardens are numerous, and fruit plentiful. Communication with Adelaide by rail. Fares, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 5d. Scattered population of about 100.

URAILDA (34° 50' S. lat., 138° 30' E. long.), a post town, with telephone, 11 miles E. of Adelaide, in the electoral district

of Onkaparinga. It has one hotel, Bible Christian and Anglican churches, Church hall, blacksmith's shop, three stores, large institute, and State school, with 200 scholars. Products—fruit, vegetables, and firewood. Alluvial gold. Good scenery. Communication with Adelaide by coach daily. Water from well and springs. Formation: sandstone, ironstone, and quartz. Population of district, 700.

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 with money-order office, and telegraph station, situated on the river Gawler, and is on the main road from Adelaide to Gawler, about 18 miles N. of Adelaide. The communication is by coach twice daily, or conveyance to the Salisbury Railway Station. Coach also runs to Mallala and Wild Horse Plains. Hotel: Wheat-sheaf. Places of worship: Episcopal (St. Augustine), Roman Catholic (Our Lady of the Assumption), Particular Baptists, and Bible Christian. Has State school, literary society, and a number of business places. Buckland Park sheep station is a few miles distant. Much land in the vicinity is taken up for agricultural purposes. Formation: limestone on a clay bottom. Population, about 150.

WALKERVILLE (34° 35' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a north-eastern postal suburb of Adelaide, distant about 2½ miles, with tramway communication, county Adelaide, electorate North Adelaide, shire Yatala. Horse tram to city. Hotels: Buckingham Arms, Sussex, and Walker's Arms. Episcopal (St. Andrew's), said to have the only peal of church bells in the colony, and Wesleyan church, Druids' and Foresters' lodges, and three schools. Lighted with gas. Water from Hope Valley reservoir. Has boiling-down works. Many of the Adelaide merchants reside here. Population about 2,200.

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 9½ miles (123 by rail) NW. by N. of Adelaide. The communication with Adelaide is by steamer weekly, or by rail twice daily: fares, 20s. 6d. and 12s. 10d. 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, and are situated near the township of Kadua, at a distance of 6 miles from Port Wallaroo. At the end of August, 1878, operations were altogether stopped, but resumed in April, 1880. The Kurilla mine adjoining the Wallaroo was incorporated with the latter in 1886. Smelting is carried on on a very extensive scale at Wallaroo Bay; the works are the largest in the colony, and rank among the largest in the world, and include 30 furnaces and 21 calcining kilns, at which nearly 300 men are employed. Extensive gold and silver works have also been erected, together with an electrolytic refinery. Gold and silver ores and concentrated ore are received for smelting from Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia; an extension has been erected to manufacture superphosphates, and the smelting plant has been increased. 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, and are now held on a 99 years' lease. Town has telegraph, savings bank and money-order office, local court, State school (to hold 400 children), Roman Catholic school, a branch of the National Bank, Oddfellows', Masonic, and Rechabite Halls, a large hospital (with separate fever wards), an Institute, 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 property of the annual value of £11,800. Much wheat is shipped from here. Water from Beetaloo Reservoir, having a capacity of 800,000 gallons and costing £1,000,000. Population about 3,500. The *Kadua and Wallaroo Times* is the local paper.

WALLOWAY (32° 35' S. lat., 138° 40' E. long.), co. Dalhousie, on creek of that name, is a post town (issuing postal notes), with railway station, 183 miles N. of Adelaide. Has hotel, school, and Bible Christian church. The Black Jack Hills in the vicinity. Industries: brick works and dairy farming. District mining, agricultural, and pastoral. Population of township and district, about 1,600.

WANDEARAH, an agricultural district (East and West), 153 miles (229½ postal) N. of Adelaide, co. Victoria, electorate of Gladstone, 15 miles S. of Port Pirie and 17 miles W. of Crystal Brook. Post-office, institute (seating 200), Rechabite tent, two Wesleyan churches, and four State schools. The river Broughton passes through NE. corner of the hundred, and flows into the sea at the western extremity of the hundred. Communication by rail *via* Crystal Brook or Port Pirie. Agricultural and pastoral. Dairying industry with creamery. Area about 100 square miles, good roads. Has good turkey and duck shooting. Water from Beetaloo water-main. Main road from Port Pirie to Wallaroo runs through them. Population, about 400.

WARNERTOWN (33° 16' S. lat., 138° 10' E. long.), electorate of Gladstone, a post town, telegraph, and railway station on the Port Pirie line, 8 miles from Port Pirie, and 161 miles from Adelaide. Fares, 26s. 10d. and 16s. 9d. Hotel: The Warnertown. School and Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. Flinders Range not far distant. Population, 150.

WAROOKA (33° 0' S. lat., 137° 25' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph, telephone, and money-order office, 79½ miles W.

of Adelaide, *via* Edithburgh, county Fergusson, electorate of Yorke's Peninsula. Contains Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches, Oddfellows' lodge, institute, State school, and one hotel. Communication by coach to Edithburgh, and steamer thence twice a week. Has fine view of Point Turton, and good bicycle road to Corney Point. Agricultural and pastoral district. Salt and fresh water swamps, gypsum and whitening deposits (works at Marion Bay). Large quantities of flux exported. Salt lakes in eastern vicinity of town. Population, 60; district, 316.

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 on the Templer Creek, 30½ miles N. of Adelaide. It is a station on the North Line of railway. There are two trains daily; fares, 6s. and 8s. 9d. Hotel: Ridley Arms. Local institutions are—State school, a Wesleyan chapel, institute and library, and one store. It is a flourishing agricultural district, producing good crops of the cereals, the soil being of a rich deep loamy character. Population of district about 800.

WATERLOO (35° 59' S. lat., 138° 53' E. long.), a postal township and hundred, at the head of the river Light, 79½ miles N. of Adelaide, *via* Saddleworth. It is in the county of Light, and electoral district of Burra. It is about 4 miles to the eastward of the Manoora station of the North Line, and is the centre of an agricultural district. Communication with the metropolis is by coach to Saddleworth, or Manoora, thence train. Hotel: Wellington, with excellent accommodation. Has Government and private school, also places of worship belonging to the Primitive Methodists and Lutherans. Area covered by district council, 85 square miles. Population, 124.

WATERVALE (33° 57' S. lat., 138° 41' E. long.), county of Stanley, electorate of Wooroora, district council of Upper Wakefield, postal township, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph station, on the Watervale creek, 80½ postal miles N. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by coach twice daily to the Saddleworth Railway Station. There is a State and a private school, a Foresters' lodge and hall, institute, and a circulating library. Hotels: Watervale and Prince of Wales. Several wine cellars. Place of worship: United Methodist and Anglican services in local hall. Wine and fruit drying industries. Gold and copper have been found. Water from wells and underground tanks. Formation: slate, schistose, quartz, and volcanic hills. Population, 200.

WAUKARINGA, county Lytton, electorate of Newcastle, a post town, telegraph, savings bank and money-order station, 284½ postal miles N. of Adelaide. Reached by coach to Yunta (23 miles), thence train; coach also runs to Nillinghoo, Barratta, Teetulpa and Koomaroo. Hotel, police station, State school, and two stores. Surrounding country reported to be auriferous. Population, 63.

WAURALTEE, a post town, 88½ postal miles NW. of Adelaide, *via* Stansbury. 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, about 20.

WELLINGTON (WEST) (35° 20' S. lat., 139° 24' E. long.), post town, with telephone, in the county of Sturt, and district council Brinkley, situated on the river Murray, near its debouchure into Lake Alexandrina, 65 miles (80 postal) SE. of Adelaide. There is daily communication with Adelaide, coach *via* Strathalbyn, rail from Taliem Bend. Hotel: the Wellington. It is in the hundred of Brinkley, which is 156½ square miles in area, and has over 600 acres under cultivation. Pastoral and agricultural. WELLINGTON EAST, county Russell, is separated from Wellington West by the River Murray, and has post-office, money-order office, telegraph office, and Anglican church. 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, to which omnibus; with two hotels, Victoria and Willaston, one store, school, Oddfellows' lodge, and a Wesleyan place of worship. Brick-making, lime-burning, and farming are carried on in the district, which is generally of limestone formation. Water from Gawler. Population, about 500.

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, 53½ postal miles NE. of Adelaide, and 11½ miles from the nearest railway station, Gawler, to which a coach runs. Fare, 3s. Hotel: Williamstown. It has a post and money-order office and telegraph station, savings bank, police station, an institute with large library, and two State schools; Anglican, Wesleyan, and Baptist churches, Foresters' Court, and several stores. There are several large sheep stations and stud farms in the district; wheat also is extensively grown, and much timber is sent away, chiefly for railway sleepers. Water from creek and wells. Copper is found in many parts. Extensive aparies are established in the district. The Barossa and Humbug Scrub gold diggings are within 3 miles. Formation: sandstone ranges, with drifts at the foot and in the gullies, where gold has been found; granite, slate flags, mica schist—in which opals, rubies, and emeralds have been found—scarce, but of high value. Population, town and district, 550.

WILLOCHRA (32° 15' S. lat., 133° 11' E. long.), county and electorate of Newcastle, a post town and railway station,

24½ miles N. of Adelaide, on the Willochra Creek, and the main north road from Adelaide. Port Augusta is the nearest port (35½ miles). Fares, 6s. and 3s. 9d. Has hotel, school, and Wesleyan church, Band of Hope. Water from wells. Agricultural and pastoral. Population, village 60, district 1,200.

WILLUNGA (35° 16½' S. lat., 138° 27' E. long.), county Adelaide, electorate of Noarlunga, a postal, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order township, 30 miles S. from Adelaide, reached by mail coach twice daily. Hotels: Bush Inn, Willunga, and the Alma. Has branch Bank of Adelaide, a neat Oddfellows' hall, an agricultural hall, one Government school, with an attendance of 110, and places of worship belonging to the Episcopalians (St. Stephen's), Roman Catholics (St. Joseph's), United Methodists, Salvation Army, and Disciples of Christ, a police station, a court-house, an institute, with library, and M.U.I.O.F. and Rechabite lodges. The district is chiefly of a farming character, and there are slate quarries. 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. On the top of the hills are large ironstone reefs supplying flux for smelters. Some of the iron is said to be of the finest quality. There is a good cycling road between Willunga and Clarendon. Area of district council 50 miles square. Limestone, sandstone and slate formation. Population about 410, with district 1,094 (census 1891). Port Willunga is 5 miles distant.

WILMINGTON. See BEAUTIFUL VALLEY.

WILSON (co. Newcastle), a post town, with money-order and telegraph office, 26½ rail 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, 9s. 4d. and 6s. 10d. Hotel: Gillicke Arms. It is in the co. and electorate of Newcastle, and has three stores, public school and Wesleyan church. Government well for watering stock. Agricultural district. Population, town and district, about 200.

WIRBARA, a post town, with telegraph, money-order office, and savings bank, in county and electorate of Frome, hundred of Appila, 155 postal miles N. of Adelaide, situated on the Rocky River. A coach runs daily to and from Laura Railway Station, from which place it is 12 miles distant. Hotel: the Wirbarra. English, Scottish and Australian Bank. It has a public school; Methodist church, an institute, G.U.O.O.F., and several stores and tradesmen's premises. Tannery. Large sawmills. Agricultural and pastoral district, densely timbered (Government nursery being here), supplying large quantities of railway sleepers. Large fruit and vegetable gardens. Wirbarra sheep station is noted for its Murray breed of sheep. Splendid scenic drive through Wirbarra station, the Whyte Park plantation of *Pinus Insignis* trees, and the Wirbarra Forest to the gorge in Flinders Range. Copper has been obtained. During 1900-1 thousands of tons of flux were sent to Port Pirie. Population, about 200.

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. Water from springs. 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. Population about 300.

WOLSELEY (electoral district of Albert), a post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, and railway station, on the Adelaide-Melbourne line, 19½ miles from Adelaide 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, Melbourne, Kingston, and Mount Gambier. It has a public school, institute, railway station, coffee palace, police station, flour mill, two stores, and creamery. There is an Oddfellows' Lodge, a Cricket and a Tennis Club, Horticultural and Industrial Society. Agricultural and pastoral district. Annual show. Population, about 300.

WOODCHESTER (35° 12' S. lat., 139° 2' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office and telephone, in the county of Hindmarsh, electorate of Mount Barker, and police district of Strathalbyn, about 43 miles (39 postal) SE. of Adelaide, with which there is communication *via* Strathalbyn. The principal places are comprised in a Primitive Methodist chapel, a Government school, and one store. Lighted with kerosene. The district is mining, agricultural and pastoral. Population, 370.

WOODSIDE (34° 59' S. lat., 138° 52' E. long.), a postal township, savings bank, telegraph, and money-order station, in the county of Adelaide, and electoral district and District Council of Onkaparinga, 33½ postal miles E. of Adelaide, by road 24½ miles. There is communication twice daily, by mail conveyance to Balhannah, thence rail to Adelaide; fare, 2s. 6d. Hotels: Woodside Inn and Bedford Arms. Social and public institutions: churches—Episcopal (St. Mark's), Presbyterian (St. John's), and Methodist—a Government school, a police station, a court-house, an institute, a branch of the Bank of Adelaide, butter and cheese factory, Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges, branch of Agricultural Bureau, and numerous tradesmen's premises. The district is principally a dairying and agricultural one. Good cycling roads. 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. Population about 300; district, 3,000.

WOODVILLE (34° 53' S. lat., 138° 34' E. long.), county Adelaide, hundred of Yatala and Port Adelaide, has seven post-offices, money-order, and telegraph offices and six stations, on the Port Line 4½ miles W. of Adelaide; fares, 6d. and 4d. Principal hotels: Woodville and Halfway House. Episcopal church (St. Margaret's), and Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational churches. Three State schools, and institute and library. Not lighted. Water from Torrens reservoir. Rechabite, Oddfellows', and Foresters' lodges. The District Council covers 24 square miles. Agricultural district; limestone formation. There are three iron foundries, a tannery and several blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' shops. Annual assessment, £35,000. Population of town, 630, district, 5,875.

YACKA (33° 36' S. lat., 138° 27' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telephone office, 113 rail miles N. of Adelaide, county and electorate of Stanley, on river Broughton. Communication by rail (113 miles). Fares, 18s. 10d. and 11s. 9d. Hotel: Broughton. It is situated on the river Broughton, and contains Wesleyan church, school, creamery, chaff and saw mills, and institute. Exports a large quantity of wheat, flux, bark, and wool. Population, 200.

YAHLL (37° 52' S. lat., 140° 46' E. long.), a post town (bi-weekly mail), 310½ postal miles SE. of Adelaide, 6 miles ESE. of Mount Gambier, county Grey, electorate of Victoria. Reached by rail to Mount Gambier, thence conveyance. It contains a Wesleyan church, Salvation Army barracks, Mutual Improvement society, public school, and butter and cheese factories. The land is very fertile, and produces splendid crops of wheat, barley, potatoes and hops; caves in the district. Formation: limestone; top soil, volcanic detritus. Population, 200.

YANKAILILLA (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 47½ miles S. of Adelaide, with which the communication is by mail conveyance three times per week, fare each way, 8s. Hotel: Yankaililla. 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. Agricultural hall and mechanics' institute. Oddfellows', Foresters', and Rechabite lodges. The district is chiefly a grazing one, and large quantities of wool, dairy produce, and wattle bark are produced. Area of district council, 90 square miles. Population of the town about 700; with the District Council, 1,400. (See also NORMANVILLE.)

YANYARRIE (32° 28' S. lat., 138° 26' E. long.) (co. Granville), postal centre (207 postal miles N.), on creek of name. Eight miles by coach to Carrieton, thence rail to Adelaide. Has State school, Anglican and Bible Christian churches. Agricultural and pastoral district. Water from creek and wells. Formation: slate and granite. Population of district, 120.

YARCOWIE (39° 14' S. lat., 138° 49' E. long.) (county of Victoria, electorate of Burra, hundred of Whyte), a telegraph

and railway station on the North Line, 133½ miles N. of Adelaide; fares, 2s. 2d. and 1s. 10d., twice daily. Has one hotel. Episcopal, Wesleyan, and Catholic (St. Simon and St. Jude) places of worship. State school. Agricultural and pastoral district. It lies 1,712 feet above sea level. Population, 100.

YATINA (32° 45' S. lat., 138° 38' E. long.), a post town, 162 170½ postal miles N. of Adelaide, county Dalhousie (electoral district of Frome), on Beniah Creek. It contains Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist churches, public school, Yatina hotel, farm implement works. Wheat is the principal product. Communication by rail and coach *via* Yongala. Water chiefly from wells and dams. Formation: loose upper soil, clay subsoil, volcanic in hills. Population, township 70, district about 220.

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 Yongala, 160½ rail miles N. of Adelaide, lying 1,691 feet above sea-level. It is 67 miles from Port Pirie and 6½ miles from Petersburg. Fares from Port Pirie, 11s. 4d. and 7s. 1d.; through fares from Adelaide, 26s. 8d. and 16s. 8d. Coaches run to Tarcoowie and to Yatina. Hotels: Yongala and Globe. It contains public school, Primitive Methodist chapel, Oddfellows' and Rechabite lodges, several tradesmen's shops, an institute, branch of the National Bank, steam flour mills, and butter and cheese factory. Stone of good quality is found in the vicinity. Water from wells and tanks. Agricultural district. Population of town and district, 300.

YORKE TOWN (35° 5' S. lat., 137° 55' E. long.) (county Fergusson, electorate of Yorke Peninsula) is a corporate town governed by mayor and councillors, and has post, telegraph, savings bank, parcels post, and money-order station, 67½ postal miles W. of Adelaide, which is reached by coach to Edithburgh, 10 miles, thence steamer twice a week; also coach to Stansbury, 16 miles, thence steamer twice a week. Hotels: Yorke and Melville. Has a Wesleyan, Roman Catholic (St. Colomba), Episcopal, Baptist, and Lutheran (2) churches, Salvation Army barracks, an institute, State school, Freemasons' (Melville, 36 S.A.C.), Orange, Oddfellows', Foresters', and Rechabite societies, and branch Bank of Adelaide. The town is surrounded by large salt lakes, the largest of which is Lake Fowler, with an area of 2,400 acres, and in the summer time is one large expanse of beautiful white salt. Two large companies are working, the Castle Salt Co-operation and the Colonial Salt Refining. Gypsum deposits also abound, and large quantities are used for manufacturing artificial manure. Formation: later tertiary and limestone. Population, about 600. Newspaper: *The Pioneer*, weekly.

YUDANAMUTANA (30° 6' S. lat., 139° 44' E. long.) (electorate of Flinders), post district, 460 miles NW. of Adelaide, reached by private vehicle to Lyndhurst, thence coach to Farina, thence rail. A coach runs to Leigh Creek, also to Farina *via* Innamincka (40 miles). The scenery is mountainous, and there is abundance of game and geological curiosities. Copper mining district. Geological formation: greenstone, hornblende, and schistose slate in valleys, and ore-bearing portions; ranges felspathic, quartzite. Population, about 25.

TOWNS IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

ADELAIDE RIVER (12° 15' S. lat., 131° 17' E. long.), 77 miles from Palmerston, has a few scattered houses, and a police station. The township is backed by stony ranges, but to the south there is an immense plain, inundated in the rainy season. To the north and west, traces of gold have been found. Land is poor.

ARTUNGA (22° 56' S. lat., 134° 28' E. long.), a goldfield with post-office, on Giles Creek, 60 miles E. of Alice Springs and 1,201½ postal miles N. of Adelaide. It is reached by train to Oodnadatta, every fortnight and from Oodnadatta to Artunga, per mail conveyance, every fortnight, or on camels frequently travelling between the two places. Coach takes about 11 days, camels about three weeks. Government Battery and Cyanide works are working. For year ended July 31, 1901, the Government battery treated 626 tons 14 cwt. for 932 ozs. 14 dwts. gold, valued at £3,511 7s. 1d., making a total since plant first started of 2,600 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. for 2,632 ozs. 15 dwts. 9 grs., valued at £9,605 0s. 3d. Mining and pastoral district. Thirty miles north large deposits of mica have been found, also Australian rubies. Water from wells. Formation: Metamorphic and igneous rocks (Archaean). Population about 70.

BOOMLEERA (TWELVE MILE), 8 miles from Burrundie, a reef diggings. There is a collection of Chinese huts, but nothing is doing.

BORROLOOLA, a postal township, on the Macarthur River, 16° 5' S. lat., 136° 10' E. long., 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 quarterly between township and Port Darwin and Adelaide. Monthly mail communication with Brisbane and Sydney, *via* Camooeal and Cloncurry, Queensland. Climate fair, but better inland. May, June, July, August quite cool. Rainy season from November to April. Average rainfall for ten years, 35 inches. It has one hotel, court-house, gaol, and store, a post-office, and custom house. The country around is described as splendid, and has the advantage of being well watered

and stocked with cattle and horses as far as the Queensland border, about 500 miles, and it is good sheep country with the exception of first 100 miles from township, but to carry sheep, country must be prospected for water. Inland mail every fortnight *via* Anthony Lagoon, 140 miles from Powell's Creek on overland telegraph.

BRIDGE CREEK, an alluvial gold digging, 61 miles from Southport, having a few houses. Much gold has been taken from this locality, but it is now 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.

BROCK'S CREEK (13° 28' S. lat., 131° 26' 30" E. long.), has a post, money-order, parcels post offices, telegraph and railway station, 104 miles S.S.E. from Port Darwin. Douglas hot springs about 20 miles S.W.; a station, on the Pine Creek railway, is of some importance as a gold mining locality, the chief companies being the Northern Territories Goldfields of Australia and Brock's Goldfields of Australia (late the Zapopan Gold Mining Company), owned by English syndicates; there are also Howley, John Bull, Faded Lily, Great Northern, and Great Western. One hotel. Water from wells and tanks. A mining and pastoral district, with vegetable gardens by Chinese. Scattered population of about 70 Europeans, and 1,000 Chinese, Japanese, Cingalese, and Javanese.

BURRUNDIE (13° 30' S. lat., 131° 30' E. long.), a 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, telegraph, and money-order office, and railway station, with train service twice a week to Port Darwin. Mining district. Population about 25.

EVELEEN MINE is situate 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.

GLENCOE (12° 40' S. lat., 130° 31' E. long.) is the name of a cattle and horse station 4 miles from Fountain Head Railway Station. The home station is built on the site of an important billabong, probably part of a creek. Formation: Granite, diorite, and quartzite.

GROVE HILL, is situated on the Pine Creek railway, 2 miles from Port Darwin Camp, and 73 miles from Southport. From this centre extends a fine tract of agricultural country of volcanic character along Margaret Creek. On this creek are numerous farms, worked by Chinese, who supply all the maize and much of the vegetables, fruit, &c., grown in the country. Margaret Creek and Sandy Creek, close by, were formerly distinguished for rich alluvial diggings. These mines are entirely in the hands of the N.T.G.M. Co., who are vigorously pushing on the development of same. Yam Creek is considered to be a very valuable one—a 20-head mill is being erected. Mining operations are being carried on in this locality to a considerable extent by the London leaseholders.

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 the Northern Territory; lying about 2,000 miles NNW. of Adelaide, from which there is a mail service by the vessels of the Eastern Australian Steam Navigation Company, and the China Navigation Company, the steamer leaving Port Adelaide calling at Melbourne Sydney, Cooktown and Thursday Island, arriving at Port Darwin in about three weeks from starting, and proceeding on from Port Darwin to Hong Kong, returning by the same route. Hotels: Palmerston Club, Terminus, and Hotel Victoria. 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 temper an otherwise unbearable climate. The town, which is admirably laid out, possesses some fine 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, Roman Catholic chapel, an Institute with Library, a public hospital, masonic lodge, literary, dramatic, and other social and sporting clubs, postal, telegraph, and money-order office, local police-court, a gaol, school, racing club, literary, musical and dramatic clubs and several brick and stone stores and houses. Large mining interests have been acquired by English syndicates. Circuit session of the Supreme Court held twice a year. 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. Communication with country districts is by train running twice a week as far as Pine Creek, 146 miles from Palmerston. 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. A lighthouse, with revolving light visible 30 miles, is erected on Charles Point on western side of harbour entrance; and at Emery Point, on the eastern side of the harbour, a light has also been installed. Population of district, Europeans about 600, Chinese and other Asiatics about 2,000. There is a large number of Chinamen, who live in a separate quarter of the town exclusively, in which have been erected some substantial buildings. A terrific cyclone struck the town on January 6, 1897, and did a considerable amount of damage. Weekly newspaper, *the Northern Territory Times and Gazette*.

PLAYFORTH (PINE CREEK) (13° 45' S. lat., 131° 51' E. long.), the terminus of the railway, about 8 miles S. of the Union, a small township with a police station, a post, money-order and telegraph

office. A coach mail leaves here every week for the Katherine (65 miles) in the dry season, pack horses in the wet; fare, £3. It is 146 miles from Port Darwin, fares (single), £2 8s. 6d., £1 16s. 6d.; return (£3 13s. and £2 14s. 9d. Train every Tuesday and Friday, return every Wednesday and Saturday. Two miles south is the rich mining district known as the Pine Creek diggings. Much valuable gold has been got from this locality. Wandi is 30 miles E., Driffield 32 miles NE., and Woolgie 22 miles NW. The Cosmopolitan Gold Mining Company's battery and Yet Loong Chan's battery are at work. Has hotel and State school. There are about 30 Europeans and about 400 Chinese.

PORT DARWIN CAMP, 79 miles from Southport, is the centre of a mining area, and is one of the properties lately acquired by the N.T. Goldfields of Australia, Limited.

PORT ESSINGTON, to the north-east of Port Darwin; is 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 *Britomart*), but was abandoned on account of its supposed unhealthiness in 1850. Remains of the old settlement are still in existence. The name of Port Victoria was given to the intended capital. The late Dr. Salgado was appointed the Roman Catholic Bishop (through resident in West Australia he was under the jurisdiction of Archbishop Dunne, of Brisbane). Leichhardt made the coast here on December 17, 1843, 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 Apsley Strait, about a mile broad. The area is believed to be about the same as Kangaroo Island. In 1824 the military post of Port 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, 1858). She had previously been employed in surveying the whole of the ocean line between Port Darwin and Hong Kong. The Rev. E. Tenison Woods accompanied the vessel as naturalist, and much 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, 57½ miles from Palmerston, on Ungalabaum Creek, is the centre of a large area of very good agricultural land. There is a railway station 1½ miles away. The Finniss river is about 3 miles away; and in it crocodiles, alligators, and turtles abound. In the tropical forest surrounding are wild pigs, emus, and kangaroos, and a few buffalo, also a great variety of winged game. Coffee and tobacco plantations closed.

SOUTHPORT (14° 45' S. lat., 131° 0' E. long.), a station on the Pine Creek railway, 1,949 miles N. of Adelaide, but now deserted.

STUART (ALICE SPRINGS) (24° S. lat., 133° 37' E. long.), post and telegraph station, 1,036 miles S. of Port Darwin, on Todd Creek. Principal repeating station on Adelaide and Port Darwin Telegraph line. Access by means of rail to Oodnadatta, thence by coach. Has one hotel and local court. This town must be passed through, en route to Arlunge goldfields, 65 to 70 miles distant, and mica fields, 100 miles east. Mining and pastoral district. Formation: Granite and quartzite ranges running E. and W. 400 miles, with large plains N. and S. Population, about 80.

UNION TOWN is a postal centre in a very large mining district in the heart of the mineral ranges on the McKinley river. A large number of gold-bearing reefs have been taken up all around the neighbourhood, and on tribute by English companies and by Chinese (three batteries are worked by them), who form the bulk of the population, in fact there are only a few Europeans in the place. There are hotel, five Chinese stores, one European store, blacksmith's and wheelwright's shop, two butchers and two tailors. Population about 400, mostly Chinese.

WANDIE is the name of a new gold-field, and is situated on the Fergusson river, on the head-waters of the River Fergusson, about 28 miles east of Pine Creek. There are about 70 diggers on the field, which is only slowly being developed.

TOWNS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

ALBANY, 35° 02' 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 also by means of a road, made originally for the conveyance of mails and for passenger traffic. The Great Southern Railway, the first sod of which was turned by Sir F. N. Broome on the 20th October, 1886, connects Albany with Perth, and the mails are conveyed by this line. Albany is the principal town of the Plantagenet county, and for years was the port of call of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's and the Orient Company's steamers carrying the Australian mails, and also of the Messageries Maritimes and the Liverpool White Star Line. But the first named and the German boats now call at Fremantle. Hotels: Freemasons', White Hart, Esplanade, Royal George, Premier, Albany, York, and Weld Arms. The harbour is one of the finest on the Australian coast, and is well protected from winds. A jetty of some length, facing the town, affords excellent facilities for the loading and discharging of the largest size coasting steamers. The depth of water at this jetty is twenty-five feet. The West Australian Land Company, who built the railway, but who were bought out by the Government in 1897, also erected a splendid jetty, and other important improvements have been made in the town. The town is well laid out, and there are magnificent views from the hills. A drive called the Marine Drive was completed in 1898. It circles the hills and gives grand views of the harbour, King George's Sound, Oyster Harbour, and of the surrounding country. The drive makes a complete circle, and is 3½ miles round.

Albany is the health resort of the colony, and is largely resorted to by people from the goldfields, and indeed all parts of the colony. Its climate is, perhaps, the finest in Australia, the summer heat rarely exceeding the seventies, while even in the great heat waves it has never reached 100. Hot winds are never experienced. During recent summers Albany has had visitors from Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The Town Council are directing their attention to increasing the attractions to holiday-makers. A fine park has been laid out overlooking the harbour, while a second park is receiving attention on the Ocean shore. Golf links and a large bowling green are among the public institutions.

Many of the buildings are imposing. The places of worship comprise Episcopal (St. John's), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches, with a Roman Catholic convent, school, and chapel, and Salvation Army. Albany is a post town, with savings bank and money-order office, and is connected with Perth by a line of telegraph. It has one Government school (boys and infants, and girls); also two assisted schools (boys and girls); a mechanics' institute (3,150 vols.), Masonic, M.U.I.O.F. and S.O.F. lodges; Albany Club, a Building Society, and branches of the National Union, and West Australian Banks. The district has several breweries, coach factories, and confectioneries, a gasworks, printing offices, and a tannery. There is a Government Resident and also a Municipal Council (proclaimed Feb., 1871), 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. The lighthouse erected at the extremity of Point King, at the entrance of Princess Royal Harbour, shows a fixed white dioptric light of the fifth order, visible at 12 miles. 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.

The fortification of King George's Sound and Princess Royal Harbour attracted considerable attention on the part of the English military authorities, and on the recommendations of a special committee appointed to report defence works were completed. There are two forts, mounted with 6-inch guns. The Federal garrison consists of about 50 men, under the charge of an Imperial officer of the rank of captain. The forts are immediately above Point King. A torpedo corps is connected with the garrison. A submarine cable connects Breaksea Island (which is the first land made after passing Cape Leeuwin) with the mainland. A lighthouse on the island exhibits a fixed white

dioptric light, which is visible from a distance of 24 miles. 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, NW. and SE., and about 3 miles wide. It has been dredged at the Mail Steamers Anchorage Sound to a uniform depth of 34 feet at low water. Population of the municipality (census 1901), 3,650. Press: *Albany Advertiser*, Tuesday and Friday, 1d.

AERINO, or Irwin River (29° 28' S. lat., 115° 36' E. long.), co. Upper Irwin, 182 miles NW. from Perth. Railway station on Midland Railway. Copper mining, agricultural and pastoral district. Water from Government wells. Formation: Limestone and schistose rocks. Agates are found. Population of farmers and selectors in the district about 100.

ARTHUR RIVER (33° 31' S. lat., 116° 53' E. long.), a postal, money-order office and telegraph station, 120 miles (131 postal) from Perth on the Albany road, in the Williams district. It has an Episcopal church, an agricultural hall, hotel and Anglican church. Communication is by the Great Southern Railway. Wagin railway station is 18 miles distant. Coach weekly, 10s. Agricultural district. Population, 124.

ASHBURTON (21° 43' S. lat., 114° 57' E. long.). (See ONSLOW). An important pastoral district and gold-field, lying between the Carnarvon and Roebourne districts, 72½ miles NNW. of Perth, on Ashburton River. Has post, telegraph, money-order office, two hotels, school, court-house and police-station. Population of district about 200.

AUSTIN (27° 33' S. lat., 117° 51' E. long.), is on an island in Lake Austin, about 16 miles SW. of Cue, and 540 miles NE. of Perth. It has a post-office, telephone, telegraph and railway station. It is a mining district, in which are situated the Golconda Gold Mine (owned by an English Company), the island Eureka, and the island Lake Austin, and several smaller gold mines, turning out about 1,000 ozs. per month. Austin is on the line of rail from Geraldton to Cue. Has two hotels. Formation, ironstone, diorite dykes and quartz reefs. Population of about 130.

AUSTRALIND (33° 15' S. lat., 115° 39' E. long.), a post town, near the sea-coast, in the district of Wellington, 167 miles distant from Perth S., pleasantly situated on the Leschenault estuary, 7 miles from the port of Bubbury. It was the scene of the operations of the West Australian Company, projected in London, for the purpose of taking up land in the colony. A commissioner and crowd of emigrants left England and selected 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. Congregational chapel (with fortnightly services); Roman Catholic services held in the school. Mail twice a week. Population about 40.

BALBARRUP (34° 12' S. lat., 116° 12' E. long.) on Willgarup river, a small pastoral town site in the Nelson electoral district, with a post and telegraph station, 196 (192 postal) miles S. of Perth, which is reached by coach to Bridgetown (20½ miles), thence rail. Has school, in which Anglican services are held. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district 200.

BALINGUP, post town in the Nelson district, 162 miles from Perth, rail to Donnybrook tri-weekly, thence coach 18 miles. Agricultural hall. Pastoral district.

BALLA BALLA is the nearest port to several of the goldfield centres in the Pilbarra district, and is convenient for sheep-owners loading for market. It is 36 miles from Cossack, and promises to become one of the most prominent coastal ports in the north-west of Australia. Perth reached by weekly coach to Roeburn, 55 miles, thence rail. About 1,000 bales of wool are annually exported, and several thousand sheep are shipped annually. It is also the port for several copper mines in the district—the Balla Balla copper mine is 16 miles from the port. These copper mines are proving very rich.

BAMBOO CREEK (21° S. lat., 120° 5' E. long.), is a rapidly rising reef centre, on the Pilbarra gold-field, NW. division, about 100 miles from Condon, and 40 miles NE. from Marble Bar. Has post and telegraph offices, two hotels, store, police-station, water from public wells. It is reached from Perth by steamer to Cossack, train to Roebourne, thence coach. District is chiefly a mining one, there being three crushing plants constantly at work. The "Bulletin" & "Pilbarra" Co.'s properties are the principal mines. The township is built in a straggling fashion, and has a population of about 70 whites and 600 Asiatics.

BANNISTER (32° 46' S. lat., 116° 30' E. long.), a post and telegraph office, 67 miles SE. of Perth, which is reached by coach to Pingelly railway station, 40 miles thence rail, on the Albany road, near Hotham river, in the Williams district. The communication is *via* Pingelly, on the Great Southern Railway. The place is named after Captain Bannister, who made the first overland journey to Albany in 1831. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, about 13.

BARDOC (30° 20' S. lat., 121° 17' E. long.). A postal and mining township, with telegraph station, about 8 miles N. of

Broad Arrow, in the Broad Arrow Goldfield, NE. Coolgardie electoral division. About 400 miles from Perth, which is reached by rail *via* Kalgoorlie. Has two hotels, State school, Roman Catholic church, police station, miners' institute. Principal mines: Bank of England, Bardoc, Vetter's Find, Excelsior, Zoroastrian, and Nerrin Nerrin. Sandalwood industry. Water supplied from large cement tank of 2½ million gallons capacity, and by condensers. Population, town 60; district 150.

BAYSWATER. On the Swan river, is a post, telegraph and railway station, 4 miles from Perth. Has two hotels, public school, Wesleyan, Baptist, Anglican churches, and Salvation Army. Industries: brickmaking, smelting-works, market gardening and horticulture. It is a picturesque and salubrious district, containing many sulphur and other springs and should be a fashionable health resort when its advantages become more widely known. Perth racecourse in the district. Population of district, 1,000.

BEACONSFIELD. A suburb of FREMANTLE.

BERKSHIRE VALLEY (30° 53' S. lat., 116° 14' E. long.), Melbourne district, 114 miles old road route from Perth, on the Bibenow Brook, north branch of the Moore River, and the centre of an excellent agricultural district. Communication is by coach to Moora railway station, 11 miles distant (*via* Walebing post-office), 24 miles, fare 6s. each way, thence train 86 miles. Formation: granite, ironstone and gravel. Clinch's homestead cattle and sheep station is here. Water from wells. Agricultural and pastoral. Wheat yield, between 20 and 40 bushels per acre. The timber (Moral, York gum and Jam) is useful for wheelwrighting and fencing. Population about 50.

BEVERLEY (32° 07' S. lat., 116° 57' E. long.), a small agricultural township, with post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank offices, on the River Avon (Beverley electorate), about 85 miles E. of Perth (108½ rail miles), and 22 miles S. of York, and the centre of a fertile agricultural district. Proclaimed a municipality in March, 1892. The Eastern Railway and the Great Southern Railway connect here. Passengers from the Eastern colonies *en route* to Coolgardie or Perth *via* Albany pass through here. The district is well suited for orchards, and should eventually become a prominent fruit-growing centre. Cereals and fodder do well; grazing on a small scale is carried on. 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. Its buildings comprise a parsonage-house and three Anglican churches, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan church, railway station, agency of the W.A. Bank, three hotels, police station, court house, municipal council chambers, post-office, telegraph office, Government Land Agency, a Government school (average attendance 100), and one at North Beverley, with 40 scholars, and some cottages. There is a mechanics' institute, I.O.G.T., A.N.A., sports clubs, agricultural hall, farmers' association, &c. Streets are lighted with oil. Farming, grazing and viticulture are carried on in the district, and it bids fair to become an important agricultural centre. Population, about 350; of the district, 2,500.

BLACK FLAG (30° 33' S. lat., 121° 13' E. long.). A mining township, with post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices, 25 miles west from Kanowna, in the Bardoc division of the NE. Coolgardie Goldfield. Reached by rail to Broad Arrow, thence coach tri-weekly. Exceptionally healthy climate. Has three hotels, police station, branch West Australia Bank, miners' institute. Mining district; one mine at work, others developing. Copper has been discovered within 3 miles of the township. Floating population of township 100, and district about 200.

BOOGARDIE. Postal receiving station, four miles from Mount Magnet railway station, to which conveyance, thence train to Perth. Has two hotels and an institute. Water from Government wells. Mining district with a population of about 80.

BOORABBIN. Post, telegraph and railway station, 298 miles from Perth. Has hotel, refreshment rooms, two water tanks and permanent soak. Population about 46.

BOULDER (30° 47' S. lat., 121° 30' E. long.), East Coolgardie district. Postal town with money-order office, telegraph, savings bank and railway station, on the Boulder fields, rapidly becoming an important business centre. There are twenty-six hotels. Branches Commercial, West Australian and N.S.W. Banks, theatre, mechanics' institute, A.W.A. and branches of chief friendly societies, two State schools, Anglican, Catholic, Wesleyan, Baptist churches and Salvation Army barracks. Streets are lighted with electricity. Water supply from condensers. Mining district. Population of health district, 14,000. The mines and mills in the district employ about 4,000 persons. Newspaper: *Evening Star*.

BOYADINE (31° 48' S. lat., 117° 0' E. long.), a post office station, 88 miles eastward of Perth, and about 28 miles from York, in the district of Beverley, on Dale river. Dale Bridge railway station is 14 miles distant. Has Anglican church. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population about 100.

BOYANUP (33° 28' S. lat., 115° 43' E. long.), post town and railway station, 122 miles SW. from Perth. Has hotel, school, church, agricultural hall and saw-mills. Agricultural, timber and viticultural industries. Ironstone and clay formation. Population of town and district about 200.

BREMER BAY (34° 28' S. lat., 119° 30' E. long.), a post and telegraph station, on Nicolay River, 107 miles E. of Albany, on the South Australian line. Fortnightly steamer to Albany, thence train to Perth, 440 miles distant. Pastoral district. Formation: Limestone, granite, sand. Population about 30.

BRIDGETOWN (33° 57' S. lat., 116° 8' E. long.), a small post town, co. Nelson, with money-order and telegraph office, savings bank and railway station, 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. The Greenbushes Tinfield is situated at about 9 miles from here. It contains four hotels, court-house, a mechanics' institute, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, glee club, Druids' lodge, debating society, agricultural society, progress association, one school, timber mill, cordial factory, and shops and stores. Lighted with kerosene; water from wells. Good fruit-growing land. District is noted for splendid orchards. Communication with Perth is *via* Bunbury, where the mail steamer can be taken. Population, about 600.

BROAD ARROW (KURAWA) (30° 27' S. lat., 121° 10' E. long.) or BROAD ARROW, is a municipality postal and mining town, with money-order, telegraph, and savings-bank offices, about 24 miles NNW. of Kalgoorlie. It is reached by train from Perth *via* Kalgoorlie, and is about 400 miles E. by N. of Perth. Has police-station, seven hotels, branches W. A. Bank and Bank of Australasia, Government school, Masonic lodge, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, mechanics' institute, warden's inspector of mines, and registrar's offices, two breweries, a cordial factory, and one club—Kurawa and Miners', literary societies, tennis courts, &c. The principal mines adjoining the town are:—Golden Arrow, Hill End, Reison's Reward, Mount Lyall, and Tasmanian; within a radius of eight miles there are about twenty others. Water supplied from condensers and the Arrow Lake, also a 10,000,000 gal. dam. Lighted with kerosene. Formation: Gneiss outcrop in places, porphyry diorite covered in places by slate and thermal ironstone. Population of town and district about 3,000. Newspaper: *Standard*.

BROOME (17° 57' 33" S. lat., 122° 14' 33" E. long.), a town on the North-Western point of Roebuck Bay, Broome district. Kimberley division, 1,256 nautical miles from Fremantle; named after Governor Broome. There are post and money-order offices, residency, four hotels, Roman Catholic Aboriginal Mission, hospital, local court, mechanics' institute, branch Union Bank, soda-water factories, cable, police and telegraph station, and custom house. Water by reticulation from two tanks, 15,000 and 25,000 gallons, elevated 50 feet, and filled by windmill from large well. Water is laid on to shipping and supplied at 10s. per 1,000 gallons. Average rainfall about 18 inches. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has a station here, connecting the cable from Banjoewangie and Singapore with the West Australian land lines. It is the head-quarters of the pearling fleet, which carries about 1,000 men. Many vessels lie up here during the north-west monsoon, from December to March, working their luggers at neap tides on the pearl banks in and about Roebuck Bay. Turtle preserving and soup making are being tried. A jetty and tramway have been erected, costing about £20,000, and other shipping facilities are being provided. Stock-yards and race for shipping cattle have also been erected. There is communication about once a fortnight with Fremantle, four steamers running through to Singapore and Fremantle, and a Government subsidized steamer runs to Wyndham, Derby, and Fremantle. Population, about 600. At BEAGLE BAY, about 70 miles north, is situated the Roman Catholic Mission station, founded in 1890, for the benefit of the Aborigines of the West Kimberley district.

BROOMEHILL (33° 49' S. lat., 117° 37' E. long.), is in the Plantagenet district. Has post office, also office for registration of births, death and marriages, money-order office, telegraph station, railway station, 236 miles from Perth. Imperial hotel. Public hall, Government school, mechanics' institute with reading-room and circulating library police station. Broomehill is a thriving township on the Great Southern Railway, 104 miles from Albany, and is on the shortest track to the Coolgardie goldfields. There are insurance agencies, several stores and shops, and an agricultural and horticultural society. The district is agricultural and pastoral, and has a population of about 400.

BRUNSWICK (33° 15' S. lat., 115° 50' E. long.), a small settlement, with post and telegraph office, on the Brunswick river, in the Wellington district, 100 miles S. from Perth. Has hotel, farmers' association, public school and an agricultural hall. Anglican, Wesleyan and Congregational services held. It is a station on the South Western Railway. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Formation: ironstone, granite, and quartz. Population, about 70.

BULONG (I. O. U.) (30° 45' S. lat., 121° 47' E. long.), is a municipal town in the NE. Coolgardie magisterial district, Kanowna station electorate. It is 15 miles SSE. of Kanowna, 1½ miles E. of Kalgoorlie, with which connected by daily mail coach, and 400 miles from Perth, which is reached by coach daily to Kalgoorlie, and thence train. It has six hotels, branch West Australian Bank, Government school, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic churches, Anglican Rectory (in which Anglican and Presbyterian services are held), hospital (20 beds), Warden's court, police station, post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, miners' institute, with stage and accommodation for 400, and library (450 vols.), A.N.A., A.W.A. and Caledonian Societies, and aerated water factory, recreation ground and tennis court. The town has made wonderful progress during the past year, owing to the development of the mines and the exceptionally rich finds on the Great Oversight line of lode, principally held by working men in quartz claims, some of which are giving returns of 10 ozs. to the ton. The leading mines are Queen Margaret, Queen Margaret South (from which very rich gold has been obtained), Queen Margaret

Central and others. Good building stone is obtained within a mile of the town. Lake Yindarlgooda is about 2½ miles distant. Streets lighted with kerosene. Water obtained from condensers and Goldfields Water Supply Co. The Government tank has a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. Ballagundi is about 6 miles W. of Bulong, Taurus about 3 miles NE., and Black Hills and Majestic Mine about 15 miles. Population of town and suburbs, 750.

BULLA BULLING (31° 1' S. lat., 120° 54' E. long.). Post town, telegraph and railway station, 332 miles from Perth, and 18 from Coolgardie. Has hotel. Mining district on the Coolgardie field. Industries: stone-quarrying, mining and sandal-wood cutting. Population 15, district 200.

BUNBURY (33° 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. Proclaimed municipality, Feb., 1871. The harbour, known as Koombanah 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 a breakwater on it, commenced in April, 1897, is being constructed by the Government, under the control of the Public Works Department. These harbour improvements will be of great value to the port. Bunbury, named after Lieut. H. W. Bunbury (1836), is distant, by road, about 112 miles from Perth, with which there is railway communication (opened in 1898); by sea from Fremantle it is distant 90 miles, and by road 100 miles. Chief Hotels—Wellington, Rose, Prince of Wales, Pier and Gordon's. 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. Coal has been discovered on the Collie River, 30 miles away, and is being worked; a railway connects. Bunbury contains Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Congregational places of worship two schools (boys', and girls' and infants), and an assisted school; aggregate average attendance, 167; branches of the West Australian and Union Banks, Government hospital, Masonic, Foresters, Druids, I.O.G.T. & W.C.T.U. societies, a mechanics' institute, a gaol, and a steam flour mill. A court of general sessions is held here, and it is also a place of sitting for the Supreme Court Judge. A Chamber of Commerce has also been formed. A wooden lighthouse, showing a fixed bright light, visible from 12 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 a quarter of a mile in length, which affords facilities for the loading and discharge of vessels. It suffered much from the severe floods caused by the storm which visited the place last year. A railway runs from here as far as Donnybrook, and it is now extended to Bridgetown. The line, to be of any great use in serving the timber and mining industry, must be considerably extended. The coasting mail steamers call at this port. Population, about 3,000; district, 5,000. Newspapers: *Southern Times*, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, *Bunbury Herald*, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

BURBANKS Post and telegraph station, reached by rail to Coolgardie, thence coach. Has three hotels, State school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute, and branch A.N.A. Water from Londonderry dam six miles distant. Mining district with a population of about 1,000.

BUSSELTON, or VASSE (33° 33' S. lat., 115° 22' E. long.), is a small seaport town and the capital of the agricultural district of Sussex, it lies 30 miles further S. than Bunbury, and is consequently about 161 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. The river runs through the town and loses itself in an estuary. Bussellton is connected by rail with Perth and Fremantle, *via* Boyanup Junction. Bussellton is a post town, telegraph, and money-order and railway station, with a Government Savings Bank, is under municipal government, proclaimed February, 1871. There is an agency of the Western Australian Bank here. There are five hotels. The places of worship are Anglican, Congregational and Roman Catholic. There is one Government school, Masonic and Orange lodges, the Weld Institute, a Working Men's Association, local court, Mechanics' Institute, hospital and a gaol. Timber industry and butter factory. Town lighted with kerosene. There is a lighthouse here, with a fixed light visible at 15 miles. Mails are conveyed by rail daily, twice on Mondays and Fridays to capital and intermediate stations. Quindalup Cave, known as Yalingyup Cave, is 19 miles distant, and Margaret Caves about 30 miles. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population, town 450, and district about 1,600.

CANNINGTON (30° 0' S. lat., 115° 52' E. long.), a small postal township, and railway station, about 7 miles south from Perth on the Canning. Has two hotels, Episcopal church and Congregational churches, agricultural institute, and a Government school, average attendance, 40. Brickyards, orchards, &c. Is lighted with kerosene. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population township, 200; district, 500.

CARLAMINDA. Small mining centre, seven miles north of Yalgoo. Hotel.

CARNAMAH (29° 39' S. lat., 115° 56' E. long.), a telegraph, railway and pastoral station, in the electoral and police

district of Irwin, on the Great North road between Perth and Geraldton, 179 miles N. of Perth.

CARNARVON (24° 52' S. lat., 113° 39' E. long.), a municipality at the mouth of the Gascoyne river, on the north-west coast, 489 nautical miles from Fremantle. 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. There are two good jetties. It contains three hotels, a post and telegraph office, money-order office and savings bank, school, residency, Anglican church, library, custom house, court house, gaol, hospital and four stores. Water service to all houses. Chiefly pastoral district. Population, about 318.

CAROLING, 104 miles eastward from Perth, and a postal receiving station, for a scattered population of graziers.

CHIDLAWS (Co. Swan) (31° 52' S. lat., 116° 16' E. long.), a small postal and telegraph township with railway station, in the Guildford district, 29 miles E. by rail from Perth. Has one hotel, Government school, water from Government and private wells. Charcoal burning and saw-milling industry. Agricultural district. Formation: ironstone and quartz ranges. Population of town and district about 100.

CHITTERING, (32° S. lat. 115 E. long.), 47 miles NE. from Perth. It is reached by rail to Muchea railway station, thence conveyance. Has two State schools, Anglican church, agricultural hall. Water from wells. Good shooting in district, which is an agricultural one. Formation: granite and mica. Population, 400.

CLAREMONT (31° 50' S. lat., 116° E. long.), a small postal township with money-order office, rail, savings bank and telegraph station, in the Swan River district, about 6 miles from Perth, with which it is connected by rail. Numerous market gardens in the district. Has one hotel, Anglican, Wesleyan, Baptist and Congregational churches, police station, Masonic and Oddfellows' societies, Government and private schools, municipal chambers, Claremont Hall, several fruit gardens, aerated water springs, saw-mills. Formation: calcareous sandstone, marl and sand. Lighted with electricity. Population of town and district about 2,000.

COLLIEFIELDS (33° 21' S. lat., 116° 8' E. long.). Post township and magisterial district on the Collie river. Has money-order office, telegraph station, police station and lock-up, Government school, registrar's office, local court held third Wednesday each month, quarterly licensing court, seven hotels, branch Commercial Bank, Salvation Army barracks six miles distant, mechanics' institute, Druids' lodge, Wesleyan, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and hospital. It is connected by rail with Perth, from which it is 124 miles SSE., fares 20s. 5d. and 12s. 8d., return 25s. 2d. and 15s. 8d. The area of mineral leases in force in 1900: 30,743 acres. The output of coal has increased from 55,000 tons in 1899 to 118,406 tons in 1900, and larger returns are expected. Water supply from wells about a mile from the station in the Moira Colliery. Formation: ferruginous conglomerate. Population of municipality, including mines, 1,402. Newspaper: *Collie Miner*.

CONDON (20° S. lat., 119° 19' E. long.) (or SHELLBOROUGH), a township upon the N.W. coast on Condon creek, 150 miles ENE. from Cossack in the De Grey District. It is the principal port for Marble Bar in the Pilbarra gold-fields. Has post and telegraph office. Reached from Fremantle by steamer to Port Hedland, thence boat, or by steamer to Roebourne, thence coach. Has two hotels, wheelwright and blacksmith's shop. Water from Government wells. Pastoral district. Pearlery industry. Population about 20.

COOKERNUP (32° 59' S. lat., 115° 54' E. long.), Wellington district, Brunswick Roads Board. A post township (issuing postal notes), with telegraph and railway station, 80 miles south of Perth, and 91 feet above sea level. It has a State school and agricultural hall, in which Anglican church services are held, and Jarrah timber mills. Water from wells. Good farming district, with a population of about 150.

COOLGARDIE (30° 57' S. lat., 121° 10' E. long.), is a municipal town (proclaimed July, 1894), with post, money-order offices, savings bank, and telegraph station, 118 miles east of Southern Cross (with which a railway route connects), 337 miles from Perth. The seat of an Anglican Archdeacon, Ven. Barton Parkes. There are thirteen hotels; six banks: Australasia, National, Union, Commercial, N.S.W., and West Australian; Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, Mohammedan, and Salvation Army places of worship, State, R.C. and private schools, local court, wardens court, Chamber of Mines, mechanics' institute with a library of 2,600 volumes, mine managers' institute, Freemason, Oddfellows', Orange, A.N.A., I.O.G.T., and Druid lodges. Theatres—Tivoli, and Cremorne. Clubs—Coolgardie, Commercial, athletic, football and cricket and Stock Exchanges, saw mills, brick and tile mills, and breweries. Labour organizations: Amalgamated Workers' Association of W.A., Carpenters' and Joiners' Society, Plumbers and Tinsmiths, Butchers' and Half-holiday. Hospitals: Government, children's and convalescent home. There is a well-equipped fire brigade. Water is obtained from condensers, dams, soaks, and Government bores. It is lighted by electricity. Roman Catholic and Anglican cathedrals being built and bishops shortly to be appointed. It was discovered in 1891 by a Victorian miner named Bayley. There are two routes to the field, one from Esperance Bay and the other by the new railway to Coolgardie (310 miles from Fremantle, and 528 miles from Albany). The railway from Southern Cross to Coolgardie was opened in August, 1895, and completed in March, 1896; it has been ex-

tended to Kalgoorlie, Kanowna and Menzies. A line to connect Norseman with Coolgardie is also proposed; this will eventually be extended to Esperance, which is regarded as the natural port of the goldfields. Coolgardie is now a great centre, and is considered a permanent goldfield; the lodes are wide and well defined; the stone carries a considerable amount of iron, with great variety of other minerals, embracing almost every species known to science; inferior kinds of precious stones are common. Lignite, copper, graphite, and silver lately discovered. The gold is very evenly distributed. Within a radius of 8 miles are the celebrated "Bayley's Reward" and "Londonderry," "Burbank" group, New Victoria Consols, Garfield and Australasian mines. Deep alluvial was struck by a prospector named Porter within a mile and a half of the town in April 1898, and in July of that year at 20 feet excellent prospects were obtained in Old Police Reserve, less than a quarter of a mile from the Post Office. In March, 1899, the first International Exhibition in the Colony was opened at Coolgardie. Small outlying settlements named Toorak and Montana are used for residential purposes. Population of municipality, 10,000; of the gold-field district, about 30,000. Newspapers: *Coolgardie Miner* and *Herald* (morning dailies), and *Pioneer* (weekly).

COOROW is a roadside postal receiving and railway station, on the river Coorow. Distance from Perth, 162 miles. Water from wells. Pastoral district. Formation: granite.

COSSACK (20° 40' S. lat., 117° 08' E. long.), also known by the names of Tientsin and Port Walcott, the principal port of the north district, lies on the banks of a tidal creek some 8 miles from Roebourne, 926 nautical miles from Fremantle. It is a municipality and was proclaimed on Nov. 30, 1887. There are the White Horse, and the Governor Weld hotels, post, telegraph and money-order office and savings bank, custom house, Roman Catholic church, three stores, and Government school. Church of England services are held weekly in the assembly room. The overland telegraph line from Northampton passes through here. A light-house is erected on Jarman Island, and it was first lighted on May 16, 1888. The light is a fixed white of the third order dioptric, visible at 15 miles. A tramway 8½ miles in length connects Cossack with Roebourne, and is very largely used, being one of the most profitable public works in the colony. Cossack was formerly the main rendezvous of the vessels engaged in the pearl fisheries. New jetty works, a bonded store and warehouse have been erected. Population, white and coloured, about 200.

COTESLOE (32° S. lat., 118 E. long.), a suburb of Perth, in Claremont electorate, 8 miles SW. of Perth. Cottesloe includes Buckland's Hill and Peppermint Grove. Has post-office, money-order office, telegraph station, savings' bank and two railway stations, hotel, public school, mechanics' institute, Road Board chamber, Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Congregational churches, three Masonic lodges and convalescent home. Industries: Lime burning and quarrying. Water supply by water company. Formation: limestone and sandstone. Population of districts about 3,000.

CRANBROOK (34° 16' S. lat., 117° 32' E. long.) (Plantagenet district), post office, telephone and railway station. The centre of a farming and grazing district, 273 miles from Perth and 68 from Albany. Has hotel, school, and store. Picturesque lakes and ranges in district. Population about 50.

CUDDINGWARRA (27° S. lat. 118 E. long.) Post and telephone township, in the Murchison Central district, about 604 miles NE. from Perth. Rail to Cue, coach thence tri-weekly. Water from wells. Has hotel, miners' institute, Amalgamated Workers' Association, and stores. Cement and ironstone formation. Population about 50.

CUE (27° 25' S. lat., 117° 52' E. long.), is the central town, and a municipality (proclaimed May, 1894), on the Murchison gold-field, is 262 miles E. by N. of Geraldton, and 540 miles NE. from Perth, reached by train. It has warden's and resident magistrates' offices, post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, hospital; Western Australia, Union, West Australian and Australasia banks, eight hotels, two breweries, Government school; R.C., Anglican and Wesleyan churches, and Salvation Army, Masonic, Oddfellows (M.U.), and A.N.A. lodges, Miners' Institute, and numerous business places. It has a small debt court and survey department. It is a fast rising town; streets lighted with kerosene; water from Government well; pastoral, agricultural, but chiefly mining pursuits. Granite formation. Newspapers: *Murchison Times*, tri-weekly, and *Advocate*, weekly. Population of town, 1,619; and district approximately, 5,000.

DANDARRAGAN. Postal township, 40 miles NW. of Gingin, in Moore district, with telegraph station and school. Coach runs to Moora, 30 miles. Fine agricultural and pastoral district with several large cattle stations.

DANGIN (32° 1' S. lat., 117° 20' E. long.), a postal receiving station, about 30 miles eastward of York and 93 from Perth, in the Beverley district. There are several large stock stations in this district. Formation: granite and ironstone.

DARDANUP (33° 10' S. lat., 116° 0' E. long.) is a farming settlement, in the Wellington district, composed almost exclusively of Irish families, about 12 miles E. of Bunbury, and 124 miles S. of Perth. It contains post, money-order and telegraph offices, railway station, a Roman Catholic chapel, one hotel, mechanics' institute, a public school, and a brick-field. The district is agricultural and pastoral. Railway from Bunbury to Donnybrook runs through. Brickmaking industry. Population about 60.

DAY DAWN (27° 27' S. lat., 117° 50' E. long.), a mining municipality, proclaimed January, 1895, with post,

money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices, on the Murchison goldfield, about 3½ miles SW. of Cue. Steamer to Geraldton, thence rail. Has branches of Western Australian and Union Banks, four hotels, State school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, mechanics' institute, warden's court, mining registrar, Oddfellows' lodge (M.U.), and numerous stores. Excellent bricks are made here. Formation: diorite schist. Population about 800.

DAYLERKING. Postal township in the William river district, 97 miles S.E. from Perth. Rail to Narrogin, thence coach weekly to William Bridge, thence conveyance. Has a State school and Anglican church. Agricultural district.

DENMARK. A well-laid out village on the Denmark river. It is connected by telephone and railway with Albany (38 miles), and has Government school, post, money-order and telegraph office, public hall, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, Salvation Army barracks, fine hospital, and other buildings. Saw-milling and fishing industries. Formation: clay, granite and limestone. Population, about 1,200.

DERBY (17° 18' S. lat., 123° 40' E. long.), named after an ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, is the chief township of the West Kimberley district, on the north-west coast, and at the mouth of the Fitzroy river in King Sound, 1,456 miles from Fremantle. Owing to its position relatively with the plains of the Fitzroy river valley, Derby is favourably situated for development; it has a fine natural harbour, with which it is connected by 2½ miles of tramway. Immense tracts of fine country have been taken up, and pastoral settlement is increasing. 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. The berth at the jetty for large vessels is perfectly safe also. Spring tides rise 36 feet, neaps 20 feet. There are fortnightly steamers to Fremantle and Singapore. A Government Resident, Medical Officer and staff, are located in the district, and there is a commodious jetty (with cattle yard and race alongside), a tramway and other landing accommodation erected at a heavy cost to the colony. There are two hotels: Port and Derby; residency, Court, gaol, hospital, post, telegraph, and money-order office, savings bank, courthouse, &c. Annual three-day races are held, and there is a good bicycle club, cricket and lawn tennis ground. Good water supply. The first steamer to call at this port was the *Abony*, Captain Anthon, who anchored there on the 6th October, 1885, and reported the anchorage to be all that he desired. The land is specially suitable for tropical cultivation, and the Fitzroy river is navigable for many miles. It is connected with Perth (1,420 miles) and its adjacent gold-field by telegraph. Dr. Gibney (R.C. Bishop) established a mission for the civilization of the natives, under the charge of two Trappist priests, at Beagle Bay, about 100 miles from Derby. About 22,000 sheep, 4,000 cattle and 2,400 bales of wool are exported annually, and about 70 steamers call during the year. Population, about 90. In district, about 400 whites.

DIORITE KING. Postal township with telegraph office, about 30 miles N.W.W. from Mount Malcolm. The centre of a mining district. Population about 60.

DONGARA (29° 77' S. lat., 114° 54' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph station, money-order office, savings bank, and railway station on the Midland Railway line, 263 miles N. from Perth, with one mixed Government school (average attendance 44), two hotels (Dongara and Irwin), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, local court, police station, I.O.G.T. lodge, W.C.T.U., cricket and racing clubs, brass band, a literary institute, steam roller flour mills, agricultural society (with hall), and a branch of the Western Australian Bank. It is a port (Port Denison 2½ miles distant) for steamers (the jetty is 600 feet long, with a depth of water 14 feet, enabling vessels up to 1,500 tons to get alongside), 160 nautical miles from Fremantle, and lies in the large agricultural district of the Irwin. There is shown by way of a lighthouse a small fixed white light, which is visible at about 7 miles distance. It is connected with the Murchison goldfields by railway, and is admirably adapted as a marine health resort. The climate is excellent, and fruit and vegetables are grown freely. Fish abundant. Formation: limestone and sandstone. Coal is believed to exist, and bores are to be put down. District is agricultural and pastoral. Population, about 300.

DONNYBROOK (33° 30' S. lat., 115° 48' E. long.) (on Preston river), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph and railway station, in the Wellington district, 133 miles S. from Perth. Has two hotels, police station, agricultural hall, school, Congregational and Anglican churches, stores, and is a farming district, timber mills. Preston is half-a-mile away. Population, town and district, about 400.

DRAKE'S BROOK (32° 52' S. lat., 115° 55' E. long.), Murray district, a postal and telegraph township, mail bag, 18 miles S. of Pinjarrah, 72 miles SW. from Perth, with a road board. Has railway station, three hotels, Government school (in which religious services are held), saw-mills, stores, agricultural society and hall. Government nursery and experimental farm. Large mill trade is done, McDowell's being in work. Good agricultural land, which is being rapidly taken up. In the Harvey agricultural area. Population about 900.

DUNDAS (32° 28' S. lat., 121° 47' E. long.), 350 miles E. from Perth, a proclaimed town on the Dundas gold-field. There is a mail service once a week. The area of the field, which was proclaimed in August, 1893, and enlarged April 6, 1896, is about 19,000 square miles. Business has moved on to Norseman owing to the excessive cost of crushing and the low returns

from the ores treated. Formation: quartz reefs in diorite, ironstone blows of enormous size averaging 5 dwts. per ton. An hotel. Population about 15.

ESPERANCE (38° 51' 54" S. lat., 121° 55' 23" E. long.), a municipality (declared Sept. 25, 1895), with post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph offices, in Dundas electoral district. Has a large and safe natural harbour, of which important and extensive surveys have been made by the Admiralty. It is 225 miles NE. from Albany and 527 postal miles from Perth SE., on the West and South Australian line. Coach from here to Norseman, 120 miles, thence to Coolgardie bi-weekly. Steamer weekly to Albany. Esperance Road Board meets here. Many places of interest in the neighbourhood, particularly limestone caves, of considerable extent at Frenchman's Peak. There is good fishing and shooting in district. Being on the high road between the Eastern colonies and the Eastern gold-fields it will probably develop into an important seaport. An important mineral field at Phillips river has been opened up. Many improvements have been made in the town. Has Customs office, municipal chambers, Anglican and Wesleyan places of worship, branches Commercial Bank and W.A. Bank, Resident Magistrate, local court, town hall, fire brigade station, four hotels, several large business premises, small theatre, Masonic and A.N.A. societies, sport club, Government hospital, magazine, Government school, a Government jetty, with 18 feet depth of water, and a new town jetty, 600 ft. long with 22 feet water. Streets lighted with kerosene. Pastoral and agricultural district. It is a popular summer resort. Industry: cordial factory and brewery. Population about 450.

EUCLA (31° 43' 27" S. lat., 128° 52' 44" E. long.), a postal township and telegraph station, on the border. It is the terminus of the West Australian telegraph line and the connecting point with the South Australian telegraph system, 26 telegraph officials being employed. A substantial building has been erected here for the accommodation of the telegraph officials of the two colonies. There is a quarterly mail from Albany by schooner, subsidised by the West Australian Government. A jetty has been erected at a cost of £2,000. Distance from Albany, 750 miles NE. Coach to Fowler's Bay monthly; fare £4 10s. 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. The town is about half a mile from the sea-shore. Population, about 60. Newspaper: *Eucla Recorder*, published by telegraph officials monthly.

EYRE (32° 15' S. lat., 126° 17' E. long.), a telegraph station, in the county and electoral district of Plantagenet; police district of Esperance; in the Australian Bight. Distant from Perth 862 miles E., 590 miles from Albany. Communication with the capital is by mail steamer four times a year and occasional visits from small coasting craft. It is merely a maintenance station on the intercolonial telegraph line. Sandalwood and pastoral industries. Formation: quarternary limestone.

FALKIRK is a railway siding between Perth and Guildford, at which is a large foundry for the manufacture of "seamless" pipes which are being used in the Coolgardie water scheme. In the neighbourhood, picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Swan river, is the racecourse of the W.A. Turf Club, the leading racing club in the colony.

FIELD'S FIND. An important mining centre on the Yalgoo goldfield, about 20 miles SSE from Yalgoo. Has two hotels, stores, post-office, &c., extensive pumping works at Vatten. Population about 150.

FITZROY RIVER.—Post and telegraph township in the West Kimberley division. Steamer to Derby, thence conveyance. Numerous cattle stations in the vicinity. Has hotel and police-station.

FOTESCUE. A post and telegraph station on river of same name, in the centre of a pastoral district. It is reached by steamer from Perth to Cossack, thence coach.

FREMANTLE (32° 3' S. lat., 115° 45' E. long.), named after Captain Fremantle, of H.M.S. *Challenger* (1820), is a corporate town, and chief port of colony, with a mayor and 12 councillors (promuea February, 1871; North Fremantle was declared a separate municipality on Sept. 11, 1895), and is situated at the mouth of the Swan river, 12 miles from Perth SW., with which there is railway communication, and river steamers for carrying cargo; there is also telegraph and telephone communication between the two towns. East Fremantle was declared a separate municipality in 1897. 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 market; opened in June, 1898; post, money-order and telegraph office; Government house; barracks, a literary institute; a lighthouse, with a fixed white light, of the third order Dioptric, visible at 16 miles, for the guidance of shipping entering Gage's Roads; and a lunatic asylum. There is also an Episcopal church, erected at a cost of £7,500—consecrated in July, 1882; Roman Catholic (the handsomest ecclesiastical edifice in the State, consecrated in 1900), Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Congregational (the Johnston Memorial) churches, and a Catholic school, which is conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who have a convent in the town. There are several other handsome buildings, the most noteworthy being the court-house in Henderson Street, opened June, 1899, Presbyterian Church, and the Wesleyan Church; Pearce's buildings in High Street, smelting works established at Owen's Anchorage; W. Sandover's warehouses, Dixon Bros.' tobacco warehouse and factory, and the Federal hotel, besides aerated water manufactories, beatbuilders, a boot factory, a candle

factory, confectionery, 2 steam flour mills, a foundry furniture factory, steam saw mills, soap factory, tinware factory, a tannery and gas works. There is an excellent school for boys, and the Fremantle school. The Bank of Western Australia, N.S.W., Australasia, Commercial, Union Bank, and the National Bank, have branches in the town. The Oval is a recreation ground with pavilion, erected at a cost of £3,500, also a splendid bicycle track of Trinidad asphalt.

The harbour accommodation in Gage's roads has been decreed, but vessels provided with good ground-tackle can ride out any gale coming from a northerly direction. An opinion was sought and received from Sir John Coode with regard to harbour improvements, and was approved by the Legislature, and a vote for some preliminary works, in the shape of shore approaches, placed upon the estimates. Out of a loan of £525,000 a sum of £100,000 was set apart for the harbour works in accordance with Sir John Coode's scheme, but this was reappropriated for telegraph and other works at Kimberley. The jetty has been considerably lengthened and improved. Added to this, Mr. C. Y. O'Connor, engineer-in-chief to the Government, has put in hand a scheme of harbour works, viz., erecting two large moles, one from Rous Head, on the north side of the river, and the other from Arthur Head, on the south side of the river, to 40 feet depth of water 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. In 1897 the wharf on the south bank was opened for traffic, and the north mole and south mole were completed; since then the north mole has been further extended 1,350 feet. The large vessel, s.s. *Sultan*, entered the harbour in May, 1897, then steaming into an estuary that had been for innumerable ages blocked by solid rock. The gales occasionally effect damage to the shipping at the jetty; but as the barometer is an infallible guide during the winter months, when they prevail, vessels have, as a rule, ample time to make for an excellent harbour of refuge which is provided at Garden Island, about 12 miles distant. Fremantle is now the port of call for the English, French, and German mail steamers, all of which can berth in the river.

Rottneest 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 Rottneest 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, 954 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. There are frequent trains daily to Perth, besides through communication to York and Albany. The locomotive workshops situated in Fremantle are to be removed to Midland Junction. There are three really first-class hotels at Fremantle—the Federal a splendid building, conducted on the Continental style, the Club, the Cleopatra, and several others, Freemasons, Oddfellows', Rechabites', I.O.G.T., Foresters', and Hibernian lodges. There are also many boarding and private lodging-houses, and the town offers every convenience to the visitor. Good reticulated water supply. Beaconfield, Plympton, and Richmond are growing suburbs. Population of town and suburbs (census 1901) 24,000. Newspapers: *Daily News*, *Morning Herald*, *The Empire* (chiefly sporting).

FRESHWATER CAMP. See SHARK'S BAY.

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, in Northampton Road Board district. An excellent copper-mine was once vigorously worked here, but closed owing to the fall in the copper market. It is 331 miles north from Perth, reached by conveyance to Northampton, thence rail to Geraldton, thence rail or water. Water from wells. Good shooting. Mining and agricultural district. Copper and lead mines at work. Population about 100.

GERALDTON (28° 46' S. lat., 114° 36' E. long.), the chief town of the north, and capital of Victoria district, and second port of the State, is the port of the Murchison goldfields. It is prettily situated on the western coast, in Champion Bay, about 300 miles NW. from Perth. The principal exports of the district are gold, copper, lead, wool, and sandalwood. Copper and lead have been found in rich quantities about 30 miles from Geraldton, although present low price of lead has retarded production of late. Gold has been discovered in large payable quantities on the Murchison river, and the goldfields are in daily communication with Geraldton by rail. The climate is most genial, the heat in summer is tempered by southerly sea breezes. The winter is mild and refreshing. Geraldton has a commodious post office, with telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station. The new public buildings lately erected, at a cost of £12,000, consist of Police and Session Courts; Custom-house, Lands and Mines Department, registry offices, &c. Other buildings are the Municipal Chambers, Public Library and Mechanics' Institute, Military Hall, Freemasons' Lodge, some good public halls, also a large Government hospital. There are three banks—Western Australia, Union, and National—forming three handsome structures. The public State schools (lately enlarged) have an average attendance of 290, other schools over 100.

There is a gaol and police-station, Court of Quarter Sessions, and also sittings of the Supreme Court held here. Churches: Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic. The town has several well-appointed hotels, and two clubs, a brewery, and there are two steam flour mills in the district. A lighthouse is erected on Point Moore, 14 miles S.W. of the pier, with a revolving white light of the second order dioptric, visible about 18 miles. There is also a lower light showing two red rays. The harbour is a safe and roomy one, and easy of entrance day and night. There is a large new pier, which extends out into the bay, capable of accommodating steamers of all sizes. The port has regular steam communication with Fremantle and the other Australian States; also the steamers to London *via* Singapore call regularly here. Geraldton is the centre of a large railway system. Trains run daily to Perth, Cue, and the goldfields. Fares, Perth, single, 50s. 11d. and 37s. 4d.; return, 76s. 6s. and 56s.; also to Greenough, Dongarra, and Northampton (35 miles). There is a large and handsome promenade pier and esplanade, costing £2,000, a public park, baths, &c. Geraldton is not only an important seaport town, carrying on a considerable trade with the surrounding agricultural districts and goldfields, but is also fast becoming a seaside resort for visitors. Population, town, 2,600; district, over 6,000. The town is under municipal government, and is divided into three wards, with three councillors each. Newspapers: *Exp. ess.*, Thursday; *Advertiser*, Tuesday and Friday.

GINGIN (31° 13' S. lat., 115° 54' E. long.), a picturesque municipal post town (proclaimed Feb., 1893) on Gingen Brook, with telegraph, savings bank, railway station, and money-order office, 54 miles N. of Perth, on the Midland Railway, in the Moore district. Coaches run to junction of Moore River and Gingen Brook, 25 miles N.W. Has an Episcopal and Wesleyan churches, police-station, Good Templars' lodge, and a Government school, with average attendance of 75, one hotel, and agricultural hall. District is rich agricultural and pastoral. Industries: brick-making and lime-burning, market-gardening and fruit-growing, the oranges, lemons and limes being of a superior quality. Good shooting. Formation: sand, gravel, and clay. Population about 160; with district, 500.

GINGIN BROOK is a farming and pastoral district, about 25 miles N. of Gingen, in Moore district. Has two half-time schools and a public hall.

GLENCOE. See TALGA TALGA.

GOLDEN VALLEY. See KNUTSFORD.

GOOMALLYN (31° S. lat., 117° E. long.) An agricultural district and road board, in the county of Toodyay; reached by rail to Northam, road thence. Has an agricultural hall, and a population of about 600.

GOONGARRIE (30° S. lat., 121° 30' E. long.), a mining township, district North Coolgardie, 56 miles N. of Kalgoorlie, and 429 miles E.N.E. of Perth, with which it is connected by rail. A coach runs to Mount Higgin. It is 1,560 feet above the sea. Has post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices, two hotels, two stores, miners' institute and library; lighted with kerosene, condensed water supplied at 3d. per gallon. Mining and brick-making industries. Copper is obtained. Formation: Paleozoic greenstone, diorite and diabase schists, with gneiss granite. Goongarrie lakes are interesting. Population about 150.

GRASS VALLEY (31° 19' S. lat., 116° 45' E. long.), a post telegraph and railway station, in Throssell area. It has hotel, State school, store, and agricultural hall. The district is an agricultural one, and the earth formation granite, ironstone and gravel. Population about 45.

GREENBUSHES TINFIELD (33° 45' S. lat., 116° 10' E. long.) has an area of about 50 square miles, and it is situated on the highest part of the range, on the north-east side of the Blackwood river, 190 miles S.E. of Perth. There are six hotels, branch W.A. Bank, a warden's office, money-order, post and telegraph and savings bank offices, railway station, Anglican church, Freemason and Druid lodges, Salvation Army barracks, public school, miners' hall (in which religious services are held), and twenty stores. The nearest port is Bunbury, from which a railway runs 26 miles to Donnybrook, thence a good but hilly road. Mining district, tin mining and timber industries. There are local smelting works with crushing plant capable of treating 40 tons per week. The field is making great progress. Population of town and district, 2,000. Newspaper: *Greenbushes Advocate*.

GREENOUGH (28° 56' S. lat., 114° 42' E. long.), telephone and 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 Walkaway, 6 miles distant, from thence by steamer. The principal hotel is the Greenough. It has a mechanics' institute, Wesleyan, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches, and one steam roller flour-mill. There are in the township and vicinity four schools, and convent school. The railway connecting this fine agricultural district with the seaport of Geraldton is of great service. Limestone formation. Population, town and district, about 1,200.

GUILDFORD (31° 53' S. lat., 116° 1' E. long.), a pretty little municipal township (proclaimed Feb., 1871), in the Swan district 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 being connected by duplicate, rail, telephone, and telegraph. There is a post, telegraph, and telephone station, Government savings bank, and money-order office, two railway stations (twenty trains daily), hospital, mechanics' institute, brick factories, Masonic, Druids'

and Oddfellows' lodges (M.U.), a court-house, an Episcopal church (St. Matthew's), Roman Catholic church, Wesleyan church, and Salvation Army; two Government, two private, and one assisted schools (boys' and girls'); aggregate average attendance 200; four hotels, Stirling Arms, Ross and Crown, Lockridge and Guildford Workshops and headquarters of the Midland Railway, about two miles distant. Lighted with kerosene. Several vineyards are in the neighbourhood. Good supply of water from wells. The railway to Guildford was opened on March 1, 1881. Great progress is being made. Population, about 1,400; district, about 4,000.

GULLEWA, (28° 34' S. lat., 116° 31' E. long.), 40 miles S.W. of Yalgoo, and 20 miles S. of Wuragar railway station. The Yalgoo goldfield is a township and mining centre, with post (issuing postal notes and telegraph offices, two hotels, school, and store. Formation: diorite and granite. Population, about 100.

HALLS CREEK (18° 15' S. lat., 127° 46' E. long.), a post township with telegraph and money-order office, on the Kimberley goldfield. It is about 315 miles E. of Derby, and 220 miles S. of Wyndham. Monthly mail *via* Wyndham and Derby, 240 miles from Wyndham, 400 from Derby. Chief resources are gold mining and cattle breeding on the Behn and Ord rivers. Both alluvial and reef gold is being got in payable quantities. Has residency, hotel, miners' institute, court house, warden's office, gaol, and police court and station. Population of township and district, about 150.

HAMELIN (34° 15' S. lat., 115° 5' E. long.), South-west division, Sussex district. The harbour of the Karridale District, and is connected to the Karridale timber mills by a railway. Intercolonial and Coasting steamers put in at this harbour, in which deep sea jetties are built, and heavy moorings laid, whence there is an extensive export of Jarrah and Karri timber. Coach from Karridale to Vasse, 50 miles, thence rail to Perth. Coastal steamers call. In vicinity are Dugalop and Boranup caves, containing magnificent stalactites. Formation: sandstone and granite on coast, ironstone and quartz in ranges. There is a freshwater lake. A Government school is here, with an average attendance of 16. Population, 70; of district, 1,300.

HARVEY (33° S. lat., 116° E. long.), a post, money-order telegraph, and railway station in the Wellington district, 86 miles south from Perth. Has hotel, school, and agricultural hall. Scattered agricultural district, heavily timbered in parts with red gum, jarrah and blackboy. Formation: alluvial soil, with clay sub-soil. Water from river and wells. Population, 90.

HAYES FIND (30° 28' S. lat., 121° 31' E. long.) (Mulgarric), mining township, 20 miles N. from Kanowna. Has two hotels, miners' institute, 20-head battery. Population, 150.

HELENA VALE (31° 9' S. lat., 117° 5' E. long.), a municipality (declared November 6, 1895) (co. Swan), about 2 miles from Guildford and 12 from Perth, the junction for several important lines of railway, and the headquarters of the Midland Railway Company, and the starting-point of the Darling Range or Zigzag railway. The council consists of mayor and nine councillors; rate 1s. 2d. in the £, health, 2d.; annual rateable value of property, £15,645, capital value, £190,000. It has post office, money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank and railway station, Government locomotive sheds, electrica engineers', Government stores, ways and works, and interlocking engineers' departments. Anglican, Wesleyan and Congregational places of worship, public hall (seating 600), three hotels, Government school, with 500 children. Town lighted with oil; water from wells. Industries: stone quarries, brickfields, Midland Railway Company's workshops, Coolgardie Pipe Works (Hoskin & Co., of Sydney, turning out about 100 enormous pipes per day for the gigantic goldfields water supply scheme), and fruit-growing. Social: mechanics' institute, Masonic, G.U.O.O.F., I.O.O.F. lodges and a debating society. The W.A. Government has reserved and cleared about 300 acres of land at a cost of about £20,000 on which to erect Government locomotive workshops, which are estimated to cost £200,000. Formation: clay marl with ironstone beneath. The natural characteristics of the district are attractive and suitable for pleasure-seekers, wild flowers being abundant; there is also a natural fernery, and the surrounding hills are picturesque. The climate is excellent, and the community a healthy one. Population about 1,600.

HOPE'S HILL (31° 11' S. lat., 119° 16' E. long.), a mine district on the Yilgarn goldfields, about four miles from Southern Cross, 293 miles E. of Perth. It is reached by train to Southern Cross, hired vehicle thence. Employes number about 30.

IRWIN, a postal township about 220 miles N.E. of Perth. Has a State school. Agricultural and pastoral district, with a population of about 300.

ISRAELITE BAY (33° 35' S. lat., 123° 55' E. long.), (shire Plantagenet), a post and telegraph station on the West and South Australian line, 400 miles N.E. from Albany; reached from Perth by steamer and train. Has Guild of Brass Pounders. In the neighbourhood are large bald sandhills. Pastoral district. Formation: limestone and granite. Population about 50.

JACKSON (30° S. lat., 119° E. long.) (Currajjibbin) postal township and mining centre, 75 miles from Southern Cross, 344 miles E.N.E. from Perth, which is reached by coach to Southern Cross, thence rail. Mount Jackson Proprietary is the principal mine. Has hotel and miners' institute. Population about 60.

JARRAHDALE See ROCKINGHAM.

JAYES (33° 35' S. lat., 115° 30' E. long.), a small pastoral station, with weekly mail passing, about 180 miles S. of Perth, and 22 miles from Bridgetown, in the Nelson district. There is good shooting. Population of district, about 600.

KALGOORLIE (30° 45' S. lat., 121° 30' E. long.) (Hannan's), a thriving municipality, with post, money-order, and savings bank offices and telegraph station, branches of the Bank of Australasia, West Australia, Union, N. S. Wales, National and Commercial banks, 24 miles ENE. of Coolgardie, with which, and Perth, it is connected by rail (opened Sept. 8, 1896). It is the junction of four railway lines from Perth, Menzies, Kanowna, and Boulder. It is the headquarters of the East Coolgardie goldfield, and was discovered by a miner named Hannan in June, 1893. It is a very rich field, and supports about 15,000 miners. The celebrated Great Boulder, Lake View, Ivanhoe, Kalgurri, Boulder Main reef, Oroya, Chaffers, True Blue, Block 45, Brookman's Boulder, Perseverance, Australia, Hainault, North Boulder, Bank of England, Mount Charlotte, Brown Hill, and Hannan's Reward Mines are in the vicinity. A start has been made with the institution of a local electric tramway service. Kalgoorlie has twenty hotels, three breweries, five hospitals (Government, private and St. John's), Stock Exchange, Masonic, Druids', L.O.L., I.O.O.F., A.O.F.F., H.A.C.B.S., Irish National Foresters, A.O.F., I.O.G.T., I.O.R. and A.N.A. lodges, warden's office, miners' institute, Chamber of Mines, Mine Managers' Institute, Roads Board, Masonic Hall, two clubs, warden's court, and a local court. Government school, Roman Catholic, and several private schools; Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, Salvation Army, and Church of Christ places of worship. A magnificent Government building with high tower has been built to comprise post, telegraph, telephone, and other public offices. Electric light. Population of town about 18,000, district within five mile radius, 27,000. Newspapers: *Kalgoorlie Miner* (daily 1d.), *Western Argus* (weekly), *Sun* (Friday).

KANOWNA (30° 37' S. lat., 121° 37' E. long.), or **WHITE FEATHER**, is a mining town about 12 miles NE. of Kalgoorlie, and 392 miles from Perth, in N.E. Coolgardie district. Has post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank offices, and railway station, eight hotels, W.A. and Union Banks, Government school, Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Wesleyan churches, Government hospital, police station, warden's court, miners' institute, literary and debating societies, masonic, Miners Sick and Accident Association, I.O.O. Foresters, and A.O.O. Druids, and A.N.A. societies. Lighted with electricity. It is reached by train from Perth. Water supply is from clay-pans, condensers, &c. Abundant timber surrounds the town, and a series of salt lakes are within five miles. Considerable mining is carried on, the chief mines being White Feather, Reward Claim, Robinson Gold Mines Company, White Feather Main Reef, Golden Valley, Last Chance, Fitzroy, Sily Australis, Golden Crown, and Golden Cement. Deep alluvial digging is also carried on with satisfactory results. General Gordon group of mines is 12 miles north from Kanowna. Formation: Palaeozoic, greenstone, schistose, dioritic and diabassic rocks. Population within a radius of 5 miles, about 12,500.

KARRIDALE (34° 12' S. lat., 110° 5' E. long.), Sussex district, has a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph (telephone to Cape Leuwini Lighthouse), parcels, and meteorological station. River Blackwood runs through the estate, and a bridge across connects it with the road to Bridgetown. This is the headquarters of the Karri and Jarrah (the M. C. Davies Karri and Jarrah Co., Ltd.), and the centre of the railway which runs into the bush, to Boraup, Hamelin Harbour, Flinders' Bay and Jarrahdene in about 35 miles. There are three Government schools in the district, with an average attendance of 120, a library and reading room, public agricultural hall, turf and cricket clubs, police quarters, also a customs officer. Anglican church—services held every Sunday. Roman Catholic services in Agricultural hall. Karridale is situated about 196 miles SW. from Perth, which is reached by coach, thrice weekly, from Busselton, 54 miles, thence rail; it also has a thrice weekly mail service. Prohibitionist district. 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, which has excellent roads, is well worth a visit from tourists, as the roads under the Local Roads Board are very good. Cape Leeuwin is 15 miles SW. of Karridale, good road and picturesque drive. Timber milling industry. Agricultural and pastoral district. Some of the finest forests in W.A. are in the district; the famous "King Karri," 300 feet high (270 feet to the first branch) was found here, but it was blown down in the great storm of July, 1900. The output of timber is about 8,000,000 superficial feet per annum. Hamelin Harbour is 3 miles from Karridale, and is connected by rail and telephone. Formation: ironstone and limestone. Population, scattered, about 600.

KATANNING (33° 38' S. lat., 117° 35' E. long.). A township in the Williams district, with post and money-order office, savings bank office, telegraph and railway station, having daily communication with Albany and Beverley by the Great Southern Railway, and is 236½ miles from Perth. It has three Government schools, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Baptist churches, local court, police station, hotel, hospital, flour-mill, agricultural hall, Government agency for sale of Crown lands, mechanics' institute, farmers' association, Oddfellows' lodge, public hall, sport clubs, flour-mill, and aerated water factory (lighted with electricity). Farming and fruit industry. It is 1,022 feet above sea level. Formation: ironstone. Population of about 250.

KELLERBERRIN, 154 miles E. of Perth, is a post-town, with telegraph and railway station; fares, £1 1s. 11d. and 13s. 7d. Has State school and eucalyptus factory. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits. Geological formation: volcanic. Population, 50.

KELMSCOTT (82° 2' S. lat., 116° 2' E. long.), co. Canning, a post town and railway station on the Canning river, 16 miles

S. of Perth. Has hotel, public school, Anglican and Congregational churches, police-station, and Agricultural Association. Brick, firewood and timber industry. Formation: ironstone and granite. Population, 200.

KIMBERLEY GOLDFIELD (18° 15' S. lat., 127° 46' E. long.) This goldfield lies 304 miles inland of Derby, and 212 miles from Wyndham. Its discovery was 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. This gentleman, then Government Geologist, reported on the district, and also issued a map indicating the places in which gold was most likely to be discovered. 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). It was proclaimed in May, 1886, and its area is about 47,000 square miles. The Ruby Queen mine is foremost in Kimberley with a reef averaging 6 feet wide, yielding 15 dwts. to the ton. The following are the diggings now at work on the Kimberley field:—The Panton, Hall's Creek, The Brockman, Ruby Creek, The Mary River, and Mount Dockrell. The batteries erected are, generally speaking, placed at some distance from the mines with a view to secure water at a shallow depth. The Warden's reports are still favourable. The field was connected to the telegraph system of the colony in October, 1889. The official centre is at Hall's Creek, which flows into the Elvire a little below the township, which in its turn discharges into the Ord River. The road is now fairly good between Wyndham (the nearest port, and from which steamer to Fremantle) and the field, for a distance of 250 miles. Over 100,000 cattle in the district. Has post and money-order office and telegraph station. Has one hotel, police station, Government Residency, Warden's office and Miners' Institute. Population of township and district, 50.

KNUTSFORD (30° 54' S. lat., 119° 1' E. long.) (or Golden Valley). A townsite on the Yilgarn goldfield, 275 miles E. of Perth, reached by conveyance to Southern Cross (35 miles north), thence train. Population about 20.

KOJONUP (35° 50' S. lat., 117° 10' E. long.), a post, money-order, and telegraph station on the Albany road, in Williams district, 134 miles (161 postal) S from Perth, which is reached by coach to Katanning, thence rail. It is an agricultural township. Hotels: Royal and Commonwealth. Government school, with average attendance of 34, local court, agricultural society, and police-station. It can be reached by the Great Southern Railway. Population, about 200.

KOOGAN. A railway siding in Moore district, 40 miles N. of Gingin, on Midland Railway. Large cattle and sheep stations in district.

KURNALPI (30° S. lat., 122° E. long.) is a post town, with telegraph office, about 45 miles E. of Kanowna. Has two hotels, warden's office, miners' institute, Progress Committee, debating club, and a police-station. Is the chief township of the Kurnalpi division of the NE. Coolgardie goldfield. Weekly mail coach to Bulong. It is about 450 miles ENE. from Perth, which is reached by weekly coach to Kanowna, 40 miles distant, thence train. Sandalwood industry. Water condensed from Lake Lapege. Formation: quartz and diorite. District population about 150.

LAVERTON (28° 40' S. lat., 122° 23' E. long.), on Mount Margaret goldfield, district of Mt. Margaret, about 690 miles from Perth. Has post and money-order office, Government savings-bank, and telegraph station. It is reached by rail to Kookynie, thence coach, 100 miles. Daily coaches also run to Malcolm and to end of railway line in course of construction. Has four hotels, branch W.A. Bank, Wesleyan church, mining registration office, brewery and bottling works. Mining district. Population of township, 200; district, 800. Newspaper: *Laverton Mercury*.

LAWLERS (28° 7' S. lat., 120° 25' E. long.), post township on Lawler Creek in East Murchison goldfields, NE. of Perth. Money-order office, telegraph station and savings bank. Reached by rail to Menzies or Mount Magnet, thence coach. Has five hotels, branch Union Bank, warden's court, police court and police station, miners' institute, school, brewery and cordial factory. Mining district. Formation: diorite. Population about 750. Newspaper: *East Murchison News*.

LEEDERVILLE (co. Swan), a municipal town, 1½ miles NE. of and suburban to, Perth. Has post, money-order, and savings-bank offices, telegraph and railway stations, also police station; also two hotels, two schools, Anglican, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational churches and Salvation Army, mechanics' institute, Masonic, Protestant Alliance, Oddfellows, A.N.A., Rechabite and Orange societies. Leederville has a mayor and nine councillors, and registrar of births, deaths, and marriages. Population of town and district, 3,014.

LEONORA (28° 54' S. lat., 121° 30' E. long.)—A town-site in the Mount Malcolm district of the Mount Margaret goldfields; is the centre of a number of important mines. There is a post and telegraph office, and money-order office, branches W.A. and National Banks, mechanics' institute, private hospital, State school at Sons of Gwalia, 2 miles distant, lock-up and police quarters. Health Board, and two hotels. Coach daily to Mount Malcolm, 12 miles. Population about 200.

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.

LONDONDERRY (31° 5' S. lat., 121° 8' E. long.), a deserted mining town-site, about 8½ miles from Coolgardie, which is reached by coach. Formation: principally diorite.

LUDLOW (33° 35' S. lat., 115° 30' E. long.), postal township in the Sussex district, on the river Ludlow, and on the main road from Bunbury to Busselton, 134 miles from Perth, with which it is connected by rail, and 22 miles from Bunbury. It has a post office (mail six times a week from and to Perth). R.C. services are held in a schoolroom. The land in the neighbourhood is not of much value. Timber—chiefly jarrah, tuart, and peppermint—is plentiful. Agricultural district. Population about 73.

MAINLAND (27° 33' S. lat., 117° 54' E. long.), on Lake Austin in Murchison district, is a receiving post-office for a mining district about 539 miles NE. from Perth, which is reached by conveyance to Lake Austin, thence rail. Has one hotel and a population of about 70.

MALCOLM. See MOUNT MALCOLM.

MALLINA (20° 52' S. lat., 118° 3' E. long.), a postal township in the Roebourne magisterial district, is the place where reef-gold was first discovered on Pilbarra goldfield. It was deserted for two or three years past, but has again been occupied. Water from wells. It is 75 miles from Roebourne, and has a population of about 10.

MANDURAH (32° 31' S. lat., 115° 45' E. long.), close to the sea-coast, on the Murray estuary, is a post town, with telegraph office, 54 miles from Perth, S., on the southern road. There is a bridge across the Murray river. Steamer to Fremantle and coach to Pinjarrah. There is an Anglican church, hotel, telegraph office, Government school (average attendance 21), police station, and large fruit and fish-preserving companies. This is one of the finest fruit-growing districts in the colony; peaches, apricots, and pears growing in almost wild profusion. Population about 160.

MARBLE BAR (21° 11' S. lat., 119° 42' E. long.), is the chief town of the Pilbarra goldfields, on the Coongan river. Takes its name from a bar of variegated flinty quartz which crosses the Coongan river, 2 miles from the town. Has weekly mail service, telegraph station, and money-order office, two hotels, water supply and registrar's offices, hospital, local court, miners' institute, police-station, warden and resident magistrates' courts. Water from wells. Miners' wages are 80s. a week, labourers £3 10s., and mechanics 17s. a day; cost of living proportionately high. A proposed line of railway will help materially to open up the fields. It is reached from Fremantle by steamer to Port Hedland, steamer to Condon (£2), then coach to the Bar (£4). Excellent pastoral lands. Formation: metamorphic schists and granatoid. Population, about 200; district about 1,000. Bamboo Creek, Nullagine, Western Shaw, North Shaw, Condon, and Port Hedland are in the district. Newspaper, *Pilbarra Goldfields News*.

MARRADONG, postal and telegraph township in the Williams district, 96 miles S. from Perth. Rail to Pinjarrah, 42 miles, thence horse. Has Anglican church and hotel. Agricultural district. Population, 200; district 300.

MAUD'S LANDING (23° 6' 47" S. lat., 113° 47' E. long.). Sheep farming district, about 650 miles NW. of Perth. Nearest post-office, Winning Pool, 50 miles distant.

MELVILLE (27° 50' S. lat., 116° 47' E. long.), postal and telegraph township on Murchison field, 450 miles NE. from Perth. Rail to Yalgoo, thence bi-weekly coach. Mails arrive Monday, Wednesday and Saturday; depart same days. Has two hotels. Lighted with kerosene. Water from wells. Mining district. Population about 100.

MENZIES (29° 41' S. lat., 121° 2' E. long.) (on the North Coolgardie goldfield), is a municipality proclaimed February, 1895, with post, money-order, and savings bank offices, railway and telegraph station. It is about 466 miles NE. from Perth *via* Coolgardie. It is reached by train *via* Kalgoorlie, opened in March, 1898, by his Excellency the Governor. Has 13 hotels and wine saloons, three banks—Australasia, West Australian, and Union—Town Hall, Masonic Hall, warden's court, mining and electoral registrar, inspector of mines' office, public school, Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches and Salvation Army, Government hospital, public works offices, brewery, local court, mechanics' institute, Menzies Club, Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids' and A.N.A. lodges, insurance companies, and N. Coolgardie Workers' Association. Water from wells in Picton Valley. Menzies Waterworks Company has erected large condensers and pumping plant at a cost of £28,000, supplying water at 7s. 6d. per 100 gallons at their stand. It is a mining district, volcanic, quartz and diorite formation. Population about 2,500; district about 5,000. Newspapers: *Menzies Miner* (weekly), *North Coolgardie Herald* (daily).

MIDDLE SWAN is a settlement three miles N. of Midland Junction, the nearest station and post-office. Has Anglican church (St. Mary's), Swan Boys' Orphanage and orphanage farm, with 95 inmates. Also Anglican mission for half-caste and native children, with 40 inmates. Government school with 37 scholars, and parish hall. Industries are wine making, farming, and dairying.

MIDLAND JUNCTION. See HELENA VALE.

MINGENEW (29° S. lat., 115° 30' E. long.) is a post town, with savings bank, money-order, telegraph and railway station, about 227 miles N. of Perth, 80 miles from Geraldton; fares, 13s. 4d. and 9s. 7d.; fares from Perth, 1st return, 54s. 5d.; 2nd

return, 42s. Coach leaves Mingeneew every Wednesday with passengers and mails for Rothesay and Field's Find, 146 miles, fare, £2 10s. It is a pastoral and agricultural settlement. Dépôt for Rothesay and Pingalling trade. Has two hotels, police station, agricultural hall (in which religious services are held) with library, several stores, and State school. Timber industry. Sand and ironstone formation. Population, about 200.

MOORA (37° 31' S. lat., 116° 0' E. long.), postal township, with telegraph and railway station, 59 miles N. of Gingin, on Midland railway in Moore district. Has hotel, police-station, and two stores.

MORNINGTON MILLS (District WELLINGTON) is a timber station with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, Anglican church and State school, on Wokalup river, six miles from Wokalup railway station. About 400 men are employed on the station, which has two large saw-mills and turns out an average of 40,000 super feet of jarrah daily, besides a large amount of hewn sleepers and beams for export, mostly to South America and Africa.

MOUNT BARKER (34° 36' S. lat., 117° 39' E. long.), a postal centre, with telegraph and railway station, and money-order office, in the Plantagenet district, on the Albany road, 224 miles SE. from Perth. Has two hotels, one Government school, hall, Anglican, Wesleyan and Salvation Army services held. Agricultural fruit growing and pastoral district. About 4 miles from Mount Barker is the Porongrup range, covered with a splendid Karri forest. Population about 320.

MOUNT MAGNET (28° 3' S. lat., 117° 49' E. long.), a mining municipality (proclaimed June, 1896) on Murchison goldfield. It is about 195 miles from Geraldton (its seaport), with which it is connected by rail, and 450 NE. from Perth. Coach weekly to Lawlers, 185 miles; tri-weekly to Paynesville, 48 miles; and daily to Boogardie, 3 miles. Has post, money-order and savings bank offices and telegraph station, seven hotels, West Australian Bank, State school, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches, court-house, police-station, miners' institute, registrar's and warden's offices, hospital, surgeon, chemists, various stores, and local clubs. Streets lighted with kerosene. Formation: ironstone schist and quartzite. Newspaper: *Mount Magnet Miner*. Population of township about 400. Boogardie and Lennonville are in the vicinity.

MOUNT MALCOLM (28° 56½' S. lat., 121° 30½' E. long.) is the principal town in the Mount Margaret goldfield, 140 miles NNE. of Coolgardie, and 64 miles from Menzies, from which coach. Coach runs to Lawlers *via* Leonora, Mertondale and Laverton, Menzies *via* Niagara. A railway is being constructed from Menzies. Warden's headquarters. Has post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph offices, five hotels, brewery, Western Australian and National Banks, survey office, lock-up, police quarters, hospital, Anglican and Wesleyan Methodist churches, State school, Warden's court (monthly). Health Board, Masonic lodge, and mechanics' institute. Good water from wells. Population, about 450; district about 2,000. Newspaper: *Malcolm Chronicle*.

MOUNT MARGARET (28° 50' S. lat., 122° 12' E. long.). Mining township, prettily situated on shores of Lake Carey, 160 miles NNE. of Coolgardie. Reached by rail from Perth to Menzies, thence coach. Freshwater well ½ miles from town. Mining and pastoral district. The chief mining centre is Mount Morgan, which see.

MOUNT MORGANS (28° 49' S. lat., 122° 11' E. long.), a mining township about 550 miles from Perth, which is reached by coach to Kookynie, thence train. It has a post-office, money-order office, warden's court, police station, telegraph station, Government Savings Bank, five hotels, branch National Bank of Australia and Bank of Western Australia. Wesleyan and Anglican churches, and Salvation Army barracks, Druids' lodge, and Working Men's Club. The streets are lighted by electricity; and water is obtained from wells, the supply for the mines being pumped from a lake six miles distant. It is purely a mining district, with a population of about 1,000. Newspaper: *Mount Morgan Miner* (A. J. Burrows, proprietor).

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.

MULLEWA (28° 33' S. lat., 115° 31' E. long.), a small municipality (proclaimed April 3, 1895), with postal, telegraph, and money-order facilities, about 57 miles to the NE. of Geraldton, with which it is connected by rail, 234 postal miles from Perth. The dépôt for the Murchison pastoral and mining district. Good arable land in the vicinity. Has local court and police-station, hop beer and cordial factories, three hotels, surgeon, wheelwright, and several stores. Population, 70.

MURCHISON GOLDFIELD (27° S. lat., 118° E. long.) proper covers an area of about 21,600 square miles. A railway connects Perth and Cue, the capital of the field, which is situated about 540 miles from Perth. The railway also passes through Mount Magnet. Austin and Day Dawn are important mining centres on the Murchison goldfield. A telegraph line is opened up to Peak Hill. The population of the whole field is about 4,000, 2,000 of whom are directly employed in mining. Warden's and local courts are established at Cue, Mount Magnet, and Nannine; there is also a court of quarter sessions established at Cue. The crushing power on the field is large, consisting of twenty two batteries; a large amount of alluvial gold has also been obtained. The Murchison Goldfield is making steady progress, and promises to be a permanent gold-producing field. Large tracts of country are also leased for pastoral purposes. (See also CUE.)

MURBIN MURRIN. A mining district about 555 miles from Perth, which is reached by coach to Menzies, thence rail.

It has a post-office and telegraph station, and one hotel. Water from wells. Gold and copper mining district, with a population of about 250.

NANNINE (26° 53' S. lat., 118° 19' E. long.), 1,475 feet above sea-level, the central mining municipality in the North Murchison goldfields, about 50 miles N.E. from Cue, to which coach, thrice weekly, rail thence to Perth. There are five hotels, warden's court, post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office (with tri-weekly mail), registrar's office, West Australian Bank, Government school, Amalgamated Workers' Association, hospital, Roman Catholic church, Miners' Institute. Has promising reefs in the vicinity. Mining and pastoral. Lake Annean when full, which is only after heavy rain, is a magnificent sheet of water some 30 miles long, and of varying width from 1 to 12 or 13 miles; it is a great resort of wildfowl. Formation: diorite schist. Population: town, about 120, and district, about 500.

NARROGIN (Williams district), a post town, with money-order office, telegraph station, and railway station on the Great Southern line, 162 miles S. from Perth, on creek of name. It is 173 miles from Albany, and is 1,114 feet above sea-level. Has hotel, Government school, three stores, &c. Baptist and Anglican services are held in Agricultural hall. Agricultural and pastoral district. Has a tannery for opossum rugs. Granite formation. Population, town 100; district 400.

NEWCASTLE (31° 34' S. lat., 116° 27' E. long.) is a rising inland municipal (proclaimed Sept., 1877; shire Toodyay) town with post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order offices 54 (64 rail) miles N.E. from Perth, with which it is connected by a good road. The Eastern Railway connects it by a branch line with Perth. Hotels: Newcastle, Victoria and Freemasons'. It is situated on the river Avon, which is here spanned by two good bridges. It is one of the best agricultural districts in the Colony, and some thriving farms are to be found here. It contains three places of worship, Wesleyan, Anglican, and Roman Catholic, Government school and a convent school, with an average attendance at both of 100. A gaol, hospital, court-house a mechanics' institute, and Municipal chambers, branch of the Western Australian Bank, wineries, flour mill, saw-mill, coach factory; Masonic, Oddfellows' and I.O.G.T. lodges, Fruit-growers' Association, race club, agricultural society. Population of district, about 700.

NEW NORCIA (30° 58' S. lat., 116° 30' E. long.), post town, with money-order office and telegraph station on the Victoria plains in the Toodyay district, E. branch Moore river. It is a Benedictine Spanish Roman Catholic Mission Station, and village of Aborigines, who are civilized and live in cottages built for them by the Brothers; the establishment was founded by the late Bishop Salvado, the famous Benedictine monk, who died at Rome on December 29, 1900. The mission is now under the charge of the Rt. Rev. F. Torres, O.S.B., who with 10 Spanish missionaries, 5 Benedictine priests, and 5 lay Brothers arrived at the Mission on April, 10, 1901. There were previously five Fathers and forty-seven lay Brothers of the Benedictine Community. The natives are employed in agricultural pursuits, are taught useful trades and are perfectly free. Really excellent wine is made here. The settlement is 82 miles N. from Perth, which is reached by coach 15 miles to Mogumber railway station, thence rail, and has a bi-weekly mail to Perth. Court house, church, two chapels in Mission stations, Aborigines musical and brass band, social hall, and medical doctor. It was visited by Governor Broome, 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." There are two native schools, one for boys and one for girls, and one church dedicated to the Holy Trinity. 13,000 acres have been permanently reserved for the purposes of the Mission (rent being paid to the government). Population over 200, whites and blacks.

NIAGARA (29° 28' S. lat., 121° 24' E. long.), post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order station, in N. Coolgardie district, 404 miles E. from Perth. Rail to Menzies, thence daily coach, 34 miles. Has branch W. A. Bank, several hotels, miners' institute, Warden's circuit and local court monthly, private hospital, aerated water and cordial factory, and numerous stores. Lighted with kerosene. A reservoir holding 40,000,000 gallons has been constructed three miles S. of the township. Population, 400.

NOONGAL (27° 50' S. lat., 116° 47' E. long.), township, with post and telegraph offices, 15 miles N. of Yalgoo. Two hotels and several stores. Population, 70.

NORSEMAN (32° 5' S. lat., 121° 75' E. long.), a thriving municipality, and the principal town on the Dundas goldfield and on Lake Cowan. Has postal, money-order, savings bank, and telegraphic facilities, branches West Australian and Union Banks, a hospital, five hotels, brewery, cordial factory, Warden's court, mines office, police-station and quarters, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist places of worship, sports club, Government school, Masonic, Orange, and Foresters' lodges, Royal hall, mechanics' institute, Early Closing Association and numerous stores. Cost of living ranges from £1 15s. to £3 a week. Water supply from Government tank, private conservation and condenser, 2s. 6d. to 10s. per 100 gals. A good road has been cleared from Esperance to Norseman, 126 miles; and from Coolgardie, 111 miles. Population of municipality 300 and district about 1,200. Formation: diorite, quartz reefs; 7 miles of reefs containing payable gold. Principal mines:—Cumberland, Kirkpatrick, Norseman Gold Mines (Limited), No. 1 North Norseman, Hinemoa, Princess Royal, Princess Royal North and Princess Royal South, Mount Benson, Break o' Day, Lady Mary, Morning

Star, Union Jack, Three Colonies, and Lady Jean. Newspaper: *Norseman Times*, bi-weekly.

NORTHAM (31° 40' S. lat., 116° 40' E. long.), a municipal post town (proclaimed October, 1879), with money-order office, telegraph and telephone offices and savings bank, 57 miles N.E. of Perth, on the Avon and Mortlock rivers, which are crossed by good bridges. A line of railway connects this town with the main line of the Eastern Railway, at Spencer's Brook, and it is the starting point of the railway which is constructed to the Yilgarn goldfields. It is in telegraphic communication with the metropolis, 57 miles N.E. Five hotels, temperance and private. It has Town Hall, seating 600, and costing £3,500, Government workshops, a court-house, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches, Railway institute, a mechanics' institute, Freemasons', Foresters', A.N.A., Orange, Oddfellows', I.O.G.T. Free Gardeners', Rechabite, and 1 Druids' lodges, insurance agents, a Government Savings Bank, branches of the National Bank and Western Australian Bank, hospital, roller flour mills, brass and iron foundries, pottery, bone mill, bacon factory, coach factory, a Bushman's Club, in connection with the Hope of Northam Lodge, I.O.G.T., No. 8. One Government school (boys' and girls) the aggregate average attendance being 321, School of Sisters of St. Joseph, and two private schools. There are several rising townships in and around Northam, among which may be noted Irishtown, Jennapullen, Wongamine, Grass Valley, Seabrook, and Goodfelling: to the last-named the railway has been constructed, and several thousand acres of new land have been placed under crop. Mining operations have also received considerable impetus, especially at Seabrook (which see), five miles from Northam. Population, about 2,000, district about 4,000. Newspaper: *Northam Advertiser* (published every Wednesday and Saturday).

NORTHAMPTON (28° 22' S. lat., 114° 37' E. long.), 295 miles (329 postal) N. of Perth, is the post town of the northern mining district of the colony, and has a money-order office, railway station, and savings bank, and is in telegraphic communication with the rest of the Colony. It is in the electorate of Murchison and the Northern Railway connects it with that place; distance 34 miles, and a commodious station. It also possesses goods sheds and other appliances of a station yard. Nearly all the lead and copper mines in the colony are near here. The copper is of good quality, and the lead contains very little silver. Hotels: Miners' Arms, Railway and Hampton Arms. There is a police-station and a court-house, Episcopal and Catholic places of worship, and workmen's hall. There are two schools, one Government and one Roman Catholic, and mechanics' institute. Tin and other valuable ores are found in the district. Here is a valuable copper-mine, which was neglected for some 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. The town is the centre of one of the most promising mineral districts in the colony. Population about 200.

NULLAGINE (21° 53' S. lat., 120° 6' E. long.) is a post town with money-order office and telegraph station, 73 miles from Marble Bar, in the Pilbarra district, and is an important quartz reefing centre, reached by steamer from Perth to Port Hedland, thence coach. Diamonds have been found in the district. There appears every likelihood of the conglomerate and quartz formation in the district being at last thoroughly tested, the British Exploration of Australasia, Limited, having taken up four 24-acre leases on the former, where a ten head battery is pegging away, while the Enterprise Syndicate, at Middle Creek, will shortly have fifteen head going on the Barton Lease, which has a big quartz lode. A ten head battery is crushing for the public at Mesguro Creek, and a Treman mill is being erected at Elsie Creek. In 1900 1924 tons were crushed, averaging 2 oz. 6 dwts., besides which there was a little alluvial gold. There are two hotels, stores, Warden's court and police station. Population about 250.

ONSLOW (21° 48' S. lat., 114° 57' E. long.), situated at the mouth of the Ashburton River, 754 nautical miles from Fremantle. It is the port of a rich and extensive pastoral district and the Ashburton goldfield. Gold has been discovered on the Upper Ashburton River. Pastoral district, numerous stations being in the vicinity. It is also a port for the pearling industry. A stock jetty has been built about 4 miles distant, and is connected by tram. It has postal, telegraph, and money-order offices, two hotels, hospital, school, residency, bond store, and police court. Mining and pastoral district. Population, town and district, about 300.

PADDINGTON (30° 29' S. lat., 121° 20' E. long.), a postal and mining township, three miles south of Broad Arrow, and about 895 from Perth, in electoral district Kanowna. Has a railway station, post and money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, mechanics' institute, police station, school, Masonic and Druid lodges, six hotels, Anglican, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic churches. Mining district. Water is supplied from condensers and from the Arrow Lake. Population of district about 1,300.

PEAK HILL (25° 38' S. lat.), 120 miles from Nannine, 724 from Perth. A very rich mining centre, has post-office, money-order, and telegraph station, Warden's court, four hotels, branch Bank of Australasia, mechanics' institute and library. It is reached by rail to Cue, thence rail. Mining and pastoral district. Formation: Mica, schist and quartz, &c. Population of district, about 500.

PARKER'S RANGE (31° 39' S. lat., 119° 35' E. long.), a mining centre on the Yilgarn goldfield, 33 miles S. of Southern

Cross, 235 miles E. of Perth, reached by hired vehicle to Southern Cross, thence train. Has one hotel. Population about 40.

PERTH (31° 57' 24" S. lat., 115° 52' 42" 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, 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: Esplanade, Ozone, Royal, Governor Broome, Goldfields Club, Imperial, Great Western, Criterion, Freemasons', the United Service, City, and the Shamrock. A palatial structure known as the De Bauns' Palace Hotel has been erected at the corner of St. George Terrace and William Street. The town 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 railway, river, and land, a well macadamized road built by convict labour connecting the two towns. Approached from Fremantle, 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. An electric tram connects the suburbs. 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 Assembly, with offices pertaining thereto, an assembly room, and offices, the Town Hall itself being capable of holding 2,000 persons. The public markets and the new City police-court were opened in 1896. Of cathedrals there are two, one Protestant (St. George's) and one Catholic (the Immaculate Conception). The 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. A Presbyterian church was opened in August, 1882. The Wesleyan church is an elegant structure; there is also a Congregational chapel (Trinity) and Presbyterian church, and post-office. The memorial stone of the new Trinity Congregational church was laid in March, 1893. There is also a Mohammedan place of worship, and the new Hebrew Synagogue in Brisbane Street was consecrated in 1897. The foundation-stone of a new Masonic hall was laid by the Governor in September, 1896. The foundation-stone of the Perth Mint was also laid on the 23rd of the same month by Sir John Forrest, on a block of land between Hay and Goderich Streets, with a frontage to Hill Street; it was opened for the coinage of gold on June 20, 1899, and is an imposing structure of massive strength and architectural beauty. The plans were prepared by Mr. G. T. Poole; the building stone is Cottesloe freestone with Rottneet stone dressings. On September 29, 1896, Sir John Forrest laid the foundation-stone of the Perth Observatory, at Mount Eliza, the stone being a block of granite from Boorabbin. In June, 1898, the memorial stone of the Mechanics' Institute, Hay-street, was laid by Sir John Forrest. Other buildings are Perth Hospital, the Victoria Public Library—an institution commemorative of Her Majesty's Jubilee; Bank of Australasia, National, Union, West Australian, New South Wales, and Commercial Banks; Moirs Buildings and Princes Buildings, Australian Mutual Provident Society, National Mutual Life Association, and Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society have fine buildings, a mechanics' institute, one wing of which is used as a museum; the Governor's residence (to which a palatial ball-room has been added), the Bishop's "palace," the "Weld Club," the "Exchange Club," and "Stock Exchange Club." Chamber of Mines, Building Society, Government and Roman Catholic schools, and Girls' and Boys' Orphanages, Roman Catholic and Protestant (average attendances at all 3,474). The High School 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; the Alexander Scots College was opened in 1897. In 1898 Queen's Hall, capable of seating 1,500 persons, was erected by the trustees of Wesley Church. There are some fine private residences and stores, and a handsome and extensive 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 Hay Street, has also been built. Most of the houses are built of stone and brick. Very good bricks are made 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. King's Park, which consists of some thousands of acres, is now cleared and laid out. The Perth Park Road, which was opened by Sir John Forrest in August, 1897,

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 Zoological Gardens, situated at South Perth, form a very attractive resort considering they have only been established four years, and contain an interesting collection of specimens. The metropolis is in telegraphic and railway communication with all the principal districts of the colony. The city is lighted with electricity. The property of the Perth Water Supply Company was purchased by the Government in 1896 for £220,000. A scheme for the sewerage and drainage of Perth, to cost £320,816, has been approved of by the Engineer-in-Chief, and in the meantime a scheme of surface drainage is being carried out. Proposed improvements in the water supply of the city are being considered also. The growing suburbs of Perth are Leederville, Subiaco, Claremont, Cottesloe, Victoria Park, South Perth, and Peppermint Grove. The area of the City of Perth is about 2,450 acres, while the adjacent Park Reserve contains 1,017 acres; the total area of city and suburbs is 16,084 acres. The population at the census of March 31st, 1901, was males, 14,521; females, 12,950. Total, 27,471. Taking, however, the population of Perth magisterial district, which includes the suburbs and small outlying hamlets, the total now reaches 36,199, consisting of 19,057 males, and 17,142 females. During 1898-99 over 500 buildings were erected, and there are about 6,000 within the city limits. Newspapers—the *West Australian* (daily), the *Western Mail* (weekly), the *Daily News* (evening), the *West Australian Record* (weekly), *Morning Herald* (daily), and the *Government Gazette* (weekly), *Church News* (monthly), *War Cry*, *Sunday Times*, and *Social Kodak* (weekly), *Spectator* (weekly).

PILBARRA (21° 30' S. lat., 118° 30' E. long.), postal and telegraph township in West Pilbarra goldfields, which cover an area of about 10,500 square miles, and was proclaimed September 19th, 1895. Here the first alluvial gold of the field was discovered. It is 110 miles from Roebourne, with which it is connected by a good road. It is reached by steamer to Cossack, thence tram to Roebourne, thence coach. Has one hotel and a police station. Has a battery of 5 stamps. There are a number of claims on the fields; Queen Victoria and Princess May were the only ones working at end of year. Formation: granite, slate opaline, and quartzite. Population, about 50. Newspaper—*Pilbarra News*.

PINGELLY (30° S. lat., 150° E. long.), ex. Grantham, Mourambine district, a postal township with money-order office, savings bank, telephone and telegraph station, about 30 miles S. of Beverley, and 130 rail miles SE. of Perth, 110 miles by road. A station on the Great Southern Railway. Some of the richest agricultural land in the colony is in this district. Has hotel, Anglican church, one Government school, Agricultural Society (with hall), Ladies' Guild; good shooting, kangaroo, tamar, opossum, parrots, &c., being plentiful and several stores. Good supply of water; 17 inches rainfall in the year. Formation: ironstone. Population, 80; district about 300.

PINJARRAH (32° 37' S. lat., 115° 35' E. long.), the chief town of the Murray agricultural district, 56 miles S. of Perth, is beautifully situated on the river Murray, which is spanned by a bridge. In the early days of the colony a battle was fought here between the natives and the King's forces. It has good fruit-growing prospects, and when transport is cheapened and facilitated it will enable this industry to quickly develop. Hotels: Premier and Exchange. It has a post, telegraph, Government Savings Bank, money-order office and railway station. It contains an Episcopal church, mechanics' institute, Horticultural Society, Government school (average attendance 60), I.O.R. society, two hotels, police station, and court-house. The district is becoming a summer resort for the residents of Perth, and there is fishing and shooting. The whole Murray district has two fish preserving factories, at Mandurah 14 miles down the river. Pinjarrah is the seat of Sir John Forrest's Homestead Scheme. Splendid timber is obtainable. Water from tanks and wells. Agricultural and pastoral. Population 180; district 1,500.

PLYMPTON. A suburb of Fremantle.

PORT AUGUSTA (26° 0' S. lat., 114° 0' E. long.) is situated 200 miles SW. of Perth, 3 miles from Cape Leeuwin, at the mouth of the Blackwood river, in the Sussex district. It was first settled in 1830. Communication is by conveyance from Busselton, 60 miles distant, or by steamer to Fremantle from Hamelin. A timber company has its headquarters at Karridale. A lighthouse has been erected at Leeuwin. There are large forests of jarrah and other woods to work upon, with the advantage of a good harbour. Population, about 50.

PORT DENISON. See DONGARRA.

PORT HEDLAND (20° 10' S. lat., 118° 20' E. long.), a postal township, and telegraph station, and the only natural port in the North-west for the Pilbarra goldfields, 986 nautical miles from Fremantle, from which run occasional steamers. Marble Bar is 116 miles SE. from the Port, and a railway has been surveyed. It is the port for Marble Bar, Nullagine, Bamboo Creek, Warrawoona, and other towns on the Pilbarra goldfields, and also for a large and well-known pastoral district—the Nor West. Stock from all parts of the Nor West is shipped from Port Hedland, where, since the jetty, race, and cattle yards have been completed; there is every facility for shipping. The harbour has been well beaconed, and may now be entered by the largest steamers afloat. There are several lines of coaches, including the mail coach, running between Port Hedland and the inland towns, viz., Condon, Marble Bar, Nullagine, Warrawoona and Barnfoot Creek on the Pilbarra fields. Three hotels. Wells are met with at

short intervals on the route to the fields, and sometimes also surface water in most of the creeks. These wells are all fitted up in convenient manner, and have troughing for horses, &c. Tin and gold have long been suspected in some localities within a day or two's journey of the port, but up to the present nothing has been discovered to establish those minerals. Population of district about 120, including 30 coloured.

PRESTON RIVER. See DONNEBROOK.

QUINDALUP (83° 38' S. lat., 115° 10' E. long.), district Sussex, 159 miles S. from Perth and 16 miles from Busselton, is the centre of operations of the timber industry, one station alone (Yelverton's) giving employment to over 100 men. It contains a post and telegraph office and one Government school, one at Upper Quindalup with an average attendance of 22 scholars; Church of England services held in schoolroom. Coach to Vasse, 14 miles thence rail; 20 miles south on the Margaret River are magnificent caves. Population of district, about 200.

ROCKINGHAM (32° 18' S. lat., 116° 4' E. long.), a small post town (Fremantle district), with telegraph office, railway station on the southern road, 33 miles S. from Perth, 17 from Fremantle on Mangies Bay, which supplies jarrah timber in large quantities. The harbour is a fine one. 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. Jarrahdale, Jarrah Forests and Railway Company have their station, mills, &c., here. There are several large mills in operation in the district, cutting about 100 loads of timber per day, giving employment to about 400 men, 100 horses, 9 bullock teams and 3 locomotive engines. From £5,000 to £6,000 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. The Timber Company have a railway from Rockingham to Jarrahdale inland, 56 miles. Communication is by coasting vessel and tri-weekly overland mail; fare 7s. 6d. Two Government schools and two schools at Jarrahdale. Has agricultural hall, library, and hotel, local court and police station. Public services are held in schoolroom. Population, about 100.

ROEBOURNE (20° 46' S. lat., 117° 8' E. long.) is situated 8 miles from the Nor-west coast, on the banks of the Harding river, and is distant 920 miles north from Perth in a direct line. It is the chief town in north-west Australia, and is connected with the seaport of Cossack Bay by a twice-daily service horse tram. It has a post-office, money-order office, savings bank, Government Residency and offices, hospital, gaol, four hotels, namely, the Victoria, Jubilee, Roebourne and Commercial, a mechanics' institute with library and reading room, Government school (with average attendance of 30), Masonic lodge, Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, and a branch of the Union Bank. A Court of Quarter Sessions is held here, with the Government Resident as chairman. In cases of trials for capital offences sittings of the Supreme Court are held under a special commission. It was proclaimed a municipality on November 30, 1887. Roebourne is the repeating station for the telegraphic service between Wyndham and Perth. Mail coaches also ply between Roebourne and neighbouring towns. There is a regular steam communication between Cossack and Fremantle, and also a 14-day steam service with Singapore, by which a large quantity of wool produced in the district is exported to the London markets, also the pearl shell obtained from the famous fisheries along the coast, in which Cossack and Broome (in Roebuck Bay), share conjointly the reputation of being the main centres from which operations are directed. Two of the largest nuggets unearthed in the Colony were found here, weighing 384 and 398 ounces respectively, the former being found on the Shaw River, in 1890, and the latter, on Pilbarra proper, in 1892. Payable reefs were first worked at Mallina, 60 miles from Roebourne, where a powerful Glasgow syndicate are now carrying on operations on a more extensive scale than has hitherto been attempted here, and several other gold mining leases are being developed in the same locality by smaller companies. In April, 1891, rich reefs were discovered at Marble Bar, 90 miles from the port of Condon and 300 miles from Roebourne. A few weeks later still richer reefs were found at Bamboo Creek, 40 miles farther on; and to-day both places are flourishing reefing fields. In February of 1894 a good find in the reefing line was made on the Shaw River, where a number of leases have since been taken up and are now being worked to profitable account. In 1894 another line of reefs was discovered a few miles north-east of Marble Bar, and the Reward Claim, known as McPhee's, has turned out a phenomenally rich mine. The most sensational alluvial discovery was at the Just-in-time, about 60 miles to the south-south-east of Marble Bar, from which 10,000 ozs. of gold were taken in 1892. Valuable discoveries have recently been made at Towranna, near Mallina goldfield and 75 miles from Roebourne and Pilbarra proper. The goldfield centres are connected with Roebourne by a weekly mail service. Precious stones and diamonds have been found at the Nullagine. Copper has been worked for the past two years at Whim Creek, from which the ore is carted to the port and shipped to London for treatment. There is a vast area of stream tin in the district. Lead mines have been opened and worked, but abandoned, owing to want of capital and the 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 magnificent grass and spinifex 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, about 300. Newspaper: *Northern Public Opinion*.

ROTHESAY (29° 17' S. lat., 116° 54' E. long.), a township and mining centre, south of Yalgoo, distant about 80 miles. Has a fortnightly mail service with Yalgoo. Coach also runs to Mingenew. Has two hotels, police-station, and Mechanics' Institute. Mining district. Population, 100.

ROTNEST (31° 59' 45" S. lat., 115° 33' 21" E. long.) is a island lying about 14 miles north-west of Fremantle, with post-office and heliograph station. 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 farming, gardening and the manufacture of salt from the lagoons on the east side. There is a Government school, in which Anglican services are held, and a Reformatory school in connection with the Juvenile Reformatory, an institute and library, and pilot's quarters. Barley, wheat, rye and oats are grown. A lighthouse is erected on a hill; from it is shown a revolving white light, visible at 21 miles. There is a chain of salt lakes in the centre of the island with some picturesque scenery, but visitors cannot land on the island without a permit. Communication with the mainland is by heliograph. Population of island about 100.

SEABROOK (32° 23' S. lat., 117° 1' E. long.). A railway station, 5 miles from Northam, 71 miles from Perth, on Coolgardie railway. Chief industry, ore reduction, cyanide works; 60 head of stamps belonging to the Northam Milling and Mining Co. of W.A., said to be one of the largest and most complete plants in W.A. Water from wells. Surrounding land all taken up by cultivation. Population, about 200.

SERPENTINE (32° 27' S. lat., 115° 53' E. long.), a postal telephone and railway station, in a farming locality on river of the same name, 34 miles S. of Perth Station on the S.W. railway; fares, 5s. 8d. and 3s. 7d. In Murray district. Government school. Fruit-growing industry. On the river are the Serpentine Falls, to which excursions are run from Perth in the spring. A small gold-mine has been opened in the locality. Agricultural district. Population about 150.

SHARKS' BAY (25° 15' S. lat., 113° 30' E. long.), a post town, with inland money-order office and telegraph station, 414 nautical miles NW. from Fremantle, reached by steamer, on the immense bay of the same name. It is a fishing station for pearls. The public buildings comprise police station, office inspector pearl fisheries, telegraph station, and school-house. It has two hotels, State school and several stores. Pearling and sandalwood cutting is carried on. Population, white and coloured, about 150.

SIR SAMUEL (27° 87' S. lat., 120° 33' E. long.), a township, 32 miles north of Lawlers, in the E. Murchison goldfield. Has post-office and telegraph station. Mount Leonora's nearest railway station. Coach runs to Lawlers. Has two hotels, mechanics' institute, and two stores. Bellevue Consolidated, Concor United and Isadore mines at work. Population, about 200.

SMITH'S MILL (32° S. lat., 117° E. long.) (co. Swan) is a post township on the Helena River, 17 miles E. of Perth. Has telephone and railway station, one hotel, one school, and Jubilee hall, in which Anglican services are held. Industries: brick-making, lime-making, fruit-tree nurseries, gravel and stone quarries. Water from wells. Agricultural district. Population about 300.

SOUTHERN CROSS (31° 14' S. lat., 119° 19' E. long.), a municipality (proclaimed January, 1892), about 35 miles south of Golden Valley, 237 miles E. from Perth, on the Yilgarn goldfield of which it is the headcentre of the Government. The goldfield comprises Southern Cross, Golden Valley, Mount Jackson, Parker's Range, Hope's Hill, and Blackborne's. Four quartz batteries are at work. Has post-office, savings bank and money-order office, railway, telephone and telegraph station. Coach runs to Mount Jackson. The Warden, who also acts as the Resident Magistrate, has his office here. There is also a resident medical office. There are municipal chambers, police-station, barracks, and stables, Government hospital, five hotels, West Australian and Commercial Banks, Miners' and Mechanics' Institutes, Odd-fellows', Orange, Druids', A.N.A. and Freemasons' lodges, public school, Anglican, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic churches and Salvation Army; aerated water factory. Water from tank condensers. Kerosene street lamps. Income of municipality £1,500 per annum. Population, about 1,500. Geological formation: Gneiss—gold lodes. Newspapers: *Southern Cross Miner* and *Southern Cross Times*.

SUBIACO (32° S. lat., 117° E. long.), a postal suburb, with telegraph and railway station, about 2 miles west of Perth, has a Government school (with average attendance of 300), also a Roman Catholic convent and schools, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Anglican, Baptist and Presbyterian churches, barracks, public hall, hotel, numerous restaurants, boot and wire mattress factory, saw-mills, Rechabite, I.O.G.T., Orange, social club, A.N.A. and Foresters' lodges. Water from wells. Population of town and district, about 3,400.

TALGA TALGA (or GLENCOE), a reefing centre, 18 miles from Marble Bar, and about 75 miles from Condon, on East Pilbarra goldfield, reached by steamer from Fremantle to Cossack schooner to Condon, thence coach. Has a post and telegraph station, hotel and store. There is one battery at work. The mines, of which McPhee's Reward and the Star of the North are the leading, are only in the course of development. Water from Government well. Population, about 20.

TOORAK. A suburb of Coolgardie.

TOR BAY is in the Plantagenet district, on Denmark river. A large export trade in timber was carried on here, but most of the population has moved on to Denmark.

TWENTY-ONE MILE, post, telegraph, and money-order township, 375 miles E. from Perth, in the Coolgardie district. Rail to Coolgardie, thence daily coach. Has two hotels, State school, mechanics' institute. Water from dam. Formation, auriferous. Population of town and district, about 250.

ULARRING is a post-office in the mining district of North Coolgardie, and has one hotel and a lending library. About 20 people in the township.

UPPER SWAN, a railway siding 9 miles N. of Midland Junction and 19 miles from Perth, with post-office. Anglican church. Agricultural, wine making and dairying. (See also MIDDLE SWAN.)

VASSE. See BOSSELTON.

VICTORIA PLAINS (30° 45' S. lat., 116° 30' E. long.), a post district, in Toodyay Magisterial district, with money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, about 82 miles N. from Perth, reached from New Norcia (15 miles South), thence train. 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—which see) for the instruction of the aborigines. Hotel: Victoria Plains. Government school, with average attendance of 18. Anglican church, court-house, police-station. Population, about 700.

WAGIN (33° 18' S. lat., 117° 20' E. long.), a township on the Great Southern Railway, 148 miles from Albany, Williams River district, 204 miles SE. of Perth. Has post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, railway station, two hotels; Roman Catholic, Anglican, Baptist and Salvation Army places of worship, police-station, agricultural hall, and Mechanics' Institute, Government school and local court. Water from Government well, reservoir holds 10,000,000 gallons of water. Agricultural and pastoral district. Industries: Brick-making, lime-burning, fruit-growing. Population about 600.

WALEBING postal township (issuing postal notes), with telegraph office, about 104 miles north from Perth, which is reached by coach to Moora, thence rail. Water from wells and tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district, with about 50 inhabitants.

WALKAWAY. A post town, and railway station 287 miles N. by rail from Perth. Has one hotel, State school and one store. Agricultural district. Population, about 50.

WANDERING is a postal township with telegraph station, in the Williams district, 160 miles SE. from Perth. Reached by rail to Pingelly, thence 80 miles. The direct road is by the Old Albany road, 76 miles from Perth. Has two hotels, school, agricultural society and hall, flour mill and stores. Agricultural district. Wool, wheat, oats, hides, flour, and sandal-wood, are the chief articles of trade.

WANERENOOKA. See NORTHAMPTON.

WANNEBOO (31° 43' S. lat., 115° 44' E. long.), is 15½ miles from Perth, due N. Mail once a week by horse delivery. Private mail bag at State school. There is a provisional Government school, in which Wesleyan services are held once a month. Market gardening is the chief industry. Numerous lakes in the district. Sand and limestone formation. Population, about 150.

WAROONA, town-site on Drake's brook, about 69 miles from Perth. Has post-office, telegraph and telephone stations, three hotels, State school, and saw-mills.

WARRAWOONA (20° 30' S. lat., 119° 35' E. long.), post and telegraph station in Pilbarra goldfield. Reached by rail to Fremantle, steamer to Port Hedland, coach thence. Coaches run to Port Hedland, 130 miles, twice weekly, and to Nullagine. It is about 1,230 miles NW. from Perth. Has two hotels. Water from Government well. Warrawoona promises to become an important town, as the mining industry is rapidly improving. Mining and pastoral district, with population of about 150.

WEST COLLIE, on the Collie River, district Wellington, is a railway siding. See COLLIEFIELDS.

WIDGEMOOLTHA is a mining township, on the Coolgardie goldfields, about 403 miles east of Perth. Has post-office and telegraph station. It is reached by rail to Coolgardie, thence camels or coach; coaches also run to Norseman. Has two hotels, and Government battery. Water from Government tank, with a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons. Mining district; granite, quartz, and lode formation. Population, 100.

WILLIAMS RIVER (or WILLIAMSBURGH) (32° 57' S. lat., 116° 25' E. long.), a postal centre, money-order, Government savings bank, and telegraph station, 100 miles SE. from Perth, in the Williams district. Communication is via Narrogin (20 miles North-East), on the Great Southern Railway. Inn: Cornwall's. Government school has an average attendance of 16. Anglican church, court house, hospital, police station, flour mill and mechanics' institute. Water from private tanks and Government wells. Pastoral district. Population about 500.

WOODARRA (27° 56' S. lat., 121° 18' E. long.) (LAKE DARLOR) is 48 miles east of Lawlers, on East Murchison goldfield, 640 miles ENE. from Perth. Has two hotels, several

stores, and two crushing plants in district. Pastoral industry improving. Population, 200.

WOORAMEL, a post and telegraph station, 441 miles from Perth, on river of same name, in centre of pastoral and timber district.

WYNDHAM (15° 27' S. lat., 128° 5' E. long.), a township on the Cambridge Gulf (45 miles from the mouth), with a good harbour (in East Kimberley district), 1,960 miles from Perth. Some parts of the harbour have been buoyed. There is a good jetty accommodation. During 1886 a Government Resident (now Resident Magistrate) and police camp were established here. It is the nearest port to the Kimberley Goldfield. The distance to the Kimberley Goldfield is 212 miles, but although considerably shorter than the route *via* Derby, the latter is said to be the easier and better travelling. Still the road from Wyndham is now fairly good, and is well watered. It is passable for pack horses during all seasons, and it is also suitable for wheel traffic from April to December. There is Government residency, hotel, store, hospital, and a local court, post, money-order, and telegraph offices, gaol, mechanics' institute, bonded store, goods receiving shed, police station and a complete set of cattle yards and run, for shipment of large stock, by means of which 400 head of fat bullocks have been shipped within six hours in this town, and a steamer (subsidized by the Western Australian Government) calls twice monthly from Port Darwin, as well as a two-monthly steamer from Western Australia ports. Township lighted with kerosene. Water from wells. Coal is believed to be in the district. This town is the NE. terminus of the West Australian system *via* Hall's Creek, the township of the Kimberley goldfields. Formation: carboniferous rocks, quartzite and sandstone, capped with flat-topped hills, with shale beds. Cattle and horse raising. Population, about 40.

YALGOO (28° 23' S. lat., 116° 43' E. long.) is a postal township with money-order, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, on the Yalgoo goldfield, proclaimed January 23, 1895, and covering an area of about 18,820 square miles. A coach runs to Mount Gould, Field's Find, and Rothsay. Yalgoo is about 130 miles from Geraldton, on the Mount Magnet Road, and 434 rail miles from Perth. Gold was first discovered in the early part of 1890 at the Nancarrong Hills. There is a daily mail. It has five hotels, State school, warden's court, police-station, M.U.I.O.F. lodge, Miners' Institute. Lighted with kerosene. Good supply of water. Mining and pastoral district. Formation: Amphibolites or dioritic schist. Population, about 200; district 1,000. Other localities on the field are Carlaminda, Field's Find, Gullewa, Noongal, and Rothsay.

YARLOOP (district Wellington), post, money-order, telegraph, and railway station, about 78 miles SW. from Perth. Has hotel and school. Water from wells. Famous timber district, Miller Bros.' well-known mill being here. Population of district, about 1,000.

YATHEROO (30° 30' S. lat., 115° 30' E. long.), is a large cattle station, in the Melbourne district, 90 miles from Perth; rail to Moora, thence 22 miles. Agricultural and pastoral district. Population of town and district, 200.

YERILLA (20° 29' S. lat., 121° 35' E. long.), a mining district, about 58 miles ENE. of Menzies. Had a large population, several hotels, public offices and business places, but in 1900 the Government offices, mining plant, and businesses were removed to other districts.

YILGARN GOLDFIELD. See SOUTHERN CROSS.

YORK (31° 53' S. lat., 116° 47' E. long.), a municipal town (proclaimed March, 1871), with post, telegraph, Government savings bank, and money-order office, 77½ miles (by rail) E. of Perth, with which city it has rail and telegraph communication. Rail accommodation to Greenhills. Principal hotels: Imperial, York, and Castle. There are also two temperance hotels. It is prettily located at the foot of Mount Bawell, on both sides of the Avon river, 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 church, and Salvation Army. Freemasons', Oddfellows' and Druids' lodges, several sports clubs and an agricultural society. There are also a Mechanics' Institute, hospital, a court-house, three Government schools (boys', girls' and infants'), average attendance 150, and an assisted school with average attendance of 52, rifle corps, public library, ham and bacon factory, tannery, roller flour mill, brick-making and fruit industries. Branches of the Union Bank of Australasia and the Western Australian Bank and two Insurance Companies are here. Town lighted with kerosene. The principal supply of sandalwood comes from this district. Fresh water, in common with the whole of the Eastern district, is not plentiful. Population of town and district, about 3,000. Newspaper: *Eastern Districts Chronicle* (weekly).

YOUNDEGIN (31° 45' S. lat., 117° 19' 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.

TOWNS IN QUEENSLAND.

ADAVALE (25° 50' S. lat., 144° 36' E. long.), a postal township, with savings bank and telegraph station and money-order office, occupying a small portion of a large flat in the Warrego district and electorate, about 610 miles W. of Brisbane, and 116 miles W. of Charleville (to which a coach runs twice weekly, fare £2), situated on the Blackwater Creek, 7 miles above its junction with the Bulloo River. There are here four hotels, Imperial, Green Gate, Blackwater and Great Western, four stores, four tradesmen's premises, post and telegraph office and police quarters, court-house, Divisional Board's Hall—a commodious building and provisional school. Episcopal minister and Roman Catholic priest visit occasionally. Coach runs weekly to Windorah (136 miles, and Thargomindah (210 miles). The Racing Club here holds three meetings 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. In the Jundah district, about 40 miles distant, mining for opals is carried on. Population, 192 (census 1891).

ALBERTON (27° 54' S. lat., 153° 14' E. long.), a small township situated on the Logan river, in the parish of Albert, county of Ward, electorate of Logan and police district of Beenleigh, 28 miles NW. of Brisbane. 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, 68 (census 1891), now about 200.

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 telegraphic communication with Brisbane on the Sandgate Railway; there is also frequent communication by omnibuses. The direct line, *via* Fortitude Valley, was opened to here in November, 1890. Industries: saw-mill, a pottery, brickyards, and stone quarries. There are Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, and Salvation Army places of worship, a branch of the Queensland National Bank, and a hotel, the Albion. In a large and commodious public hall, Freemasons, Oddfellows, and other societies hold their meetings. There is a post and telephone office, money-order office and savings bank, and a daily delivery of mails.

ALICE (24° 2' S. lat., 144° 47' E. long.), a post and telegraph station on the Central Railway, in the electorate of Mitchell, 32½ miles W. of Rockhampton. Delta, Eyra, and an out-station of Coreena, called Lochnagar, have all their supplies sent here, and their wool also is despatched from here. The next railway station to Alice is Basthinia, 4 miles. 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, telegraph and railway station, 17 miles from Warwick, and 153 miles by rail SW. of Brisbane. A branch line from Hendon, 3½ miles distant, was opened during 1897. This railway is one of the lines constructed under the Railway Guarantee Act, 1895. 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 and roads in the municipality, which was proclaimed on July 24, 1899; area 18 7-10 square miles. The value of the rateable property is estimated at £56,299. 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 of 1,395 vols., and two large halls for entertainments. State school (No. 31). The places of worship comprise Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic churches. Hotels: Princess of Wales, Tattersalls, Club, Commercial and Royal, and four boarding houses. Two steam flour-mills and a saw-mill are here. Lodges: Masonic (E.C.), Oddfellows, Orangemen's, H.A.B.C. Society, and Protestant Alliance. Allora is surrounded on every side by farms, on which wheat, maize, cape and malting barley, 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 climate to great perfection. The Central Downs Agricultural and Horticultural Society meets here; also the Victoria Institute, and Allora is the headquarters of the Queensland Coursing Association. The far-famed stations of Glengallan, East Talgai, Goomburra, and Clifton are all within a radius of 10 miles of Allora. In January, 1898, the Headington Hill Estate, purchased by the Government under the provisions of the Agricultural Lands Repurchase Act, comprising nearly 37,000 acres, was thrown open to selection, and almost the entire area has been selected. Over 8,000 acres of the Glengallan Estate have also been similarly purchased and selected. 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, 1,086 (census 1901). Newspaper: *Allora Guardian*.

ARAMAC (23° 59' S. lat., 145° 14' long.), a post-town about 750 miles NW. of Brisbane, 40 miles N. from Baramcine, 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 Baramcine Railway Station, 42 miles, and to Muttaborra twice weekly, fares 25s. Two coaches run between Aramac and Baramcine twice weekly, but only one coach runs to Muttaborra once weekly. Hotels: Royal, Aramac, Albion, and Marathon. Branches of the Government Savings Bank and Bank of New South Wales are here, also money-order office, telegraph station, hospital, court-house and police station, school of arts with 653 vols, State school (No. 312), cordial factory, six general stores, and tradesmen's premises. The surrounding country is supplied with artesian water at depths from 600 ft. to 2,000 ft. in unlimited quantities up to 2,000,000 gallons daily. Several homestead farms and grazing selections have been surveyed and taken, and when favoured by good seasons produce fair returns, and large areas of land in 20,000 acre blocks have been selected, and fenced and stocked with sheep or cattle. There are splendid high downs, well grassed; the natural water is limited, and the climate generally arid. There is no scarcity of water in the town, owing to the fact that several artesian wells overflow into the Politic and Pelican creeks tributary to the Aramac. An artesian bore put down here struck a fine supply of water at 1,400 feet depth; estimated daily output 900,000 gallons, and supplying an excellent free public bath, through which the water from the bore flows directly into the Aramac Creek. The town is also reticulated from the bore, and the town fruit and vegetable gardens are irrigated by its means. The bore water has not the smell it originally had, but the medicinal reputation it had for rheumatic and kindred affections is maintained. Chinese and white men's gardens now supply excellent vegetables in unlimited quantities, the gardens being watered by the bore water. It is the place of meeting for the divisional board, petty sessions, licensing court and small debts court, and there is a flourishing Jockey Club, also Masonic Lodge. A Roman Catholic priest visits monthly, regular weekly services being conducted by lay readers, and there is an Episcopal church (visited monthly). The Aramac Divisional Board, also the Marsupial Board, hold their meetings here. Geological formation: soft sedimentary rock, with an upper stratum of marine fossils, belemnites, and innumerable species of bivalves. Population of town, 389; district (census 1891), 2,765.

ARRILALAH. See FOREST GROVE.

AUGATHELLA (25° 47' S. lat., 146° 34' E. long.), electorate of Warrego, co. of Ormery and shire of Augathella, formerly known as ELKSGOWAN, is a post-town with savings bank, money-order office and telegraph station on the left bank of the Warrego river, with line of telephone to Nive Downs; on the direct road from Mitchell, Morven, and Charleville to Tambo, 52 miles from Charleville, 50 from Tambo, and 62½ miles from Morven; about 180 miles NW. of Roma, and 489 miles W.N.W. from Brisbane, with which there is bi-weekly mail communication by coach to Charleville railway station; a coach runs also to Morven, Charleville and Tambo. Public-houses: Royal, Ellangowan and Tattersalls, 5 stores, post and telegraph office, court-house, police barracks, 2 saddlers' shops, 1 hairdresser, 1 baker, 2 blacksmiths, 1 shoemaker's shop, a butcher's, and a State school (No. 357). Anglican and Roman Catholic clergy visit. Augathella is the business centre of a large number of stations, and there is a large through traffic of teams and cattle. It is the principal stock route from the West to the leading markets of Queensland and N. S. Wales. Burenda cattle station is 12 miles distant. Population 258 (census 1891), with vicinity about 327. There are here Mulga soil, fit for wheat, and rich black soil for farming. Nive Downs and Burenda stations are noted for their beautiful prairie plains.

AYR (19° 33' S. lat., 147° 24' E. long.), a township on the Bondekin Delta (Bowen electorate), 60 miles SE. from Townsville and 810 miles NW. of Brisbane, having post and money-order office, telegraph station, and Government savings bank. It is situated near Plantation Creek, about eight miles above the landing wharf for coasting steamers, within a radius of about four miles of the Pioneer, Seaforth, and Kalamia stations. It has direct communication with Townsville and Bowen, to the former by coach four times weekly to the Reid River, and thence by rail, and also by steamer from Plantation and Barrata Creek at irregular intervals. To Bowen the transit is by coach twice weekly to Wangarratta, thence by rail. The Government buildings are a court-house, police station, gaol, post office and State school (with an attendance of 110). There are in the town two hotels, (Delta and Queen's), five stores, two saddlers, two blacksmiths. There is but one church, the Church of England, but the Presbyterians hold service in the Federal Hall each

Sunday evening, and the town is visited at stated intervals by Roman Catholic clergymen from Bowen. Government officers are P.M., senior constable, and two constables, postmaster, and assistant medical officer, and school teacher and assistant. Masons are represented by the Delta lodge, S.C.A., Oddfellows by the Lower Burdekin lodge, M.U.I.O.F., A Progress Association is in existence, as is also a Turf Club (the Burdekin Delta). The other associations are the Lower Burdekin Farmers, the Lower Burdekin Athletic Club, and the Ayr Chamber of Commerce. The district is purely agricultural, the manufacture of sugar being the only industry carried on, for which purpose there are three mills. The district possesses very few attractions to the tourist, beyond the shooting and the fishing (game and fish being plentiful), the only point of interest being the irrigation works, instituted and carried on by the various plantations. Local government is represented by the Ayr Divisional Board. The population of the town is about 210, of the town and district about 2,200 (of which 700 are aliens); these figures include children and aliens. Newspaper: *Ayr Chronicle*. Kalamia and Seaforth mills are now amalgamated, and are worked under one management. There are two other townships adjacent to Ayr, Brandon and Clare. Brandon is four miles out; has two hotels (Imperial and Pioneer), Church of England, Catholic church, post-office, and four stores. Clare has one hotel, store, and telegraph office.

BALLANDEAN (28° 50' S. lat., 151° 45' E. long.), a receiving office 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° 29' S. lat., 150° 6' 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), 320 miles (374 by telegraph route) N.W. of Brisbane, and 110 miles S. of Rockhampton. Coach runs weekly to and from Westwood railway station (70 miles), fare 80s. Hotels: Criterion and Banana. Trades—butcher, blacksmith, and a storekeeper. 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 is expected to 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, 117 (census 1891).

BARCALDINE (29° 33' S. lat., 145° 17' E. long.) (county Rodney), formerly Lagoon Creek, a station on the Central Railway, 358 miles W. of Rockhampton, with post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. Mail coach to Blackhall weekly, and to Aramac and Muttaharra twice a week. It lies 869 feet above sea-level. It has a District Court, convent, and convent school, a State school (No. 531), a public hall, a Masonic hall, and a School of Arts reading-room, with library of 1,100 vols. The lodges of the Masons (E.C.), Oddfellows (M.U.), Hibernians, and Foresters (A.O.F.), meet here. Places of worship for Primitive Methodists, Anglicans, Roman Catholics, also Salvation Army barracks, branches of the Queensland National and New South Wales Banks, the Victoria Hospital, and three carrying agencies. Hotels: Shakespeare, Royal, Union, Welcome Home, West End, Commercial, Carriers' Arms, Springsure, the Exchange, and Railway. A new Masonic hall is about to be erected, and a lands office has been built. The stations (sheep) in the neighbourhood are: Saltern Creek, Barcardine, Delta, Dalgi, Lochnagar, Home Creek, Evora, Leichhardt, Tara, Coreena, and Dunraven, and there are several grazing farms in the vicinity of the town. Shearing machines are now fixed at Westbourne woolscour, five miles out, and at the local woolscour. Water is obtained from three artesian wells. The first one, sunk by the Government at a depth of 690 feet, yielded 175,000 gallons per day, and though a diminution in the flow was reported, the water is now running stronger than when the bore was first put down. The second one was put down by the Divisional Board, and yields about one million gallons per day; depth, 1,310 feet. The third was also put down by the Board; depth 1,420 ft., flow 800,000 gallons. At the railway station sheep and cattle yards are provided with troughs for watering travelling stock. A large wool-scouring works is supplied with

artesian water from a bore put down near the establishment. A large boiling-down works, with wool-scouring plant, has been established at Westbourne, 5 miles from Barcardine, the water for which is supplied by an artesian well. There are two other wool-scouring establishments in operation, a soap works, a brewery, a boiling-down works, and a steam joinery. The town is situated on the edge of the Downs, and some of the best country in the district is open for selection here. Some of the settlers are now trying wheat growing. There are ten artesian wells on Corinda station, six on Saltern Creek, the largest of which yields 1,500,000 gallons per day, several on Coreena, two on Leichhardt, three on Tara, one on Peuts, one on Dunraven, one on Clover Hills, one on Elton grazing farms, one at Horze Creek, one at Evora, and two on the Aramac Road. Two wells, in both of which water has been struck in useful quantities, at Wellshot. Most of the grazing farms open to date in this district have been selected and stocked. The town generally is reported to be progressing. Newspaper: *the Western Champion*. Population (census 1891), 2,482.

BEAUDESERT (co. Ward) (27° 59' S. lat., 153° 2' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, Government savings bank, telegraph, and railway terminus of the Beaudesert branch of the South Coast line, 47 miles from Brisbane. It has several tradesmen's premises, an Episcopal church, (St. Thomas), Roman Catholic church (St. Mary), and Baptist church, Court of Petty Sessions, lock-up, Oddfellows' lodge, post and telegraph office, and three hotels. There are two State and one private schools, one bank, Q.N.B., eight saw-mills, several creameries, a butter factory, and a cottage hospital. Formation: basaltic flats. Population (census 1891), 450. Newspapers: *Beaudesert Despatch*.

BEENLEIGH (27° 44' S. lat., 153° 15' E. long.), county of Ward, parish of Boyd, electorate and police district of Logan, situate between the rivers 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 steamers ply on it to and from Brisbane, with which it is connected by railway, 24 miles; and Southport, 26 miles. Many small townships and industrious communities surround and are in touch with it, viz.—Yatala, Waterford, Alberton, Gramzow, Loganholme, Mount Cotton, Redland Bay, Woolfdean, Pimpama, Coomera, Nerang, Tambourine, Beaudesert, etc., nearly all enjoying railway communication. A mail coach plies to and from Tambourine (15 miles) daily, fare 3s. Sundry other mails are delivered by horse. The town itself is of a good size, possessing railway station, court-house, police quarters, with their accessories, post and telegraph bureau, with its adjuncts of savings bank and money-order office, pound yard, first-class State school: five churches, Church of England, Wesleyan, two Lutheran and the Roman Catholic, four hotels of commendable size, viz.—Imperial, Railway, Beenleigh, and Royal, School of Arts with 800 vols., with one of the finest dancing halls in the State, Masonic lodge, and agricultural show grounds, with yards, ring, and all other requisite conveniences. There are also racing, cricket, tennis, bowling, rifle and cycle clubs. A police magistrate resides in the town. There are several general and tradesmen's stores, also a resident doctor. It is surrounded by several sugar mills, central and private; two distilleries, and one soda-water factory. The water supply is derived from a small reservoir situate towards the west of the town. The whole district was exceedingly prosperous until the disastrous flood of 21st January, 1887, gave it a severe check, ruining many, and injuring all more or less. The successive floods of 1893 also caused a good deal of damage to the sugar crop, but there has been of late a satisfactory extension of industry throughout the whole district. Two sugar-mills are on the Albert River at Yatala, a mile distant, while others of smaller capacity are at various centres. 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. It is bought by the manufacturers either delivered at the rollers, or on the river bank, whence loaded into the punts, which are brought alongside and taken away from the growers' various properties by steam launch. 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. Arrowroot is extensively grown and manufactured at Pimpama, the clear running streams there giving it a beautiful and delicate appearance. It is compressed into neat 1lb packages, and surplus exported to London. The cultivation of rice on Pimpama Island has now become an industry which bids fair to advance rapidly. A rice-mill has been erected, and the owner buys the rice in straw, and places it upon the market in a dressed state. Dairying has made rapid strides during the last year or two, and large quantities of cream are now sent to Brisbane daily. Several saw-mills are scattered over the district, timber being plentiful. Brick-making constitutes 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. The Logan electorate returns one member to the House of Parliament; some years ago it was partitioned into an additional electorate—the Albert, which returns one member also. Formation: argillaceous and quartzose schists and basalt. Population (census 1891), 536. Newspaper: *Logan and Albert Leader*.

BETOOTA, a township and receiving office on the Mount Leonard station, in the North Gregory district (co. Rosebery), situated about midway between Canterbury and Birdsville, about 900 miles W. from Brisbane, and about 25 miles from the South Australian border, at the junction of several roads—Windsor to Birdsville, the Diamantina to South Australia *via* Haddon, and the stock route from the Herbert and Diamantina to Bourke and Wodonga; 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, police barracks, a hotel, store, saddler's, and butcher's shop. Grazing locality. Population, about 50.

BIGGENDEN, *See* MOUNT BIGGENDEN.
BIRDSVILLE, (25° 55' S. lat., 139° 20' E. long.), a post-town in the co. of Rosebery, and Diamantina division, 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 340 miles from the Hergott Springs (S.A.) railway station, to which a coach runs weekly (fare, £7 10s.), 950 miles W. of Brisbane. The principal mail route from Brisbane is *via* Charleville, Windsor, and Betoota. There are also three other mail routes—Birdsville to Boulia (257 miles); Birdsville to Dubbo Downs (150 miles), fortnightly; Birdsville to Haddon Downs (S.A.), 120 miles, fortnightly. These three mails are run with pack-horses. Hotels: Birdsville, Royal, and Tattersall's; there are three stores, two butchers' shops, and a cordial manufactory, and a court-house, customs, and police station. There are three vegetable gardens kept by Chinamen. The Diamantina Divisional Board meets at Monkira. There is a weekly mail from Brisbane, Hergott Springs and Adelaide, with which latter place much of 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. There are about 52 permanent residents and 3 Chinese.

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 75 miles S. from Jericho Railway Station. "It is prettily situated in the centre of undulating plains upon a sandy ridge, and runs parallel with the Barcoo river." Hotels, Union, Royal, Prince of Wales, Universal, Bushman's Arms, Barcoo, and Tattersall's; and several stores and tradesmen's shops. 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, and Roman Catholic. Banks: Queensland National and New South Wales. State school, No. 299. Newspaper: *Barcoo Independent*. School of Arts, with library of 973 vols. The district is almost entirely pastoral. The sheep stations are Northampton Downs, Minnie Downs, Ravensbourne, Listowel Downs, Terrick Terrick, Malvern Hills, Avington, Evora, Lorne, 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, and a new bore has been put down 2,595 ft., yielding a supply of 1,500,000 gallons daily. The communication is by rail from Rockhampton to Jericho, 75 miles, thence coach; or by coach to Bardsalina railway station, or coach to Charleville. Blackall is the most central town in Queensland. The Karlgoolah Divisional Board, also the Barcoo Marsupial Board, meet here. There is a lodge of Oddfellows, Foresters, and a Masonic lodge, also a cricket, a racing, tennis, athletic and bicycle clubs, and a pastoral society. The estimated area of the municipality is 5 square miles, having 8 miles of roads, 160 dwellings, and property of the rateable value of £21,770. The country around Blackall is well grassed, timbered chiefly with gidgee, 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 1901, of the municipality 750.

BLACK SNAKE (26° 6' S. lat., 152° 28' E. long.), co. Lennox, electorate of Wide Bay, police district of Gympie, is 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. 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 micaceous 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.

BLOOMFIELD RIVER (16° 5' S. lat., 145° 16' E. long.), a tin-mining and sugar-growing locality, with a receiving office, lying about 46 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 is the wharf, and the township of Aytton, which consists of a post-office, police station, and several private houses. Three miles from the river is the Vilele Plantation of 5,000 acres, and adjoining is that of Messrs. Hislop & Co., of 2,500 acres, and Mr. P. Cochran's of 1,200 acres. Tin is found in greater or less quantities in all the gullies to the south, west, and north of the river. The principal mining centres are Mount Romeo, 12 miles north, Rossville; Mount Hartley, 14 miles north; and China Camp and Upper Bloomfield, 10 to 13 miles south-west. Most of the country being covered with a dense tropical scrub, it is hard to penetrate and difficult to prospect, but several promising-looking lodes of tin are known of. These rich tropical scrubs have been proved very suitable for the growing of sugar-cane, coffee and tobacco, the latter flourishing much as in Java, and of a similar quality. Population, about 250.

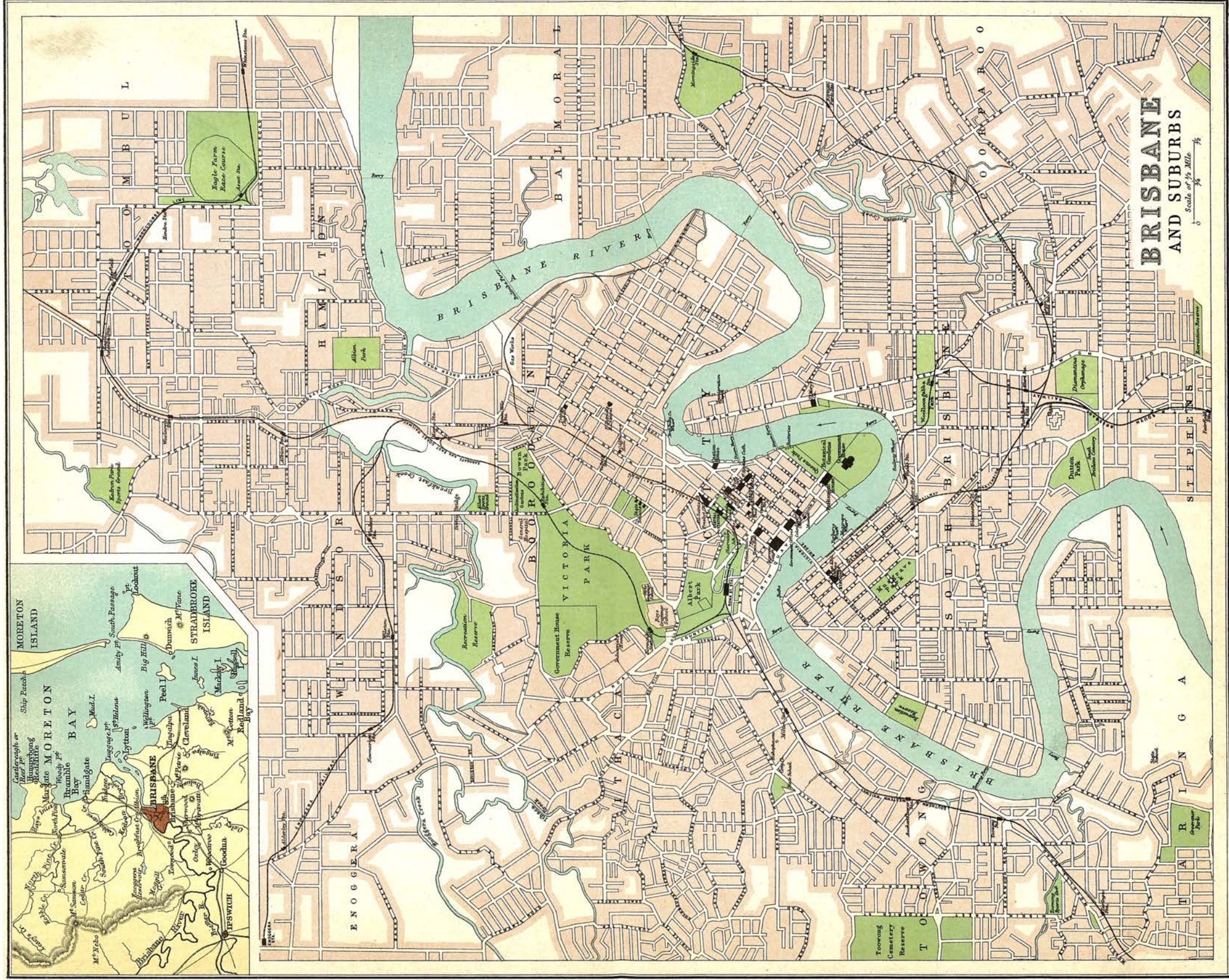
BOGANTUNGAN (23° 36' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long.), a railway station and post-town with money-order, and telegraph facilities, 227 miles west of Rockhampton. It is in the police district of Clermont, county of Plantagenet, electorate of Leichhardt, and is situated on the Medway and Grass Tree creeks. Public buildings: Institute, railway station, and State School (No. 334). Hotel: Commercial, one store and butcher's shop. It was once a thriving busy place, but the extension of the line westward has affected its prosperity and reduced its population, and the township, has had to take its place with other minor camps along the line. Population (census 1891), 143.

BOOLBURRA (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 station on the Central line, a receiving office, 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, subject to floods in the rainy season. Population of town, 58 (census 1891); with vicinity about 120.

BOONAH, a railway station on the Fassifern line and the Teviot Creek, 59 miles from Brisbane, and one mile from Dugandan, the terminus of the branch. It is a telegraph station, and has also a post office, money-order office, branch of the Government savings bank and Queensland National bank, two hotels, State school, school of art, with 175 vols., Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist and Salvation Army places of worship; a drill shed, and there are three saw-mills in the vicinity. There are also a butter factory, ice works, mineral water factory. There is a hospital. There is a corps of about sixty mounted infantry. Boonah is surrounded by mountain ranges, and the scenery is said to be unsurpassed for grandeur and natural beauty. Agricultural and pastoral district. Newspaper: *Fassifern Advocate*.

BOULIA (22° 55' S. lat., 139° 38' E. long.), a post-town, "well and prettily" situated on the west bank of the Burke river, about 500 feet above sea level, in the county of Wills, electorate of North Gregory. The Wills Channel joins the Burke 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 some 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 1,350 miles from Brisbane, to which the route is by rail to Winton, coach to Longreach, thence rail and steamer, or coach to Winton, thence rail to Hughenden, from there rail and steamer. Cloncurry is about 193 miles distant, and Birdsville 257 miles. There are post and telegraph offices, also a court-house and barracks. Water is obtainable by sinking at an average depth of about 30 feet: 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 a first-class meteorological station. Population, 101 (census 1891).

BOWEN (19° 59' S. lat., 148° 16' E. long.), Port Denison, co. of Herbert, parish of Pring, police and electoral district of Bowen, a seaport 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 Edgemoor 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. 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 late Government Geologist, who visited and reported on the coalfields, states his opinion that "the Bowen river coalfield is the geological equivalent of the most valuable part of the New South Wales coal measures." There are within the boundary of the municipality 3½ square miles, 26 miles of streets and 270 dwellings. Estimated



BRISBANE AND SUBURBS

Scale of 1/4 Mile

value of ratable property, £62,917. It was proclaimed on August 7th, 1863. The Australian Joint-Stock Bank, and the Bank of N. S. Wales have branches here. The town possesses Anglican (Trinity) and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's) churches, a Presbyterian church, Salvation Army barracks, a State 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 2,485 volumes, police court-house, and derives a good supply of water from the river Don. There are five hotels—Beaver's, North Australian, Union, Railway and Commercial. The Court-house, a large brick and stucco building, is now also utilised for the Post-office and Lands Departments. Bowen, being the telegraph repeating station for the North, has a large number of 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 22 feet below low water, and the channel and swinging basin are respectively 150 and 350 feet wide. The jetty here has been strengthened, and its width at the outer end increased, and the berths and swinging basin dredged. Vessels of very large tonnage, registering up to 9,000 tons, are loaded and discharged with great facility. 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). Boring with the diamond drill was tried on the coalfield 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. There are indications of coal within 15 miles of the port. Marble has been found in the neighbourhood. The Normanby gold-field lies about 60 miles S. from Bowen, but of late little has been done here. The Warden describes it as being too expensive for the present miners to work properly, yet too good to abandon. The water supply is derived from the Don River, at a distance of 3 miles. A meat freezing works on the railway line 6 miles from town is now in operation. Geological formation of the town site—granite. Population within five mile radius (census 1901), 1,555. Local newspaper: *Port Denison Times*.

BOWEN DOWNS (county Rodney) (22° 30' S. lat., 145° 1' E. long.) is a postal receiving office, 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.

BOWER BIRD, a mining locality on the Creek of the same name, distant about 100 miles NW. of Cloncurry, and 2 miles W. of the Leichhardt river (it is also known as the Leichhardt Goldfield), at a point 5 or 6 miles above the "Impassable Gorge." The nearest port is Burketown, about 190 miles, nearly due north. Normanton is about 195 miles in a direct line NNE. The actual distance by road from Cloncurry is about 110 miles, of which the first 60 miles are described as good and the latter part rough, though capable of improvement. According to Mr. Rand's report the reefs are situated on the eastern fall of a hill in the Bower Bird Creek Valley. On this hill there are numerous large outcrops of quartz running in a northerly direction which stand out very prominently, having the appearance of large "buck" reefs, as they are termed by miners.

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 36 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, and cost about £12,000. In this locality is a post-office, a large State school and a commodious hotel near the bridge. Near the bridge is the office of the Hamilton divisional board. About 1½ mile from the bridge is the recourse of the Queensland Turf Club, said to be one of the best in Australia, and connected not only by train but by electric trams. Meetings of the club are held four times a year. A nicely laid out bowling green is not far from the bridge and is well patronised. 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 is a large area of ground, known as the Albion Park, where horse races are held weekly, the centre of the ground is used for football and cricket. A wharf erected by the Toombul Divisional Board affords facilities for the landing of fish and meat.

BRISBANE (27° 28' S. lat., 153° 0' 54.99" 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 (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 been yearly growing in importance as the population of the country increases, and its resources

are developed. Brisbane is divided into four portions; North Brisbane, South Brisbane, Kangaroo Point, and Fortitude Valley, and comprises three parliamentary 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, the main thoroughfare being paved with wood. In Eagle Street, and what is known as Petrie's Right, are the principal wharves. The length of streets in all is 52½ miles, with 4,870 dwellings. The area of the city is 2½ square miles, and the value of the ratable property is estimated at £5,830,809. Amount of rates levied in 1901 was £46,464 lss. 7d. (the general rate being 1½d. in the £). 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 also the headquarters for the State of the Salvation Army. There are besides several places of worship in the suburbs. The Presbyterian Church is a handsome building with tower, on Wickham Terrace, and the Wesleyan Chapel in Albert Street is a fine building with a lofty spire. 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 Australasia; St. John's Church, in William Street, by the river side, the largest Episcopal and the pro-cathedral church (a wooden bell-tower with a peal of 8 bells adjoins the building); the site, however, has been sold to the Government, who are now erecting a stately pile of buildings for the use of the Lands Department, and a new cathedral (the foundation-stone of which was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of York) is to be erected on an eminence in Ann Street, overlooking the City; 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 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; the Post and Telegraph Office (about to be rebuilt at great expense); Police Court in Elizabeth Street; the Government Printing Office, overlooking the river, now much enlarged, extending through from William to George Streets; Government House; the Masonic Hall in Alice Street; the Temperance Hall in Edward Street; the School of Arts in Ann Street, with a library of about 25,000 volumes; the new Technical College opposite; the Museum in William Street, nearly facing the Government Printing Office on the river bank—this is now the Free Public Library—the exhibition building having reverted to the Government, who have converted it into a National Museum and Art Gallery; Supreme Court, and large public offices between George and Quay Streets; the Police-station in Roma and Albert Streets, having barrack accommodation for over 50 men; the Government Analyst's quarters; the Port offices in Edward Street, a drill shed for the Volunteer Artillery in Adelaide Street; His Majesty's Opera House in Queen Street, one of the finest theatres in Australia, and All Hallows Convent, with school. An immense four-story building, known as the Treasury Buildings, one of the finest architectural piles in the Australian States, has been erected, replacing the Treasury and other buildings in William and George Streets. At Kangaroo Point are large immigration barracks capable of accommodating 500 inmates. The Custom House is a large three-story building with dome, on the river bank. 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 premises lately used by 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 States. The London Bank of Australia, at the corner of Queen and Creek Streets, is also a very fine building; the Royal Bank has commodious premises 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. The members of the John-sonian Club are also housed in a new building splendidly fitted up. Very many other buildings, both public and private, have been erected, and most of the streets show signs of advancement in their 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-story building of stone for the Australian Mutual Provident Society. A fine pile of buildings has been erected in Queen Street, for the Telegraph Newspaper Company. Like the Courier Office it is fitted with the most modern machinery.

The Brisbane Newspaper Company have for some years operated with Linotype machines and have recently added a large photo-reproduction and colour-printing plants to their premises. The Company, too, are about to replace their printing machinery with more modern types. 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. Extensive accommodation is provided for boarders. A Girls' Grammar School has been built near to the Boys' School, and the premises have been enlarged. The Christian Brothers have also a fine school on Gregory Terrace, with accommodation for 200 pupils, and other schools have been opened in Charlotte Street and in Boundary 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, until February, 1893, connected North and South Brisbane. This bridge was designed by Robinson and I'Anson, of Darlington; the iron-work was manufactured by Peto, Brassey and Betts, of Birkenhead; and it was erected under the engineering 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. On February 6, 1893, the northern half of this bridge was swept away by the most destructive flood ever known in Brisbane. An entirely new bridge costing, including approaches, about £111,987, is now completed and open. The new structure consists of six 170 feet steel spans, carried on five piers of cast iron cylinders filled with concrete, with abutments of masonry and concrete. There are two carriage-ways, each 24 feet in width, and two footways, each 9 feet wide, carried upon steel cantilevers from the outside main girders. The decking is of steel trough plates covered with tarred metal, and the carriage-way on some formed of hardwood block paving. Total length of bridge 1,040 feet 8 inches, being 35 feet 8 inches longer than London Bridge, and width between parapets of footways 73 feet. The gradient of the bridge is one in 90, and the clear height of the superstructure above high water 34½ feet at the north end and 23 feet at the south end. The structure was designed by Mr. A. B. Brady, Engineer of Bridges to the Government, now Government Architect and Engineer of Bridges. There is frequent communication with Sydney by the A.U.S.N. Co.'s, Messrs. Howard Smith Co.'s, Adelaide Steamship 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 between Brisbane and the northern ports, Cooktown being the northern terminus. Communication has just been opened up with the Northern Rivers of New South Wales, by a weekly line of steamers, and a considerable trade is anticipated. There is also regular communication with London by the vessels of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Ocean Steamship Company, Federal Steamship Company, and others. 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 a wharf (leased from the Corporation), extending from their Mary Street to the Eagle Street wharves called the Norman wharf. 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 was overcome by a direct cutting 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 and a complete channel 300 feet wide to upwards of 15 feet at low water was available between Brisbane and the Bay. Owing to the heavy floods in February, 1893, a considerable silting up of the channels took place, to such an extent that even the inter-colonial steamers, unless of light draught, were unable to come to the Brisbane wharves. The channels have been redredged, and some of them deepened, and the river is now in such a condition, enabling the largest steamers to come up the river and berth at the wharves. At the Lytton Rocks the first channel, 100 feet wide, and having a depth of 26 feet at low water, has been blasted, giving an extra depth of 18 inches all through the river cuttings. There is now a depth of 24 feet at dead low water available from the Bar to the town wharves. Training walls are being built along the Hamilton Reach of the river, the spaces behind which are now being filled up with silt, dredged from the river channels by the latest type of Lindon Bates suction dredges. It is intended also to cut off several of the points (it is now progressing at two points) thus straightening the river and, to an extent, reducing the risk of floods by allowing of a more ready escape of the water. A spacious dry dock at South Brisbane, completed and opened in September, 1881, takes in large vessels. 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. Cold storage works have been erected. A line is now constructed to the Central station in the heart of the city, in Ann Street,

where palatial station buildings have just been completed. From here the line is carried to the Valley, and now extended to connect with the Main North Coast Line to Gympie, Maryborough, Bundaberg and Gladstone. Several omnibuses ply to various parts of the city and the suburbs, and electric tramways are open to beyond the Exhibition and South Brisbane, New Farm, Breakfast Creek, Clayfield, Ascot (Racecourse), Paddington, Kelvin Grove, Red Hill, and Bulimba, other extensions being contemplated. 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, with extensive quarters for the nurses, and a large sick children's hospital adjoins; a lying-in hospital—Lady Bowen, on Wickham Terrace, Lady Lamington's Women's Hospital and hospital of the friendly societies, a female refuge, an orphanage, and several other institutions of a charitable character, as well as three thoroughly equipped private hospitals. There is a fire brigade, well equipped with 5 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 Protestant, the Centennial, and other Halls, are used as places of entertainment. The Theatre Royal is in Elizabeth Street; the Opera House before alluded to is in Queen Street. Race-meetings are regularly held at the Ascot and the Breakfast Creek course, and large prizes are offered. A central market has been erected in Roma Street, and one on a smaller scale in Stanley Street, South Brisbane. 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 guns is here. On Saturday afternoons the Municipal Council provides a programme of music, discoursed by a brass band from a new stand recently erected. Other lungs of the city are Victoria Park, Albert Park and Bowen Park. At the latter place the annual exhibitions of the Queensland National Association are held, and those already held have attracted a large number of visitors from all parts. An International Exhibition on a large scale was held during the winter of 1897, the additional buildings imported for the purpose being those used at the Tasmanian Exhibition. Great improvements have been made on the grounds to fit them for athletic and other sports and exhibition purposes. The original wooden structure, burned to the ground during 1883, has been replaced by a much finer one of brick, with towers. This building is now utilised for a Museum and National Art Gallery, the annexes being retained as show buildings. A concert hall forms part of it, and this will hold 3,000 persons. A large organ, one of the finest in the colonies, has been erected in it, and was opened in December 1892. The Municipal Council has since purchased this instrument, which will ultimately be removed to the new Town Hall when built. Upon the journey to the Exhibition will be seen a very striking statue of the late Hon. T. J. Byrnes, just erected in a very prominent position at the junction of Ann and Wickham Streets. 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. 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 the late 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 the majority of private firms have their premises lighted by electricity. The town 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 7½ miles long, the other 12 inches in diameter and 3 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 295,500,000 gallons. The water from this source is brought by a 16-inch main, capable of discharging 1,678,752 gallons in 24 hours, *via* 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. According to the engineer's report, "The Brisbane River works, now completed with the connecting mains, as laid are capable of delivering at the rate of 6 million gallons of water per day in Brisbane, and by simply increasing the

main capacity, and adding two pair of engines to the machinery, this quantity can be doubled. The present works, with the assistance of the two reservoirs, will allow 40 gallons per head to a population of 250,000. 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, 230 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 principal line of traffic has been paved with wood blocks, and all telephone and telegraph lines laid under ground. 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 1901), within a ten miles radius, 119,425 (within the municipality, 28,958). The newspapers published in Brisbane are the *Brisbane Courier*, the *Evening Observer* (with specially illustrated sports issue on Saturday evenings), and the *Telegraph*, issued daily; the *Queenslander*, the *Week*, *Government Gazette*, *Flashes*, *Queensland Figaro*, the *Worker*, *Queensland Sportsman*, *N. A. Zeitung*, *Queenslander Herald*, *Queensland Grazier*, *Age*, the *Australian*, and *Wragge*. Published weekly, and some small class papers monthly.

BRISBANE, SOUTH (SOUTH BRISBANE) (27° 29' S. lat., 153° 44' E. long.), 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 new Victoria bridge, a five-span iron structure, with two roadways. Omnibuses ply continuously, also ferry boats, and there is also electric tramway communication on the overhead trolley system. Total length of tramways, six miles, now being extended. Incorporated January 7, 1888; 73 miles of streets, 5,313 dwellings, area 4½ square miles. Value of ratable property, £1,422,637; population (census 1901), 25,481. Revenue, receipts for 1900, £108,274 14s. 3d.; expenditure, £102,417 18s. 8d.; liabilities, £208,194 6s.; assets (including reserves), £11,607 18s. 4d.; it has two post, money-order, telegraph and savings bank offices, a court-house, a fine town hall, completed in 1892 at a cost of £12,000, near the intersection of Vulture and Stanley Streets, and two fire brigade stations (one volunteer). Branches of the New South Wales, Royal and Queensland National Banks. Hotels: Palace, Graham's, Clarence, Terminus, Railway, Stanley and others. The dry-dock here was opened in September, 1881. The first vessel taken in being the *Doon*; it will 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 where the Southern and Western Railways deliver alongside *ex truck*. The Government wharves in the bight below the dry-dock are 500 feet long and 50 feet wide, and provided with four ten-ton cranes. The markets and cold storage works of Geddes, Birt & Co., recently erected at a cost of £30,000, are on the wharves, and connected with the Southern and Western Railway system. Stanley Street is the principal thoroughfare. The Corporation has also erected large wholesale and retail markets. There are several places of worship and five State schools, and two municipal schools of arts, with a free reading-room and a library of over 5,000 volumes, and in conjunction with the largest of the two, a large municipal technical college has recently been built and opened. The Brisbane gaol is here, it is of brick with concrete foundations, and has gaoler's and warders' quarters, hospital, workshop, kitchens, store, debtor's and warders' room, and underground tank together with brick boundary wall 18 feet high. The South Brisbane line connects with the main line at Corinda. The railway is completed to Melbourne Street, where there is a fine commodious station, a two-storey red brick building. All passenger trains now start from here for Beenleigh, Southport, Beaudesert, Wynnum and Cleveland. The boarding-out system for orphans having been adopted, the Diamantina Orphanage buildings are being used by the Government as an asylum for incurables. Magnificent buildings have been erected for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, which is now in full working order. South Brisbane is now directly connected with the Mount Crosby Water Reservoir by syphon laid on the bed of the river. A service reservoir has been erected on Highgate Hill, capable of holding 2½ millions of gallons of water. There are several factories, a flour mill, and other industries carried on in South Brisbane. The Brisbane cricket ground is at Woolloomgutta; it has an area of 13 acres, vested by the Government in three trustees; it has bicycle track (three laps to mile), cricket pitches, two football grounds, lawn tennis courts. Grand stand and pavilions have been erected, and the ground is now classed as amongst the best in Australia.

BROOKFIELD (county Stanley), a small settlement and post town, 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. The country has the character of being more or less auriferous, but no payable results have yet been obtained.

BROUGHTON (20° 27' S. lat., 146° 40' E. long.), a post town at the junction of the Broughton river with the Burdekin,

about 14 miles SE. from Charters Towers, known as a gold field before Charters Towers. Coaches ply daily, fare 5s. Principal hotel: Broughton. Several quartz reefs are here. One store.

BUDERIM MOUNTAIN. See MOUNT BUDERIM.

BULimba (27° 26' 40" S. lat., 152° 8' 30" 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 arts, with library of 1,081 vols., one hotel (Bulimba), extensive stearine candle and soap works (Apollo Company, Limited), and chemical works. At Queensport are extensive works for meat freezing and meat preserving, also brickyards. The plague hospital is here. Communication with Brisbane is maintained by means of the steam ferry and trammers and buses.

BUNDABERG (24° 53' S. lat., 152° 21' E. long.), a port and municipality, in the county of Cook, electorate and police district of Bundaberg, situated on the banks of the river Burnett, about 8 miles from its mouth, and 217 miles N. of Brisbane, with which it is now connected by rail. It is governed by four local bodies: North (under the Gooburrum Divisional Board), East (under the Woongarra Divisional Board), South and West (under the Barolin Divisional Board), and the municipality proper by the Municipal Council. The Mount Perry Railway and North Coast line, constructed to Gladstone, cross the River Burnett by a steel lattice girder bridge. The distance to Mount Perry is 66½ miles. Hotels: Royal, The Grand, Imperial, Club, Queen's, Leichhardt, Metropolitan, Palace, Tattersalls, Federal, Gypmie, Melbourne, Sydney, and Custom House, North Bundaberg, the smallest township at present, though the longest settled, contains five hotels, five general stores, two butchers' shops, several small stores, Watervew saw-mills, sugar factory and distillery, Bundaberg foundry, connected by a branch line with the railway; Methodist and Anglican churches, a lock-up, a primary school (No. 161), Gooburrum boards hall and town hall, and 1,200 inhabitants. It is connected with South Bundaberg, by a fine steel traffic bridge which was opened in 1900. The bridge cost £75,000. East Bundaberg is an important suburb, containing a public school (No. 497), Woongarra Board's Office, Ebenczer Hall, the Millaquin Refinery, Burnett River saw-mills, Skyring's saw-mills, five hotels, stores, brickyards, a brewery, gas works, butchers' shops, a fine distillery, and a number of residences. Bundaberg proper has branches of the N. S. Wales, Commercial, Union, Royal, and Queensland National Banks, a fine School of Arts, with library of 6,501 volumes, superior post and telegraph offices, a 2-storey brick building, with a clock tower 92 feet high, a court-house, lands office, immigration depot, a hospital, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Primitive Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches, and two State schools (Nos. 412 and 19), for boys and girls respectively, a money-order office and Government Savings Bank, a number of stores and tradesmen's premises, and a steam joinery. Societies: Oddfellows, Manchester Unity and Independent Orders, Protestant Alliance, Foresters, Rechabites, Orange, Masonic (8), Building, Penny Bank, Caledonian, Good Templars, W.C.T. Union, Pastoral and Agricultural Society, also Horticultural Society. The area of the municipality is 1½ square miles, length of streets 80 miles, 1,107 dwellings, ratable property valued at £234,267. The town has been lit with gas since October, 1884. A good water supply is in course of construction. The bar has 17 feet of water at spring tides, and vessels of moderate draught can cross with safety. An active harbour board has now control of the river, and have imported a large sand pump dredge which is busily occupied deepening the river. Three saw-mills supply large quantities of timber to the northern markets. There are also two breweries. Regular steam communication is established with Rockhampton, and some of the boats of the A.U.S.N. Co.'s fleet call at their round to and from Brisbane and the northern ports. The great staple exports are sugar (the average annual output being about 35,000 tons), golden syrup and sawn timber. The 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. The town is connected by rail to the Isis scrub, and large quantities of cane and juice are brought hither to be manufactured into sugar at Millaquin Refinery and other factories. A great impetus has been given to the sugar industry since the erection, in 1882, of the Millaquin Refinery 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, 90,000 gallons of juice can be treated 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. Other mills send juice to Millaquin by punts. The factory has now undertaken the manufacture of golden syrup. In 1894 a branch railway connecting Millaquin with Bundaberg was opened. There are, besides the Millaquin refinery, the Fairmead refinery, and plantation, three miles lower down the river, and the Bingera plantation and refinery, situate up the river, twelve miles above the town. There are other sugar factories making vacuum pan sugars. There are about thirty-two sugar-mills at work; about one-half make their own sugar, the others sell to the factories. There are four good wharves, which are connected by rail to the Main Coastline. Bundaberg was gazetted a district court town 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 south-east wind prevails in summer, which counteracts to a great extent the heat of the sun. The average rainfall is 50 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. Bundaberg is the port of the Eidsvold, the Mount Perry and Glassford Creek Mines. Population within 5 miles' radius (census 1901), 9,666; within municipality, 5,200. Local papers: *Bundaberg Mail and Star* (both tri-weekly).

BUNDAMBA (27° 39' S. lat., 153° 42' E. long.), a post-town, telegraph, and railway station on the Ipswich line, 22 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, 145 (census 1891.)

BURKETOWN (17° 48' S. lat., 139° 34' E. long.), a post-town, money-order 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 steamer communication, *via* Normanton, with Brisbane. The southern mail steamers with mails, passengers, and cargo arrive at the Albert Bar, 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 was practically deserted, owing to an epidemic of yellow fever that was brought by an infected boat. It is now reputed to be a healthy locality. The Burke Divisional Board have a fine hall capable of accommodating 300 persons. There are here a court house, custom house, police barracks, and boatmen's quarters, a State school (No. 530), gymnastic club and reading-room, post and telegraph office, aerated water company, Dugong Fisheries Company, Carpentaria Meat Export Company's works, treating about 90 head of cattle per day; branch of the Queensland National Bank (a fine building), three general stores, several tradesmen's premises and private residences. There are two gardens kept by Chinamen, and a large market garden. A lagoon and an artesian well supplies the township with fresh water. A coach runs to Camoowal every week, and also to the Bower Bird Goldfield on arrival of steamer. Silver has been found in the district. At Lawn Hill there is considerable mining activity by the Queensland Silver Lead Mines Company. With tramline communication it is believed that the place will become an important mining centre. Quantities of wool are forwarded from Burketown. At Rocklunds 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. Artesian boring is in progress in other parts. Land has been surveyed and open to selection, but the capital is said to be wanting to encourage settlement. Newspaper: *Burke Telegraph*. Population (census 1901), 810.

BYERSTOWN (16° 14' S. lat., 144° 31' E. long.), lies at the head of the Palmer river, 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 except by Chinamen. Formation: granite. The Normaby 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 (37° 6' S. lat., 152° 59' E. long.), a post-town, with Government Savings Bank, money-order office and telegraph station in the county of Canning, electorate of Morston, 31 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; two lines of mail coaches run to Kilcoy *via* Woodford and Villeneuve, and to Hopetown three times a week. 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 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 once a month. Episcopal, Roman Catholic and Primitive Methodist churches, and Government Savings Bank. Salvation Army Barracks. The Good Templars have a hall here, with weekly lodge meeting. The Masons' and Oddfellows' also meet in the same building. About 5 miles from the village, up the river, the Primitive Methodists have another chapel, and the Good Templars have a hall opposite. The German Lutherans have also a chapel on the Durundur road, about two miles from the village. A co-operative creamery is located at Upper Caboolture, the produce being sent to the Brisbane factories. The water supply is derived from creeks about half a mile north of the township. Maize and other farm products are grown on the banks of the river. Dairying is now largely followed, particularly in Upper Caboolture; pig raising is being carried on to a considerable extent. 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, Caboolture South, and at Caboolture North, and provisional schools at Stony

Creek, Round Mountain, Durundur road, Roxburgh, Fernvale, and Toorbul. The Divisional Board meets at Caboolture township about once in six weeks. There are two saw-mills on the river, between the bridge and the wharf, and one on Lagoon Creek. Caboolture is on the North Coast Railway, which is now open through to Gladstone. Population (census 1891), 248; of entire district (census 1891), 18,591 persons.

CAIRNS (16° 54' S. lat., 145° 44' E. long.) (county Nares), electorate of Cairns, is a municipality (proclaimed May 28th, 1885), 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, commodious and well sheltered, where coasting vessels of any tonnage can go alongside the wharves at all times. Mails arrive and depart to and from the South twice a week. A harbour board is being formed. Cairns contains a court-house, Divisional hall, Municipal chambers, State school (No. 365), St. Monica's school, Girls' High school, School of Arts, with library of 1,000 vols., police office, pilot-station, custom-house, two bonded stores, police-barracks, hospital, savings bank, money-order and telegraph office, and Recreation Reserve. Hotels: Cairns, Crown, Railway, Court-house, Imperial, Mining Exchange, Newmarket, Federal Post-office, Club House, Criterion and others. There are also two foundries. 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, Etheridge, Hodgkinson, Russell River, Towalla, and Mareeba goldfields, the Tinaroo and Wild River Herberton tin mines, and the silver fields of Muldiva and Montabon district; the Wolfram deposits at the Hodgkinson; also for the rich copper district of Chillagoe, which has recently come into prominence. The Hodgkinson Goldfield is now within 15 miles of a point on this railway line which connects Cairns with Chillagoe. Cairns is surrounded by miles of the finest sugar lands in Queensland. A number of Chinese hold freehold property thereabouts, and are successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have a sugar plantation at Hambleton, about 6,000 acres, worked with a 8,000-ton mill, fitted with double-crushing power and refinery, and all the most improved machinery. The Mulgrave Central Mill Company is in full swing, with a 5,000-ton mill. The Aloomba cane is crushed at Hambleton. Steps are being initiated for securing a central mill for the Russell River districts. A rice mill is erected on the Barron River, about six miles from Cairns. On the Smithfield Road there are numerous 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. In 1896 the Cairns District Board started to construct a full-gauge tram line to Nelson, 14 miles from Cairns, at the Mulgrave. A loan of £25,400 was secured from the Government and a contract let to Kirk Bros. and Frew, for £15,319. The line was finished in April, 1897. The average cost for construction only was £1,827 per mile. Rolling stock cost £2,879, equal to £206 11s. per mile opened. An extension of 3 miles 61 chains to Aloomba was built in 1899 with a loan of £14,245 from the Government, granted in June, 1898. A bridge was built over the Mulgrave with a further loan of £2,500. The total loan indebtedness of the Board was £43,394. The net revenue to June 30 for one year 59 days was £1,953 12s. 7d. The percentage of working expenses to revenue is 63·67. The gross earnings now vary between £150 to £250 per week. All interest has been paid, and the tramway is in a magnificent position, and has opened up thousands of acres of rich land. The sugar for the 1899 season estimated to be hauled is 15,000 tons. A trial survey to Harver's Creek, a distance of 32 miles from Cairns, has been made, and the money for the extension promised. The Board will probably not stop till the line goes to the Geraldton boundary, where another sugar-mill is to be erected. Cairns enjoys a salubrious and healthy climate. The town is situated parallel with the sea, and has a fine long beach, a feature of which is the magnificent natural shade trees dotted over it, and 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, Spence and Lake Streets. The area of the borough is 8¼ square miles, having 98 miles of roads, 450 dwellings, and property of the rateable value of £278,404. The streets are lighted with gas, and the Municipal Council is taking steps to borrow £35,000 for a water supply. A large industry has been opened up in red cedar now that railway communication is available and roads built able to carry traction engines. Tin is shipped here from the Irvinebank District, a distance of 50 miles. Gold was found in August, 1879, about 26 and 52 miles from Cairns at the Mulgrave, which is a declared goldfield. In 1891 gold was discovered in Freshwater Creek, 12 miles from Cairns. The Russell goldfield has been worked for some years. Towalla, seven miles from the Russell, keeps fairly going as a reefing field. Mareeba goldfield, five miles from Mareeba, the terminus of the third section of the railway broke out in May, 1893. 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 third section, to Mareeba (46 miles), on August 1st, 1893. The Chillagoe private line is now completed. 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 scrubland 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 being cultivated, but only on a small scale. Coffee is rapidly becoming one of the staple crops. Large exports of bananas, 700,000 bunches a year, also of fruit, particularly pine-apples, during the season. Several new centres have been erected along the line of railway, the principal being Kuranda. Near Kuranda are the Barron Falls, ranking for their beauty and great depth of fall amongst the finest in Australia. The population of Cairns by census of 1901 (within 5 miles radius) was 3,557. The average rainfall for the past six years has been 117 inches per annum. Local papers: *Cairns Argus* (daily); *Post* (bi-weekly); and *Times* (weekly).

CALCIFER, see CHILLAGOE.

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 Tattersalls. There is a State school (No. 20), a school of arts, with library of 291 vols., two places of worship, Undenominational and Roman Catholic (both visited), Episcopal and Presbyterian ministers also visit, and two stores. The port of Gladstone is about 15 miles distant NE. Coaches run to Rockhampton bi-weekly, fare, 25s.; to Gladstone twice a week, fare, 5s. It is a rich mineral district, and is also of good grazing capabilities. Population, 202 (census 1891). Formation: metamorphosed rock, principally grey and green slates. At Marblestone, 9 miles from Calliope, large beds of fossiliferous limestone are to be seen.

CAMBOOYA (27° 41' S. lat., 151° 53' E. long.), a post-town, telegraph and railway station in the county of Aubigny, 125 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 (3 miles by road) from Toowoomba. Coach runs to Pittsworth three times a week, fare, 10s. Hotel: Royal. Provisional school, No. 196.

CAMOOWEAL (19° 57' S. lat., 138° 17' E. long.), a pastoral township, situated on a plain 1,500 feet above sea-level, in the county of Nowrana, and electorate of Carpentaria, with post and postal note office and telegraph station, and Government Savings Bank, 250 miles from Burketown, 200 miles E. from Cloncurry, situated on the Georgina Creek, about 7 miles from the Northern Territory border. A coach runs to and from Burketown; fare, £5. A coach also runs to Cloncurry, thence to Hughenden railway-station. Buggies also run to Urandangie and Boorooloola (Northern Territory). It is the chief trading centre of the north-western stations of Queensland, and is the meeting-place of five mails—viz., Urandangie, Northern Territory (S.A.), Burketown, Herbert Vale, and Cloncurry. Hotels: Landsborough and Cosmopolitan, provisional school, post and telegraph office, police quarters, court-house and customs (Queensland and Northern Territory) police and customs quarters. Tradesmen: Two store-keepers, a blacksmith, a saddler, butcher and dairyman. Court sits first Wednesday in each month. Local institutions: Jockey Club, Progress Association, and Cricket Club. Camoo-weal is now a first-class meteorological station. District is of pastoral character, reputed to be one of the finest in Australia. Principal stations are, cattle; Rocklands Pastoral Company (5 miles), Barclay Downs (35 miles), Yelvertoft (50 miles), Austral Downs (60 miles), Lake Nash (80 miles), Undilla (30 miles), Herbert Vale, Margaret Vale, Lily Dale, Riversleigh, sheep; Morestone Downs (45 miles). Chinese grow potatoes and other vegetables, also grapes. The Rocklands Pastoral Co. have enhanced greatly the value of their property by boring. Seven artesian bores give now an unlimited supply of well water (requiring pumping), at an average depth of 550 feet; and the success which attended the efforts of this station has induced others to follow their example, notably, Avon Downs and Alexandria. Formation: Flint and limestone. Remarkable caves exist some 14 miles from the town. They are four in number, one lying under the other. They vary in height from 60 feet to 103 feet, and are approached from a well or hole in the roof. In wet weather a waterfall of great beauty is formed. A bonded store has been established at Camoo-weal. Population, 83 (census 1891), now about 120.

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.

CAPE BEDFORD is an aboriginal Mission station, situated on the north side of Cape Bedford, about fourteen miles (by water) from Cooktown. It is in charge of the Rev. Mr. Schwarz, and was started in 1886. The site appears to have few advantages, "the surface for miles being barren drift sand, swept by the winds into dome-topped and ridge-crested drives." Mr. Meston speaks highly of the management, and describes the

aboriginal girls at the station in the politeness of their manners and modesty of demeanour as exceeding any he had seen before. A service is conducted entirely in their own language, into which hymns, chapters, prayer, and responses have been translated.

CAPE GRAFTON, an aboriginal Mission station, usually known as the Bellender-Ker Mission, is situated about ten miles from Cairns, on the shore of the West side of False Bay, looking North across Trinity Bay. The Mission funds are chiefly supplied by the Church of England. Mr. Meston describes the locality as having much excellent land, abundance of water, a large hunting area, and unlimited sea fishing. A considerable amount of work is reported to have been done. The school children are said to be cheerful and healthy, and the system of teaching, feeding, and housing apparently satisfactory.

CAPELLA (Co. Talbot) (23° 11' S. lat., 148° 4' E. long.), a township, post, telegraph and railway station on the Clermont Railway, 32 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. Coal has been found in the neighbourhood, and a shaft is now down upwards of 100 feet. Population, 83 (census 1891).

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 Kennedy, police district of Charters Towers, divisional board district of Dalrymple. 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 in quartz mining very little has been done. The railway was extended to Cape River in October, 1884, crossing the river six miles below Capeville, and is now open to Hughenden, and in course of further extension. Pentland, to which a mail coach runs daily, is situated on the Northern Railway, about six miles distant, and is the principal township railway depot for the Cape River district. A small battery has been erected here. Specimen Gully is mainly populated by Chinese diggers, by whom alluvial mining is carried on. Upper Cape is situated 15 miles higher up the Cape River than Capeville, and 18 miles from Pentland. 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 here. 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 regularly by steamers plying between Townsville, Dungeness, Cardwell, Mourilyan Harbour, the Johnstone River, Cairns, and Port Douglas. 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. Cardwell 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 it is a post town, money-order office, savings bank 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 hall, lands office, two stores, one hotel ("The Marine"), one butcher, one baker, one blacksmith, and about 24 dwelling houses, State school No. 136. Meat works, including boiling down, extract, and tinning, have been erected. Two churches—Church of England and Wesleyan, and a priest of the R. C. Church visits from Geraldton. 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 there is a large export of cedar from Clump Point. In the district a large area is under cultivation, principally for cane, other crops being maize, yams, sweet potatoes and coffee. Various minerals are known to exist in the district, including gold, and there are tin mines about seven miles out, on what is known as Five Mile Creek. Cardwell is 23 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. Sauce, chutney, jams and coffee are prepared for market. Population of town, 139; 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 is not now a port of entry and clearance.

CAWARRAL (23° 15' S. lat., 150° 45' E. long.) (county of Livingston, police district of Rockhampton), electorate of Rockhampton North, a township and post town, 29 miles from Rockhampton on the Cawarral Creek, 395 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 4 miles from Tungumal, the nearest railway station, to which coaches run, coach fare, 1s. 6d. Rockhampton is its port. Hotel: Cawarral. A primary school (No. 135), two places of worship, Primitive Methodist and Roman Catholic, and a school of arts. Saw mill about 3 miles off. District is principally pastoral, but there are quartz reefs in the vicinity. Principal mines are Long Tunnel, Commissioner, Nil Desperandum, Helena, and Hunter Extended. The year 1898 was a fairly prosperous one for the field, 1,112 ozs. 3 dwts. were obtained from crushings, and 952½ ozs. from tailings. Formation: Serpentine and slate. Population, 320 (census 1891).

CHARLEVILLE (26° 24' S. lat., 146° 14' E. long.), a municipal town, till 1897 the terminus of the Western Railway, 483 miles W. of Brisbane, with tri-weekly mail from Brisbane. Coaches run to Blackall, Adavale, Tambo, Angathella, Toompine, Eulo and Thargomindah. The town, which has amoney-order, telegraph 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 Murweb Divisional Board, which meets here. The division is subdivided into three parts, each returning three members. Municipality was proclaimed March 24, 1894, area 29½ square miles, 26 miles of streets and roads, 400 dwellings, ratable property estimated at £92,007. There is a Masonic Lodge, Oddfellows' Lodge, and School of Arts. Public buildings: court-house, barracks, and police quarters, post and telegraph office, hospital, School of Arts, State school (No. 185), and railway station, divisional hall, Episcopical, Presbyterian, 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 96 lbs. to the square inch, the bore reticulating the town. Eleven hotels: leading, Charleville Hotel, Royal, Norman, and Victoria. Ten stores, two bakers, four blacksmiths, and other tradesmen. Banks: Queensland National and Commercial. Newspaper: *Charleville Times*. District exclusively pastoral, but market gardening carried on by Chinese. Population of town, 1,419 (census 1901).

CHARTERS TOWERS (20° 3' S. lat., 146° 18' E. long.), a mining municipal town, with post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, in the county of Davenport, electorate and police district of Charters Towers, 32 miles from Townsville, with which it is connected by rail, three through trains daily, 2½ miles from Millchester, and about 820 miles NW. of Brisbane. A bus runs every hour to Millchester, fare 6d. There are over 30 hotels, among others the Exchange, Australian, Crown, Royal, Occidental, Imperial, the Courthouse, Reefers' Arms, Excelsior, Mac's, Queen, Railway, Day Dawn, Brilliant and Metropolitan. 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 1,370 dwellings, area 640 acres, estimated value of ratable property, £261,644. Charters Towers was discovered in January, 1872, by a party of miners (Mosman, Clarke and Frasers). 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 goldfield on August 31, 1872. The town is about the centre of the goldfield. Sittings of the Supreme Court are now held here twice a year, and of the District Court quarterly. Local banking establishments: Queensland National, Union, London, N. S. Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, Australasia, Royal, and North Queensland. There is an iron foundry. Among the local institutions are a school of arts, with library of about 2,721 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, Salvation Army, and a school (No. 215) for boys, and one (No. 118) for girls and infants, and two mixed State schools, one at Queenston and one at Richmond Hill. The girls' school occupies a central site on the crown of the Mexican ridge. The hospital of brick has eleven wards and 88 beds. The post and telegraph office is also of brick. An abundant supply of water is obtained from the Burdekin. Gas works have been erected, and are now supplying the town with gas, and a company also supplying electric light. It is a large reefing district, some of the principal lines of reefs being Day-Dawn, St. Patrick, Queen, North Australian, Old Identity, Victory, Brilliant and St. George, Queen and Victory, Brilliant, Sunburst, Caledonia, Wellington, Golden Surprise, and Alexandra. Some of the reefs are found to improve at lower depths. The Brilliant reef has been proved to carry gold to a depth of over 2,500 feet, and the workings on the Day Dawn line are approaching that depth, and wherever they are on strikes of gold they are not getting poorer with depth. The principal mines are the Brilliant, Day Dawn Block and Wyndham, Brilliant and St. George, Craven's Caledonia, Mill's Day Dawn United, New Queen, Victoria, Victory, Kelly's Queen, Queen Cross, Papanua, and Queen Central. For the year 1899, the total dividends paid by

registered companies totalled £302,262 2s. 5d., the leading mines contributing, being: Brilliant, £45,500; Brilliant and St. George, £95,400; Kelly's Queen Block, £54,000; Day Dawn Block and Wyndham, £37,500, eleven other mines contributing the rest. The cyanide profits were £70,000 in addition. The total yield of gold was 512,042 oz., valued at £1,216,750. Several extensive pyrites works are also in operation, by which large quantities of gold are obtained. The deepest mine on the field is the Brilliant Deep Levels, now down to 2,558 feet, the Brilliant Extended being about 200 feet less. Number of miners employed, 2,256—2,200 being engaged in quartz, and 56 alluvial mining. About 419 of the population are Chinese, principally gardeners, cooks, servants, and storekeepers. Since the opening of the field to December 31, 1899, the total yield of gold from the Charters Towers and Cape diggings has been 4,914,659 ozs. In the early part of 1899 the Warden wrote that appearances promised that the yield of 1899 would equal that of the previous year and this was fulfilled, the returns being considerably in excess, a result due entirely to the increase from cyanide works. 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. This has been taken up by a local syndicate, and a ten-head battery has been erected. An occasional small dividend is declared. 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 Day Dawn mine has a railway, 1½ 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, situate about 5 miles SW. from Charters Towers. Most of the other larger mills are connected with the Government railway by small branches or sidings, among them being Mill's Day Dawn United, Day Dawn P.C., Brilliant, Brilliant Block, Brilliant and St. George United, Kelly's Queen Block, Brilliant Extended. The Brilliant Central Company are applying for permission to connect. There are numerous friendly societies and a mining institute. Population within 5 miles radius (census 1901), 20,976; within municipality, 5,232. Newspapers—the *Northern Miner*, *Mining Standard*, and *Herald (daily)*, *North Queensland Register*, and *New Eagle* (weekly). Formation: syenitic granite, diorite, porphyry.

CHILDERS, a rising township in the Isis district, and a railway-station on the Maryborough-Childers branch, 40 miles N. from Maryborough, with postal, money-order, savings bank and telegraph facilities. It owes its rise and existence to the development of the sugar industry, and has every prospect of becoming an important centre. It has branches of the North Queensland, Queensland National and Commercial Banks, six hotels, a State school, Primitive Methodist, Anglican, and Roman Catholic churches, the usual tradesmen's premises, court-house, post and telegraph and other Government offices, and several stores. Newspaper: the *Isis Recorder*. Masons, Protestant Alliance lodges, Oddfellows, and Foresters have lodges. In the neighbourhood are four large sugar-mills.

CHILLAGOE, which includes Calcifer and Girofla, a copper and silver mining locality in co. Chelmsford, situated between the Tate and Walsh rivers, about 8 miles distant from and on the watershed of the latter river, and about 80 miles NW. 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 been discovered. The nearest and best route to the coast is *via* Mareeba to Cairns. The Chillagoe Railway and Mines, Ltd., are now building a railway to connect the field with the Cairns line at Mareeba, over fifty miles of the line having been opened. They have a concession of 2,000 acres of mineral lands for a period of fifty years, besides 1,156 acres of mineral lands held under the usual mining conditions. Several shafts have been sunk, and more than 200 men are being employed in conjunction with these mines. The ores are copper with some lead. At present McDonald & Co. run the mail coach from Mareeba to Herberton, and in conjunction with their mail coach is run a mail coach from Herberton to Girofla once a week, *via* Watsonville, Irvinebank, Montalban, Coorboora, Calcifer, and Chillagoe. Large smelting works have been erected and work is now going on, and others are being erected at Chillagoe. The Company have telephonic communication with the Government line at Mareeba. There are two hotels, a dance hall, and a provisional school. 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 Coorboora fields bid fair to rival or excel the richest of our mineral fields. Some of the deposits of silver and copper ore are

on a gigantic scale. Population of town, about 50; of district, about 5,000, of whom 4,613 are Europeans.

CHINCHILLA, a township, post, telegraph and railway station on the Western line, 203 miles SW. from Brisbane, having a State school, branch of the Government savings bank, two hotels—Royal and Commercial—and two stores. Farming district.

CLERMONT (22° 49' 11" S. lat., 147° 38' E. long.), a municipal town (originally proclaimed January 21, 1867) having a mayor and five councillors, money-order office, savings bank, post, telegraph, and railway station, in the county, parish and electorate of Clermont, about 227 miles NW. of Rockhampton, 575 miles NW. of Brisbane, situated on Sandy Creek and both sides 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. Hotels: Prince of Wales, Commercial, Leo, Railway, Queen's, Federal, Grand, Clermont, and Terminus. 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 may be resumed, if copper should rise in price. The district is also an auriferous one. There are three collieries, Blair Athol, El Dorado and Hope, within 12 miles of the town; they supply coal to the Government for use on the western line, and also supply the town, and it is reported the demand is greatly increasing, and is considered to compare favourably with the best Queensland coal. The cost of carriage is reported to be much hampering this industry, but with the building of the proposed railway to Blair Athol, new life will be given to coal mining. The New Quarry Hill G. M. Co. took up the sandstone formation at the east end of the town, known as the Quarry. At a depth of 210 feet a seam of coal from 9 to 12 inches in thickness was struck and passed, and another at 222 feet, but at 300 feet heavy water was met. A pit was sunk along the railway line close to Clermont, but operations did not result in success. The Government contemplate building a railway to junction with Ravenswood on the Northern system. The places of worship are Episcopal (All Saints), Wesleyan, Roman Catholic Church (St. Mary's), Presbyterian Church, and Salvation Army. Public buildings—court-house, hospital (a very large building, situated in a salubrious position on the crest of an eminence, about 3 miles SW. of the town), State school (No. 21), several private schools, lock-up, and police quarters. Banks: Joint Stock and New South Wales. Clermont has also a School of Arts (with a library of 1,587 vols.), the Peak Downs Telegram buildings, two aerated water factories, and a town hall. There are in the municipality (area 18 square miles) 31½ miles of roads and streets, 400 dwellings, value of ratable property, £72,831. The bridge across the lagoon was completed in August, 1886. A district court is held twice a year, and there is a resident police magistrate and warden. The railway station is about half a mile from the town. The surrounding country is largely occupied by stations, the principal being Logan Downs, Wolfgang, Retro, Huntly, Peak Downs, Gordon Downs, Langton, Peak Vale, Surbiton, Banchoy, Beaufort, Kilmcummin, Avon Downs, Malvern Downs, Cotherstone, Craven, Emerald Downs, Moray Downs, Elgin, Downs, Lagan, Albro, Frankfield, Leichhardt Downs, Grosvenor, May Downs, Bully Creek, and Fleurs. 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. 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, Miners' Association, Oddfellows' (2), Freemasons', Foresters', H.A.C.B., and Good Templar 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 gold yield for 1909 was 8,223 ozs. 16 dwts. 6 grs. The Warden in 1900 considered that the prospects of the field were very promising, but on an alluvial field, where the beds were of no great extent, it was a difficult matter to speak with any degree of certainty. A new rush has taken place at the Venus, situated about 10 miles from Clermont. A nugget weighing over 20 ozs. of pure gold was obtained four inches under the ground. All the old fields, such as the Wild Cat and the Dead Horse, are worked out, but it is considered that there is yet a bright future for the mining district in and around Clermont. The discovery of gold in the vicinity of Sandy Creek, about 29 years ago, caused the establishment of Clermont. From Sandy Creek the principal yield of gold came for a long time, but it is now reported as being nearly deserted. At the Miclere and the Springs a steady little population is still maintained. After the mining fever subsided Clermont became the centre of the splendid pastoral country adjacent to it. On three occasions severe floods have 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 NE., 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 Avl, the Gemmit, Table Mountain, and Malvern Peak. The water supply is derived from Corporation Wells on the Lagoon, and other places. Formation: volcanic. Population of the town (census 1901), 1955. The *Peak Downs Telegram*, established 1864, is the local paper.

CLEVELAND (27° 33' S. lat., 158° 19' E. long.), a small township, with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office and railway station on the west shore of Moreton Bay, 22 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 and Cleveland. Schools at Cleveland East and West (Nos. 35 and 20). Government buildings: Railway station, police-station, court-house, and post and telegraph office, also Divisional Board Office. Episcopal and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a school of arts, with library 950 vols. It is much frequented as a watering-place, and has a jetty extending into deep water. The jetty into Raby Bay has at low spring tide 8 feet. There are two neatly kept reserves for public recreation. The one at the extreme point has 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. A commodious public bath has been 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. Splendid oranges and bananas are grown in the district. 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 late Hon. Louis Hope had several acres of land under cane. Pellmongery works on Hilliard's Creek, about 4 miles distant. Population, 252 (census 1891).

CLIFTON—An agricultural township, telegraph office, money-order office, and railway station on the Southern and Western Line, 143 miles from Brisbane, and 26 miles from Warwick. Through the development of the farming and dairying industries, the locality is becoming of importance. Wheat is largely grown. It has two banks—Queensland National and Australian Joint Stock—also a branch of the Government savings bank, a State school, Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, School of Arts, three hotels, Clifton Arms, Australian, and Club, and the trades are fairly well represented. There are several local clubs and societies. A coach runs to Leyburn. Population, about 250.

CLONCURRY (21° 41' S. lat., 140° 33' E. long.), a post town with money-order, telegraph and savings bank office, and copper-mining centre 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 NW. 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 14s. Hotels: Royal, Imperial, Prince of Wales, Post Office. There is a court-house and police-station, State school (No. 411), a hospital, several stores, a branch of the Queensland National Bank, Divisional Board's hall, and several tradesmen's shops. Divisional Board meets here. The most auriferous part of the district was the Top Camp, on the Cloncurry river, about 80 miles S. of Cloncurry. At Soldier's Cap, 6 miles from Top Camp, is a reefing centre, but the place is now nearly deserted. The Warden reported that the district had made little progress in mining during 1899. The district is abundantly rich in copper, and has fine grazing capabilities; most of the runs are now fenced. The principal stations are Fort Constantine, Eddington (sheep), Dalgonally, Leilavale, and Devoncourt for cattle, and Penola Downs, Enuloo, 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 1888 the Great Australian copper mine, which is about a mile S. of the town, was bought by a syndicate of English capitalists. Operations were for some time stopped, with little chance of being resumed unless railway communication should be made, and the metal rise in price. However, copper has risen, and a Bill is again before Parliament for the building of a private line. 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 NW. of Cloncurry. Near to the town on the Boulia road is a mountain of rich iron ore known as "Mount Leviathan," better known as the Black Mountain. 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. Cloncurry has also a progress association. Newspaper: *Cloncurry Advocate*. Population, 243 (census 1891); of district (1890), 513.

COEN (13° 55' S. at., 143° 15' E. long.), a quartz reefing township, proclaimed August 16, 1892, situated on the headwaters of the Coen River, in the Cook district, about 160 miles from Laura (terminus Cooktown railway) and in the county of York. It has a post-office, postal-note office, and savings bank, the building being also utilised as Warden's and petty sessions court, and a school of arts, with library of 387 vols., portion of the building being available as a school, two hotels, four stores, and two butcheries. Progress Association meets here. It is a telegraph station on the telegraph line to Thursday Island. There is a weekly mail service overland between Coen and Cooktown. A fortnightly steamer service runs from Cooktown to Port Stewart, *via* Ebagoolah (Hamilton Goldfield). An alluvial diggings of considerable extent, but poor, has been discovered between Coen and the east coast, at what is called the Rocky. The port for Rocky is Chester River, about 20 miles north of Port Stewart. In 1897 the Rocky alluvial diggings were almost abandoned, but a new reefing field in the vicinity of Neville Creek, about

7 miles from the Rocky, has been opened, a small water-power battery erected, and some good crushings obtained. Chester River will probably be the port for Coen in the future. In the early part of 1900 the Warden reported that much prospecting work has been done, but the field had not materially benefited, due principally to the drought. A crushing company is working Klondike. The yield of gold for 1900 from quartz was 2,063 ozs. Mining (quartz reefs), pastoral and agricultural district. Coen is the township for five pastoral properties of the district, viz., Rokeby, Langi, Pinetree, Merluna, and York Downs, all fairly good stations that are gradually being stocked. Formation: granite and schist. The Hamilton field has been (1901) opened nearly a year. The Warden in his report says:—"23 tons of stone have been milled for a return of 805 ozs., valued at £2 19s. 9d. per oz. . . . The district has been proved to be well worthy of the attention of practical miners and investors."

COMET (or COMETVILLE) (23° 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 post-office, 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, 424 miles W. of Rockhampton. Public buildings are comprised in the railway station, and State school. Hotel: the Comet. 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.

A large gum tree, marked ^{DIC}L, about five miles below the township, at the junction of the Nogoia 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 Tolmie'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 80 (census 1891). Pastoral district. Formation: carboniferous.

CONDAMINE (26° 57' 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. State school (No. 24), and police barracks here. The communication with the metropolis is *via* the Miles railway station. A buggy runs twice a week with mails. Population, 106 (census 1891). Pastoral district. Formation: generally a sandy soil with hard chalky subsoil. Great quantities of ironstone are to be found on the river bank.

COOKTOWN (15° 27' 20" S. lat., 145° 17' E. long.), a municipal township, in co. Banks, 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 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 fourteen 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, it is believed, 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. In this street, at the junction of Adelaide Street, a memorial to the late Mrs. Watson has been erected. 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 mile along the river bank, and is almost environed by hills. Municipal area, 15 square miles, with 20 miles of streets and 812 dwellings; value of ratable property, £136,162, incorporated April 3, 1876. Among other institutions are branches of the Queensland National, New South Wales, and North Queensland banks; these are handsome buildings, more especially the Queensland National Bank, a court-house, 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, four wharves, with 14 feet of water at low tides, with sheds and dry storages for goods, money-order office, telegraph station, savings bank, and post office. 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. The Salvation Army meet in their own barracks in Charlotte Street. There is a convent school in connection with the Roman Catholic church. Cooktown is the residence of the Vicar-Apostolic, Bishop Murray, who is assisted by two priests. There is a State school (girls' school and boys' school) 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 Arts has a library of 2,293 vols., with reading-room and mineral and curio collection. Among the local societies are a Turf Club, Lodges of Freemasons, Oddfellows, Good Templars, Rechabite Lodge and Foresters' Lodge, Rifle Club, and a rifle butt for practice, a fire brigade engine house in Charlotte Street. The Queen's park is well situated near Fynch's Bay, and is planted with numerous tropical plants. The cemetery and also the race-course are situated at the Two Mile, the latter being alongside the railway line. The Chinese quarter called China Town, is in Adelaide Street, running parallel with Charlotte Street. The most prominent building here is the Joss House. The Chinese population has greatly decreased within the last few years. 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 N.W. from Cooktown. Cooktown is the port of, and owes its rise to, the Palmer River diggings. A railway to the Palmer gold field is now open to Laura Station, 67 miles from Cooktown. 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 weekly. The McIvor and Morgan lands are highly spoken of. Since the Annan 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 a 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. There are several steamers and schooners trading between Cooktown and New Guinea. Rice has 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. Coffee is also found to grow well, and several acres of it have been planted. Much attention is being given to fruit-growing, especially the mango, smooth-leaf pineapple and coconuts. All of these thrive abundantly, both trees and fruit being larger than grown elsewhere. The Cook District Pastoral and Agricultural Society have a fine piece of land near Boundary Street for show purposes. 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 Arts. 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 25 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 S.E. 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 an important tinfield, distant about 45 miles. At Cocoa Creek, on the Endeavour river, about 40 miles distant, both alluvial and quartz gold have been found, also antimony. There are several splendid waterfalls, which, in case of irrigation, would prove very valuable. At the Starcke No. 2 goldfield the yield for 1899 was 2,644 ozs. Stream tin is found along the banks of the numerous creeks which run into the Annan and its tributaries, and tin-mining is also prosecuted on Mount Windsor, above the Normanby, where gold has also been found. 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 tinfield lies 10 miles inland from the southern bank of the Bloomfield river. Pinell cedar flourishes here, and is of considerable value. Population within five-mile radius (census 1901), 1,936. Newspapers: *Cooktown Independent* and *Endeavour Beacon*.

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 a general store, and public-house. At Glen Linedale, about 10 miles S. from Coolgarra, the Oberlin Tin Mining Company have a fine

plant for the treatment of tin ores. In the early part of 1900 the Warden described the locality as being in a most prosperous state. There are hot springs in the neighbourhood, about 2½ miles NW. of Woodleigh Station. Hotel and bath-house have been built here. The locality is likely to become a favourite resort. Formation: "a series of altered vertical greywackes, quartzites and shales." Population, 98.

COOMERA (27° 51' S. lat., 153° 20' E. long.), a small township, with post office, telephone and railway station (on the River Coomera and the Beenleigh and Southport railway), in the county of Ward, electorate of Albert, police district of Coomera 38 miles SE. from Brisbane. Has Church of England and Wesleyan chapel, two State schools (Nos. 124 and 283), Divisional Board's office, police-station, and two hotels, Ferry and Railway. Products of the district are sugar, maize potatoes, and timber. There are here a sugar-mill and a saw-mill. Population, 188 (census 1891).

COPPERFIELD (22° 49' S. lat., 147° 43' 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. A provisional school (No. 26), and a general store, one hotel, with butcher's shop, are here. Wesleyan and Salvation Army ministers visit. 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. Copper is getting a better trial than ever before. Gold is also being obtained—both alluvial and quartz. Population is now 156, the township having continued to decay by the closing of the Peak Downs copper mine, which has been a great detriment to the locality, but there is some prospect of the copper-mining industry being revived at no distant date. Formation, principally grey slate.

CRAIGLEE, county Nares, a small township, about miles distant from Port Douglas, situated at the foot of the range. It is a camping place for teams travelling between Herberton and Port Douglas. It has one hotel (Mowbray), and primary school. Population (census 1891) 77.

CROW'S NEST (27° 17' S. lat., 152° 4' E. long.), a post town, with money-order, telegraph office, savings' bank, and railway station, 13½ miles NW. (7½ miles in a direct line) from Brisbane in county of Cavendish and electorate of Aubigny, police district of Crow's Nest, situated on the head of Cressbrook Creek. 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 have been taken up for agricultural and grazing purposes. State school here (No. 298), Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist churches, and Salvation Army place of worship. The Methodists have a resident minister. Hotel: Royal; court-house, police barracks; six stores, three blacksmiths' and carpenter's shop, 1 saddler, 1 barber, 1 baker, 1 bootmaker, and large boarding-house, saleyards, 1 auctioneer and commission agent, 1 saw-mill, 2 builders and contractors, and 1 tanner. The societies are a Progress Association, Debating Society, Agricultural Society and racing club. Maize, potatoes, and lucerne principally are cultivated in the neighbourhood. Large waterfalls and numerous varieties of ferns are to be found. Settlement is reported to be increasing in the district, new land being taken up every year. Population, 155 (census 1891); with district now estimated at about 400.

CROYDON (18° 12' 13" S. lat., 142° 14' 58" E. long.), a gold-mining field and township, 94 miles due E. of Normanton, 103 miles from Georgetown, and 25 miles due S. from Green 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, and is a municipality (incorporated April 9, 1892). Area 1½ square mile, 16 miles of roads, 750 dwellings; value of ratable property, £89,595. Population (census 1901) within five-mile radius, 3,102. The route to it is *via* Normanton, thence by rail. Coaches run to Herberton and Georgetown. 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, but a number of batteries now obtain a sufficient supply to enable crushing to be continued throughout the year. There are twenty hotels, the principal being the Palace, The Club, Criterion, Queen's, Commercial, and Imperial; several stores, also a court-house, gaol, hospital, and police barracks. Banks: Queensland National, New South Wales, and Royal. Churches: Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Salvation Army. 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. Aldridge 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, and at the end of 1887 it is estimated there was a population of about 6,000. The population according to the census of 1901 within the municipality was 1,672. The first reefs discovered were the True Blue, Iguana and Lady Mary, and the first claim laid off was the Lady Mary Reward claim. The gold obtained at or near the surface was very rich; the average yield of gold per ton during the first year of the field was 4 ozs. 12 dwts. 8 grs. At the present time the number of distinct quartz reefs is over 200, and the extent of auriferous ground worked, about 600 miles. In the early part of 1900 the population of the field was 3,892. 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. The yield of gold for 1900 amounted to 66,329 oz. 12dwt. 20 grs. from 29,393½ tons; 31,398 oz. were obtained from 36,706 tons cyanided. The average yield from mines was 2 oz. 5 dwts. 3 grs., and from cyanide 17 dwt. 2½ grs. The gross value of gold won during the year was £204,045 12s. 1d. (£178,562 11s. 2d. being gold from quartz). Since the field was opened the output has amounted to 921,345 oz. of gold. At present there are 239 stamps, four Huntington mills, and five cyanide plants at work. The number of European quartz miners decreased from 692 in 1899 to 606 in 1900. The town itself is situated on the southern boundary of the goldfield, the principal lines of reef in the immediate vicinity being the Iguana, Mark Twain, Golden Gate, Lady Isabelle, Highland Mary, True Blue, Glengarry, and Mountain Maid, all of which have given rich returns. There are several mining camps in the vicinity; Table Top is 4 miles NE. of the Upper Twelve Mile; Golden Valley, about 4 miles N. Mark Twain is 6 miles from Croydon. Golden Gate is 6 miles distant N.W. along the Normanton road. This locality has the largest output of any line of reef on the field. A large township of over 600 residents has sprung up at Golden Gate, and there are several hotels and stores. At the Jubilee or Twelve Mile there are large reefs. At Esmeralda station, about 70 miles distant south, the reefs are large, but so far are reported not to have been remunerative. Newspaper: *Mining News*.

CUMBERLAND (18° 23' S. lat., 143° 28' E. long.), a post town, with telegraph office and savings bank, in the co. of Gilbert, electorate of Burke, about 18 miles S. of W. of Georgetown, situated on Cumberland Creek, six miles from its junction with the Gilbert River. Hotels: the Ktheridge, Welcome Inn; police barracks, post and telegraph office, 2 stores, butcher's, and baker's shops, but no buildings of any very great note. It has a provisional school. Coach passes weekly from Georgetown to Croydon; fare to Croydon 42; to Georgetown 12s. The water supply is derived from a dam erected by the mining companies. Within a few hundred yards of the town is situated the famous Cumberland mine; operations were suspended in 1899 and mill closed. A considerable proportion of the inhabitants left for Green Hills, distant about 18 miles from Cumberland, and within 4 of the Gilbert River. There are other mines in and near the town. 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 51 inches. Formation: granite and quartz. Population, 118 (census 1891), now reduced.

CUNNAMULLA (28° 04' 14" S. lat., 145° 40' 55" E. long.), a post town with money-order office, telegraph station, railway 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, with which it has been connected by rail. Coaches leave regularly for Barrington, Eulo, Thargomindah, St. George, and Widegeorga. The streets of Cunnamulla are well formed, and the hotels and stores are above the average to be found in back country townships. Hotels: Railway, Post Office, Commercial, Royal Exchange, Tattersall's, Gladstone, Club and Oxford. The public buildings comprise post and telegraph office, a court-house, lock-up, police station, lands office, State school, public baths, hospital, police-sergeant's quarters, reading-room, divisional board hall and office, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Methodist churches. There are three principal stores, four Chinese stores, several tradesmen's premises, aerated water factory, saw-mill, and branches of the Queensland National and Commercial Banks. State school (No. 289). Local clubs: South Warrego Jockey Club, Rifle Club, and Cricket Club, Reading

Room (1,469 vols.), Whist Club, and Tennis Club. The hospital, with accommodation for 14 patients, is a fine building. It is constructed on the cottage or bungalow principle. It stands in a reserve containing 40 acres, nearly two miles from the business portion of the town. A Customs (Inland) Office, two bonded stores and brewery have been established here. There are 4 gardens kept by Chinamen, and there are 2 dairies in and near the town. The town is in telegraphic communication with the metropolis, and is now connected with Brisbane and Charleville by rail, through communication being effected on October 10, 1898. From its favourable position Cunnamulla is expected to become a great depot for delivery of stock going to southern markets. As a result of deepening the bore, there is now a flow of water which rises 6½ in. above the 6 in. casing, depth about 1,620 ft., flow per diem 2½ million gallons. All over the strict artesian supplies have been struck, most of the bores yielding immense supplies. 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. Opal mines have been found in the district, about 90 miles W. and N. from here. Formation, principally volcanic. Population, 998; of district (census 1901), 3,181. Lodges: Masonic, Oddfellows, M.U.I.O.O.F. and Foresters. Newspapers: *Warrego Watchman*.

DALBY (27° 32' S. lat., 151° 15' E. long.), co. Aubigny, 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 (153 miles by rail), and 129 miles distant from Ipswich. It is the central depot for a large tract of country. The Royal, Queen's Arms, Imperial, and Post Office are the leading hotels. Within the bounds of the municipality (2½ square miles) are 23 miles of streets and roads, and 236 dwellings. Rateable value of property is £35,012. There are in the town a school of arts, with a library of about 1,000 books; branches of the Commercial and Queensland National Banks; three churches—Episcopal, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph), and Presbyterian—Salvation Army barracks, one primary school (No. 238). 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, but large areas are now being placed under wheat. Lucerne, maize, and potatoes are also grown. The Bunya mountains are a point of interest to tourists. Dalby is gaining some reputation as a resort for persons suffering from phthisis, the atmosphere being uniformly dry, the heat of summer rarely oppressive, and the nights always cool. The Queensland Government has erected a consumptive sanatorium about three miles out from Dalby, the first State institution of the kind in Australia. Its cost was over £10,000. Race meetings are held twice a year by the Northern Downs Jockey Club on a fine course just outside the town. Societies: Oddfellows' Lodge, Cricket, Amateur Dramatic Clubs, Masonic Lodge (S.C.), Gymnasium and Orchestral Society and Progress Association. 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 and plain turkeys are plentiful on the Jimbour and other stations. The water supply is derived from wells and dam. Population of town (census 1901), 1,416. The *Dalby Herald* and the *Dalby Record* are the local papers. One member is returned to the Legislative Assembly. An artesian bore is now being put down.

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 Southern and Western Railway Line, 10 miles from Brisbane. The country here is heavily timbered, and there is but little settlement at present.

DRAYTON (27° 35' S. lat., 151° 59' E. long.), a township, with post and savings bank office, in the county of Aubigny, electorate of Drayton and Toowoomba, on Drayton Creek, a tributary of the Condamine, about 4 miles S. from Toowoomba, of which it may now almost be considered a suburb, and 104 miles W. of Brisbane. It is connected with Toowoomba by telephone. Hotels: Downs and Criterion, a State school (No. 31), four places of worship—Episcopal (St. Matthew), a stone building, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan—a court-house, and town hall. There is also a creamery and a store. A shire council has been formed, and the meetings are held at Drayton, area 31 square miles, 70 miles of roads, 185 dwellings. Population, now about 1,000. Value of

rateable property, £100,899. It is an agricultural district, studded with farms and homesteads. In the vicinity are Eton Vale, Harrow, and Westbrook station properties. Formation: basalt. The soil is rich red and black, and very fertile, and the cereals and English fruits are largely grown.

DUGANDAN (county Churchill), a post town and telegraph station, and terminus of the Fassifern Railway, 60 miles from Brisbane. A State school (No. 333), some tradesmen's premises, and two hotels, Australian and Dugandan, are here. Farming and grazing district. Population, 144 (census 1891).

DULVADILLA (or DULYVILLA) (23° 40' S. lat., 148° 46' E. long.) formerly the terminus of the Western Railway, 411 miles W. of Brisbane; the line is now open to Cunnamulla. It lies 1,443 feet above sea-level, and is 39 miles from Mitchell.

DUNGENESS (now called LUCINDA) (18° 33' S. lat., 146° 19' 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 a port of entry and clearance, and has a pilot station, customs' office, light-keeper's residence, and one hotel (Sea View). 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 ¼ 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. There is a wharf and shed 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 Lucinda Point and it is said it could be laid down at a comparatively small cost. The output of sugar each season shows favourably. The imports 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. Steamers ply to Townsville, 70 miles S.; fare 20s. 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. 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. The limits of Dungeness Harbour have lately been altered as follows:—The area between two lines drawn respectively SE. by S. ¼ S. from the eastern extreme of Hillock Point, and from the leading beacons to the south of Lucinda Point, continuing their line NE. ¼ E. to the point of intersection in about latitude 18° 30' S. on the east, to a line with Leafie Peak and Bishop's Peak in line bearing SW. by W. ¼ W. on the west, including all rivers, creeks, and navigable waters in that area. Formation, level, low lying sand and mangrove mud marshes. Population, 53 (census 1891), now less.

DURHAM, a mining locality, with a receiving office, in the electorate of Burke, on the Durham Creek. Water supply is derived from a Government well and the battery dam. It is about 6 miles W. from Georgetown, with one hotel—Bush Inn, and provisional school. At Mount Turner, between here and Cumberland, a rich silver ore lode has been found. The Warden a year or so ago reported "the whole of the country is teeming with gold, silver, copper, and innumerable indications of other ores." The Durham Company's mine is the principal claim. The mine was closed during the year, and the township was reported to be "rapidly assuming the aspect of decay peculiar to deserted mining camps, where a partial clearing in the bush strewn with countless empty bottles is the sole remnant of former glory." Population, about 30.

DYKEHEAD, a new reefing locality in the Burnett district, situated about forty miles S. of Eidsvold, and sixty-five miles W. of Gayndah. There are several reefs now in course of being prospected and worked, and a promising future is predicted for this gold-field, the area over which the reefs extend being estimated at eight or nine miles. A visitor reported that the reefs are large, but the ore would be, he thought, of a low grade.

EIDSVOLD (25° 24' S. lat., 151° 5' E. long.) a mining township, proclaimed July 25, 1887, situated between the Burnett River and Boundary Creek, 2½ 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 20s., 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, Eidsvold 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 judged from the work already done that the prospects of Eidsvold as a reefing district were good. The sinking through hard blue granite is slow, laborious and expensive. The deeper stone is much richer in gold. During 1900 the yield was 1,429 ozs. of gold from quartz. Generally the operations during the year were said to be

disheartening. Works for the systematic treatment of tailings have now been erected. The most prolific mines are the Minerva, the Lady Augusta, Craven Extended, S.W. Lady Minerva, No. 1 East Perseverance, and the Mount Rose. 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. Pastoral and mining district. Population, 1,258 (census 1891), but now about 1,015.

EMERALD (28° 28' 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, Leichhardt electorate, 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 (42 miles) 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 (60 miles) is also opened. The township has now settled into a permanent country town. There is a branch of the Commercial Bank of Sydney. There are four general stores besides three or four small Chinese fruit shops, &c., four hotels, Bryden's, Leichhardt, and Commercial and Railway, four butchers' shops, four dressmakers, two shoemakers, two saddler's shops, one chemist and newsagent, two private boarding-houses, two carpenters and contractors, two drapery stores, one tailor, two stock and station agents, and two cordial factories. State school (No. 354), Church of England (St. Luke's), Presbyterian church, Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), and Primitive Methodist chapel. Court-house, post and telegraph offices, police barracks, and railway workshops. The institutions include School of Arts, tennis club, brass band, football and cricket clubs, Progress Association, and Court Leichardt A.O.F. Newspaper: *Emerald Star*. The climate is dry and salubrious. The water supply is derived from a pumping station on the Nogoa. There is a good racecourse about 3 miles from town, where race meetings are held periodically. There is also a fine sports ground, neatly fenced, and being planted with shade trees. Pastoral district, but a successful start has been made to grow oranges, grapes, lemons, and other fruit; as the soil is very fertile (a sandy loam), this industry has proved very successful, the fruit finding a ready market in the far west. Wheat growing on a large scale has been commenced 12 miles south of Emerald. A Government experimental farm is established about 12 miles south of Emerald, where many varieties of wheat are being tried. Wheat growing in the district has been very successful. Population, 1,015 (census 1901).

EMU PARK (or HEWITTVILLE) (29° 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, aerated water factory, skating rink, and several villa residences and cottages, and is a favourite place of resort. The Keppel Canning Company has its headquarters here, and pots up fanned fish, turtle soup, and smoked fish. Large areas are enclosed with fish traps, as many as half a ton being obtained at a single tide. 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. Pastoral district. Population 328 (census 1891).

EROMANGA, known locally as "Opalopolis," is described as "pleasantly situated on light red-soil open country on the north bank of Eurongella Creek, South Gregory district, about a quarter of a mile east from the Eurongella homestead. Indeed, by the older residents, the town is best known by the name of Eurongella. 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, at times giving employment to several men, but worked intermittently according to water-supply. 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, and it is a postal receiving office, and has a police-station.

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, 43 miles from Ipswich, and 67 miles from Brisbane. The line to Esk was opened in 1886. State school (No. 140); School of art, with library of 525 vols. Church of England, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, police station and post-office, branch of Q.N. Bank, three hotels (Royal, Commercial and Central), saw-mills, several tradesmen's shops, a large store and cattle sale yards, capable of accommodating 6,000 head of cattle. There is a branch of the Masonic body (Scottish Consti-

tution.) 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, 407 (census 1891); now about 500.

ESMERALDA. A mining locality situated about 80 miles SE. from Croaydon. There are here several reefs—Huon, Esmeralda, True Blue, and Good Iron—but so far as tried are reported to have not proved remunerative, but under cyanide treatment, works for which are in progress, better results were anticipated.

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, 1888. It has post, savings bank, money-order, and telegraph office, police quarters, lock-up, a State school (No. 96), and a railway station. Hotels: Railway and Northern. A central sugar mill, subsidized by the Government, is here, as well as a large neat preserving and extract works, and a dairy factory. In 1896 a small alluvial rush took place to a locality on Blackwater Hole Creek, about 12 miles W. of Eton, and some of the miners were reported to be doing well. Population, 28 (census 1886).

EUNGELLA, a mining locality in the Bowen district, county of Carlyle, situated on the south bank of the Broken River; 8 miles from its head, and about 7 miles southerly from "B." Creek, about 57 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 by horse from the Mirani railway station (84 miles), by a passable road to the foot of the coast range, on the inland side of which Eungella is situated. It has one hotel, a butcher's shop, a post-office, and a provisional school. The road from here is described as a bad one, over an ascent of 2,500 feet above sea-level. The reef is cavernous, ferruginous quartz, changing to mundic stone at a depth of 28 feet. District principally a grazing one. Population, about 60.

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 pine 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. Coach runs to Longreach, fare 15s., and Stonehenge and back weekly. It has two hotels, Club and Royal, a provisional school, 3 stores, blacksmith's, baker, butcher, and saddlers' shops, and police barracks and court-house combined. Grazing district. It is on the main route south for all stock going to southern markets. Population (census 1891) 135.

FORTITUDE VALLEY (27° 28' S. lat., 158° 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 and All Angels (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 1,748 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, and N. S. Wales Banks (the latter a new building); and post, money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office. The 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 (St. Ann's), a new and imposing building, in which are taught lace-making, needlework, &c. 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, situated on Gregory Terrace, with a branch school for poorer scholars in Boundary Street. A public swimming bath has been erected in Wickham Street; it is supplied with salt water. 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 been replaced by a large and handsome brick building with spacious concert hall attached, which has one of the finest organs in the colonies. It is now used as a museum. 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. The Rugby Football Association have grounds on the Bowen Bridge Road, where the principal football matches are played. There has been erected on the Brisbane River at the old racecourse, New Farm, a sugar refinery fitted with the latest and most improved machinery. Various factories, including two tobacco and several boot, 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 race-course, 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 a large and most complete goods depot. Branches have also been extended to Bulimba and Pinkinba, where wharves are 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. Considerable improvement has been made in the drainage of the Valley. On the river bank within the boundaries the Valley are the works of the Brisbane Gas Company, also of 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 more than 100 head of bullocks per day. Steamers for England berth alongside and take in the frozen meat, a trade that is being largely developed. Population, included in that of Brisbane, is 15,955.

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, 61 miles W. of Brisbane, 337 feet above sea level. A mail coach runs to Mount Sylvia. Hotels: the Royal, the Wilmot, and the Imperial. State school (No. 41). Places of worship: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Congregationalist, and Presbyterian; the Congregationalists and Roman Catholics have resident ministers. Bank: Royal. The Government buildings comprise the railway station, courthouse, and State school, and there is a school of arts, with 1,500 vols. Gatton has four general stores, three blacksmiths, three butchers, and two saddlers, and the usual accompaniments of a country township, with a racecourse and recreation ground. The Lockyer Agricultural and Industrial Society holds its show here every other year, and ploughing matches are often held. There is a saw-mill and an aerated water factory. The Government Agricultural College is in the vicinity. This institution was opened in July, 1897, Professor Shelton being the first Principal. Twelve months afterwards, on the resignation of Professor Shelton, Mr. John Mahon took charge. The College buildings are situated about four miles from the township of Gatton, and stand almost in the centre of the College land, of which there is in all 1,692 acres, nearly 900 acres being under cultivation; the balance is at present used for grazing purposes. The college has accommodation for about 58 students, and is now fully occupied. The farm, dairy and other departments are well equipped with modern and up-to-date appliances, the uses of which are taught to the students. In addition to the crops usually grown in Southern Queensland, attention is paid to the introduction of new fodder plants, varieties of wheat, and other crops not generally grown by farmers, and the result of such experiments made known to those interested. The fees for students are £25 per annum. Gatton is surrounded by an extensive pastoral and farming district, from which large quantities of agricultural produce—potatoes, maize, lucerne, and vegetables—are obtained. Oranges and vineyards are also in full yielding. The country is open forest plain with black soil on sandstone rock. Formation: carboniferous. The Taramba Divisional Board has its office and holds its meetings at Gatton; the Marsupial Board for the district also meets here. Population, 241 (census 1891).

GAYNDAH (25° 38' S. lat., 151° 37' E. long.), county of Mackenzie, electorate of Burnett, a small municipal township (proclaimed November 28, 1886), with post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 80 miles W. of Maryborough, and about 200 miles N.W. of Brisbane. The railway (Maryborough and Gayndah) is now open to Woomoona, 30 miles distant. It starts from Mungarr, on the Maryborough-Gympie Railway. Coaches run to Shamrock, fare 15s.; Eidsvold, 20s.; and Degilbo (35 miles). 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 having ventured up the steep slope of One Tree Hill which dominates the town on the left." It has a school of arts, with library of about 1,806 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's) 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 181 dwellings; ratable value of property £34,403. 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 N.E. 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 Diddot Creeks, about 3 miles S.W. of Degilbo head station. Chlorination works have been erected here, the plant is extensive and complete. 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, and the low price of silver. At Dykehead, some 65 miles W., some promising reefs have been discovered, and are now being prospected. Valuable slate beds have been found at Mount Debatable. At Eidsvold, about 50 miles W. of Gayndah, gold reefs have been found. At Paradise, 30 miles E. from Gayndah, are promising reefs. The Rawbelle Divisional Board and the Marsupial Board meet here. In the neighbourhood are the following stations:—Wetheron, Yenda, Ideraway, Mount Debatable, Munduberra, Coombulo, Cooranga, and Ban Ban. Population, 606 (census 1901).

GEORGETOWN (18° 22' 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 N.W. of Brisbane, 360 from Townsville N.W., 225 from Normanston E., 238 (postal) from Cardwell, and 102 miles from Croydon Railway station. The south end of the township is close to the confluence of the Etheridge with the Delaney River. There are several hotels, the principal being Royal, Australian, Salutation, Welcome and Queensland; branch bank of N.S. Wales, a hospital, courthouse, Divisional Board's Office, warden's office, police barracks, post and telegraph office, three general stores, besides Chinese stores, and several tradesmen's premises. District court sittings are held here twice a year. State school (No. 178). Religious services are held occasionally by visiting clergymen from Croydon. Georgetown is the meeting-place of three mails, viz., from Townsville, Normanston, and Herberton. The Gilbert and Etheridge district comprises an area of 12,000 square miles. The principal claims are the Cumberland (17 miles distant), Durlham (6 miles distant), and Golden Crown, situated at Durham township; West Spiro, and St. George, situated in Georgetown. In the district copper and tin are found; also galena largely impregnated with silver, bismuth and other minerals and marble. In 1893 the Mineral Commissioner reported there is scarcely a square mile of country in the Etheridge district that does not contain some mineral or other. "The Rocky," a locality about 3 miles south of Georgetown, is described as the most promising centre on the field, but the Warden could not speak favourably of progress during 1898. Lane's Creek is a mining camp, about 20 miles E. of Georgetown. It has one crushing-mill, and all the usual adjuncts to a small township. The principal claims are the Brilliant, National, Cosmopolitan, Calliope and Jenolan. Castleton, formerly known as the O'Donoghue, is a mining centre, about 33 miles S. from Georgetown. The principal claim is the Big Reef, so called on account of its immense size. Owing to the destruction of the dam by the floods the mill was closed during the greater part of 1896. Charleston has 5 hotels—one to each stamper, a state school and court of petty sessions is held here. The cyanide works are being successfully worked, the tailings giving payable results. During 1890 mining matters were reported to be still in a depressed state. 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 mundic 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 yielded at the rate of 20 oz. to the ton. Coaches run to Herberton and Port Douglas, fare 20s., Herberton to Georgetown, £5, Georgetown to Croydon, £2. Owing to its elevated situation, about 1,000 feet above sea level, Georgetown is reported to enjoy a salubrious climate 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. The Institutions include Etheridge Lodge, E. C. Population (census 1891), 433, no. 442, of whom 77 were Chinese. Newspaper: *Mundic Miner*.

GERALDTON. See JOHNSTONE RIVER.

GIN GIN (25° 0' S. lat., 152° 0' E. long.), a post town and railway-station on the Bundaberg Line, and creek of the same name, 29 miles from Bundaberg. It has a telegraph station, a branch of the Government Savings Bank, a state school (No. 298), a court-house, lock-up, and police quarters, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic places of worship, stores, mechanics' institute, with library of 500 vols., and two hotels—the Queen's and Gin Gin. There is daily rail communication with Brisbane. Among the social institutions are race and cricket clubs, quadrille assembly and Oddfellows' lodge. Agricultural and general farming and dairying district. Sugar is also grown. There is a central sugar mill which cost £50,000, and there is some gold mining. Much timber is also sent away. Population, 148 (census 1891). Much increased since.

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 Normanston, 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 south 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 two European stores, a receiving post-office, one butchery, a 10-head battery, and one Chinaman's garden. Early in 1897 it was reported to have ceased to be a reefing centre. Formation: slate, granite schist, quartz mica, sandstone, feldspar, and diorite. The regular mails of Pentland and Georgetown run from Lyndhurst by Mount Hogan and Gilberton weekly. There is a 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, 70 European miners and a few Chinamen. Two stores, one butcher, two Chinese gardens, a receiving office and police station. At Upper Percy River there is a crushing mill, a public-house and store, a receiving post-office, a butcher, and two Chinese gardens. At Christmas Hill, 10 miles E. from Mount Hogan, there are three mining claims.

GROFLA. See CHILLAGOE.

GLADSTONE (28° 52' S. lat., 151° 17' E. long.), a seaport, railway station in the county of Clinton, electorate of Port Curtis, about 328 miles N.E. of Brisbane, with which it is now in railway connection, and 91 S.W. of Rockhampton. A mail train service between Gladstone and Brisbane (continued by Government steamer) is now running. Hotels: Metropolitan, Blue Bell, Commercial, Young Australia, Royal, Grand and Railway. It is one of the oldest places on the coast, having been settled in 1846, at the instance of the late 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 a late Governor, Sir A. Musgrave, the Victoria pier, has been erected, at which there is 21 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 10 miles of streets, 350 dwellings, and in area of $\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. Estimated total value of ratable property, £120,000. There is a money-order office, savings bank, and a telegraph station, post office, customs house and bonded store, and court-house, branches of the Joint-Stock and Commercial Banks, a school of art, with reading-room and library of 2,303 volumes, a town-hall, a national school (No. 44), a number of stores, two blacksmiths, a coach-builder, several milliners, builders, fruiterers, and a book and stationery establishment in connection with the *Observer*. Places of Worship: Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic church and Salvation Army. Gold in quantity is found in the neighbourhood, and manganese. At the Cain goldfield there is mining. Alluvial dredging is carried on in several small fields surrounding the town, and copper is now being worked at Glassford Creek. Gold is found in several parts. Maize, potatoes, hay and fruit are grown in the district. Large numbers of cattle are shipped from time to time, and here the Gladstone Meat Company have their works. The Institutions include a Masonic lodge, M. U. Oddfellows, Foresters, and Hibernians, football, cricket, tennis, and turf clubs. The bridge over the Boyne is the principal work on the railway. Total length of bridge 2,196 feet, being one of the longest in the colony. At Callide Creek, about 62 miles from Gladstone, some large coal seams will soon be worked. The assistant geologist considers it a good steam coal, and estimates the total weight of available coal at 50 million tons. Population, 5 mile radius (census 1901), 1,622; within the municipality, 1,560. Newspapers: *Gladstone Observer* and *Gladstone Advocate*.

GLASSFORD CREEK. A copper-mining locality in the Gladstone district that will probably become an important centre as the industry develops and the projected railway is constructed. In the early part of 1900 it was reported by the Warden to contain three hotels, four stores, two butchers' shops, lemonade factory, and a steam saw-mill. A branch of the Commercial Bank has since been opened. Smelting works were about to be erected. The road from the Boyne River, a distance of about 15 miles, is said to be dangerous in many places for wheel traffic.

GOLDEN VALLEY. See CROYDON.

GOLDSBOROUGH (17° 2' S. lat., 145° 50' E. long.), a mining centre on the Mulgrave goldfield, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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° 37' S. lat., 152° 56' E. long.), a railway station on the Brisbane and Ipswich line and the Brisbane River, 15 miles W. of Brisbane, $\frac{4}{3}$ ft above sea-level. It has a post office, 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, Primitive Methodist, Episcopal (St. Albans) and Roman Catholic. 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. Industries: Brickmaking, bee-keeping, dairying, timber-getting and wood-cutting, and there are several tradesmen. Population, 291 (census 1891).

GOOMBUNGE. A populous and important farming locality contiguous to the Crow's Nest line of railway, about 14 miles from Toowoomba. The rich scrub has been rapidly taken up by a prosperous body of small settlers, who have effected a surprising change in the appearance of the district in a few years.

GOONDIWINDI (28° 33' S. lat., 150° 21' E. long.), electorate of Carnarvon, a municipal town with post office, 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 200 miles S.W., 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 $\frac{5}{8}$ square miles, 143 dwellings, 27 miles of roads and streets. Ratable value of property £26,730. A mail coach runs bi-weekly to Warwick, fare 50s. There are five hotels, Commercial, Royal, Queen's Arms, Queensland, and Victoria, five stores, and several tradesmen's premises, a court-house, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, a primary school (No. 46), a branch of the N.S. Wales Bank Masonic lodge, Oddfellows' lodge (M. U.), a school of art, with library of 891 vols., a jockey club, divisional hall, hospital, police quarters and there is here 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. Formation: alluvial. Population, 732 (census 1901). 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.

GRANTHAM A station on the Southern and Western Railway 67 miles west of Brisbane. Within a few miles of the station is a rapidly rising farming community principally engaged in the dairying and pig-raising industries, which have been very successful of late. A township is being formed, which promises to rapidly increase through the general prosperity of the district.

GREEN HILLS, a new gold-field proclaimed April 23, 1896, situate about eighteen miles from Cumberland. It has been the scene of a considerable rush of miners, and several fine specimens have been found, as many as sixty to seventy varying from 8 to 180 ozs.

GREGORY (15° 59' S. lat., 144° 16' E. long.), co. of Chelmsford, about 3 miles S.E. from Maytown, is on Queen Creek, on the road to Byerstown. It was formerly known as the "Queen of the

North" reef. It has one crushing plant, a Miners' Institute, with library of 615 vols. It is the chief reefing district of the Palmer. Population 29 Europeans, 5 Chinese.

GYMPIE (26° 12' S. lat., 152° 38' E. long.), a goldfields township and municipality, with a money-order office, savings bank, telephone and telegraph stations, 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 by rail N. of Brisbane, and 54 miles (61 by rail) S. of Maryborough. It is described as "a large township, extending over 3 miles N. to S., consisting of three distinct portions, Gympie, the One Mile, and Monkland." The latter part is extending steadily, owing to rich discoveries in the lower levels. 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. Goodchap. 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 804 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; those giving best results being the Smithfield, Phoenix, Pile, Oriental, Victory, 2 South Great Eastern, Columbia, and Scottish Reefs; the principal claims are No. 4 and No. 5 North Phoenix, Wilmot Extended, Phoenix Golden Pile, North Smithfield, South Glanmire and Monkland, Oriental and Glanmire, 2 South Great Eastern, Australasian, Columbia-Smithfield, Scottish Gympie, 1 North Oriental and Glanmire, 1 North Columbia-Smithfield, Columbia Consolidated, 1 North Victory, 2 North Victory, 1 North Smithfield, Smithfield and Phoenix Golden Pile, 6 North Phoenix, North Oriental and Glanmire, 3 North Phoenix, 2 North Oriental and Glanmire, 3 South Great Eastern, Orient Tribute, West of Scotland, 2 North Great New Zealand, East Oriental and Glanmire, Eastern 2 and 3 Smithfield Tribute, Two Mile, Phoenix Eastern Tribute, 1 South Oriental and Glanmire, 1 South Gympie Gold Mines, 2 North Columbia and Smithfield, Columbia Extended, Oriental and Columbia Consolidated, Scottish Gympie Freehold, Queen's Oriental, Oriental Consols, 7 and 8 Monkland, Columbia Extended. The most successful mines in 1900 were:—Scottish Gympie, 25,682 ozs.; 2 South Great Eastern, 16,893 ozs.; South Glanmire and Monkland, 9,906 ozs.; North Smithfield, 3,680 ozs.; Oriental and Glanmire, 3,469 ozs.; 1 North Smithfield, 3,173 ozs.; 1 North Oriental, 3,027 ozs. The returns for the year totalled 91,933 ozs. of gold from 117,685 tons of stone. Dividends £102,632. Up to the end of 1900 the total yield had been 2,491,045 ozs., valued at £3,718,657 10s. As evidence of the permanency of the field the following are the results of the first half of the year 1901:—Stone crushed, 50,789 tons; gold yield, 44,215 ozs.; dividends declared, £51,628. The largest individual producer was the Scottish Gympie, with 15,344 ozs., followed by the 2 South Great Eastern, with 7,496 ozs. The eastern and south-eastern ends of the field are now attracting much attention, and new shafts are going down, and the field is extending in all directions. The most valuable and best known part of the Gympie field lies on the eastern side of the Mary. The deepest shafts are the Scottish Gympie, about 1,500 feet; North Oriental and Glanmire, 1,640 feet; West of Scotland, 2,050 feet; 1 South Gympie Gold Mines, 2,100 feet; 3 South Great Eastern, 1,600 feet; 1 South Oriental, 1,750 feet; East Oriental, 1,900 feet; several of which are still being deepened. 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-story brick building with accommodation for 60 in-door patients), a school of arts, with a library of over 4,500 volumes, one theatre—the Royal—the Masonic, Hibernian, and Oddfellows' halls, a court-house, a powder magazine, the usual public offices, and a building including post and telegraph offices. The places of worship are St. Peter's and St. Andrew's (Church of England), St. Patrick's (Roman Catholic) (stone building), Presbyterian, Welsh, Baptist and Methodist chapels and Salvation Army barracks. There are eight State schools, two Roman Catholic, and several private schools. The Queensland National Bank, Royal Bank, Bank of New South Wales, and the A.J.S. Bank have handsome brick buildings for their banking houses. Hotels: Northumberland, Commercial, Freemasons, Queen's, Mining Exchange, Royal Exchange, Royal, and about thirty others. Sittings of the district court are held three times a year. There are twenty-four lodges of different friendly societies, having a total membership of about 2,000. The Oddfellows have six lodges; Foresters, four; Masons, seven; and Hibernians, two; Protestant Alliance, two; Rechabites, two; Druids, one. A Stock Exchange was established in 1884. A gas company was formed in 1881, and gas was laid on in September, 1883. A new water service was laid on early in 1901. 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. Companies worked dredges in the Mary river and Deep Creek, but the results were not sufficiently encouraging, so operations were discontinued. The area of the municipality (proclaimed June 26, 1880) is 3,840 acres, having 2,320 dwellings, 69 miles of roads and streets, and property of the rateable value of £259,410. 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 within five-mile radius, 14,431 (census 1901); within the town, 11,959. The *Gympie Times*, the *Gympie Miner* and *Truth* are the local papers.

HALIFAX, a post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, near the mouth of the Lower Herbert River, about seven miles from Dungeness, and twelve miles from Ingham, to which conveyances run. Bank: Queensland National. Further information of the district will be found under Ingham and Dungeness.

HARRISVILLE (27° 50' S. lat., 152° 40' E. long.), a railway station on the Ipswich and Fassfern line, lies at an elevation of 175 feet, is 19 miles from Ipswich, and 43 W. from Brisbane. The line is completed to Dugandan. It has a telegraph station, money-order office savings bank, court-house. State school (No. 621), school of arts, with library of 424 vols., hotel (Railway), Episcopal Church (St. John's), Presbyterian Church and Masonic lodge. Industry: Trelawney cheese factory. It is in the county of Churchill, electorate of Fassfern, and is situated on the Warrill creek, a tributary of the Bremer. Agricultural and pastoral district.

HELLIDON—A refreshment station of the S. and W. Railway, 72 miles from Brisbane, having telegraph and savings bank facilities. In the neighbourhood are stone quarries and also the noted spa water springs.

HENDON (Co. Merivale) (28° 2' S. lat., 151° 57' E. long.), a railway and telegraph station on the southern line, 154 miles S.W. from Brisbane, lying on high ground 1,500 ft. above sea-level. The line to Allora, opened in 1897, branches off here. State school (No. 143). Hotel: Railway. Population about 180.

HERBERTON (17° 24' S. lat., 145° 26' E. long.), county Cardwell, police district of Herberton, electorate of Woothakata, a tin-mining township of eighteen years' standing. It is situated on the Wild River, about 3,000 feet above sea-level, 85 miles SW. of Port Douglas, 35 miles from the Mareeba railway station, and 55 W. by S. of the port of Cairns (about 85 miles by railway route). Tin was first discovered by Mr. W. Jack and party in April, 1880, though stream tin was found by John Newell in November, 1879. There are 8 hotels—Post Office, Cosmopolitan (both 2 stories), and Royal, and five others—all built of cedar. It has a money-order office, telegraph station, and savings bank. 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, and passing through the township of Atherton, 12 miles from Herberton. 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, Montabion 18 miles W., and the mining townships at Irvine bank and Return Creek, 17 and 25 miles distant respectively, also Koorboora. 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, at Herberton, the Great Western New North Australian mines near Watsonville, and the Vulcan Tin mine at Irvinebank. The country around is high and dry, with, during the greater part of the year, plenty of grass and water. In the town are two large stores, and some smaller ones. The main street, Grace Street, is a wide thoroughfare. A large hall for public assemblies, the property of the School of Arts (library of 1,349 vols.), Divisional Board's Hall, a State school (No. 254), Episcopal, Salvation Army, Primitive Methodist, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic places of worship, court-house, police barracks, gaol, and hospital are amongst the institutions of the town. Banks: Queensland National, Bank of Australasia. There are Masonic and Oddfellows' Lodges. There are three saw-mills in the Barron, about 10 miles from Herberton. The principal traffic is with Cairns, *via* Mareeba railway terminus, to and from which Cobb's coach runs twice weekly (distance 35 miles), and also a line of buggies; although a portion goes to Port Douglas. Coach also runs to Georgetown, fare £5, and to Crocydon, £8. 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 worked for silver-lead; while valuable copper-lodes are found in all directions, notably in the Chillagoe district, about 85 miles west from Herberton, the principal being Boomerang, Griffith, Calcifer, and Girofia. At Irvine-bank are tin-crushing and smelting works. During 1900 there were exported from the works 47½ tons of tin metal, valued at £63,255. The gold yield from the whole

district during 1900 was valued at £5,115 11s. 4d. (£4,403 being alluvial); tin ore, 6,544 tons; black tin, 665 tons; stream tin, 128 tons—the whole having an estimated value of £49,199. (These figures do not include the tin metal mentioned as from Irvinbank Works.) Smaller yields of copper, silver, antimony, bismuth and wolfram were reported. Sluicing for gold is still carried on on the Russel River. The water supply of Herberton 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 Baker-ville, between Watsonville and Irvine-bank. The Evelyn table-land and Upper Barron Valley are agricultural centres. Hot mineral springs exist at Nettle Creek 25 miles from Herberton. There are three of them, the principal one being in the bed of the Creek, and the other two on the bank. The temperature varies from 165° to 185°. 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, according to the census of 1901, was 667 (whites). Newspaper: the *Wild River Times*. Formation: granite and porphyry principally.

HOMESTEAD, a railway and telegraph station, 127 miles distant from Townsville, and 45 from Charters Towers. Reefs are reported to be in the vicinity, and some mines are at work.

HORN ISLAND, one of the islands of the Prince of Wales's group, off the apex of the Cape York peninsula, has lately come into notice through the discovery of gold by Smith and party in 1894, since which time the field has been more or less worked. During 1899 533 tons of stone were crushed for 329 ozs. of gold; 432 ozs. were got from 492 tons of stone at Possession Island. Stammers to systematically work extensive reefs are now being erected. Population 18.

HOWARD (25° 30' S. lat., 152° 28' E. long.), a coal-mining town, and the commercial centre of the Burrum coalfield, 18 miles by railway N.W. of Maryborough, in the county of Cook, division of Howard, electorate of Burrum, and police district of Maryborough, situated about one mile west of the Burrum River. There is a branch railway line to the pits, which are worked and owned by the Queensland Collieries Company, of which the managing director is Mr. William Rankin. The River Bank coal-mine is owned and worked by Mr. James Robinson, of Maryborough. The Queensland Colliery Company have three shafts working; there is a railway siding to the pit. 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. Under energetic management the Queensland Colliery Company have developed splendidly. A new shaft with 7 feet clean seam of coal has been opened. The supply is practically unlimited. The coal is of excellent quality both for gas and steam. A deep sea lading port is only required to make Howard an extensive coaling centre. 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 3 feet draught can run up about 6 miles to 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, late 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 N.W. direction from Torbanlea to the Gregory River, a distance of 20 miles. Besides the coal industry, orange growing is about the only other source of income. The soil on the banks of the Burrum is particularly adapted for orange culture. Finch's and Ross's orangery has about 4,000 trees, and Henry Smith's Sheffield orangery is a splendidly kept place with over 2,000 trees. The famous Isis scrub is about 20 miles distant in a N.W. direction. Sugar is largely grown there. Brickmaking has been tried, and would be a successful industry if there were a larger demand for the article. Howard has two hotels: Royal and Grand; three churches: St. Matthew's Episcopal, Roman Catholic, and Primitive Methodist. State school (No. 342), police station, court-house, post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, School of Arts with over 800 vols., saw mills, stores, bakery, boot-shops, two butchers, and other tradesmen. Population, 461 (census 1891), now considerably larger.

HUGHENDEN (20° 51' S. lat., 144° 18' 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 S.W. of Charters Towers (153 miles by the railway line), and 23½ miles from Townsville, in the county of Douglas, electorate of Flinders, police district of Burke. The area of the borough is 16 square miles, it has 15 miles of streets, 375 houses, value of rateable property £36,604. 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 seven stores, ten public-houses—Hughenden, Great Western, Railway, Shamrock, Flinders, London Tavern, Royal, Australian, Post Office, and Exchange, three saddlers, three wheelwrights, two chemists, two blacksmiths, and other trades, a State school (No. 388) convent school, a provisional

school, a fine lands office, a court-house, lock-up and sergeant's residence, and a school of arts, with library of 932 vols. The Queensland National Bank is a substantial and imposing banking house, also the Bank of Australasia. The New South Wales Bank has also a branch. There is a fine Episcopal Church (St. Thomas's), a Roman Catholic church, a Divisional Board's Hall capable of seating 400 persons, and a Masonic Hall (two story building), Lodge Star of the West, E.C., and Roman Catholic convent (Good Samaritan Sisters) In the neighbourhood is one saw mill. Meat works have also been established in the vicinity of the town, which employ a large number of hands when working. The fourth section of the Northern line from Torrens Creek to Hughenden was opened on October 19, 1887. An extension of the line to Winton has been completed. Coaches run to Cloncurry, fare £5; Richmond, fare £1. Hughenden is in the centre of a good pastoral district, and is at present the main trucking place for stock and for Central Meat Works. It is the principal emporium for wool and station supplies for the western and north-western portions of the colony. The country all round is taken up chiefly with sheep stations, and grazing farms are being taken up almost daily. It is on the direct road to the Cloncurry, 280 miles distant, also on the road to Normanton, and to Winton. 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, likewise the Marsupial Board, and a District Court is held here twice a year. The water supply is derived from the Flinders by means of a pulsometer pump, but a scheme has been devised for obtaining a pumping supply from a bore, and now only awaits the Government advancing the money (some £7,000), which includes cost of reticulating the town. Formation: Cretaceous, with grey clay shales and sandstone. Population: 1,659; of census district, 3,235 (census 1901); within the municipality, 1,672. There is a Dumping company established here, where most 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 Chamber of Commerce, Pastoral Association, two Jockey Clubs and Licensed Victuallers' Association, Masonic, Oddfellows' and Foresters' Lodges, and a vigorous Rifle Club. Newspaper: *Hughenden Observer*.

HUMPYBONG (or REDCLIFFE) (27° 14' S. lat., 158° 8' E. long.) (county of Stanley), electorate of Moreton, police district of North Pine, is situated about 30 miles N. from Brisbane, (about 18 miles in a direct line), on the shores of Bramble Bay on the South, Moreton Bay on the E., and Deception Bay on the North, 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 supposed 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 were until recently to be seen. Several villa residences have been erected in the vicinity; much land has been cut up into allotments and sold, and the locality is becoming a very favourite watering-place. A steam-bus now runs to Brisbane; fare 2s. 6d. A larger steamer, the *Emerald* (a magnificently fitted craft) to meet the growing trade has latterly been built. The nearest railway station is North Pine (11 miles), to which a conveyance runs. Agitation is going on for the extension of the railway to Humpybong. 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; Red Cliff Point Hotel and a new hostelry at Redcliffe, and Walsh's Hotel at Scarborough. Five general stores, a baker's and two butchers' shops. Congregational place of worship. Episcopal and Catholic churches, in which services are regularly held. Masonic Lodge I.C. here. Direct telegraphic communication with Brisbane is now established, and there is a Government savings bank. There are several commodious private boarding establishments at Redcliffe, and there are a temperance hotel and numerous 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. The average temperature, as compared with Brisbane, is, summer, 5° to 9° lower; winter, 8° to 9° higher. Wells have been sunk in different parts of the peninsula, and permanent water obtained. A magnificent sandy beach extends (with trifling breaks) from Hay's Inlet to Reef Point, over 4 miles in length, affording good bathing and fishing. Population, 203 (census 1891).

IDA, 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 393 vols., and 3 crushing machines.

INDOOROPILLY (27° 29' S. lat., 158° E. long.), a postal town, telegraph and railway station, suburban to Brisbane (5 miles), in the county of Stanley and electorate of Oxley,

on the Brisbane River. There are here Episcopal, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian places of worship, a State school, No. 108, and the Stamford Hotel. At this point the railway crosses the river on a fine new bridge that replaces the one destroyed by flood. It consists of two spans 340 feet each, supported in mid-channel upon a stone central pier, and cantilevers carry a footbridge for passenger traffic. The total cost of the bridge was £70,894.

INGHAM (18° 39' S. lat., 146° 10' E. long.), a township, with a post, savings bank and money-order office, and telegraph station, on Palm Creek, a branch of the Herbert River (Lower Herbert), in co. Cardwell, electorate of Herbert, police district of Ingham, and division of Hinchinbrook. 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, Exchange, and Planters' Retreat, and the Halifax at Victoria Wharf—branches of the Queensland National and Commercial Banks, Church of England, Wesleyan, and Presbyterian churches, parsonage, court-house, police barracks, gaol, customs quarters, hospital, State school (No. 450), also State school at Halifax, and Provisional schools at Ripple Creek, Macknade, and Victoria, lands office and tradesmen's premises, telegraph office, three stores, and school of arts with library of 493 vols. 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 of land, the whole of it, with the exception of 500 acres, being leased to tenants, who grow cane on contract, and there are very extensive appliances for the crushing of cane and manufacture of sugar, equal to about 6,000 tons of sugar for the working season of six 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 Trobroune 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 F. and A. Ncane, is situated on the north bank of the Herbert River, nearly opposite Halifax township. Area 7,194 acres, of which a considerable area is leased to farmers, being divided up into 27 farms. The mill has treble crushing, and is capable of turning out 6,000 tons of sugar in the season. Since the Pacific Islanders Labour Act has been extended, 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, 24 miles of permanent tramway, 4 locomotives and the latest manufacturing appliances. An additional sugar mill has been erected at Ripple Creek plantation. In all upwards of 60 farmers are engaged in sugar growing, the yearly crop being about 50,000 tons. 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 sent 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 discovered at the Kangaroo Hills Tin Mines, but want capital to develop them. Population 375 (census 1901); inclusive of Malays, Kanakas, and others, it is said there are about 1,500 in the district. Newspaper: *Northern Planter*.

INGLEWOOD (28° 25' S. lat., 151° 7' E. long.), a post town, with money-order and telegraph station, in the county of Clive, electorate of Carnarvon, 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, the former 80 and the latter 70 miles distant. It has court-house (visited by the Stanthorpe police magistrate), two hotels (the Royal and the Sportsman's Arms), a school (No. 55), Church of England, a Masonic lodge (Scottish Constitution), and a police station; and is surrounded by sheep and cattle stations. Two coaches run from Goondiwindi to Warwick, through fare £1 10s.; Inglewood to Warwick, (80 miles) £1. A coach also runs twice a week from Pittsworth to Goondiwindi, stopping at Inglewood each night. Fare, Pittsworth to Inglewood, £1. A Stanthorpe mail runs twice a week to Inglewood. The Inglewood Divisional Board meets here in the Board Hall. 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 (census 1891), 84.

IPSWICH (27° 37' S. lat., 152° 48' E. long.) is situated at the head of navigation, on the river Bremer, 2½ 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 two bridges; a new structure having been built at a cost of £13,384 to carry the railway, the original one is devoted solely to vehicular traffic. 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-town, Tivoli, Aberdare, West Moreton, Upper Swanbank, Bog-side, Boxflat, Haighwood, Rothwell Haigh, The Bishop, Bindley, Rose Hill, Borehole, Radstock, Everton, Brasside, New Chum, Mount Pleasant, Boxwood, Nil Desperandum, Liverpool, Dimmore, Swanbank, and other pits now do a large trade. Pits have also been opened at Walloon and Purga. 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), four Methodist, Lutheran, Baptist, four Congregational; the seven State schools (Nos. 56, 59, 61, 246, 366, 60, and 247); Roman Catholic schools; (the Catholics have a convent and school-house—fine large buildings—at the back of their church), the Christian Brothers have a large school; a technical college, an ornate brick building, admirably finished, both internally and; externally, which was recently erected at a cost of upwards of £3,500; the hospital, the court-house, lands-office, custom-house, the post, telegraph and money-order office, Government savings bank, two grammar schools (boys' and girls'), the school of arts, with a library of upwards of 7,000 volumes, the railway station—lunatic asylum (which is built on a pretty piece of ground at Sandy Gallop, commanding a very fine view); woollen factory, at which excellent tweeds, worsteds, blankets, &c., are turned out, three butter factories, gas works, the *Queensland Times* office, a handsome two-storey structure, with numerous large mercantile establishments and stores. There are two large saw-mills in operation, also three extensive foundries. Ipswich also boasts of some fine public halls, among them being those belonging to the Freemasons, the Oddfellows (2), Hibernian Catholic Benefit Society, and the Good Templars; the Olympic Assembly Rooms, situated in Down Street, North Ipswich, and one in Brisbane Street. 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, Caledonian, Club, and Volunteer Arms. There are branches of the Australasia, New South Wales, Australian Joint-Stock, Royal, and Queensland National Banks, 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 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. The railway workshops during the year 1900-1901 have been more than duplicated at a cost of considerably over £200,000. A new goods station and extensive alterations have been made at the station to cope with the increasing traffic; the new bridge constructed over the Bremer was opened in May, 1897. Ipswich was incorporated into a municipality on March 2, 1860. The length of roads and streets in the municipal boundaries is 41½ miles, covering an area of 2,560 acres. There are 1,765 dwellings, and the value of the ratable property is stated at £251,373. The town is lighted with gas, and water is also laid on. The waterworks were opened by Governor Kennedy in 1878, and the water is 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 9,937, including the suburbs, 5 miles radius (census 1901), 15,246 persons; within the municipality, 8,637. Local newspapers: the *Queensland Times*, tri-weekly, established 1859, and the *Standard*, published in the labour interests. The *Courier, Observer, and Queenslander* (published in Brisbane) have also an agency in the town.

IRVINE BANK is a township, with money-order, Government savings bank, telegraph and telephone office, on Gibbs Creek, Chelmsford county, electorate of Woothakata, police district of Herberton, 11 miles west from Watsonville, 18 miles westward of Herberton, and 80 miles from Port Douglas, where an extensive reducing and tin-saving plant has been erected by Messrs. Moffatt & Co., who have been styled the fathers of Irvine

Bank. The lodes are described as being unusually rich. The chief produce here is the Vulcan mine, "which, after a period of comparative eclipse, has again disclosed a large body of ore." It is spoken of as being the mainstay of Irvine Bank. The smelting works and plant here are described as being now quite perfect in the district for the treatment of tin. The most important claims are the Great Vulcan and the Great Southern mines. In connection with the Loudoun Mill there are complete wheelwright, blacksmithing, and tinsmiths works, also an ironfoundry at which all castings are made. One store, butcher's and baker's shops, four hotels, Commercial Cosmopolitan, Post Office, and Irvine Bank, police barracks, post-office, school of arts with library of 1,371 vols., and State school (No. 519). Episcopal and United Methodist ministers visit. Coach runs *via* Herberton to the present terminus of the Chillago Mines Company's railway. Water is derived from Irvine Bank Mining Co.'s dam. Population, 250 (census 1891), now about 400.

ISISFORD, formerly known as Writrows (24° 14' S. lat., 144° 22' 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 twice weekly to and from Iffracombe railway station, 60 miles, fare £2 2s. 6d., also a weekly coach to and from Blackall, 80 miles. Bank: Queensland National Bank. There is a hospital and resident surgeon. Two hotels: The Club and Westward Ho, and another hotel, the Belvoir, situated on the east side of the Barcoo river, one mile from Isisford. A court-house and police barracks, and a State school (No. 63); resident police magistrate; Jockey Club; Oddfellows' and Foresters' lodge. The tradesmen include four principal stores, tobacconist, two saddlers, blacksmith, commission agent, two fruiterers, and two butchers. Pastoral district. Population of town (census 1891) 214, now about 350.

JERICHO, so named after Henry Jordan, the pioneer of the country, a post, Government savings bank, money-order 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 183 (census 1891).

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 Kilcoy, fare £1, thence horse. 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, now estimated at less than 30. 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 it was reported that some promising-looking reefs were being opened out. 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° 32' S. lat., 146° 4' 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, situated on the Johnstone river. The township lies at the junction of the north and south 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 950 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, the property of the Colonial Sugar Co., Mourilyan, belonging to the Mourilyan Sugar Co., Innisbawn, belonging to the Queensland Sugar Company, and Innisfail, the property of the Johnstone River Sugar Co. Geraldton is a place of petty sessions, has five hotels, Johnstone River, Union, Federal, White Horse, and Exchange, money-order, savings bank, post and telegraph offices, a court-house, customs-house, lands office, police barracks, and several general stores, and four stores kept by Chinamen, an aerated water-works, two boarding-houses, two bakeries, butchers, saddler, hospital, including surgeon's quarters, and State school (No. 527), and Mundoo Provisional school, a Roman Catholic church (Our Lady of Good Counsel), joss-house, Church of England (St. Albans), and school of Arts. Branches of Queensland National and Commercial Banks. 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 hall is a credit to the town. 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 gauge to convey produce and stores to and from Mourilyan harbour, about seven miles distant. The Divisional Board are spending £30,000 in building and equipping a tramway as a means of opening up the country. 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. Large quantities of sugar are exported to southern ports and China. A considerable breadth is 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. Since then rich alluvial finds have been made at Jordan, some miles distant from Geraldton. 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 353 (census 1891); with the residents on the plantations, selections, and Mourilyan Harbour, Chinese, Malays, Cingalese, and Kanakas, 1,500. Newspaper: *Geraldton World*.

KAMERUNGA (16° 53' S. lat., 145° 41' 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, but is now almost deserted. Five families, mostly employed at the State nursery, reside here. Successful experiments on a large scale in the cultivation of plants are carried on here, particularly with sugar-cane of New Guinea varieties. Coffee and tropical economic plants are cultivated to a large extent.

KARUMBA. See **KIMBERLEY**.

KILKIVAN (26° 6' 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 (35 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 quantities, but cinnabar, cobalt and silver have not been worked for the past three or four years. Pine and cedar, too, are plentiful. Kilkivan, as a gold-field, gave some good yields a few years since. Very little gold mining has been done in this district of late. 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, but mining is at a standstill. Mount Corra is abandoned. In 1892 silver discoveries that promised much were made. An argentiferous lode at the head of Fat Hen Creek, about 4 miles from the railway station, was tried, and the results were encouraging, but later on the mines were either exempt or abandoned. Mining is going on at Running River, where the returns are satisfactory. A battery has been erected there. A State school (No. 163), Union, Methodist, and Presbyterian, Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches, railway station, court-house, and police quarters. Hotels: Railway and Kilkivan. Lodge of Protestant Alliance F. Society. There are three general stores. The Kilkivan branch of the Maryborough Railway was opened for traffic on December 6, 1886. There is weekly coach communication with Nanango, fare 2s. Population, 153 (census 1891), now about the same. The Kilkivan Divisional Board has its office here. The Division embraces an area of about 1,500 square miles, and extends for a considerable distance on the Burnett Watershed. Kilkivan being in the centre of some of the finest grazing country in the colony, should at no distant date be a depot for receiving stock for the various freezing works in the south. There are facilities for cattle trucking. Besides being superior grazing country, the land immediately surrounding Kilkivan is particularly well adapted for agriculture. The Government have surveyed and opened a large area of the land included in the large gold-field reserve for Homestead selection, giving a rare opportunity for a number of settlers to secure homesteads

for the purposes of dairying and agriculture, with rail facilities with such important markets as Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and even Brisbane. 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 Killarney, with post-office, and savings bank, 28 miles from Warwick, with which it was connected by rail 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 N.E.—about 90 miles in a direct line. Bank: Australian Joint-Stock. Two State schools. Three hotels. It has a court-house and lock-up, Episcopalian and Presbyterian places of worship, Salvation Army barracks, three stores, two bakeries, two blacksmiths' and wheelwrights' shops, two bootmakers, tailor, chemist, hairdresser, and two apiarists. Branches of Loyal Orange and Masonic lodges. There are two tennis clubs, a rifle, and one football club. It is described as a thriving locality, having rich soil, yielding in suitable seasons heavy crops of maize, wheat and vegetables. Fruit is grown to perfection. Population 387 (census 1891).

KIMBERLEY or **KARUMBA** (17° 27' 37" S. lat., 140° 52' 54" E. long.) is a telegraph, pilot station, and post office, at the mouth of the Norman River (on the North Head), 38 miles N.W. 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 mail service by steamer between Brisbane and Burketown, *via* Thursday Island. 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. Government buildings are post and telegraph office and pilot's cottage. Vessels after crossing the bar have a depth of water from 5 to 6 fathoms for a distance of 25 miles. There is a lightship at the Norman River bar for the guidance of vessels making the port at night. The country is mostly sandy, of fairly pastoral 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. There is also a telephone service. 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. Good fishing and shooting most of the year. Population about 20.

KINGSBOROUGH (16° 53' S. lat., 144° 53' E. long.), a mining centre, with postal receiving 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 (closed), a provisional school (No. 143), one store, and several private houses. There are numerous reefs in the vicinity. Yield of gold for the Hodgkinson district for 1898, 4,169 ozs. Claims in the vicinity are Reconstruction, General Grant Tunnel, Vulcau, Caledonia, Homeward Bound, and Tyrconne I. Population, 50 (census 1886); now less.

KINGSTON (16° 18' S. lat., 144° 18' E. long.), more generally known as **OAKLEY CREEK**, a post and telegraph station, and Government savings bank, 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, and during 1893 some nice alluvial gold, principally small nuggets, was obtained in Boomerang Gully, a tributary of Oakley Creek, but the extent of the gully was small. Population, 91 (census 1891).

KURANDA, a township on the Cairns railway line, in close proximity to the famous Barron Falls. The district is 21 miles from Cairns, and it is delightfully situated at an altitude of 1,800 feet, in the centre of a rich alluvial scrub, so that it is likely to become an important agricultural township, and a favourite resort for parties visiting the falls. Population of district, 250.

LAIDLEY (27° 38' S. lat., 152° 25' E. long.), a post-town and railway station, in the electorate of Lockyer, police district of Laidley, on the Ipswich and Toowoomba Line, 51 miles W. from Brisbane. Hotels: Railway, Exchange, Britannia, Empire, 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 Queensland National and Royal Banks, court-house, police barracks, and Victoria, Norman and Masonic Halls. Tradesmen: two painters, two plumbers, nine storekeepers, two watchmakers, three cabinet makers, two saddlers, five blacksmiths, five butchers, two ironmongers, a chemist, two bakers, two tailors, two bootmakers, two stationers, and three auctioneers; two State schools, and Church of England, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian places of worship; School of Arts (library 1,400 vols.), lodges of Masons, Odd-fellows and Foresters, and a brass band. Two doctors and one solicitor are in practice in the town. Divisional Board has its offices in the Victoria Hall. Local Societies: Agricultural and Industrial Society, Farmers' Union and branch of Women's Christian Temperance Union, Choral Union. Industries: Bacon factory, brickyard, saw mill, timber yards and flour mills. 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 mile from the

railway station, is a Roman Catholic church. Farming locality. Population of town 391 (census 1891). Newspaper: *Lockyer Star*, tri-weekly.

LANDSBOROUGH, a railway station and township on the north coast line, 52 miles from Brisbane. Owing to the proximity of the Blackall Ranges a considerable traffic is carried on in timber with the metropolis. Population, about 150.

LEYBURN (28° S. lat., 151° 37' 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 S.W. of Brisbane, with which the communication is by the Cambooya Railway Station, 29 miles distant. Toowoomba is 42 miles N.E., Warwick 40 miles S.E., and Goondiwindi 110 miles distant S.W. There are two hotels (Golden Fleece and Royal), two stores, blacksmith, shoemaker, and carpenter's shop, a tannery and a saddler, an Episcopal place of worship (St. Augustine's), Roman Catholic church, a public school (No. 68), police barracks, and court-house. Coaches run to Warwick, fare 10s., and to Cambooya, fare 10s. 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:—Billangowan, Talgai, Canal Creek, Balgownie, Felton, Stonehenge, Yandilla, and Tummaville. Population, 216 (census 1891). It is a very old mining district, embracing Thane's Creek and Darkey Flat.

LIMESTONE, a mining district, situated on Limestone Creek, 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 road from Maytown is well watered, with accommodation houses at Oakey Junction, Goat Station, Cradle Point, Sandy Creek, and McGhan's. In the district are two Chinese stores, one hotel, the Union, provisional school, police station, court-house, post and telegraph office, and a butcher. Mining company: North Cross. On the north bank of the Mitchell River, about 25 miles E. from Limestone, is what is known as the antimony mine. It is now abandoned, want of machinery, the fall in price of the ore, and a good road to the locality kept the place back; 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. Population, including neighbourhood, 50 Europeans and about 80 Chinese.

LOGAN VILLAGE (27° 50' S. lat., 153° 10' E. long.), a small township, railway station in the county of Ward, Tambourine Division, on the south bank of the Logan River, about 27 miles from Brisbane. Has a Primitive Methodist chapel, a Provisional school (No. 123) a creamery, and an hotel. Produces maize, cattle, and timber. The railway was extended to here from Bethania Junction in September, 1885. Grazing and farming district. Tambourine Mountain is a favourite resort for tourists. Population, 61 (census 1891), now about 85.

LONGREACH (28° 27' S. lat., 144° 8' E. long.), a post town, money-order office, savings bank and telegraph station, and terminus of the Central Railway, 424 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, Commercial, and N.S.W. and Australasia Banks and several hotels—Commercial, Longreach, Royal, Federal, Imperial, Great Western, and others—and stores and other buildings, police-station, court-house, post and telegraph office, two cordial factories, boiling down and wool scouring works, a State school and two private schools. School of Arts library of 853 vols., Church of England, Methodist, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a brewery. Coaches run to Winton, Windorah, Muttaburra, and Opalton. There are lodges of Masons, Oddfellows, Foresters, Hibernians, and Rechabites, and there is the Longreach Club. Population, 1,690 (census 1901). Newspaper: *Standard*.

LOWOOD, an agricultural township on the Brisbane Valley Railway, 45 miles from Brisbane and 21 from Ipswich. The soil of the district is extremely fertile, dairying being one of the most important and flourishing industries. Population, 240.

LUCINDA. See DUNGENESS.

LUKINVILLE (16° S. lat., 148° 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 Bulimba, near the mouth of the Brisbane River, of which it may be considered the south head, 13 miles N.E. of Brisbane. It has a lighthouse, water police, and custom-house station, and is in telegraphic communication with the metropolis, 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, has been removed, the site being required in connection with a scheme for the extension of defence works. State school. 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, and are still being 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.

MACKAY (21° 9' S. lat., 149° 13' E. long.), a seaport, municipal township, with money-order, savings bank, post

and telegraph station and telephone exchange, on the south bank of the Pioneer River, 625 miles N.W. of Brisbane, in the county of Carlisle, parish of Howard, 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 and the Adelaide S. S. Co.. Intermediate boats also run, and give communication with the ports north and south. Coaches run to Nebo and to St. Lawrence from the terminus of the line and from the town respectively. The late Sir John Coode inspected the harbour, and reported on it, but though he suggested three designs he considered that the improvement of the Harbour of Mackay must, from the adverse circumstances that surround the case, prove a work of exceptional difficulty. A proposal is now (1900) before the Local Harbour Board to erect a groin some distance up the river to divert the stream into a new channel. The town contains a court-house; the hospital is situated on the river bank two miles above the town, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Church of England (Trinity), with a Young Men's Club, and Primitive Methodist churches, Salvation Army, two State schools (Nos. 71 and 313) in town and nine in the country—Eton, Walkerston, Te Kowai, Hill End, Mirani, Marian, Coningsby, Homebush and Chelona. There are Provisional schools at Habana, Kelvin Grove, Hampden, The Leap, Grasstree, Alligator Creek, Plane Creek, Mia Mia, and Hamilton; one Roman Catholic and one ladies' school, two private schools; branches of the Queensland National, Union, Joint-Stock and Commercial, Government Savings and Penny Savings Banks, a School of Arts, with library of 3,913 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', Oddfellows' and Protestant Alliance, Foresters', Rechabite and Good Templars' Lodges, and Benevolent Society. There are eighteen hotels, namely, Naval Brigade, Riverview, Prince of Wales, Post Office, Gympie, Victoria, Pioneer, Queen's, Australian, Imperial, Oxford, Wills', Metropolitan, Commercial, Tattersall's, Belmore Arms, School of Arts and Queensland. 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. Telephonic communication with the various Government offices and leading business places has been installed, and a proposal to connect with some of the mills is on foot. The Divisional Board (Pioneer) have constructed a bridge over Barnes Creek, a necessary adjunct to the Sydney Street bridge. These, with the wooden bridge (Pioneer), are under the control of a Board, known as the Mackay Bridges Board. There are in the municipality (area 5,120 acres) 49 miles of streets, 952 dwellings, and property rated at £195,402. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, and other tropical and semi-tropical productions thrive here. One brewery is in full work; a butter factory is also in full swing. The district is pastoral and agricultural, containing large areas of rich alluvial deposits of considerable depth, with hundreds of sugar farms within a radius of 20 miles from the township. Coal has recently been discovered at Hampden and St. Helen's. The mills on the south side of the river are Homebush, Meadowlands, Te Kowai, Race Course C.M., Marian, The Palms, Pleystowe and Plane Creek Central Mill Company, and on the north side of the river: North Eton C.M. Habana, Farleigh, and Proserpine Central Mill Company. Railway extension to Cattle Creek (about 8 miles) is now being proceeded with. 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 cane at the Alexandria plantation; the first cane planted was in 1864. At the Alexandria plantation is a rum distillery. The distillery at Pleystowe has been dismantled and closed, the site being required for the erection of extensive sugar works. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company have a large area of freehold land, now mostly occupied by farmers who have taken purchasing leases, and have on a portion of it, Homebush, the largest mill in Queensland, capable of turning out annually about 8,000 tons of sugar. With this mill are connected about six miles of permanent tramway, and a long length of portable tram-lines. All the more important mills have now adopted double-crushing, and the triple effect. Homebush is lit by the electric light, also Habana, Farleigh, Marian, Racecourse, and Plane Creek Mills, for which there is a complete plant on each estate. The central mill system, by which the manufacture and cultivation of sugar is divided between the mill-owners and farmers, is now generally adopted. The old Homebush, Habana and Pleystowe plantations are peopled with small settlers, and other estates are being subdivided. Two mills capable of making 6,000 tons of sugar each yearly, have been erected under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act of 1893: one at Marian and the other at Pleystowe. Last year the district produced 20,194 tons of sugar. The developments in sugar have greatly increased the prices of land lately, and added largely to the population. Mackay is the port for the produce of the Mount Orange and Mount Gotthard copper mines—when these mines are at work; it is also the port for the Mount Britten and Bungella gold field; and at Yatton, in the adjoining district, rich gold

deposits have been found. Much of the auriferous land is owned by Mackay residents. Extensive gold deposits have been found at Bungella in the ranges to the S.W. of Mackay. The Orchid P.C. (now Bungella G.M. Co.) was described as a surface show of "phenomenal richness," and machinery was erected to work the claim, but the results were very disappointing; early in 1894 the place made "a most astonishing recovery, but the recovery was of short duration only"; and the claim is now abandoned and the machinery sold to the Homeward Gold Mining Company. At Grass Tree, now known as Minterton, on the coast, 25 miles S. of Mackay, gold has been found in kaolin felspathic porphyry dykes from 8 feet to 18 feet through. A railway is now open to Eton. Total length of line, Mackay to Mirani, 22 miles; Newbury junction to Eton, 8 miles. The terminus of the line is at the corner of Tenyson and Alfred Streets, whence an extension goes to the Pioneer River, where commodious wharves are erected. During 1897 communication with the southern portion of the district was considerably assisted by the building of a bridge over Sandy Creek. Several tramways are projected for facilitating the carriage of cane from the rapidly extending plantations to the existing mills. 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 within five mile radius (census 1901), 5,157; within the town, 4,091. The *Mackay Mercury* (established 1866), the second oldest paper in North Queensland, *Mackay Standard*, and the *Mackay Chronicle* are the local papers. The *Sugar Journal* is also published in Mackay, but it is a colonial rather than a local production.

MAPOON, the locale of the Batavia river Aboriginal Mission, is situated on the shores of Port Musgrave, about a mile from the extreme end of Cullen point, about 120 miles S. of Thursday Island. This mission is under the auspices of the Federated Presbyterian churches of Australia and Tasmania, and was started in the latter part of 1891, the Rev. J. G. Ward (since deceased) and N. Hey, Moravians, being the first missionaries. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have since joined the mission. Under their guidance the natives have been set to work usefully. About 50 acres have been partially cleared, 3 or 4 acres put under vegetable and fruit culture, and a substantial house put together. The natives are paid in food, and only paid if they work. Owing to the lightness of the soil and the climate, the growth of vegetation and trees has not come up to expectation, though coconuts and bananas thrive. As a centre of influence, Mr. Douglas thinks a better selection could not have been made. In his last report he stated, "I have no doubt myself of the beneficial effects of the mission, it has humanized the natives and has made them feel that some, at any rate, of the white men are their friends." Mr. A. Meston, who visited the locality, considers the site as in many respects very unfavourable, being unhealthy, the land of the most worthless character, heat oppressive, and swarming with millions of mosquitoes and flies. The buildings comprise a commodious residence, a church and schoolhouse. The missionaries are reported as doing a good work under very adverse circumstances.

MARBURG, a post town with telephone, money-order and savings bank office in the Rosewood Scrub, about 7 miles from the Walloon railway station, to and from which a coach runs daily. It has three hotels, Marburg, Royal, and Post Office, a school of arts, State school, four stores and several tradesmen's premises. Lutheran and Anglican places of worship. Dairying and agricultural district. Population, about 350.

MAREEBA (17° 1' 4" S. lat., 125° 26' 48" E. long.), a mining township, in county of Nares, in the parish of Tinaroo, electorate and police district of Cairns, having post and money-order office and telegraph station and Government savings bank. Until the Chillagoe Mines Company built their extension towards Chillagoe it was the terminus of the Cairns-Herberton railway (46 miles), the line having been opened for traffic in August, 1893. It is situated on Granite Creek and the Barron River. The field itself is about five miles distant from the township. An Agency of the Bank of North Queensland is here, also a provisional school, School of Arts, police station, and a newspaper, the *Mareeba Herald*, 6 hotels, Federal, Terminus, Exchange, Carriers' Arms, Imperial, and Railway; stores, and other tradesmen's premises. Churches: United Protestant and Roman Catholic. Ministers of several denominations visit. The town site was officially marked out in July, 1893. On February 21st, 1893, Messrs. Hort and Finlayson reported the discovery of a payable gold reef 6 miles from Mareeba. A large population was attracted, but the expectations have, it is stated, not been realized. The mine, so far as it is yet known, is an immense outcrop of gold-bearing quartz, crowning the summit of a low hill, the only elevation for miles around. Yield of gold 1900, 205 ozs., principally from the Jubilee, G. M. Lease. All the rest of the field was reported as abandoned. The output of the metals from Herberton, Montalion, Irvinebank, and Chillagoe comes *via* Mareeba for railage to deep water (Cairns). Meat preserving works (known as the Barron Meat Co.'s) have been erected on the railway line about 5 miles from Mareeba. The company started early in 1897, killing on an average 50 to 60 head of cattle daily, the produce from which is concentrated beef, tallow, hides, bones and manure. Cobb's coaches run to Herberton and through to Croaydon *via* Georgetown; McRea runs to Herberton only; fare to Herberton, 10s., Georgetown, 8s.

£5 10s., Croydon, £7 10s. Mareeba is surrounded by fair agricultural and pastoral country. Population (Sept. 1898), of town and district 400. Formation: Clay slates and schists, covered here and there with basalt. At Clohesey, 8 miles distant, reefs have been discovered, and a crushing plant erected.

MARYBOROUGH (25° 33' 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 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 Gladstone, Bundaberg, Mount Perry, Kilkivan (now being extended to Nanango, a district said to be second only to the Darling Downs), Degilbo, and the Isis Scrub. A railway, under the Guarantee Act, is now open to Pialba, the watering-place for the district, and a centre of agriculture. 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 Nanango and Gayndah districts, and Burrum coal-fields, and is also the principal town in the district. There are 100 miles of streets (municipal area 22 square miles), 2,284 dwellings, and property rated at £370,988. It has a fine hospital, having accommodation for 96 patients, a School of Arts, in connection with which is a Technical College with a competent staff of teachers, in Kent Street, with a library of about 8,880 volumes, branches of the Australasia, New South Wales, Commercial, Queensland National, and Union 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 land offices, and also by the clerk of petty sessions. The Grammar Schools for boys and girls were opened in September, 1881, and are built on commanding sites. The schools have been very successful in several times carrying off the Fairfax Medals, and in 1901 two girls tried for the Fairfax and succeeded in annexing it. The Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches are 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, Lutheran, and Primitive Methodist chapels. There are seven State schools (Nos. 38, 72, 9, 315, 198, 236, 455), also one at Newtown. There are also a Roman Catholic and Christian Brothers' Schools. The town has companies of Defence Force, Rifle Club, a Naval and a Fire Brigade, an Agricultural and Pastoral Society, also Horticultural Society. The public gardens are small but beautiful. Maryborough is a well laid out town, and the number of its pretty gardens has earned for it the name of the Garden Town of Queensland. A bridge, the longest in the colony; spanned the river in the direction of Gympie, this was destroyed in the great flood of 1893, and is now replaced by a low level concrete bridge. 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 450 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, potatoes, lucerne, and other crops and sugar are principally grown. Oranges are also largely cultivated and exported to Melbourne and other southern markets, where they command good prices. The banks of the Mary, from the township up, consist chiefly of rich scrublands under cultivation for sugar, and other crops, giving employment to a large sugar factory. In the town. 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, Wilson, Hart and Co.'s being the largest in Queensland. There are two large iron-foundries, with one of which is connected a large ship-building yard. The Union Foundry (Walker's, Limited), is the largest in the colony, employing, when in full work, upwards of 600 hands. The firm make a speciality of locomotive construction. Most of the large central sugar mills erected in the colony under the provisions of the "Sugar Works Guarantee Act," have been manufactured at Walker's Limited. The same firm, in 1898, completed a contract for thirty railway locomotives for the Queensland Government, and are now engaged building a further number, having up to date (1901) turned out 73 for the Queensland Government alone; other industries being a brewery, one tannery; two large sash and door factories, extensive carriage works, boot and shoe factories, large flour-mill, two soap manufacturers, and a stove and iron foundry. Maryborough is the outport of the Gympie, Mount Shamrock, and Eidsvold gold-fields and Burrum coal-field. The Queensland Smelting Company's Aldershot works, the largest in Australasia, are situated 5 miles from

Maryborough, and treat ore from all the colonies. The stations in the neighbourhood are principally engaged in raising cattle. The district is under the control of the Tinana, Burrum, Isis, Antigua and Granville Divisional Boards. Population (census 1901) within 5 miles radius, 12,900; within the municipality, 10,150. The *Maryborough Chronicle* (daily), *Colonist* (weekly), and the *Wide Bay and Burnett News* (tri-weekly), are the local newspapers.

MAYTOWN (15° 59' 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 telephone station, about 122 miles SW. of Cooktown (about 90 miles in a straight line), the port of the district, and 961 miles from Brisbane. A mail coach runs between Laura Railway Station (Cooktown and Palmer Railway) and Maytown (50 miles) once a week, fare £2. The railway is in course of extension towards Maytown. The town is situated on the east bank of the Palmer River, at an elevation of 862 feet above the sea-level. It originated in the gold diggings in the vicinity (known as the Palmer), which attracted a large mining population. It has a branch of the Government Savings Bank, a State school (No. 292), court-house, school of arts, with library of 505 vols., and hospital (Palmer River), police barracks, and lock-up. Hotel: Prince of Wales, 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. It is a quartz reefing district of promising character, and with railway communication would, it is expected, prove 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. 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 1891, at 888, of whom about one half were Chinese; of town alone, 135 (census 1891), now (1895), 276 Europeans and 422 Chinese. Maytown is the capital of the Palmer Goldfield, whence roads communicate with Limestone (16° 30' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long., bearing 36° 31' E.), distance 40 miles, which became of note in 1886 by the discovery of the Anglo-Saxon line of reef, which for some years gave rather phenomenal returns of gold. The Coen (18° 50' S. lat., 143° 3' E. long., bearing N. 28° 27' 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. 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. Formation: basalt, conglomerate sandstone, clay slate, granite quartz, diorite, &c., and marine limestone, in which occur iron, stone veins. During 1900 leases were taken up on behalf of London investors on the Ida, Louisa, Queen and Comet lines of reef. In the direction of Oaky and Stony Creeks leases have also been taken up on the ironstone lodes, many of them proving by assay to be of considerable value. Numerous dredging claims have been secured on the Palmer river, and as this phase of mining is new to the locality its development will be watched with considerable interest. Tin and antimony are also to be found, the former in small quantities, the latter in large lodes; but the difficulty in the matter of treatment is a great drawback.

MERINGANDAN, an agricultural township and railway station on the Crow's Nest Line, 11 miles from Toowoomba. Dairy farming is carried on successfully in the neighbourhood.

MILES (26° 39' 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, 281 miles from Brisbane. It lies 972 feet above sea-level. State school (No. 341), two hotels: Queensland and Sportsman's Arms, and two stores. Well timbered district, with poor sandy soil. Large quantities of iron-bar sleepers and bridge timber are supplied from the neighbourhood, there being two saw-mills. Population, 170 (census 1891).

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, Old Identity and Millichester. Churches: Anglican and Roman Catholic (St. Bridget's); also a primary school (No. 157), and several tradesmen's premises. Pyrites are in the vicinity. Charters Towers is about 2½ miles distant; coaches run about every quarter of an hour, fare 6d. The Burdekin low-level bridge is about 14 miles distant. Population, 630 (census 1891).

MITCHELL (26° 32' S. lat., 147° 52' E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, and telegraph station, and Government Savings Bank on Western Railway Line, in the county of Dublin, electorate of Maranoa, on the Maranoa river, 372 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 54 miles W. of Roma. It lies 1,104 feet above sea-level. There are five hotels—Post-Office and Green Gate being the principal—five general stores, two saddlers, two butchers, chemist, two medical men, two saw-mills, and a shoemaker, aerated water factory, a State school (No. 27), also Provisional school five miles out at Balmoral East, Roman Catholic chapel, Anglican church, Wesleyan church, court-house, post and telegraph offices, police quarters and lock-up, land office, and first-class meteorological station. Clergy-

men of the different denominations make periodical visits and hold services. An amateur jockey club (Mitchell Downs) is here, and in the neighbourhood is a good racecourse. 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. 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, wheat and vine culture, will be carried on to a large extent. This district is destined in the near future to become one of the most important agricultural centres in Queensland. Trial is also being made of broom, millet, cotton and other plants of commercial value. Four lines of coaches ply to St. George, Bollon, Westgrove and Warrenville. The Divisional Board of Booringa and Booringa Marsupial Board have their headquarters here. Among the local institutions are Rifle, Cricket, Tennis, and Football Clubs, the Mitchell and Maranoa Agricultural Association, and the Vine-growers' Association. The building trade is particularly brisk just now (1900), several new structures being in course of erection. Population (census 1891), 376.

MONAL, a gold-field, in the co. of Bowen, electorate of Burnett and police district of Eidsvoll, about 22 miles SE. of Cania, 70 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, but very little gold is being got there at present. The township consists mainly—from the rugged nature of the country—of one irregular main street. There are here two hotels, Royal and Monal, a Provisional school, one butcher and three stores. Communication is by coach to Gladstone (70 miles) weekly. Population, 188. Formation: volcanic.

MONTALBION (17° 39' S. lat., 145° 3' E. long.), a silver-mining township, with post and telegraph office and police station, in the county of Chelmsford (Walsh division), electorate of Woothakata, police district of Herberton, situated on Gibbs Creek, a branch of the Walsh River, about 29 miles W. from Herberton, on the main road to Georgetown; a coach runs to Herberton *via* Irvine Bank and Watsonville, twice a week; fare 10s. each way; also a coach to Mareeba (37 miles), the terminus of the Cairns railway. It has one hotel, State school, hospital, Petty Debts Court, one store, and school of arts, with library of 774 vols. It is now connected with the railway terminus by telephone. No place of worship, but periodical services are held by Roman Catholics, and other ministers occasionally visit. Police station and court-house. Water supply is derived from two large dams and several good natural waterholes. Montalbion was 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 a large outlay, ultimately disposing of the mine to a company; the works are now closed. 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 would have to be sent away for treatment. The township of Muldiva is now nearly deserted. Other smaller places are Red Cap, Daryalong, Koobooro, and Lappa Lappa. An impetus is being given to Montalbion by the discoveries and the developments at Chillagoe. There are enormous copper lodes in the vicinity. Other metals are gold, silver, tin. Formation: granite and porphyry. Population, 485 (census 1891); now about 120.

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 and Hamburg Creek, 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, and lies 427 miles from Brisbane. Hotels: Royal and Phoenix, State school, Episcopal place of worship, Roman Catholics hold service in the police barracks, and the Salvationists in Burenda Hall; court-house, police barracks, lock-up, two butchers', blacksmith's, and two saddlers' shops, two storekeepers and forwarding agent. The station building serves for post, telegraph, and savings bank offices. Pastoral district. The following stations receive their rations, and forward their wool from here: Victoria Downs, Burenda, Nive Downs, Killarney, Brunnell Downs, and Angellala Downs, all lying north-west of Morven. Morven is the postal centre of a large number of stations, south of Morven, on Boatman Road, a new road having been opened up a distance of 70 miles. Stations on this route are Armadilla, East Tregoning, Ularunda, Clifton Chance Downs, Thirsty Downs, Boatman, Bendena, Bonna Vonna, Elverton and Elmina. Trucking yards are here for sheep and cattle. There is a good road from here to Tambo *via* Augathella; distance to Augathella, 62½ miles; Augathella to Tambo, 80 miles; coach runs to Elmina *via* Boatman, and to Augathella *via* Clara Creek. The water supply is from a large dam fed by the Hamburg creek. Town reserve is 16½ square miles. Population, 114 (census 1891), now about 160. Formation: Upper cretaceous.

MOUNT BIGGENDEN is situated five miles from Biggenden railway station on the Maryborough to Gayndah railway, fifty-four miles from Maryborough. A mine is situated about six miles SSE. of Degilbo head station and about four miles from the Biggenden railway 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 reported: "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." The gold-bearing rock in this mine is spoken of as being of great geological interest, being the only body of hornblende rock in the world being worked payable for gold; the bismuth, too, has been got in treating this rock. The mine latterly has not been worked. There are two hotels, one school, one church (Anglican), police quarters, a State Experimental farm, and a branch of Oddfellows. Good agricultural land exists in the district, and a large farming population now obtains.

MOUNT BRITTEN (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 NW. of Nebo, and 85 miles SW. from its port, Mackay, with which, however, there is no regular communication. It has a post office, boarding-house (Mount Britten), and Provisional school (No. 404). 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 have been found. 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. The most promising reefs are the Little Wanderer, the Erratio Star, and the Edith Mary, but the field 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 Britten. Population (1892) about 100, now less.

MOUNT BUDERIM (or Buderim Mountain), 26° 41' S. lat., 153° 4' E. long.), a postal township, with tri-weekly mail communication, 13 miles from Mooloolah, about 40 miles from the Caboolture railway station. There are a school of arts, with a library of 1,112 vols., a general store, two sugar mills (closed), 30 or 40 private residences, and a State school, with an attendance of from 43 to 48. There is also a school for coloured adults. There are two boarding houses, the place being regarded as a health resort. Bananas are the principal production. Sugar, fruit, and oranges are also grown, and coffee, of which there are now large areas planted, promises to be one of the principal crops.

MOUNT MORGAN, a gold-mining municipality in the co. of Raglan, electorate of Fitzroy, and a police district, with post office, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, at the head of Dee River, 23 miles SSW. 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 (17s. 6d. paid up). These shares are now valued at £5 10s. 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 2 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 new mundie works are now completed. Water is at present obtained from four large dams on the Dee River. One of them has a capacity of 227 million gallons, and from this the municipality has the right to draw the water supply of the town. The yield from the mine for the past year was 195,038 ozs., of a total value of £789,908. Dividends were declared to the amount of £350,000. During 1900 over 2,000 hands were employed, but early in 1901 the shortage of water consequent upon a prolonged drought led to a very large number of dismissals. It is stated that, though many of these have been again taken on, the mine will never employ so many hands again owing to the introduction of labour-saving machinery. Large works have been added, by which low grade ore can be treated at a minimum of cost. The works are erected on the side of a hill, and the material treated goes from one process to the other by means of gravity. On 26th November, 1898, railway communication with Rockhampton was established. A line was built from Kabra to the Mount on the guarantee principle. This line crosses the famous Raroer Back Range by means of the

"rack-rail" system with Abt locomotives the grade in some places being 1 in 16. This, together with the now proved permanent character of the Company's mines is causing the town to progress even more rapidly than it has done in the past. A large population has now settled around the mine, and a town of some size has sprung up, having a branch of the Bank of North Queensland, Queensland National Bank, three State schools, School of Arts with library of 2,000 vols., and stage well found in scenery and appointments. Anglican, Primitive Methodist, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Baptist, Salvation Army and Roman Catholic places of worship; police barracks and court-room. A new court-house of brick and cement has been erected, and new police quarters are completed. Hotels: Leichhardt, Calliungal, Queensland National, Sunburst, Mountain View, Imperial, Metropole, Great Northern, Railway, Champion, Miners' Arms, Australian and Central. Several stores and tradesmen's premises, Foresters' hall, and Oddfellows' hall. Clubs: Turf, Rifle, Cricket, Polo, Football, Hurling, Bicycle, Tennis and Golf. A system of electric lighting and gas for the town are projected. A splendid sanitary system, including cremation works, has recently been initiated. Newspapers: *Mount Morgan Chronicle*, *Mount Morgan Herald*, *Truth* and *Argus*. It is now a municipality (proclaimed May 22, 1890). Area, 4 square miles; 14 miles of streets, 1,100 dwellings; rateable property, £108,377. Population within 5 miles radius (census 1901), 8,486; within the municipality, 6,280.

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 NW. of Brisbane, comprising the townships of Fife Barnett and Tenningering. It is in the county of Bowen, police district of Tenningering, and electorate of Burnett, and is situated on Sunday creek, at the foot of the mountain whose name it bears, about 67 miles by rail, inland from the port of Bundaberg; 110 miles from that of Maryborough, and 200 miles NW. of Brisbane. The district is of an auriferous, pastoral, and cupiferous 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 development of the auriferous reefs at Reid's Creek has not been attended with the success expected. The places of worship are a Cosmopolitan 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, 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 Eidsvoll gold-field, fare 25s. The water supply is derived from Sandy Creek. Formation: granite and schist. Population of Mount Perry and Fife Barnett townships, 951 (census 1891). Discoveries of bismuth, silver, and gold have been made about 30 miles from the town.

MOURILLYAN, a receiving office on the South branch of the Johnstone River, about 880 miles N. (by sea) of Brisbane. It is a fine harbour on the eastern coast, the entrance to which has been improved by dredging to a depth of 14 feet 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. and Adelaide S.S. Cos. find no difficulty in entering and leaving by the improved channel. During the crushing season the large steamers of the latter company call at the harbour. Much sugar has been grown in the neighbourhood, and the Mourillyan Sugar Company's plant is of a very complete character, the cane being conveyed to the mills by trucks and locomotive power. The plantation is about 7 miles distant, and is reached by train line. The scenery of the harbour is described as being very romantic. Population, 60 Europeans, 250 Asiatics.

MULDIVA, a silver mining locality in the Herberton district, about 60 miles from Mareeba, the present terminus of the Cairns railway. The fall in silver has resulted in the closing of both mine and smelting works, and the place is now almost deserted, the late residents having removed to Calcafer, better known as Chillagoe, where smelting works have been erected.

MULGRAVE (19° 45' S. lat., 147° 15' E. long.). The Mulgrave gold-field is composed of the Upper Camp and Goldsborough, 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 1899 the Warden reported that "the prospects of the field were anything but bright." The locality is healthy, and abounds in fine agricultural soil. Population, 46 (census 1886); now 75.

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 Lockyer), 82 miles W. of Brisbane, 788 feet above sea-level. It has one hotel—Railway, and a store; State school (No. 76), a commodious railway station, and Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Catholic places of worship. Farming and grazing land in the vicinity.

MUTTABURRA (22° 36' S. lat., 144° 31' 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 Muttaborra, on the western bank of the Thompson

River, 53 miles NW. of Aramac (70 miles N. of Longreach), fare 25s., about 98 miles from Barcardine Railway Station, to which a coach runs weekly, fare 30s.; and about 810 miles NW. from Brisbane. Bank: Queensland National Bank. 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, police magistrate's residence, Roman Catholic church, post and telegraph office, hospital, and two principal stores. The water supply is from the Landsborough and the Town Dam. At Sardine Creek, on the road to Aramac, 20 miles SE. from Muttaborra, is the Union Hotel. At 30 miles S., at Camoola, is the Camoola Hotel, on the road to Longreach. Population, 412 (census 1891). Principal stations in the neighbourhood are Bowen Downs and Mount Cornish.

NAMBOUR, a rising township on the north coast railway line, 65 miles from Brisbane, in a rich agricultural district. Sugar is largely grown in the vicinity, and a sugar mill has been erected on the outskirts of the town. Population about 200.

NANANGO (26° 41' S. lat., 152° 1' 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 Barambah Creek, which is a tributary of the Burnett River. Bank: Royal. Hotels: Commercial and Star, a court-house, police quarters and lock-up, post and telegraph office, School of Arts, with a library of upwards of 1,172 vols., a primary school (No. 77), and seven Provisional schools in the outlying centres, a Roman Catholic chapel (St. George's), Presbyterian Church, an Anglican church (resident Minister), a large boarding-house, two steam saw-mills, two blacksmiths' shops, two butchers' shops, two bakers, and two stores. Sale yards covering 5 acres of land have been erected by a company, at which sales are regularly held. There is also a hospital with resident wardman and matron, and medical office in attendance. Mails run from here to Cresselly *via* Taabinga, Boobie, 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 plumbago has been found. Gold-mining has been 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. The communication with Brisbane is by coach twice a week to the Esk Railway Station (63 miles): fare, 20s. A coach also runs to Jondaryan (65 miles.), and another coach to Kilkivan once a week. 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, Barambah 28½. 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, quartzites, 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, many of the selectors being Germans. It is stated that over 200,000 acres of land have been selected during the last two years, and the demand still continues. 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, 274 (census 1891); that of the district has been increased by persons who have taken up land. Newspaper: *Nanango News*.

NEBO (21° 41' S. lat., 148° 44' E. long.), a small township with money-order office, savings bank, post and telegraph station, on the creek of the same name which falls into the Connors River, 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 (45 miles), twice a week, fare 20s. There is one hotel, Fort 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. Several grazing and agricultural farms have been taken up on the resumed portion of Fort 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 Fort Cooper is about 10 miles distant. Population, 63 (census 1891).

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, 49 miles (4½ by telegraph route), SE. Has post, telegraph, and money-order office, Government Savings Bank, Court-house, State school (No. 215), Church of England, Presbyterian and R. C. Church, School of Arts, with library of 631 vols., several stores. Hotels: Queen's, Star. 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). Population, 263 (census 1891).

NEWELTON, county of Cardwell, electorate of Woohakata, 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 revival of the copper market gave an impetus to mining in this locality, many of the mines changing hands, being taken over by southern investors. Mining district—silver, copper, and tin.

NOOSA. See TEWANTIN.

NORMANBY, a gold-field originally opened in 1872, 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 a store, three butcheries, and other tradesmen's shops. In September 1892, the field was visited by Mr. Jack, the then Government Geologist, who reported that the stone in the reefs was small and the working unremunerative. The character of the reefs as true fissure veins had been sufficiently demonstrated, and he believed they would improve when sunk lower. The Warden, early in 1900, was able to say that though no stone had been treated during the year, yet, as a matter of fact, the prospects of the field were better than they had been for some time, southern capital having been introduced. In his report for 1901, however, the Warden reported that prospects had not come up to expectation, 134½ ozs. having been obtained from quartz, and 341 ozs. from the alluvial workings. The principal claimers are the Grace Darling and the Albion. Population, 117.

NORMANTON (17° 39' 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, and 50 miles 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 is 5 feet. 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 at low water springs, 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, Port Norman, 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 and the Bank of New South Wales have each established branches here, in substantial buildings, a substantial school house (No. 360), with teachers' residence, court-house and lands office, a Customs building and post and telegraph office, several stores, and eight hotels, Heley's, Imperial, Central, Albion, and others. Normanton has a large and handsome School of Arts, with library of 2,000 vols., and a Roman Catholic church, a Church of England and Wesleyan church (the last closed). 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 Croydon gold-fields. There is an acting police magistrate, who is also Sub-collector of Customs. A C.P.S. also acts as Lands Agent, Normanton being the headquarters for Lands office in the Carpentaria district. The township is reported as healthy. Water supply is derived from surface wells at present, but an artesian bore, giving a good supply (300,000 gallons per diem) has been sunk. 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, on February 6, 1836, was formed into a municipality, having an area of 20 square miles, 125 dwellings, 20 miles of roads, and property of the rateable value of £30,810. 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 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. A railway from Normanton to Croydon was opened for general traffic in July, 1891. The Government favour an extension of the line to the Etheridge. It is also expected that a railway will be constructed from Port Norman to Normanton and Cloncurry, a private company having applied for powers to construct. During 1901 a Bill was passed through Parliament giving a wealthy English Corporation authority to construct the line. Normanton is situated on high ground, consisting of ironstone

gravel ridges, which continue in a NW. direction for about 1½ mile from the township, when a low flat occurs. The large steamers of the A.U.S.N. Co. and the Northern Steamship Company ply between Normanton and Brisbane. The country immediately around Normanton is reported to be of the poorest description, but there is good agricultural land at certain places that could be turned to account if water were available. There are meat works capable of treating 100 head per diem. Formation: Ironstone above old desert sandstone, with cretaceous commencing 12 miles south of the town. Population, 838 (census 1901). Newspaper: *The Norman Chronicle*.

NORTHCOTE (16° 54' lat., 145° 3' E. long.), a mining township and receiving office, 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), and about 16 miles from Mareeba railway station. Within a few miles there are several homesteads occupied by families, also a number of Chinamen's gardens. It has one hotel (Winfield's Antimony), one store, Provisional school, and a post-office. Lodes of antimony have been discovered in the district, some of them situated within a mile of the township. One of the first reefs taken up on the Hodgkinson was by McLeod and party in this district. A five-head quartz crushing mill is erected near the township. The miners say there are several reefs which would pay well if properly worked. Formation: Slate, sandstone, diorite; Elvan dyke running through Northcote range. Population, 29.

NORTH PINE (27° 16' S. lat., 153° E. long.) (county Stanley, division of Redcliffe), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, telegraph and railway station, on the North Pine River and North Coast Line, 17 miles from Brisbane. Public school, No. 183, police station, and court-house. School of arts, with a library of 423 vols. Hotel: North Pine. Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship; Masonic and W.C.T.U. lodges. Factory for making of churns and dairy utensils here. Coach runs from here to Redcliffe. Good farming, grazing, dairying, and timber-getting district. Population about 600.

NORTON (24° 20' S. lat., 151° 16' E. long.), a mining township, in the county of Clinton, 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 NW. from Brisbane. A mail coach runs to Calliope, 10s., and to Gladstone, 15s. A receiving office, school of arts, with library of 324 vols., provisional school (No. 393), and police barracks. Cheese is made in the district. The reefs here are the "Who'd 'a' thought it," the "Advance," "Frampton's United," "Goody's," and the "Never, Never." Formation: slate and granite. Population, 101 (census 1891), now 35.

NUDGEE (27° 24' S. lat., 153° 4' E. long.) is a small settlement, with post and telegraph station, 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.

NUNDAH, a railway station, with post, telegraph, and savings bank office, on the Sandgate line, 5 miles from Brisbane. It is the site of the Moravian Mission established many years ago for the Christianizing of the aborigines, but the labours of the missionaries were not marked by great results. There are here two hotels, a good primary school, several stores, churches belonging to the Anglican, Baptist, Wesleyan and German Lutheran denominations, and large carriage works; on the surrounding heights are some really handsome private residences. Nundah is also the centre of the pine-apple growing industry.

OAKLEY CREEK. See KINGSTON.

ONE MILE. See GYMPIE.

OPALTON, a principal centre of the opal industry, which extends over an area of some 30 by 50 miles; about 30 claims being worked when water is available. During 1899 about £6,000 worth was the yield, much of it being sold on the field to southern buyers. The trade fell to some extent during 1901. About 80 miners are employed in the industry. Communication is by the Longreach railway station, thence coach about 130 miles.

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 was spanned by a fine iron bridge, called the Albert. It consisted of eight lengths of girders resting on massive freestone abutments, and supported by piers of cast-iron cylinders, 8 feet in diameter, but in the terrible floods of February, 1893, the greater portion was swept away. It has now been replaced by a bridge of entirely new design consisting of 2 spans of 340 feet each, supported by a massive and substantial centre pier of stone and concrete. 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. Population about 300, with vicinity (census 1891), 7,799.

PALMER (16° 4' S. lat., 144° 20' E. long.), a gold-field in the northern part of the colony, about 961 miles NW. of Bris-

bane, and about 120 miles SW. of Cooktown, by road *via* Beyerstown (96 miles by direct route). The nearest railway station is Laura, 50 miles distant. 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, 100 well-defined reefs on the Palmer, the auriferous ground extending over 2,040 square miles. The gold is very pure, averaging an assay value of £4 to the ounce. In 1900, 834½ ozs. of gold was got from the reefs and 1,709½ ozs. from alluvial, the value being £4 per ounce. The average yield of 1 oz. 14 dwts. 13 grs. to the ton. Since the opening of the field the yield of gold to December 31, 1900, has been 1,361,918 ozs. Gold in quantity was appearing in the Conglomerate range, about 12 miles from Maytown, and the locality was examined by Mr. J. Mulligan, but the results did not fulfil the expectations. However, a considerable quantity of gold was obtained by the pioneers, and a competent authority believes that the "caps" and sheets of conglomerate on the north-eastern slope of the main range cover auriferous deposits, which has been proved by several "patches" being found by tunnelling under the "caps" 500 feet above the bottom of the gullies. 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 late 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 reefs were laid off in October, 1887, by the Warden, at Limestone Creek, which flows into the Mitchell River southerly from Maytown, and distant about 35 miles. These did not come up to expectation, and would probably be abandoned. Hotels: Prince of Wales and Royal. There is a State school (No. 292), and a clergyman occasionally visits the field. There is a post-office, warden's office and court house. Population, including Limestone, in 1898, 746, of whom 480 were Chinese.

PALMERVILLE (15° 56' S. lat., 144° 8' E. long.), is about 20 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.

PALMWOODS, a railway station and small township on the north coast railway, 60 miles from Brisbane. On the spurs of the Blackall ranges, in close proximity, strawberries are grown and forwarded in great quantities to the Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne markets.

PARADISE. The Paradise gold-field is situated on the S. side of the Burnett River about 3 miles NW. of Degilbo station, and 2 miles below the mouth of Tamabil Creek. It is in the electorate of Burnett and Burrum Division. Gold was discovered here in reefs about June, 1859, 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 1900 the yield was very small, there being a shortage of water. It has a post-office, three hotels—Paradise, Pioneer Club and Commercial; Provisional school, court-house, Warden's office and some tradesmen's shops. Divine service is held in the mission and public halls. Two lines of coaches run to Woowoonga, the nearest railway station (about 15 miles). Formation: Mostly metamorphic slate and granite quartzitic. Population (census 1891), 320, now 226.

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 Kennedy Cape River District, 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 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 there is a good deal of traffic on this route and to the Etheridge. It 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 a favourable appearance. 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. An alluvial gold field has been discovered about midway between Lower Cape and Pentland. Population, 131 (census 1891).

PERCYVILLE or PERCY RIVER, a gold-field township on the Percy Creek, in the county of Gilberton, electorate of Burke, 28 miles N. of Gilberton, about 80 miles from Georgetown S., and 260 miles W. of Townsville. It has one hotel, Percy, two stores, a butcher's shop, police barracks, and court-house. There are a few working reefs six miles down the river, and some alluvial six miles or so up the river. Formation: Slate and granite. Population, 30.

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PORT DOUGLAS (16° 30' S. lat., 145° 28' E. long.), co. Cook, parish of Salisbury, Woothakata electorate, lies about the centre of the coast of Trinity Bay. 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 56 miles, and to Herberton about 80. There is weekly steamer communication with Brisbane, and also with Townsville. A good road leads to the Hodgkinson and Herberton. Hotels: Exchange (a two-story building), Court-house, North Australian, Caledonian, Queen's (a two-story building), Mossman, O'Brien's, Exchange, Royal and Mount Pleasant. It received the name of Port Douglas after the Hon. John Douglas, Government Resident at Thursday Island. It is situated on Island Point, 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 7 feet and 8 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, extending from beach to beach, having the sea at one end, and the waters of the harbour at the other, lies at the bottom of a hill, and is for the most part lined with buildings. The beach at the far end of the town is magnificent. It extends for about five 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 30 feet wide to 8 feet below low water, and extends from deep water outside to deep water inside the bar. The present anchorage is about 100 yards from the shore, and landing is effected by a jetty. The Inlet is to be 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, post and telegraph, police station, pilot's residence, court-house, Lands office, and Government Bond store, a substantial Roman Catholic church, Church of England (St. Andrew's). Banks: Queensland National, and Government Savings Bank. Primary school (No. 334), school of arts (with library of 450 volumes), and hospital, a substantial building of hardwood, to contain 30 beds, to which is attached a residence for the surgeon. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges are here. The extension of the Cairns line has been a detriment to the business of the town by diverting it to Cairns, but the establishment of central sugar mills on Mosman River, Saltwater Creek, and the Daintree River, under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act, will, it is believed, again bring commercial prosperity. The Mossman Mill, which is the largest under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act, and which has 22 miles of permanent and 6½ miles of portable tramway attached, crushed 60,000 tons of cane in 1899. A telephone line connects Port Douglas with the Mossman, and a tramway between the two places is being constructed. Port Douglas is the seaport of the Hodgkinson and Etheridge gold-fields, and the Herberton and Tate tin-mines. Mounts Spurgeon, Lewis and Frazer tin-mines, about 22 miles S.W. from Port Douglas, are producing a considerable amount of stream tin. Large areas of land have been taken up for agricultural purposes, and under cultivation for corn and fruit, such as oranges, mangoes, and other kinds, which grow in abundance, and are exported to all parts of Australia. Newspaper: *Gazette*. Formation: slate and soft sandstone. Population, 494 (census 1891).

PORT KENNEDY. See THURSDAY ISLAND.

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, Sumburst, and others; State school, Church of England and Baptist places of worship, police station, post and telegraph office, several tradesmen's premises, a foundry, six stores, and quartz-crushing works. 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 Sumburst line, Brilliant Block, Great Eastern, and other mines which have proved themselves to be among 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, 2,000 (census 1891).

RANNES, a settlement on the Woollein 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. As a gold-mining locality, the expectations have not been realized. Population 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 Connolly and Elphinstone Creeks, tributaries of the Burdekin River, and the Northern Railway, being the terminus of the branch line from Ravenswood Junction. It is 50 miles distant from Charters Towers, E., 78 from Townsville, S., and within 12 of the Burdekin river. Public-houses: Ravenswood, Royal, Imperial, Exchange, Miners' Arms, Tattersall's, and Railway. 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 1,279 volumes, and reading-room, 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), Methodist church, and Roman Catholic church and house, with a resident clergyman, a cottage for the Sisters of Mercy, and convent school. There are also lodges of Buffaloes, Oddfellows, Foresters, and Masons. There are fifteen European stores and seven Chinese, two butchers' and one chemist's shops, and branch of the Queensland National Bank. Ravenswood gold-field was opened in 1870, Messrs. Jessop, Buchanan and party being the pioneers in gold discovery; the then run-holders were Messrs. Curr, Carr and Cunningham. The site of the first workings was at a place known as Middle Camp. In 1879 prospectors extended their operations to Connolly'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, 1900, has been 554,912 ozs. The deepest shafts are the John Bull G.M. Co., General Grant, the Politician, the Black Jack, the John Bull block, and the Sunset. At the water level mundie, 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 mundie, and the great cost and incomplete results of local treatment. Several dredging areas on the Lower Burdekin have been taken up. During 1900 the yield of gold, including alluvial, was 31,490 ozs. There was, the Warden reports, a marked progress in development work. Cyaniding was largely extended, and several new works had been erected. "The outlook," he said, "is at the present time very good. I have the very fullest confidence in our mines as they are now." There is a cyanide works (J. K. Peace, proprietor). The field is rich in argentiferous ores, and from the great interest centred in them their development was expected to prove the leading industry. Owing to the fall in silver most of the mines have been abandoned. 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, at which place, the reefs are large and the ore is not so refractory a character; Brookville, 8 miles; and Sandy Creek. Water is found in abundance at a depth seldom exceeding 25 feet. Formation: granite and trap. The "country rock is 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 Sutor Rivers. Population 1,157 (census 1891). Total mining population is now estimated at 2,508. Newspaper—*Ravenswood Mining Journal* (Wednesday and Saturday).

RAVENSWOOD JUNCTION (20° S. lat., 146° 47' E. long.), a railway, telegraph station and money order office, 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, goods and passengers. Close to the line is a small township, which includes two public-houses, North Australian and Railway, two stores, two butchers' shops, and several other business or private houses, a State school, police station and trackers' hut. 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. In recent years 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 railway purposes and the town's folk. 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. About 40 miles distant is the Dottswood Freehold Mine (copper), which is now (1900) being worked. Some dairying was carried on in the locality, but drought and the tick pest

bane, and about 120 miles SW. of Cooktown, by road *via* Beyerstown (96 miles by direct route). The nearest railway station is Laura, 50 miles distant. 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, 100 well-defined reefs on the Palmer, the auriferous ground extending over 2,040 square miles. The gold is very pure, averaging an assay value of £4 to the ounce. In 1900, 834½ ozs. of gold was got from the reefs and 1,709½ ozs. from alluvial, the value being £4 per ounce. The average yield of 1 oz. 14 dwts. 13 grs. to the ton. Since the opening of the field the yield of gold to December 31, 1900, has been 1,361,918 ozs. Gold in quantity was appearing in the Conglomerate range, about 12 miles from Maytown, and the locality was examined by Mr. J. Mulligan, but the results did not fulfil the expectations. However, a considerable quantity of gold was obtained by the pioneers, and a competent authority believes that the "caps" and sheets of conglomerate on the north-eastern slope of the main range cover auriferous deposits, which has been proved by several "patches" being found by tunnelling under the "caps" 500 feet above the bottom of the gullies. 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 late 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 reefs were laid off in October, 1887, by the Warden, at Limestone Creek, which flows into the Mitchell River southerly from Maytown, and distant about 35 miles. These did not come up to expectation, and would probably be abandoned. Hotels: Prince of Wales and Royal. There is a State school (No. 292), and a clergyman occasionally visits the field. There is a post-office, warden's office and court house. Population, including Limestone, in 1898, 746, of whom 480 were Chinese.

PALMERVILLE (15° 58' S. lat., 144° 8' E. long.), is about 20 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.

PALMWOODS, a railway station and small township on the north coast railway, 60 miles from Brisbane. On the spurs of the Blackall ranges, in close proximity, strawberries are grown and forwarded in great quantities to the Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne markets.

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 Farrall Creek. It is in the electorate of Burnett and Burrum Division. Gold was discovered here in reefs about June, 1859, 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 Scribby or Paradise Creek and Finney's Creek. The site of the township is on the alluvial flat which fringes the river. During 1900 the yield was very small, there being a shortage of water. It has a post-office, three hotels—Paradise, Pioneer Club and Commercial; Provisional school, court-house, Warden's office and some tradesmen's shops. Divine service is held in the mission and public halls. Two lines of coaches run to Woowoonga, the nearest railway station (about 15 miles). Formation: Mostly metamorphic slate and granite quartzitic. Population (census 1891), 320, now 226.

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 Kennedy Cape River District, 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 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

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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 Cloncurry, 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 to confine on each side for miles; these ridges are intersected by spring 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° 28' E. long.), co. Cook, parish of Salisbury. Woothakata electorate, lies about the centre of the coast of Trinity Bay, 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 56 miles, and to Herberton about 80. There is weekly steamer communication with Brisbane, and also with Townsville. A good road leads to the Hodgkinson and Herberton. Hotels: Exchange (a two-story building), Court-house, North Australian, Caledonian, Queen's (a two-story building), Mossman, O'Brien's, Exchange, Royal and Mount Pleasant. It received the name of Port Douglas after the Hon. John Douglas, Government Resident at Thursday Island. It is situated on Island Point, 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 7 feet and 8 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, extending from beach to beach, having the sea at one end, and the waters of the harbour at the other, lies at the bottom of a hill, and is for the most part lined with buildings. The beach at the far end of the town is magnificent. It extends for about five 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 30 feet wide to 8 feet below low water, and extends from deep water outside to deep water inside the bar. The present anchorage is about 100 yards from the shore, and landing is effected by a jetty. The Inlet is to be 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, post and telegraph, police station, pilot's residence, court-house, Lands office, and Government Bond store, a substantial Roman Catholic church, Church of England (St. Andrew's). Banks: Queensland National, and Government Savings Bank. Primary school (No. 334), school of arts (with library of 450 volumes), and hospital, a substantial building of hardwood, to contain 30 beds, to which is attached a residence for the surgeon. Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges are here. The extension of the Cairns line has been a detriment to the business of the town by diverting it to Cairns, but the establishment of central sugar mills on Mosman River, Saltwater Creek, and the Daintree River, under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act, will, it is believed, again bring commercial prosperity. The Mossman Mill, which is the largest under the Sugar Works Guarantee Act, and which has 22 miles of permanent and 6½ miles of portable tramway attached, crushed 60,000 tons of cane in 1899. A telephone line connects Port Douglas with the Mossman, and a tramway between the two places is being constructed. Port Douglas is the seaport of the Hodgkinson and Etheridge gold-fields, and the Herberton and Tate tin-mines. Mount Spurgeon, Lewis and Frazer tin-mines, about 22 miles SW from Port Douglas, are producing a considerable amount of stream tin. Large areas of land have been taken up for agricultural purposes, and under cultivation for corn and fruit, such as oranges, mangoes, and other kinds, which grow in abundance, and are exported to all parts of Australia. Newspaper: *Gazette*. Formation: slate and soft sandstone. Population, 494 (census 1891).

PORT KENNEDY. See THURSDAY ISLAND.

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, six stores, and quartz-crushing works. 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 among 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, 2,060 (census 1891).

RANNES, a settlement on the Woolain 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. As a gold-mining locality, the expectations have not been realized. Population 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 NW. of Brisbane, in the county of Gladstone, electorate of Kennedy, situated on the watersheds of the Connolly and Elphinstone Creeks, tributaries of the Burdekin River, and the Northern Railway, being the terminus of the branch line from Ravenswood Junction. It is 50 miles distant from Charters Towers, E., 78 from Townsville, S., and within 12 of the Burdekin river. Public-houses: Ravenswood, Royal, Imperial, Exchange, Miners' Arms, Tattersall's, and Railway. 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 1,279 volumes, and reading-room, 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), Methodist church, and Roman Catholic church and house, with a resident clergyman, a cottage for the Sisters of Mercy, and convent school. There are also lodges of Buffaloes, Oddfellows, Foresters, and Masons. There are fifteen European stores and seven Chinese, two butchers' and one chemist's shops, and branch of the Queensland National Bank. Ravenswood gold-field was opened in 1870, Messrs. Jessop, Buchanan and party being the pioneers in gold discovery; the then run-holders were Messrs. Curr, Carr and Cunningham. The site of the first workings was at a place known as Middle Camp. In 1879 prospectors extended their operations to Connolly'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, 1900, has been 554,912 ozs. The deepest shafts are the John Bull G.M. Co., General Grant, the Politician, the Black Jack, the John Bull block, and the Sunset. 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. Several dredging areas on the Lower Burdekin have been taken up. During 1900 the yield of gold, including alluvial, was 31,490 ozs. There was, the Warden reports, a marked progress in development work. Cyaniding was largely extending, and several new works had been erected. "The outlook," he said, "is at the present time very good. I have the very fullest confidence in our mines as they are now." There is a cyanide works (J. K. Peace, proprietor). The field is rich in argentiferous ores, and from the great interest centred in them their development was expected to prove the leading industry. Owing to the fall in silver most of the mines have been abandoned. King and party were the first to open the ground. The outlying mining settlements dependent on Ravenswood are—Strathalbany, 27 miles; Kirk, 20 miles; Rochford, 25 miles, at which place, the reefs are large and the ore is not so refractory a character; Brookville, 8 miles; and Sandy Creek. Water is found in abundance at a depth seldom exceeding 25 feet. Formation: granite and trap. The "country rock is 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 Sator Rivers. Population 1,167 (census 1891). Total mining population is now estimated at 2,508. Newspaper—*Ravenswood Mining Journal* (Wednesday and Saturday).

RAVENSWOOD JUNCTION (20° S. lat., 146° 47' E. long.), a railway, telegraph station and money order office, 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, goods and passengers. Close to the line is a small township, which includes two public-houses, North Australian and Railway, two stores, two butchers' shops, and several other business or private houses, a State school, police station and trackers' hut. 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. In recent years the line over the range has been altered. It was formerly 1 in 25; on the new line it is 1 in 40. 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 railway purposes and the town's folk. 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. About 40 miles distant is the Dottswood Freehold Mine (copper), which is now (1900) being worked. Some dairying was carried on in the locality, but drought and the tick pest

are reported to have destroyed this industry for the time. Formation: granite and limestone. Population, 60 (census 1891), with vicinity about 300.

REDCLIFFE. See HUMPYBONG.

REDLAND BAY (27° 37' S. lat., 153° 15' E. long.). This settlement lies 25 miles S. from Brisbane (by road) in the co. of Stanley, electorate of Logan, division of Tingalpa, police district of Cleveland on the shore of Moreton Bay. State school (No. 229) and school of arts, with library of 534 vols. 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 (7 miles), fare 2s. The scenery here is noted for its beauty. Agricultural district. Oyster fishery. Soil chocolate and very fertile. Chief products, bananas, mangoes, oranges and grapes, which are sent to town partly by steamer; but chiefly by road direct. Survey of railway from Cleveland has been made. Population 133 (census 1891), with vicinity about 300.

REID'S CREEK (25° 40' S. lat., 151° 40' E. long.), situated on Branch Creek, about 4 miles SW. of Mount Perry, is a mining locality, 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," which is being worked on tribute. 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. An auriferous sand claim has been taken up with the intention of erecting cyanide works. Population about 50.

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.

RETREAT CREEK.—A mining locality discovered in October, 1892, by Mr. William Baird. The diggings are situated on Retreat Creek, a tributary of the Batavia, about 60 miles N. of the Coen and 16 miles due E. of the Mein telegraph station.

RICHMOND, a rising pastoral township, situated on the Flinders River, about 80 miles NW. of Hughenden railway station, to and from which coaches run twice a week. It has branches of the Government Savings Bank, Queensland National and Australasia Banks, a provisional school, three hotels—Royal, Star and Garter, and Western Star—and tradesmen's premises.

ROCKHAMPTON (23° 21' S. lat., 150° 30' E. long.) is the commercial capital of the Central Division of Queensland, under municipal government, on the south and north banks of the Fitzroy River, 43 miles by river from Sea Hill (generally considered the mouth of the river), by course of river (21 miles as the crow flies) at the head of navigation, and about 420 miles (441 by overland telegraph route), (335 in a direct line), NW. 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, Commercial, Grosvenor, Belmont, Imperial, Railway, Masonic, Palace, Albion, Union, Scarrif, Royal Crown, 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 all the principal ports of Australia. 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; the value of its exports in 1899 were £2,390,350. There is fresh-water service at all the wharves, and coal is procurable in town. Vessels of 1,000 tons, drawing 16 to 17½ feet of water, can come up to the town wharves at spring tides. A Harbour Board for the improvement and management of the Fitzroy River was created in February, 1896. Its revenue is derived chiefly from harbour and wharfage dues. The Board is doing excellent work in deepening and otherwise improving the river. Two dredges are constantly employed, the *Saurian* and a new Lindon Bates' dredge (the *Archer*). Port Alma, 36 miles distant by course of river (23 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 25 feet at low water, enabling the largest vessels to lie alongside. A patent slip takes up vessels from 50 tons and in addition there is a gridiron at Sea Hill. There is another port, Broadmount, just inside the mouth of the river, connected by rail (24 miles) with Rockhampton. This harbour can accommodate large ocean steamers up to 25 feet draught. All the frozen meat boats now load here, drawing their loading from Lakes Creek works. Rock-

hampton is the starting-point of the Central Railway, the terminus at present being at Longreach, 424 miles from Rockhampton, and branches north and south from Emerald to Clermont (62 miles) and Springsure (40 miles). A line also runs to Emu Park from North Rockhampton, 29 miles, and also connects with the Central system. Through communication with Mount Morgan has also been established, the line over the "Razor-back" being on the "rack" principle. Emu Park is a pleasant watering-place. The principal streets of Rockhampton are lined with trees, are wide and well planned, the main streets having a width of 99 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, 1883, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), Presbyterian, (two), Wesleyan, Baptist, Congregational, Primitive Methodist (three) churches, Salvation Army barracks, and Friends' meeting house, immigration barracks, the hospital, salubriously situated, and accommodating on an average 70 patients, children's hospital, lunatic reception house, the school of arts, with a library of about 9,551 volumes, and museum in connection; the Supreme Court buildings, and Government offices, gaol, police office and barracks, post and telegraph offices (a two-storey building of brick and stone with clock tower), a Lands Office, Masonic Hall (a new two-storey building), Odd-fellows' and Protestant Hall, the Orphanage, and the Benevolent Asylum. An orphanage has been erected on Nerokoll Creek, about 14 miles distant, on the Central Railway. It is known as the Meteor Park Orphanage. A new Customs House has also been erected. The Union, Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial, Queensland National, Australasia, 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 State schools and three Roman Catholic schools. A handsome State school for boys is in William Street, and a new and commodious school for girls has just been opened. A boys' grammar school, built from the design of Mr. S. Williams, was opened in 1881; a girls' grammar school was opened in 1882. 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 3,700 dwellings. Capital value of property, £1,064,706. Many of the shops and private residences have the electric light. 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 two artificial reservoirs at the summit of Athelstane Range, 150 feet in height. Lustral steps have now been taken for a larger and purer supply from a point 18 miles above the town. 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 and lit by electric light, its height from high-water springs to the suspension chains being 20½ feet, connects with North Rockhampton. During the floods of 1890 it was much damaged, but is now restored. Footways have recently been added on either side of the bridge. The new railway bridge, situated a little higher up the river, affords means of communication to North Rockhampton for foot passengers. 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 81 square miles, 536 dwellings, and 18 miles of streets. 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 26 miles SSW. from Rockhampton, at the head of Dee River, a tributary of the Dawson River, is the famous Mount Morgan gold mine, believed to be the most valuable mining property in Australia. Yield of gold in 1900 from the Rockhampton fields, excluding Mount Morgan, 11,962½ ozs., valued at £26,146. There are emerald mines at Witherfield. About 15 miles NW. of Rockhampton, in the neighbourhood of Mount Etna, are spacious caves known as Olsen's and Johannsen's, containing large quantities of bat guano. 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 900 hands. Large refrigerating chambers and apparatus are connected with the works. It is now one of the most complete establishments in Australia. On the opposite bank of the river are the works of the Allcutt Extract Company, which employs a large number of hands. 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 within five mile radius, 19,691 (census 1901); within the municipality, 15,461. In addition to these there is within the municipality of North Rockhampton a population of 2,865. Newspapers: the *Morning Bulletin* and the *Daily Record*, both daily, the *Capricornian*, the *North Rockhampton Argus*, and the *People's Newspaper*, all weekly.

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.

ROLLESTON (24° 27' S. lat., 148° 30' E. long.), a post town and telegraph station, in the county of Denison, district of Leichhardt, formerly known as **THE BROWN**, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Comet River, 44½ miles SE. of Springsure, the nearest railway station, to which horse or buggy must be the means of conveyance. It is the centre of a large squatting district, being well grassed and watered, and admirably adapted for squatting pursuits. The township, which is perhaps one of the oldest in the colony, contains one store, a black-mith's and saddler's shop, one public-house—the Planet, post and telegraph office, police station, and a Provisional school (No. 92). Population about 265.

ROMA (26° 36' S. lat., 148° 42' E. long.), a town on Bungil Creek, in the county of Waldegrave, and electoral district of Maranoa, 318 miles WNW. of Brisbane, lying 978 feet above sea-level. It has a repeating telegraph station, savings bank, money-order office and railway station. There is a mail from Brisbane four times a week, and daily mail to Mitchell, Charleville and to the West. The N. S. Wales, Australasia, and Q.N. Banks have branches here. Roma possesses a good hospital, a court-house, a handsome Episcopal church (St. Paul's), Presbyterian church, Wesleyan church, Baptist church, very fine Roman Catholic church (St. John's), and Salvation Army barracks, twelve hotels—among others, School of Arts, 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 5 sq. miles) incorporated May 25, 1867, and re-incorporated May 25, 1876, having a mayor and eight aldermen. The property rated at £80,803. Among the local institutions are the Western Turf Club, the Western Pastoral and Agricultural Association, and two Masonic lodges (English and Scottish Constitutions), and lodges of Oddfellows, Good Templars, Hibernians, and Protestant Alliance, also a school of arts, with excellent library and one of the best equipped reading-rooms in the colony. The district is a rich pastoral one, and well stocked with sheep and cattle. Agriculture has been receiving considerable attention for some years, since it has been found that wheat can be grown, but the industry is precarious, in consequence of long droughts. Roma has two flour mills (one a co-operative concern, the shareholders being mostly farmers and local business men). The water supply is derived from the Bungil Creek and two large reservoirs. Two artesian bores have been sunk by the Government which give an almost unlimited supply. In the second bore gas was encountered at a great depth, which, in quality, is said to be 50 per cent. better than London gas, and the Municipal Council is preparing to light the town with this. Roma is now lighted with acetylene. During the past few years the place has grown considerably in importance. A new court house has been erected at a cost of £6,000, and the Municipal Council contemplates building a brick town hall to cost about £2,500. There are some good gardens, and the vine is extensively and successfully grown and has become an important and profitable industry. The orange has been found to thrive in the locality. Wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes are successfully cultivated. Much land has been taken up under conditional purchase and as homesteads. The Bungil Marsupial Board and the Bungil Divisional Board meet here, also the Leichhardt Rabbit Board. Population (census 1901), 2,371 (of the district, 7,110). Newspapers: *Western Star* (Wed. and Sat.), and *Maranoa Advocate* (Tues. and Fri.).

ROSEWOOD (27° 43' S. lat., 152° 35' E. long.), co. Churchill, 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. There is a large public hall, and nine fire insurance companies have agents. 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 six stores, two lighted with acetylene gas and one with bakery attached, a chemist, plumber, carpenter, three saddlers, two shoemakers, two blacksmiths, and two butchers' shops, a post and telegraph office, a State school (No. 131), a court house, police barracks and lock-up, a branch of the Government Savings Bank, Anglican, Congregational (with a manse and resident minister), Catholic, and Baptist churches, Salvation Army, an agricultural hall and show grounds. A large hall known as the Victoria Hall is used for public meetings. A large area of land is under crop, principally for maize, but owing to the Lanefield Dairy and Rosewood Co-operative Dairy Companies and three other creameries being established in the district, a number of the farmers are sowing oats and planting sugar-cane to feed their dairy stock. There are four apiaries having from 40 to 80 stands of bees. Large quantities of Cape gooseberries are sent from Rosewood. Also much timber; butter and other dairy produce, poultry and eggs. There are also two sawmills, one on each side of the line, and a flour-mill in connection with the sawmill on the south side of the railway. The Ashwell State school is about 2½ miles distant. Water supply is derived from Government tanks and private dams. There is a well in the township, but the water is brackish. Formation: sandstone. Population, 41 (census 1886), now about 140.

RUSSELL RIVER, known as the Lower Russell, is a receiving office on the Russell River, in the county of Nares, parish of Bellender Kerr. It lies within 3 miles of the mouth of the river, and 30 miles south of Cairns. There is one hotel, and a central mill belonging to the Bellender Kerr Company. The river is navigable for small craft up to the mill site. The surrounding country is all dense scrub.

RUSSELL RIVER UPPER, or Boongie, is a mining locality at the head waters of the Russell River, where there are some sluicing claims at work.

SALISBURY. See PORT DOUGLAS.

SANDGATE (27° 20' S. lat., 153° 5' 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 8 miles NW. of the mouth of the Brisbane River. It is pleasantly situated, and as a watering place is well patronized all the year round by visitors. It is also a favourite resort for enthusiastic fishermen and boating parties, a large number of yachts being kept by residents and others. A pier, with bathing places attached, extends out about 1,150 feet into the Bay, and a Town Band performs in the parks frequently during the summer evenings, special excursion trains being run from Brisbane. It is connected by railway with the metropolis. Hotels: Osborn, Sea View, and Musgrave, with several excellent boarding-houses, Bank, Queensland National. There are Anglican, Baptist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic places of worship; also a convent, a mission hall occupied by the Salvation Army, a school of arts, with library of 2,140 vols., a town hall, and an Anglican mission church for West Sandgate and Brighton. 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 visitors has been much improved by the erection of public bathing-houses and several shelter sheds by the Corporation. The town is lighted with gas from the local gasworks near the railway station. 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 460 dwellings, 41½ miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the value of £147,454. Population 2,274 (census 1901), but it fluctuates according to the season, there being a travelling population of about 500 besides. Newspaper: *Sandgate and Mundah Dispatch*.

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.

SCARRBURY (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, Muttaborra, Aramac, and Blackall, *via* Saltern Creek. Proceeding to Blackall from Muttaborra 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 Brisbane River. In addition to about 20 houses it has a Primitive Methodist Church, State school (No. 98), and public hall. The principal productions are maize, lucerne, 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, 7 miles from Brisbane. It is surrounded by a large number of farms. The public buildings are—Presbyterian Wesleyan, and Anglican churches, post and telegraph offices, and a State school, with an average attendance of 176. In the Corinda portion of Sherwood the public buildings are the school of arts, masonic hall, and Sherwood Divisional Board offices. 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), exclusive of the native population.

SOUTH BRISBANE. See BRISBANE SOUTH.

SOUTHPORT (27° 57' S. lat., 153° 27' 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, 51 miles SE. of Brisbane. Hotels: the Pacific, better known as Hanlon's, Scottish Prince. Railway, Southport, Queen's, the Grand at Deepwater Point (now called Central Southport), about halfway between Southport and Labrador; a State school (average attendance 225), and one private school, Anglican Church (St. Peter), Congregational, Catholic and Presbyterian chapels, Salvation Army barracks, court-house, post and telegraph office, police barracks, school of arts, with library of 1,600 vols., stores, lifeboat house, saw-mills and a central sugar-mill, and several villa residences. It is surrounded by magnificent scenery, and there is excellent fishing, boating, and shooting in the neighbourhood. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and includes amongst its industries oyster culture, timber for export, sugar growing, and a

remunerative schnapper trade carried on a few miles outside the ocean bars. The jetty has been lengthened to 900 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. There is a ferry over the creek which gives access to the main beach. Nerang is about 7 miles distant, and is reached by train daily. Burleigh Heads, about 9 miles distant, a bluff basaltic promontory about 500 or 600 feet above the ocean is a pleasant drive, principally along the main beach. The social institutions include Masonic lodge, football, cricket, tennis and rifle clubs, brass band, amateur dramatic company, volunteer corps, Gordon Club, and branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. 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. The remaining portion of the district is included within the Divisional Board boundaries. Population, 895 (census 1891), but varies according to the season. Newspaper: *Logan and Albert 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 Springsure, about 485 miles NW. of Brisbane. Emerald railway station (40 miles) distant, is connected by rail. Hotels: Commercial, Shearer's Arms, and Queen's Arms. Four stores, one saddler, one wheelwright, one blacksmith. 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 750 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 Bauhinia Divisional Board and Leichhardt South Marsupial Board meet here. Population, 443 (census 1901). Societies: Masonic Lodge, Jockey Club and Queensland Pastoral, Cricket and Tennis Clubs. Agricultural and pastoral district. It is nearly 1,100 feet above sea-level, and is sometimes referred to as the most salubrious and picturesque inland town in Central Queensland. It is 205 miles by rail from Rockhampton. Formation: it is in the centre of a volcanic region built up of successive beds of lava, sometimes trachitic, but for the most part consisting of variable basic rocks.

ST. GEORGE (28° 4' S. lat., 148° 33' 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. Sittings of the District Court are held here. It has a money-order office, branches of the New South Wales and Government Savings Banks, and seven stores. Public buildings: a court-house, police quarters, lock-up; school (No. 134), post and telegraph office, hospital, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Roman Catholic churches, and a School of Arts and reading room (445 vols.). The headquarters of the St. George Amateur Turf Club, Maranza Rabbit Board, Pastoral and Agricultural Association, and Divisional and Marsupial Board are here; other local institutions are polo, rowing, lawn tennis, and cricket clubs. Coaches: Cobb and Co.'s and Isles'; the former runs to Yeulba (125 miles) and Mitchell railway stations, and to Bollon (80 miles), and Mungindi (95 miles) on the N.S. Wales border. Isles' runs down the Balonne River to Dirranbandi (50 miles), and Hebel (95 miles) on the N.S.W. border. Railway connection with Yeulba will probably be made before long; this route has been recommended by the Commissioner for Railways as the easiest and cheapest line to construct. A flour mill is proposed to be started here, and there are steam saw mills. The district is mostly pastoral, and contains some very fine cattle and sheep stations, and large grazing farms varying from 70,000 to 20,000 acres depasturing sheep. An unlimited supply of artesian water can be had all over the district by boring. The district also contains some of the finest wheat growing land in Australia. The climate is reported to be almost perfect. 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. Population of town 900 (census 1891). Newspaper: *St. George Standard*.

ST. HELENA (27° 25' S. lat., 153 15' 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 NE. 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. The buildings comprise the officers' residences and the penal establishment. The prison covers an area of nearly 6 acres, and is surrounded by a hard-wood fence, 12 feet high. The staff numbers 40. There are about 179 prisoners in confinement. Free population, 52.

ST. LAWRENCE (22° 20' S. lat., 149° 32' 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 NW. 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. The meat-preserving works are capable of treating 50 head of cattle per day; the boiling-down works can put through 100 head per day. There is steamer communication with the metropolis about once a month; mails are forwarded *via* Rockhampton. A Jockey Club is here. The district is a pastoral one, mainly for cattle and sheep-raising. The water supply is derived from a Government dam a short distance from town. The Broad Sound Divisional Board meets 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). Coal has also been found. Formation: granite. Population, 206; of district (census 1891), 1,967.

STANTHORPE (28° 39' S. lat., 152° E. long.), a township situated on the Quat 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. 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 arts with 1,024 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. It is the headquarters of the Border Agricultural, Pastoral, Horticultural and Mining Society, the show grounds of which are situated in the town, the Stanthorpe Viticultural and Horticultural Society. Freemasons, Orangemen, Oddfellows, and Sons and Daughters of Temperance have duly constituted lodges. Bank: Royal. There is a bi-weekly coach service to and from Texas. In the latter district tobacco is being grown on a large scale, and the leaf produced is reported to be the best grown in Queensland, commanding a ready sale at a remunerative price. 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. Fruit-growing is rapidly becoming a very important industry in the district, and as the tin is being worked out it is being replaced by fruit culture, for which the climate and soil are admirably adapted. Sugar Loaf is situated on the road to Tennerfield, 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. Almost every article of European growth, particularly fruit, 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. During the past few years Stanthorpe has greatly increased in popularity as a health resort. In the summer months a very large number of Brisbane and northern residents avail themselves of its delightful climate. In 1882, Mr. Jack, the late Government Geologist, visited this district, and reported favourably of its mineral resources. It has also been visited twice by Mr. Rams, now the 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. The mining industry has, during the last year or so, been stimulated by the discovery of several important copper and silver lodes, on which large sums of money have been expended in development work. The yield of silver for 1900 was 65,914 ozs.; copper, 30½ tons; lead, 63 tons; gold, 44 ozs. (nearly the whole coming from the Silver Spur Mines). The gross value of the products was £10,430 19s. 5d. The Sundown Mine promises to be a most successful venture. Formation: granite greywacke and basalt. The population within the town boundary is 735: in the district it is 1,869 (census 1891). Newspaper: *Border Post* (Saturday).

SURAT (27° 11' 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 Balonne River, about 50 miles (61 postal) SE. of Roma, 84 from St. George, and 346 miles (by rail and coach route) due W. of Brisbane. Cobb's coaches run twice a week from Yeulba Railway Station (47 miles), fare 20s.; from Surat to St. George 30s. 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 Balonne 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 Southern capitalists and also by selectors. Formation: sandstone conglomerate. Population, 221 (census 1891).

TABLETOP (23° 16' S. lat., 147° 30' E. long.), a mining township, situated about 13 miles south-east from Croydon, Burke electorate, and about 8 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. There are several large stores; a cordial manufactory, and other business establishments, and a post office. Provisional school (No. 554). Population 139 (census 1891); with Twelve Mile, 256.

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 be reached by coach *viâ* Charleville (136 miles) and rail, and by coach *viâ* Alpha, 99 miles. Hotels: The Club, to which is attached a commodious hall with stage fittings, Telegraph, and Carrangarra. A State school (No. 150) is here; also a hospital (Mitchell and Warrego), Divisional Board's office, school of arts, court-house, and police barracks. Catholic church and Anglican church. There are two principal stores, several tradesmen's premises, and a cricket and lawn tennis club, and a Foresters' and Masonic lodge. District Court sittings held twice a year. Coaches run to Augathella; to Alpha; to Blackall; and to Charleville, besides horse mails. A large dam at the head of the township has been constructed. Artesian water, estimated at 80,000 gallons per day, has been struck at a depth of 1,000 feet. Purely pastoral district. Population, 500; census district (1891), 900.

TAMBORINE (Co. Ward) (27° 55' S. lat., 153° 17' E. long.), a post town, 9 miles from Logan village, 15 from Beenleigh, coaches ply to both places, 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, oatens 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 Logan. 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, Mullilla electorate, on the Dawson River, 180 miles S. of Rockhampton and 843 miles NW. of Brisbane, the route from Brisbane being by train to Miles, 231 miles, thence bi-weekly mail coach, 90 miles. Hotels: Taroom and Leichhardt. Six stores, one auctioneer, two saddlers, two blacksmiths, one bootmaker, one contractor, and one baker. Principal buildings: Divisional Board hall, police barracks, court-house, Clarke's Taroom hotel; hospital, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and State school (No. 105). The School of Arts is lodged in temporary buildings. During recent years a new building was completed on the site of the post-office for post, telegraph, and land offices. Besides the mail coaches a coach runs to and from Miles weekly. District pastoral, but a number of agricultural farms recently thrown open have been all taken and others in demand. The soil is said to be well adapted for grapes and fruit trees. Population 300, census district 812 (census 1891).

TENNINGERING See MOUNT PERRY.

TIEWANTIN (28° 20' S. lat. 153° E. long.), a post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, is 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 coach to and from Cooroy railway station (12 miles) daily; coach fare 5s. Large timber-yards are in the neighbourhood of the township, and many persons earn their living by timber-getting. A small steamer is employed in taking rafts of timber to Brisbane. There are also tramways in all directions into the scrub, and when in full work employ a large number of hands, also timber yards at Colloy, about 1½ mile down the river from Tiewantin, where the steamer loads. Messrs. Pettigrew and Son have also a wharf. The North Coast line passes behind the town at a distance of about 9 miles. The bay abounds in oysters and shell-fish, and the lakes in the neighbourhood afford good shooting. The largest of the lakes, Cootharaba, 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: Sandstone. At Noosa Heads are 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 and Brisbane. Population 148 (census 1891), in district about 500.

TEXAS, a township on the Macintyre river, 282 miles SW. from Brisbane and 75 miles W. from Stanthorpe. The mainstay of the place is tobacco-growing, for which the soil in the neighbourhood seems to be specially adapted, as the leaf produced is of a superior quality. There are also several mines in the vicinity, one of which—the Silver Spur—has been worked successfully for many years. Mail coaches run to and from Stanthorpe once a week.

THARGOMINDAH (27° 58' S. lat., 143° 43' E. long.), co. of Wellington, Bulloo electorate, a post town with money-order, savings bank, 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 840 miles W. from St. George. Cobb and Co.'s coaches run to Cunnamulla Railway Station, fare 70s. Coaches also run to Hungerford, fare £3; to Kyabra, fare £3 10s.; to Windorah, fare £5; and to other places. Hotels: Royal, Thargomindah, and Club. Branches of the Commercial and Q.N. Banks are here, also school of arts, with library of 1,104 vols., a local finance company (Bulloo Agency Co., Ltd.), no church, a hospital, court-house, post and telegraph office, police barracks, 7 stores, including a bonded store known as Leahy's Bond, 2 saddlers, 2 blacksmiths, 1 butcher, and an aerated water factory. A battery, a tailor's shop, and a brewery is shortly to be erected. Offices for the Bulloo Divisional Board, built of brick and stone, are here, and a public school (No. 409). Five gardens along the river bank supply the town with vegetables and fruit. Opals have been found in several parts in the district, 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 Mulgastony 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. In March, 1893, artesian water was struck at a depth of 1,100 feet, boring was continued to a depth of 2,650 feet, and a flow of water amounting to about 670,000 gallons per diem secured. The bore has been leased from the Government for a term of years by the Divisional Board, who have laid the water on to the town, having borrowed £1,400 from the Government for that purpose. The town is now lit by electricity, the flow from the artesian bore driving a waterwheel connected with two dynamos. About 100 lights are continually in use, the cost for a 16-candle power light being 1s. per week. The Divisional Board controls the scheme, which pays. A pastoralists' association has been formed. Clubs: Jockey, Cricket, Tennis, and Debating Society. The district has every prospect of becoming an important one, and Thargomindah, from its central position, a thriving town. The nearest railway station is Cunnamulla, 140 miles, the next nearest being 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 approach of the S. & W. railway has diverted the bulk of the business back to Brisbane. The headquarters of the Warrego Rabbit Board are here, and the meetings are held in the Divisional hall. Population 338 (census 1891). 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, County of Chelmsford, on the south branch of the Hodgkinson River, about 56 miles (70 postal) SW. of Island Point (Port Douglas), 1,100 miles NW. from Brisbane, and 90 miles from Mareeba railway station, the present terminus of the Cairns—Herberton Railway. Coaches ply bi-weekly to and from Mareeba railway station. Hotels: Royal, 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, and money-order office with savings bank, a district hospital, a Provisional school (No. 306), a Roman Catholic chapel, school of arts with library of 200 vols., and other social institutions. Bank: North Queensland. There is an assay office, powder magazine, also two principal stores, and smaller 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. In 1900 the Warden reported that the field was still steadily progressing and the population increasing. The total yield of gold since the first discovery to December 31, 1900, has been 250,567 ozs. During 1900, 3,792½ tons of quartz were crushed for 3,864 ozs. of gold. Several antimony lodes have been discovered near Northcote. The ore averages 60 to 70 per cent., and is easily got. About 12 miles distant from Thornborough, wolfram in quantity has been found and worked. "There is no regular lode, but the wolfram is found in quartz or mixed with the loose earth in pieces from the size of an egg up to lumps about six or seven pounds weight." The water

supply is limited owing to the river becoming almost dry in the hot season. The Wootbakata Divisional Board meets at Thornborough. Town population, 68; with district 500, of whom 100 were Chinese.

THURSDAY ISLAND (PORT KENNEDY) (10° 34' S. lat., 142° 12' E. long.), district of Somerset, 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 Island. 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 main streets of the town have been well formed, and many fairly substantial houses erected. It consists of a number of buildings (inclusive of eighteen Government buildings). The Government buildings comprise Government Residency, court-house, custom-house, bonded warehouse, sub-collector's and other customs-house residences, harbour-master's cottage, gaol, water police and town's police barracks, post, telegraph, money-order and savings bank office, also garrison and forts and a school-house, erected on a commanding site. Banks: Queensland National (a handsome and commodious building) and Bank of North Queensland. Hotels: Federal, Torres Straits, Royal, Imperial Hotel, Metropole, and Grand, the first-named and the two latter being amongst the finest hotel buildings in North Queensland, four stores, besides many other smaller places, the majority of which are kept by Chinese, Manilamen, Japanese, Cingalese, and other coloured races. There is a Roman Catholic school (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 memorial church erected to the memory of those lost in the wreck of the *Quetta* on February 25th, 1890; the bell of the ill-fated steamer is now hung at the church. The North Queensland Anglican Episcopacy has just (1900) been divided, the centre of the new Bishopric being at Thursday Island, and called "Carpentaria." Archdeacon White, of Townsville, being the first Bishop. The general hospital is at Vivien Point. There is a school of arts, with well-appointed stage, and hall with seating accommodation for 250, and an excellent library of about 2,300 volumes, also Oddfellows' and Masons' lodges. The township is included in the Cook electorate, and is under the care of the Torres Divisional Board, and many substantial improvements have recently been made. Population of Thursday Island on March 1st, 1900: Europeans, 644; Japanese, 385; all other races, 402; total on the Island, 1,431. Besides this population, according to the returns furnished by the Shipping Office, there were afloat, engaged in the shelling industry of the Straits, 1,984 men of all nationalities, Japanese being predominant with 707. Horn Island population is 113, nearly all Europeans. The water supply is derived from a reservoir excavated in one of the hillsides, besides private supplies. A condenser has been erected by the Government. Communication with the outside world is frequent and regular; there being a service to Brisbane and all Queensland coastal ports by A.U.S.N. Co.'s steamers, a service by the B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamers with London, besides communication by the steamers of the China Navigation, Eastern and Australian, Japanese, and other lines, which are constantly calling. The climate is very salubrious during the prevalence of the SE. monsoon, which blows from March to October, during which period the thermometer rarely rises above 85°, or falls below 72°. The NW. monsoon prevails from November to March, when heavy rains set in, and the atmosphere becomes very humid. The thermometer, however, rarely registers higher than 95°. Thursday Island was first established 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 beche-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 constructed and manned by a garrison of 100 men, for whom barracks have been provided. Three 6-in. guns are in position, and an additional sum has been voted by Parliament to augment the armament, which is now being increased by one 47-in. quick-firing gun and smaller weapons. A jetty, which will give 22 feet water at neap tides, has been erected. Its total length is 947 feet, the T head being 45 feet wide and 200 feet long, enabling foreign-going steamers to discharge and load cargo direct from and to shore, and is likely to be in general use shortly. Hulks moored in the port provide facilities for coaling and the transhipment of cargo; Messrs. Burns, Philp and Co. have 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 *Recorder*, on the night of November 17th, 1886. The cable (a new one) extends from Thursday Island to Paterson. 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 also been established on Friday Island. 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 Ipii Reefs, and recently Lloyd's took this over. 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, 319 luggers and boats being engaged in the trade. The principal items of local produce exported from Thursday Island are pearl shell, beche-de-mer and tortoiseshell. The exports during 1899 were valued at £142,047, of which £137,401 was for local produce. Gold-bearing reefs have been discovered and worked on Hammond Island, close to Thursday Island. At Horn Island a gold-field has also been proclaimed, and is now being worked, the principal company there operating with a 50-head battery, which has now (1900) been working some months. The returns are small, but the ease with which the ore is obtained renders the work payable, less than 3 dwts. to the ton clearing expenses. Local paper: *The Torres Strait Pilot*.

TIARO (25° 44' S. lat., 152° 37' E. long.), a post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph town, in the co. of March, and electorate of Burrum, on the Mary River, about 146 miles NW. of Brisbane, and 21 miles S. from Maryborough (15 miles by road), to which it is connected by rail. Hotels: Victoria, Railway, Royal and Queen's; Protestant and Good Templars' halls, and Divisional Board's office. The hall of the latter served for a school of arts (now closed). There is an Episcopal place of worship (St. Philip's), with parsonage, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian chapels, Roman Catholic church, Salvation Army barracks and resident Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian ministers. Government buildings: court-house, post and telegraph office, police station, State school No. (107), and railway station. There are about 150 private dwellings, six stores and several tradesmen. Protestant, Good Templars', and Protestant Alliance lodges are held here. A large bridge, 300 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 Tiaro 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 Tiaro Divisional Board. The water supply is derived from the river. Coal-seams are in the vicinity. An antimony mine—Neardie, the property of a company—exists about 25 miles distant. Plumbago has been found on Mount Baupé, about 4 miles distant. A large area of splendid scrub land is adjacent, occupied by farmers on both banks of the Mary River. There are three sugar mills. Agricultural and pastoral district. Maize and potatoes are largely grown. There is a co-operative dairy. The cattle stations in the district are Neardie, Gootchie, Miva, Gigoomgan, Merodian, Teebar, Clifton, Boomba, Glenbar, and Tahiti. There are many farmers at Gootchie. Formation: carboniferous, granitic, sandstone and slate. Population, 308; 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. Population 397 (census 1891).

TINAROO (17° 30' S. lat., 145° 29' E. long.) is a tin-mining locality, situated on a creek of the same name, about 45 miles from Cairns. It may be considered a portion of the Herberton tin-field, although on the northern watershed of the range. The first discovery of tin was made here. The production being stream tin, work can only be carried on during the wet season.

TOOWOOMBA (27° 34' S. lat., 151° 38' 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 20 years represented by one member, the late 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, Royal, Queen's, Gladstone, Globe, White Horse, Central, Governor Blackall, Club, Freemasons' Arms, School of Arts, Opera, and Union. It was created into a municipality on November 19, 1860 (the late Mr. W. H. Groom being the first mayor), has 61 miles of roads and streets, 1,900 dwellings, and is governed by a mayor and eight aldermen. Municipal area, 3,840 acres, divided into three wards, South, East, and West. Ratable land unimproved is estimated to be of the value of £599,296, rated at 1s. in the £. The principal thoroughfares are Ruthven, Russell, Hume, Neil, Campbell, Margaret, Herries, James, Mort and Taylor Streets. The places of worship in the town are the Episcopal church (St. James's) in Russell Street, also St. Luke's, a fine new stone building, the Roman Catholic church (St. Patrick's), in James

Street, the Presbyterian church, in Neil Street, Wesleyan Church, and School-room, Neil Street, also German Lutherans (three), Congregationalists, Baptists, Primitive Methodists; there is also a Jewish synagogue. In connection with the department of public instruction there are 8 State schools (Nos. 112, 110, 256, 109, 399, 414, 499), 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, a Christian Brothers' College, a very fine building on the west side of the town, Downs' school, Carlton school, Technical college, and three seminaries for young ladies, besides the Roman Catholic Convent. The old court-house has been turned into an industrial and reformatory school. There are two companies of Volunteers and 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 six blocks of buildings of brick, two stories high, which will accommodate 520 patients, is now opened. There are also a Masonic Hall and Theatre Royal, old Town Hall in James Street, a School of Arts, with a library of about 2,500 volumes. The old School of Arts building having been destroyed by fire in 1899, the Municipal Council took over the property, and have lately (1900) erected a fine and imposing block at a cost of £10,000. The buildings comprise Town Hall and office, theatre capable of seating 2,000, School of Arts, library, &c. There are branches of the Queensland National, Australasia, Australian Joint-Stock, Union, N.S. Wales, Royal Commercial, and Government Savings Banks; and agencies of the principal Insurance Companies. A Supreme and District Court and police-office, post and telegraph offices, and lock-up and police quarters are among recent public buildings. Waterworks, costing about £22,000, have been constructed, and the water is now laid on to the town. The supply is derived from wells, whence the water is pumped into a reservoir, from which the water flows by gravitation. Swimming baths, at a cost of about £1,000, are now open. 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 extending, and new buildings are being erected, 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. Some of the large sheep stations have recently been repurchased by the Government under the provisions of the Agricultural Lands Repurchase Act, and thrown open to selection. Practically the whole of this country has been taken up and settled by a most desirable class. Consequently the agricultural industry has received a distinct stimulus. There are two flour mills in the town, also four saw mills, three tanneries, two soap factories, a brewery, two malthouses, a foundry, and jam and fruit preserving and pickling companies. A very fine butter factory has been added to the industries. There are about 1,000 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 February, and bunches weighing 15 lbs. have been shown at the local exhibitions. There are two societies, the oldest of the kind in Queensland, which hold annual exhibitions: the Royal Agricultural Society, holding its show for stock, &c., in August, and the Drayton and Toowoomba Agricultural and Horticultural Society holds its annual exhibition in January. There is also a Horticultural Society which meets monthly, when amateur and professional gardeners show flowers and vegetables. There are two clubs, Downs' and Gordon; the last has erected a gymnasium. During the summer of 1896-7 Lord Lamington, the Governor, made Westbrook Hall his summer residence. Population within five mile radius (census 1901), 14,087; within the municipality, 9,137. In the entire district it is estimated that the population is nearly 35,000. The *Darling Downs Gazette* (established 1858) daily, and the *Toowoomba Chronicle* (established in 1861) and tri-weekly, and the *Settler* (1895), 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, telegraphic and telephonic communication, and money-order office, and savings bank. 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; a large post and telegraph office; State school, No. 13, and two private schools; churches, Episcopal, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, Primitive Methodist, and Baptist. 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 cemetery here is the principal place of interment for the metropolis. The area of the shire (proclaimed May 20, 1880) is 2,880 acres, with 25 miles of streets, 970 dwellings, capital value of £271,867. 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, now about 4,325.

TORBANLEA, a township on the railway line from Maryborough to Bundaberg, about 15 miles from Maryborough. It is a coal-mining centre, and has a State school, several churches, a School of Arts, Good Templars and Provident Alliance lodges, and a Miners' Union. Population, about 400.

TORQUAY-BY-THE-SEA. This is a small township

and watering-place in the county of March, division of Burrum, situate on Hervey Bay, about 23½ 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. Hotel: the Torquay. A coach plies to the Pialba railway station. Population fluctuates according to the season.

TOWALLA. A mining locality on the Russell extended goldfield, on Coolaman Creek, at the heads of the north branch of the Johnstone Water, about 27 miles nearly due W. from Geraldton and 35 miles E. from Herberton, in the district of Herbert. There is a good dray road from Mareeba station, on the Cairns line, which is distant about 50 miles. The assistant Government geologist describes the field as being situated in the midst of an immense and dense scrub, at an elevation of about 2,300 feet above the sea-level, and in very rough country. In October, 1893, Warden Macdonald described the locality thus: "The camp at Towalla is situated on the left bank of Coolaman Creek, and as yet is a mere cluster of tents with a few slab huts interspersed, all dotted about without any semblance of regularity." There are two stores and a butcher's shop. The site cannot be commended as a suitable one for a town; moreover, some of the main lines of reef seem to run right through the camp. A township has been surveyed and gazetted, a mile from the present camp. Average yearly rainy days 230. Formation: micaceous slate and sandstone.

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 Cleveland Bay, and about 870 miles NW. of Brisbane. It was discovered by John Medwin Black in 1864, and named after his partner, the late Captain Towns. It is in the county of Elphinstone and electoral district of Townsville, and meeting-place of the Thuringowa Divisional Board. There is regular communication with all ports north and south by several lines of steamers. There is monthly communication with the home country, *via* Torres Strait, per the steamers of the B.I. Company; and to China every three weeks, per China Navigation Company's steamers and the E. and A. boats. Hotels: The Queen's, the Imperial, the Palace, Metropole, Tattersall's, Post-office, Commercial, Court-house, Grand, Alexandra, Exchange, and many others. It has 75 miles of roads and streets, 2,564 dwellings within the municipality, and property of ratable value of £874,744. Estimated area of municipality, 6 square miles. It is a picturesque, if not elegant, town, built on the banks of Ross Creek, and partly on the slope of Castle Hill, 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 and Stanton Hills there are numerous superior residences. The business portion of the town consists almost entirely of the main (Flinders) street, Melton and Castle Hills 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 North to South Townsville, with a total length of 550 feet, has been built. 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 (the exports in 1899 amounted to £3,176,531, largely exceeding both Brisbane and Rockhampton), Townsville being the port for an immense territory to the W. and NW., 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. There are stone breakwaters which enclose a fine harbour, the depth of which is being gradually increased by dredging. Large vessels fitted for the carriage of frozen meat enter the harbour and load direct from the refrigerating cars which bring the meat from the works, about three miles away. Substantial wharves and bulk stores line the northern bank of the creek, which is navigable in full tides beyond the swing bridge to the railway wharves for shipping of considerable tonnage. The eastern breakwater (on which are erected substantial wharves and bulk stores), which was completed on March 31st, 1889, is 4,088 feet in length, with a concrete parapet 4 feet high to within 900 feet of the full length, and has a branch railway communicating with the main (Northern) line. The damages to the eastern and western breakwater caused by the last cyclone are now in course of being made good, and other extensive harbour improvements are being carried out in conjunction with the work. The N. S. Wales, Queensland National, Union, Australasia, Australian Joint-Stock, Commercial, North Queensland, and London Banks have branches, all substantial and handsome buildings. There are agents of several insurance societies, and a branch of the Mutual Provident Society, the latter lodged in a fine brick edifice next the Exchange Hotel. The hospital, three two-story brick buildings, has ample accommodation for about 100 patients. There are also a new customs-house (one of the finest buildings in the State), a large and commodious post and telegraph office, a town-hall, two Masonic halls, immigration barracks, a court-house, and a brick gaol, now proposed to be converted into a lunatic asylum, and an extensive penal establishment at Stewart's Creek (¼ miles distant), 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 can be 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. 493) at West Townsville, and the St. Joseph R. C. schools, a grammar school and an orphanage. The school of arts 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 2,116 vols. The Theatre Royal is one of the largest concert-rooms north of Brisbane, having seating accommodation for over 1,000, with all the appointments of a bijou theatre. The places of worship are St. James's, St. Peter's and St. John's (Episcopal), St. Joseph's and St. Mary's (Roman Catholic), Presbyterian, Congregational, and two Wesleyan chapels. Townsville is the headquarters of the Bishop of North Queensland, the Right Rev. Dr. Barlow. An Episcopal cathedral, costing £23,000 when completed, is sufficiently far advanced to be used for worship. Even in its semi-finished state it is the most imposing ecclesiastical edifice in the city. Foundations are laid for a new large and picturesque Roman Catholic Church. A quarantine station has been erected on Magnetic Island, and a reception house built. Batteries are now completed on Magazine Island and Kissing Point, manned by a permanent garrison. Among the local institutions are the Townsville Turf Club, a Pastoral and Agricultural Society, Freemasons', Oddfellows', Caledonians', and other benefit and social lodges. Fire Brigade Board, Chamber of Commerce, Northern Importers' Association, and Stock Exchange. The immigration barracks is a long wooden building, situated on Ross Island, near the mouth of the Creek, having accommodation for about 500 inmates. There are two large foundries, an extensive brewery, a soap factory, also an ice works, a gas company, four printing offices, manufacturing stationery and bookbinding establishments, and Free Bond and Storage Company's building. The Queensland Meat Export and Agency Co.'s works, on the banks of the Ross river, when in full working order, employ a large number of hands. The meat is conveyed, per rail, in special cars to the jetty, where it is transhipped into the steamers. The North Queensland Meat Export Co.'s works, situated at Alligator Creek, have also extensive operations. The district is principally a pastoral one, though some portion is under crop for maize and potatoes. The country west of Townsville is famed for its pastoral wealth. The Northern railway from Townsville westward is completed to Winton (365 miles), with a branch line to Ravenswood. Three trains run daily to Charters Towers and the intermediate stations, with several special cattle, sheep and goods trains every twenty-four hours. The station is on Flinders Street, some little distance from the business portion of the town. Waterworks 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. The water 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 most complete, being equal to 30,000 gallons per hour. 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. 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 within five mile radius (census 1901), 15,506; within the municipality, 12,717. The mean annual rainfall for the 24 years during which records have been kept is 52.09 inches, the mean temperature about 73°. Newspapers: the *Daily Bulletin* and *Evening Star*, daily; *North Queensland Weekly Herald*. Formation: porphyry, blended with granite, and decided granite in the ranges.

ULAM. A gold-field at Twelve Mile Creek, about 32 miles S. from Rockhampton, a few miles from Mount Morgan, where some remarkable finds of gold have been made. The prospects of the field are reported to be dependent on the alluvial. Two men obtained in a few days 300 ozs. from the surface of a small ravine, about 1 mile from the township. In 1900 the only reef claims worked were the Commonweal Extended, which gave 30 ozs. 1 dwt. from 28 tons. The Queenslanders put through 28 tons for 37 ozs. 7 dwts. of gold. Several prospecting claims were applied for during the year. The town was laid out on October 6, and there were prospects of the field becoming permanent; but the field so far has not fulfilled its first promise. Population estimated 350.

UNION CAMP (16° 38' S. lat., 144° 40' E. long.), a mining township on the Hodgkinson gold-field, electorate of Woollahuta, 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 three-quarters of a mile east 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 350 miles SW. from Burketown. Buggy runs to Boulia. Hotel: Tattersalls. One store, and a saddler. Local institutions: A Jockey Club and Progress Association. Town population, 28.

VERESDALE (27° 55' S. lat., 153° 0' E. long.), a small post-town and railway station on the Logan river, in the county of Ward and Tabragalba division. Has police quarters, post office, and State school (No. 122), school of arts, and chapel, used by all Protestants. Communication with Brisbane (distance 42 miles) by rail. Is the centre of a very large grazing and farming district, comprising black soil flats and apple tree ridges, producing maize, cotton, oats, &c., and yields timber largely. Population, 80 (census 1891). District now 277.

WALKERSTON (21° 14' S. lat., 148° 33' E. long.), co. Carlisle, electorate and police district of Mackay, parish of Greenmount, a post town, 637 miles NW. of Brisbane, 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. 355), post and telegraph office, police barracks, aerated water factory, four large stores, two bakers, one blacksmith, one butcher, two carpenters, some tradesmen, and several cottages. Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic places of worship, and Kanaka mission. The Good Templars have a handsome and commodious hall. Local clubs: 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 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, Pleystowe, Branscombe, Nebia, Dumbleton, and Palms. Sugar mills with distilleries: Alexandra, Pleystowe and Te Kowai. Formation: a sort of brittle sandstone, covered with clay, and having an alluvial surface soil. Population, 378 (census 1891), now about 500.

WALLANGARRA (28° 54' S. lat., 151° 59' 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 SSW. from Brisbane. Hotel: Commercial. It has a post, money-order and savings-bank office, telegraph, and railway station, police barracks, a Roman Catholic church, supplied from Stanthorpe, and an undenominational place of worship used by Wesleyans and Presbyterians, being supplied from Tenterfield; Episcopal services are also held. Customs officers' residence and office here also. A State school (No. 458). A small public school is located at Jennings on the N.S. Wales side. 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, and is well adapted for fruit-growing, especially English fruits. Boonoo Boonoo, an old N.S. Wales gold-field, is 12 miles distant, Tenterfield is also 12 miles distant, and is a depot for chilled meat industry. Population, 181 (census 1891), now about 200. Formation: granite.

WARWICK (28° 19' S. lat., 152° 4' E. long.), a municipal town (proclaimed May 25, 1861), on the river Condamine, about 64 miles by rail from the border of New South Wales, in the county of Merivale, and electoral district of Warwick, about 100 miles by road SW. of Brisbane (160 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, or from the town hall tower, the town looks like a large checker board, so evenly are the 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 of 10 acres each neatly laid out and planted with ornamental trees, flowers, 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, 48 miles of streets, 870 dwellings, capital value of land being £168,467. It has four churches, English (St. Mark's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Wesleyan and Presbyterian, all substantial buildings of stone. Attached to St. Mark's is a neat rectory of stone, a schoolhouse and other buildings. The Salvation Army also has new barracks of its own. The hospital is on an elevated site; it is a two-storey stone building. It will accommodate about 60 patients. The school of arts has a library of about 4,000 volumes, the reading-room is free to the public, the Council subsidizing the same. Technical classes have been established in connection therewith. The building is of

brick, and is both convenient and roomy; with a large room where meetings of various institutions are held, and a billiard room for the use of members. The post and telegraph office is a two-storey stone building adjoining the telegraph office, also of stone, erected in a central position, at a cost of about £5,500. The court-house, at the corner of Guy and Fitzroy Streets, is a commodious and ornamental building, with a clock tower; new police offices of stone have been erected at a cost of about £6,600. 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, which came from St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, 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, and the lodge-room is admitted to be one of the most complete in the Commonwealth. 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, Sovereign, and several smaller ones. The district of Warwick has long been 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. The annual output of maize amounts to about 500,000 bushels. 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. Bacon curing, quarrying, tanning, flour milling, and cheese and butter making are carried on. The district is famous for its general agricultural produce; 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. Tobacco is also grown in the district. It has long been known that auriferous reefs existed to the west of the town, in the localities of Talgai, Thane's Creek, Leyburn, and other places. Mining population estimated at 192. 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. Glengallan, North and South Toolburra and Canning Downs, the principal stations in the district, are noted for their excellent stock. There are three State schools (Nos. 116, 225, 258), one boarding school, 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, Good Templars, Rechabites, and Hibernians, a Ladies' Benevolent Society, a Convant of Sisters of Mercy, an Agricultural Society (the Eastern Downs, whose annual show is held in January), three racing clubs, a coursing club, with most up-to-date Plumpton, a rifle club, tennis, football, and cricket clubs, fire brigade, and a company of the Mounted Infantry and a volunteer company. 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 saw-mill, there being a plentiful supply of timber to work upon, and a foundry near the railway station. Warwick returns one member to Parliament, the present member being the Hon. Arthur Morgan, the Speaker. The town is furnished with an unlimited supply of excellent water from the Condamine, and gas illumines the streets and houses. The telephone is now being installed, and a through line to Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane is in course of erection (1900). Coal is found in large quantities in various parts of the district and is now fast becoming an important feature in the industries of the district. A telephone exchange was opened in 1900, and all the principal business places and several private residences are on the subscribers' list; while the through telephone line to Toowoomba, Ipswich and Brisbane, which was opened in the same year, has likewise proved itself a great convenience. A Chamber of Commerce is among the recently established local institutions, and an ambulance and hospital brigade has also been formed. A great drawback to the progress of the town has been the aggregation of the several large estates in the vicinity. The Government, however, during July, 1895, purchased 18,000 acres from these stations, within a few miles of the town, for close agricultural settlement; of this area the whole has been selected, and the bulk of it is now under cultivation. A further area on Glengallan of 6,000 acres was more recently re-purchased for close settlement. Agriculture is the backbone of Warwick, and with good land available close handy, with good markets, the progress of the town is certain. In fact, during the past years the progress of Warwick has been noted, new buildings of a substantial nature following the increased settlement on the land that has manifested itself. There is a commodious railway station at the east side of the town. Population within five mile radius (census 1901), 4,225; within the municipality, 3,836. Warwick has two newspapers, the *Argus* and the *Examiner and Times* (published twice a week). Formation: Sandstone and limestone.

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, on the Logan River and Dairy Creek. Communication with Brisbane, 22 miles NW., daily by the South Coast line, which was opened in 1885. Products of district: sugar, maize, cattle, and dairy produce. State school (No. 130). Churches: Roman Catholic and Lutheran. Hotels: Waterford Arms and Morning Star. There is a saw-mill in the vicinity. Population, 133 (census 1891).

WATSONVILLE (17° 23' S. lat., 145° 11' E. long.), co. Chelmsford, Herberton police district, electorate of Woothakata, a tin-mining locality with post and telephone office, 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: Post Office, Albion, Commercial, and Royal. It has two stores, a State school (No. 220), with teacher's residence, a court-house, police-station, and school of arts, with library of 1,048 vols. Church of England and other services are held in the school of arts; Roman Catholic chapel. Coaches run *via* Herberton to Mareeba, the present terminus of the Cairns-Herberton railway; coaches also run to Montalban and Irvinebank, but the nearest railway line is "The Pinnacles," on the Chillagoe Company's line. Lodes containing silver and copper, which assay well, have been opened. The tin-mines in the vicinity comprise the Ben Lomond, King of the Rangos, T Claim, Glencairn, Wild Irish Girl, the Pioneer Tin Mining Company, the New North Australian, and several other claims. At Eureka are the Gladstone, Ivanhoe, Young Australia, Blackrock, and Great Eastern claims. From the T Claim good tin has been obtained at a depth of 444 feet. 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. Work has been actively renewed at Silver Valley by a German company. 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 Bakersville about four miles from Watsonville, on the Irvinebank dray track, rich tin lodes have been discovered, particularly in the Tourmaline claim. 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, 142 (census 1891); now about 350.

WESTWOOD (23° 37' 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, 80 miles SW. of Rockhampton. Inns: Westwood and Railway. It has two places of worship, Wesleyan and Catholic (St. Bridget's), school of arts, and a school (No. 119). Both copper and gold have been found in the neighbourhood, and claims have been worked. Population, 114 (census 1891); of district, 1,602.

WILD RIVER. See HERBERTON.
WINDORAH (25° 26' S. lat., 142° 36' E. long.), a postal township with telegraph station, situated about 250 miles NW. by N. of Thargomindah, on the western channel of the Cooper, in the county of South Gregory, 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 (256 miles), fare £6 *vid* Adelaide; and buggies conveying mails run to Longreach and Birdsville. Hotel: Western star; a court-house, police station, public school (No. 556), post and telegraph office, School of Arts, one store, butcher, and in the vicinity two or three gardens. Ovals 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. It was founded in 1878 by G. C. Fitzwalter. Population, 99 (census 1891).

WINTON (22° 33' S. lat., 143° 3' E. long.), co. of Ayrshire, electorate of Gregory, police district of Marathon, a post town with money-order, telegraph, and savings bank office, situated on the Pelican Waterholes (on the north side of the Western River), 13½ miles from Hughenden, 130 miles from Longreach, and about 1,018 miles (*via* Rockhampton) NW. of Brisbane. The line was extended to here in 1899, and it is now the terminus of the Northern railway. It has ten hotels, the North Gregory, Royal Mail, Club, Post Office, Winton, Imperial, Cosmopolitan, Tattersall's, Australian and Railway; five stores, post and telegraph office, hospital, court-house, water supply office, branches of the Queensland National, Australasia, and N. S. Wales Banks, quarters for Inspector of Police, Roman Catholic church, St. Paul's Church, Winton Divisional Board offices, many tradesmen's premises, aerated water-works. State school (No. 478), School of Arts, Lodges: Oddfellows, Loyal Winton M.U.I.O.O.F., Masons, Alfred Neal (W.M.). Coaches run to Longreach, Boulia, and Cloncurry. The water supply is derived from a Government bore sunk to a depth of 4,010 feet, yielding 650,000 gallons daily, and from waterholes in Western River and Mistake Creek. Water has been found at a great depth by boring, and the outflow is estimated at 647,000 gallons per day. A scheme for reticulation of bore water has been carried out, the pressure being 123 lbs. to the square inch. Between Winton and Muttaburra, and Winton and Hughen-

den, 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, 1,030 (census 1901), now estimated at 900. 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. There are three reward claims held by Richardson and Fisher, and ten other holdings. The former are reported to be the most promising; the "finds" so far have been sapphires of every shade of blue, green, yellow, and some red (ruby), spiral crystals and zircons, and also a true ruby, the first ever found in Australia. 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 water, where there is a large area of desert sandstone.

WOOLGAR (co. Rupert), a gold-field adjacent to the Etheridge, on the Woolgar River, a tributary of the Flinders, about 80 miles north of Richmond, and about 150 miles S. of Georgetown, 150 miles W. of N. of Hughenden railway station, to which a coach runs *via* Richmond, 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. In 1900 the Warden reported depression in mining matters. Population of district, 60.

WOOLLOONGABBA. See BRISBANE SOUTH.

WOONGARRA (24° 50' S. lat., 152° 25' E. long.), is a village in county Cook, lying some six miles from Bundaberg. It contains Primitive Methodist, Episcopal and Apostolic (German) churches, and a State school. The land about is very fertile in some parts, and sugar is largely grown, also corn. There are many plantations and mills in the surrounding district. In the neighbourhood of Woongarra rises the singular mountain known as the Sloping Hummock, the only elevation near the town of Bundaberg. Formation: volcanic. Soil red chocolate and sandy loam.

WYANDRA is 544 miles W. of Brisbane, on the Warrego river, and is becoming place of some importance, having postal and telegraphic communication. There are three hotels, wholesale and retail stores, blacksmith's and wheelwright's shops, and carrying agent's premises. There is a provisional school, with an attendance of 35.

YAAMBA (23° 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).

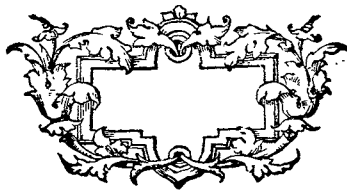
YANDILLA (27° 50' S. lat., 151° 22' E. long.) is on the Grassreef Creek, 150 miles SW. of Brisbane. Communication is by the Pittsworth Railway Station, from which it is about 13 miles distant. It has one place of worship, Church of England. The surrounding district is occupied for grazing and wheat-

growing purposes. A provisional school did exist here, but it has been removed to Millmerran, a new town centre which has sprung up seven miles distant from Yandilla.

YATALA (27° 45' S. lat., 153° 10' E. long.), a small township on the Albert River, 2 miles from Beenleigh, in the county of Ward, with hotel, ferry, and Roman Catholic chapel. Communication with Brisbane, 26 miles distant, is by rail and weekly steamer. The Stajpylton railway station is about half a mile distant. Several sugar mills are in the vicinity. Population, 81 (census 1891); with district about 150.

YENGARIE (25° 32' S. lat., 152° 34' 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. There is a receiving office in connection with the railway station and in the village is a State school (No. 121), and public hall, one store, a butcher's and a baker's 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. Roman Catholics hold services every two months. A Lay service (Church of England) is held every Sunday evening. 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. Population, 168 (census 1891).

YEULBA (26° 43' S. lat., 149° 24' E. long.), sometimes 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 St. George: fare, 40s. The stations in the neighbourhood are Bendemere, 8 miles north, Moongool, 12 miles south, Wallumbilla, 12 miles west. There are three hotels. Yeulba has Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship. It lies about 956 feet above sea-level. As this is expected to be the point to which the traffic from Surat and St. George 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 six stores, one butchers, 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, but it has been turned over to the Police Department; 200 acres are now used as a police paddock, and 200 acres are used by the Rabbit Board. 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., Muggleton 28 miles NW., Clifford 35 miles NW., Bundi 42 miles NE., Wallabilla 18 miles S., and Tinawan 25 miles S. Population, 233 (census 1891). Formation: sandstone ridges, red loam, brown and black soil flats. Newspaper: *News Budget*.



TOWNS IN TASMANIA.

ALBERTON, a post town, with telegraph, 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 and State school here, two hotels. The nearest station is Ellesmere, where there is train communication, once daily, to and from Launceston. Population (census, 1901) 183.

ALVESTON. A post town in the Deloraine electoral district on the Meander river. Agricultural and pastoral farming. Population (census, June, 1901) 125.

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 Outlands, 68 miles N. of Hobart, on the coach road to Launceston. It is a station on the Main Line Railway. Hotel: Halfway House. State 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. Perch fishing may be had here. Good farming and agricultural land in the vicinity. The Brighton and Apsley branch railway connects with main line railway. State school. One hotel. A coach plies once each way daily between Apsley and Brighton. Population of town (census, 1901) 75.

ARGENTON (42° S. lat., 145° 10' E. long.), a railway station on the Strahan and Zeehan Railway, county of Montagu. Mining and agricultural work progresses side by side. Terminus of Oceana Tramway. Flying survey made for railway connecting Strahan-Zeehan line with Henty, Tyndal and Red Hill mines. One hotel. Population, 50.

AUBURN. A village, 65 miles S. of Launceston, and 15 miles from Ross Railway Station. Local industry agricultural.

AVOCA (41° 47' S. lat., 147° 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 freestone 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. One train passes each way daily, and extra trains, as needed, run with coal freights from Mount Nicholas. Hotel: Foster's. A coach plies to and from Leipsic tri-weekly, fare 3s. There are two places of worship, St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, and the Guardian Angels, Roman Catholic, and a public school. One hotel. Tin and wolfram widely distributed. Silver-lead ore is also worked. Much wool is grown in the district, and the export of wattle bark is large. It is also an agricultural district. Places of interest Ben Lomond mountain, St. Paul's Bome, Three Sisters Mountains, and tin mines. Mount Rex dam, 8 miles distant, has been stocked with fish. Population (census, 1901) 183.

BACK CREEK. A post town, county of Dorset, electoral district of George Town, 36 miles NE. of Launceston. Mail service twice weekly to and from Hobart and 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, 17 to 23 miles from Hobart. There is a public school, and public library, with 450 vols., and cricket club, a public hall, and Congregational church. 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, which connects with the main line at Brighton Junction. Fare to or from Brighton 1s. 2d. Chief industries: fruit-growing, grazing, and farming.

BARRINGTON (41° 21' S. lat., 146° 15' E. long.), a post town with money-order office, savings bank, parcel post, and telegraph, in the county of Devon, electorate of Devonport, 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 public buildings are the Wesleyan chapel, Presbyterian church, and public school. Agricultural and grazing district, hilly and heavily timbered. Kentish butter factory established 1895. Barrington is connected with good roads extending to Don, Latrobe, Devonport, and adjacent localities. The total land worked in 1900 in Mersey district was 98,164 acres, including wheat, 2,707 acres; oats, 4,801 acres; potatoes, 6,110 acres; gardens and orchards, 805 acres. Produce:—Wheat, 67,095 bushels; oats, 207,740 bushels; peas, 26,544 bushels; potatoes, 18,399 tons; apples, 1,679 bushels; pears, 382 bushels. Stock: Horses, 2,040; cattle, 8,034; sheep, 19,744; pigs, 7,542.

BARRINGTON LOWER. Post town, with telephone, 64 miles West of Launceston, 9 miles from Sheffield, 9 from

Latrobe, and 11 from Devonport. Has public hall, Wesleyan chapel, and State school. Agricultural district, particularly famed for potatoes and oats.

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 is situated on the west bank of the river Tamar, at the foot of Cabbage Tree Hill, about 1½ miles from an arm of the river, about 28 miles NW. of Launceston, with which it is connected by a fair road, and is 154 miles N. from Hobart. Steamers from and to Georgetown (4 miles) and Launceston call daily to embark and discharge passengers and cargo at Beauty Point jetty (about 3½ miles distant), and Bownes jetty, connected with Beaconsfield by steam tramway. There is also coach communication with Launceston; fare 5s., 8s. return. Hotels: Club, Beaconsfield, Ophir, Duke of Edinburgh, Tasmania, and Exchange. In the township are six churches, Episcopal, Roman Catholic, United Methodist, Presbyterian, and Salvation Army barracks, State and private schools, Masonic Hall and one lodge, Friendly Societies, A. O. Foresters, M. U. Oddfellows, Good Templars, Rechabites, Brass band, Chess Club, and a branch of the Amalgamated Miners' Association of Australasia, police-station, numerous stores, a public library and reading room, Alfred, Alicia and Victoria Halls, a branch of the National Bank of Tasmania, and private houses and cottages numbering about 1,200; also a cottage hospital. A Town Board looks after local requirements. Geological formation: Silurian era with much limestone. The district is justly regarded as one of the most important mining districts in the State. The Tasmania Gold Mining Company has proved itself to be one of the most productive in the southern hemisphere, comprising an area of 102 acres. Its cyanide and reduction plants for concentrating pyrites are of the newest and best kind. The mine is lighted by electricity. Two batteries with 105 heads of stampers turn out about 40,000 ozs. of gold yearly. The other leading mines are the North Tasmania, Wonder cum Moonlight, East Tasmania, Amalgamated West Tasmania, Ophir, Tasmania United and Tasmanian Extended. The area of the field in immediate vicinity of the town is about 600 acres; the entire field, including Salisbury, is quite 13,000 acres, and the deepest shaft 1,120 feet; the length of drives and tunnels in the aggregate amount to several miles. The southern portion of this goldfield is known as the Blue Tier (Salisbury), which is about 5 miles distant. Some limestone caves about ½ miles from the township are of interest to tourists. At Beauty Point boating and fine fishing. Population (census, 1901) 2,658; district 6,500. Beaconsfield ranks as the fourth town of importance in the colony.

BELLERIVE (KANGAROO POINT) (42° 58' 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 1,000 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. Two hotels, the Clarence and Bellerive. Steamers and steam launches ply regularly throughout the day; fare, 3d. It is the terminus of the Bellerive and Sorell railway a line which will eventually be extended to the East Coast of the island. Coaches run daily to Richmond and Sorell. Court of General and Quarter Sessions and Petty Sessions are held here. The Town Board is actively improving the streets and environs. The rural municipality of Clarence, proclaimed 9th October, 1860, has an area of 56,000 acres, the ratable value of property being £8,250, and capital value £121,585. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were, acres worked, 55,392, including 998 acres wheat, 14 barley, 137 oats, 164 potatoes, 2,124 hay, gardens and orchards 464. Produce:—wheat, 16,966 bushels; barley, 490 bushels; oats, 8,386 bushels; peas, 1,792 bushels; potatoes, 533 tons; apples, 8,320 bushels; pears, 1,000 bushels. The live stock was 514 horses, 1,009 cattle, 15,800 sheep, and 607 pigs. Population (census 1901) 653.

BELTANA. A river-side suburb facing the Derwent, two miles from Hobart; has post-office and parcels post, telephone connection, and hourly steamboat service. State school. It is a proclaimed town, and has a Town Board; annual valuation of property, £2,200; streets laid out and formed, and good recreation ground established, convalescent home, and many pleasant villas built. Good fishing and shooting. Population (census, 1901) 251.

BEN LOMOND. Small town, county of Cornwall, municipal and electoral district of Fingal; 123 miles from Hobart, 60 miles from Launceston, and 12 miles from Avoca railway station. From top of the famed Ben Lomond Mountain magnificent view obtained. There are also two lakes on the summit. Valuable tin, silver, gold, and coal lodes in this locality. Geological formation, granite, sandstone, and slate.

BERRIDALE, on banks of Derwent, three miles from Glenorchy, at junction of road to Bismarck settlement. Post

and parcel-post, railway-station, telegraph office. Good fishing and boating.

BEULAH. Post town, county of Buckingham, municipal district of Deloraine, electoral district East Devon. Nine miles from Dunorlan railway station. State school. Centre of agricultural district. Road Trust: valuation, £1,250.

BICHENO (41° 51' S. lat., 148° 9' E. long.), a post and telegraph town, with parcel-post, on the eastern coast, in the county, electorate and municipality of Glamorgan, about 120 miles N.E. from Hobart, 100 miles from Launceston S.E., and 27 miles from Swansea N.E. Coach to St. Mary's station, 28 miles, and to Campbell Town; mail cart to Swansea. Steamer communication every 10 days. It has one place of worship, with all denominations. There is good tin mining at Freycinet's Peninsula, 20 miles distant. Also good coal-bearing country in the immediate neighbourhood. Population 100.

BISHOPSBOURNE (41° 35' S. lat., 146° 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 188 miles distant N. from Hobart, 24½ miles SW. from Launceston, and is a station on the Launceston and Western Railway. The station is about 2 miles from the village. A conveyance meets morning and evening trains carrying passengers to and from Carrick, Hadsen, and Bishopbourne. It has an Episcopal and Wesleyan place of worship, a public and a private school. One temperance hotel. Also bacon factory. Water supplied from tanks. Agricultural and pastoral district. Good mountain and lake scenery in immediate vicinity. Population (census, 1901) 191.

BISMARCK. Post town, with telegraph, 12 miles from Hobart and 6 miles from Beridale station on main line. Agricultural district. Population mainly Germans, who follow agricultural pursuits (census, 1901) 206. State school, and hall for public purposes.

BLACK BRUSH. Post town, with parcel-post, 7 miles from Brighton on main railway. State school. There is a station at Black-brush 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 (ПОБЕДНА) (40° S. lat., 147° E. long.). A post town, 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. Several tin lodes are being worked here. Geological formation: Granite, probably Laurentian. Communication by railway to St. Mary's *via* Fingal, thence 43 miles by coach. Also by train from Launceston to Scottsdale, thence per coach. Coach communication also with St. Helen's ss. One hotel, the Blue Tier, and a State school. From Mount Michael, in the vicinity, a view of one-fourth of the island can be obtained. Population of town and district, about 200.

BLUE TIER JUNCTION. ЛОТРА. Post town, with parcel-post and telegraph station, county of Dorset, police district of Portland, 40 miles from St. Mary's, 16 miles from St. Helen's, three miles from Gould's country. Coach fare to Georges Bay, 6s. 6d.; thence to St. Mary's, 7s. 6d.; thence per rail to Hobart. Daily mail to and from St. Helen's and Scottsdale. One hotel. State school. Head-quarters of branch of Amalgamated Miners' Union of Victoria. Beautiful scenery. Industry: Tin mining; Anchor, Liberator, Australian, and Cambrian mines, all within a radius of three miles. Machinery for tin saving; finest south of the Line. Anchor has 120 head of stampers. Geological formation: granite, probably Laurentian. Population of town, 40; of district about 250.

BOAT HARBOUR. Post town, with telegraph, money-order, savings bank and parcel-post, in municipality of Emu Bay, county of Dorset. Seventeen miles from Burnie. The centre of large agricultural district.

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 NW. 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 a carrier's van leaves weekly. 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, also a Literary Society, and a Working Man's Club, and an assembly room in Patrick Street. The places of worship are an Anglican church, St. Michael's, Presbyterian church, and Roman Catholic chapel; also public school and private school. Court of petty sessions is held here, also general and quarterly sessions. There are good municipal chambers and a Town hall. There are two flour mills, a brewery, and numerous stores. Anglers may obtain licenses and get 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 which has an area of 305,000 acres, the annual value of rateable property being £18,454, capital value £410,212. Road Trust valuation, £17,058. Pastoral district, with some tillage, principally wheat. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 253,432 acres worked. Wheat, 755 acres; barley,

10 acres; oats, 198 acres; potatoes, 34 acres. Produce: wheat, 15,100 bushels; barley, 320 bushels; oats, 9,504 bushels; potatoes, 192 tons; peas, 100 bushels. Stock: horses, 384; cattle, 3,708; sheep, 127,157; pigs, 416. Population (census 1901) 384; of the municipal district, June, 1901, about 1,800.

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 SW. of Launceston, and about 142 miles N. of Hobart, situated on the Liffey. There is telephonic communication with Bishopbourne. A bus runs to and from the Oaks railway station twice daily. Fare, 1s. single. Hotel, the Enfield. State school. Two general stores. Roman Catholic, 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 1901) 160.

BRADSHAW CREEK. Post town, money-order, savings bank, parcels-post, and telegraph office, county of Dorset, municipality and electoral district of Ringarooma. Thirty-five miles from Scottsdale. Tri-weekly coach, fare 16s.; thence by rail to Launceston. One hotel. Tin mining township.

BRANXHOLM (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, 196 miles from Hobart, 59 miles from Launceston E., and 16 miles from Ellesmere (Scottsdale), on the Ringarooma River, is the centre of a tin-mining district. Deep deposits of alluvial tin of considerable extent and richness exist here. The Warentinna goldfield is about 1½ mile north. There is also splendid agricultural land in the vicinity. A daily coach runs to and from Scottsdale. Fare, 5s. One hotel, the Branxholm. Churches: Roman Catholic and Wesleyan. One State school, court-house and police buildings; also race club. Population (census 1901) 145.

BREADALBANE (41° 31' S. lat., 147° 14' E. long.), a postal town, parcel-post, and telegraph, 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. Hotel: Woolpack. It contains a public school, and a church, open to any Christian denomination, and a Ploughing Association. The surrounding scenery is attractive. Population (census 1901) 120. Road trust valuation, £2,000.

BREAM CREEK (КЕЛЛЕВЬ) (42° 47' S. lat., 147° 53' E. long.), a post town with parcel-post and telegraph, about 16½ miles from Sorell, situated on the creek whose name it bears, near the head of Marion Bay, 30 miles E. of Hobart. It is in the county of Pembroke and municipality and electoral district of Sorell. This place is reached *via* Sorell, by conveyances running daily to and from Sorell, whence there is train communication with Hobart. Conveyances also connect with Copping and Kellevie. It has three places of worship and a spacious hall for public entertainments. Cricket club. Good roads for summer bicycling. Splendid scenery, good fishing and shooting. Agricultural district. Settlement is extending here steadily. A butter factory does profitable work. Road trust valuation, £3,000. Population of district about 500. Soil: volcanic.

BRIDGENORTH, post town, county of Devon, municipality and electoral district of Westbury; 12½ miles NW. of Launceston. State School. 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. 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. The Derwent Valley Railway to New Norfolk and Glenora junctions here with the main line. There is a station also at North Bridgewater (18½ miles by rail from Hobart); New Norfolk steamers call here once weekly in winter, and during the summer months daily; fare, 2s. There are two hotels, the Railway and Derwent, and one at South Bridgewater, the York. Episcopal church (St. Mary's); public school, cricket club. Population (census 1901) 214. Large cattle and produce markets are held here weekly. Road trust valuations, North Bridgewater, £1,200; South Bridgewater, £550.

BRIDPORT (41° 2' S. lat., 147° 24' E. long.), a post town, 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. Also by coach to Ringarooma, Branxholm, and Brothers' Home, fares, 5s. to 10s. The Union Methodists have a church here. Geological formation: granite eastward, sandstone and slate west, with auriferous deposits. Water supply from river. 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, 1868), 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. It has a well-established race club. Three hotels—Enterprise, Crown, and Bridge. The district has an area of 95,922 acres, with 64 miles of roads and streets, and property of yearly ratable value of 419,814, capital value £278,562. Agricultural returns for March 31, 1901, were 83,031 acres worked. Wheat, 1,891 acres; barley, 106 acres; oats, 663 acres; peas, 207 acres; potatoes, 139 acres; hay, 43,384 bushels; gardens and orchards, 522 acres. Produce: wheat, 43,384 bushels; barley, 2,650 bushels; oats, 19,277 bushels; peas, 3,105 bushels; potatoes, 601 tons; mangolds, 1,200 tons. Stock: horses, 570; cattle, 1,303; sheep, 26,878; pigs, 817. Population of the electoral district (census 1901) 2,958.

BROADMARSH (42° 38' S. lat., 147° 10' E. long.). With post-office, parcels-post, money-order and savings bank, and telegraph station at Lower Broadmarsh; municipality of Brighton, county of Monmouth, twenty miles from Hobart. State school, Anglican and Congregational churches, Road Trust, and cricket club. One hotel: the Prince of Wales. Road Trust valuation, £5,200. The drive from Brighton on main road to this village is one of the most attractive in South Tasmania. Shooting is abundant, and there is good fishing in the Jordan. Population (census 1901) 166.

BROWN RIVER (42° 59' S. lat., 147° 19' E. long.), a post town 10 miles S. of Hobart, with which it has daily coach communication. Telegraph station. A favourite place of resort for aquatic parties, for whose convenience a landing pier has been erected, and a good hotel, The Australasian. A spacious hall is available for public entertainments. 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 Sorell 40 miles N.E. from Hobart, and 136 S.E. 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 Sorell, thence by train to Bellerville, and ferry steamer to Hobart. Coach fare, 7s. to Sorell. Also with Orford and Spring Bay. It has an Episcopal Church (St. John Baptist), a Gothic building of stone; parsonage, State school, post and telegraph office. Hotel: Buckland. One general store, 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. 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 1901) 74, of electoral district 1,704.

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. Some good fishing may be obtained here, and splendid yachting-ground. Population of district about 600.

BURNIE (40° 57' S. lat., 145° 56' E. long.), a post, savings bank, and money-order township, telegraph station, parcel-post, and port of entry and clearance, in the county of Russell (at the extreme N.E. point), situated on the shore of Emu Bay, in the electorate of Waratah, and police district of Emu Bay, about 91 miles N.W. of Launceston, 37 from Stanley 48 from Mount Bischoff, and 245 N.W. from Hobart. It is the junction of Western Railway connecting with Launceston and Hobart on the main line, and Zeehan and West Coast via Waratah, 47 miles distant. Communication with Launceston and Melbourne is also by weekly steamers. Wiseman's well-appointed coaches ply twice daily to and from Wynyard and Stanley. Fares, Wynyard, 3s. and 4s. Weekly steam service to Sydney and Melbourne, also to Hobart, Launceston and Strahan. Hotels: Bay View, Burnie Hotel, Wiseman's; also two private hotels. There are four places of worship—Anglican (St. George's), Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), Methodist and Baptist, a public school, convent and three private schools, a Town Hall, fitted with stage accessories, and public library. Banks of Australasia and National, Masonic Lodge, Odd Fellows' Lodge, Rechabite Lodge, Ministering Children's League, and race club. Newspaper: *Advocate*, published daily. Quarterly sittings of Supreme Court are held here, with £100 jurisdiction. A proposal is under consideration for supplying waterworks. Town lighted with acetylene gas. A breakwater has been constructed. It is proposed to construct an additional wharf with light visible 12 miles. Emu Bay (Burnie) is a safe anchorage with any wind. It is proposed to extend the breakwater, thus making it one of the most useful marine works in the colony, the water gradually deepening from 1½ to 32 feet at low water. Court of Petty Sessions is held here, also General Sessions. Saw-mills, butter, and bacon factories are in full work. Points of interest to tourists, Darling and Sanderson's Guide Falls, Blyth Iron mine. Annual ratable value of property £28,500. Capital value of district £738,576. Road Trust valuation, £10,800. Agricultural returns for the Emu Bay district to March 1, 1901, were 192,606 acres worked; wheat, 401 acres; barley, 10 acres; oats, 497

acres; peas, 392 acres; potatoes, 1,937 acres; gardens and orchards, 247 acres. Produce: wheat, 18,827 bushels; barley, 500 bushels; oats, 67,365 bushels; peas, 9,016 bushels; potatoes, 9,200 tons; apples, 3,119 bushels; pears, 733 bushels; stock: horses, 1,597; cattle, 15,793; sheep, 3,430; pigs, 4,061. Geological formation, basaltic and silurian slate. Water supplied from wells adjacent creeks and tanks. Population (census 1901), town 1,543; district 7,000.

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. 0d. 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, also an Anglican church, and is in the county of Monmouth and electorate and municipality of Richmond. Coaches leave for Richmond twice daily and for Buckland, Spring Bay, Lisdillon, and Swansea Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, connecting with the main railway train service. Agricultural and pastoral district. One hotel and a good flour mill. Gold and coal have been found in the vicinity. Cattle and sheep sales are held here monthly. Population (June, 1901) 51.

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 S.E. of Launceston. There is railway communication daily with Aroa, Fingal, St. Mary's, Faimouth, and George's Bay, and the Main Line Railway can be availed of. A coach leaves for Swansea and returns twice weekly. Hotel: Dawson's. There are in the town an institute, with reading-room and library of 4,600 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 church in High Street; State school (No. 5). Flower shows are held in connection with the institute. One private school. Town lighted with kerosene. 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. The township is head-quarters of E Company Second Battalion Tasmanian Infantry. There is a savings bank, money-order office, parcel-post and telegraph station. Court of Petty Sessions is held regularly, also General Sessions. Water is supplied by a service constructed by private enterprise, giving water to every dwelling at a moderate cost. The scenery of wooded mountains, as viewed from a small island in centre of the dam, can hardly be surpassed. The lake of 1200 acres 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. Mechanics' Institute. 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 ratable value of £22,111; capital value £494,538. Road Trust valuation, £23,246. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 311,023 acres worked; wheat, 296 acres; oats, 166 acres; potatoes, 27 acres; barley, 6 acres; hay, 937 acres. Produce: wheat, 5,082 bushels; oats, 5,748 bushels; potatoes, 135 tons; barley, 152 bushels; mangolds, 336 tons. Stock: horses, 424; cattle, 2,795; sheep, 115,735; pigs, 447. Population (census 1901) 735; of district 2,937.

CARLTON. A post town, with parcels-post, in the county of Pembroke, municipal and electoral district of Sorell; 24 miles from Hobart. Anglican and Congregational churches and State school 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 gymnasium and a State school. The wharf permits of good-sized steamers going alongside and landing passengers. It is a favourite place for summer steamboat excursions. The places of note are the penal buildings, the Giant's Blowhole, 500 feet deep, the Caves, Brown's Mount, Terrace Rocks, Point Pier, and the "Isle of the Dead." 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 Tarrana (fare, 2s. 6d.) and bi-weekly steamer from Hobart. Local affairs are administered by a Town Board. The manufacture of pottery has been established on a small scale. Ratable value of property, £2,702; capital value £56,950. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 8,034 acres worked; wheat, 61 acres; barley, 23 acres; oats, 77 acres; potatoes, 162 acres. Produce: wheat, 1,220 bushels; barley, 690 bushels; oats, 1,694 bushels; peas, 2,394 bushels; beans, 200 bushels; potatoes, 972 tons; apples, 12,465 bushels. Stock: horses, 196; cattle, 2,009; sheep, 6,408; pigs, 817. Population of township, 150.

CARRICK (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 railway station at Bishopbourne, and also with Launceston, from which it is distant 11 miles S.W., and 136 miles N. from Hobart. A coach runs to and from Westbury three times weekly. Two hotels: the Carrick and Prince of Wales. There is an Episcopal church (St. Andrew's), a Wesleyan church and a State school. Water supply from river, lifted by hydraulic ram. The Carrick Racing Club has its headquarters here, and the race course is one of the best in Tasmania. A Road Trust looks after the highways and by-ways here. Agricultural district. Geological formation: bluestone. Population (census 1901), 224; of district, 4,144. Road trust valuation, £4,000.

CASCADE (TASMAN PENINSULA), post town, 45 miles S.E. 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 N.W. of Launceston, and midway between Branxholm and Moorina. Tin mining is mainly carried on here by Chinese. Population of district about 150.

CASTRA. Post town, with money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph office; municipality of Mersey, county of Devon. Anglican and Presbyterian churches and State school. Daily coach communication between Castra Road and Ulverstone.

CAVESIDE, post town, 50 miles W. of Launceston; nearest railway station Chudleigh, to which conveyance runs twice weekly. Wesleyan church and State school here.

CHUDLEIGH (41° 31' S. lat., 146° 31' E. long.), a village, with savings bank, money-order office, parcel-post, telegraph and railway station, with a public school. One hotel, and a Public Hall. It is situated on Lobster Creek, near the Rubicon river, in the county of Westmoreland, municipality and electoral district of Deloraine, 161 miles from Hobart, and 56½ miles S.W. of Launceston. Fares, by rail to Launceston, 15s. 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 entire district presents charming scenery, and has become a favourite resort of tourists. Good fishing and shooting. There is a good cricket club and also rifle company. The Chudleigh Turf Club holds an annual race meeting. There is a Road Board here, the ratable value of property being £6,700. Churches: Anglican and Wesleyan, also Salvation Army. Geological formation: Chiefly limestone. There is a good recreation ground. Population (census 1901), 162.

CIRCULAR HEAD. See STANLEY.

CLARENCE. See ROKEY.

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 S.E. of Launceston, 101 miles by rail N. from Hobart, and 10 miles from Campbelltown. Main Line Railway station here. It is in the electorate and municipal district of Campbelltown. Principal inn, The Bald-faced Stag. There is an Anglican church, and a State school. The country round is almost exclusively pastoral. Population (census 1901), 60.

COLEBROOK (formerly 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. Coal seams are worked in the neighbourhood, and the coal is good for domestic purposes. A good deal of agricultural work is done in the surrounding district, and also cattle rearing. The gardens and orchards are a special feature. It is in the county of Monmouth, electorate and municipality of Richmond. It has a public school, and free school in connection with St. Patrick's church, two places of worship, Episcopal and Roman Catholic, and one inn. 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. Court of Requests held four times yearly. There is a Road Trust and Race Club. Good hunting and shooting. Coal found in many parts of the district. Population (census 1901), 147. Road Trust valuation £3,500.

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, 85 miles from Launceston, Campbelltown municipality and electorate, and county of Buckingham. Anglican church, State school. One hotel, The Railway, and the place is of some importance as the junction of the P.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 1.0 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Additional trains to Fingal on Wednesday and Friday.

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. Anglican and Baptist churches here. Agricultural and pastoral district.

COPPINGTON, post, parcel-post, savings-bank, and telegraph office; 30 miles from Hobart and 14 from Sorell, county of Pembroke. Coach tri-weekly to and from Sorell, thence by train to Hobart. Conveyances also connect with Bream Creek, Kelleve, and Duvalley. State school, Anglican church (St.

Paul's), Sunday-school, and Nonconformist place of worship, one hotel—the Coppington. Centre of flourishing agricultural and pastoral district. Population of district, 500. This is the principal centre of population in the BREAM CREEK district. Good fishing and shooting.

CORINNA (41° 40' S. lat., 144° 58' E. long.), on the west coast, about 12 miles from entrance of Corinna River. Official name Royerine. In the vicinity many tin and gold mines are being successfully worked. Copper wolfram and iridium are also found. It is in the county of Russell, police district of Macquarie, and electorate of Wellington, and has a post and telegraph office, also money-order office and savings-bank. State school. One hotel. The township is N.W. from Hobart, and distant, overland, about 220 miles, and about 240 by water. Nearest railway-station Zeehan, reached by horse track. The scenery around Corinna is wildly magnificent. Lovers' Creek Falls and Pieran Heads are points of interest. The river itself has a bad entrance, but inside widens out to a breadth of about 300 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. Population of town about 120, and district about 200.

CORNERS. See CONARA.

CORNWALL. Coal-mining district. Fingal district. Population (census 1901), 200.

CRANBROOK (42° 3' S. lat., 148° 7' E. long.), a post town, with parcel-post, money-order and savings bank office, and teleph. station, is in the county, electorate, and municipality of Glamorgan, on Swan River, 100 miles N.E. of Hobart, and 76 miles S.E. from Launceston, lying in the midst of hilly country adapted for farming and grazing. Swansea, the nearest town, is 10 miles S. Coach runs to Campbell Town station and also to Campania, and mail tri-weekly to Hobart. Nearest railway-station Campbell Town, reached by coach. The township is on the west shore of Oyster Bay, having a beautiful view of the Schouten Hills. There is a State school and Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian church (Gala Kirk). There are no hotels, but a Social club, and public library. Pastoral and agricultural district. Rich valleys and well grassed, hilly country. Good swan, duck, and kangaroo shooting in vicinity, also excellent fishing and picturesque scenery. The beach abounds with rare shells and seaweeds. Population 60; of district, 800.

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 near the Lake River, about 7 miles S.W. 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, 7 miles, 1s. There is a bi-weekly mail conveyance to Blackwood, carrying tourists 12 miles towards the Great Lake. Also tri-weekly mail via Laundridge to Woodside, Great Lake road. It has a post and money-order office, parcel-post, telephone station, public and private school, and a Rechabite Tent, inns—Cressy and Ringwood—places of worship belonging to the Wesleyans and Episcopalians, a Good Templars' Hall, and a large Public Hall. 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, under management of a Water Trust. Capital value of property, South Longford district, £146,116; ratable value, £6,904. Population (census 1901) of town, 291; of district, 2,173.

CROTTY. Mining town, county of Montagu, on North Mount Lyell Railway, 20 miles from Kelly Basin. Smelting works, one hotel, several stores. Likely to be a large town and centre of important works. Close to foot of Mount Jukes. Mining district. Beautiful scenery. Population about 200.

CULLENSWOOD, a post town with parcel post, 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. Anglican church (Christ's Church) and Sunday School. Agricultural district.

DARLINGTON. See MARIA ISLAND.

DARWIN, a postal town, with daily mail service, in Macquarie district, electorate of Montagu. West coast. At foot of Mount Darwin on North Lyell Railway, 13½ miles from Pillinger. One hotel, several stores and saw-mill. Beautiful mountain and woodland. Mining centre. Population about 100.

DEDDINGTON, a postal town, 12 miles from Ervadale. Presbyterian church and State school. Hotel: The Deddington. It is the centre of a gradually extending agricultural district.

DEEBRIDGE, post town and telegraph station, municipality of Hamilton, electoral district and county of Cumberland, 76 miles from Hobart; 46 miles from Macquarie railway station. Coach connection, and also with Lakes. Two good boarding-houses. Excellent trout fishing. 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 for Legislative Council and electorate of Doleraine for Assembly and municipality of Deloraine, 156 miles N.W. of Hobart, and 30 miles from Launceston, S.W. (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 Deloraine, placing the town and the northern capital within easy access of each other. The line extends also to Burnie and West Coast, and there is a branch line to Chudleigh and Mole Creek. There are four hotels, Railway, British, Deloraine, and Bush. State school, convent school, and Church of England school. A public library with 3,000 volumes, branches of the Commercial Bank and Bank of Australasia, and places of worship, occupied respectively by the Episcopalians (St. Mark's), Roman Catholics (Holy Redeemer), Presbyterians, Baptists, and Wesleyans, and Salvation Army. A town hall and Oddfellows' hall. Quarterly General Sessions and Supreme Court sittings, monthly Courts of Requests and Petty Sessions are held here. Oddfellows' (M.U.) and Masonic Lodges, Druids, and Rechabite Tent. The Council Chamber, Town Hall, and Masonic Hall are the principal public buildings. The Turf Club has two meets in the year, one on Easter Monday on Recreation Ground, and the Avenue Club, also a meeting in December at "The Avenue." The Meander Club also holds meets at Deloraine, 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 37,600 acres, annual value of rateable property being £38,000. Capital value of district £754,285. Road Trust, £17,120. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 158,265 acres worked; wheat, 4,566 acres; barley, 123 acres; oats, 6,897 acres; peas, 2,112 acres; potatoes, 1,750 acres; turnips, 1,233 acres; gardens and orchards, 234 acres. Produce: wheat, 100,452 bushels; barley, 3,567 bushels; oats, 200,013 bushels; peas, 54,912 bushels; potatoes, 6,492 tons; turnips, 8,471 tons; apples, 2,986 bushels; pears, 296 bushels. Stock: horses, 2,111; cattle, 10,064; sheep, 45,643; pigs, 7,429. Population (census 1901), 949; of electoral district, 4,970.

DERBY. a mining township, county of Dorset; municipal and electoral district of Kingarooma; 21 miles from Scottsdale, and 201 miles from Hobart, on Ringarooma river. Post-office, money-order, parcel-post, savings bank, and electric telegraph office. It has a State school; Court-house, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan churches; branch of National bank of Tasmania; three hotels, one coffee palace, and Rechabite and Oddfellows' lodges. Coaches run daily to and from Scottsdale, St. Helens, via Moorina and Weldborough, connecting with train at Scottsdale (21 miles) and St. Mary's, for Launceston and Hobart and intermediate stations. There is some good agricultural land here, but it is principally a mining district. Chief mines: Briscis, No. 1 Brothers Home, and Ringarooma Tin Mines. Water supply from wells, often indifferent. Geological formation: basaltic, with granite, slate, and sandstone in places. Population (census 1901) 587; of district 5,592.

DETENTION RIVER. post town and telegraph station, with parcels post, 63 miles from Devonport, municipality of Russell, county of Devon. Coach communication daily. Agricultural district.

DEVONPORT East and West, formerly known as Fornby and Torquay (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 Devonport, and police district of Port Sorell, 82 miles NW. from Launceston, and 192 from Hobart. It has Town Board powers. It is situated on both sides of river Mersey, with ferry communication, fares 1d. each way. Two trains daily run through from Emu Bay to Launceston. Masonic, Protestant Alliance, A.N.A., M. Unity, Druids, Female I.O.O.F. and Rechabites have lodges here. The post and telegraph office at West Devonport is a handsome building. The Union Company's steamers run weekly between here and Melbourne, and one fortnightly to Sydney. Also connected regularly with Strahan, West Coast, and Launceston. J. Paterson & Co.'s steamers trade weekly to Sydney in the produce season. The White Star line makes bi-weekly trips between Devonport, Launceston and north-west ports, and weekly trips to Strahan and Melbourne. McIlwraith & Co. run a steamer weekly between Melbourne and north-west coast ports. The P. and O. Company have an agency here. The bar entrance to the river has been deepened to 16 feet at low water with a rise of 10 feet to high. The Mersey Marine Board, which embraces Mersey, Don, and Burgess, is doing very good work in improving shipping accommodation, and the port ranks as third in Tasmania. Town Board valuation, £13,340. Rateable value of district £54,650. Capital value of Mersey district £1,431,918. Railway communication has greatly increased the value of all land in and around the township. Banks: Australasia, Commercial and National. Hotels: Sea View, Kimberleys Palace and Fornby in West Devonport, and Victoria and Mersey in East Devonport; also coffee palace, two State schools, convent, private and other schools. Churches: Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Baptists, Salvation Army. East and West Devonport are supplied with water from the River Fort, 8½ miles distant. The supply is abundant, and the force sufficient to extinguish a fire at the highest buildings. There are good public baths, recreation grounds and cycling track, cricket, football, and golf clubs. Mersey regatta has been held continuously on New Year's Day for forty years, and the salubrious climate and attractive scenery makes it a favourite resort for tourists. A road to Spreyton furnishes a charm-

ing river bank promenade. Road through Wesley Vale, North Devon, and Newground into East Devonport, and from East Devonport to Latrobe offer pleasant suburban drives. A bridge is in course of construction to connect East and West Devonport. Pardoe beach, Mersey Bluff and lighthouse are favourite resorts. The soil is clayey, and coal, limestone, and freestone are found in the neighbourhood. Orcharding is general on the farms between East Devonport and Latrobe. Population: East, 673; West, 2,101; of district, 7,658. Newspapers: Tri-weekly, *North West Post*; daily, *North Western Advocate*.

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 Deloraine and Mersey Railway, Lillico siding being the nearest stopping place. In the county of Devon, electorate of West Devon, and Port Sorell police district (Devonport), 187 miles from Hobart. There are three places of worship (Church of England, Presbyterian and Congregational), a mechanics' institute and library of 800 volumes (with good public room), post, parcel-post, money-order, savings bank, and telegraph office, public school and private school; also Oddfellows' lodge. Places of interest: sea beaches and Blow-hole. Mail cart once daily to and from Devonport, fare, 1s. 6d. Only one hotel: The Don. Several stores. The district is a farming one, having rich soil. The harbour, which has no bar, admits vessels drawing 11 feet 4 inches, and is protected by a breakwater, and can be entered except during heavy NW. gales. The rateable value of property for Road Trust is £1,450. Population of town (census 1901), 91; of district, 7,483.

DOVER. See PORT ESPERANCE.

DROMEDARY, post town, with parcel-post and telegraph, county of Monmouth, municipal and electoral district of Brighton. Railway station on Derwent valley line. State school. Agricultural district.

DUCK RIVER (OR SMITHTON), post town and telegraph station, county and electoral district of Wellington, Russell municipality; 13 miles W. of Stanley (Circular Head). Bi-weekly mail service to and from Stanley. Timber and produce shipped hence. Port capable of easy improvement. Anglican Church here and State school. Population (census 1901), 91.

DULVERTON, post town, with parcel post, telegraph 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 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 of district, about 150.

DUNALLY, post town, parcel post, and telegraph station, county of Pembroke; municipality and electoral district of Sorell, bounded by Blackman's Bay to the east, and Norfolk Bay to the south. It is 20 miles from Sorell railway station. Thirty-four miles from Hobart. Mail cart and steamer each bi-weekly. Fare, 8s. return. Good fishing grounds, also shooting. The famed Eagle Hawk Neck, tessellated pavement, Tasman's Arch, Blowhole, Roaring Beach, Mt. Forester, &c., all places of interest to fourtists, are within one day's trip, and easy means of access are provided. Agricultural district. State school. Hotel: The Dunally. Population of township (census 1901), 24; of district, 500.

DUNDAS (42° 1st. S. 145° long E.), post town and telegraph station, with parcel post. Montagu county, electoral district of Montagu, north-west from Hobart, 244 miles. Terminus of Zeehan and Dundas and Emu Bay railways, which connect with Zeehan and Strahan. Several stores are here. One hotel: the Dundas. Church: Wesleyan. State school, Lodge of I.O.O.F. The district abounds in silver, lead, and other metals. Montagu Road Trust controls local affairs. A railway line connects with Zeehan, and similar lines to other localities are likely to be constructed. Population (census, June, 1901) including North East Dundas, Mount Reid, Ringville, Rosebery, and Deep Seed, 1,500. Dundas proper 306. The district abounds in wild and picturesque scenery. The mines, fast developing, attract many visitors, particularly on account of the variety of beautiful and rare minerals produced.

DUNORLAN. See CHUDLEIGH.

ELDERSLIE (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 lies 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 (census 1901), 33.

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 Deloraine, about 7 miles NW. from Deloraine, and 8½ from Launceston (50 miles by rail), on the Rubicon river. Nearest station, Whitefoord Hills, 2½ miles west of village. Anglican church here. One hotel, the Saddlers' Arms.

ELLENDALE, post town, money order, savings bank and telephone 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 and hop-growing district.

ELLESBERE. See SCOTTSDALE.
ELMU 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.

EPPIING FOREST. Post, parcel post and telegraph office here, county of Somerset; municipality and electoral district of Campbelltown. Station on main line railway, 28 miles from Launceston and 105 from Hobart. Presbyterian church and State school here. One hotel. Agricultural district.

EVANDALE (41° 5' S. lat., 147° 16' E. long.), a township, 13 miles from Launceston S.E., 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, Hobart, and North-West Coast towns. A coach also runs three times a week from Lymington. Evandale Junction station, for the two lines, is some little distance from the town. A conveyance meets every train; fare, 3d. Hotels: Prince of Wales and Clarendon. 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. Places of interest to tourists: Logan Falls, 5 miles from township, and Cora Linn, 6 miles distant. The places of worship are St. Andrew's, Episcopalian, St. Andrew's, Presbyterian, a Roman Catholic church, and Wesleyan church, also a Mission room. There is an Oddfellows' Lodge and Working Men's Club. It is a place of Petty and Monthly Sessions. Geological formation, tertiary and post tertiary, sands, gravels, and lacustrine deposits, with basalt, probably of the Miocene age. Water is laid on to every house from the river. The rural municipality (proclaimed October 9, 1865) has an area of 255,000 acres, annual value of ratable property being £27,000. Capital value of district £591,002. Road Trust valuation, £20,950. Wheat is largely grown in the district. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 182,150 acres worked; wheat, 3,788 acres; barley, 1,164 acres; oats, 1,429 acres; potatoes, 98 acres; turnips, 59 acres; gardens and orchards, 104 acres. Produce: wheat, 87,124 bushels; barley, 30,264 bushels; oats, 52,873 bushels; potatoes, 352 tons; mangolds, 702 tons. Stock: horses, 883; cattle, 4,087; sheep, 96,943; pigs, 1,396. Population (census 1901), 617; of electoral district, 3,353.

EXETER, post town, county of Devon, municipality and electoral district of George Town; 16 miles from Launceston. Coach fare, 3s. 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 N.W. of Hobart, and 42 miles W. from Launceston (by rail). State school here, Wesleyan church, and two inns; principal, The Marsh. Farming district. Road Trust ratable property, £7,637. The population is about 269.

FALMOUTH (41° 30' S. lat., 145° 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 N.E. from Fingal, 83 miles E. from Launceston, and 144 miles from Hobart. A coach plies to St. Mary's on the Fingal line, which junctions with the main line at Conara, the coach passing daily within two miles of Falmouth. There is no hotel here, but a comfortable boarding-house. There is a State school here, in which Anglican and Wesleyan services are held. The district is agricultural, pastoral, and dairying. Good fishing, shooting, and bathing. A pleasant place of resort at all seasons. Population (census 1901), 41.

FENTONBURY, post town, with money-order and telegraph 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. State school. Rail fare, 4s. 3d., 3s. 6d.; coach, 1s. 9d.; return, 3s.

FINGAL (41° 37' S. lat., 148° 9' 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 N.E. of Hobart, 70 miles S.E. from Launceston, situated on the South Esk river, whence its supply of water is obtained. Hotels: Talbot Arms and Tasmanian. Branch of the Bank of Australasia, Roman Catholic (St. Joseph's), Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Wesleyan places of worship, Council buildings and gaol. State school and three private schools. Masonic Lodge and Oddfellows' Lodge. The railway extends to St. Mary's, and connects with main line at Conara. There is coach communication daily with George's Bay, Mathinna, Mangana and St. Helen's. In this district are the Mangana, Mathinna and Scamander gold-fields, 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. 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 (5 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 a steady weekly output. 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 super-

seded 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, 1868) has an area of 637,000 acres, and ratable property of the annual value of £28,924. Capital value of district, £501,739. Road Trust valuation, £9,500. Courts of Supreme, General, and Petty Sessions are held here. Water supply from the South Esk river. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 244,585 acres worked: wheat, 1,163 acres; barley, 89 acres; oats, 350 acres; potatoes, 133 acres; gardens and orchards, 144 acres. Produce: wheat, 24,423 bushels; barley, 2,739 bushels; oats, 8,750 bushels; potatoes, 486 tons; apples, 2,739 bushels. Stock: horses, 936; cattle, 7,790; sheep, 86,747; pigs, 1,926. Population (census 1901), town, 372; electoral district, 5,831.

FORCETT (42° 48' S. lat., 147° 37' E. long.), a post township, with parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county of Pembroke, police and electoral district of Sorell, situated on the Forcett Creek. It is 22 miles distant N.E. from Hobart, and communication is by railway, *via* Sorell. Race Club holds annual meet. There is an hotel, The Albert, also a public school; the latter is used for devotional purposes on Sundays.

FOREST, post town with money order, savings bank, and telegraph 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 DEVONPORT.

FORTH. Post town, with telegraph office, having daily mail service. Electoral district of Mersey, on the Forth River. Farming centre. Population (census, June, 1901), 208.

FRANKFORD, post town, with parcel post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office, county of Devon; municipality and electoral district of Westbury. Road Trust valuation, £1,050. Situated 18 miles from Westbury station. State school. Agricultural district. Population of electoral district, 4,144.

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, 28 miles S.W. 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. The coaches also serve Geeveston and Huonville, fares, Hobart to Geeveston, 7s., return, 10s.; Franklin, 6s., return, 10s.; Huonville, 6s., return, 8s. Hotels: Franklin and Lady Franklin. There is also a post office at North Franklin. The town contains Episcopal, Wesleyan, Roman Catholic, and Congregational places of worship, a court-house, gaol, public school, a mechanics' institute, with a library of 1,660 volumes, Lodge of Oddfellows. Jam and fruit-drying works. Courts of Requests 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. Twenty-four small 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. Ratable value of property, £35,830. Capital value of district, £54,850. Total land worked, March 1, 1901, 48,023 acres: wheat, 120 acres; oats, 91 acres; potatoes, 534 acres; hay, 709 acres; gardens and orchards, 3,762 acres. Produce: wheat, 4,200 bushels; oats, 3,640 bushels; peas, 3,825 bushels; potatoes, 2,349 tons; apples, 271,045 bushels; pears, 19,792 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,069; cattle, 6,312; sheep, 4,956; and pigs, 2,122. Population (census 1901), 765; of district, 4,326.

GARDEN ISLAND CREEK, post town and telegraph office, county of Buckingham, municipality and electoral district of Kingborough, 40 miles from Hobart. State school. Daily steamer; fare, 5s.; return, 7s. 6d. Timber and fruit 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 Kermandie River, 37 miles S.W. from Hobart and 9 miles from Franklin. It is connected with the capital by a good macadamised road. Daily coaches run to and from Hobart; fare, 7s., return 10s. A mail cart runs thrice weekly to Port Esperance, fare 4s. In addition a steamer runs twice weekly to Hobart from Shipwrights point, 3 miles from Geeveston, over which a free conveyance runs. Steamer fare, 6s.; return, 8s. Sittings of the Court of Requests are held here. It has a public school, a town hall, the property of a company, post and telegraph office, and a good temperance hotel. A Foresters' court flourishes here. There is an Anglican and a Congregational church. About 1½ mile 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 (census 1901) 289; of district, 4,326. Geeveston is the starting point for

tourists visiting the famed Hartz Mountains, Lake, and Falls, twelve miles distant.

GEORGE BAY. See ST. HELEN'S.

GEORGE RIVER post town and telegraph station, Pyrengana, 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. Anglican church. One boarding-house and a State school. Agricultural and fruit growing district. A butter factory is worked by local farmers. The St. Columba Water Falls, about 5 miles from the settlement, is an attractive resort for tourists. These can also be reached by a track from Mathinna distance 12 miles. Good trout fishing. Ratable value of Portland district, £6,776; capital value, £65,618.

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 ply daily to and from Launceston; fare, 4s. Hotel: Planks; principal boarding-houses: Harris', Richards', Hopkins'. 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 1,200 volumes, two places of worship (Episcopal), St. Mary's and Primitive Methodist, one State school, and a private school. Road Trust, Main Road Board, Improvement Association, Court of Requests and general sessions. Gold, iron and coal has been found in the district. Chiefly a pastoral district. Good shooting, bathing, boating and fishing, and salubrious climate. Nearest towns are Exeter, 20 miles, Ilfracombe, 3 miles, Sidmouth, 13 miles, York Town, 6 miles, Leonardsburg, 6 miles, and Lefroy, 10 miles. At Low Head, 3 miles distant, there is a splendid ocean beach and good boarding accommodation, also at Kelson Bay, favourite marine resort. Ratable value of property, £17,250. Capital value of district, £158,257. Road Trust valuation, £5,500. Agricultural returns to March 1st, 1901, were 94,175 acres worked: wheat, 138 acres; peas, 141 acres; oats, 350 acres; potatoes, 112 acres; gardens and orchards, 124 acres. Produce: wheat, 2,454 bushels; peas, 1,833 bushels; oats, 10,724 bushels; potatoes, 355 tons; apples, 1,293 bushels; pears, 325 bushels. Stock: horses, 575; cattle, 2,239; sheep, 26,490; pigs, 1,041. Population of electoral district, 3,667; town (1901 census), 274.

GLADSTONE (MOUNT CAMERON), (40° 59' S. lat., 147° 59' E. long.), a tin mining township, proclaimed in April, 1881 about 55 miles NE. from Launceston, 223 from Hobart, and 43 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. One Catholic chapel. Other denominations hold services in the town hall. 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, and State school. Communication with Launceston and Hobart is by coach to Scottsdale, thence by train. Mail coach daily to and from Moorina; fare, 7s. 6d. One hotel, the Gladstone. There are two stores. The country in immediate vicinity is almost entirely mineral, but there are sheep runs in vicinity of Boobyalla, and good agricultural land towards Ringarooma. Eddystone lighthouse is distant 18 miles. Game is abundant in the lagoons. Geological formation: granite. Country stanniferous, with traces of gold. Population (census 1901), of town, 163; of district, 5,592.

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. Annual value of property, £4,250. 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. 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. Building thereon is gradually extending. Present tramway terminus at junction of Liverpool and Park Streets. Population (census, 1901), 694.

GLENFERN, post town, 25 miles from Hobart, *via* New Norfolk (by coach) bi-weekly. Agricultural district.

GLENGARRY, post town, with telegraph, 5 miles from Beaconsfield. State school and Presbyterian church. Agricultural district.

GLENLUSK, post town and money-order office, 10 miles from Hobart and 3 from Berridale station, mainline 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. The proposed Great Western Railway will junction here. Has State school, public library, many private dwellings, and a temperance hotel. In the vicinity are the Russell Falls, within easy access, forming one of the grandest scenes in Tasmania. Agriculture is steadily extending in this district. Coal, silver lodes and lithographic stones have been found in the neighbourhood.

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, now named Moonah, in the electorate and police district of the same name, and county of Buckingham, 5 miles from Hobart NW., on the left bank

of the river Derwent. There are omnibuses and cars plying throughout the day to the terminus of the Hobart tramway service at Newtown. Hotels: Club, and Race-course. 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 1885), Roman Catholic and Wesleyan places of worship, and a public school with 275 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," and the railway station on the main line is now called Moonah. The rural municipality (proclaimed October 4, 1864) has an area of 24,000 acres, annual value of ratable property being £12,400. Capital value of district £287,180. Road Trust valuation, £5,000. 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 spacious grand stand of brick. The course has good railway connection with Hobart. Bismarck a thriving German settlement, is 7 miles from Glenorchy, on Sorell Creek. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 12,868 acres worked: wheat, 250 acres; barley, 49 acres; oats, 938 acres; potatoes, 212 acres; gardens and orchards, 3,867 acres; hops, 36 acres. Produce: wheat, 5,632 bushels; barley, 1,127 bushels; oats, 7,774 bushels; peas, 7,020 bushels; potatoes, 795 tons; hops, 24,192 lbs.; apples, 28,134 bushels; pears, 3,255 bushels. Stock: horses, 309; cattle, 732; sheep, 1,497; pigs, 660. Population of municipality (census June, 1901), 732; of district, 6,266.

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, 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 office, and telegraph, county of Dorset, 32 miles NE. from Launceston, on Scottsdale line. State school. 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 HGT POINT.

GORMANSTON, post town, with money-order office, parcel post and telegraph office, county of Montagu, Town Board and Board of Health, 27 miles from Strahan. From Queenstown Strahan is reached by train or steam launch. Thence steamers trade to Hobart, north-west ports, and Launceston. It is the terminal point of the North Lyell railway, and a mining centre of much importance. Ore from Mount Lyell mine is sent by hauling line and aerial Railway to smelters at Queenstown. Nine hotels, several stores, and police quarters. Bank: National of Tasmania. Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan churches. State school, A.M.A. hall, Oddfellows' societies, M.U. and I.O.O.F., A.N.A., and A.O.F. Geological formation: conglomerate schist. Places of interest: Mount Lyell and Mount Owen Mines. Population (census 1901), town and North Lyell district, 1,760.

GOSHEN, post town, county of Cornwall, 82 miles from Launceston and 33 miles from St. Mary's station, Fingal line. Agricultural district.

GOULD COUNTRY (Kunarra) (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. A court of Petty Sessions is held here. It is a tin mining district. Public schools, Wesleyan and Union churches, and public hall here. One hotel. Coach communication with St. Helen's, Weldborough and Scottsdale, also to St. Mary's Station, Fingal line, 37 miles distant. Population of town and district (census 1901), 254. Geological formation, stanniferous. Water supply from creeks. Lode tin mining rapidly expanding. Dairy farming carried on to a large extent. Grand waterfalls on the George River, especially St. Columba Falls, and splendid scenery on Scottsdale route. Road Trust valuation, £3,200.

GREENPONDS. See KEMPTON.

GREEN CREEK, post town, county of Devon, 56 miles N. of Launceston, and 10 miles from Latrobe railway station. State school and Wesleyan church here. Local race club holds autumn meet. 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 Pattersons. There is a mail conveyance connecting with Bishopsbourne railway station, 5 miles distant. There is one hotel—the Hadspen. The soil is poor, and the principal local industry is wood carting. Ratable value of district £33,348. Capital value of district, £816,660. The total area

worked in Selby district on 1st March, 1901, was 180,259 acres, including wheat, 1,206 acres; oats, 2,236 acres; barley, 329 acres; potatoes, 546 acres; gardens and orchards, 860 acres. Produce: wheat, 27,892 bushels; barley, 8,883 bushels; oats, 66,780 bushels; potatoes, 2,394 tons; apples, 9,633 bushels; pears, 762 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,588; cattle, 7,687; sheep, 69,364; pigs, 3,315. Population (census 1901), 86.

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, in the county of Westmoreland, electorate and police district of Westbury, four miles from Westbury, 155 miles NW. of Hobart, and 3½ 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 1901), 77.

HALL 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 Mounmouth, 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 (St. Stephen's), a public school and three inns—New Inn, Glen Clyde, and Old Hamilton. Court of General and Petty Sessions is held here. Coaches run daily to Macquarie Plains station, connecting with trains for Hobart. Fare, coach 4s. 6d., rail 7s. 6d. A coach also runs to the Ouse, connecting in summer season with conveyance to the Dee, where there is excellent trout fishing, and thence to Lake St. Claire. From the Lake a saddle-horse service takes travellers to Mt. Lyell. The chief beauty spot is the junction of Clyde and Derwent Rivers, about two miles from the township. The town is supplied with water by cartage 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, but no practical development has been attempted. Geological formation: igneous, intercepting coal measures. In the rural municipality of Hamilton (proclaimed August 24, 1868) there are 310 miles of roads and streets; ratable property of the annual value of £18,798, the area being estimated at 1,404,780 acres. Capital value of district £415,276. Road Trust valuation, £17,872. In the district, which is mainly pastoral, cereals and hops are principally grown. Agricultural returns to March 1st, 1901, were 391,218 acres worked; wheat, 407 acres; barley, 30 acres; oats, 205 acres; hops, 138 acres; potatoes, 108 acres. Produce: wheat, 8,547 bushels; barley, 540 bushels; oats, 7,380 bushels; peas, 3,510 bushels; potatoes, 895 tons; apples, 6,074 bushels; pears, 458 bushels. Stock: horses, 787; cattle, 10,086; sheep, 138,448; pigs, 1,215. Population (census 1901), 232; of electoral district, 3,338.

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 Devonport 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 2½ miles, fare 6d. Owing to the large area of rich agricultural land surrounding it, it is steadily progressing. It possesses four places of worship, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Independent, and Wesleyan, one hotel, a town hall, and library (containing 900 volumes), a public school and convent 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 has further increased shipping facilities. The Forth is a favourite resort of disciples of Izaak Walton, various fish 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 sponges. Other points of interest—Killturkey Falls and Kindred Falls. It has Rechabite Tent, and cricket club. The town taps the large agricultural districts of Kindred, Wilnot and Barrington, which it is proposed to open up by railway. Road Trust valuation, £12,700. Population (census 1901), 370.

HARFORD, agricultural settlement in Latrobe district. Post and telegraph office, one hotel. Road Trust valuation (Harford and Templeton), £9,442.

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, 45 miles SW. of Hobart. Communication by steamer and barges and by road. 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 and timber-splitting gives employment to a 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, but only as yet in patches. The Queen's Caves

attract the attention of summer tourists. The country rock is metamorphic sand stone, in many places capped with basalt. Limestone and porphyry also plentiful. Population (census 1901), 174.

HEAZLEWOOD, post town, county of Dorset, 16 miles from Waratah, Emu Bay and Waratah railway. Tramway communication with Waratah has been constructed. Some extensive silver lead mining has been carried on here, but without profitable results to the promoters. Population 100.

HEEMSKIRK (41° 51' S. lat., 145° 15' E. long.), a mountainous 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 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. Alluvial tin is raised, principally near the Tasman river. The railway to Zeehan from Macquarie Harbour is a good aid in opening up this district. Population (census 1901), 210.

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 4,106 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. Local steamers also trade regularly to East and West coast and river ports. During the fruit-shedding 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 Melbourne and Sydney. On the railway connecting Hobart with Launceston three trains run each way daily, besides several local trains. Coaches and carriers' vans leave regularly for adjacent townships. Electric tramways, extending from the railway station to Cascade, New Town and Sandy Bay, provide speedy service. 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 Orient, Heathorn's, Carlton, Ship, All Nations, West Coast, and Rock; there are numerous other good hotels, and also many first-class boarding-houses, where the charges range from 20s. to 60s. per week. The Imperial 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, 5,250 houses, the annual city value being assessed at £182,300. Capital value of district, £3,040,036. The streets, whose aggregate length is over 35 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, and the Houses of Parliament (with library of about 12,000 vols., and specifications of patents from the year 1600), the town-hall, post-office, the Free-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, Oddfellows' Hall in Victoria Street, the banks, and insurance offices, may be instanced as the largest. On the 6th July, 1901, the Duke of York laid the foundation-stone of a new General Post Office at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets. The new Custom House, an ornate structure, and new wing to Tasmanian Museum are now completed. 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 36. 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 1839), 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 20,000 volumes. The Town-hall, in Macquarie Street, the Freemasons' Hall, Tasmanian Hall, Temperance Hall, Memorial Hall, People's Hall, and the Oddfellows' Hall in Victoria Street, are frequently used for concerts and similar purposes; also the Institute Hall in Lansdowne Crescent, West Hobart. There are numerous private schools, six State schools, average attendance about 4,000. 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 500 scholars. The chief private schools are the Hutchins' School (so named in memory of Archdeacon Hutchins, who died in June, 1841), Officer and Queen's College. The Society of Friends have spacious school premises at Hobartville, on the New Town road. Among the charitable institutions, supported principally by private donations, are, the Benevolent Society, Dorcas Society, Girls' Industrial School, Boys' Home, St. Joseph's Orphanage, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and Convalescent Home. The public charitable institutions are numerous, and comprise a General Hospital, with 20 wards and 140 beds; the New Town Invalid Depot, averaging about 550 inmates. With this is also associated the Boys' Reformatory. A Magdalen Home, under control of Roman Catholic Sisterhood, is at Sandy Bay. 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. A carriage track gives easy access to the lower slopes. Mount Rumney, about five miles from Hobart on the Bellerive 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, Bellerive, and Beltana. There are three breweries, the chief owned by the Cascade Brewery Company, Limited, and the others by Blake & Co. and Boag & Sons. There are also four 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. J. W. Mercer, D.D., is the present Bishop of the Church of England. The Right Rev. D. Murphy is the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, with the Rev. J. Delany as coadjutor Bishop. 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. The city is lighted with gas and electricity, and plentifully supplied with water. The supply is derived from springs in Mount Wellington, and is conserved in storage reservoirs on the Sandy Bay Rivulet (about one mile from the town boundary), capable of containing a hundred million gallons. It is estimated that the two reservoirs contain about three months' supply. There are two markets, the New Market in Macquarie Street, and the fish market near Victoria Dock. 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 680 acres, serves as a most efficient lung for the city. Under direction of the Domain Committee many improvements are yearly carried out. The cricket-ground here is provided with a pavilion and every requisite for the comfort of members and visitors. There is a race-course and general recreation ground at Risdon, close to the Main Line Railway; also a polo-ground close adjacent, all affording ample scope for athletic gatherings. The Botanical Gardens, close to Government House, covering an area of about 25 acres, are much frequented. The Tasmanian Racing Club, Hobart Turf Club, Butchers' Racing Club, Tasmanian Trotting Club, and Hobart Hunt Club are flourishing institutions. A bowling club has a green on Barrack Square. There are several tennis, golf and cycling clubs; also two dramatic clubs and two choral societies. Cook's Tourist Agency has an office in Macquarie Street. 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 also been erected. 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; and the area in front of Parliamentary buildings, all afford healthful resorts. At North Hobart there is a spacious recreation ground. 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 1901): city, 24,654; suburbs, 9,528. The Press is represented by the *Mercury* and *Tasmanian News*, daily; *Tasmanian Mail*, weekly; *Clipper*, weekly; *Church News*, *Presbyterian Herald*, *Christian Record*, *Homoeopathic Journal* and *People's Friend*, monthly.

HOLLOWTREE, post town, 40 miles N.W. of Hobart, and 14 miles from Arundel station, Derwent Valley line. State school. Agricultural district.

HONEYWOOD, post town, with parcel post, 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.

IMPRESSION BAY, post town, with parcel post, telegraph, savings bank, and money-order office, 50 miles S.E. from Hobart, situated on Tasmania Peninsula; official name of township Premaydena. Communications by steamer. Agricultural district.

INVERMAY, post town, with telegraph, money-order, savings-bank, and parcels post. Anglican and Wesleyan churches. State school. A Town Board administers local affairs. A pleasant suburb of Launceston. Population (census 1901), 1,010.

INTERLAKEN, post town, 16 miles from Tunbridge station, main line railway, whence coaches run bi-weekly in summer season. Beautiful lake scenery here and fishing, with good accommodation. Favourite resort of tourists.

IRIS TOWN (Upper Duck River), post town with telegraph office, 20 miles from Evandale railway station. State school. Cheese factory and public hall. 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 and State school, and flour-mill. Daily coach. Agricultural and pastoral district.

JERUSALEM (See COLEBROOK).

JETSONVILLE, post town, county of Dorset, 50 miles from Launceston, and 3 miles from Scottsdale. State school. Agricultural district.

KAROOLA, post town, parcel post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph office. State school. Railway station on the Scottsdale line. Turner's Marsh Race Club has an annual meet here.

KELLEVEE (42° 47' S. lat., 147° 53' E. long.), a post town with telephone office, county of Pembroke, electoral district of Sorell, about 16½ miles from Sorell, nearest railway station. Conveyances run thrice weekly, connecting also with Bream Creek, Coppington, and Dumelley. Christian church and State school. Mountain and ocean scenery, good fishing, bicycling and cricket.

KELLY 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 from Bothwell to meet trains at Apsley, also carrier's van. Hotels: Exchange, Turf, Wilmot Arms, and Victoria. The public library has about 2,000 vols. Public schools, State and Catholic, and also one 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. 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 £9,272. Capital value of district, £192,730. Road Trust valuation, £11,413. It is an agricultural and pastoral district. Agricultural returns to 1st March, 1901, were 83,497 acres worked; wheat, 1,838 acres; oats, 618 acres; peas, 134 acres; potatoes, 206 acres; hay, 1,542 acres. Produce: wheat, 29,408 bushels; oats 16,686 bushels; barley, 1,426 bushels; peas, 2,278 bushels; potatoes, 653 tons; apples, 2,254 bushels; pears, 220 bushels; hay, 2,065 tons. Stock: horses, 393; cattle, 1,382; sheep, 32,574; pigs, 629. Population (census 1901), 288; district, 2,935.

KENTISHBURY. See SHEFFIELD.

KETERING. See OYSTER COVE.

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) ($42^{\circ} 59'$ S. lat., $147^{\circ} 19'$ 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 and hall on the beach. There is a well surveyed 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, occasionally used, and as a place of observation. Courts of Petty and Quarter Sessions are held. The district is a good grazing and fruit-growing one. Coach leaves here twice 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. At the beach the Australasian Hotel is conveniently situated. Water is supplied from the river. Geological formation, partly volcanic. Ratable value of property in district, £8,803. Capital value of district, £207,142. Road Trust valuation £2,467. The agricultural returns for Kingborough for the year ending 1st March, 1901, were:—Acres worked, 62,248. Wheat, 113 acres; oats, 67 acres; peas, 116 acres; potatoes, 249 acres; gardens and orchards, 727 acres. Produce: wheat, 2,273 bushels; oats, 1,876 bushels; barley, 390 bushels; peas, 1,856 bushels; potatoes, 1,294 tons; turnips, 195 tons; apples, 28,883 bushels; pears, 5,957 bushels. Stock: Horses, 466; cattle, 2,192; sheep, 8,593; pigs, 884. Population (census 1901), 219; district, 4,830.

KOONYA, post town, with telegraph office and parcel post, in the county of Pembroke, municipal district of Carnarvon. State school here and boarding house accommodation. Favourite summer resort for tourists. Road Trust valuation, £2,300.

KRUSHKA BRIDGE. See MOORINA.

KUNARRA. See GOULD'S COUNTRY.

LACHLAN, post town, county of Buckingham; 20 miles NW. of Hobart, and 5 miles from New Norfolk railway station. Anglican church here. Hop and fruit-growing district.

LADY BAY, post town, with telegraph office and parcel post, in the county of Buckingham, municipal district of Franklin. Riverside settlement with agricultural and timber trade.

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 Outlands and Tunbridge. Postal communication weekly to Great Lake, Arthur Lake, Lake Sorell, Lake Crescent and Interlaken. The agricultural returns for South Longford for the year ending 1st March, 1901, were: 258,488 acres worked. Stock: horses, 75; cattle, 3,740; sheep, 145,942. The ratable value of the district is £6,904, and capital value £139,620. This locality has become important from its attractiveness to tourists and anglers.

LATROBE ($44^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., $146^{\circ} 39'$ E. long.), a post, parcel post, telegraph, savings bank and money-order town in the county of Devon, electorate of East Devon, and police district of Port Sorell, near the mouth of the river Mersey, 6 miles SE. of East Devonport, 57 miles NW. from Launceston, and 203 miles NNW. from Hobart. Bank of Australasia and Commercial Bank, a State school, Catholic school, and three private schools, Episcopal (St. Luke's), Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventists, Church of Christ, and Salvation Army places of worship; a spacious court-house (Court of Petty and General Sessions and Supreme Court sittings, £200 jurisdiction, are held regularly), police office, a public library, a Masonic hall, Oddfellows' hall, and a large assembly room. Principal hotels: Lucas's, Bramich's, Anderson's, Watts' and Young's, also two small coffee palaces. Roller flour and bone mills. Latrobe is the second station of the Western Railway. The Latrobe Chamber of Commerce, Turf Club, Masonic, Oddfellows', Druids', Rechabites', and Band of Hope Societies, Homing society, fire brigade, and Devon Cottage Hospital are local institutions. The local gas company supplies gas of good quality, and a water supply, which cost £7,000, is supplied at an annual rate. The town possesses considerable reserves for recreation, and one of the best cycling tracts in the Colony. The annual agricultural show held here is one of the most successful in the island. Spreyton colliery, within a few miles of Latrobe, employs about twelve miners. Annual output from 1,000 to 2,500 tons. Orchard-planting is carried on successfully. Good shooting and fishing and many picturesque drives in the district. Industries principally agricultural and pastoral. Ratable value of district, £15,818. Capital value of district, £319,409; Road Trust valuation, £7,000. The agricultural returns for Latrobe for the year ending 1st March, 1901, were:—Acres worked, 49,851; wheat, 1,652 acres; barley, 28 acres; oats, 2,978 acres; peas, 303 acres; potatoes, 2,398 acres; gardens and orchards, 253 acres. Produce:—Wheat, 20,736 bushels; oats, 85,244 bushels; barley, 896 bushels; peas, 5,454 bushels; potatoes, 8,992 tons; apples, 1,977 bushels; pears, 242 bushels. Stock: 877 horses; 3,830 cattle; 11,565 sheep; 1,977 pigs. Population (census 1901), town, 1,360; district, 3,490.

LAUNCESTON ($41^{\circ} 30'$ S. lat., $147^{\circ} 14'$ 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 (183 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.) three times a week during the summer and twice during the winter seasons. To the north-west ports and west coast (Strahan), two lines each, weekly, and to Sydney fortnightly. There is coach communication with Lymington, Lefroy, Beaconsfield, and other townships, and the Launceston and Western Railway (station, Invermay Road) is now open to Burnie and West Coast *via* Waratah (Mt. Bischoff). 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 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 coffee palaces. The buildings and lands assessed number 4,348. The annual value of ratable property is £126,470. Capital value, £2,235,275. Extent of roads and streets 45 miles; area of city, 3,440 acres. The city is well laid out, is lighted with electricity, and has an abundant 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 electric light installation and works, constructed at a total cost of over £100,000, is profitably used for illuminating streets, shops, public buildings, and private residences and for driving machinery. The principal ecclesiastical edifices are St. John's, Trinity (both of which are now being rebuilt), St. Paul's, St. George's (Invermay), St. Oswald's (Trevallyn), and St. Aidan's (Episcopal), St. Andrew's and Chalmers' church (Presbyterian), four Wesleyan churches in Patterson and Margaret Streets (city), Invermay, and Lawrencevale, 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 Cimitiere 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 122 patients. The building has cost £25,000. Infectious diseases wards, and a new home for nurses were erected during 1897. The Benevolent Institution has an average of 150 inmates. Both are under local management, subsidised by an annual Government grant. There are also Maternity and Homeopathic Hospitals. The mechanics' institute is well patronized, and has a library of 22,550 volumes. The Albert Hall, in the City Park, cost £12,000, and will seat over 2,000 people. The town-hall is an elegant and spacious building. Victoria Baths, built as a Jubilee Memorial, have cost over £8,000. 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 (Tasmanian), Union, and the Bank of Australasia. There are also the Launceston Bank for Savings and the Post Office Savings Bank; the post and telegraph office, erected at a cost of £20,000; and a Custom house, erected at a cost of £10,000. These buildings form a group worthy of remark. A large and commodious building used as a Museum and Art Gallery was opened during 1891. The Academy of Music, a centrally placed 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, and a lending library. The A.M.P. Society building next to the post office cost £4,500. 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 Prince's Square Garden is a much-frequented recreation ground and public garden. Invermay Park is the popular recreation ground for football, cricket, &c. Inveresk Park is the largest in the city. Trevallyn is a charming suburb. The racetrack is at Mowbray, about 2 miles from the city. There is also Hattersall's Pony Club Proprietary Course at Elphin, one mile from the city, and Mowbray Club, with a course two 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. From a walk constructed along the Gorge beautiful panoramic views are obtained. There is a recreation ground, with refreshment rooms, at the First Basin, and the locality is the Beauty Spot of the North. The grounds are under the control of the City Corporation. Invermay, a suburb on the east bank of the Tamar, Distillery Creek, and Clarke's Ford are also favourite picnic places. By an Act which came into operation on 1st January, 1889, Launceston was made a city. The population, including suburbs, is

The newspapers published at Launceston are the *Law-
eston Examiner*, and *Telegraph*, published daily; the *Courier* and
Monitor (R.C.), weekly; *Pioneer* and *Church Magazine* (Anglican),
monthly. Agricultural returns to 1st March, 1901, were:—
Acres worked 1,865, including 161 in gardens and orchards.
Produce: Wheat, 360 bushels; peas, 180 bushels; potatoes, 100
tons; hay, 196 tons; apples, 105 bushels; pears, 88 bushels.
Stock: 922 horses, 722 cattle, 285 sheep, 213 pigs. Population
(census 1901), city, 18,092; of suburbs, 3,131.

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, telephone exchange, savings bank and
money-order office and public library, in the county of Dorset,
electorate and police district of Georgetown, about 27 miles NW.
electorate from Launceston, 159 N. from Hobart, and 10 miles from George-
town. It is situated on the E. side of the River Tamar, on
the Blanket Creek. Courts of Petty Sessions and Requests are
held here. Two coaches run to and from Launceston and George
Town daily. Train from Launceston to Hobart; river steamer also
plies to Launceston. Nearest railway station at Karoola, 14 miles
distant. Masonic lodge "Pembroke." Hotels: All Nations, Karoola,
Pinarore, Volunteer, Royal Mail, and Gillhams. Lefroy was for-
merly known as Nine-Mile Springs. The discovery of several gold-
bearing quartz reefs first brought the town into prominence. On
the principal line of reefs there is a suburb with about 150 residents.
In the town are three places of worship, Episcopal, Roman
Catholic, Wesleyan, and Salvation Army, State school and private
school, police-station, an Institute, with library of 700
volumes, a spacious Masonic hall, and several stores.
The goldfield is scattered, and covers an area of about
1,000 acres. Geological formation—Older Paleozoic, probably
lower Silurian, in places covered with sand and quartz gravel of
Tertiary Age, and basalt. Many auriferous reefs and
alluvial leads. Good shooting and fishing at Piper river. Popula-
tion (census 1901), 709; district, 4,896.

LEPZIG, post town, Glamorgan county; 66 miles
from Launceston, and 14 miles from Avoca railway station,
Fingal line. Anglican church here. Agricultural district.

LETH, post and telegraph town, with railway connection,
Mersey electoral district, on the River Forth. Small seaport and
agricultural centre. Population (census 1901), 160.

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 Port
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 ULVEN-
STONE.

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. 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 place,
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, 51 from Launceston, and 13 miles from Swansea.
It is on the coach road between Swansea and Campania. From the
latter place Hobart is reached by rail, whence there is occasional
steamboat and sailing communication with Hobart. A public
school here serves also as a place of worship. Agricultural and
pastoral district. Population (census 1901), 61; of district, about
190.

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, one undenominational church, State school, hotel and
two stores. Three saw mills. A considerable extent of auriferous
country is here. Lisle has a money-order office and savings
bank, with post to Lisle Road station, and is in the county
of Dorset, and police and electoral district of Selby. In-
dustries: mining and agriculture. Population (census 1901), 119.

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, with parcel post and telegraph,
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. 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, State school, and Council chambers. 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),
which is built of freestone, with a magnificent stained glass
window, the gift of the late Charles Reid; cost £500. It also
possesses a gold communion service, clock and bell, all
presented 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 taste-
fully erected, as have also the Wesleyans, Primitive Metho-
dists, and Baptists. Presbyterians meet in Rechabite
Hall. Public school, Grammar school, and private schools.
The Commercial Bank has a branch here in very com-
modious premises. Five hotels: Blenheim, Commercial,
Queen's Arms, Prince of Wales, and Racecourse. One steam
flour-mill. The public library and reading-room, which
cost £850, contains upwards of 2,500 volumes. The
rural municipality, proclaimed January 27, 1862, has an
area of 212,000 acres, with 136 miles of roads and streets;
annual value of ratable property being £40,505. Capital value
of district, £947,292. Road Trust valuation, £90,607. Water
Trust Valuation, £5,327. A Ploughing Association flourishes,
the Northern Agricultural Society holds its annual ex-
hibition here, and there are Football, Cycling, Golf,
Tennis, Rifle and Cricket Clubs. The Foresters and Rechabites
have lodges, each with over 100 members, and halls of their own,
the Foresters' being used for public entertainments. The
Longford Racing Club and South Esk Rowing Club
both flourish. The Great Lake, a popular place of tourist
resort, is easily accessible. There is excellent fishing in
the South Esk and Lake Rivers. Good roads also offer
cycling facilities, and 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 by effective turbine scheme. A
series of coal seams in the neighbourhood supply excellent
domestic fuel. The seam averages 3 feet. Agricultural returns
to March 1, 1901, were 191,784 acres worked; wheat, 10,444
acres; barley, 534 acres; oats, 2,336 acres; potatoes, 197 acres;
turnips, 28 acres; gardens and orchards, 299 acres. Pro-
duce: wheat, 229,768 bushels; barley, 14,600 bushels; oats,
72,416 bushels; potatoes, 886 tons; turnips, 140 tons; peas,
4,060 bushels. Stock: 1,809 horses, 54,898 cattle, 117,862 sheep,
and pigs, 3,004. Population (census 1901), 1,223; of district,
(30th June, 1901), 3,106.

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. Road Trust valua-
tion, £600. Favourite resort for tourists. Hotel: Longley Inn.
Agricultural district. Wesleyan church and State school at Lower
Longley, 6 miles distant.

LOTTAH. See BLUE TIER JUNCTION.

LOVETT (43° 10' S. lat., 147° 8' E. long.), a township on the
shores of Port Cygnet, in the county of Buckingham, elector-
ate of Kingborough, and the municipal district of Franklin,
about 33 miles SW. of Hobart. Steamers and mail coach daily.
Hotels: Harvey's Commercial, Devereux's Huon. It has a
post-office, parcel post, telegraph-office, savings bank, and
money-order office, Roman Catholic church and convent school
(St. James), an Anglican church (St. Mark's), also Wesleyan and
Congregational, 3 schools—public, Roman Catholic, private—
several stores. Two public halls. A Court of Petty Sessions is
held here. Port Cygnet Race Club holds an annual meet. The
surrounding country is agricultural and timber-producing, also
fruit preserving. Apples and small fruits exported in immense
quantities. Coal seams in the district are systematically
worked. The coal is well suited for domestic purposes. Water
supply from Agnes Rivulet. The estuary is a safe resort for
yachting, and has most picturesque surroundings. Annual
regatta attracts large attendances. Population 230 (census 1901);
of electoral district, 4,830. Road Trust valuation, £3,200.

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 1901), 99.

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 vil-
lage, with post office, parcel post and telephone station, on the
River Nile, a tributary of the South Esk, in the county of Corn-
wall, 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, 13
miles distant NW.; fare, 2s. 6d. Hotel: the Nile. A public school
is here, and Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist places of wor-
ship and two stores. The country here is very flat, and mainly
supports agricultural and pastoral pursuits.

LYNCH CREEK, or LYNCHFORD, post town, Montagu
county, on Mount Zeehan railway, connecting with Strahan
(Macquarie Harbour). A mining township, Mount Lyell dis-
trict. Population about 350.

LYNDHURST (40° 52' S. lat., 147° 41' E. long.), a tin-
mining centre, in the county of Dorset, Ringarooma elector-
ate and police district, about 70 miles NE. of Launceston, 200
miles from Hobart, and 28 from Scottsdale railway station.

MACQUARIE HARBOUR (STRAHAN, EAST and WEST) (42° 9' S. lat., 145° 20' E. long.), in the electoral district of Montagu, 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 11.15 A.M. and 5.30 P.M. It is distant 229 miles by water from Hobart, bearings E. by S. half S. Fares by steamer, 25s. and 15s. It is in the county of Franklin, electorate of Lyell, and police district of Macquarie. Petty Sessions are held here. Gold exists in the district, and rich discoveries at the King River, Mount Lyell, Mount Zeehan, and Mount Dundas of gold and silver lead have caused very many mining leases to be taken up and worked. A good seam of lignite has been found in the immediate neighbourhood of the township. The difficult nature of the country to some extent retards progress, but the railway constructed from Macquarie Harbour to Mount Zeehan, distance about 24 miles, facilitates traffic and opens up some good agricultural lands. The line constructed to Mount Lyell is developing valuable mineral and agricultural country. Steamers call at Strahan regularly from Hobart and Launceston, and there is direct communication twice weekly with Melbourne. Small local steamers also ply to Kelly's Basin, from which point the North Mount Lyell Company are constructing a light railway to their mine at Gornamston. The Mount Lyell Company are extending their line from Teepeokana to Strahan. Principal hotels: Palace, Royal Exchange, Macquarie, and Bay View. Bank, National of Tasmania. Churches, Anglican, and Wesleyan. One State and two public schools. West Coast Amateur Jockey Club holds two meetings annually. A Town Board and Marine Board control local matters. Manchester Unity Lodge, Cricket and Football Clubs, and Mutual Improvement Society. Annual rateable value town property, £6,000; annual rateable value of district, £50,500; capital value of district, £662,249. Chief stores, F.O. Henry's, Gaffneys and Harvey's. It is a mining district, and the population in this locality is rapidly increasing. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, show 844 acres worked; land in permanent pasture, 263 acres; gardens, &c., 548 acres. Stock: horses, 394; cattle, 335; sheep, 30; pigs, 427. Geological formation, tertiary. Population of town (census 1901), 1,594; of district (Lyell), 10,451. Points of interest to tourists: Hogarth's Falls, Old Strahan Settlements, Swan Basin, Gordon River. Marine Board now constructing breakwaters at Macquarie Heads with Government assistance at probable cost of £250,000.

MACQUARIE PLAINS (42° 41' S. lat., 146° 57' E. long.), a post-town, with railway, post and telegraph station, parcel post, savings bank and money-order office, in the county of Cumberland, 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. 2d. Coaches connect with Hamilton, the Ouse, Dee, and Lakes, with saddle-horse service from Lakes to Mt. Lyell. Hotels: Gretna Green and Rose Garland. 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 (41° 38' S. lat., 147° 54' E. long.), a mining town, with post office, savings bank, and parcel-post, and telegraph station, 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 NNE. from Hobart, and 5 miles from Fingal railway station. Conveyance can be hired. Public school here, Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship, and a Concert Hall. One hotel, The Alpine. Mining district, both quartz and alluvial. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits also followed. Geological formation: slate and sandstone, with numerous quartz reefs; also alluvial gold. Water supply from wells. Ben Lomond mountain and Tower hill are the chief points of interest to tourists. Population (census 1901), 243.

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 Kingsborough, 15 miles S. of Hobart, and 5 miles from Kingston on North-west Bay river. Public school and one hotel. Coach fare from Hobart 4s. 6d. return. Daily communication. Rateable value about £1,600. At the Sand Fly Rivulet, about 7 miles distant, excellent coal exists. Fruit and farming district. Good fishing. Population (census 1901), 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 has good agricultural, pastoral, and viticultural resources. Valuable quarries of limestone and cement. Fishing good and climate superb. Good boarding accommodation. Maria Island has been designated the Isle of Wight of the Antipodes. It presents most charming scenery, and has a climate unequalled in the Southern Hemisphere: temperate and bracing in the summer, mild and invigorating in the winter.

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. Active gold-mining operations prevail here. Several batteries are employed on the gold mines, notably on New Golden

Gate. The buildings are lighted by electricity, and the plant is very complete and effective. Machinery and appliances for treating low-grade ore and tailings by the cyanide process are in use. Payable gold has been struck to the value of 1,000 feet. A State school is here, also two private schools, public library, and reading-room. There is an Anglican, Roman Catholic and Union place of worship. Hotels: Mathinna, Telegraph, and Talbot. Oddfellows' Lodge M.U. Race Club holds meet in April. 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. The tracks to George's Bay, Ringarooma, and Blessington, open up many picturesque forest and mountain views. Water is obtained from the Black Horse and Long Gully Creeks. Mining and agricultural pursuits are followed. Barren slate ranges surround the town. Population, July, 1901, 815.

MELROSE, post town, with parcel post, Devon county, 83 miles W. of Launceston, and 3 miles from Spreyton railway station, Western line. State school. Agricultural district.

MELTON MOWBRAY (42° 28' 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 Botafell, communication with which is by coach. It is a railway station on the Brighton and Apsley line. Hotel: Melton Mowbray. Congregational place of worship and State school. It is in the county of Monmouth, municipality of Green Ponds, and electorate of Brighton. Agricultural district.

MIDDLETON (LONG BAY) (42° 14' S. lat., 147° 18' E. long.), a township 23 miles S. from Hobart, in the county of Buckingham, and police and electoral district of Kingsborough, situated on the western shores of U'Entrecasteaux Channel. Post-office, parcel-post, and telegraph office. Daily steam communication (fares, 3s. 9d. single, 6s. 6d. return). Fruit-growing district. Population estimated at 100.

MILLEBROOK, 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 parcel-post, money-order and savings bank office, Westmoreland county, 62 miles from Launceston and 15 miles from Deloraine railway station. A train leaves Deloraine 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 and State school here. Agricultural district. Population of district, 400.

MONTEZUMA, post town, with telegraph, in Mount Lyell district. Mining centre. Steamer communication with Strahan. Population 200.

MOONAH, or SOUTH GLENORCHY, 5 miles from Hobart. (See GLENORCHY.)

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 Selly on the Upper Ringarooma, 130 miles N. from Hobart, 70 miles NE. from Launceston, and 27 from Scottsdale railway station. State school and large hall, fitted with stage appliances. The hall is used for occasional church services. One hotel, the Esplanade. Local race club holds annual meet. Court of Petty Sessions monthly. There is coach communication with Derby, 3s.; Weldborough, 3s.; Gladstone, 6s.; George's Bay, 12s. 6d.; Scottsdale, 9s.; Pioneer, 2s. 6d.; Gould's Country (Lottah), 5s. Train communication from Scottsdale to Hobart. It is an important tin-mining centre; gold also has been found. The geological formation is granite and basalt. Good water supply from springs. Mining, agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed; the land is fertile, and the climate is splendid. Fruit grows here to perfection. Population of town (census 1901), on entire mining field, about 200 Europeans and 150 Chinese; and district of Selly, 4,860.

MORIARTY ROAD, post-town with telegraph, 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 (L2 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 coastways by any public road, its only means of egress having been by the Van Diemen's Land Company's tramway, until 10th July, 1884, when it was converted into a railway. An extension to Zeehan, nearly finished, will complete railway extension between Emu Bay and Strahan. There are fairly good roads as far as Hazlewood and tracks to Corinna and Whyte River, and Zeehan. From Zeehan 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 Ulverstone 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 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 a good bridge. It has two hotels, the Waratah and Bischoff. Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship, a public school, also private school. Mount Bischoff Provident Hospital, a branch of the National Bank of Tasmania, a mechanics' institute, with library of 1,900 volumes, and an Oddfellows' Hall. Hotels: Waratah and Bischoff. The Mount Bischoff Race Club holds an annual meet. 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. The Mount Bischoff mine is the richest tin mine in the world. The Mount is largely composed of tin ore in a wash dirt of clayey nature, which is all crushed and the concentrates conveyed to the dressing sheds near the township of Waratah by a line of railway over 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 127 feet. The sheds are erected at various levels, so that the water is used four times in succession. Much of the machinery is automatic. The various parts of the works are connected by telephone; and the dressing sheds, offices, stores and manager's residence are lit by the electric light. The Company employ nearly 300 hands. The tin is smelted in Launceston, where the Company have six smelting furnaces. The Mount Bischoff Company is amalgamated with the Stanhope Company. Gold, silver, and bismuth are found in the district. The West Bischoff is another prominent mine. The Waratah Road Trust, levying local rates, supplemented by Government grant, have 20 miles of macadamised road and streets and 84 miles of bush roads under their care, and are doing good work. Rate valuation, £7,500. Geological formation, slate, sandstone, 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 1901), town, 350; district, 4,867.

MOUNT CAMERON. See GLADSTONE.

MOUNT DIRECTION (see DILSTON), post-town, 9 miles N. of Launceston. Anglican church here. Daily steamboat communication.

MOUNT FARRELL postal town with money-order and telephone office. Rising mining centre, on Mackintosh River. Western mining district. One hotel.

MOUNT HEEMSKIRK. See HEEMSKIRK.

MOUNT NICHOLAS, coal-mining district, county of Cornwall. Railway station on Fingal line. Post-town, with parcel-post. State school. Population (census 1901), 91.

MOUNT READ, post-office, postal, money-order and savings bank, and telephone service. About 1½ mile from Williamsford. Two hotels and one store. Rapidly expanding mining locality. Mount Reid, Hercules, and other important mines here. Cable mining tram connects with Williamsford, one mile. Population about 60.

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 STUART, suburb of Hobart, electoral district of Glenorchy. Under control of Town Board. Population (census 1901), 523.

MOUNT VICTORIA (See PIONEER).

MYRTLE BANK, post-town, Dorset county, 23 miles E. of Launceston, and 11 miles from Lisle railway station. State school. Agricultural district.

NEEDLES post town, with telegraph office and parcel post, in the county of Devon, rural municipality of Deloraine. Railway station. Small agricultural centre.

NEWNHAM, post-town, with parcel-post, Dorset county, 3 miles from Launceston. Frequent coach communication. Wesleyan church, State school, race-course, hotel and stores.

NEW NORFOLK (42° 46' S. lat., 177° 5' E. long.), formerly called ELIZABETH TOWN, is in the county of Buckingham, and municipality and electoral district of New Norfolk, lying 21 miles N.W. of Hobart, and 130 miles S. of Launceston, on the right bank of the Derwent at junction of Lachlan river. 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 has 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 from Hobart, plies on the river daily during summer months and four days a week during winter, calling at Old Beach and Bridgewater; fare, 3s. Chief hotels: The Bush, The Star and Garter and Freemasons'; there are two others. There is an Episcopal place of worship, St. Matthew's, with peal of bells; Roman Catholic church, St. Peter's and Wesleyan chapel, a public school, a lunatic asylum, capable of accommodating 400 patients, with ample space and every

facility for classification, upon plans approved of by Drs. Manning, Paterson, and Dick, specialists in psychology. A public library with 3,800 volumes, Oddfellows' and Protestant Alliance lodges. Courts of Petty and General Sessions are held monthly. A splendid supply of water is laid on from the Lachlan river. 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 striking. Myrtle Falls, 7 miles, is a place of much interest. Russell Falls, 18 miles, also a favourite resort. Coal is found in the vicinity of the River Plenty. The rural municipality (proclaimed February 13, 1863) has an area of 248,000 acres, the annual rateable value of property being £18,152. Road Trust valuation, £6,325; capital value of district £312,921. 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 1, 1901, were 87,158 acres worked; wheat, 1,107 acres; barley, 70 acres; oats, 338 acres; peas, 198 acres; potatoes, 229 acres; hay, 2,241 acres; hops, 403 acres; gardens and orchards, 1,281 acres. Produce: wheat, 23,140 bushels; barley, 1,750 bushels; oats, 8,788 bushels; peas, 2,970 bushels; potatoes, 1,243 tons; mangolds, 2,057 tons; hay, 2,465 tons; hops, 496,496 lbs.; apples, 87,681 bushels; pears, 3,615 bushels. Stock: horses, 742; cattle, 2,658; sheep, 20,244; pigs, 1,654. Population (census 1901), 1,151; of district, 4,764.

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 constitute a suburb of that city. Electric tramway communication with Hobart; fare, 3d. It contains the Institution for Male and Female Paupers, in which there is accommodation for 450 males and 170 females, also Boys' Reformatory. There is a State school and private schools. 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 Town Board Hall, public library and Mutual Improvement Association. The Cornelian Bay public cemetery for Hobart is in the vicinity. Improvements are controlled by a Town Board. Property in this locality commands an increasing market value. Capital value, £540,793; annual value, £30,000. Agriculture returns to March 1, 1901, were 2,714 acres worked, including 372 acres in gardens and orchards. Produce: wheat, 150 bushels; barley, 264 bushels; peas, 260 bushels; potatoes, 30 tons mangolds, 240 tons; apples, 9,371 bushels; pears, 1,650 bushels. Stock: horses, 282; cattle, 729; sheep, 100; pigs, 519. Population, including the inmates of the charitable institutions (census 1901), 2,314.

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 Frederick, 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 health resort.

NORTH MOTTON, post-town with telegraph, Devon county, 100 miles S. of Launceston, and 13 miles from Devonport railway station. Anglican and Primitive Methodist churches and State school. Agricultural district.

NUBEENA (48° 5' S. lat., 147° 47' E. long.), post town, with telephone (Tasman's Peninsula), Pembroke county, 25 miles E. of Hobart. State school here. One boarding house. Two churches, Independent and Christian. Geological formation; chiefly sandstone. Population (census 1901), 94. Agricultural and pastoral district.

NUGENT, post-town, Pembroke county, 45 miles from Hobart. Coach transit *via* Sorell. State school. 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 Ulverston. It is distant from the former place about 50 miles N. (by rail 55½), 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. A short line also connects the township with the Main Line Station at Parattah. In the summer a well-appointed conveyance runs to the Lakes, a popular place of resort for visitors. Good accommodation there. There are three hotels; the Oatlands, Baileys, and the Kentish, with public rooms attached to each. Midlands Jockey Club holds one meeting annually. 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 1,000 volumes. Courts of Petty and General Sessions are held here, and sittings of the Supreme Court. One bank, the Commercial, I.O.R. and I.O.O.F. lodges. The district is governed by a municipal council. Area of municipality (proclaimed 29th November, 1861), 400,000 acres, annual

value of rateable property, £31,149. Road Trust valuation, £12,183. Capital value of district, £739,060. Extent of roads and streets, 80 miles. Entire district, 280 miles. Agricultural and pastoral. Agricultural returns to March, 1901, were 396,652 acres worked; wheat, 1,325 acres; barley, 48 acres; oats, 3,125 acres; peas, 195 acres; turnips, 563 acres; potatoes, 340 acres; hay, 2,592 acres. Produce: wheat, 29,168 bushels; barley, 1,248 bushels; oats, 71,875 bushels; peas, 3,563 bushels; turnips, 1,248 tons; potatoes, 1,530 tons; hay, 2,478 tons. Stock: horses, 1,145; cattle, 7,005; sheep, 172,202; pigs, 1,976. Population, 618; district (census 1901), 3,182.

OLD BEACH, post-town, rural municipality of Brighton, county of Monmouth, near Bridgewater on Derwent River, 12 miles from Hobart. State school. Cricket club. Population about 100. Agricultural district.

ORFORD, post town, parcel-post and telephone station. Small sea coast town on East Coast facing Prosser's Bay and on the Prosser's river, 12 miles from Buckland, 34 miles from Campania. State school. Agricultural district. District noted for freestone quarries. Good fishing here. Population (census 1901), 41.

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 NW., on the river Ouse. Place of worship (St. John's, Episcopal), a public school, two inns—the Bridge and Lachlan, and a Rechabite Hall. Population of district (census 1901), 3,338.

OYSTER COVE (KETERING), post town and telegraph station on right bank of Derwent river, 22 miles from Hobart, county of Buckingham, parish of Coningham. Centre of agricultural and fruit growing district. Communication by steamer and road. Good fishing and boating grounds. One hotel, one State school, one church building, used by all denominations, a public hall, headquarters of Channel Rifle club. The place is noted as being the last home and burial place of Tasmanian Aborigines. The chief local industries are farming, fruit growing, wine making, brick making and timber cutting. Population (census 1901) town, 152; district, 400.

PARATTAH, 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, and 78 from Launceston. One hotel, specially built for railway travellers. Presbyterian church and State school.

PATEENA, post-town in Cornwall county, 3 miles from Longford on the Western line. Union church and State school 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 NE. of Launceston, on the creek of the same name, and the main road to the Mount Cameron tin mines. There is a Wesleyan chapel and State school here. It is an agricultural centre. Geological formation, diversified, sandstone, slate and basalt. Road Trust valuation, £3,000. Capital value of district, £829,022.

PENGUIN (41° 7' S. lat., 146° 6' E. long.), a seaport town with post, parcel-post, money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station and custom house, 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 West Devon. It is 210 miles N. from Hobart, 81 miles W. from Launceston, and 20 miles west of Devonport. Penguin has two hotels, the Neptune and the Penguin, and several private boarding establishments, a town hall, a public school, and several stores. Church of England, Catholic Church (Pine Road), Methodist Free Church, Primitive Methodist and Presbyterian places of worship, Rechabite and Druids' lodges and working men's club, public library and reading room. Improvement association. Banks: Bank of Australasia and Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Court of Requests held here. The local Horticultural Society flourishes. Railway communication with Launceston and Hobart, also with Emu Bay and West coast mining districts. 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. It is a favourite sanatorium much patronised by visitors from the Australian States. Good fishing river and sea, also good bush shooting. Good roads and a tramway permit excursions to many beautiful woodland resorts. Also to the iron mines. Silver lead and copper found in the vicinity, but the mines are not yet developed. Iron ore is shipped to Sydney. Geological formation: lower silurian. Rateable value of district, £23,906. Agricultural returns for West Devon to March 1st, 1901:—Acres worked 77,717; wheat, 1,468; oats, 6,986; potatoes, 4,513; gardens and orchards, 307. Produce: wheat, 36,700 bushels; oats, 237,534 bushels; barley, 1,100 bushels; potatoes, 17,239 tons; apples, 4,480 bushels; pears, 953 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,970; cattle, 3,881; sheep, 12,402; pigs, 4,928. Population, June, 1901: town, 540; district, about 2,500.

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 112 miles N. from Hobart. It is situated in the county of Cornwall, electoral district and municipality of Longford, on the west 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 church; other prominent buildings are the Temperance Hall,

the Victoria Hall and reading-room, and the State school, Rechabite Lodge of about 45 members. The Queen's Head is the only hotel. Water is obtained from the South Esk. Tourists will find good fishing on the river and shooting in the neighbourhood. Some estate is one of the famed stud sheep breeding estates of the colony. Road Trust valuation, £6,500. District pastoral and agricultural. Geological formation: carboniferous. Population (census 1901), 442; district, 3,016.

PIEMAN RIVER. See CORINNA RIVER.

PILLINGER (KELLY'S BASIN) (42° 23' S. lat., 135° 30' E. long.), Macquarie Harbour Terminus of North Lyell Company's railway from Gormanston. Post and money order office, in county of Franklin, electorate of Lyell. Roman Catholic church, two schools, two hotels, several stores. Brickmaking and saw-milling works. Splendid anchorage for vessels. Twenty-five miles from Strahan. Agricultural and mining country. Population (census 1901), 687.

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. Tin mining fast expanding here. Daily coach communication with Scottsdale, Gladstone, and Moorina. Principal hotel, the Pioneer. Local race club holds annual meet. A small hall available for entertainments or church services. Population of town, 130; of district, 500.

PIPER 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 NW. 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.

PLENTY, post town, with telegraph, money-order, savings bank and parcel post office, county of Buckingham, rural municipality of New Norfolk. State school. A railway station on the Derwent Valley line, near the New Norfolk salmon ponds. A favourite resort of tourists.

POIEMENA. See BLUE TIER.

PORTVILLE (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 post office, parcel post, 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 1901), 114; of district, 2,958.

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, Kermande (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, 8s. 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. At Hopton, about one mile from Dover, an English company has erected large saw mills, and intend to ship timber direct to England. Soil well adapted for fruit-growing. Population (census 1901) town, 121; neighbourhood, 850.

PREMAYDNA. See IMPRESSION BAY.

PYENGANA, post town, with telephone to Gould's Country. Mining centre, county of Dorset, electorate of Fingal. Population about 200.

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. An electric tram 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, two places of worship, St. Stephen's, Anglican, and a Free Methodist Mission Hall, and some small factories. There is a Magdalen Home and Convent of the Good Shepherd. 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. Rateable value of Queenborough, £18,950. Town Board valuation, £10,500. Capital value, £312,427. Agricultural returns to March 1st, 1901, were 15,211 acres worked, including 994 acres in gardens and orchards, and 472 in permanent pasture. Produce: apples, 3,317 bushels; pears, 1,567 bushels; peas, 208 bushels; potatoes, 195 tons; hay, 406 tons. Stock: horses, 312; cattle, 1,481; sheep, 10; pigs, 599. Population (census 1901), 1821; of district, 4,248.

QUEENSTOWN.—Post town, with money-order, telegraph, parcels post, and savings bank office, on the Queen river, 25 miles from Strahan. Electoral district of Lyell (for Assembly) and Gordon (Legislative Council), and county of Montagu; municipal district of Macquarie Terminus of the Mount Lyell Mining Company's Railway, connecting with Strahan, thence by steamer to Hobart, or by rail overland route via Zeehan and Launceston. Ten hotels, National Bank of Tasmania and Bank of Australasia, town board, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Congregational, and Plymouth Brethren churches, State school, Presentation Convent school, cottage hospital. Water supply by pipes. Points of interest: Hunter's Falls, King River Gorge, Abt railway, on Mount Lyell line. Smelting works, mines, etc. The natural scenery, mountain, wood, and fell is very grand. Queenstown is the centre of Mount Lyell Smelting works. Brickmaking, saw-milling, and kindred industries progress. Population: (census 1901) town, 5,050, district, 10,451. Geological formation: schistose conglomerate and sandstone. Daily newspaper: *The Mount Lyell Standard*. Social institutions: Masonic lodge, M.U. and I.O.O.F.; lodges of Odd-fellows, Druids. Australian Miners' Association Branch. Recreation ground and four halls.

RAILTON (41° 15' S. lat., 146° 25' E. long.), a postal centre telegraph and railway station, with parcel-post, money-order office and savings bank, in the county of Devon, East Devon electorate, and Mersey police district, on the Red Water Creek, about 15 miles from Devonport, 8 miles from Latrobe, 67 miles NW. of Launceston, and 206 miles N. of Hobart; fares, 7s. 2d. and 4s. 10d. A coach meets every train, carrying passengers to and from Sheffield. One hotel, Eave's. There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan places of worship here. Also a State school and Board of Agriculture. Railton Jockey Club holds an annual meet. Good scenery throughout surrounding country and several beautiful water-falls. One saw-mill and lime works find profitable employment. Farming and grazing and coal mining district. The staple crop is potatoes. Good fruit is also grown. Railton is the centre for Kentish, Paradise, Beulah, and Promised Land, agricultural districts. Good shooting and fishing in season. Good scenery, &c. Road Trust valuation, £2,960. Population (census 1901), 420.

RAMINEA, post town, Kent county, 3 miles from Port Esperance, and 45 from Hobart. The Raminia saw-mills give employment to a small population. State school here.

RAMSGATE, post town, with telephone office, and small port south of the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, near Recherche Bay, Kent County. Timber and fishing industry. Population (census 1891), 120.

RECHERCHE BAY, post town, with telegraph office, Kent county; 57 miles from Hobart. Congregational church and State school here. Timber producing district.

REMINE. See TRIAL HARBOUR.

RHYNDASTON, post town, with parcel-post and telegraph office, Monmouth county. Station on Main Line Railway; 46 miles from Hobart. One hotel: the Tunnel. State school. 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 (Bellerive) 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. Two hotels, the Bridge Inn and Commercial, both good country hosteleries. The Episcopalian, Congregationalists, and the Roman Catholics have each a place of worship, the first-named being dedicated to St. Luke, the Catholic to St. John. There is a State school, convent school, and two private schools, and library of 2,000 vols. Also reading room. It has a post and money-order office, parcel-post, savings bank, and telegraph station, Council chambers, and gaol, and is a place of Petty and General Sessions. Also race club. The rural municipality, proclaimed 10th June, 1861, has an area of 137,078 acres; yearly value of rateable property, £11,631; capital value of district, £232,872. Road Trust valuation £7,000. 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. There is good shooting and fishing, and pleasant bush scenery for

tourists. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 110,359 acres worked; wheat, 3,444 acres; barley, 173 acres; oats, 1,123 acres; peas, 304 acres; potatoes, 335 acres; hay, 1,763 acres. Produce: wheat, 41,548 bushels; barley, 5,536 bushels; oats, 28,075 bushels; peas, 3,952 bushels; potatoes, 1,591 tons; apples, 3,957 bushels; pears, 854 bushels; hops, 2,940 lbs. Stock: horses, 630; cattle, 2,056; sheep, 33,328; pigs, 1,153. Population (census 1901), 395; of district 2,457.

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, 49 miles from Launceston NE., and 15 miles from Scottsdale railway station. Public library of 400 vols. Town Hall, Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Congregational churches, public and private schools. It is a place of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions, and Court of Requests, and has a public and also a private school. Board of Health, public library, Fruit Board, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, Mechanics' institute and racing club; Ringarooma is the most important of the North-eastern tin-fields, and gold is also found in payable quantities at Mount Victoria, 5 miles distant. Alluvial gold is being got at New River Settlement, 4 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). Railway routes have been surveyed to Branxholm, Derby (Brothers' Home) and Moorina. One hotel, and another at Ringarooma Road. It is an agricultural and pastoral district, and orchard planting has proved successful. Population of town (census 1901), 230; of district, 5,592. 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 many years. Also the Brothers' Home No. 1. 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, Wyniford River and Moorina districts. Steamers ply regularly to and from Launceston; fare, 20s. Good trout fishing in Ringarooma river. Rateable value of property £18,123; Road Trust valuation, £5,500; capital value of district, £374,140. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 227,604 acres worked; wheat, 232 acres; barley, 20 acres; oats, 704 acres; peas, 137 acres; potatoes, 535 acres; gardens and orchards, 262 acres; permanent grass, 37,180 acres. Produce: wheat, 5,104 bushels; barley, 540 bushels; oats, 26,752 bushels; peas, 4,008 bushels; turnips, 1,456 tons; potatoes, 3,028 tons; apples, 12,910 bushels; pears, 543 bushels. Stock: horses, 1,344; cattle, 11,976; sheep, 37,059; pigs, 2,892. Population (census 1901), 230.

RINGVILLE, postal centre, with parcel post, money-order, and telephone office, 15 miles by rail from Zeehan. Good alluvial gold obtained in Ring River valley. Two hotels and one store. Centre of Curtin Davis group of mines, and within half a mile of Montezuma railway station and Montezuma Falls. Population about 50.

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 Sorrell), is 7 miles E. of Hobart, 5 miles from Bellerive, and 127 miles from Launceston. It has post-office, parcel-post, and telephonestation. Hotel: Horse and Jockey. There is an Episcopal (St. Mark'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. Annual value of property in Clarence municipality, £7,321; capital value of district, £157,929; Road Trust, £3,500. Population (June, 1901), 62.

ROSEBERY, post town, with telegraph, money-order and savings bank. Station on Emu Bay and Zeehan Railway. State school, Anglican and Wesleyan churches, two hotels, two stores. Mount Beach Mining Company's concentrating works. Centre of mining district. Population (census 1901), 100.

ROSEVEARS, post-town, with parcel-post and telegraph office, Devon county, 11 miles from Launceston, on Tamar river. Anglican and Wesleyan churches. Agricultural and pastoral district. A favourite place of resort for bicyclists from Launceston. 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 two trains daily. A mail conveyance runs to Longford,

via Macquarie River, three times a week, returning on alternate days. There is also a tri-weekly mail to Auburn, and bi-weekly to Trefusis. Hotel: the Ross. Numerous stores. Town lit with kerosene. 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 (a fine building of freestone). 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. Superior grindstones are made here. 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. The rural municipality of Ross (proclaimed Dec. 26, 1862) has an area of 178,000 acres, yearly value of ratable property being £12,496; capital value of district, £294,350. Road Trust valuation, £11,687. Extent of roads and streets, 90 miles. Pastoral district. Agricultural returns to March 31, 1901, were 150,112 acres worked; wheat, 36 acres; oats, 27 acres, hay, 265 acres. Produce: wheat, 612 bushels; oats, 729 bushels; barley, 250 bushels; hay, 331 tons; peas, 60 bushels. Stock: horses, 269; cattle, 1,593; sheep, 61,002; pigs, 158. Population (census 1901), 311; of district, 2,337.

ROYERINE. See CORINNA.

ST. HELEN (GEORGE BAY) (41° 21' S. lat., 145° 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, and Union. Anglican, Roman Catholic and Wesleyan churches, one public and one private school, post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, telegraph station; public library and reading-room; Odd Fellows' Lodge, court-house, gaol and public buildings; branch of Commercial Bank here. It is reached by coach from St. Mary's (fare, 7s. 6d., return 12s. 6d.), the terminus of the Fingal branch connecting at the Corners with the Main Line Railway. A coach also runs *via* Gould's country, Lottah, Weldborough, and Derby to Scottsdale, terminus of Launceston and Scottsdale Railway. A steamer trades every alternate week to Hobart or Launceston. Petty and General Sessions and Court of Requests are held here. 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 road reaching an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea level. St. Helen's is unsurpassed as a summer resort for seaside visitors. St. Mary's Pass and Columbia Falls at George's River, and Diana's Basin, Scamander River, are places of special interest. At the latter place there is good boarding accommodation. 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 Scamander. Principal industries: mining, dairying, farming, and fish canning. Capital value of district, £65,650. Ratable value, £6,150. Agricultural returns for Portland district to March 1, 1901, were: Acres worked, 33,936; gardens and orchards, 67 acres. Produce: wheat, 352 bushels; barley, 20 bushels; potatoes, 447 tons; peas, 312 bushels. Stock: horses, 303; cattle, 3,084; sheep, 10,964; pigs, 664. Population (census 1901), 410; of district, 5,831.

ST. LEONARDS (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 Evandale, 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, 4d. The Episcopal church (St. Peter's) is a neat building. There are a Wesleyan and other places of worship, and a public school. One hotel, Petterson's. About 3 miles from here is Cora Linn, remarkable for its romantic scenery. Road Trust valuation, £3,120. It has also an independent water supply carried out and owned by the Launceston Corporation. Population (census 1901) 265.

ST. MARY (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, 30 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. 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 branch of the National Bank of Tasmania. The Wesley Hall, erected for public gatherings, is a creditable structure. There is an Oddfellows' Lodge. Racing club holds an annual meet. In the neighbourhood at Mount Nicholas seams of coal of considerable thickness have been opened, the seams of coal-bearing land being held under lease from the Crown. The Mount Nicholas, Cornwall and Jubilee Companies are turning out about 1,500 tons per week. The quality of the coal for railway and domestic purposes is in high repute. Agricultural, pastoral and dairying pursuits are followed through-

out the district. The climate is moist, but healthy. St. Mary's Pass, noted for its fine scenery, is two miles from township, on main road to St. Helen's. There are many other points of interest to tourists, commanding magnificent inland and marine scenery. Geological formation: Coal, sandstone and limestone. Population (census 1901), 281; of district, 5,881; Road Trust valuation, £9,350.

SANDFORD. Post town, with telegraph office and parcels-post; State school and public hall. County of Monmouth, rural municipality of Clarence. Agricultural centre. Summer resort for tourists; good fishing in the vicinity.

SANDY BAY. See QUEENBOROUGH.

SASSAFRAS (41° 14' S. lat., 146° 32' E. long.), a post town with money-order office and telegraph, 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 300.

SCOTTSDALE (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, 39 miles NE. of Launceston, situated 3 miles from the Brid river. It is the terminus of the Launceston and Scottsdale railway line, about 180 miles from Hobart, and one train runs to and from Launceston daily. It has Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Salvation places of worship, a State school, one private school, numerous stores, and three inns, Commercial, Scottsdale, and Inverness; coffee palace, temperance hotel, and two saw mills. Courts of General and Petty Sessions are held here, there being a Court House and Gaol. Bridport lies 13 miles N. Coaches run daily to and from Ringarooma, Branxholm, Derby, and Moorina. 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, has made many improvements in streets and drainage. Annual value of property, £2,000; Road Trust valuation, £4,350. There are Local Boards of Health for the districts of Ringarooma, Derby, and Boobyalla. A mechanics' institute, with a fine library, has been established, the building including a large assembly hall. There is also a Masonic and an Oddfellows' hall, and Druids' Society. Geological formation, basaltic and granite. Agricultural and pastoral pursuits are followed in addition to mining. Population (census 1901), 636; of district, 5,592.

SCAMANDER. Portland district. Post and telegraph office. One hotel. State school. Good fishing grounds, splendid scenery. Coach communication daily with Georges Bay (St. Helen's), 11 miles, and St. Mary's railway terminus on Fingal line, also 11 miles distant. Good sea-bathing, fishing, and shooting.

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 (KENTISBURY) (41° 20' S. lat., 146° 18' E. long.), a township in the rich agricultural district of Kentisburgh, 130 miles N. from Hobart, 30 miles from Torquay, 16 from Latrobe, 74 from Launceston, and 7 miles from Railton station on the Ulverstone line. Conveyances meet every train. Fare, 2s. single, 3s. return. Two hotels: Wilson's and Maddox's, and a Temperance Hotel. The land around is very productive, but heavily timbered. It has Anglican, Wesleyan, Presbyterian, and Baptist places of worship, a State school, private 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. Benefit societies hold athletic meetings annually. 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 is Hope's roller flour mill, fitted with best modern appliances; also a butter factory. M.U.I.O.O.F. and I.O.R. Societies have lodges here. W.C.T.U. have a good lending library. Alluvial gold has been found near the Minnow Rivulet, 10 miles from Sheffield. At the river Forth a rich tin lode has been opened up, and silver-lead mines at Mount Claude, seven miles distant. Bismuth is also profitably worked. The town has many substantial buildings, including an Oddfellows' Hall, available for public meetings. The town, under control of a Town Board, is being gradually improved. Annual value of property, £1,500. There are numerous stores. The Middlesex Goldfield, where important discoveries of reef gold have been made, is situate about 23 miles SW. from Sheffield. Belmont, where gold and also tin is obtained, is about 22 miles from Sheffield with fair roads. A large area is held under mining leases. An effort is being made to get a direct railway line connecting the Kentisburgh district with Devonport. Points of interest to tourists—Mount Roland, 4,480 feet, Mount Claude, Mount Badgers, and Hell's Gates, on Forth River. Good fishing in this river, also in the Dusher stream. Population (census 1901), 446.

SHIPWRIGHT POINT (43° 8' S. lat., 147° 3' 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 and bacon curing is carried on here, and there is a large export trade in fruit. There is also at present a very brisk trade in timber export. Congregational church. One hotel. Bi-weekly steamer from Hobart (fare, 7s. 6d.), also daily coach (fare, 8s.). Hartz Mountains within easy distance. Population (census 1901), 52.

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, 153 miles N. of Hobart, and 13 from George Town. One State school and Presbyterian place of worship. Some good fishing here. Population (census 1901), 33.

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° 45' 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. Public school, two private schools, and a Church of England. Two saw-mills, King's and Lancaster's. The district is chiefly agricultural. The place is reached by rail to Ulverstone, and thence by coach, or from Burnie by coach. Daily mails to and from the township.

SORELL, or PITTWATER (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 is 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. Numerous stores. 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 Petty and General Sessions are held here. Racing club holds an Easter meet. Area of municipality (proclaimed May 26, 1882), 180,500 acres, 194 miles of roads and streets; yearly value of ratable property £13,518. Capital value of district, £260,751. Formerly Sorell was considered the granary of the colony, and though the production of wheat has been reduced large bi-weekly stock sales are held, at which immense numbers of pigs, sheep and oxen are sold. There are three Road Trusts in the district: Upper Sorell, Lower Sorell, and Bream Creek; also a Fruit Board. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901: Total acres worked, 99,227, including wheat, 1,476 acres; barley, 79 acres; oats, 639 acres; peas, 455 acres; potatoes, 134 acres. Produce: wheat, 32,472 bushels; barley, 2,133 bushels; oats, 19,292 bushels; peas, 9,555 bushels; beans, 300 bushels; potatoes, 326 tons. Stock: 771 horses, 3,575 cattle, 36,191 sheep, 2,376 pigs. Population (census 1901), 245; of district, 4,523.

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. Township named Hythe. Sixt, miles south of Hobart. 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 Congregational churches, and State school. One hotel. Sailing craft load here with timber for Australian ports. Steamboat communication with Hobart. Pastoral, agricultural, and fruit-growing district. This is the most southerly observing station in the Australasian meteorological system. Geological formation: basaltic. Road Trust valuation, £1,000. Population (census 1901), 147.

SPIRINT, a postal township in Castra district, 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 Devonport on the Western line, and 10 miles from Ulverstone railway terminus; a daily coach plies to and fro. There are Anglican, Wesleyan and Presbyterian churches here and State school. It is the centre of a thriving and rapidly-spreading agricultural population.

SPIREYTON, 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 Customs, post office, parcel post, money-order office, savings bank, and telegraph station, in the county and electorate of Wellington, and police district of Russell, on the north coast, about 141 miles W. from Launceston, and 278 miles NW. of Hobart. It was laid out by the Van Diemen's Land Company (who still retain an interest), and is prettily situated on a flat, lying West of the cliff known as the Nut or

Bluff, 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; a coffee palace and private boarding-houses. The township of Stanley 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 frequent 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, Burnie, and Forest, also tri-weekly to Smithton (Duck River), Irish Town, and Montagu. Fare to either Wynyard or Montagu, 10s. Connection with the capital is by coach to Burnie, thence by rail. Churches: St. Paul's (Episcopal), Wesleyan, Presbyterian (St. James's), and Roman Catholic (St. Mary's), a public school, two private schools, a reading-room and public library, containing about 1,200 volumes, an Assembly Hall, with sittings for about 300, and stage appointments. Town lit with kerosene. It is a place of Petty and General Sessions and Court of Requests. It has a Road Trust, Fruit Inspector, Turf Club, Oddfellows Lodge. Bank, National of Tasmania. Large quantities of produce are exported to Sydney, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Queensland ports. Butter, cheese and bacon factories are in active operation, also creameries at Forest and Duck River. Erection of new buildings, street improvements, and tree-planting mark steady progress. The district contains some of the finest grazing land in the colony, and large supplies of fat cattle and sheep are sent every year to Launceston and West Coast mines. Geological formation basaltic. Capital value of district, £235,993. Ratable value, £14,250. For the year ending 1st March, 1901, the area worked in Russell district was 126,417 acres, comprising 322 acres of wheat, 771 acres of oats, 424 acres of peas, and 1,925 acres of potatoes. Produce: wheat, 8,372 bushels; oats, 33,153 bushels; peas, 9,328 bushels; barley, 96 bushels; potatoes, 8,470 tons; apples, 2,563 bushels; pears, 489 bushels. Stock: 1,108 horses, 9,207 cattle, 10,195 sheep, 3,370 pigs. Population (census 1901), 484; of district, 5,565.

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. State school. Saw-mill here. Road Trust valuation, £325.

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. One hotel, the Bay View, and private lodging-houses. It has stores, 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. There is a capital library. A circular wharf with substantial approach affords facility for the landing of goods and passengers and extends 1,000 feet into deep water. Schooners trade regularly to the metropolis. There is a tri-weekly mail coach service from Swansea to Sorell, on the branch railway line, fare 20s. Also a coach to and from Campbell Town on the main line, thrice weekly, fare 16s., and communication every week with Hobart and Launceston per coasting steamers. A beach 9 miles long is one of the attractions 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. There is also excellent swan and duck shooting on lagoons and bays. The climate is unsurpassed perhaps by any in the world, and the place has widespread fame as a sanatorium. Pure water is obtained from the Meredith rivulet, where good rod and line bream fishing is to be obtained. A Court of Petty and General Sessions is held here. At Freycinet's Peninsula tin mining gives employment to a limited number of men. Large coal beds of excellent quality extend from Llandaff to the Douglas river, over 10 miles, but await systematic working. The rural municipality of Glamorgan has an area of 439,000 acres, 120 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £6,963. Capital value of district, £138,192. Road Trust valuation, £6,963. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901—145,712 acres worked; wheat, 389 acres; barley, 66 acres; oats, 75 acres; gardens and orchards, 135 acres. Produce: wheat, 7,780 bushels; barley, 1,122 bushels; oats, 1,350 bushels; peas, 1,365 bushels; apples, 1,781 bushels; pears, 382 bushels. Stock: horses, 260; cattle, 1,499; sheep, 44,961; pigs, 776. Population (census 1901), 213; of the district, 1,704.

TARANNA (NORFOLK BAY). The chief of three small coasting places on Tasman's Peninsula, the other places being Pre-maydena (Impression Bay) and Koonya (Cascades). Carnarvon (Port Arthur) is to the southward. The chief attractions on the NE. of the Peninsula are Eagle Hawk Neck, the Blowhole, and the Pavement, all remarkable works of natural architecture. Nubeena (Wedge Bay) is on the SW., and Carnarvon (Port Arthur) on the S. There is regular steam service to these places in the summer months, and frequent special excursions. Taranna is the only port of embarkation on the Peninsula for passengers proceeding direct by mail coach to Carnarvon or Eagle Hawk. One hotel, a post office, parcel post and telegraph office here; also State school. Population (census 1901), 33.

TAYLOR BAY, Buckingham county, 35 miles S. of Hobart. Weekly steamer (fare 7s., return 10s.). Agricultural district.

TEA TREE, post town and money-order office, and parcel post, Pembroke county. Railway station 21 miles from Hobart (fares 4s., and 3s.). English church here and State school. Cricket club. Road Trust valuation, £1,720. Population (census 1901), 184.

TEEPOOKANA, on the King river, some 80 miles from Strahan, by water, 240 miles from Hobart, county and electoral district of Lyell. Population, chiefly miners, about 20. Mt. Lyell Company's railway station on line to Strahan. Two trains daily to and from Queenstown; fare, 5s.; return, 7s. 6d. Also steam launches irregularly to and from Strahan. It is on the direct route to Mount Lyell and Mount Jukes mining districts. State school. Beautiful woodland and river scenery here. Abt railway to Queenstown traverses wild and rugged country. Geological formation: tertiary.

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 Devonport. About 65 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. State school.

THOMAS PLAINS (41° 6' 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 Fingal, 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 Gould's country. One hotel and Anglican church. The district is a tin-mining one, and in and around this centre a large number of miners, including many Chinese, are employed. Some gems and valuable stones are found occasionally. Population (census 1901), 283. The mining population of entire district numbers about 600.

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'Entrecasteaux Channel. It is 30 miles from Kingston and about 40 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. Two churches, Anglican and Wesleyan. Rifle and cricket clubs; good private accommodation for tourists. Daily steam communication (fares 4s., return 6s.). There are some coal seams in the vicinity. Agricultural and fruit-growing district. Population (census 1901), 96. Road Trust. Ratable property value £2,350.

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 many well-built suburban residences. Anglican church here. It is a town under the "Towns Board Act," and is lit by electricity. Annual ratable value, £2,413. Population (census 1901), 529.

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. Sailing craft ply regularly to and from Hobart and Launceston. An eucalyptus oil factory has been established. Maria Island lies right across the north of Prosser's Bay, at the entrance to Spring Bay. A mail conveyance goes to Sorell thrice a week, whence the train can be taken to Hobart. Coach fare to Sorell, 13s., return, 20s. A conveyance also runs once weekly to Sorell, or oftener if required, connecting with train to Hobart. Coaches run also to Swansea, Orford, Buckland, and Lisidillon. Hotels: Retreat and Pembroke. Private boarding-house. Place of Petty and General Sessions. Good building freestone is quarried, and coal has been found. A State school here, also at Buckland, and Orford. Churches—Episcopalian and Roman Catholic. 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 is inferior. Spring Bay municipality, proclaimed 10th September, 1860, has an area of 350,000 acres, 120 miles of roads and streets, and ratable property of the annual value of £6,049. Capital value of district, £118,481. Road Trust valuation, £9,000. Points of interest to tourists are Maria Island, Paradise Valley, Mount Murray, and The Thumbs. The bay teems with fish and oysters, and in close proximity native game and birds are abundant. The area worked on 1st March, 1901, was 162,839 acres; wca, 160 acres; oats, 148 acres. Produce: wheat, 3,200 bushels; barley, 170 bushels; oats, 2,264 bushels; peas, 611 bushels; potatoes, 173 tons; turnips, 240 tons. Stock: horses, 165; cattle, 1,410; sheep, 48,758; pigs, 479. Population (census 1901), 181; of district, 1,104.

TRIAL HARBOUR (REMYNE), a small town at the foot of the Heemskirk range on the west coast. It is in the county of Montagu, police district of Macquarie, and electoral district of Cumberland. Small steamers can put in here when the Mac-

quarie bar is unworkable, taking transhipments and passengers from Strahan. Hotel: Trial Harbour. Population (census 1901), 65.

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 (Outlands electorate and municipality), 14 miles from Outlands, 59 miles SE. of Launceston. It is also a station on the Main Line Railway, distant from Hobart 74 miles; and has a Presbyterian Church, a Wesleyan chapel, a State school, two inns, the Victoria and the York, and a Public Hall. A Water Trust has been established, and provides an efficient supply from Blackman's River. Agricultural district. District roads, 53 miles. Road Trust valuation, £8,316. Population (census 1901), 112.

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 Outlands), situated near the Coal River, between Outlands and Jerusalem, about 15 miles from Outlands, 40 miles N. of Hobart, and 10 miles from Parattah railway station. It has a public and private school, one hotel, and Anglican and Roman Catholic places of worship. Agricultural district. District roads, 142 miles. Road Trust valuation, £10,211.

TYENNA. A postal centre twenty miles from Glenora, the present terminus of the Derwent Valley railway. Mail communication once weekly. Rising agricultural district.

ULVERSTONE (41° 8' S. lat., 146° 12' 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 Devonport on the North-Western Railway, and 18 miles from Emu Bay. A post town, with parcel post, telegraph and money-order office and Government savings bank. The Leven port is the third in importance of those on the NW. coast; a large amount of timber and agricultural produce 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. Efforts are being made to get bar deepened. Coaches run to Castra, North Motton, Preston and Gunns Plains. The town of Ulverstone is the business centre for the large districts of Abbotsham, Gawler, Castra, North Motton, Gunns Plains, Preston, Dooley's Plains, Kindred and Penguin and Belmont Goldfield, 30 miles south. It has four churches, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, and Congregational, and Salvation Army. Three hotels, O'Niel's, O'Meara's, and May's, and four coffee palaces, a Town Hall with Public Library (800 vols.) and reading-room attached, branches of Bank of Australasia and Commercial Bank, Chamber of Commerce and several stores. There are State, grammar, private and convent 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 Branch Board of Agriculture holds its meetings here. A Town Board has been established. Annual value of property, £7,600. Road Trust valuation, £12,785. There are racing, social, cricket, rowing, tennis and football clubs, two brass bands and two Oddfellows' societies. Headquarters of Third Battalion Tasmanian Infantry. The I.O.O.F. have a small hall. A Rechabite lodge is established here. The Australasian Axemen's Association has its headquarters here, and the annual contests attract competitors from all the adjacent States. Headquarters of West Devon Agricultural and United Agricultural Society of Tasmania. 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 English trout, black fish, herring and lobster. The scenery is of surpassing beauty. 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. Ulverstone is a favourite watering-place, with a fine three-mile stretch of sandy beach and many charming drives. The district is chiefly pastoral and agricultural, potato-cropping being a special industry here. Local industries comprise brickyards, two saw-mills, and two flour-mills. Copper mining at the Dial Range is expanding. Population (census 1901) of town, 1,164; of district, 7,485.

UNDERWOOD, post town, Dorset county, 9 miles NE. from Launceston and 4 miles from Lilydale railway station. Wesleyan church and State school. Agricultural district.

UPPER MEANDER, an agricultural settlement, 10 miles south of Deloraine. It has a post office, State school, and two churches—Anglican and Wesleyan, and a Public Hall. The Great Lake is 14 miles distant by Warner's Track. The settlement adjoins the Cheshunt estate, a magnificent agricultural and grazing property.

UXBRIDGE, a settlement, better known as "The Tiers." It has postal receiving office, and tri-weekly mail. Is 30 miles from Hobart, county of Buckingham, electoral district of New Norfolk. Eight miles from Plenty and Glenora railway stations. Centre of agricultural district. State school here. Township situated between the rivers Plenty and Styx. Good fruit-growing, timber and agricultural district. Saw mill affords principal work. Habitations scattered. Population of district about 200.

VICTORIA (HUNVILLE) (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 are daily coaches to the metropolis; fare, 6s., return 8s. 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; and some of the heaviest fish in Tasmanian waters are captured in the Huon. Road Trust valuation, £3,400. Population (census 1901), 261; of district, 1,400.

WARATAH. See MOUNT BISCHOFF.

WELDBOROUGH. See THOMAS' PLAINS.

WELLINGTON HAMILTONS. Road Board district and electoral district of Kingborough and municipal district of Queenborough. A suburb of Hobart. Population (census 1901), 776.

WENVOE (41° 9' S. lat., 146° 22' E. long.), situated on the banks of the Mersey, 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 it part of West Devonport.

WESLEY VALE. post town with telegraph, Devon county, 80 miles W. of Launceston and 5 miles from Latrobe Railway Station. Wesleyan church, State and private school. Agricultural district.

WESTBURY (41° 32' S. lat., 146° 51' E. long.), a town situated on Quambys Brook, and bounded also by the Meander 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. Hotels: Berridale and Railway. It has a post-office, parcel post, money-order, savings bank and telegraph station, and a public library of 2,400 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 110 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 Quamby, Frankford Farmers' Club, Rosvale Turf Club, and Hogley Ploughing Association. The Commercial Bank of Tasmania has a branch here. Westbury is the headquarters of the Meander Company of Auxiliary Defence Force. The district is famed for long-wooled sheep. The rural municipality (proclaimed November 2nd, 1863) has an area of 300,000 acres, 126 miles of roads and streets, and annual ratable value of £58,868; capital value £794,534. Road Trust valuation, £19,433. 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; Chuan, Fernbank and Early Risley 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 £22,150. Agricultural returns to March 1, 1901, were 164,516 acres worked; wheat, 9,445 acres; barley, 1,275 acres; oats, 4,236 acres; peas, 1,111 acres; potatoes, 891 acres; turnips, 512 acres; gardens and orchards, 343 acres. Produce: wheat, 307,790 bushels; barley, 31,875 bushels; oats, 128,580 bushels; peas, 24,442 bushels; potatoes, 3,171 tons; turnips, 3,072 tons; apples, 1,897 bushels; pears, 500 bushels; hops, 27,600 lbs. Stock: horses, 2,383; cattle, 6,513; sheep, 73,756; pigs, 5,350. Population (census 1901) of town, 1,027; of municipal district, 4,144.

WHITEFOORD. post town, Monmouth county, 65 miles NW. of Hobart and 10 miles from Parattah railway station. State school. 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.

WILLIAMSFORD (Deep Lead). Postal centre with parcel post, money-order and telephone office and State school, 18 miles from Zeehan. Terminus of N.E. Dundas railway. Two hotels, two stores, public hall, used for Anglican church service, Wesleyan chapel. Coach road, five miles, connects with Rosebery station on the Emu Bay railway. Population, 100. Alluvial and quartz mining. It is the centre of the Mount Reid group of mines, and smelters are to be erected in the vicinity.

WINKLEIGH. post town, Devon county, 23 miles from Launceston. Presbyterian and Wesleyan churches. State school. Population (census 1901), 223.

WOODBIDGE. 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, Wesleyan, and Congregational churches and State school. Steam communication bi-weekly. Agricultural and fruit-growing district. Population (census 1901), 194.

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 Emu Bay (Table Cape division), 104 miles distant from Launceston NW., and 234 miles from Hobart NW. Hotels: Mount Lyell, Federal, and a coffee palace. Four coaches run daily to and from Burnie railway station, fare 3s., return 5s.; thence train to Launceston and Hobart. There is also a daily coach to and from Stanley, fare 10s.: There are five places of worship—Church of England, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan, Free Methodist, Church of Christ, and Salvation Army; public school, and two private schools (State schools also at Mount Hicks Road, Boat Harbour, Upper Flowerdale, and Sisters Creek. Town hall, and drill hall, a public library (with 700 vols.), and assembly rooms, branches of Bank of Australasia, and National Bank of Tasmania. Table Cape Racing Club holds an annual meet. There is a local Rifle Club and Agricultural and Pastoral Society, the latter having an extensive show building. There is a Masonic Lodge, also Lodge of Oddfellows, the latter with over 100 members. It is a place of Petty Sessions. The Table Cape Marine Board has its centre at Burnie. Some extensive harbour works have been carried out, and more are projected. Streets lighted with kerosene. Road Trust valuation, £9,324. A co-operative butter and bacon factory is in full work, also flour-mill. Four creameries in the district. In the neighbourhood are well-appointed saw-mills. Blackwood, myrtle, and stringy bark are the principal woods. Much of the bush land has been cleared and brought under cultivation and for grazing. The land is some of the best in the island, and well watered. Rich indications of gold, silver, and copper have been found, and prospecting is becoming extensive. Boat Harbour, Flowerdale, and Calder are flourishing districts to the west, and Mount Hicks and Camp Creek to the south. Table Cape lighthouse, 4 miles NW. of town, is a favourite tourist resort. Population (census 1901), 526; of electoral district, 5,565.

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 Montagu, 225 miles NW. of Hobart, and situated on the Little Henry River. Terminus of Strahan and Zeehan railway, and railways to Dundas, Williamsford and Burnie, connecting with Launceston and Hobart. Banks: National, Bank of Australasia, and Commercial of Tasmania. A Town Board has been established, and schemes for water supply and sanitation are being effected. The town is lighted by electricity. The main street is 2 miles long. Annual value of property, £20,340. Eighteen hotels: The Grand, Hotel Cecil, Mount Zeehan, Kerrigan's, Royal Exchange, Commercial, Federal, Caledonian, All Nations, Club, Victoria, Exchange, Palace, Railway, Royal, Silver King, Silver Bell, and Zealandia. Supreme Sessional courts are held here. There is a theatre (The Gaiety), Masonic hall, Academy of Music, Montagu Hall, and A.M.A. Hall, Anglican, Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, Primitive Methodist, Baptist and Christian Brethren churches, and Salvation Army, two State schools, Convent school, several private schools, and district hospital, with a women's ward. Public reading-room and library. Branch of Australian Miners' Association. Principal centre of silver-lead mining district. State-aided school of mines. Extensive smelting works, established by Tasmanian Smelting Company, having head-office in London. Water supply dependent on rainfall. The mines are a source of great attraction to tourists, as also the Falls at Heemskirk, Mount Zeehan and Montezuma, and the general mountain and bush scenery. The Australian Miners' Association have a hall. Masonic, Oddfellows', Foresters', Druids', Hibernian, Miners' Association, Orange and Rechabite lodges are established here. Trains to and from Strahan (Macquarie Harbour) twice, and to and from Burnie once daily, and steamboat connection thence to Hobart, Launceston and Melbourne. Trains twice daily to and from Dundas, and once to and from Williamsford. Geological formation: dark blue slate and grey sandstone of the Silurian series, with fossiliferous beds, a great interest to paleontologists. Silver lead ore first discovered here in 1882. Paper: *Zeehan and Dundas Herald*, daily. Population (census 1901), 5,014; of district, 6,672.