

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1882-3.

## PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

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

2. The part of Australia now called Victoria was discovered by the eminent explorer Captain Cook, in H.M.S. *Endeavour*. He made the land on the 19th April, 1770, and estimated a prominent point, which he named after Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel, who first observed it, to be in lat. 38° south, long. 148° 53' east. Cook, however, did not attempt to land, but passed on to other discoveries. It may be observed that Point Hicks appears to be identical with the present Cape Everard† in Gippsland, situated about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River. Discovery.

3. New South Wales was colonized in 1788, and for nearly ten years afterwards nothing was done towards the exploration of the southern shores of Australia. At length George Bass, a surgeon in the Royal Navy, started in a whaleboat, manned by six seamen, and, passing Cape Howe, coasted along that part of Victoria now called Gippsland, and rounding Wilson's Promontory—the southernmost point on the Australian continent—entered Western Port on the 4th June, 1798. He, however, returned to Sydney without discovering Port Phillip Bay, which was first entered on the 5th January, 1802, by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, in command of the armed brig *Lady Nelson*. In the month of October, in the following year, an attempt was made to colonize Port Phillip by Lieutenant-Colonel David Collins, of the Royal Marines, in command of a party of convicts. Collins, however, after the expiration of three months, abandoned the country as unfit for settlement, and for the next twenty years the district attracted but little attention; but in 1824 two explorers—Hume and Hovell—made their Early  
history.

---

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

† The latitude of Cape Everard, according to the latest computation, is 37° 49' S., and the longitude 149° 17' E.

way overland from Sydney, and, on their return, gave a satisfactory report of the country, the result being that a convict settlement was soon afterwards founded on Western Port Bay, which, however, was in a short time abandoned, apparently on economic grounds. The first permanent settlement was formed at Portland Bay by Mr. Edward Henty, from Van Diemen's Land, as Tasmania was then called, who landed on the 19th November, 1834, and soon commenced to till the soil, run and breed stock, and carry on whaling operations. Others followed; but the absence of good land in the immediate vicinity of the port, and the openness of the bay, which rendered it unsafe for shipping during the prevalence of certain winds, caused it to be considered an unsuitable site for a capital, which was eventually founded on Hobson's Bay, at the northern extremity of Port Phillip, by two parties—one led by John Batman, who landed on the 29th May, 1835, and the other by John Pascoe Fawkner, whose party arrived at the site of Melbourne on the 28th August of the same year. Both these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the then unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it *Australia Felix*—a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Sir Thomas Mitchell and the success of the first settlers caused great excitement, not only in the Australian settlements but in the mother-country. Herds of sheep and cattle, driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time shiploads of immigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Lonsdale, who, having been sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 29th September, 1836; and on the 2nd March of the following year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis "*Melbourne*." Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th September, 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent, which was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor, when, on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and erected into a separate colony under the

name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards, rich deposits of gold were discovered, the fame of which soon spread throughout the world, and led to a great influx of population. After a time some discontent arose amongst the diggers, in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots, which occurred on the Ballarat gold-field towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new Constitution giving responsible Government to the colony was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855, and since then, although political struggles have been frequent, and party feeling has at times run high, this has had no permanent effect in setting class against class, or in any way lessening the good feeling which exists between all sections of the community. At times commerce has been depressed; but this has soon revived, and the material prosperity of the colony has, upon the whole, enjoyed, is perhaps without a parallel in the history of any country.\*

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

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.— (“Point Hicks,” believed to be either the present Cape Conran or Cape Everard in Gippsland).
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass’s Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.

\* For a detailed account of the early history of Victoria, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.
- „ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see next paragraph.)
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. November. —Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 2nd December.)
- „ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.

1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Nov. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened. It was closed on the 30th April, 1881.
1881. Nov. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.

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

6. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 89,644 square miles, and is therefore somewhat larger than Victoria. Area of Victoria.

7. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31' S., longitude 149° 59' E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140° 58' E., and extends from latitude 34° 2' S. to latitude 38° 4' S., or 242 geographical miles. Extreme points of Victoria.

8. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is 37° 49' 53" south, and its longitude 144° 58' 42" east. Position of Melbourne.

Latitudes  
and longi-  
tudes.

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

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES\* OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

Name of Place.	Latitude S.		Longitude E.		Name of Place.	Latitude S.		Longitude E.	
	°	'	°	'		°	'	°	'
Alexandra ...	37	12	145	43	Hamilton ...	37	45	142	1
Amherst ...	37	8	143	40	Inglewood ...	36	35	143	53
Ararat ...	37	17	142	57	Jamieson ...	37	18	146	9
Avoca ...	37	6	143	29	Kilmore ...	37	18	144	57
Ballarat ...	37	33	143	52	Lakes' Entrance	37	53	148	2
Beechworth ...	36	22	146	41	Maldon ...	37	0	144	5
Belfast... ..	38	23	142	14	Maryborough ...	37	3	143	44
Benalla ...	36	33	145	59	Melbourne ...	37	50	144	59
Buninyong ...	37	39	143	53	Point Lonsdale	38	18	144	37
Cape Bridgewater	38	24	141	25	Point Nepean ...	38	18	144	40
„ Everard ...	37	49	149	17	Portland ...	38	21	141	37
„ Howe ...	37	31	149	59	Pyramid Point...	38	32	145	14
„ Liptrap ...	38	55	145	55	Queenscliff ...	38	16	144	40
„ Nelson ...	38	26	141	32	Sale ...	38	6	147	4
„ Otway ...	38	52	143	41	Sandhurst ...	36	46	144	17
„ Paterson ...	38	41	145	37	Seymour ...	37	2	145	6
„ Schanck ...	38	30	144	54	Smythesdale ...	37	39	143	41
„ Woolamai...	38	54	145	22	St. Arnaud ...	36	37	143	16
Castlemaine ...	37	4	144	14	Stawell ...	37	3	142	47
Clunes ...	37	18	143	47	Talbot ...	37	10	143	42
Creswick ...	37	25	143	54	Wangaratta ...	36	21	146	19
Dunolly ...	36	52	143	44	Warrnambool ...	38	23	142	30
Echuca ...	36	8	144	46	Williamstown ...	37	52	144	55
Geelong ...	38	9	144	22	Wilson's Promontory	39	8	146	26

Latitudes  
and longi-  
tudes of  
Austral-  
asian  
capitals.

10. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies :—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES\* OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.						
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"
Victoria... ..	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	42
New South Wales	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	42
Queensland ...	Brisbane† ...	27	27	32	153	2	40
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34	57	0	138	35	0
Western Australia	Perth ...	31	20	0	115	6	43
Tasmania ...	Hobart ...	42	53	25	147	20	7
New Zealand ...	Wellington ...	41	16	25	174	47	25

\* For the purpose of determining Australian longitude with absolute correctness, direct telegraphic communications have recently been exchanged with the Greenwich Observatory. When the results are known, it is probable that the present figures will require some alteration.

† Mr. W. J. Blakeney, Deputy Registrar-General of Queensland, informs me that, according to the most recent observations, the Brisbane Observatory appears to be in latitude 27° 28' 14" S., longitude 153° 1' 47' 40" E. These observations, however, have not been accepted as final.

11. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west, by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains generally are so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others. Besides the main Divide, there are also other ranges in different parts of the country, many of them being offshoots of the primary chain; the highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its branches between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria.

Physical features.

12. The following list of the principal mountains and hills in Victoria, which contains also a statement of the name of the county in which they are respectively situated, and of the elevation of the most important peaks above the level of the sea, has recently been corrected for this work by the Government Astronomer, Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., according to the latest information in the possession of his department:—

Mountains and hills.

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Abrupt ... ..	Dundas ... ..	2,724	Boundary Hill ...	Anglesey ... ..	—
Acland ... ..	Polwarth ... ..	—	Bowen ... ..	Croajingolong	—
Aitken ... ..	Bourke ... ..	—	Brenanah ... ..	Gladstone ... ..	—
Aitken's Hill ...	Bourke ... ..	1,608	Brigg's Bluff ...	Borong ... ..	—
Alexander ... ..	Talbot ... ..	2,435	Brock's Hill ...	Bourke ... ..	—
Alexander's Head	Bourke ... ..	—	Brown's Hill ...	Heytesbury	—
Alexina ... ..	Anglesey ... ..	—	Bryarty's Hills ...	Evelyn ... ..	—
Almond, Peak of	Ripon ... ..	—	Buangor ... ..	Kara Kara ...	3,247
Anakie, Mount ...	Grant ... ..	1,327	Buckle ... ..	Croajingolong	1,465
Angus ... ..	Tanjil ... ..	—	Buckrabanyule ...	Gladstone ... ..	—
Arapiles ... ..	Lowan ... ..	1,176	Budgee Budgee ...	Tanjil ... ..	—
Ararat ... ..	Ripon ... ..	2,020	Buffalo Mountains	Delatite ... ..	5,645
Ararat ... ..	Mornington	—	Bulla Bulla ... ..	Croajingolong	—
Arnold ... ..	Wonnangatta	—	Bullancrook ... ..	Bourke ... ..	2,306
Arthur's Seat ...	Mornington	1,031	Bullarook ... ..	Talbot ... ..	2,400
Atkinson ... ..	Bourke ... ..	—	Buller ... ..	Wonnangatta	5,934
Avoca Hill ... ..	Kara Kara ...	2,464	Bulloh ... ..	Benambra ... ..	2,360
Bald Head ... ..	Dargo ... ..	4,507	Buninyong ... ..	Grant ... ..	2,448
Bald Hill ... ..	Ripon ... ..	1,117	Burramboot ... ..	Rodney ... ..	—
Balmattum Range	Delatite ... ..	—	Burrowye ... ..	Benambra ... ..	4,194
Bainbridge ... ..	Dundas ... ..	—	Burrumbeep Hill	Ripon ... ..	—
Baranhet ... ..	Delatite ... ..	—	Bute ... ..	Grenville ... ..	—
Baringhup ... ..	Talbot ... ..	—	Byron ... ..	Lowan ... ..	—
Barker ... ..	Talbot ... ..	—	Callender ... ..	Ripon ... ..	—
Bernard ... ..	Delatite ... ..	—	Camel ... ..	Rodney ... ..	—
Bass Range ... ..	Mornington	—	Cameron ... ..	Talbot ... ..	—
Battery, or Beolite	Delatite ... ..	—	Cann ... ..	Croajingolong	1,764
Baw Baw ... ..	Evelyn ... ..	—	Cannibal Hill ...	Mornington	—
Bealiba ... ..	Gladstone ... ..	—	Carlyle ... ..	Croajingolong	1,189
Bear's Hill ... ..	Bendigo ... ..	—	Cardinal, The ...	Ripon ... ..	—
Beckwith ... ..	Talbot ... ..	2,087	Castle Hill ... ..	Borong ... ..	—
Bellarine ... ..	Grant ... ..	463	Castle Hill ... ..	Wonnangatta	4,860
Benambra ... ..	Benambra ... ..	4,940	Cathedral ... ..	Anglesey ... ..	2,120
Ben Cruachan ...	Tanjil ... ..	2,765	Cavendish ... ..	Dundas ... ..	—
Bindi ... ..	Tambo ... ..	—	Cavern ... ..	Talbot ... ..	—
Bendock ... ..	Croajingolong	—	Chalamber ... ..	Ripon ... ..	1,549
Ben Nevis ... ..	Kara Kara ...	2,875	Challicum ... ..	Ripon ... ..	1,594
Big Hill ... ..	Bourke ... ..	—	Chaucer ... ..	Normanby ... ..	—
Big Hill ... ..	Evelyn ... ..	—	Christmas Hills ...	Evelyn ... ..	—
Birch Hill ... ..	Talbot ... ..	—	Clay ... ..	Normanby ... ..	622
Black Mount ...	Rodney ... ..	—	Cobbler ... ..	Delatite ... ..	5,342
Black Hill ... ..	Grant ... ..	2,310	Cobberas ... ..	Tambo ... ..	6,025
Black Hill ... ..	Grenville ... ..	—	Coghill's Hill ...	Talbot ... ..	—
Black Range ...	Anglesey ... ..	—	Cole ... ..	Ripon ... ..	—
Black Range ...	Polwarth ... ..	—	Colite ... ..	Grant ... ..	—
Black Range ...	Lowan ... ..	—	Concongella ... ..	Borong ... ..	1,376
Blackwood, or	Bourke ... ..	2,432	Concord ... ..	Anglesey ... ..	1,500
Myrniong			Conical Hill ... ..	Evelyn ... ..	—
Bland ... ..	Bourke ... ..	—	Consultation ... ..	Talbot ... ..	—
Blowhard ... ..	Ripon ... ..	—	Coopragambra ... ..	Croajingolong	—
Blue Mountain ...	Bourke ... ..	—	Cooy-a-tong ... ..	Benambra ... ..	3,270
Blue Range ... ..	Delatite ... ..	—	Cope ... ..	Bogong ... ..	6,015
Bogong Range ...	Bogong ... ..	6,508	Corranwarrabul ...	Mornington	—
Bolangum ... ..	Kara Kara ...	1,225	Cotterill ... ..	Bourke ... ..	—
Bolga ... ..	Benambra ... ..	2,860	Cunningham ... ..	Anglesey ... ..	1,920
Bolton ... ..	Talbot ... ..	—	Dandenong ... ..	Evelyn ... ..	2,077
Boswell ... ..	Ripon ... ..	1,748	Dargo Hill ... ..	Dargo ... ..	—
Boulder ... ..	Buln Buln ...	1,725	Darriwil ... ..	Grant ... ..	—



MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Dawson ...	Tambo ...	—	Heath Point ...	Normanby ...	627
Deddick ...	Croajingolong	—	Hermit ...	Bogong ...	—
Deboobetic ...	Kara Kara ...	—	Hesse ...	Grenville ...	—
Delegete Hill ...	Croajingolong	4,318	Hoddle Range ...	Buln Buln ...	—
Despair ...	Anglesey ...	—	Holden ...	Bourke ...	—
Difficult ...	Borong ...	2,657	Hollowback Hill	Talbot ...	—
Dingle Range ...	Bogong ...	—	Hooghly ...	Gladstone ...	—
Diogenes ...	Bourke ...	—	Hope ...	Gunbower ...	—
Direction ...	Kara Kara ...	—	Hore's Hill ...	Benambra ...	—
Disappointment ...	Bourke ...	2,637	Hotspur ...	Villiers ...	—
Drummond ...	Borong ...	—	Hotham ...	Bogong ...	6,100
Dryden ...	Borong ...	—	Howe Hill ...	Croajingolong	1,292
Dundas ...	Dundas ...	1,535	Howitt ...	Delatite ...	5,715
Duneed ...	Grant ...	—	Hume's Range ...	Bourke ...	—
Eccles ...	Normanby ...	590	Hunter ...	Buln Buln ...	1,136
Eckersley ...	Normanby ...	529	Ida ...	Rodney ...	1,537
Egbert ...	Gladstone ...	—	Jeffcott ...	Kara Kara ...	—
Egerton ...	Grant ...	—	Jenkins ...	Weeah ...	339
Elephant ...	Hampden ...	1,294	Juliet, Mount	Evelyn ...	3,625
Eliza ...	Mornington	530	Kangaroo Range	Normanby ...	—
Ellery ...	Croajingolong	4,255	Kay ...	Croajingolong	3,284
Emu ...	Ripon ...	1,687	Keilawarra ...	Moira ...	—
Emu ...	Hampden ...	—	Kent ...	Wonnangatta	5,129
Enterprise ...	Wonnangatta	—	Kerang ...	Gladstone ...	—
Erip ...	Grenville ...	1,539	Kerang ...	Gunbower ...	—
Everard ...	Croajingolong	1,200	Kerange Moorah	Polwarth ...	—
Fainter ...	Bogong ...	—	Kersop Peak ...	Buln Buln ...	740
Fainting Range ...	Tambo ...	—	Kincaid ...	Normanby ...	655
Fatigue ...	Buln Buln ...	2,110	Kinross ...	Hampden ...	908
Feathertop ...	Bogong ...	6,303	Kirk's Hill ...	Ripon ...	—
Ferguson's Hill ...	Polwarth ...	708	Koala ...	Dalhousie ...	—
Forest Hill ...	Tambo, on the N.S.W. frontier	5,000	Koang ...	Hampden ...	891
Forest Hill ...	Talbot ...	—	Kooroongh ...	Talbot ...	—
Franklin. (Larne- barramul)	Talbot ...	2,092	Kooyoora ...	Gladstone ...	—
Franklin Range ...	Bogong ...	—	Korong ...	Gladstone ...	1,408
Fyans ...	Hampden ...	957	Kororoit ...	Bourke ...	—
Gap ...	Talbot ...	—	Kurtweeton ...	Hampden ...	—
Gaspard ...	Talbot ...	—	Lady Franklin ...	Bogong ...	1,789
Gellibrand ...	Grenville ...	871	Lady Mount ...	Ripon ...	—
Genoa Peak ...	Croajingolong	1,611	Langdale Pike ...	Polwarth ...	—
George ...	Polwarth ...	—	Landsborough Hill	Kara Kara ...	1,903
Gibbo Range ...	Benambra ...	5,764	Langi Ghiran ...	Ripon ...	3,123
Glasgow ...	Talbot ...	—	La Trobe ...	Buln Buln ...	2,434
Glenrowen ...	Moira ...	1,680	La Trobe's Range	Polwarth ...	—
Gnarogein ...	Hampden ...	—	Lawaluk ...	Grenville ...	—
Good Morning Bill	Ripon ...	1,716	Leading Hill ...	Mornington	—
Gowar ...	Gladstone ...	—	Leinster ...	Dargo ...	—
Graham ...	Evelyn ...	—	Leura ...	Hampden ...	1,030
Granya ...	Benambra ...	3,620	Lianiduk ...	Karkaroc ...	—
Green Hill ...	Dalhousie ...	—	Liptrap ...	Buln Buln ...	551
Green Hill ...	Grenville ...	—	Loinman ...	Karkaroc ...	—
Greenock ...	Talbot ...	—	Lyall ...	Mornington	—
Hamilton ...	Hampden ...	1,050	Macedon ...	Bourke ...	3,324
Hardie's Hill ...	Grenville ...	—	Mackenzie ...	Anglesey ...	—
Hat Hill ...	Delatite ...	2,544	Mackersey ...	Dundas ...	—
			Magdala ...	Wonnangatta	—
			Maindample ...	Delatite ...	—
			Major ...	Moira ...	1,251

## MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—continued.

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Mannibadar ...	Grenville ...	—	Red Hill ...	Buln Buln ...	—
Maramingo ...	Croajingolong	1,274	Red Hill (Mount Weejort)	Ripon ...	1,211
Martha ...	Mornington	544	Richmond Hill ...	Normanby ...	727
Martin ...	Bogong ...	—	Riddell ...	Evelyn ...	—
Matlock ...	Wonnangatta	4,544	Ross ...	Ripon ...	—
Maxwell ...	Anglesey ...	740	Rouse ...	Villiers ...	1,220
Melbourne Hill ...	Bourke ...	—	Ruskin ...	Normanby, Initial point of boundary line with S.A.	—
Meningorot ...	Hampden ...	766	Sabine ...	Polwarth ...	1,912
Mercer ...	Grenville ...	—	Samaria ...	Delatite ...	3,138
Meuron ...	Polwarth ...	—	Sargent ...	Talbot ...	—
Misery ...	Ripon ...	—	Scobie ...	Rodney ...	—
Mitchell ...	Talbot ...	—	Selwyn ...	Wonnangatta	—
Moliagul ...	Gladstone ...	—	Separation ...	Delatite ...	—
Mournot ...	Ripon ...	—	Shadwell ...	Hampden ...	962
Monda ...	Evelyn ...	—	Sherwin's Range	Evelyn ...	—
Monk, The ...	Talbot ...	—	Shillinglaw ...	Wonnangatta	—
Moolort ...	Talbot ...	—	Serra Range ...	Dundas ...	—
Moorokyle ...	Talbot ...	—	Singapore ...	Buln Buln ...	451
Moornambool ...	Ripon ...	—	Singleton ...	Wonnangatta	—
Moorul ...	Talbot ...	—	Sister Rises ...	Hampden ...	—
Moriac ...	Grant ...	839	Sisters ...	Anglesey ...	—
Mormbool ...	Dalhousie ...	—	Skene ...	Wonnangatta	—
Mueller ...	Tanjil ...	—	Smeaton ...	Talbot ...	—
Murindal ...	Tambo ...	—	Snake's Ridge ...	Buln Buln ...	—
Murramurrangbong	Bogong ...	—	Snodgrass ...	Anglesey ...	—
Myrtoon ...	Hampden ...	713	Spring Hill ...	Gladstone ...	—
Nanimia ...	Ripon ...	—	Spring Hill ...	Ripon ...	—
Napier ...	Normanby ...	1,453	Spring Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Navarre Hill ...	Kara Kara ...	1,355	Stanley ...	Bogong ...	3,444
Nibo ...	Anglesey ...	—	Station Peak ...	Grant ...	1,154
Noorat ...	Hampden ...	1,024	Stavely Range ...	Villiers ...	1,070
Norgate ...	Buln Buln ...	1,390	Steel's Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—
Notch Hill ...	Dargo ...	4,625	Steiglitz ...	Bourke ...	—
Nowa Nowa ...	Tambo ...	—	St. Bernard ...	Bogong ...	—
Oberon ...	Buln Buln ...	1,968	St. George ...	Polwarth ...	—
Ochertyre ...	Bogong ...	—	St. Leonard's ...	Evelyn ...	—
One-mile Hill ...	Talbot ...	—	St. Mary's Hill ...	Ripon ...	—
One-tree Hill ...	Evelyn ...	—	Strathbogie Ranges	Delatite ...	—
One-tree Hill ...	Normanby ...	—	Sturgeon ...	Dundas ...	1,946
Paradox ...	Anglesey ...	—	Sugarloaf (Bear's)	Evelyn ...	—
Peter's Hill ...	Polwarth ...	1,280	„ (Mt. Piper)	Dalhousie ...	—
Pierrepoint ...	Normanby ...	936	Suggan Buggan	Tambo ...	—
Pilot Range ...	Bogong ...	6,020	Survey Peak ...	Anglesey ...	—
Pine Mount ...	Benambra ...	—	Table Top ...	Delatite ...	—
Pininbar ...	Benambra ...	4,100	Talbot ...	Lowan ...	—
Pisgar ...	Ripon ...	—	Talgarna ...	Benambra ...	2,101
Pleasant ...	Rodney ...	—	Tambo ...	Benambra ...	4,700
Pollock ...	Grant ...	—	Tamboritha ...	Wonnangatta	5,381
Porndon ...	Heytesbury	947	Tara ...	Tambo ...	2,016
Powlett's Hill ...	Talbot ...	—	Tarrangower ...	Talbot ...	2,131
Prospect ...	Anglesey ...	1,025	Taylor ...	Dargo ...	1,571
Puckapanyal Hill	Dalhousie ...	—	Telegraph Hill ...	Ripon ...	1,854
Puzzle Range ...	Anglesey ...	—	Templar ...	Tatchera ...	—
Pyramid Hill ...	Gunbower ...	—	Tennyson ...	Croajingolong	3,422
Quoin Hill ...	Talbot ...	—			
Raven's Hill ...	Kara Kara ...	—			
Ravenscroft Hill	Ripon ...	—			
Raymond... ..	Croajingolong	980			

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS—*continued.*

Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.	Name of Mountain.	County.	Approximate Height above Level of Sea.
		feet.			feet.
Terrick Terrick ...	Gunbower ...	—	Warrambal ...	Wonnangatta	—
Thackeray ...	Dundas ...	—	Warrenheip ...	Grant ...	2,463
Timbertop, or War- rambat ...	Wonnangatta	—	Warrion Hill, Gt.	Grenville ...	921
Tingaringy ...	Croajingolong	4,771	Warrnambool ...	Hampden ...	712
Tom's Cap ...	Buln Buln ...	1,258	Watershed Hill ...	Ripon ...	—
Tongio ...	Tambo ...	—	Weejort .. ...	(See Red Hill)	—
Tooboora Hills ...	Dalhousie ...	—	Wellington ...	Mornington	314
Torbreck ...	Anglesey ...	5,001	Wellington (Mt.	Tanjil ...	5,363
Towanga ...	Bogong ...	4,161	Gisborne, Strze- lecki, Nap-Nap- Marra)		
Tower Hill ...	Villiers ...	322	Wermatong ...	Benambra ...	—
Trawoul ...	Anglesey ...	—	Whittaker's ...	Croajingolong	—
Twins, The ...	Delatite ...	5,575	Widderin ...	Hampden ...	1,132
Upton Hill ...	Delatite ...	—	William ...	Ripon ...	3,827
Useful ...	Tanjil ...	4,720	Wills ...	Bogong ...	5,758
Valentia ...	Wonnangatta	—	Wilson ...	Buln Buln ...	2,350
Vandyke ...	Normanby ...	—	Wilson ...	Bourke ...	—
Vereker ...	Buln Buln ...	2,092	Wiridgil ...	Hampden ...	—
Victoria Range ...	Dundas ...	—	Wombat ...	Delatite ...	2,659
Vite Vite ...	Hampden ...	—	Wombat Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Wagra ...	Benambra ...	2,638	Yandoit Hill ...	Talbot ...	—
Wallace ...	Grant ...	—	Zero, Mount ...	Borong ...	—
Wallerson ...	Tambo ...	—			

13. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable, and **Rivers** many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the Murray itself, and the La Trobe and Mitchell in Gippsland, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs and canals for the purposes of irrigation, gold-washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border. Several of the rivers in the north-western portion of the colony have no outlet, but are gradually lost in the absorbent tertiary flat country through which they pass. The names and lengths of the principal Victorian rivers, with their positions and approximate lengths—originally supplied by the Survey Department, and recently corrected by Mr. A. J. Skene, Surveyor-General of Victoria, according to the latest information—are as follow:—

## RIVERS.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Aberfeldy ...	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson ...	30
Acheron ...	Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn, 4 miles S. of Alexandra	35
Aire ...	Polwarth. Falls into sea, 6 miles W. of Cape Otway	25
Arthur's Creek ...	Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra ...	30
Avoca ...	Tatchera, and western boundary of Gladstone.	163
Avon, or Dunlop ...	Tanjil. Flows into Lake Wellington	60
Avon ...	Kara Kara. Source about a mile N. of Navarre	55
Back Creek ...	Moira. Falls into Broken Creek ...	60
Back Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Moyne ...	25
Baillie's Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek	20
Barclay ...	Wonnangatta. West of Macallister ...	20
Barr Creek ...	Bendigo. Falls into Murrabit ...	20
Barwon ...	Grant. Runs into Lake Connearre, part of W. boundary of county	95
Bass ...	Mornington. Falls into Western Port near East Head	35
Benambra Creek ...	Benambra. Near Lake Omeo ...	45
Bet Bet Creek ...	Between Talbot and Gladstone. Falls into Loddon ...	70
Big ...	Wonnangatta. Joins Goulburn 16 miles S.W. of Mansfield	32
Birregurra Creek ...	Polwarth. Falls into Barwon ...	20
Black ...	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn ...	24
Boggy Creek ...	Tambo. Falls into Tambo ...	20
Boort Creek ...	Gladstone. Overflow from Loddon into Lake Boort	25
Bream Creek ...	Grant. Falls into the sea W. of Barwon ...	30
Broadbent Creek ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River ...	25
Brodribb ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy River near its mouth	80
Broken ...	Delatite and Moira. Joins Goulburn 2 miles S. of Shepparton	120
Broken Creek ...	Moira, effluent of Broken River. Falls into Murray near Lake Moira	120
Broken Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ...	20
Bruthen Creek ...	Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet ...	25
Buchan ...	Tambo. Tributary of Snowy River from westward	75
Buckland ...	Delatite. 40 miles S.E. of Wangaratta ...	35
Buffalo ...	Delatite. S. of Ovens, 25 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	50
Bullabul Creek ...	Gladstone. Falls into Loddon ...	30
Bullarook Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ...	35
Bundarra ...	Bogong. Falls into Victoria River. Tributary of Mitta Mitta	25
Bunee ...	Part of eastern boundary of Mornington ...	20
Burnt Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera ...	30
Burrumbeet Creek ...	Part of southern boundary of Ripon. Falls into Lake Burrumbeet	35
Campaspe ...	Dalhousie, at Kyneton. Flows into Murray at Echuca	150
Cann ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Tamboon Inlet 5 miles west Cape Everard	25
Castle Creek ...	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn ...	50
Chetwynd ...	Dundas. Falls into Glenelg ...	30
Cherry-tree Creek ...	Kara Kara. Falls into Avoca ...	25
Cobungra Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Victoria ...	30
Cochrane's Creek ...	Gladstone. Falls into Avoca ...	20
Coliban ...	Dalhousie. Boundary between counties of Talbot and Dalhousie. Flows into Campaspe	60
Cooyatong Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Murray ...	20
Concongella Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera ...	30
Cornella Creek ...	Rodney. Falls into Lake Cooper ...	35
Crawford ...	Normanby. Joins Glenelg at Dartmoor ...	45
Cudgee Creek ...	Heytesbury. Falls into Hopkins ...	25

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Cudgewa Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Murray 8 miles N. of Towong ...	50
Curdie's River ...	Heytesbury. Flows from Lake Purrumbete. Falls into sea 28 miles S.E. from Warrnambool	50
Curryong Creek ...	Benambra. Falls into Murray 3 miles N. of Towong ...	55
Dabyminga Creek ...	Anglesey, western boundary. Falls into Goulburn ...	35
Dandenong Creek ...	Mornington, western boundary. Falls into Port Phillip Bay	30
Dargo ...	Dargo. Joins Mitchell River ...	85
Darlot's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Fitzroy ...	25
Delatite, or Devil's River	Boundary between Delatite and Wonnangatta. Joins the Goulburn 10 miles below Darlingford	60
Deegay Ponds ...	Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn ...	20
Doma Mungi ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray ...	45
Drysdale Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Merri ...	25
Dundas ...	Dundas. Joins Wannon 1½ miles W. of Cavendish ...	20
Dunmunkle Creek ...	Borong. Effluent of Wimmera ...	60
Dwyer's Main Creek	Normanby. Falls into Wannon ...	25
Emu Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater ...	30
Eumerella ...	Normanby. Falls into Lake Yambuk ...	80
Ferrer's Creek ...	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ...	35
Fiery Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Lake Bolac ...	90
Fitzroy ...	Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ...	35
Ford's Creek ...	Delatite. Falls into Delatite ...	20
Franklin ...	Buln Buln, at Corner Inlet, W. of Welshpool ...	25
Fyan's Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale ...	30
Gellibrand ...	Heytesbury. Falls into sea 23 miles W. of Cape Otway	75
Genoa ...	Croajingolong. Falls into sea 12 miles S.W. of Cape Howe	40*
Gibbo ...	Benambra. Falls into Mitta Mitta ...	25
Glenelg ...	Normanby. Part of western boundary of county; a bend at the mouth enters South Australia	281
Gnarkeet Ponds ...	Hampden, on eastern boundary. Falls into Lake Corangamite	30
Goulburn ...	Anglesey, part of western boundary of county. Joins Murray 6 miles E. of Echuca	345
Gray's Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins ...	25
Gunbower Creek ...	Bendigo. Falls into Murray ...	75
Happy Valley Creek	Bogong. Falls into Ovens ...	20
Henty's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Wannon ...	25
Hodgson's Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Ovens ...	20
Holland ...	Delatite. Source at Wombat Hill and Tabletop. Joins Broken River at Benalla	45
Hopkins ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ...	155
Howqua ...	Wonnangatta. Rises at Mount Howitt. Falls into Goulburn	45
Hughes' Creek ...	Anglesey, part of northern boundary. Falls into Goulburn	50
Indigo Creek ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray ...	20
Jackson's Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Saltwater ...	55
Jamieson ...	Wonnangatta. Falls into Goulburn ...	60
Jim Crow Creek ...	Ripon, part of southern boundary. Falls into Loddon	35
Jingallala ...	Croajingolong. Joins Snowy from eastward ...	37
Joyce's Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Middle Creek ...	35
Kiewa ...	Bogong. Falls into Murray 8 miles below confluence of Mitta Mitta with Murray	95
King ...	Delatite. Joins Ovens at Wangaratta ...	90
King Parrot Creek ...	Anglesey. Falls into Narrangeanong ...	20

\* Length in Victoria only; total length 60 miles.

## RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Koroit Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Wannon ...	35
Kororoit Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ...	40
Lang Lang ...	Mornington. Falls into Western Port Bay ...	30
La Trobe ...	Buln Buln. Falls into Lake Wellington. Boundary between Tanjil and Buln Buln	135
Leigh ( <i>see</i> Yarrowee).		
Lerderderg ...	Bourke. Falls into Werribee at Bacchus Marsh ...	35
Lindsay ...	Millewa. Falls into Murray ...	35
Little ...	Grant. Falls into Port Phillip Bay ...	40
Little ...	Tambo. Falls into Tambo ...	20
Little Woody Yaloak	Grenville. Falls into the Woody Yaloak ...	20
Loddon ...	Talbot, and western boundary of Bendigo and Gunbower. Joins Murray at Swan Hill	225
Macallister ...	Tanjil. Falls into Thomson ...	100
Marraboer ...	Tatchera. Falls into Murray ...	35
Mather's Creek ...	Normanby. Falls into Glenelg ...	20
Merri ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Warrnambool ...	40
Merri Merri Creek ...	Bourke. Falls into Yarra Yarra ...	50
Merriman's Creek ...	Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Ninety-mile Beach ...	60
Middle Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Loddon ...	40
Mitchell ...	Boundary between Dargo and Tanjil. Falls into Lake King	80
Mitta Mitta ...	Boundary between Benambra and Bogong. Joins Murray about 8 miles east from Wodonga	175
McKenzie ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera 5 miles W. of Horsham	55
Moondara ...	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe ...	35
Moorarbool ...	Grant. Joins Barwon at Fyansford, near Geelong ...	80
Moroka ...	Wonnangatta. Joins Wonnangatta 12 miles N. of Mount Wellington	30
Morwell ...	Buln Buln. Tributary of La Trobe ...	30
Mountain Creek ...	Croajingolong. Falls into Snowy ...	25
Moyne ...	Villiers. Falls into sea at Belfast ...	45
Mount Cole Creek ...	Borong. Falls into Wimmera ...	25
Mount Emu Creek ...	Hampden. Falls into Hopkins ...	150
Mount Greenock Creek	Ripon. Falls into Tullaroop Creek ...	35
Mount Hope Creek	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Kow Swamp ...	120
Mount Pleasant Creek	Rodney. Falls into Campaspe ...	25
Mount William Creek	Borong. Falls into Lake Lonsdale, thence into Wimmera 12 miles E. of Horsham	80
Muckleford Creek ...	Ripon. Falls into Loddon ...	20
Muddy Creek ...	Delatite. Falls into Goulburn ...	35
Murray ...	Northern boundary line of colony of Victoria ...	980*
Murrabit ...	Bendigo. Falls into Loddon ...	35
Murrindal ...	Tambo. Falls into Buchan ...	35
Muston's Creek ...	Villiers. Falls into Hopkins ...	50
Myer's Creek ...	Bendigo ...	30
Myrtle Creek ...	Ripon, part of north boundary. Falls into Coliban ...	20
Naringhil Creek ...	Grenville. Falls into Woody Yaloak ...	30
Nicholson ...	Dargo. Falls into Lake King ...	50
Norton Creek ...	Lowan, part of eastern boundary. Falls into Wimmera	35
Outlet Creek ...	Weeah. Flows from Lake Hindmarsh into Lake Alpacutya; thence north to Pine Plains	80
Ovens ...	Boundary between Bogong, Delatite, and Moira. Joins Murray 23 miles below Wangaratta	140
Perry ...	Tanjil. Falls into Lake Wellington ...	38
Plenty ...	Bourke. East boundary of county ...	35
Pyramid Creek ...	Bendigo and Gunbower. Falls into Loddon at Kerang	160

\* Length in Victoria only; total length 1,300 miles.

RIVERS—continued.

Name of River.	Position.	Approximate Length.
		Miles.
Reedy Creek	... Bogong. Falls into Ovens ...	45
Richardson	... Kara Kara. Joins Avon about 26 miles N. W. from Navarre	35
Rose	... Delatite. Falls into Buffalo ...	50
Salt Creek	... Hampden, outlet of Lake Bolac. Falls into Hopkins ...	35
Saltwater	... Bourke. Joins the Yarra at Footscray ...	170
Serpentine Creek	... Bendigo. Falls into Loddon ...	35
Seven Creeks	... Delatite. Falls into Goulburn ...	35
Shaw	... Villiers. Falls into Lake Yambuk ...	20
Snowy	... Croajingolong. Falls into sea 11 miles W. of Cape Conran	120*
Spring Creek	... Villiers. Falls into Merri Merri ...	30
Stokes, or Emu	... Normanby. Joins the Glenelg 5 miles N. of Dartmoor	30
Stony Creek	... Delatite. Falls into Violet Ponds ...	32
Sugarloaf Creek	... Dalhousie. Falls into Goulburn ...	30
Sunday Creek	... Dalhousie. Falls into Sugarloaf Creek ...	35
Surrey	... Normanby. Falls into Portland Bay ...	28
Sutherland Creek	... Grant. Falls into Moorarbool ...	20
Tambo, or Thomson	... Boundary between Tambo and Dargo. Falls into Lake King	120
Tarra Tarra	... Buln Buln. Falls into Shoal Inlet near Tarraville ...	25
Tarwin	... Buln Buln. Falls into sea at Anderson's Inlet ...	50
Thomson	... Tanjil. Falls into La Trobe ...	100
Thowgla Creek	... Benambra. Falls into Curryong Creek ...	20
Toonginbooka	... Tambo. Joins Snowy River ...	30
Tom's Creek	... Tanjil. Falls into Lake Victoria ...	20
Trawalla Creek	... Ripon. Falls into Mount Emu Creek ...	20
Tsheea Creek	... Rodney. Falls into Murray ...	25
Tullaroop Creek	... Talbot. Falls into Loddon near Eddington, with Creswick's and Adekate Creeks	120
Tyers	... Tanjil. Tributary of La Trobe ...	35
Tyrrell Creek	... Kara Kara and Tatchera. Effluent of Avoca. Falls into Lake Tyrrell	95
Victoria	... Bogong. Falls into Mitta Mitta 4 miles W. of Lake Omeo	40
Violet Ponds	... Moira. Falls into Goulburn ...	35
Wabba Creek	... Benambra. Falls into Cudgewa Creek ...	20
Wallpolla Creek	... Millewa. Falls into Murray ...	30
Wando	... Dundas. Falls into Wannon ...	25
Wannon	... Dundas. Part of south boundary of county ...	150
Watts	... Evelyn. Falls into Yarra Yarra ...	25
Warrambine Creek	... Grenville. Falls into Barwon ...	45
Wentworth	... Dargo. Falls into Mitchell ...	55
Western Moorarbool	... Grant. Falls into Moorarbool ...	30
Werribee	... Bourke. West boundary of county ...	70
Whorouly	... Delatite. Joins Ovens about 15 miles S.E. of Wangaratta	20
Wimmera	... Wimmera district. Falls into Lake Hindmarsh ...	228
Wingan	... Croajingolong. Falls into sea at Ram Head ...	30
Woody Yaloak	... Grenville. Flows from north into Lake Corangamite ...	60
Wongangarra	... Falls into Wonnangatta, 43 miles N.W. of Lake Wellington	50
Wonnangatta	... Falls into Mitchell ...	75
Woori Yaloak	... Evelyn. Joins Yarra Yarra about 4 miles west from Warrandyte	25
Yackandandah Creek	... Bogong. Falls into Kiewa ...	30
Yarra Yarra	... Bourke. Falls into Hobson's Bay ...	150
Yarriambiack Creek	... Borung. Effluent of Wimmera. Falls into Lake Coorong	95
Yarrowee, or Leigh	... Grant. Joins Barwon at Inverleigh ...	80
Yea	... Anglesey. Falls into Goulburn ...	35

\* Length in Victoria only; total length 300 miles.

## Lakes.

14. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons, but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are separated from the sea only by a narrow belt of sand. Through this there is an entrance which is often navigable, but is subject to be closed at irregular intervals in consequence of the shifty nature of the sand at its mouth. Works have been commenced with the view of making the entrance permanent. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies to the westward of Lakes Victoria and King, and is united with the first-named by a narrow channel. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connewarre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders. The following is a list of the lakes in Victoria, with their localities and areas, corrected to the latest date under the direction of Mr. Surveyor-General Skene :—

## LAKES.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Albacutya ...	Weeah, 10 miles N. of Lake Hindmarsh ( <i>f</i> ) ...	13,000
Albert Park ...	South Melbourne ( <i>f</i> ) ...	105
Bael Bael ...	Tatchera, 9 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,075
Baker ...	Tatchera, 7 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ...	500
Barragootta ...	Croajingolong, 6 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>f</i> ) ...	600
Beeac ...	Grenville, 10 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ...	1,500
Birdebush ...	Hampden, 8 miles N.W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ...	64
Boga ...	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ...	2,120
Bolac ...	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>f</i> ) ...	3,500
Bookaar ...	Hampden, 6 miles N.W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ...	1,075
Boorookpi ...	Lowan, 14 miles E. of South Australian boundary line ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,030
Boort ...	Gladstone, fed by overflow of Loddon ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,127
Bringalbert ...	Lowan, 10 miles N.E. of Apsley ( <i>f</i> ) ...	250
Bullen Merri ...	Hampden, 1 mile S.W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ...	1,330
Buloke ...	Borong, 4 miles N. of Donald ( <i>occasionally dry for a series of years</i> ) ( <i>f</i> ) ...	11,000
Bunga ...	Tambo, 3 miles S.W. of Lake Tyers ( <i>f</i> ) ...	300
Bungaa ...	Tanjil, 90-mile beach ( <i>b</i> ) ...	1,000
Buninjon ...	Ripon, 6 miles S.W. of Ararat ( <i>f</i> ) ...	430
Burn ...	Grenville, 10 miles N.E. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ...	130
Burrumbeet ...	Ripon, 10 miles W. of Ballarat ( <i>f</i> ) ...	5,200



LAKES—*continued.*

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Calvert ...	Grenville, 5 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ...	5,200
Carchap ...	Lowan, 20 miles N. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ...	250
Catcarrong ...	Villiers, near township of Winslow ( <i>f</i> ) ...	80
Catherine ...	Polwarth, W. boundary of county, 13 miles from sea ( <i>f</i> ) ...	130
Centre ...	Lowan, 10 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ...	660
Charm ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,200
Clear ...	Lowan, 17 miles N. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ...	300
Colac ...	Polwarth, at Colac ( <i>f</i> ) ...	6,650
Colongulac ...	Hampden, 3 miles N. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ...	3,500
Condah ...	Normanby, 12 miles N.E. of Heywood ( <i>f</i> ) ...	665
Connewarren ...	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Mortlake ( <i>f</i> ) ...	500
Connewarre ...	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Geelong ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	3,880
Cooper ...	Rodney, 9 miles E. of Runnymede ( <i>f</i> ) ...	2,400
Coorong ...	Karkaroc, fed by Yarriambiak Creek ( <i>f</i> ) ...	200
Cope Cope ...	Kara Kara, 16 miles N.W. of St. Arnaud ( <i>f</i> ) ...	400
Coragulac ...	Grenville, 7 miles N.W. of Colac ( <i>b</i> ) ...	90
Corangamite ...	Grenville ( <i>s</i> ) ...	57,700
Corringale ...	Tambo, 2 miles from coast ( <i>f</i> ) ...	400
Craven ...	Polwarth, 5 miles N.W. of Cape Otway ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	200
Cullens ...	Tatchera, 8 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,550
Cundare ...	Grenville, 12 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ...	350
Curlip ...	Croajingolong, fed by overflow of Snowy River ( <i>f</i> ) ...	—
Denison ...	Buln Buln, 28 miles N.E. of Alberton ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,500
Dock ...	Borong, 6 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ...	370
Doling Doling ...	Dundas, 3 miles N.E. of Hamilton ( <i>f</i> ) ...	50
Drung Drung ...	Borong, 11 miles S. E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ...	500
Duck ...	Tatchera, 6 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	770
Durdidwarrah ...	Grant, reservoir for town of Geelong, 25 miles N.W. ...	—
Elingamite ...	Heytesbury, 11 miles S.W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) ...	800
Elizabeth ...	Tatchera, 5 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	150
Eyang ...	Hampden, 9 miles E. of Chatsworth ( <i>f</i> ) ...	180
Furnell ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles N.W. of Cape Everard ( <i>f</i> ) ...	800
Garnouk ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ...	500
Garry ...	Moira, 10 miles N.W. of Shepparton ( <i>f</i> ) ...	900
Genoa ...	Croajingolong, 10 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	1,250
Ghentghen ...	Ripon, 5 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ...	40
Gherang Gherang ...	Grant, 3 miles E. of Winchelsea ( <i>f</i> ) ...	250
Gnarput ...	Hampden, at northern extremity of Lake Corangamite ( <i>s</i> ) ...	5,800
Gnotuk ...	Hampden, 2 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) ...	600
Goldsmith ...	Ripon, 7 miles S. of Beaufort ( <i>f</i> ) ...	2,100
Green ...	Borong, 7 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ...	250
Hindmarsh ...	Lowan, fed by Wimmera River ( <i>f</i> ) ...	30,000
Jollicum ...	Hampden, 4 miles S.W. of Streatham ( <i>f</i> ) ...	130
Kakyora ...	Tanjil, 7 miles E. of Sale ( <i>b</i> ) ...	250
Kanagulk ...	Lowan, 6 miles N.E. of Mostyn ...	870
Kangaroo ...	Tatchera, 11 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	2,250
Kariah ...	Hampden, 5 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ...	350
Karnak ...	Lowan, 18 miles N.E. of Edenhope ( <i>b</i> ) ...	300
Keilambete ...	Hampden, 15 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>b</i> ) ...	770
Kemi Kemi ...	Lowan, 2 miles S. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) ...	130
Kennedy ...	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst ( <i>b</i> ) ...	690
King ...	Tanjil, near Bairnsdale, 23 miles N.E. of Seacombe ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	22,500
Kolora ...	Hampden, 20 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) ...	100
Kornardin ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of north shore of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ...	300

## LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Konnendhar ...	Hampden, 19 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) ...	75
Koreetnung ...	Hampden, 6 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) ...	560
Lalbert ...	Tatchera, 31 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,250
Leaghur ...	Tatchera, 18 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	130
Learmonth ...	Ripon, 11 miles N.W. of Ballarat ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,100
Linlithgow ...	Villiers, 8 miles N.W. of Penshurst ( <i>b</i> ) ...	2,450
Little ...	Tatchera, 10 miles S.W. of Kerang ...	80
Long ...	Tatchera, 8 miles S.E. of Castle Donnington ( <i>f</i> ) ...	300
Lonsdale ...	Borong, 7 miles S.W. of Glenorchy ( <i>f</i> ) ...	3,000
Lookout ...	Tatchera, 14 miles W. of Kerang ...	130
Malmsbury ...	Dalhousie and Talbot, reservoir for northern gold-fields' population, borough of Malmsbury ( <i>f</i> )	400
Mannaor ...	Tatchera, fed by overflow of Murray ( <i>f</i> ) ...	40
Marmal ...	Gladstone, 12 miles N.E. of Charlton ( <i>f</i> ) ...	250
Marsh ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,700
Meering ...	Tatchera, 11 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	400
Melanyora ...	Tanjil, 6 miles E. of Sale ( <i>b</i> ) ...	240
Middle ...	Tatchera, 4 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	560
Miga ...	Lowan, 20 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>f</i> ) ...	230
Mitre ...	Lowan, 20 miles W. of Horsham ( <i>s</i> ) ...	1,280
Modewarre ...	Grant, 6 miles E. of Winchelsea ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,025
Moodewarre ...	Bogong, 3 miles W. of Rutherglen ( <i>f</i> ) ...	620
Morea ...	Lowan, 13 miles N. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) ...	180
Mournpall ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,280
Mundi ...	Follett, 1 mile E. of South Australian boundary line ( <i>f</i> )	1,280
Murdeduke ...	Grenville, 25 miles W. of Geelong ( <i>s</i> ) ...	2,800
Natimuk ...	Lowan, 14 miles W. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ...	660
Omeo ...	Benambra, 10 miles N.E. of Omeo ...	1,500
Ondit ...	Grenville, 5 miles, N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ...	250
Oundell ...	Hampden, 5 miles S.W. of Streatham ( <i>f</i> ) ...	180
Paragalmir ...	Ripon, 6 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ...	160
Pelican... ...	Tatchera, 2 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	80
Pertobe ...	Villiers, town of Warrnambool ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	50
Pine ...	Borong, 8 miles S.E. of Horsham ( <i>f</i> ) ...	500
Pine Hut ...	Lowan, 22 miles N.W. of Moystyn ...	200
Punpundhal ...	Hampden, W. of Lake Corangamite ( <i>s</i> ) ...	60
Purgagoolah ...	Croajingolong, 18 miles W. of Cape Howe ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	30
Purumbete ...	Heytesbury, 4 miles S.E. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,450
Racecourse ...	Tatchera, 10 miles N.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	150
Reedy ...	Tatchera, 3 miles N. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	550
Reeve ...	Buln Buln, 2 miles S.E. of Seacombe on coast ( <i>tidal</i> )	9,000
Repose ...	Villiers, 7 miles S.E. of Dunkeld ( <i>f</i> ) ...	280
Rosine ...	Grenville, 3 miles W. of Cressy ( <i>s</i> ) ...	380
Salt Lakes ...	Weeah, 46 miles N.W. of Lake Albacutya ( <i>s</i> ) ...	4,480
Salt ...	Grenville, 9 miles N.E. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ...	870
„ ...	Ripon, 6 miles N.E. of Streatham ( <i>s</i> ) ...	500
„ ...	Ripon, 9 miles S. of Beaufort ( <i>s</i> ) ...	180
„ ...	Lowan, 12 miles N.W. of Mostyn ( <i>s</i> ) ...	500
„ ...	Lowan, 5 miles N.W. of Natimuk ( <i>s</i> ) ...	850
„ ...	Tatchera, 13 miles N.W. Kerang ( <i>s</i> ) ...	700
„ ...	Tatchera, 8 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>s</i> ) ...	100
Sand ...	Tatchera, 13 miles W. of Kerang ( <i>s</i> ) ...	180
St. Mary's ...	Lowan, 4 miles W. of Mount Arapiles ( <i>f</i> ) ...	180
Swan ...	Mornington, in Phillip Island ( <i>f</i> ) ...	60
Sydenham ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles E. of Cape Conran ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	2,300
Tamboon ...	Croajingolong, 8 miles W. of Cape Everard ( <i>tidal</i> )	1,150
Tatutong ...	Hampden, W. of L. Corangamite ( <i>s</i> ) ...	50

LAKES—continued.

(Those lakes which contain fresh water are distinguished by the letter *f*, and those which consist of salt or brackish water are indicated by the letters *s* and *b* respectively.)

Name of Lake.	Position.	Approximate Area.
		Acres.
Terang ...	Hampden, 12 miles W. of Camperdown ( <i>f</i> ) ...	280
Terang Pom ...	Hampden, 11 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) ...	500
Timboon ...	(See Colongulac.)	
Tooliorook ...	Hampden, 4 miles S.E. of Lismore ( <i>b</i> ) ...	850
Tower Hill ...	Villiers, 7 miles N.E. of Belfast ( <i>f</i> ) ...	850
Turang-moroke ...	Ripon, 9 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ...	250
Tyers ...	Tambo, 22 miles W. of mouth of Snowy River ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	3,950
Tyrrell ...	Karkaroc, fed by overflow of Avoca River ( <i>s</i> ) ...	42,600
Victoria ...	Tanjil, 21 miles E. of Sale ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	28,500
Walwalla ...	Millewa, 13 miles S.E. of intersection of South Australian boundary line by Murray River ( <i>f</i> )	600
Wallace ...	Lowan, at Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) ...	450
Wangoom ...	Villiers, 6 miles N.E. of Warrnambool ( <i>f</i> ) ...	200
Wau Wauka ...	Croajingolong, near Cape Howe ( <i>f</i> ) ...	600
Weerancanuck ...	Hampden, 7 miles N.E. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) ...	1,280
Weering ...	Grenville, 17 miles N. of Colac ( <i>s</i> ) ...	921
Wellington ...	Tanjil, 8 miles E. of Sale ( <i>f</i> ) ...	34,500
Wendouree ...	Grenville, at Ballarat ( <i>f</i> ) ...	500
White ...	Lowan, 8 miles N.W. of Moyston ( <i>s</i> ) ...	1,400
Wirraan ...	Hampden, 9 miles N. of Camperdown ( <i>s</i> ) ...	60
Wooronook ...	Kara Kara, 10 miles W. of Charlton ( <i>f</i> ) ...	250
Wurdee Boluc ...	Grant, 5 miles S.E. of Winchelsea ( <i>f</i> ) ...	440
Yallakar ...	Lowan, 7 miles N.E. of Edenhope ( <i>f</i> ) ...	870
Yambuk ...	Villiers, 10 miles W. of Belfast ( <i>tidal</i> ) ...	200
Yando ...	Tatchera, 22 miles S.W. of Kerang ( <i>f</i> ) ...	150
Yan Yean ...	Evelyn, reservoir for supply of metropolis, 22 miles N.E. of Melbourne ( <i>an artificial lake</i> ) ( <i>f</i> )	1,360
Yeeangmaria ...	Ripon, 10 miles E. of Wickliffe ( <i>s</i> ) ...	75
Yellwell ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ...	640
Yerang... ...	Karkaroc, 44 miles N.W. of Lake Tyrrell ( <i>f</i> ) ...	1,290

15. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, <sup>Bays, inlets, &c.</sup> which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent break-water to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads might be much improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach,

extending for 90 miles without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which is liable to be closed at intervals. The following are the names and positions of the principal bays and inlets, commencing at the western extremity of the coast :—

## BAYS, INLETS, ETC.

Name of Bay or Inlet.	County.	Remarks.
Discovery Bay ...	Normanby ...	} Between South Australian boundary and Portland Bay.
Bridgewater Bay ...	" ...	
Nelson Bay ...	" ...	
Portland Bay ...	" ...	
Port Fairy ...	Villiers ...	Site of borough of Belfast.
Lady Bay ...	" ...	Site of town of Warrnambool.
Childers Cove ...	Heytesbury ...	} Between Warrnambool Harbour and Cape Otway.
Bay of Martyrs ...	" ...	
Curdie's Inlet ...	" ...	
Port Campbell ...	" ...	
Port Campo ...	" ...	
Castle Cove ...	Polwarth ...	} A short distance to the east of Cape Otway. Site of the village of Middleton.
Apollo Bay ...	" ...	
Louttit Bay ...	" ...	} Between Cape Otway and Port Phillip Heads.
Airey's Inlet ...	" ...	
Entrance to Lake Connewarre	Grant ...	
Port Phillip Bay ...	Grant and Mornington	An inland sea, on which is situated the city of Melbourne, town of Geelong, boroughs of Brighton, Sandridge, St. Kilda, Williamstown, and Queenscliff, and numerous townships and villages.
Swan Bay ...	Grant ...	Situated within Port Phillip, on the west side near the entrance.
Corio Bay ...	" ...	At the western part of Port Phillip. Is the harbour of Geelong.
Hobson's Bay ...	Bourke ...	At the northern part of Port Phillip. Is the harbour of Melbourne, and site of the boroughs of Sandridge and Williamstown.
Western Port ...	Mornington ...	Site of villages of Flinders, Hastings, and Corinella, situated on the main land; and of Cowes, situated on Phillip Island.
Venus Bay and Anderson's Inlet	Buln Buln ...	} Between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory.
Waratah Bay ...	" ...	
Shallow Inlet ...	" ...	
Leonard Bay ...	" ...	
Norman Bay ...	" ...	
Oberon Bay ...	" ...	
Waterloo Bay ...	" ...	} Between Wilson's Promontory and entrance to Port Albert.
Refuge Cove ...	" ...	
Sealers' Cove ...	" ...	
Corner Inlet ...	" ...	
Port Albert ...	" ...	Site of townships of Palmerston and Alberton.
Shoal Inlet ...	" ...	Site of the township of Tarraville.
Lakes' Entrance	Tambo ...	Entrance to Lakes King, Victoria, and Reeve; liable to be closed periodically.
Dock Inlet ...	Croajingolong	} Between the Ninety-mile Beach and Cape Howe.
Sydenham Inlet ...	" ...	
Tamboon Inlet ...	" ...	
Wingan Inlet ...	" ...	
Mallacoota Inlet ...	" ...	

16. A glance at the map of Victoria will show that the coast line projects considerably to the south in two directions, one being to the west and the other to the east of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. The extreme point of the western projection is Cape Otway, that of the eastern one Wilson's Promontory, the latter being, as has been already stated, the southernmost point on the continent of Australia. Besides these, there is a projection of less extent to the west of Portland Bay, the southernmost point of which is Cape Nelson. The following are the principal capes and points along the whole coast, with their positions, &c. :—

CAPES, POINTS, ETC.

Name of Cape, &c.	County.	Remarks.
Cape Bridgewater ...	Normanby ...	Between Discovery and Bridgewater Bays.
„ Nelson ...	„ ...	Between Bridgewater and Nelson Bays.
„ Sir William Grant	„ ...	East of Nelson Bay and between it and Point Danger.
Point Danger ...	„ ...	Point at S.W. side of entrance to Portland Bay.
„ Buttress ...	Heytesbury ...	Between Warrnambool and Cape Otway.
„ Hesse ...	„ ...	
Moonlight Head ...	Polwarth ...	
Point Reginald ...	„ ...	
Rotten Point ...	„ ...	
Point Flinders ...	„ ...	
Cape Otway ...	„ ...	Principal turning point of vessels from the westward bound to Port Phillip. On this cape there is a lighthouse, 300 feet above the sea-level.
Point Franklin ...	Polwarth ...	Between Cape Otway and Port Phillip Heads.
„ Haley ...	„ ...	
„ Bunbury ...	„ ...	
Cape Patton ...	„ ...	
Point Hawden ...	„ ...	
„ Grey ...	„ ...	
„ Roadknight ...	„ ...	Port Phillip Heads.
„ Addis ...	Grant ...	
„ Flinders (one of the Barwon Heads)	„ ...	
„ Lonsdale ...	„ ...	At Queenscliff, within Port Phillip Heads. On this point there is a lighthouse, 109 feet above the sea-level.
„ Nepean ...	Mornington ...	
Shortland's Bluff ...	Grant ...	Between Point Nepean and Western Port. On Cape Schanck there is a lighthouse, 278 feet above the sea-level.
Cape Schanck ...	Mornington ...	
West Head ...	„ ...	On south side of Phillip Island.
Point Grant ...	Mornington ...	
Pyramid Point ...	„ ...	
Cape Woolamai ...	„ ...	
East Head ...	„ ...	
Griffith Point ...	„ ...	
Cape Paterson ...	„ ...	Between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory.
„ Liptrap ...	Buln Buln ...	
Grinder Point ...	„ ...	
Bell Point ...	„ ...	
Pillar Point ...	„ ...	
Norman Point ...	„ ...	
Oberon Point ...	„ ...	
South-west Point ...	„ ...	

CAPES, POINTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Name of Cape, &c.	County.	Remarks.
Wilson's Promontory ...	Buln Buln ...	The southernmost point on the Australian continent. A most important turning point of vessels bound to New South Wales from the westward. On this point there is a lighthouse 383 feet above the sea-level.
Cape Wellington ...	" ...	} Between Wilson's Promontory and Port Albert.
Brown Head ...	" ...	
Hobbs Head ...	" ...	
Horn Point ...	" ...	
Point Ricardo ...	Croajingoloug ...	
Cape Conran ...	" ...	} Between the Ninety-mile Beach and Cape Howe. Cape Everard is supposed to have been the part of Victoria first seen by Europeans, viz., by Captain Cook and his ship's crew. It was named by them Point Hicks.
Pearl Point ...	" ...	
Cape Everard ...	" ...	
Petrel Point ...	" ...	
Ram Head ...	" ...	
Wigan Point ...	" ...	
Sand Patch Point ...	" ...	
Little Ram Head ...	" ...	
Bastion Point ...	" ...	} Point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.
Cape Howe (Conference Point)	" ...	

## Islands.

17. Victoria exercises jurisdiction over but few islands, and of those, all except Phillip Island, which is situated in Western Port, are but scantily inhabited. The largest is French Island, also situated in Western Port; but the greater part of it is covered with mud flats and swamps, and so it maintains only a small population. The characteristics of Snake and Sunday Islands, situated off Port Albert, between Corner and Shoal Inlets, are similar to those of French Island. The islands in Bass's Straits, except such as are close to the Victorian coast, are dependencies of Tasmania. The following is a list of the Victorian islands, showing also their positions, and the populations of such of them as were inhabited when the last census was taken:—

## ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Population on 3rd April, 1881.	Position.
Lawrence ...	Uninhabited ...	Off Point Danger, Normanby, at entrance to Portland Bay.
Lady Julia Percy ...	"	Off the coast of Villiers, opposite Yambuk village, about 22 miles east of Portland, and between that town and Belfast.
Griffith's ...	"	} Near the entrance of Port Fairy, opposite the borough of Belfast.
Rabbit ...	"	
Swan ...	31	} In Swan Bay, part of the borough of Queenscliff.
Duck ...	Uninhabited ...	
Mud ...	9	In Port Phillip Bay, about 5 miles from the Heads.
Phillip ...	295	At the entrance of Western Port, Mornington, between east and west Heads.

ISLANDS—continued.

Name of Island.	Population on 3rd April, 1881.	Position.
French ... ..	46	} In Western Port Bay, Mornington.
Churchill ... ..	7	
Sandstone ... ..	5	
Elizabeth ... ..	} Uninhabited	
Quail ... ..		
Pelican ... ..		
Brilla ... ..		
Shellback ... ..		
Norman ... ..		
Great Glennie ... ..	} Uninhabited	
Citadel ... ..		
Anser ... ..		
Cleft ... ..		
Wattle ... ..		
Rabbit ... ..		
Seal ... ..		
Notch ... ..		
Rag ... ..		
Cliffy ... ..		
Sunday ... ..	128	Off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, Buln Buln.
Clonmel ... ..	} Uninhabited ...	Between Lake King and Lake Victoria, Tanjil.
Raymond ... ..		
Gabo ... ..	14	Five miles south-west of Cape Howe, Croajingolong. On this island there is a lighthouse, 179 feet above the sea-level.

18. The rise and fall of tide on the coast of Victoria ranges from nine feet at the Glennie Islands, near Wilson's Promontory, to two feet eight inches at Hobson's Bay and Melbourne. Subjoined is a statement of the times of high water on full and change days, and of the rise and fall of tide, at the principal places on the coast:—

TIDES.

Place.	Time of High Water at full and change.	Range of Tide.	Place.	Time of High Water at full and change.	Range of Tide.
	h. m.	ft. in.		h. m.	ft. in.
Portland Bay ...	0 30	3 0	Venus Bay ...	11 56	7 0
Port Fairy... ..	0 31	3 0	Waratah Bay ...	12 0	8 0
Warrnambool ...	0 37	3 0	Glennie Islands ...	11 44	9 0
Point Lonsdale ...	9 42	7 0	Refuge Cove ...	12 14	8 0
Point Nepean ...	10 50	3 0	Rabbit Island ...	12 14	8 0
Queenscliff (Port } Phillip Heads) }	10 50	3 1	Port Albert ...	12 14	8 0
Hobson's Bay ...	2 31	2 8	Lakes' Entrance ...	8 30	3 0
Melbourne Quay ...	2 48	2 8	Gabo Island ...	8 50	6 0

19. Between 1858 and 1863, observations for the variation and dip of the magnetic needle were recorded for 168 places in this colony by Professor George Neumayer, who was then director of the Magnetic Survey of Victoria. Subsequent observations, which have been confined to Melbourne, go to show that the variation and dip are diminishing, the former since 1875 having decreased by 16' and the latter by 2'. Variation and dip of magnetic needle.

In the following table, which has been supplied by Mr. Ellery, the diminution found to have taken place in Melbourne has been assumed to have also occurred at the other places at which Neumayer made his observations, and upon this assumption the whole have been brought on to the end of 1882:—

VARIATION AND DIP OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE, 1882.

Names of Localities.	Variation.		South Dip.	Names of Localities.	Variation.		South Dip.
	East.				East.		
	°	'	°		°	'	°
Daylesford ...	9	52	66 57	Benalla ...	8	15	65 49
Upper Macalister ...	9	14	66 36	French Island ...	8	14	67 36
The Straits (Seacombe)	9	14	67 1	Longwood ...	8	12	66 8
Port Albert ...	9	10	67 38	Wahgunyah ...	8	11	65 17
Indi River (Groggan's Station) ...	9	10	65 27	Cranbourne ...	8	11	67 18
Dargo Station ...	9	5	66 35	Rothwell ...	8	7	67 10
Giffard ...	9	5	67 17	MELBOURNE OBSERVATORY ...	8	6	67 4
Buckland's Camp ...	9	1	66 3	Cummins', near Geodetic Survey Observatory, 145° E. long.	8	6	66 54
Rosedale ...	9	1	67 9	Donnybrook ...	—		67 43
Cape Schanck ...	8	59	67 18	Echuca ...	8	6	65 30
Buenboar ...	8	56	65 35	Mulwallah ...	8	6	65 18
Muddy Creek (Corner Inlet) ...	8	55	—	Sandy Point (Western Port) ...	8	5	67 41
Jericho ...	8	55	66 44	Kilmore ...	8	5	66 31
Keogh's Bridge, Mitta Mitta ...	8	53	65 39	Maryborough ...	8	3	66 35
Junction of Mitta and Snowy Creek ...	8	51	65 29	Spring Creek ...	8	2	—
Omeo, Livingstone ...	8	49	66 11	Shepparton ...	8	1	65 50
Flourbag Plain ...	—		66 17	Mount Blackwood ...	8	1	66 29
Mansfield ...	8	48	66 31	Caddandra (Broken Creek) ...	8	0	65 32
Jamieson ...	8	47	66 15	Seymour ...	7	59	66 15
Sandy Point (Shallow Inlet) ...	8	47	67 46	Woodend ...	7	58	66 48
Donnelly's Creek ...	8	46	—	Rushworth... ..	7	58	65 58
Tarwin River, Black's Station ...	8	46	67 45	Williamstown ...	7	57	67 13
Yabba ...	8	44	65 17	Dunkeld ...	7	56	66 44
Omeo Station ...	8	43	66 0	Mount Disappointment	—		66 37
Mount Elephant ...	8	40	—	Footscray ...	7	55	—
Bright (Morse's Creek)	8	40	65 57	Bacchus Marsh, Darley	7	52	66 53
Powlett River ...	8	39	—	Mount Ida ...	7	50	66 21
Baldhills Township ...	8	38	—	Yandari (St. Germain)	7	49	—
Fernhills, Holland River	8	36	66 0	Castlemaine ...	7	48	66 41
Gibbo Creek ...	8	35	—	Keilor ...	—		67 8
Beechworth ...	8	34	65 31	Baldhill, Keilor Plains	—		68 40
Albury—Wodonga ...	8	32	65 18	Carlsruhe ...	—		66 46
Chiltern ...	8	32	65 26	Mount Tarrangower	—		66 41
Mount Juliet ...	8	32	—	Wyndham ...	—		67 27
Merton ...	8	28	66 19	Rochester ...	7	45	65 48
Wangaratta ...	8	24	65 26	Greenhills, near Ballarat ...	7	45	67 40
Violettown ...	8	22	66 2	Heathcote East ...	7	45	66 20
Upper Acheron ...	8	21	66 49	Thomson's Creek, Shirley ...	7	43	67 0
Acheron Station ...	8	21	66 42	Campaspe, Kennedy's Punt ...	7	43	66 6
Geelong ...	8	20	67 24	Ballarat East ...	7	42	67 9
Molesworth ...	8	19	66 26				
Queenscliff ...	8	18	67 39				



VARIATION AND DIP OF THE MAGNETIC NEEDLE, 1882—continued.

Names of Localities.	Variation	South	Names of Localities.	Variation	South
	East.	Dip.		East.	Dip.
	° /	° /		° /	° /
Pitfield ... ..	7 42	67 15	Concongella Creek ...	7 10	66 32
Magnetic Hill, between Maupoke and Inker- mann ... ..	7 41	66 53	Ararat, Rainbow Inn	7 9	66 52
Horsham ... ..	7 41	66 20	Mortwara ... ..	7 4	65 2
Blackhill, close to Bal- larat ... ..	7 40	—	Piangil ... ..	7 4	64 47
Corangamite Creek or Swamp ... ..	7 40	67 39	Learmonth .. ...	7 4	66 54
Colac ... ..	7 40	67 35	St. Arnaud ... ..	7 4	66 3
Ararat (Quartzhill) ...	7 39	66 41	Longerenong ... ..	7 3	66 23
Morrison's Diggings ...	7 39	67 10	Spring Hill ... ..	7 2	66 18
Cressy ... ..	7 38	67 35	Lake Buloke ... ..	7 2	65 53
Blackhill Tunnel ... ..	—	66 57	Lake Tyrrell ... ..	7 1	—
Epsom (Bendigo) ... ..	7 36	66 15	Murra Murra (Robert- son's Station) ... ..	7 0	66 44
Kangaroo Gully (Ben- digo) ... ..	7 36	66 19	Narroween ... ..	6 58	64 45
Serpentine Inn ... ..	7 35	65 51	Boundary Line, South- west ... ..	6 58	67 40
Schnapper Point ... ..	—	67 42	Digby ... ..	6 57	67 18
Dandenong ... ..	7 35	67 13	Tia Bolite ... ..	6 56	64 51
Queenstown... ..	—	66 48	Youngera ... ..	6 57	64 26
Newbridge, Loddon ...	7 34	66 16	Manifold's Swamp ...	6 56	67 31
Apollo Bay, Point Bun- bury ... ..	7 34	67 54	Charlton West (banks of the Avoca) ... ..	6 55	65 57
Pickaninny Creek (Power's Station) ...	7 34	65 45	Euston ... ..	6 52	64 25
Amphitheatre ... ..	7 34	—	The Pound below Euston ... ..	6 52	64 41
Black's Station, near Mount Nooran ... ..	7 33	67 44	Mount Shadwell ... ..	6 52	68 17
Glenorchy ... ..	7 33	66 32	Yarriambiak Creek, near Batchina ... ..	6 51	65 54
Heathcote West ... ..	7 33	66 22	Nyppo ... ..	6 49	65 21
Harrow ... ..	7 33	—	Antwerp ... ..	6 49	65 52
Avoca ... ..	7 33	66 46	Melton ... ..	6 48	66 35
Casterton ... ..	7 31	67 21	Rosebrook ... ..	6 48	66 55
Clunes ... ..	7 30	66 51	Portland ... ..	6 47	68 1
Cape Otway ... ..	7 25	68 2	Lake Coorong ... ..	6 47	65 26
Mount Korong ... ..	7 24	65 59	Tereejee ... ..	6 45	65 26
Dunolly ... ..	7 24	66 24	Lake Hindmarsh ... ..	6 45	65 45
Hopkins River ... ..	7 20	66 52	Goall, Spectacle Plains	6 45	65 20
Mount Rouse ... ..	7 20	67 27	Pine Plains ... ..	6 43	65 1
Caramut ... ..	7 19	67 21	Mournpall ... ..	6 43	64 25
Quambatook ... ..	7 19	65 24	Pyalong ... ..	—	66 36
Kerang ... ..	—	65 16	Chetwynd ... ..	6 42	66 59
Mount Hope ... ..	—	65 29	Yellamyip ... ..	6 40	65 20
Belfast ... ..	7 17	68 0	SaltLakes, Onetree Hill	6 37	64 56
Beaufort (Fiery Creek)	7 17	66 51	Murray, Police Station	6 37	64 22
Crowlands ... ..	7 17	66 47	Dartmoor ... ..	6 35	67 38
Warrnambool ... ..	7 13	68 1	Consolation Plains ...	6 36	—
Mount Sturgeon ... ..	7 13	—	Grassdale ... ..	6 32	—
Camperdown ... ..	7 12	67 48	Cavendish ... ..	6 28	67 7
Swanhill ... ..	7 12	64 49	Mount Gambier ... ..	6 26	67 44
Lalbert ... ..	7 12	65 19	Mildura ... ..	6 24	64 17
Wimmera(Upper region)	7 12	66 13	Junction of Murray and Darling ... ..	6 20	64 0
The Richardson (Ma- ranew) ... ..	7 12	66 8	Pentland ... ..	6 11	66 46
Hamilton ... ..	7 11	67 36	Kulnine ... ..	6 11	64 3
			Boundary, N.W. ... ..	6 9	63 59
			Walla Walla Lake ... ..	6 7	64 13
			Bochara ... ..	5 55	—

Daily range  
of variation  
and dip.

20. It will be noticed that at the Melbourne Observatory in 1882 the mean declination or variation of the compass was  $8^{\circ} 6'$  E., and the mean inclination or dip was  $67^{\circ} 4'$  S. According to further observations made by Mr. Ellery, the mean daily range of the former in spring was  $13' 39''$ ; in summer,  $15' 10''$ ; in autumn,  $9' 35''$ ; and in winter,  $8'$ ; or in the year,  $11' 36''$ .

Climate.

21. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favored portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the Northern Hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. The difference, however, between summer and winter, and the hottest and coldest month, is far less in Melbourne than in any of these places. In the twenty-five years ended with 1882, the maximum temperature in the shade was  $111.2^{\circ}$  Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was  $27^{\circ}$ , viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was  $57.4^{\circ}$ . Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above  $100^{\circ}$  in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun in the twenty-five years ended with 1882 was  $168.5^{\circ}$ , viz., on the 19th January, 1882. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the eighteen years ended with 1881, 29.93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 26 inches.\*

Governors.

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

#### GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th September, 1839†	...
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866

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

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

‡ Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
The Right Honorable John Henry Thomas, Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.*	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	Still in office

23. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Normanby, not including the Acting-Governors, have held office has been about four years and four months. Duration of Governor-ships.

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

25. The following are the names of the present Governors of all the Australasian colonies, and the dates of their assuming office :— Governors of Australasian colonies.

GOVERNORS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Victoria ...	The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879
New South Wales	The Right Honorable Sir (commonly called Lord) Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, G.C.B.	4th August, 1879
Queensland ...	Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G. ...	6th November, 1883
South Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, K.C.M.G.	19th February, 1883
Western Australia	Frederick Napier Broome, Esq., C.M.G.	5th June, 1883
Tasmania ...	Major Sir George Cumine Strahan, K.C.M.G.	7th December, 1881
New Zealand ...	Major-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B.	20th January, 1883

26. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-two Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names Ministries.

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

of the respective Chief Secretaries or Premiers, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office:—

## MINISTRIES.\*

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
1. William Clark Haines ...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th, March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857
3. William Clark Haines ...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869
11. John Alexander MacPherson ...	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872
14. James Goodall Francis ...	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874
15. George Briscoe Kerferd ...	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875
17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. ...	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	Still in office

Duration of Ministries.

27. Before the present Government assumed office the average duration of Ministries had been about one year and three months.

Parliaments.

28. The present is the twelfth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of Sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution:—

## PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.
1	1	21st November, 1856	... 24th November, 1857
	2	3rd December, 1857	... 4th June, 1858
	3	7th October, 1858	... 24th February, 1859
2	1	13th October, 1859	... 9th August, 1859
	2	20th November, 1860	... 18th September, 1860
3	1	30th August, 1861	... 3rd July, 1861
	2	7th November, 1862	... 11th July, 1861
	3	26th January, 1864	... 18th June, 1862
4	1	28th November, 1864	... 11th September, 1863
			... 2nd June, 1864
			... 25th August, 1864
			... 28th November, 1865
			... 11th December, 1865

\* The names of the individual members of each Ministry are published yearly in Part I. of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*: Ferris, Melbourne.

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867
	4	18th September, 1867 ...	8th November, 1867
	5	25th November, 1867 ...	25th November, 1867
6	1	13th March, 1868... ...	30th December, 1867
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th September, 1868
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	29th December, 1869
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	29th December, 1870
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	25th January, 1871
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	23rd November, 1871
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	17th December, 1872
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	25th November, 1873
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	9th March, 1874
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	24th December, 1874
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	7th April, 1876
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	22nd December, 1876
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	25th April, 1877
	2	22nd July, 1880 ...	9th April, 1878
11	1	4th August, 1881... ...	6th December, 1878
	2	25th April, 1882 ...	5th February, 1880
	3	27th February, 1883 ...	9th February, 1880
12	1	3rd July, 1883 ...	26th June, 1880
	2		29th June, 1880

29. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for two years and one month. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for nearly seven months. Duration of Parliaments.

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

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1882.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
Austria-Hungary	" ... Franz Josef I. ...	" ... 1830	Empress of India ...	1877
			Emperor of Austria ...	1848
			King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium	" ... Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians	1865
Brazil	" ... Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
China	" ... Quang-Su ...	1871	Emperor of China ...	1875

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC., 1882—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Denmark ... ..	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Egypt ... ..	Mohamed Tewfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France ... ..	F. P. J. Grévy...	1813	President of the French Republic	1879
Germany ... ..	Wilhelm I. ...	1797	King of Prussia ...	1861
" ... ..	" ...	"	Emperor of Germany	1871
Greece ... ..	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes	1863
Holland ... ..	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Italy ... ..	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
" ... ..	Leo XIII. (Giachino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ... ..	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ... ..	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Persia ... ..	Nassr-ed-Din ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Portugal ... ..	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania ... ..	Carol I. ...	1839	{ Domnul of Roumania	1866
			{ King "	1881
Russia ... ..	Alexander III.	1845	Emperor of Russia ...	1881
Servia ... ..	Milan I. ...	1854	{ Prince of Servia ...	1868*
			{ King "	1882
Spain ... ..	Alfonso XII. ...	1857	King of Spain ...	1874
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Tunis ... ..	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey ... ..	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	C. A. Arthur ...	1830	President of the United States	1881

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

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

## PART I.—POPULATION.

Population, 1882.

32. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1882 was as follows:—

### POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

Males ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	477,475
Females ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	428,750
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	906,225

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