

PART VIII.—INTERCHANGE.

986. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

987. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together. The year under review is the seventh in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference. Imports and exports classified.

988. The customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value at the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per centum added.† Valuations of other goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the valuations are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. Mode of valuing imports and exports.

989. The tariffs of all the Australasian colonies and the tariff of the United Kingdom were published in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1881-2. It has not been thought necessary to repeat the former upon the present occasion, but the changes which have been made since the last volume was issued are given in Appendix C. The tariff of the United Kingdom is again published in full, and will be found in Appendix D. Tariffs of Australasian colonies and United Kingdom.

990. The rate of import duty actually charged, according to the tariff in force in 1882, is placed against each dutiable article named in the subjoined table showing the imports and exports during the same year. Import duties.

991. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article. The summary and index are also applicable to the tables in the Appendix which show the alterations in the Customs tariffs :— Classification and index of imports and exports.

* See report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99 and footnotes.

† This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

<p>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.</p> <p>Order 1. Books, &c. „ 2. Musical instruments „ 3. Prints, pictures, &c. „ 4. Carving, figures, &c. „ 5. Tackle for sports and games „ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c. „ 7. Surgical instruments „ 8. Arms, ammunition, &c. „ 9. Machines, tools, and implements „ 10. Carriages, harness, &c. „ 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith „ 12. Building materials „ 13. Furniture „ 14. Chemicals</p> <p>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</p> <p>Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures „ 16. Silk manufactures „ 17. Cotton and flax manufactures „ 18. Drapery and haberdashery „ 19. Dress „ 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials</p>	<p>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.</p> <p>Order 21. Animal food „ 22. Vegetable food „ 23. Drinks and stimulants</p> <p>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.</p> <p>Order 24. Animal substances „ 25. Vegetable „ „ 26. Oils.*</p> <p>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.</p> <p>Order 27. Articles connected with mining „ 28. Coal, &c. „ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass „ 30. Water „ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones „ 32. Metals other than gold and silver</p> <p>CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.</p> <p>Order 33. Animals and birds „ 34. Plants</p> <p>CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.</p> <p>Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c. „ 36. Indefinite articles.</p>
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INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other	... 14	Arsenic	... 14	Benzine	... 26
Aerated waters	... 23	Artificial flowers	... 19	Birds	... 33
Agricultural — imple-		Asphalte	... 14	Biscuits	... 22
ments, machinery	... 9	Axle—arms, boxes	... 10	Bitters	... 23
Air-bricks	... 12	Axles	... 10	Black oil	... 26
Ale and porter	... 23	Bacon	... 21	„ sand	... 32
Alkali	... 14	Bagging	... 20	Blankets	... 15
Almond oil	... 26	Bags, sacks...	... 20	Blasting powder	... 8
Almonds	... 22	„ paper...	... 25	Blue	... 25
Alum	... 14	Bark	... 25	Boats	... 11
Anchors	... 11	Barley	... 22	Boilers, steam	... 9
Animal food	... 21	Basket and wicker ware	25	Bolts and nuts	... 32
„ substances	... 24	Bass	... 25	Bone-dust	... 24
Animals and birds	... 33	Bath bricks...	... 29	Bones	... 24
Antimony—crude, ore,		Beans	... 22	Bonnets	... 19
regulus	... 32	Bêche de mer	... 21	Books, printed	... 1
Apparel	... 19	Beef—salted	... 21	Boots	... 19
Arms and ammunition	8	Beer	... 23	Boot-webbing	... 20
Arrowroot	... 22	Beeswax	... 24	Borax	... 14

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head.

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Bottled fruit	... 22	Coffee	... 23	Flannels—piece	... 15
Bottles	... 29	Coir and other matting	20	Flax	... 25
Bran	... 25	Coke	... 28	„ manufactures	... 17
Bran bags	... 20	Colors	... 14	Flock	... 24
Brandy	... 23	Colza oil	... 26	Floorcloth	... 20
Brassware	... 32	Combs	... 24	Flour	... 22
Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Confectionery	... 22	„ sacks	... 20
„ bath	... 29	Copper—ore, regulus,		Flowers, artificial	... 19
Bristles	... 24	sheet, ware,		Food, animal	... 21
Broadcloths, &c.	... 15	wire	... 32	„ vegetable	... 22
Broom corn	... 25	„ specie	... 31	Fresh fish, meat	... 21
Brooms—hair, brush-		Copra	... 25	Fruit—bottled, dried,	
ware	... 35	Cordage	... 20	green, currants, rai-	
Brownware	... 29	„ iron, steel	... 32	sins	... 22
Brushware, brooms	... 35	Cordials	... 23	Fuel	... 28
Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Cork and corks cut	... 25	Furniture, furniture	
Building materials	... 12	Cornsacks	... 20	springs	... 13
Butter	... 21	Cotton and flax manu-		Furs	... 19
Canary seed	... 25	factures	... 17	Fuse	... 8
Candles	... 24	Cotton seed oil	... 26	Galvanized iron—cord-	
Canes	... 25	Cotton—piece goods,		age, buckets, tubs,	
Canvas	... 20	waste, wick	17	guttering, sheet,	
Caps and hats—felt,		„ raw	... 25	ware	... 32
silk, straw, &c.	... 19	Curiosities	... 36	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13
Caps, percussion	... 8	Currants	... 22	Gin	... 23
Carbolic acid	... 14	Cutlery	... 9	Ginger, ground	... 23
Cards, playing	... 1	Dogs	... 33	Glass—bottles, plate,	
Carpeting	... 15	Doors	... 12	window, ware	... 29
Carriages, carriage ma-		Drapery	... 18	Gloves	... 19
terials	... 10	Dress	... 19	Glucose	... 22
Cartridges, cartridge		Dried fruit	... 22	Glue, glue pieces	... 24
cases	... 8	Drinks and stimulants	23	Glycerine	... 14
Carts, waggons, &c.	... 10	Druggeting	... 15	Goat skins	... 24
Carving, figures, &c.	... 4	Drugs	... 14	Goats	... 33
Casks	... 25	Dyes	... 14	Gold—leaf, plate, spe-	
Castor oil	... 26	Dynamite	... 8	cie	... 31
Cattle	... 33	Earthenware	... 29	Goods manufactured,	
Cement	... 12	Eggs	... 21	unenumerated	... 36
Chaff	... 25	Electro-plated ware	... 32	Grain	... 22
Chain cables	... 11	Emus	... 33	Gram	... 22
Chandeliers & gasaliers	13	Engine-packing	... 20	Grass seeds	... 25
Cheese	... 21	Engines, steam	... 9	Grates and stoves	... 32
Chemicals	... 14	Engravings	... 3	Grease	... 24
Chicory	... 23	Essences & essential oils	14	Greasy wool	... 24
China matting	... 20	Explosives	... 8	Grindery	... 35
„ ware	... 29	Fancy goods	... 35	Grindstones	... 29
Chinese oil	... 26	Feathers	... 24	Guano	... 14
Chocolate	... 23	„ ornamental	... 19	Gum	... 25
Cider	... 23	Felt—sheathing, &c.	... 20	Gun caps	... 8
Cigars	... 23	„ hoods	... 19	Gunny bags	... 20
Clay tobacco pipes	... 4	Fencing wire	... 32	Gunpowder	... 8
Clocks	... 6	Fibre	... 25	Gutta-percha goods	... 25
Clover seed	... 25	Firearms	... 8	Haberdashery	... 18
Coal	... 28	Firebricks	... 12	Hair—curled, seating	24
Cocoa beans	... 23	Fireworks	... 5	Hams	... 21
Cocoanut fibre	... 25	Firewood	... 25	Hardware	... 35
„ oil	... 26	Fish—fresh, preserved,		Hares	... 33
Cocoanuts	... 22	salted, shell	... 21	Harmoniums	... 2
Cod, codliver oil	... 26	„ ova	... 33	Harness	... 10

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Hats and caps—felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	19	Machinery—agricultu- ral, weaving and spin- ning ...	9	Oatmeal ...	22
Hatters' materials ...	19	Machines, tools, and implements ...	9	Oats ...	22
Hay ...	25	Maize ...	22	Oilcake ...	25
Hemp ...	25	Maizena and corn flour	22	Oilcloth ...	20
Hides ...	24	Malt ...	22	Oilmen's stores ...	35
Holloware ...	35	Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, &c. ...	18	Oils of all kinds ...	26
Honey ...	21	Manufactures of fibrous materials	20	„ in bottles ...	26
Hoofs ...	24	„ mixed metals	32	Olive oil ...	26
Hops ...	23	Manures ...	14	Onions ...	22
Horned cattle ...	33	Marble ...	29	Opium ...	14
Horns ...	24	Matches ...	14	Opossum skins ...	24
Horses ...	33	Materials, building ...	12	Optical instruments ...	6
Hosiery ...	19	„ carriage ...	10	Ordnance stores ...	35
Implements, agricul- tural ...	9	„ hatters' ...	19	Ore—antimony, cop- per, iron, lead, tin	32
Indefinite articles ...	36	„ printing ...	35	„ bags ...	20
Indiarubber goods ...	25	„ telegraphic	35	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32
Ink—printing, colored, and writing ...	14	„ watchmakers'	6	Organs ...	2
Instruments, musical ...	2	Mats ...	20	Ornamental feathers ...	19
„ optical ...	6	Matting—china, coir ...	20	Ova ...	33
„ scientific ...	6	Meal, linseed ...	25	Oxalic acid ...	14
„ surgical ...	7	„ oat ...	22	Paintings ...	3
Iron—bar, castings, gal- vanized, hoop, ores, pig, pipes, plate, rod, scrap, sheet, ware, wire, &c. ...	32	Meats—fresh, preserved	21	Paints ...	14
Ironmongery ...	35	Medicinal oil ...	26	Palm oil ...	26
„ saddlers' ...	10	„ roots ...	14	Paper—bags, hangings, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25
Isinglass ...	21	Medicines, patent ...	14	Parasols ...	19
Ivory ...	24	Meerschaum pipes ...	4	Patent leather ...	24
Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c. ...	19	Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	„ medicines ...	14
Jams and preserves ...	22	Methylated spirits ...	14	Peanuts ...	22
Jewellery ...	31	Milk, preserved ...	23	Pearl barley ...	22
Jute ...	25	Millet ...	25	„ shell ...	24
„ piece goods ...	20	Millinery ...	19	Pease ...	22
Kangaroo skins ...	24	Millstones ...	29	Pepper ...	23
Kerosene oil ...	26	Mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	32	„ ground ...	23
„ shale ...	28	„ oil, undefined	26	Perfumed spirits ...	23
Lamps and lampware	13	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Perfumery ...	23
Lard ...	21	Molasses ...	22	Personal effects ...	36
„ oil ...	26	Mouldings ...	4	Phormium, N. Z. ...	25
Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	32	Musical instruments ...	2	Photographic goods ...	35
Leather, leatherware ...	24	Muslins ...	17	Pianofortes ...	2
Leeches ...	33	Mustard ...	23	Pickles ...	23
Lime ...	12	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Picric acid ...	14
Limejuice ...	23	Nails ...	32	Pigs ...	33
Linen piece goods ...	17	Naphtha ...	14	Pine oil ...	26
Linseed meal ...	25	Natural history, speci- mens of ...	36	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
„ oil ...	26	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	„ tobacco ...	4
Liquorice ...	22	Nets and netting ...	20	Pistols ...	8
Lithofracteur ...	8	Nut oil ...	26	Pitch ...	25
Live animals ...	33	Nuts ...	22	Plants ...	34
Lubricating oil ...	26	Oakum ...	25	Plaster of paris ...	29
Macaroni ...	22	Oars ...	11	Platedware ...	32
				Plumbago ...	32
				Pollard ...	25
				Porcelain ...	29
				Pork, salted ...	21
				Potatoes ...	22
				Poultry ...	33

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Powder — blasting,		Sewing machines	... 9	Tea	... 23
sporting ...	... 8	Shale	... 28	Telegraphic materials	35
Precious stones	... 31	Sheep	... 33	" wire	... 32
Preserved fish, meats	21	" skins	... 24	Tents, linen...	... 17
" milk	... 23	Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Timber, all kinds	... 25
" vegetables...	22	Shellfish	... 21	Tin—block, foil, ore,	
Preserves	... 22	Ships, boats, &c.	... 11	plates, ware	... 32
Printing ink	... 14	Shoes	... 19	Tobacco	... 23
" materials	... 35	Shot	... 8	" pipes	... 4
" paper	... 25	Silk—manufactures,		Tools	... 9
Prints, pictures, &c.	... 3	mixtures; silks	... 16	Tortoise shell	... 24
Provisions, preserved		Silver—plate, specie...	31	Toys	... 5
and salted	... 21	Skins	... 24	Travellers' samples	... 35
Pulse	... 22	Slate slabs	... 29	Turnery	... 4
Pulu	... 25	Slates, roofing	... 12	Turpentine	... 14
Pumice stone	... 29	Slops	... 19	Turtles	... 33
Putty	... 29	Snuff	... 23	Tweeds	... 15
Quartz	... 31	Soap	... 24	Twine	... 20
Quicksilver	... 32	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Umbrellas	... 19
Rabbits' skins	... 24	caustic, crystals, ni-		Unserviceable cordage	20
Rags	... 25	trate, silicate	... 14	Upholstery	... 13
Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Specie	... 31	Utensils	... 9
Raisins	... 22	Specimens of natural		Varnish	... 25
Rape oil	... 26	history	... 36	Vegetable food	... 22
Rattans	... 25	Spelter	... 32	" oil	... 26
Raw cotton	... 25	Sperm oil	... 26	" substances	25
" sugar	... 22	Spices	... 23	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Refined sugar	... 22	Spinning and weaving		served	... 22
Regulus	... 32	machinery	... 9	Vermicelli	... 22
Resin	... 25	Spirits, methylated	... 14	Vestas	... 14
Ribbons	... 16	" other	... 23	Vinegar	... 23
Rice	... 22	Split peas	... 22	Waggons	... 10
Rock salt	... 23	Sponges	... 24	Walnuts	... 22
Roots, medicinal	... 14	Starch	... 25	Washed wool	... 24
Rope	... 20	Stationery	... 1	Watches	... 6
Rugs	... 15	Steam boilers, engines	9	Watchmakers' materials	6
Rum	... 23	Stearine	... 24	Weaving and spinning	
Rye	... 22	Steel, cordage	... 32	machinery	... 9
Sacks, bags	... 20	Stimulants	... 23	Whalebone	... 24
Saddlery	... 10	Stone, clay, earthen-		Wheat	... 22
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	ware, and glass	29	Whiskey	... 23
Saddle-trees...	... 10	" grind, mill, ware,		Whiting	... 29
Sago	... 22	&c.	... 29	Wicker and basket ware	25
Salad oil	... 26	Stoves	... 32	Wine	... 23
Salt	... 23	Straw	... 25	" spirits of	... 23
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	" hats	... 19	Wire netting	... 32
Saltpetre	... 23	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Sashes	... 12	fined	... 22	Woodenware	... 25
Sauces	... 23	Sulphur	... 14	Wool	... 24
Sausage skins	... 24	Surgical instruments...	7	" and worsted manu-	
Scientific instruments	6	Tackle for sports and		factures	... 15
Scoured wool	... 24	games	... 5	Woollen piece goods	... 15
Screws	... 32	Tallow	... 24	Woolpacks	... 20
Seal oil	... 26	" oil	... 26	Works of art	... 3
" skins	... 24	Tanks, iron	... 32	Writing paper	... 25
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tapioca	... 22	Yarn	... 15
grass	... 25	Tar	... 25	Zinc — ingots, sheet,	
Seed oil	... 26	Tares	... 25	perforated	... 32
		Tarpaulins, linen	... 17		

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882.

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.			
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Books, printed	199,784	80,934
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing	2,075	512
20 p.c. and free	Stationery	92,653	44,039
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Harmoniums	654	206
" ...	Organs	14,328	4,022
" ...	Pianofortes	84,767	18,187
Free ...	Others, undescribed	15,543	3,478
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings	36,032	15,716
" ...	Works of art... ..	7,857	1,081
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Mouldings, gilt	817	...
Free ...	" picture frame	5,205	...
25 per cent. ...	" other, unenumerated ... ..	...	681
" ...	Pipes, tobacco—clay	1,392	409
" ...	" " meerschaum	2,512	1,834
12s. per gross	" " wooden, &c.	16,123	3,996
25 per cent. ...	Turnery	293	1,216
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks	822	19
Free ...	Toys	17,401	691
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Clocks	23,369	4,085
Free ...	Instruments, optical	6,259	775
" ...	" scientific	21,552	5,381
20 per cent. ...	Watches	57,690	18,154
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials	3,717	125
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical	7,466	127
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, military, pistols, &c.	1,277	502
" ...	" sporting	11,749	3,019
" ...	" cannons	315	...
" ...	Ammunition, &c., caps	3,131	179
" ...	" cartridges	1,545	486
" ...	" cartridge cases	2,725	...
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite	13,044	12,793
1½d. coil ...	" fuse	7,422	1,029
5d. per lb. ...	" gelatine, blasting	1,390	...
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	3,654
" ...	" powder, blasting	27,359	1,150
3d. per lb. ...	" " sporting	5,587	1,697
Free ...	" " fine	553	...
1d. per lb. ...	" shot	5,651	785

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Agricultural implements, undescribed ...	16,325	19,144
25 per cent. ...	Boilers, steam	406	6,879
Free ...	Cutlery	26,501	1,619
25 per cent. ...	Engines, steam	22,953	14,049
Free ...	Machinery, agricultural ...	12,651	15,601
" ...	" weaving and spinning ...	18,472	...
25 per cent. and free	" ... undescribed	96,919	132,084
Free ...	Sewing machines	119,161	48,270
" ...	Tools and utensils	56,150	5,622
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>			
Dray, 25 p. c., other 3s. to 10s. ₤ arm	Axles and arms	11,447	1,927
25 per cent. ...	Axle-boxes	564	...
£10 to £50 each & 20 per cent.	Carriages and carts, waggons, &c. ...	6,003	11,109
25 per cent. ...	Carriage materials	5,363	1,688
" ...	Saddlery and harness	3,286	24,137
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery... ..	11,055	352
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees	1,705	1,093
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors	407	128
25 per cent. ...	Boats	55	957
Free ...	Chain cables	4,857	585
Ash free, other 25 per cent.	Oars	850	45
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Bricks, air	45	4
Free ...	" clay	348	58
20s. per 1000	" fire	1,348	107
Free ...	Cement	37,134	2,585
5s. each ...	Doors	2,989	1,612
Free ...	Lime	56	534
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window	5	1,310
Free ...	Slates, roofing	48,508	439
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Furniture and upholstery	76,990	49,817
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs	863	...
25 per cent. ...	Gasaliers and chandeliers	6,146	...
" ...	Lamps and lampware	2,734	1,166
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic	4,184	745
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	" carbolic	630	...
2d. per lb. ...	" oxalic	834	...
3d. per lb. ...	" picric	32	...
5s. per cwt. and free	" undescribed	11,280	4,197

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>			
Order 14.—<i>Chemicals—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Alkali, potash ... ..	...	162
" ...	" soda ash	6,400	265
" ...	" " bicarbonate	4,652	167
" ...	" " caustic	7,088	1,431
40s. per ton ...	" " crystals	598	383
Free ...	" " nitrate	4,752	90
" ...	" " silicate	2,266	648
" ...	Alum	1,924	35
" ...	Arsenic	75	29
" ...	Asphalte	5	41
" ...	Borax	69	...
Various ...	Drugs and chemicals	84,365	23,476
Free ...	Dyes	17,928	774
" ...	Essences and essential oils	6,973	2,683
Crude ld., pure 3d. lb.	Glycerine ... ..	...	2,298
Free ...	Guano	1,433	677
" ...	Ink, printing	4,156	947
6d. per lb. ...	" " colored	1,166	...
Free ...	" writing	3,007	5
" ...	Manures, undescribed	734	16,111
Various ...	Matches and vestas	43,724	7,077
25 per cent. ...	Medicines, patent	31,999	9,271
Free ...	Medicinal roots, &c.	55	270
" ...	Naphtha	662	15
20s. per lb. ...	Opium	77,089	11,079
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colors	79,636	7,009
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated	1,627	255
Free ...	Sulphur	7,463	718
" ...	Turpentine	14,335	781
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.			
Order 15.—<i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Blankets	60,118	11,100
" ...	Carpeting and druggeting	88,463	7,137
15 per cent. ...	Flannels, piece	87,289	6,774
" ...	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	413,477	58,755
7½ per cent. ...	" " dress goods	296,907	30,065
15 per cent. ...	" " shirtings	17,162	...
Free ...	" " unenumerated	22,542	...
" ...	" manufactures unenumerated	16,166	...
20 per cent. ...	Rugs, woollen	11,244	2,348
Free ...	Yarn	6,391	657
Order 16.—<i>Silk Manufactures.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Silks and satins, dress	181,761	25,731
" ...	" dress goods, mixed with other material	2,985	186
10 per cent. ...	" pongees	14,470	1,413
20 per cent. ...	" ribbons	14,707	137
" ...	" velvets and crapes	6,343	135
20 per c. & free	" other manufactures of	38,443	2,582

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>			
Free ...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	996,594	85,543
" ...	" manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c.	51,712	16,028
" ...	" waste ...	10,165	413
" ...	" wick ...	4,966	1,447
" ...	Linen piece goods ...	30,010	2,273
" ...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	1,732	...
20 per cent. ...	" tents and tarpaulins ...	75	...
<i>Order 18.—Draperies and Haberdashery.</i>			
Free ...	Haberdashery ...	337,812	66,096
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>			
25 per c. & free	Apparel and slops ...	313,699	334,688
Free ...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ...	40	...
25 per cent. ...	" fancy and trimmed ...	3,684	453
4s. to 33s. per dozen pairs	Boots and shoes ...	121,818	73,037
Free ...	Feathers, ornamental ...	17,246	1,665
" ...	Flowers, artificial ...	15,717	245
25 per cent. ...	Frillings and ruffings ...	13,129	8,463
" ...	Furs, dressed ...	1,060	2,800
20 per cent. ...	Gloves ...	90,145	11,359
Free ...	Hats and caps, straw, untrimmed ...	51,128	1,097
48s. per dozen	" dress ...	2,037	...
30s. per dozen	" covered with felt, plush, silk, &c. ...	521	...
15s. per dozen	" felt (men's and women's), also pith ...	34,720	2,065
8s. per doz. ...	" " (boys' and youths') ...	21,076	...
5s. per doz. ...	" " hoods ...	801	...
25 per cent. ...	" others unenumerated ...	15,157	22,969
Free ...	Hatters' materials ...	2,764	222
20 per c. & free	Hosiery ...	134,955	8,205
" ...	Millinery ...	...	55
6d. to 1s. each	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton ...	1,738	2,932
2s. 6d. each ...	" " silk ...	8,420	
1s. each ...	" " fancy ...	2	
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	Bagging ...	...	837
6d. per dozen	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	22,588	1,531
1s. per dozen...	" " corn and flour sacks ...	187,553	22,528
Free ...	" " gunny bags ...	46,891	2,782
" ...	" " ore (Victorian) ...	...	160
7s. per doz. ...	" " woolpacks ...	34,732	32,637
6d. per dozen and free	" " undescribed ...	26,853	2,421
Free ...	Boot webbing ...	6,899	8
" ...	Canvas ...	19,812	2,537
5s. to 28s. ♂ cwt.	Cordage ...	6,820	28,102
Free ...	" unserviceable ...	1,262	...
11s. 3d. per cwt. and free	Engine packing ...	932	52

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Felt, sheathing ...	1,447	194
$\frac{1}{4}$ d. & $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yd. ...	Jute piece goods ...	28,265	2,073
25 per cent. ...	Mats ...	4,098	534
20 per cent. ...	Matting, china ...	8,512	371
" ...	" coir and other ...		685
Free ...	Nets and netting ...	1,120	...
20 per cent ...	Oil and other floor cloths ...	33,208	3,134
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines ...	10,948	3,014
Free ...	" sewing or seaming ...	12,073	...
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
Free ...	Bêche de mer ...	128	...
2d. per lb. ...	Butter ...	21,357	67,517
" ...	Cheese ...	4,696	46,335
Free ...	Eggs ...	8,464	505
" ...	Fish, fresh ...	3,757	25
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	76,468	11,877
Free ...	" salted ...	26,997	938
" ...	" shell ...	24,450	1,105
2d. per lb. ...	Honey ...	47	219
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass ...	3,943	1,444
Free ...	Lard ...	19	1,150
" ...	Meats, fresh ...	4,839	* 19,905
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	1,867	74,061
" ...	" bacon ...	256	9,071
5s. per cwt. ...	" beef, salted ...	158	10,765
2d. per lb. ...	" hams ...	4,933	2,074
5s. per cwt. ...	" pork, salted ...	546	13,832
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot ...	1,652	444
2d. per lb., old free	Biscuit ...	86	32,031
Free ...	Cocoanuts ...	1,068	189
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery ...	17,300	22,440
2s. per cental	Flour ...	16,090	307,427
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled ...	3,346	755
" ...	" dried ...	18,266	3,840
" ...	" " currants ...	71,178	10,224
" ...	" " raisins ...	35,766	10,708
9d. per bushel	" fresh ...	75,594	13,319
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, barley ...	9,452	6,419
5s. per cental	" " " pearl ...	79	808
2s. per cental	" " beans and pease ...	1,695	4,928
" ...	" " gram ...	9,781	344
1s. per cental	" " maize ...	32,705	326
3s. per bushel	" " malt... ...	15,861	41,728

* Of this amount, £19,444 represented the value of frozen meats. The quantity exported was 19,388 cwt.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<i>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.</i>			
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>			
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, oats ...	58,171	28,550
"	" " pease, split ...	579	219
"	" " peanuts ...	612	...
6s. per cental	" " rice ...	104,351	48,760
2s. per cental	" " " paddy ...	255	...
1s. per cental	" " rye ...	...	11
2s. per cental	" " wheat ...	18,805	627,029
2d. per lb.	Jams and preserves ...	13,786	10,999
"	Liquorice ...	2,889	376
"	Macaroni and vermicelli ...	1,668	277
"	Maizena and corn flour ...	7,031	1,933
3s. p. cwt. & free	Molasses ...	24,509	11,004
2d. per lb.	Nuts ...	2,217	321
"	" almonds... ..	5,267	636
"	" walnuts ...	195	...
6s. per cental	Oatmeal ...	1,690	19,673
20s. per ton	Onions ...	19	35,398
10s. per ton	Potatoes ...	16,028	110,544
Free	Sago ...	4,739	2,462
2d. per lb.	Sugar candy ...	18	...
3s. per cwt.	" glucose ...	11,274	5,529
"	" raw ...	663,343	...
"	" refined... ..	616,258	262,031
Free	Tapioca ...	13,312	1,838
"	Vegetables, fresh ...	250	4,565
2d. lb. ; 5s. cwt.	" preserved, salted, &c. ...	1,164	1,245
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
10 per cent.	Aerated and mineral waters ...	1,962	3,873
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter) ...	207,535	20,223
3d. per lb.	Chicory ...	647	476
"	Chocolate and cocoa ...	18,872	3,322
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry ...	295	39
Free	Cocoa beans ...	3,975	...
3d. per lb.	Coffee ...	50,442	25,578
Free	Ginger ...	2,472	1,422
6d. per lb.	Hops ...	57,866	26,227
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice ...	753	1,053
Free	Milk, preserved ...	6,569	2,416
2d. per lb.	Mustard ...	16,987	1,948
Free	Pepper ...	14,982	5,636
2d. per lb.	" ground ...	38	...
10 per cent.	Perfumery ...	4,669	643
Qts. 2s. 9d., pts.	Pickles ...	9,985	2,614
1s. 9d., per doz. btls.			
20s. per ton	Salt ...	29,042	2,252
Free	" rock ...	1,404	1,165
"	Saltpetre ...	4,007	615
20 per cent.	Sauces ...	8,079	1,317
Free	Spices ...	12,165	2,589
2d. per lb.	" ground ...	431	...

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy	144,709	45,688
"	" cordials and bitters	6,254	2,539
"	" gin	27,570	9,023
"	" of wine	1,025	1,443
20s. per gallon	" perfumed	6,155	558
10s. per gallon	" rum	28,620	6,134
"	" whiskey	158,052	39,747
"	" other, undescribed	24,825	5,602
3d. per lb. ...	Tea	745,226	331,916
3s. per lb. ...	Tobacco (manufactured)	134,309	91,373
1s. per lb. ...	" (unmanufactured)	21,444	9,633
6s. per lb. ...	" cigars	95,640	54,872
3s. per lb. ...	" snuff	822	131
6d. per gallon	Vinegar	10,862	1,560
6s. per gallon	Wine	95,089	44,789
8s. per gallon	" sparkling	57,442	8,530
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Beeswax	1,399	337
"	Bones	206	2,319
"	Bonedust	25	12,503
"	Bristles	4,391	175
2d. per lb. ...	Candles	39,903	10,847
10 per cent. ...	Combs	7,577	805
Free ...	Feathers (not ornamental) ... ..	...	96
"	Flock	223	2,205
2d. per lb. ...	Glue	2,982	933
Free ...	" pieces ... ..	...	1,819
10 per cent. ...	Grease	2,724	379
Free ...	Hair	1,940	1,663
2d. per lb. ...	" curled	4,705	434
Free ...	" seating	5,217	79
"	Hides	70,984	6,838
"	Horns and hoofs	27	2,586
"	Ivory	131	...
7½ per cent. ...	Leather, calf and kid	62,223	...
20 per cent. ...	" cut into shapes	1,806	1,174
Free ...	" imitation	4,668	306
10 per cent. ...	" patent and colored fancy	24,364	3,318
20 per c. & free	" undescribed	24,289	348,291
25 per cent. ...	Leatherware	34,295	8,220
Free ...	Sausage skins	9,040	7,719
"	Shell, pearl ... ..	...	20
"	Skins, bird ... ..	...	5
"	" kangaroo	3,315	1,426
"	" opossum	1,487	7,212
"	" rabbit	8,489	37,538
"	" seal ... ..	...	145
"	" sheep, with wool	21,736	74,702
"	" " without wool	151	8,239

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>			
Free	... Skins, undescribed	4,406	...
2d. per lb.	... Soap, common	284	14,337
4d. per lb.	... „ fancy	3,865	1,410
Free	... Sponges	2,231	133
...	... Stearine	...	32,213
Free	... Tallow	40,565	189,304
„	... Whalebone	101	...
„	... Wool, greasy*	2,314,175	3,730,154
„	... „ scoured	274,716	1,247,302
„	... „ washed	145,847	925,118
„	... „ Angora	...	50
„	... „ other...	20	...
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free	... Bark	16,980	23,845
„	... Bass	895	74
2d. per lb.	... Blue	2,514	1,323
2s. per cental	... Bran	2,420	9,307
Free	... Canes and rattans	3,404	321
25 p. c. and free	... Casks, empty...	4,049	6,943
Free	... Copra	...	15
„	... Cork	1,397	...
4d. per lb.	... Corks, cut	26,206	4,709
Free	... Cotton, raw	2,362	493
„	... Fibre, cocoanut	481	441
„	... „ undescribed	6,961	1,431
„	... Flax	654	...
„	... „ “Phormium,” N. Z.	9,809	44
„	... Gum	10,687	2,337
„	... Gutta-percha goods	3	...
„	... Hay and chaff	887	146,199
„	... Hemp	55,926	3,176
„	... Indiarubber goods	31,769	1,357
„	... Jute	16,030	...
„	... Meal, linseed	186	82
„	... Millet, broom corn, &c.	6,567	216
„	... Oakum	2	14
„	... Oilcake	...	41
10s. per cwt.	... Paper bags	385	7,272
Free	... „ printing	143,201	8,849
4s. per cwt.	... „ wrapping	14,140	7,343
Free	... „ writing, uncut	41,893	3,384
2d. per lb.	... „ writing, cut	526	...
4s. per cwt.	... „ undescribed	13,165	...
2d. per lb.	... „ „ cut	1,031	...
25 per cent.	... „ and cardboard boxes	413	...
Free	... Paperhangings	31,634	4,231
„	... Pitch and tar	5,323	1,050

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 53,838,995 lbs., valued at £2,734,738, of which all but 9,625,959 lbs., valued at £510,246, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 108,028,601 lbs., valued at £5,902,574, of which 23,316,810 lbs., valued at £1,110,490, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.</i>			
2s. per cental	Pollard	367	1,847
Free	Rags	2,121	6,409
"	Resin	5,446	162
10 per cent.	Seeds, canary	1,174	111
Free	" clover	250	...
"	" grass	10,272	962
"	" undescribed	16,286	14,146
2d. per lb.	Starch	5,626	1,569
2s. per cental	Tares	161	...
Various	Timber	715,420	49,306
2s. per gallon	Varnish	15,877	4,566
25 per cent.	Wicker and basket ware	2,476	1,181
"	Woodenware	65,537	20,999
Free	Wood, fire	1,930	...
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>			
6d. per gal.	Almond	66	...
Free	Black	2,351	25
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Castor	23,171	18,612
6d. per gal.	Chinese	2,613	2,479
Free	Cocanut	545	918
"	Cod	6,849	593
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Codliver	1,582	19
6d. per gallon	Colza	5,751	714
"	Cotton-seed ... ..	...	...
"	Dugong ... ..	...	...
"	Kerosene	70,986	12,089
"	Lard	1,331	173
"	Linseed	34,411	4,125
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Lubricating	2,436	...
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Medicinal	12	...
6d. per gallon	Mineral	2	...
Free	" unrefined	4,358	...
6d. per gallon	Mutton Bird	6	...
"	Neatsfoot	75	957
"	Niger seed	96	...
6d. gal. and free	Nut	46	...
6d. per gallon	Olive	8,100	311
Free	Palm	2,986	518
"	Paraffin	63	...
6d. per gal.	Pine	51	...
" and free	Rape	918	...
6d. per gal.	Resin	150	...
1s. per doz. pts.	Salad	11,373	1,593

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>			
1s. per doz. pts.	Sandalwood ... ..	...	...
6d. per gal. ..	Seed	1,038	...
” ...	Sesame	46	...
” ...	Sperm	805	231
” ...	Tallow ... ..	...	17,611
” ...	Vegetable	153	...
Free ...	Oils undescribed	1,163	...
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.			
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>			
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Coal... ..	341,666	99
” ...	Coke, charcoal	5,462	478
” ...	Kerosene shale	9,889	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)			
Free ...	Bricks, bath	283	3
20 per cent. ...	Brownware	5,312	1,503
2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Chinaware and porcelain	32,625	6,923
1s. 4d. per cub. foot	Earthenware	76,717	11,079
3d. to 6d. per doz. and 6d. per cub. foot	Glass, bottles	28,825	1,605
Free ...	” plate	16,001	3,190
” ...	” window	33,738	3,114
1s. to 2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Glassware	38,275	14,724
20 per cent. ...	Marble, wrought	7,085	5,300
Free ...	” unwrought	4,166	127
” ...	Plaster of paris	978	114
” ...	” American	5,386	...
” ...	Pumice stone	1	...
” ...	Putty	2,086	88
” ...	Slate slabs	629	...
” ...	Stones, grind	830	181
” ...	” mill	635	150
” ...	” unwrought	2,505	981
20 per cent. ...	” wrought	2,676	31,911
” ...	Stoneware	3	129
Free ...	Whiting	4,208	331
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>			
Free ...	Gold	677,075	1,497,116
10 per cent. ...	Gold-leaf	3,201	133
20 per cent. and 1s. to 4s. dwt.	Jewellery	75,021	18,780

* See footnote on previous page.

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.			
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.</i>			
8s. per oz. ...	Plate, gold ...	188	...
2s. per oz. ...	„ silver ...	7,384	2,297
Free ...	Precious stones, cameos, &c. ...	7,646	10
„ ...	Silver ...	3,654	15,495
„ ...	„ ore ...	186	...
„ ...	Specie, copper ...	1,003	382
„ ...	„ gold ...	82,587	2,208,221
„ ...	„ silver ...	68,421	8,007
„ ...	Quartz ...	438	...
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>			
Free ...	Antimony, crude ...	...	2,600
„ ...	„ ore ...	110	4,272
„ ...	„ regulus ...	...	5,200
25 per c. & free	Brassware ...	24,790	665
Free ...	Copper ...	7,807	1,303
„ ...	„ ore and regulus ...	...	815
„ ...	„ sheet ...	10,241	736
„ ...	„ wire ...	1,427	...
25 per c. & free	Copperware ...	2,552	985
20 per cent. ...	Electro-plated ware ...	24,893	...
25 per cent. ...	Grates and stoves ...	2,020	1,339
Free ...	Iron, bar and rod ...	186,289	10,791
25 per cent. ...	„ bolts and nuts ...	13,724	172
„ ...	„ castings ...	9,300	2,434
„ ...	„ galvanized buckets and tubs ...	190	1,076
Free ...	„ „ cordage ...	1,340	161
„ ...	„ „ guttering, &c. ...	...	3,924
„ ...	„ „ sheet ...	228,927	20,408
„ ...	„ hoop ...	21,153	2,333
„ ...	„ ore ...	35	...
„ ...	„ pig ...	54,389	726
40s. per ton ...	„ pipes, cast ...	79,233	5,215
Free ...	„ pipes, wrought ...	52,233	4,679
„ ...	„ plate ...	58,877	1,743
„ ...	„ railway rails, &c. ...	165,413	2,531
„ ...	„ scrap ...	891	4
„ ...	„ sheet ...	18,427	969
„ ...	„ tanks ...	11,814	4,719
„ ...	„ wire, fencing and undescribed ...	153,948	38,137
„ ...	„ „ telegraphic ...	643	687
25 per cent. ...	Ironware, galvanized ...	738	...
Free ...	Lead, ore ...	1,911	...
„ ...	„ pig ...	10,359	1,558
2s. 6d. per cwt.	„ pipe ...	4	439
„ ...	„ sheet ...	5,269	3,774
„ ...	„ other ...	...	273
25 per cent. ...	Metal, manufactures of ...	114,760	44,918
Free ...	„ yellow ...	7,773	2,590
„ ...	Metals, undescribed ...	304	...
20 per cent. ...	Metalware, mixed ...	6,676	3,213

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
3s. per cwt.	Nails	43,314	8,325
12s. per cwt....	„ horseshoe	10,823	...
Free ...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	4,881	3,806
20 per cent. ...	Platedware	24,707	6,183
Free ...	Plumbago	77	...
„ ...	Quicksilver	6,325	385
„ ...	Screws	9,823	205
„ ...	Spelter	58	5,281
„ ...	Steel	35,621	1,795
„ ...	„ cordage	1,050	391
„ ...	Tin, block	14,044	4,539
„ ...	„ foil	2,410	410
„ ...	„ ore	3,424	46
„ ...	„ „ black sand	19	820
„ ...	„ plates	39,482	2,735
25 per cent. ...	Tinware	4,103	2,801
„ ...	Wire netting	2,428	88
Free ...	Zinc, ingots	736	44
25 per cent. ...	„ perforated	4,970	5
Free ...	„ sheet	1,163	420
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free ...	Birds	817	68
„ ...	Deer ... ..	...	...
„ ...	Dogs	265	151
„ ...	Donkey	4	...
„ ...	Goats ... ..	...	462
„ ...	Hares ... ..	...	169
5s. each ...	Horned cattle*	319,294	132,611
„ ...	Horses*	105,891	306,046
Free ...	Leeches ... ..	...	83
„ ...	Mules	10	...
2s. each ...	Pigs	3,400	4,659
Free ...	Poultry	22	286
6d. each ...	Sheep*	365,887	165,983
Free ...	Other	11	...
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free ...	Plants	3,647	7,261
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Brushware and brooms, hair	10,723	4,987
„ ...	„ undescrbed	2,214	3,991

* For numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep imported overland, see final paragraphs of this Part.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1882—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.—continued.</i>			
Free	Fancy goods	68,641	20,005
"	Grindery	20,792	10,223
"	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	168,636	63,849
"	Holloware	14,141	1,527
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	15,957	21,207
Free	Ordnance stores, undescribed	46,103	87
"	Photographic goods	5,457	2,505
"	Printing materials	23,093	15,830
"	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	13,695	3,882
"	Travellers' samples	54,989	67,089
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free	Curiosities	588	157
10 p. c. and free	Goods, manufactured	33,591	3,959
Free	Personal effects	29,806	24,908
"	Specimens of natural history	1,426	1,082
	Total	18,748,081	16,193,579

NOTE.—The value of the overland traffic included in this table was as follows:—Imports, £3,073,399; exports, £1,071,977. The former consisted chiefly of wool and live stock. The exports also include goods exported for drawback valued at £784,806.

Imports,
exports,
and trade,
1882.

992. In 1882, the total declared value of the imports having been £18,748,081, and that of the exports £16,193,579, the excess of imports over exports was £2,554,502, and the whole value of the external trade of the colony was £34,941,660.

Imports and
exports,
1881 and
1882, com-
pared.

993. The value of imports was greater in 1882 than in 1881 by £2,029,560; but the value of exports was less than in that year by £58,524. The value of the total trade was thus greater than in the previous year by nearly two millions sterling.

Imports and
exports
1882 and
former
years.

994. The imports in 1882, as indicated by their values, were the highest in any year of the colony's history—being higher than in 1854 by over one million sterling, and higher than in 1857 by over one and a half million sterling; the exports were slightly exceeded in 1881, which was the only other year, besides the year under review, in which the exports exceeded sixteen millions sterling.

Imports and
exports per
head.

995. The value of imports per head of the population was higher in 1882 than in any other year since 1875, and was also higher than in the

six years 1867 to 1872, but was below that in any other year since that in which Victoria was separated from New South Wales (1851). The value of exports per head was above that in 1879, 1878, 1876, and 1870, but below that in any other year since 1851. The value per head of external trade, as measured by the sum of the imports and exports, was less in 1882 than in all but ten of the years since 1857, viz., the six years 1876 to 1881, the three years 1870 to 1872, and 1867. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-two years ended with 1882 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1882.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population * of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6
1856	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860	28	5	3	22	5	5	50	10	8
1861	25	1	4	25	12	5	50	13	9
1862	24	12	2	23	15	7	48	7	9
1863	25	1	6	24	1	11	49	3	5
1864	25	10	8	23	13	11	49	4	7
1865	21	13	9	21	10	3	43	4	0
1866	23	9	7	20	9	9	43	19	4
1867	18	2	4	19	15	0	37	17	4
1868	20	1	9	23	10	4	43	12	1
1869	20	4	11	19	11	10	39	16	9
1870	17	9	3	17	9	8	34	18	11
1871	16	14	11	19	15	1	36	10	0
1872	18	3	6	18	8	4	36	11	10
1873	21	12	0	19	19	10	41	11	10
1874	21	16	0	19	17	2	41	13	2
1875	21	3	11	18	15	1	39	19	0
1876	19	14	4	17	16	6	37	10	10
1877	20	4	9	18	14	11	38	19	8
1878	19	13	6	18	3	5	37	16	11
1879	18	0	7	14	18	8	32	19	3
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11
1882	21	0	1	18	3	8	39	4	9

* For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table following paragraph 788 *ante*.

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

996. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for each of the Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the nine years ended with 1881:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1873	16,533,856	21	12	0	15,302,454	19	19	10
	1874	16,953,985	21	16	0	15,441,109	19	17	1
	1875	16,685,874	21	3	10	14,766,974	18	15	1
	1876	15,705,354	19	14	4	14,196,487	17	16	5
	1877	16,362,304	20	4	8	15,157,687	18	14	11
	1878	16,161,880	19	13	6	14,925,707	18	3	5
	1879	15,035,538	18	0	7	12,454,170	14	18	8
	1880	14,556,894	17	2	4	15,954,559	18	15	3
	1881	16,718,521	19	4	10	16,252,103	18	14	0
Mean of 9 years	...	16,079,356	19	16	11	14,939,028	18	8	4
New South Wales	1873	11,088,388	20	3	5	11,815,829	21	9	10
	1874	11,293,739	19	14	8	12,345,603	21	11	5
	1875	13,490,200	22	13	1	13,671,580	22	19	2
	1876	13,672,776	22	2	4	13,003,941	21	0	8
	1877	14,606,594	22	12	3	13,125,819	20	6	4
	1878	14,768,873	21	15	8	12,965,879	19	2	6
	1879	14,198,847	19	17	8	13,086,819	18	6	7
	1880	13,950,075	19	6	10	15,525,138	21	10	6
	1881	17,409,326	22	16	4	16,049,503	21	0	8
Mean of 9 years	...	13,830,980	21	4	8	13,510,012	20	15	4
Queensland	1873	2,885,499	20	11	10	3,542,513	25	5	7
	1874	2,962,439	19	2	0	4,106,462	26	9	6
	1875	3,328,009	19	6	1	3,857,576	22	7	6
	1876	3,126,559	16	19	6	3,875,581	21	0	10
	1877	4,068,682	20	17	1	4,361,275	22	7	1
	1878	3,436,077	16	12	4	3,190,419	15	8	7
	1879	3,080,889	14	7	8	3,434,034	16	0	8
	1880	3,087,296	13	18	2	3,448,160	15	10	8
	1881	4,063,625	18	7	9	3,540,366	16	0	4
Mean of 9 years	...	3,337,675	17	15	10	3,706,265	20	1	2
South Australia*	1873	3,841,100	19	13	8	4,587,859	23	10	2
	1874	3,983,290	19	15	8	4,402,855	21	17	4
	1875	4,203,802	20	5	1	4,805,051	23	3	1
	1876	4,576,183	20	19	8	4,816,170	22	1	9
	1877	4,625,511	20	0	0	4,626,531	20	0	1
	1878	5,719,611	23	11	1	5,355,021	22	1	0
	1879	5,014,150	19	14	7	4,762,727	18	14	10
	1880	5,581,497	21	3	7	5,574,505	21	3	1
	1881	5,244,064	18	3	5	4,407,757	15	5	6
Mean of 9 years	...	4,754,356	20	7	5	4,815,386	20	17	5

* Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Western Australia	1873	297,328	11	11	0	265,217	10	6	0
	1874	364,263	14	0	4	428,837	16	10	1
	1875	349,840	13	4	5	391,217	14	15	8
	1876	386,037	14	5	9	397,293	14	14	1
	1877	362,707	13	3	0	373,352	13	10	9
	1878	379,050	13	10	9	428,491	15	6	0
	1879	407,299	14	6	8	494,884	17	8	3
	1880	353,669	12	5	3	499,183	17	6	1
	1881	404,831	13	12	9	502,770	16	18	9
Mean of 9 years	...	367,225	13	6	8	420,138	15	3	11
Tasmania	1873	1,107,167	10	13	9	893,556	8	12	6
	1874	1,257,785	12	1	5	925,325	8	17	7
	1875	1,185,942	11	8	3	1,085,976	10	9	0
	1876	1,133,003	10	16	8	1,130,983	10	16	4
	1877	1,308,671	12	6	3	1,416,975	13	6	7
	1878	1,324,812	12	4	2	1,315,695	12	2	5
	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11	1,301,097	11	14	0
	1880	1,369,223	12	1	0	1,511,931	13	6	2
	1881	1,431,144	12	4	0	1,555,576	13	5	2
Mean of 9 years	...	1,265,025	11	13	7	1,237,457	11	7	9
New Zealand	1873	6,464,687	22	9	4	5,610,371	19	9	11
	1874	8,121,812	25	9	4	5,251,269	16	9	4
	1875	8,029,172	22	7	6	5,828,627	16	4	10
	1876	6,905,171	17	16	5	5,673,465	14	12	10
	1877	6,973,418	17	1	6	6,327,472	15	9	11
	1878	8,755,663	20	15	3	6,015,525	14	5	4
	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9	5,743,126	12	16	4
	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,876	12	5	7
Mean of 9 years	...	7,471,507	19	3	11	5,873,714	15	0	2

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1882, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

997. It will be remarked that in 1881 both gross imports and gross exports were above the average in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; and that the gross imports were above, but the gross exports below, the average in Queensland and South Australia. In Victoria and Western Australia, moreover, the exports, and in New South Wales and Tasmania, both imports and exports, were larger in the last than in any previous year.

Imports and exports of colonies per head.

998. Per head of the population, the exports were above and the imports below the average in Victoria; the imports were above and the exports below it in Queensland; both imports and exports were above it in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and both were below it in South Australia and New Zealand.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

999. In 1879, the total value of exports, and in 1881 the total value of imports, was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the total value of imports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. It should be remembered, however, that the Victorian figures are each year largely swelled by the value of wool from the neighbouring colonies brought to Melbourne for convenience of shipment, and this appears in the returns of both imports and exports. The following is the order in which the colonies usually stand in regard to the total value of imports and exports:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Victoria. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. New South Wales. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. South Australia. | |

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports per head.

1000. The value of imports and exports per head in 1881 was greatest in New South Wales, and next in Victoria. Over a series of years Victoria stood third in the case of imports per head, and fourth in the case of exports per head; whilst New South Wales and South Australia were at the head of the list—the former being first as regards imports and the latter as regards exports. Tasmania stood at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head over a series of years, and as regards the former in 1881 also; but as regards exports per head in 1881, New Zealand stood below Tasmania. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1881, and in the nine years 1873 to 1881:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS PER HEAD.

- | Order in 1881. | Order in a Series of Years. |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 1. New South Wales. |
| 2. Victoria. | 2. South Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 3. Victoria. |
| 4. South Australia. | 4. New Zealand. |
| 5. New Zealand. | 5. Queensland. |
| 6. Western Australia. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 7. Tasmania. | 7. Tasmania. |

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1881.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. Western Australia.
4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.
6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.

Order in a Series of Years.

1. South Australia.
2. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.
4. Victoria.
5. Western Australia.
6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.

1001. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the nine years ended with 1881 :—

External
trade in
Australia
and Austral-
asia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1881.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	1873	34,646,171	20 9 9	35,513,872	21 0 0
	1874	35,557,716	20 5 7	36,724,866	20 18 11
	1875	38,057,725	20 18 11	37,492,398	20 12 8
	1876	37,466,909	19 19 0	36,289,472	19 6 5
	1877	40,025,798	20 10 7	37,644,664	19 6 2
	1878	40,465,491	19 19 9	36,865,517	18 4 2
	1879	37,736,723	17 19 6	34,232,634	16 6 2
	1880	37,529,431	17 19 10	41,001,545	19 13 1
	1881	43,840,367	20 3 9	40,752,499	18 15 4
Mean of 9 years	...	38,369,592	19 16 4	37,390,830	19 6 9
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1873	42,218,025	20 5 5	42,017,799	20 3 6
	1874	44,937,313	20 12 11	42,901,460	19 14 3
	1875	47,272,839	20 14 9	44,407,001	19 9 7
	1876	45,505,083	19 4 0	43,093,920	18 3 7
	1877	48,307,887	19 12 0	45,389,111	18 8 4
	1878	50,545,966	19 15 8	44,196,737	17 6 0
	1879	47,378,783	17 16 5	41,276,857	15 10 6
	1880	45,060,665	16 17 0	48,866,168	18 5 6
	1881	52,728,556	18 19 0	48,368,941	17 7 8
Mean of 9 years	...	47,106,124	19 16 4	44,501,999	18 5 5

1002. It will be observed that in 1881 the total imports and exports of the Australian continent were considerably above the average, as also were the imports per head, but the exports per head were below

Australian
and Austral-
asian trade
in 1881.

the average. In regard to the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the total imports and exports were above, but the imports and exports per head were much below, the average.

Intercolonial trade.

1003. It must be borne in mind that in the foregoing table the imports and exports of each colony are dealt with ; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. The following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during the year 1881 :—

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE, 1881.

Colony.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Victoria	5,949,730	4,736,442
New South Wales...	6,052,230	6,723,154
Queensland	2,571,320	2,240,304
South Australia ...	1,692,569	1,263,017
Western Australia ...	196,088	145,068
Total	16,461,937	15,107,985
Tasmania	985,568	1,042,213
New Zealand	1,952,767	1,037,289
Grand Total	19,400,272	17,187,487

Proportion of inter-colonial to total trade.

1004. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounts to 38 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their inter-colonial export trade amounts to 37 per cent. of the whole export trade ; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be reduced to 37 and 36 per cent. respectively.

External trade of British dominions.

1005. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1880 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents, and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1880.
(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom ...	427,483,448	12	5	2	305,303,969	8	15	1
Malta* ...	11,459,019†	73	19	7	10,703,921‡	69	2	2
ASIA.								
India ...	52,821,398	0	5	2	69,247,511	0	6	10
Ceylon ...	5,013,480	1	18	0	4,742,614	1	15	11
Straits Settlements §	15,620,959	36	18	7	14,837,849	35	1	7
Labuan ...	167,364	26	11	3	164,873	26	3	7
AFRICA.								
Mauritius ...	2,210,114	5	17	1	3,656,656	9	13	9
Natal* ...	2,336,584	5	13	1	890,869	2	3	1
Cape of Good Hope ...	8,078,048	6	9	3	4,488,872	3	11	10
St. Helena... ..	105,002	20	15	6	54,215	10	14	4
Lagos ...	407,370	5	8	3	576,510	7	13	2
Gold Coast ...	337,248	0	16	6	482,058	1	3	7
Sierra Leone ...	491,993	8	2	5	375,985	6	4	2
Gambia ...	191,580	13	10	10	138,983	9	16	5
AMERICA.								
Canada ...	18,018,697	4	3	4	18,314,887	4	4	8
Newfoundland ...	1,451,300	8	1	8	1,174,124	6	10	10
Bermudas* ...	248,864	17	16	8	84,037	6	0	6
Honduras* ...	237,204	8	13	6	252,855	9	4	2
British Guiana ...	2,002,696	7	18	3	2,617,625	10	6	10
West Indies—								
Bahamas ...	180,815	4	3	1	121,429	2	15	9
Turk's Island* ...	26,206	5	10	9	27,609	6	16	8
Jamaica ...	1,475,197||	2	10	9	1,512,979	2	12	1
St. Lucia* ...	127,362	3	6	0	194,694	5	1	0
St. Vincent* ...	150,950	3	14	5	158,947	3	18	4
Barbadoes* ...	1,170,736	6	16	3	1,166,389	6	15	9
Grenada* ...	138,619	3	5	5	171,728	4	0	11
Tobago* ...	45,138	2	10	0	77,615	4	5	3
Virgin Islands* ...	4,268	0	16	2	5,147	0	19	5
St. Christopher* ...	168,027	5	15	6	186,012	6	7	7
Nevis* ...	30,546	2	11	7	37,212	3	2	10
Antigua* ...	160,767	4	1	3	263,551	7	9	5
Montserrat* ...	25,364	2	10	3	29,121	2	17	9
Dominica* ...	69,941	2	9	6	64,671	2	5	10
Trinidad ...	2,382,632	15	11	2	2,185,512	14	5	5
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ¶	45,060,665	16	17	0	48,866,168	18	5	6
Fiji ...	185,741	1	9	8	229,528	1	16	9
Falkland Islands* ...	33,505	21	11	6	88,564	57	0	7
Total ...	600,118,847	2	7	7	493,495,289	1	19	2

* In these cases the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns.

† Imports of dutiable articles only, but including goods intended for exportation in the same vessels or for transhipment.

‡ Exports of dutiable articles only, but including goods previously imported in the same vessels for transhipment.

§ Exclusive of the Intercolonial trade.

|| Imports for consumption.

¶ Including Intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraphs 996 and 1003 ante.

Revival of
external
trade of
British
possessions.

1006. On comparing this table with the corresponding one in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of over forty millions sterling, or about 7 per cent., and an increase in the value of the exports of over thirty-eight millions sterling, or $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The increase in the import trade, however, was entirely confined to the United Kingdom, where it was equivalent to 10 per cent., for in possessions outside the United Kingdom the figures differed but slightly from those of the previous year; whilst the increase in the export trade was the result of an increase of twenty-eight millions, or 10 per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and an increase of nearly eleven millions, or 6 per cent., in that of other British possessions. From a comparison of the figures for a period of five years, it appears that whilst the total trade of the United Kingdom had fallen off in the years 1878 and 1879, in 1880 it revived considerably, and as regards the exports reached a higher level by thirteen millions than prevailed prior to the first of those years. In other British possessions, however, the depression in the import trade observed in 1879 continued in 1880, but the export trade was much larger in the last than in any other year of the quinquenniad. The following is a summary for the five years referred to of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and of the whole British Empire:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1880 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Total.	The United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	412,209,	158,507,	570,716,	286,241,	166,074,	452,315,
1877 ...	431,572,	164,360,	595,932,	292,144,	171,645,	463,789,
1878 ...	401,194,	185,009,	586,203,	272,170,	179,760,	451,930,
1879 ...	387,147,	172,866,	560,013,	277,368,	177,984,	455,352,
1880 ...	427,483,	172,636,	600,119,	305,304,	188,191,	493,495,

Victorian
trade com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

1007. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Canada, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian
trade com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

1008. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but much greater than that of any other possession.

Trade per
head com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

1009. The value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australasian colonies, is half as great again, and the value of exports per head is more than twice as great, as in the United Kingdom.

Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta (where transhipments are included), the Falkland Islands, and Labuan, the value per head of Victorian imports and exports is greater than that of the imports and exports of any British colony outside of Australasia except the Straits Settlements.

1010. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1880 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

External
trade of
Foreign
countries.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1880.

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks are marked.)

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.			Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		
EUROPE.								
Austria-Hungary ...	£ 98,130,	£	s. 10	d. 1	£ 100,782,	£	s. 11	d. 5
Belgium ...	114,991,	20	15	4	95,191,	17	3	10
Denmark ...	13,355,	6	15	7	11,366,	5	15	5
France ...	259,734,	6	17	11	206,661,	5	9	8
German Empire ...	222,151,	4	18	2	221,580,	4	18	0
Greece ...	5,196,	2	12	6	3,177,	1	12	1
Holland ...	69,979,†	17	0	2	52,479,†	12	15	2
Italy ...	53,703,	1	17	9	49,969,	1	15	1
Portugal ...	9,047,	2	3	6	6,744,	1	12	5
Russia ...	100,574,	1	4	0§	83,513,	1	0	0§
Spain ...	24,198,	1	9	1	21,128,	1	5	5
Sweden and Norway ...	24,230,	3	16	1	18,229,	2	17	3
ASIA.								
China * ...	23,641,||	0	1	4	23,233,||	0	1	2
Japan ...	7,237,	0	4	0	5,482,	0	3	2
Persia ...	1,000,	0	4	7	500,	0	2	3
AFRICA.								
Egypt * ...	6,823,	1	4	4	13,525,	2	8	5
Morocco ...	764,	0	5	7	587,	0	4	3
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation ...	9,180,‡	3	12	3	11,770,‡	4	12	8
Brazil ...	17,361,	1	11	3	22,235,	2	0	0
Chili ...	6,289,	2	16	7	10,859,	4	15	3
Mexico ...	5,697,	0	12	2	5,087,	0	10	2
United States ...	158,539,	3	2	10	177,662,	3	10	5
Uruguay ...	4,054,‡	9	5	0	4,115,‡	9	7	9
Total ...	1,235,873,	1	12	8	1,145,874,	1	10	3

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Greece are for 1875; those for Mexico are for 1876; those for Spain and Morocco for 1879; all the rest are for 1880. In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chili, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are 25 per cent. below the real values.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ Imports for home consumption only.

§ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of £1 0s. 5d. and the exports of 17s. 0d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels. The original values are given in Haikwan Taels, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 5s. 9½d., which was the average value during 1880. The value of a *tael* fluctuates, however, from year to year between 5s. 7d. and 6s. 11d.

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

1011. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1880* represent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of France and Germany come next in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Holland, and Italy, which are the only other countries possessing a greater external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively.* The external commerce of Victoria† is much greater than that of Denmark, Greece, or Portugal, but is not so extensive as that of Sweden and Norway, or Spain; it is, however, larger than that of most of the extra-European countries shown in the table.

Trade per
head in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

1012. The external trade of the United Kingdom,* as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is greater than that of any Foreign country named except Belgium and Holland. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,† as similarly expressed, is greater than that of the United Kingdom, whilst that of Victoria and Queensland is as large as, and that of New South Wales and South Australia is even larger than, that of Belgium.

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

1013. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1882, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT
COUNTRIES, 1882.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	12,570,788	77·63
The United Kingdom ...	8,654,772	46·16	1,304,155	8·05
Other British possessions ...	7,253,546	38·69	1,579,887	9·76
Foreign States	2,839,763	15·15	738,749	4·56
Total	18,748,081	100·00	16,193,579	100·00

* See table following paragraph 1005 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 996 *ante*.

1014. It will be observed that 78 per cent. of the exports of 1882 were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is a higher proportion than that which prevailed in any other year since 1867, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the sixteen years ended with 1882 :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1882.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1867	9,972,333	15 9 7	78·37
1868	11,697,893	17 12 10	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 17 8	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 15 3	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 2 7	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 5 8	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 10 4	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875	10,571,806	13 8 6	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
1882	12,570,788	14 2 4	77·63

1015. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. According to the table, the export trade of local productions had entirely recovered in 1880 from the unusual depression which prevailed in 1879, and a further improvement took place in 1881 and 1882, when the total value thereof was much greater than in any of the other years shown in the table. The value per head in 1882, although not quite so high as in the previous year, was greater than in any other year since 1874.

1016. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1882, the names of all the most important articles being given :—

Exports of Victorian produce.

Increase of exports of Victorian products, 1881 and 1882.

Exports of Victorian products, 1876 to 1882.

**EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1876 TO 1882.**

(See Index following paragraph 991 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	9,499	13,227	20,588	21,950	20,084	19,441	21,891
9	Agricultural implements	10,475	10,492	11,424	10,619	8,476	14,198	15,592
10	Machinery ...	40,675	51,728	68,538	50,929	54,995	82,166	123,180
10	Saddlery and harness	12,582	9,262	14,554	14,244	14,649	21,383	22,883
13	Furniture and upholstery	23,464	28,678	45,567	28,604	29,015	31,282	37,651
14	Manure ...	4,067	2,535	7,612	16,871	11,171	13,206	16,111
14	Drugs and chemicals	3,247	4,682	6,514	8,267	4,916	6,212	7,725
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	15,347	15,972	23,913	18,510	12,213	6,947	15,692
19	Apparel & slops	125,460	138,771	204,525	189,607	178,308	226,203	258,393
19	Boots and shoes	21,321	34,643	43,286	48,906	54,131	45,856	47,250
20	Cordage ...	11,304	14,681	20,627	15,711	15,038	16,879	26,721
21	Butter, cheese	53,857	36,339	67,350	59,714	82,490	100,987	113,852
21	Hams, bacon, lard	3,025	5,391	7,176	13,584	15,007	16,155	12,195
21	Beef and pork, salted	2,261	2,515	7,583	14,850	10,779	14,073	24,509
21	Preserved meats	166,570	123,406	74,837	69,054	142,368	102,306	49,674
22	Biscuit ...	17,689	22,147	30,934	26,779	27,656	30,237	32,031
22	Confectionery	12,104	15,156	17,176	14,549	14,440	17,749	20,621
22	Flour ...	11,457	113,612	186,515	107,947	244,693	206,932	286,627
22	Grain and pulse	10,615	32,263	96,613	140,558	597,382	668,234	631,473
22	Fruit ...	5,940	4,853	12,655	9,663	11,753	6,804	12,724
22	Jams and preserves	4,794	4,061	6,005	9,023	12,513	6,778	7,328
22	Oatmeal ...	4,360	5,590	9,613	9,799	8,800	12,368	19,673
22	Onions ...	8,969	5,131	10,394	7,433	11,238	20,364	35,398
22	Potatoes ..	65,242	77,840	72,983	59,895	58,307	57,091	110,544
22	Sugar, refined, and molasses	102,796	150,967	139,688	144,721	166,963	208,782	214,777
22	Vegetables ...	4,151	2,123	2,500	1,554	4,646	4,258	4,565
23	Wine ...	4,705	3,172	5,192	7,837	4,558	5,388	11,894
24	Bones ...	2,765	1,815	1,895	1,932	2,037	1,630	2,319
24	Bone-dust ...	13,743	27,720	7,663	6,059	15,131	12,144	12,503
24	Candles ...	5,805	9,060	3,941	686	1,090	1,331	480
24	Glue pieces ...	538	2,708	2,729	970	1,524	1,112	1,819
24	Hides ...	2,996	2,997	9,417	20,217	9,953	6,239	6,838
24	Horns and hoofs	3,733	2,651	3,843	2,806	3,314	1,118	2,586
24	Leather ...	194,033	201,583	215,717	227,312	294,043	297,427	329,146
24	Skins — sheep, &c.	56,056	30,037	19,614	30,323	85,554	104,352	129,267
24	Soap ...	6,786	7,702	14,882	10,564	11,661	11,596	15,229
24	Stearine ...	...	28,441	26,616	37,556	42,431	48,626	32,213
24	Tallow ...	174,507	90,455	103,879	150,867	192,394	247,372	186,484
24	Wool* ...	4,852,333	4,372,936	4,330,628	3,564,721	4,234,045	4,070,589	4,792,084
25	Bark and timber	80,845	68,717	100,817	40,371	59,840	35,917	43,471
25	Bran and pollard	4,171	3,453	17,115	4,469	15,785	9,426	4,182
25	Hay and chaff	56,524	38,838	26,850	15,688	52,879	81,196	146,199
25	Seeds ...	4,275	3,670	8,036	8,607	10,815	14,097	13,894
26	Oil — neatsfoot, and ex tallow	7,968	16,518	18,980	16,267	12,378	17,575	18,568

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

* It is believed that a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1876 TO 1882—*continued.*

Order.	Articles.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31	Gold—bullion	2,026,453	2,037,027	1,385,769	857,294	772,212	1,588,738	1,381,088
”	” specie	1,587,104	2,814,907	2,399,741	1,352,883	2,919,610	3,090,999	2,208,221
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	53,440	57,876	76,059	50,350	65,550	62,847	45,280
33	Horned cattle	31,262	22,072	70,132	57,908	49,066	83,110	131,035
”	Horses	80,740	115,235	143,654	135,577	182,553	185,295	299,874
”	Sheep	40,987	178,878	217,950	97,885	96,690	184,126	163,458
34	Plants	1,620	1,819	5,132	4,623	5,001	6,170	7,261
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	10,366	14,865	22,321	25,761	25,268	31,292	69,415
”	Oilmen's stores	3,897	5,292	10,256	16,286	10,121	11,497	12,795
...	All other articles	96,993	182,577	208,601	210,697	232,933	312,467	334,105
	Total ...	10,155,916	11,269,086	10,676,499	8,069,857	11,220,467	12,480,567	12,570,788

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

1017. It will be observed that in 1882 the value of exports of Victorian-produced biscuit, flour, and grain amounted to £950,131, or to much more than in any other year; that the value of exports of wool entered as Victorian amounted to £4,792,084, which was also greater than in any of the previous years named, except 1876; that the value of exports of Victorian gold (bullion and specie) amounted to £3,589,309, or to over a million sterling less than in 1881, and less also than in any of the previous years shown, except 1879; and that the value of the exports of the three articles combined amounted to 74 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony. It will also be noticed that in 1882, as compared with 1881, a falling-off, according to value, took place in the exports of home-produced hams and bacon, preserved meats (which decreased by over 50 per cent.), candles, stearine, tallow (which decreased by a fifth), bran and pollard, seeds, minerals other than gold, and sheep; but that the values of the exports of all the other home-produced articles named in the table were higher in the year under review than in the previous one—especially in the case of machinery, apparel and slops, potatoes, wine, leather, skins, hay and chaff, cattle, horses, hardware, and “all other articles,” the values of which were far higher in 1882 than in any of the previous years.

1018. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the five years 1876 to 1881, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Increase or decrease of certain articles exported.

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1881.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
New South Wales ...	1876	10,691,953	17 5 11	82·22
	1877	10,704,758	16 11 5	81·55
	1878	10,716,511	15 16 1	82·65
	1879	10,775,644	15 1 10	82·34
	1880	12,679,782	17 11 7	81·67
	1881	12,895,493	16 18 0	80·35
Queensland ...	1876	3,807,974	20 13 6	98·26
	1877	4,278,122	21 18 7	98·09
	1878	3,083,441	14 18 2	96·65
	1879	3,259,613	15 4 5	94·92
	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91·36
	1881	3,289,253	14 17 8	92·91
South Australia ...	1876	4,338,959	19 17 11	90·09
	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84·79
	1878	4,198,034	17 5 9	78·39
	1879	3,957,854	15 11 6	83·10
	1880	4,829,577	18 6 6	86·64
	1881	3,643,402	12 12 6	82·66
Western Australia ...	1876	394,553	14 12 1	99·31
	1877	371,246	13 9 2	99·44
	1878	427,268	15 5 2	99·71
	1879	492,707	17 6 9	99·56
	1880	496,408	17 4 2	99·44
	1881	498,634	16 14 1	99·18
Tasmania ...	1876	1,117,584	10 13 9	98·82
	1877	1,403,580	13 4 1	99·05
	1878	1,288,011	11 17 4	97·90
	1879	1,289,395	11 11 11	99·10
	1880	1,481,330	13 0 9	97·98
	1881	1,548,116	13 3 11	99·52
New Zealand ...	1876	5,488,901	14 3 4	96·75
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8	96·06
	1878	5,780,508	13 14 2	96·09
	1879	5,563,455	12 8 4	96·87
	1880	6,102,400	12 17 4	96·06
	1881	5,762,250	11 13 5	95·07

Improved
export trade
of home
produce.

1019. It will be remarked that the depression apparent in some of the colonies in 1879 has been since succeeded, in most cases, by a marked increase in the exports of home produce. In Victoria, New South

Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, indeed, such exports were highest in the last year named; but in South Australia they were lowest in that year, and in Queensland and New Zealand they were low in that year as compared with some of the previous ones. It is probable, however, that the same circumstance which, it has been stated,* makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable may operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

1020. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to produce a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold raised in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown except 1877, but in 1881 the difference was very slight, although in the two previous years the excess in favour of New South Wales had been very considerable. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1881 :—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1881.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. Victoria. | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New Zealand. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. South Australia. | |

1021. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1881, Victoria stood fourth on the list, at the top of which stood New South Wales, and at the bottom New Zealand. South Australia, which was at the head of the list in 1880, had fallen to as low as the sixth place. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular :—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1881.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. Tasmania. |
| 2. Western Australia. | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Queensland. | 7. New Zealand. |
| 4. Victoria. | |

1022. In the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore a lower proportion to that of the total exports in Victoria than in any other colony, which is probably owing to the total exports of Victoria

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports

* See paragraph 1015 *ante*.

being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1881.

1. Tasmania.	5. South Australia.
2. Western Australia.	6. New South Wales.
3. New Zealand.	7. Victoria.
4. Queensland.	

Exports of Australasian produce.

1023. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1877 to over 38 millions sterling, and in 1878 to over 36 millions, in 1879 to only about 33 millions, but in 1880 and 1881 to about 40 millions; or in the first two years to 82 per cent., in the next two years to 81 per cent., and in the last year to nearly 83 per cent., of the total exports.

Trade with various countries, 1882.

1024. In 1882, 48 per cent. of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and a similar proportion of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Nearly 32 per cent. of the former, and over 32 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Nearly 16 per cent. of the exports were to countries grouped under the head of "Other British possessions," the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent to Ceylon, by the steamers of the P. and O. Company, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. The value of the imports from and the exports to the different countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1882.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
New South Wales	4,313,262	23·01	3,089,255	19·08
Queensland	10,051	·05	18,652	·11
South Australia	412,925	2·20	703,893	4·35
Western Australia	8,590	·05	95,382	·59
Tasmania	429,026	2·29	570,597	3·52
New Zealand	740,473	3·95	748,060	4·62
Total Australasia	5,914,327	31·55	5,225,839	32·27
The United Kingdom	8,980,420	47·90	7,763,065	47·94
Other British possessions	1,729,804	9·23	2,529,533	15·62
The United States	680,863	3·63	38,744	·24
Other Foreign States	1,442,667	7·69	636,398	3·93
Total	18,748,081	100·00	16,193,579	100·00

1025. With the exception of Ceylon, to which, as has been just explained, the greater portion of the gold and specie intended to be sent to England by the mail steamers is entered as an export, most of the colonies or countries classed as "Other British possessions" send to Victoria much more largely than they receive therefrom. Thus, in 1882, the value of imports from Hong Kong amounted to £204,562, and that of exports thereto to only £2,552; the value of imports from the Mauritius amounted to £824,507, and that of exports thereto to only £26,701; the value of imports from British India amounted to £470,352, and that of exports thereto to only £124,744. The same circumstance occurs in the case of several of the countries classed under the head of "Other Foreign States." Thus, in 1882, China sent to Victoria goods to the value of £628,405, but received in return goods to the value of only £7,285; and Java sent goods to the value of £296,585, but received in return goods only to the value of £4,277.

Imports from in excess of exports to certain countries.

1026. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to the same countries in 1882 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinqueniads:—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1872.	1877.	1882.	1872.	1877.	1882.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	2,754,717*	3,982,162	4,313,262	962,702*	2,183,717	3,089,255
Queensland ...	8,380	20,599	10,051	89,730	64,545	18,652
South Australia ...	295,727*	290,361	412,925	354,757*	550,415	703,893
Western Australia ...	9,151	17,120	8,590	48,165	59,250	95,382
Tasmania ...	247,451	304,861	429,026	278,043	486,952	570,597
New Zealand ...	1,161,509	599,261	740,473	962,846	884,691	748,060
Total Australasia	4,476,935	5,214,364	5,914,327	2,696,243	4,229,570	5,225,839
The United Kingdom	6,622,136	8,300,411	8,980,420	8,216,074	6,574,848	7,763,065
Other British possessions	1,286,823	1,166,915	1,729,804	2,707,041	4,198,603	2,529,533
The United States ...	339,680	647,090	680,863	216,447	123,189	38,744
Other Foreign States	965,748	1,033,524	1,442,667	35,390	31,477	636,398
Total ...	13,691,322	16,362,304	18,748,081	13,871,195	15,157,687	16,193,579

1027. It will be observed that the value of imports from the United Kingdom at the last period was slightly greater than at the middle, and was considerably greater than at the first period; also that the value of exports was greater at the first than at either of the subsequent periods, but greater at the last than at the middle period. It should be mentioned, however, that the export returns do not give an accurate statement of the goods sent to the United Kingdom,

Trade at three periods compared.

* Exclusive of Border traffic.

a large proportion being set down in all the years as for "Other British possessions," which includes exports by mail steamers entered as for Ceylon, although their real destination is the United Kingdom. The existence of a system which gives the destination of the vessels rather than of the merchandise is to be regretted, especially since these steamers have arrangements for the mutual interchange of cargoes. As regards the Australian colonies, it should be borne in mind that the figures for New South Wales and South Australia for 1872 are not comparable with those for the two subsequent periods, owing to the Border traffic, including the large importations of wool from the former, being at the first period left out of account; but a large increase will be observed between the second and third periods in the total trade with New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and in the exports to Western Australia. It will, however, be noticed that the whole trade with Queensland and the export trade to New Zealand has fallen off, whilst the imports from Western Australia were lower at the last than at either of the former periods. A considerable improvement will, moreover, be observed in the exports to "Other Foreign States."

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1876 to
1882.

1028. During the five years ended with 1880, the value of imports from the neighbouring colonies generally increased, but a falling-off took place in 1881, and a still further falling-off in 1882, when it was less than in any year since 1878. The value of the exports, which had steadily increased until 1878, underwent a marked diminution in 1879, but has since been gradually recovering itself, and was far higher in 1882 than in any previous year. The recorded value of the imports was in every year considerably above that of the exports, although the difference was much less in the third and last years than in the other five. The following are the results spoken of:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1876 TO 1882.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of Imports.
	£	£	£
1876 ...	5,477,747	3,811,085	1,666,662
1877 ...	5,214,364	4,229,570	984,794
1878 ...	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034
1879 ...	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876
1880 ...	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615
1881 ...	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488

Imports and
exports at
each port.

1029. In 1882, 82 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 86 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. About a sixth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a sixteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief

of these ports is Echuca, at which $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1882, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during that year :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1882.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	15,443,709	82·37	13,904,167	85·86
Geelong	207,501	1·11	1,050,824	6·47
Portland	2,380	·01	130,120	·80
Belfast	1,464	·01	3,003	·02
Warrnambool	19,623	·10	33,488	·22
Port Albert	5	·00	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana	1,689	·01	40,598	·25
Echuca	2,170,233	11·58	227,195	1·40
Narung	25,598	·14	1,251	·01
Swan Hill	26,452	·14	20,320	·13
Tocumwall	23,507	·13	14,900	·09
Wahgunyah	315,311	1·68	24,059	·16
Wodonga	395,964	2·11	237,773	1·46
Howlong	12,482	·07	5,953	·04
Yarrawonga	4,467	·02	5,014	·03
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	471,898*	2·92
Stations, Border, &c.	97,696	·52	23,016	·14
Total	18,748,081	100·00	16,193,579	100·00

1030. Each port gets credit for the imports of such goods only as are landed thereat direct from other countries, or of goods on which the duty has not been paid elsewhere in Victoria, and in like manner a port gets credit for the export of such goods only as are shipped therefrom direct to other countries. Besides the foreign trade, however, there exists a coastwise traffic, by means of which the outports receive goods on which the duty has been paid in Melbourne, and send away goods to Melbourne for ultimate shipment there. No return was ever given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns for some years contained a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland. The following are the results for the five years ended with 1880, since which year the information has not been collected :—

VALUE OF EXPORTS COASTWISE FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS, 1876 TO 1880.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Warrnambool ...	£293,971	£277,465	£283,315	£266,391	£287,906
Belfast ...	467,162	365,203	227,211	157,621	190,644
Portland ...	378,453	320,587	305,940	192,497	381,410

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

Chief articles
exported
coastwise.

1031. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1880, shipped from Warrnambool was £135,623, from Belfast £163,118, and from Portland £213,803. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1880 were potatoes, butter and cheese, live stock, leather, woollens, tallow, and grain and pulse, from Warrnambool; potatoes, tallow, eggs, leather, butter and cheese, live stock, and grain, from Belfast; and grain, bark, skins, and leather, from Portland.

Imports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

1032. The values of sixty-four of the principal articles imported in 1882 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads are placed side by side in the following table :—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

(See Index following paragraph 991 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1872.	1877.	1882.
		£	£	£
1	Books	94,473	170,918	199,784
	Stationery	58,094	61,461	92,653
2	Musical instruments	40,148	101,073	115,292
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	32,033	85,225	84,776
9	Cutlery	44,741	43,557	26,501
	Machinery	46,902	100,467	151,401
	Sewing machines	55,651	68,917	119,161
	Tools and utensils	76,785	41,495	56,150
12	Building materials	64,046	78,944	90,433
13	Furniture and upholstery	25,223	42,028	76,990
14	Drugs and chemicals	69,175	54,191	84,365
	Matches and vestas	41,642	45,544	43,724
	Opium	87,851	79,149	77,089
	Paints and colours	37,049	60,486	79,636
15	Carpeting and druggeting	36,725	57,351	88,463
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	805,130	917,793	924,905
16	Silks	273,378	258,969	258,709
17	Cottons	636,441	766,222	1,048,306
	Linen piece goods, &c.	43,245	37,493	31,817
18	Drapery	109,586	... *	... *
	Haberdashery	201,854	239,156	337,812
19	Apparel and slops	289,189	346,682	313,699
	Boots and shoes	245,838	217,503	121,818
	Gloves	48,220	67,332	90,145
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	99,325	138,222	129,164
	Hosiery	109,421	164,779	134,955
	Millinery	36,431	12,197	... *
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	115,370	92,735	318,617
21	Butter and cheese	6,855	5,793	26,053
	Fish	78,652	158,924	131,672
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	7,882	12,700	12,599
22	Flour and biscuit	21,395	3,509	16,176
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	117,305	184,043	204,150

* In 1877 and 1882 articles formerly comprised under the head of Drapery, and in 1882 those under the head of Millinery, were distributed under other headings.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 991 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1872.	1877.	1882.
		£	£	£
22	Grain—oats	119,220	129,876	58,171
	„ wheat	157,647	20,861	18,805
	„ other (including malt and rice)	377,215	354,501	175,370
	Sugar and molasses	1,065,275	769,032	1,315,402
23	Beer, cider, and perry	136,869	201,189	207,830
	Coffee	43,655	74,804	50,442
	Hops	72,408	65,021	57,866
	Spirits	365,865	579,984	397,210
	Tea	534,648	599,725	745,226
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	280,473	384,219	252,215
	Wine	111,058	168,985	152,531
24	Candles	75,797	48,198	39,903
	Hides, skins, and pelts	69,553	129,045	110,568
	Leather, leatherware, and leather cloth	85,433	141,933	151,645
	Wool*	1,215,094	2,030,129	2,734,738
25	Paper (including paper bags)	159,609	175,083	214,341
	Timber	301,831	536,761	715,420
26	Oil of all kinds	207,939	241,001	183,553
28	Coal	184,374	325,367	341,666
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	45,682	73,104	114,654
	Glass and glassware	50,135	104,673	116,839
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	986,494	433,961	677,075
	Specie—gold †	255,035	41,300	82,587
	„ other	13,830	12,410	69,424
	Jewellery... ..	50,291	48,702	75,021
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	413,362	885,615	761,084
	Nails and screws	56,475	64,574	63,960
33	Live stock	758,858	1,024,390	794,486
35	Fancy goods	27,494	51,435	68,641
	Hardware and ironmongery	61,337	115,635	169,374
	Oilmen's stores	17,431	18,101	15,957
	Total	12,356,442	14,564,472	16,419,019

1033. The value of the articles named in the table was greater in 1882 than in 1877 by nearly two millions, and greater than in 1872 by four millions. The only articles which showed marked decrease at the last period, as compared with either of the former ones, are cutlery, tools and utensils, linen piece goods, boots and shoes, grain of all kinds, hops, spirits, tobacco, candles, gold and specie, iron and steel, and live stock; but a large increase took place in most of the other items. Many of the decreases referred to are in all probability chiefly owing to the increased production of the articles in the colony. Of the numerous items which show considerable increase, as compared with either of the former periods, the more important are books and stationery, musical instruments, furniture, paints and colours, carpeting and druggeting,

Imports of three periods compared.

* Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

† The decrease in this item is due to the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

cottons, haberdashery, bags and sacks, fruit, sugar—which, next to wool is, according to value, the most important article of import—tea, wool, paper &c., timber, earthenware &c., and hardware and ironmongery.

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

1034. The exports of forty-two of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

(See Index following paragraph 991 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1872.	1877.	1882.
		£	£	£
1	Books	16,119	38,325	80,934
	Stationery	38,070	29,458	44,039
9	Machinery	41,694	90,262	168,613
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	53,792	110,286	109,042
18	Drapery *	177,031	... *	... *
19	Apparel and slops	127,366	216,482	334,688
	Boots and shoes	50,618	104,207	73,037
21	Butter and cheese	10,373	36,977	113,852
	Meats—fresh and preserved	257,855	123,782	93,966
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	13,788	10,035	35,742
22	Flour and biscuit	31,596	141,142	339,458
	Grain—oats	1,410	34,805	28,550
	„ wheat	30,374	24,600	627,029
	„ other (including malt and rice)	59,084	86,694	175,390
	Potatoes	43,526	77,840	110,544
	Sugar and molasses	208,833	292,060	278,564
23	Coffee	21,972	25,112	25,578
	Spirits	103,665	138,969	110,734
	Tea	190,872	282,571	331,916
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	153,929	235,531	156,009
	Wine	48,038	68,192	53,319
24	Bones and bone-dust	21,232	29,535	14,822
	Candles	18,406	31,889	10,847
	Hides	4,951	2,997	6,838
	Horns and hoofs	2,397	2,651	2,586
	Leather and leatherware	218,101	212,066	361,309
	Skins and pelts	44,218	32,564	129,267
	Soap	5,910	7,852	15,747
	Tallow	353,358	90,455	189,304
	Wool †	4,651,665	5,670,871	5,902,624
25	Bark	20,559	51,394	23,845
	Hay, straw, and chaff	7,987	38,838	146,199
	Timber	8,966	42,181	49,306
26	Oil of all kinds	67,927	98,944	60,968
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ‡ ...	5,197,340	2,090,112	1,497,116
	Specie—gold ‡	668,191	2,814,907	2,208,221
	„ silver	18,480	5,500	8,007
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ...	13,883	47,042	12,072
	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	3,173	8,460	2,854
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ...	27,693	8,538	5,405
33	Live stock	75,635	317,660	609,761
35	Hardware and ironmongery ...	71,332	45,853	63,849
	Total	13,181,409	13,817,639	14,611,951

* See footnote to table following paragraph 1032 *ante*.

† Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante*.

‡ The exports of these items were affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

1035. It will be observed that the figures for 1882 in the majority of cases compare favorably with those for the former periods. One important exception, however, is gold (including specie), of which the value in 1882 was less than in 1877 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, and less than in 1872 by over 2 millions. Of all articles of export those which show the most remarkable expansion at the last period are wheat and flour, and leather and skins—the exports in 1882 of the former being about £800,000 above those at either of the former periods, and the exports of the latter having increased since 1877 by about £246,000. Some of the articles, however, show a considerable decrease at the last period, such as boots and shoes and fresh and preserved meats—both of which have gradually fallen off since 1880, also tobacco, wine, candles, tallow, bark, and oils.

1036. In twenty-seven out of the forty-six years ended with 1882 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1882.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837 ...	103,201	...	1864 ...	1,076,431	...
1838 ...	45,232	...	1865 ...	106,789	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1866 ...	1,882,165	...
1840 ...	306,507	...	1867 ...	...	1,050,347
1841 ...	164,094	...	1868 ...	...	2,273,328
1842 ...	78,644	...	1869 ...	444,636	...
1843 ...	...	66,446	1870 ...	...	14,256
1844 ...	...	105,785	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1845 ...	...	215,304	1872 ...	...	179,873
1846 ...	...	109,640	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1847 ...	...	230,815	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1848 ...	...	301,683	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1849 ...	...	275,495	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1879 ...	2,581,368	...
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	1880 ...	...	1,397,665
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	1881 ...	466,418	...
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	1882 ...	2,554,502	...
1856 ...	...	527,491			
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	Total ...	37,397,391	14,790,656
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	Deduct	} 14,790,656	...
1859 ...	1,755,032	...	excess of		
1860 ...	2,131,026	...	exports		
1861 ...	...	296,154			
1862 ...	448,365	...	Net excess	} 22,606,735	...
1863 ...	552,431	...	of imports		

Balance of trade in forty-six years.

1037. It will be observed that in the forty-six years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by nearly £23,000,000, or an average of £490,000 per annum; and it should be mentioned that this excess would be added to if the value of the British and foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

1038. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, the next in 1879, and the next in the year under review. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in 1880.

Excess of imports, &c., in Australasian colonies.

1039. In 1881 the imports exceeded the exports in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New Zealand in all of the years mentioned below, except one; also in Tasmania and New South Wales with four exceptions; but in Western Australia in all the years but one, in Queensland in all but two, and in South Australia in all but four, the exports were the greater. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the nine years ended with 1881, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1881.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 9 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1873	1,231,402	...	} 10,262,956	...}
	1874	1,512,876	...		
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
	1878	1,236,173	...		
	1879	2,581,368	...		
	1880	...	1,397,665		
	1881	466,418	...		
New South Wales ...	1873	...	727,441	} 2,888,707	...}
	1874	...	1,051,864		
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
	1878	1,802,994	...		
	1879	1,112,028	...		
	1880	...	1,575,063		
	1881	1,359,823	...		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1881—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 9 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	}	3,317,311
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		
	1880	...	360,864		
	1881	523,259	...		
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	}	549,268
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
	1879	251,423	...		
	1881	836,307	...		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	...	}	476,220
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
	1880	...	145,514		
	1881	...	97,939		
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	}	248,108
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
	1880	...	142,708		
	1881	...	124,432		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	}	14,380,151
	1874	2,870,543	...		
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
	1878	2,740,138	...		
	1879	2,631,459	...		
	1880	...	190,681		
	1881	1,396,179	...		
Total	35,573,422	12,136,299	27,779,922	4,342,799
Deduct excess of exports	12,136,299	...	4,342,799	...
Net excess of imports	23,437,123	...	23,437,123	...

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

1040. It will be observed that during the nine years to which the table relates goods to the value of over $10\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling were received by Victoria, of nearly 3 millions by New South Wales, of nearly a quarter of a million by Tasmania, and of nearly $14\frac{2}{5}$ millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of nearly $3\frac{1}{3}$ millions were sent away by Queensland, of over half a million by South Australia, and of nearly half a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

1041. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £8,808,864 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £23,437,123.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom

1042. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was 98 millions; in 1876 it was 126 millions; in 1877, 140 millions; in 1878, 129 millions; in 1879, 110 millions; and in 1880, 122 millions.

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c., 1880.

1043. The following are the British possessions in which in 1880 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary †:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1880, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Sierra Leone,	India,	Grenada,
Malta,	Gambia,	Mauritius,	Tobago,
Ceylon,	Newfoundland,	Lagos,	Virgin Islands,
Straits Settlements,	Bermudas,	Gold Coast,	St. Christopher,
Labuan,	Bahamas,	Canada,	Nevis,
Natal,	Barbadoes	Honduras,	Antigua,
Cape of Good Hope,	Dominica,	British Guiana,	Montserrat,
St. Helena,	Trinidad.	Turk's Island,	Australasia,
		Jamaica,	Fiji,
		St. Lucia,	Falkland Islands.
		St. Vincent,	

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

1044. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1880 exceeded the exports in the same year by £106,624,000; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been in favour of the exports by £15,555,000.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

1045. During 1880, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table ‡ exceeded the

* See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

† See table following paragraph 1005 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 1010 ante.

exports, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, but in six of the eleven Foreign countries out of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 90 millions sterling, or by 8 per cent.

1046. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the thirteen years ended with 1882. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1882.

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1877	...	3,398,207
1871	...	1,191,169	1878	...	3,318,219
1872	...	1,292,656	1879	...	1,914,884
1873	...	1,827,842	1880	...	1,432,327
1874	...	3,527,461	1881	...	1,946,804
1875	...	4,280,798	1882	...	1,334,137
1876	...	3,193,644			

1047. It will be observed that the transhipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, in consequence of heavy transhipments having taken place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the terminus of which was, until February 1880, Melbourne. The large decrease, commencing in 1879, was due principally to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transhipment.

1048. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1882, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,* 1882.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	457,163	356,406
Australasia—		
New South Wales	137,396	284,599
New Zealand	81,897	263,637
Queensland	275	5,202
South Australia	247,552†	208,769
Tasmania	161,292†	187,559
Western Australia	802	16,337
Fiji ...	2,172	2,396
Other British Possessions—		
Canada		320
Cape Town		137
Mauritius	19,099	135
Ceylon	93	40
India	102,587	3,901

* In addition to the goods referred to in this table, 46,509 packages, the values of which were not declared, were transhipped during the year.

† Includes copper, £58,761; wool, £145,576.

‡ Includes tin, £54,836; wool, £39,308.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1882—
continued.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
<i>Other British Possessions—continued.</i>	£	£
Hong Kong	3,204	...
Malden Island ... ..	...	243
Burrard's Inlet	203	...
<i>Foreign States—</i>		
France	8,379	4
Germany	11,582	43
Italy	80	...
Norway	3,397	...
United States... ..	23,389	2,012
China	71,021	302
Guam ... ..	...	2,085
Siam ... ..	...	10
Java	1,151	...
South Sea Islands	1,400	...
Total	1,334,137	1,334,137

Customs re-
venue.

1049. The Customs revenue in 1882 exceeded that in 1881 by £171,446. This excess, moreover, would probably have amounted to over £200,000, but for the expiration on the 31st August, 1882, by effluxion of time, of the beer duty, which item naturally shows a decrease by about a third, or £34,000. The principal increases were £180,000, under the head of Import duties, and of £19,000 in the receipts from the excise duty on tobacco. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the two years:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1881 AND 1882.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1881.	1882.
	£	£
Import duties	1,643,988	1,823,924
Export duty ... ..	...	3
Wharfage and harbour rates*	23,759	29,476
<i>Excise duties on—</i>		
Spirits	53,361	52,204
Beer	96,048	61,841†
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	51,223	70,619
Licences to sell and manufacture tobacco	1,686	1,445
Ports and harbours‡	23,064	29,044
Fees	7,498	6,946
Fines and forfeitures	1,190	59
Miscellaneous	6,882	4,584
Total	1,908,699	2,080,145

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to £20,762 in 1881, and £26,524 in 1882.

† For eight months only.

‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £22,777 in 1881, and to £28,800 in 1882; and the latter to £287 in 1881, and to £244 in 1882.

1050. The import duties received amounted to 10 per cent. of the total value of imports in 1881, and to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1882.* Taxation on imports.

1051. The pilotage rates collected by the Customs on account of the Pilot Board, but not included in the Customs revenue, amounted in 1881 to £26,678, and in 1882 to £31,780. Pilotage rates.

1052. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. In 1882 the amount paid as drawback was larger than in any previous year, but the value of the goods was not so great as in the years 1875 to 1877. This will be seen by the following figures:— Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1882.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£		£	£
1872 ...	461,559	29,083	1878 ...	573,454	69,168
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1879 ...	493,816	59,933
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1880 ...	606,055	68,018
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1881 ...	725,957	92,412
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1882 ...	784,806	93,414
1877 ...	854,509	87,021			

1053. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1882, goods to the value of £190,065, or 24 per cent. of the whole exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £12,292, or about 13 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid:— Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

DRAWBACKS ON GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1882.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.
	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	103,922	7,409
Boots and shoes ...	3,150	48
Confectionery ...	19,224	944
Jams and preserves ...	6,781	187
Meats, preserved ...	43,125	1,913
Paper bags ...	3,588	301
Rice (Victorian dressed) ...	4,884	1,197
Saddles ...	5,391	293
Total ...	190,065	12,292

* See also paragraphs 225 and 253 ante.

Vessels
inwards and
outwards.

1054. Partly, no doubt, owing to the increased number of large steamers trading to Melbourne, the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1882 than in any former year; but these seem to have to a certain extent supplanted smaller vessels, as the number of vessels in that year was the smallest with one exception during the last fifteen years. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the fifteen years ended with 1882:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1882.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1868 ...	2,067	653,362	33,613	2,172	685,207	35,332	4,239	1,338,569
1869 ...	2,320	721,274	35,628	2,334	730,961	35,696	4,654	1,452,235
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1871 ...	2,137	663,002	33,789	2,257	692,023	35,050	4,394	1,355,025
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353	4,338	1,360,762
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	4,413	1,519,015
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	4,222	1,569,619
1875 ...	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454	4,394	1,673,885
1876 ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600	4,236	1,657,088
1877 ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985
1878 ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391	4,292	1,913,427
1879 ...	2,084	963,087	43,676	2,083	977,135	43,648	4,167	1,940,222
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1881 ...	2,125	1,219,231	54,792	2,123	1,192,671	54,521	4,248	2,411,902
1882 ...	2,089	1,349,093	55,814	2,079	1,341,791	54,855	4,168	2,690,884

Nationality
of vessels.

1055. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1882, 75 per cent., embracing 49 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 18 per cent., embracing 42 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 7 per cent., embracing 9 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 57 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 39 per cent. to British, and 4 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1882.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,565	661,880	31,101	1,582	671,983	31,372
British ...	377	567,856	22,215	355	554,175	21,109
Foreign ...	147	119,357	2,498	142	115,633	2,374
Total ...	2,089	1,349,093	55,814	2,079	1,341,791	54,855

1056. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1882 being shown. In that year the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports was German, the next American, and the next Norwegian. In the previous year the American vessels were more numerous than the German, and the French vessels were more numerous than the Norwegian:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1882.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany	45	43	88
United States	35	32	67
Norway	29	28	57
France	17	17	34
Sweden	18	16	34
Russia	1	3	4
Holland	1	1	2
Denmark	1	1	2
Austria ... ..	...	1	1
Total	147	142	289

1057. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels much the worst. It is to be remembered, however, that most of the Colonial and many of the British vessels are steamers, whilst very nearly all the Foreign ones are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:—

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	21 tons
British " "	26 "	25 "	22 "	24 "	26 "
Foreign " "	33 "	31 "	30 "	36 "	48 "
All " "	22 tons	22 tons	21 tons	23 tons	24 tons

1058. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1882, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

Steam
and sailing
vessels.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1882.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	1,372	952,568	46,576
Sailing vessels	717	396,525	9,238
Total	2,089	1,349,093	55,814
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	1,362	945,951	46,217
Sailing Vessels	717	395,840	8,638
Total	2,079	1,341,791	54,855

Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

1059. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 20 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 44 tons.

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

1060. Ninety-five per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1882 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 78 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 77 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1882.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,986	95·07	1,318,744	97·75
In ballast	103	4·93	30,349	2·25
Total	2,089	100·00	1,349,093	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,616	77·73	1,038,870	77·42
In ballast	463	22·27	302,921	22·58
Total	2,079	100·00	1,341,791	100·00

Vessels at each port

1061. In the same year, 78 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 91 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 77 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 90 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Echuca, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. After Echuca, most ships were entered and cleared at Swan Hill. The following table shows the number and

tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1882.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	1,625	1,222,352	1,601	1,202,761
Geelong	66	37,897	79	51,248
Portland	25	12,390	16	6,680
Belfast	11	1,788	14	2,141
Warrnambool	40	13,594	44	16,811
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah	1	200	1	200
Echuca	151	29,897	154	30,975
Swan Hill	117	25,827	117	25,827
Cowana	50	4,555	50	4,555
Yarrawonga... ..	3	593	3	593
Total	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791

1062. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 647 vessels, or not quite a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 123,222 tons, or less than a twentieth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared. Shipping at
Murray
ports.

1063. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the nine years ended with 1881 :— Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1873	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912	4,413	1,519,015
	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1875	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499	4,394	1,673,885
	1876	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026	4,236	1,657,088
	1877	2,192	939,661	2,219	935,324	4,411	1,874,985
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1879	2,084	963,087	2,083	977,135	4,167	1,940,222
	1880	2,076	1,078,885	2,115	1,101,014	4,191	2,179,899
	1881	2,125	1,219,231	2,123	1,192,671	4,248	2,411,902
New South Wales	1873	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674	4,373	1,762,478
	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1875	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101	4,670	2,168,187
	1876	2,313	1,074,425	2,265	1,053,300	4,578	2,127,725
	1877	2,361	1,136,206	2,301	1,101,775	4,662	2,237,981
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1879	2,391	1,268,377	2,396	1,272,347	4,787	2,540,724
	1880	2,108	1,242,458	2,043	1,190,321	4,151	2,432,779
	1881	2,254	1,456,239	2,103	1,330,261	4,357	2,786,500

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Queensland	1873	582	176,172	569	176,352	1,151	352,524
	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1875	868	395,234	831	368,948	1,699	764,182
	1876	954	454,822	895	419,520	1,849	874,342
	1877	1,055	490,077	1,049	466,767	2,104	956,844
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1879	1,261	637,695	1,251	618,699	2,512	1,256,394
	1880	1,225	633,673	1,221	621,903	2,446	1,255,576
	1881	1,312	761,899	1,351	771,909	2,663	1,533,808
South Australia...	1873	799	265,437	732	250,203	1,531	515,640
	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1875	844	316,823	790	294,558	1,634	611,381
	1876	881	346,812	890	385,518	1,771	732,330
	1877	864	340,201	843	332,575	1,707	672,776
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1879	1,092	467,729	1,039	465,162	2,131	932,891
	1880	1,045	590,085	1,111	610,819	2,156	1,200,904
	1881	1,072	640,885	1,081	628,606	2,153	1,269,491
Western Australia	1873	137	69,669	150	70,568	287	140,237
	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1875	154	66,919	151	67,242	305	134,161
	1876	173	79,108	157	75,018	330	154,126
	1877	142	73,596	148	77,537	290	151,133
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1879	162	84,951	162	85,086	324	170,037
	1880	165	123,985	168	126,444	333	250,429
	1881	185	145,048	183	139,998	368	285,046
Tasmania	1873	661	118,353	681	119,759	1,342	238,112
	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1875	631	129,102	664	133,107	1,295	262,209
	1876	639	141,181	616	136,303	1,255	277,484
	1877	678	159,308	680	160,209	1,358	319,517
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1879	705	189,087	723	192,808	1,428	381,895
	1880	654	205,217	655	208,086	1,309	413,303
	1881	694	192,024	689	191,738	1,383	383,762
New Zealand	1873	739	289,297	704	281,847	1,443	571,144
	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1875	926	416,727	940	417,820	1,866	834,547
	1876	878	393,180	866	393,334	1,744	786,514
	1877	812	388,568	848	400,609	1,660	789,177
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1879	894	473,940	908	475,752	1,802	949,692
	1880	730	395,675	786	424,041	1,516	819,716
	1881	765	420,134	762	413,487	1,527	833,621

Shipping in colonies in 1881 and former years.

1064. It will be noticed that in the last of the years named in the table the tonnage of vessels trading to all the colonies, except Tasmania and New Zealand, was greater than in any of the former years; but only in two of those colonies—Queensland and Western Australia—was the number of vessels likewise greatest in the last year.

In Victoria the number of vessels in that year was exceeded in all the years but four, and in New South Wales in all the years but one. The number of vessels trading to Tasmanian ports in the same year was exceeded in only one previous year, but the number trading to New Zealand ports was exceeded in all the years but two; the tonnage of vessels trading to Tasmania was exceeded also in only one year, and the tonnage to New Zealand was exceeded in three of the years.

1065. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. The number of ships and their tonnage do not cause any variation in the positions of the respective colonies on the list. Of late years the vessels trading to New South Wales have exceeded those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony; but, with this exception, Victoria has always been in advance of all the Australasian colonies:—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1881.

1. New South Wales.	4. South Australia.	6. Tasmania.
2. Victoria.	5. New Zealand.	7. Western Australia.
3. Queensland.		

1066. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the nine years ended with 1881:—

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1873	11,755	4,289,894	14,540	5,099,150
1874	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1875	12,702	5,351,796	15,863	6,448,552
1876	12,764	5,545,611	15,763	6,609,609
1877	13,174	5,893,719	16,192	7,002,413
1878	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1879	13,921	6,840,268	17,151	8,171,855
1880	13,277	7,319,587	16,102	8,552,606
1881	13,789	8,286,747	16,699	9,504,130

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony

Increase in tonnage, decrease in vessels, to Australia and Australasia.

1067. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is observable from year to year. The number of vessels was, however, less in 1881 than in 1879 in the case of the Australian continent, and less than in 1878 and 1879 in the case of that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand.

Shipping in British possessions.

1068. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1881. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1881.

(Exclusive of coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered or Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered or Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA— <i>continued</i> .	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom ...	57,949,545	West Indies—	
Gibraltar ...	7,633,249	Bahamas ...	219,929
Malta ...	7,705,075	Turk's Island ...	157,079
		Jamaica ...	794,336
ASIA.		St. Lucia ...	232,828
India ...	6,469,036	St. Vincent ...	122,343
Ceylon ...	3,070,128	Barbadoes ...	464,205
Straits Settlements ...	5,101,386	Grenada ...	175,305
Labuan ...	22,438	Tobago ...	15,881
Hong Kong ...	5,686,488	Virgin Islands ...	6,186
		St. Christopher ...	272,963
AFRICA.		Nevis ...	34,839
Mauritius ...	544,167	Dominica ...	198,284
Natal ...	441,493	Montserrat ...	13,371
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,848,821	Antigua ...	249,964
St. Helena ...	130,129	Trinidad ...	833,879
Lagos ...	332,094		
Gold Coast (1880) ...	340,910	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Sierra Leone ...	325,800	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	9,504,130
Gambia ...	134,821	Fiji ...	70,772
		Falkland Islands (1880)...	53,897
AMERICA.			
Canada ...	8,104,337		
Newfoundland ...	644,375		
Bermudas ...	224,209		
Honduras ...	148,535		
British Guiana ...	519,581		
		Total ...	120,796,808

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

1069. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria is greater than that to any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see paragraph 1063 *ante*.

to Australia, even without Tasmania and New Zealand, is greater than that to any other British possession.

1070. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries during 1880. The information has been derived from official documents :—

Shipping in
Foreign
countries

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1880.

Country.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	1,210,457	1,064,778	2,275,235
Austria (exclusive of Hungary) ...	4,820,825	4,812,920	9,633,745
Belgium ...	3,571,182	3,544,964	7,116,146
Denmark ...	2,273,421	2,250,222	4,523,643
France ...	12,366,948	12,665,530	25,032,478
Germany ...	6,525,750	6,540,662	13,066,412
Greece* ...	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland ...	3,447,624	3,396,410	6,844,034
Italy ...	4,692,002	5,154,968	9,846,970
Japan* ...	615,784	617,501	1,233,285
Russia* ...	6,640,986	6,613,264	13,254,250
Spain* ...	3,046,021	5,227,855	8,273,876
Sweden and Norway ...	5,404,250	5,475,382	10,879,632
United States ...	15,251,329	15,295,697	30,547,026
Total ...	71,649,759	74,548,297	146,198,056

1071. Seven vessels were built in Victoria during 1882. These were all small, their average burden being a little less than 52 tons. The vessels registered numbered 34, of an average burden of 234 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

Vessels built
and regis-
tered.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1882.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Barge ...	1	227	Brig ...	1	255	9
Cutter ...	2	16	Barge ...	1	227	1
Schooner ...	1	64	Barque ...	7	2,524	82
Steamer ...	3	55	Ketch ...	5	227	16
			Cutter ...	4	54	8
			Schooner ...	4	282	16
			Ship ...	2	1,167	32
			Steamer ...	10	3,234	114
Total ...	7	362	Total ...	34	7,970	278

* The figures for Greece are for 1875, those for Russia for 1879, those for Spain for 1878, and those for Japan for 1878-9.

Vessels on the register. 1072. The vessels on the register at the end of 1882 numbered 344, viz., 88 steamers and 256 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 16,473 tons and carried 937 men; and the latter measured 45,843 tons and carried 1,390 men.

Lighters and boats. 1073. The lighters licensed in 1882 numbered 96, and the boats 453. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Melbourne Harbour Trust. 1074. The subject of improved harbour accommodation for the Port of Melbourne engaged for a number of years a large share of attention from the mercantile community, and, after numerous appeals to successive Governments, they at length succeeded in securing the passing of an Act (40 Vict. No. 552) for the establishment of a Harbour Trust, which came into force on the 1st January, 1877.

Objects of Trust. 1075. Under this Act, Commissioners were appointed, whose principal objects have been—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which would, it was stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."* To carry out the more important of these designs, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and harbour works, were secured from England, who submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The following is a brief summary of the improvements, with their cost, which were either completed or in progress at the end of 1882 † :—

					Cost to 31st December, 1882.
Wharfs and approaches	...	...	...	...	£72,905
Harbour improvements	...	...	...	...	38,891
Reclamations	...	...	...	...	8,982
Dredging and landing silt	...	...	...	...	174,860
Plant	...	...	...	...	195,562

Improvements recommended by Sir John Coode. 1076. In the general scheme of harbour improvement submitted by Sir John Coode, it is recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, in preference to a direct canal, to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, which is to be avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which will reunite with

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21.

† For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, see table following paragraph 265 *ante*.

the river lower down. This will materially straighten the river's course, and will reduce the distance from the wharfs at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It is estimated that the quantity of dredgings it will be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose will amount to 4,194,130 cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which will be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also will a further quantity of silt and earth, estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic yards, to be raised from the bay, which it is proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. It is also contemplated to construct a dock at Melbourne, which will admit of extension by the formation of additional basins if required. In 1882, the Trust possessed nine dredges, four of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 400, 170, 120, and 120 tons per hour respectively. The estimated cost of the works recommended, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200, or if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present vessels of 700 or 800 tons register, drawing 15 feet 6 inches, commonly get to the Melbourne wharfs at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 16 feet at spring tides, whilst a steamer of 1,700 tons register, and drawing 16 feet 5 inches, and an intercolonial steamer drawing as much as 17 feet 6 inches, arrived there in 1882.* The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 2 feet 3 inches since the formation of the Trust.

1077. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1882 amounted to 946,657 cubic yards, viz., 476,830 cubic yards from the bay, and 469,827 cubic yards from the entrance channel to the river and the river itself. The river dredgings exceeded those in the previous year by 86,537 cubic yards, and the bay dredgings by 422,395 cubic yards. Since the establishment of the Trust, the total river dredging has amounted to 1,505,894 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 772,975 cubic yards, together making a total of 2,278,869 cubic yards. Of this quantity, 451,800 cubic yards were deposited in the sea, and 1,827,069 were landed for roads and reclamation works. Silt raised.

1078. A commencement of the Fisherman's Bend cutting was made on the 31st March, 1880, and at one time as many as 183 men were employed on the work. The whole quantity excavated was 65,000 cubic yards, at a cost of £3,000, when it was decided to suspend operations pending the passing of an Amending Act providing for the transfer to the Trust of 230 acres of the land through which the proposed channel Fisherman's
Bend
cutting.

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1882," page 76.

should be cut.* In the meantime, 870 cubic yards of stone for the slopes of the cutting have been prepared and stacked, ready for use. In order to facilitate the cutting of the channel, a steam navy of the newest type—specially adapted for excavating in heavy wet clay, and capable of removing 500 cubic yards per day—was imported from England towards the end of 1882, at a cost of about £2,000.

Postal
returns.

1079. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. A most satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1881 ...	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732	4,213,625	41,962,704
1882 ...	1,218	28,877,977	12,383,928	4,972,486	46,234,391
Increase...	60	2,569,630	943,196	758,861	4,271,687

Proportion of
letters per
head.

1080. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 30·3 in 1881, and of 32·4 in 1882.

Registered
letters.

1081. On the 1st July, 1881, the fee for registering letters was reduced from 6d. to 4d. This led in 1881 to an increase of 56,000 in the number of letters registered in Victoria, and in 1882 to a further increase of 38,000. The following figures show the number of registered letters in both years :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.

1881 ...	...	...	...	297,299
1882 ...	...	...	...	335,696
Increase	...	...	...	<u>38,397</u>

Dead letters.

1082. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1881, 163,483, or 1 in every 162; and in 1882, 189,165, or 1 in 152, of the total number received. In the former year, 3,469, and in the latter year, 3,834, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included was, in 1881, £25,783, for £22,822 of which, or 89 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1882, the value of money found in letters was £25,945, for £24,202 of which, or 93 per cent., owners were found. In 1881, 2,169, or 1 in every 12,129 letters

* This Act (47 Vict. No. 763) has since been passed.

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued in 1882 was 1,618,083, as against 1,280,522 in 1881.

posted, and in 1882, 3,853, or 1 in every 7,494, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. In 1881, 187 of these, and in 1882, 167, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £5,000 and £2,500 respectively. In the former year, 30, but in the latter only 3, bore obscene or libellous addresses; 27 of those, in 1881, were post cards. In 1881, 2,813 letters (including 354 valentines), and in 1882, 2,833 letters, were refused by the persons addressed, chiefly on account of the postage being insufficiently prepaid. Three letters in 1881, and 10 letters in 1882, bore obliterated or defaced stamps.

1083. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follows in the two years:— Disposal of dead letters.

**DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1881 AND 1882.**

		1881.			1882.
Returned, delivered, &c.	... ..	144,577	... ..		170,119
Destroyed or on hand	... ..	18,906	... ..		19,046
Total	... ..	163,483	... ..		189,165

1084. The following table shows the relative extent of inland, inter-colonial, and British and foreign postal communication:— Inland and foreign correspondence.

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1882.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted).	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and post cards	24,500,000	1,383,050	1,875,317	516,453	603,157
Newspapers	8,500,000	870,431	939,048	679,414	1,395,035
Packets	4,500,000	178,586	59,003	51,241	183,656
Total	37,500,000	2,432,067	2,873,368	1,247,108	2,181,848

1085. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1881:— Postal returns of United Kingdom.

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1881.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1881 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales	1,037,	338,	1,375,
Scotland	110,	43,	153,
Ireland	82,	31,	113,
Total United Kingdom	1,229,	412,	1,641, †

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1881, and ended with the first quarter of 1882.

† Exclusive of 135 millions of post cards,

Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

1086. Per head of population, 39·93 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 29·46 in Scotland, and 15·89 in Ireland, during 1881. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 35·25 to each inhabitant.

Letters per head in various countries.

1087. By the following table, extracted from *l'Almanach de Gotha*,* showing the number of letters per head in the principal countries of the world, it will be observed that Australia occupies a position, in regard to the extent of her correspondence, second only to Great Britain, which heads the list; also that, whilst the proportion in Australia is only slightly above that in Switzerland and the United States, it is more than twice as high as that in most of the other countries named:—

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Letters per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters per Head.
Great Britain ...	32·7	Argentine Republic	2·6
Australia ...	27·5	Uruguay ...	2·4
Switzerland ...	25·5	Algeria ...	2·4
United States ...	24·6	Japan ...	1·8
Germany ...	14·7	Greece ...	1·6
Canada ...	14·6	Finland ...	1·6
Belgium ...	14·4	Brazil ...	1·6
Holland ...	13·3	Russia ...	1·5
Denmark ...	12·9	Roumania ...	1·3
France ...	12·4	Servia ...	·8
Luxemburg ...	10·2	Egypt ...	·7
Austria-Hungary ...	7·6	British India	·6
Norway ...	7·4	Mexico ...	·4
Sweden ...	7·2	Turkey ...	·4
Italy ...	5·4	Netherlands India ...	·2
Spain ...	4·8	Columbia ...	·2
Chili ...	3·3	Persia ...	·05
Hawaii ...	3·3		

Postal Union.

1088. A conference of representatives of Australasian colonies was held in Sydney in May, 1883, its main object being to decide upon the desirability or otherwise of the colonies joining the Postal Union, the provisions of which have been explained in previous issues of this work. The representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania resolved it was desirable to apply for admission to the Union under the understanding that each colony should be allowed a separate voice in the conduct of its affairs, but the representative of Queensland dissented. Western Australia and New Zealand were not represented at the conference, but have since been communicated with and have agreed to unite in the application. It is probable that

* *Almanach de Gotha*, 1881, page 1052; Gotha, Justus Perthes.

the applying colonies will be admitted in 1884, but it is by no means certain that their wish that each shall be allowed a separate voice will be complied with.

1089. Three ocean services are at present subsidized by the Austral-
asian colonies for the conveyance of mails to and from the United
Kingdom. The following account of these has been supplied for this
work by Mr. T. W. Jackson, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

Subsidized
mail ser-
vices.

“1. The fortnightly service between Melbourne and Ceylon, *viâ* Adelaide and King George’s Sound, carried out by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, to which a subsidy of £85,000 per annum is paid by Victoria. This service is arranged to dovetail with that between Ceylon and Brindisi, maintained by the British Government, by which Australian mails to and from Brindisi and Colombo are conveyed free of charge. The mails are carried across the continent of Europe by special train, and the average course of post is—from London to Melbourne 38 days, and from Melbourne to London 40½ days. The time allowed for the conveyance of mails between Melbourne and Ceylon is 19 days, and the company are liable to a penalty of £100 for every complete day of 24 hours consumed on the voyage beyond that period, receiving a premium of £50 for every complete day occupied less than the time mentioned.

“2. The four-weekly service between Sydney and San Francisco, *viâ* Auckland, carried out by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which receives a subsidy of £72,500 per annum from New South Wales and New Zealand, the former paying £40,000, and the latter £32,500. The mails are conveyed across the United States, and by Atlantic steamers, under arrangement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States. The time allowed for the voyage between Sydney and San Francisco is 28 days, and the average course of post from Sydney to London is about 44 days, and from London to Sydney about 40 days.

“3. The four-weekly service *viâ* Torres Straits, performed by the British-India Steam Navigation Company, which receives a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from the Queensland Government. The steamers run from Brisbane to Plymouth, calling at the northern Queensland ports; also at Batavia, whence there is a branch line to Singapore, by which route mails are transmitted with greater expedition than by the through vessels. The time allowed for the voyage between Brisbane and Plymouth is 56 days, and the course of post between Brisbane and London, *viâ* Singapore and Brindisi, is about 48 days. The company is required to carry immigrants to Queensland at a cost of £16 a head.”

1090. The average time occupied in the transmission of letters from
Australia to London, and *vice versâ*, by means of these three routes
during the past year was as follows:—

Time
occupied
by mail
services.

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1882.

Direction.	Average Time occupied between London and—					
	Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Ceylon.*		Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco and New Zealand.		Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits.	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
To Australia	39	1½	44	0	48	6¾
To United Kingdom ...	41	3½	43	5½	50	13

* The Australian mails should reach London 57½ hours after their arrival at Brindisi; and the English mails should leave Brindisi 55¾ hours after their departure from London.

Time
occupied
1881 and
1882 com-
pared.

1091. On comparing the averages in this table with those in the previous year, it appears that the time occupied in 1882 in the conveyance of Victorian mails from and to the United Kingdom was longer by 28 hours and 13 hours respectively than in 1881; but the time occupied in the conveyance of the New South Wales mails was shorter by 9 hours and 59 hours respectively; and in the case of the Queensland mails (as compared with 1880, the figures for 1881 not being at hand), the time in 1882 was shorter by 39 hours and 30 hours respectively. In regard to the Victorian mails, it should be stated that the course of post was disturbed during the year by the Egyptian war; and that a delay to one of the steamers of 11 days took place owing to a collision at sea. If allowance be made for detention from these causes, the average time occupied in the transmission of the Victorian mails to England would be reduced to 37 days 18 hours, and in those from England to Victoria to 40 days 3 hours, or 31 hours and 24 hours respectively less than in the previous year. The shortest time occupied during 1882 in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 39 days and 5 hours, and from London to Melbourne 36 days and 20 hours.

Proportion
of postage
retained by
Imperial
Govern-
ment.

1092. During the currency of the last mail contract the Victorian Government received all the postage on letters from Victoria to London, also the postage from London to Victoria, less one penny on each half-ounce letter retained by the Imperial Government in consideration of their undertaking the cost of the service between England and Point de Galle. Under the present arrangement, however, Victoria retains, on homeward correspondence, the whole of the letter postage and half the packet and newspaper postage, and receives from the Home Government, on outward correspondence, 2½d. per half-ounce letter, but no portion of the postage on packets and newspapers.*

Money
orders.

1093. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 312 places up to the end of 1882. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the various Australasian colonies. The following comparative statement of the business in the last two years shows an increase in all the items:—

* This arrangement has not been considered satisfactory, and the London Post-office authorities have proposed a new scheme. As, however, the colony anticipates joining the Postal Union at an early date, the matter remains in abeyance.

MONEY ORDERS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1881 ...	296	162,202	£ 447,856	179,882	£ 520,979
1882 ...	312	172,812	483,055	194,586	559,980
Increase	16	10,610	35,199	14,704	39,001

1094. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 15s. 7d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £2 17s. 9d. Average value of money orders.

1095. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means had, however, prior to 1880, when a revival took place, been gradually falling off, whilst the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has for years past been largely increasing. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1882 and the first year of the two previous quinquennials:— Money orders.—Net transactions with United Kingdom and neighbouring colonies.

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Year.	Money Orders sent to in excess of those received from the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from in excess of those sent to the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1872 ...	15,271	£ 46,446	7,511	£ 32,618
1877 ...	13,377	41,586	15,911	69,950
1882 ..	14,208	47,417	36,869	127,516

1096. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1881 were of the following number and amount:— Money orders in United Kingdom.

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1881.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
England and Wales ...	12,745,161	£ 19,989,724
Scotland ...	1,301,974	2,215,786
Ireland ...	891,997	1,265,498
Total United Kingdom	14,939,132	23,471,008

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 184,492, of the value of £471,691.

Average
value of
money
orders in
United
Kingdom.

1097. The average value of each money order issued during 1881 in England was £1 11s. 4d., in Scotland £1 14s., and in Ireland £1 8s. 4d., or in the United Kingdom £1 11s. 5d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria* is about twice as high as these rates.

Proportion
of money
orders to
population.

1098. Nineteen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1882 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 50 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 35 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 17 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

Value of
stamps
issued, 1882.

1099. The value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1882 amounted to £521,959, or £6,656 less than in 1881. Notwithstanding this, however, an increase occurred under all the heads except that of beer duty, which decreased by £34,000, or about a third, owing to the duty having lapsed at the end of August 1881. Of the increase referred to about £13,000 was from postage stamps, over £6,000 from duty stamps, over £5,000 from railway freight, and over £3,000 from fee stamps. Over two-fifths of the total amount received for stamps in 1882 was for postage stamps, and over a fourth was for duty stamps. The following are the amounts under each head:—

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1882.

Description.							Value.	
							£	
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	227,509
Fee	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,401
Railway freight	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,020
Duty—(a) Adhesive	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,714
„ (b) Impressed upon Cheques, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c...							31,147	
Beer Duty	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,168
Total							...	£521,959

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

1100. The electric telegraphs being incorporated with the Post Office the expenditure accounts of the two departments are combined. The revenue accounts are, however, kept separate. The following are the figures of revenue and expenditure in the last two years:—

* See paragraph 1094 *ante*.

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Net Revenue of the—			Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.*
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
1881 ...	£ 215,903	£ 69,149	£ 285,052	£ 389,217
1882 ...	232,726	78,373	311,099	408,199
Increase ...	16,823	9,224	26,047	18,982

1101. The total expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £104,165, or 37 per cent., in 1881, and by £97,100, or 31 per cent., in 1882; as a set-off against which deficits, it is explained that the following special items are included in the expenditure, viz., cost of the manufacture and issue of duty stamps, the amount derived from the sale of which does not form part of the revenue of the department, estimated at £5,000; the subsidy paid towards the duplication of the telegraph cable between Penang, Singapore, Banjoewangie, and Port Darwin, amounting in 1882 to £13,457, and the net cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom, amounting in 1882 to £19,052,† which items make a total of £37,509; and that the balance of the deficit, amounting to £59,591, is more than accounted for by the value of telegrams sent on the Government service, amounting to £27,200; and the value of unpaid postage for the transmission of official correspondence, estimated to amount to about £35,000.

Excess of expenditure over revenue.

1102. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which amounted to £44,387 in 1881, and £41,192 in 1882, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

1103. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1882, £22,140 was, it is estimated, collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £19,052, as against £25,936 in the previous year, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services:—

Net cost of mail services.

Point de Galle Service	...	...	...	...	Net Cost. £15,672
San Francisco	„	...	...	...	3,340
Torres Straits	„	...	...	...	40
Total	...	...	...	...	£19,052

* In addition to the amounts in this column, £15,596 in 1881, and £22,014 in 1882, were expended on telegraph lines, the cost of which expenditure had formerly (*i.e.*, prior to the year 1873) been borne by the Public Works Department.

† See following paragraphs.

Increased
cost of mail
service *viâ*
Ceylon.

1104. A comparison of the cost of postal communication with the United Kingdom *viâ* Ceylon, under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879, and under the fortnightly contract in 1881, the latter being the first complete year during which the new contract was in force, is shown in the following table :—

COST OF MAIL SERVICE VIA POINT DE GALLE, 1879 AND 1881.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	1879.	1881.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	18,451	3,190	...
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	14,741	1,123	...	13,618
" " New South Wales	13,236	14,007	771	...
" " South Australia	18,321	11,128	...	7,193
" " Tasmania	3,866	3,642	...	224
" " Queensland	1,602	2,983	1,381	...
" " Western Australia... ..	2,336	2,592	256	...
" " New Zealand	9,094	8,552	...	542
" " Fiji	80	184	104	...
" " France	1,100	1,100	...	...
Total	79,637	63,762	...	15,875 net figures
PAYMENTS.				
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	...	5,000
Premiums for early arrival of mails	2,050	1,300	...	750
Cost of landing and shipping Suez mails	242	376	134	...
Total	92,292	86,676	...	5,616 net figures
Net cost to Victoria	12,655	22,914	10,259 net figures	...

Falling-off
in receipts
of mail
service.

1105. It will be observed that in 1881 a falling-off in the receipts of the mail service under the new contract took place, amounting to £15,875, and a falling-off in the payments of £5,616, resulting in a net increase in the cost of the service to Victoria of £10,259. The principal falling-off in the receipts was in those from the United Kingdom, which is due to the Imperial Government retaining 3½d. out of every 6d. of the postage on outward letters (1½d. being for the transit through France and Italy), instead of only 1d. as formerly; also all the outward newspaper and packet postage. The falling-off in the amount chargeable to South Australia has arisen mainly from the fact that that colony no longer contributes any amount towards the subsidy, whereas before the new contract came into operation it contributed £5,000 per annum; and further, that it, as well as New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, continued in 1881 to charge 8d. on each letter and 2d. on each newspaper sent by this route, instead of 6d. and 1d., to which the Victorian rates had been reduced, the consequence being that the first

three of those colonies used the Galle service less, and the last one only slightly more, under the accelerated fortnightly than they did under the slower four-weekly service.

1106. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1882 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £100,376; of which 38,851 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 3,673,867 by road, and 1,744,971 by rail, or 5,418,838 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was 4d., and by rail 5½d., resulting in a mean of 4¾d. Moreover, if the total cost be compared with the whole number of inland letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets, it will be found that the average cost of transmitting each such item of correspondence was about a halfpenny (·52d.).

1107. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 337 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1882, the lines were extended by 143 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 296 miles; a substantial increase also occurred in the number of telegrams. The number of stations, the length of lines and wire, and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
1881 ...	302	3,350	6,626
1882 ...	337	3,493	6,922
Increase ...	35	143	296

Year.	Number of Telegrams.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1881 ...	921,642	360,107	1,281,749
1882 ...	1,008,642	410,127	1,418,769
Increase ...	87,000	50,020	137,020

* These are Government telegrams.

Telephones. 1108. Besides the telegraphic wires, there were in operation at the end of 1882, 398 telephone "exchange" wires, worked by a private company; also 98 private wires for telephone and other purposes. The former yielded a revenue to the State of £1,015, and the latter of £658.

Telegrams to and from Europe. 1109. During 1882, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries, and *vice versa*, was 12,897, and the cost to the senders was £79,793. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 39,157, and were transmitted at a charge of £225,568.

Course of a telegram to London. 1110. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance:—

**AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN
MELBOURNE AND LONDON.**

Points of Connexion and Repetition.	Number of Miles of—		
	Cable.	Land Line.	Total.
Melbourne—Mount Gambier ... ..	...	300	300
Mount Gambier—Adelaide ... ..	...	270	270
Adelaide—Port Augusta ... ..	...	200	200
Port Augusta—Alice Springs ... ..	...	1,036	1,036
Alice Springs—Port Darwin ... ..	...	898	898
Port Darwin—Banjoewangie	1,150	...	1,150
Banjoewangie—Batavia ... ..	...	480	480
Batavia—Singapore	553	...	553
Singapore—Penang	399	...	399
Penang—Madras	1,280	...	1,280
Madras—Bombay ... ..	...	650	650
Bombay—Aden	1,662	...	1,662
Aden—Suez	1,346	...	1,346
Suez—Alexandria ... ..	...	224	224
Alexandria—Malta	828	...	828
Malta—Gibraltar... ..	1,008	...	1,008
Gibraltar—Falmouth	1,061	...	1,061
Falmouth—London ... ..	...	350	350
Total	9,287	4,408	13,695

Time occupied by telegrams sent to England. 1111. During 1881, the average time occupied in the transmission of messages between Australia and England was 3 hours and 15 minutes. As an instance of the short time in which it is possible to send a message under the most favorable circumstances, it may be mentioned that on the 1st October, 1880, a special message from the Governor of this colony to Queen Victoria, announcing the opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition, and consisting of 78 words, was sent from

Melbourne to Balmoral, in Scotland, in 23 minutes, including all stoppages.

1112. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of each of the nine years ended with 1881:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
Victoria ...	1873	2,295	3,928
	1874	2,467	4,293
	1875	2,629	4,510
	1876	2,743	4,745
	1877	2,885	5,200
	1878	2,970	5,404
	1879	3,155	5,736
	1880	3,215	6,019
	1881	3,350	6,626
New South Wales*	1873	4,010	6,521
	1874	4,580	7,449
	1875	4,926	8,012
	1876	5,210	8,472
	1877	6,000	9,761
	1878	7,078	11,760
	1879	7,517	12,426
	1880	7,956	13,188
	1881	8,515	14,278
Queensland ...	1873	3,059	...
	1874	3,616	...
	1875	3,956	...
	1876	4,633	6,081
	1877	5,033	6,778
	1878	5,410	7,125
	1879	5,971	7,891
	1880	5,768	8,150
	1881	6,280	8,585
South Australia* ...	1873	3,060	3,807
	1874	3,144	3,900
	1875	3,147	3,904
	1876	3,470	4,305
	1877	4,061	5,153
	1878	4,217	5,686
	1879	4,393	5,934
	1880	4,754	6,904
	1881	4,946	7,227
Western Australia ...	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
	1878	1,569	1,581
	1879	1,569	1,581
	1880	1,555	1,593
	1881	1,585	1,593

* The miles of telegraph line in South Australia in all the years prior to 1876, and in New South Wales prior to 1877, have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
Tasmania	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	768
	1877	754	976
	1878	825	1,043
	1879	864	1,082
	1880	878	1,096
New Zealand	1881	928	1,157
	1873	2,389	...
	1874	2,632	...
	1875	3,156	...
	1876	3,170	7,093
	1877	3,307	7,530
	1878	3,434	8,035
	1879	3,605	9,300
1880	3,706	9,401	
1881	3,824	9,653	

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

1113. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1881 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the six previous years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1881.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. New South Wales. | 5. Victoria. |
| 2. Queensland. | 6. Western Australia. |
| 3. South Australia. | 7. Tasmania. |
| 4. New Zealand. | |

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

1114. On the continent of Australia there were 24,676 miles, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 29,428 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1881. At the same date at least 38,309 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 49,119 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

Telegraphs in British possessions.

1115. The lengths of telegraph line open at the end of 1881 in India, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australasia were as follows. These are the only British possessions outside the United Kingdom of which the particulars are at hand :—

TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1881.

	Miles of Line Open.
India	19,679
Ceylon	789
Cape of Good Hope	3,260
Australasia	29,428

1116. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open in some of the principal European countries, according to the latest returns. The information has all been drawn from official sources, except in the case of the United Kingdom:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles Open of—	
		Line.	Wire.
The United Kingdom ...	1881	...	121,100
Austria-Hungary ...	1880	30,818	89,386
Belgium ...	1880	3,451	15,148
Denmark *... ..	1880	2,237	5,927
France †	1881	45,912	134,650
Germany	1880	37,236	132,476
Holland	1880	2,373	8,582
Italy ‡	1881	16,800	55,469
Russia	1880	69,854	133,815
Sweden and Norway ...	1880-81	9,863	21,198
Switzerland	1881	4,115	10,044

Telegraphs in European countries.

1117. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines in 1878, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open at the end of 1882 was 1,355; consisting of 1,167 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and 187 $\frac{1}{4}$ of double line. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during 1882:—

Railways: length, cost, &c.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1882.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December, 1882.			Cost of Construction.§		Distance Travelled in the Year.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System.</i>	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Main, Melbourne to Sandhurst	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,241,270 ||	52,023	} 1,457,856
„ Sandhurst to Echuca ...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	663,137 ¶	11,131
Castlemaine and Dunolly ...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	289,879	6,103
Ballarat and Maryborough ...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	260,512	6,130
Maryborough and Avoca ...	15	...	15	60,768	4,051	
Sandhurst and Inglewood ...	30	...	30	151,628	5,054	
Dunolly and St. Arnaud ...	33	...	33	157,482	4,772	
Carlsruhe and Daylesford ...	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	154,846	6,806
Lancefield ...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	60,865	4,198
Ballarat Racecourse ...	2	...	2	6,921	3,461	
St. Arnaud and Donald ...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	83,673	3,523
Inglewood to Charlton ...	20**	...	20	74,500 ††	3,725	
Eaglehawk to Kerang ...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ **	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	49,350 ††	3,800	
Total Northern System ...	319$\frac{1}{2}$	100$\frac{3}{4}$	420$\frac{1}{4}$	7,254,831	17,273	

* Returns officially given in *lieues géographiques*—line, 476; wire, 1,261. A *lieue* has been assumed to be equal to 4·7 English miles.

† Returns officially given in *kilomètres*—line, 70,315; wire, 213,211; also 3,618 of cable, which is included. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to ·621 of an English mile.

‡ One hundred and eight miles of submarine cable, the property of the State, have been included

§ Exclusive of rolling-stock. || Including the Melbourne station, which cost £571,464.

¶ Including a bridge over Murray at Echuca, which cost the Victorian Government £48,172.

** Completed portion only. For incomplete section of this line, see next table. †† Estimated.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length open on 31st December, 1882.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled in the Year.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown	6	6	418,462†	69,744	} 1,432,319
Geelong (including extension to wharf)	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	1,059,912‡	28,454	
Ballarat ... ..	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,732,385	32,381
Ballarat and Ararat ...	57	...	57	317,635	5,573	
Ararat and Stawell ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	115,695	6,170
Ararat and Hamilton ...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	312,031	4,692
Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse Branch)	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	343,039	6,534
Hamilton and Portland (in- cluding extension to Port- land wharf)	54	...	54	268,477	4,972	
Stawell and Horsham ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	236,987	4,430
Geelong and Queenscliff ...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	106,870	5,150
Warrenheip and Gordons ...	13	...	13	82,439	6,341	
Horsham and Dimboola ...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	58,482	2,752
Total Western System ...	394$\frac{1}{2}$	61$\frac{1}{4}$	455$\frac{3}{4}$	5,052,414	11,086	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon (including Race- course Branch)	...	5	5	94,354	18,871	} 996,598
North-Eastern	182	...	182	1,601,757	8,801	
Wangaratta and Beechworth	23	...	23	155,969	6,781	
Springs and Wahgunyah ...	14	...	14	66,428	4,745	
Mangalore and Shepparton...	45	...	45	231,112	5,136	
Toolamba and Tatura ...	7	...	7	26,633	3,805	
Shepparton and Numurkah	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,141	2,495
Total North-Eastern System	291$\frac{1}{2}$	5	296$\frac{1}{2}$	2,237,394	7,546	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland	118 $\frac{1}{4}$...	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	763,793	6,459	} 581,799
South Yarra and Oakleigh ...	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	197,733	29,294	
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	6,098	8,132
Caulfield and Frankston ...	20	...	20	99,522	4,976	} 600,817
Hawthorn and Lilydale ...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	142,405	7,032
Hobson's Bay Suburban ...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,338,753	81,137
Total Eastern System ...	162$\frac{1}{4}$	20$\frac{1}{4}$	182$\frac{1}{2}$	2,548,304	13,963	
Grand Total ...	1167$\frac{3}{4}$	187$\frac{1}{4}$	1355	17,092,943§	12,615	5,069,389

Railways
authorized.

1118. Under the Railway Construction Act 1880 (44 Vict. No. 682), which became law on the 28th December of that year, 23 new lines were authorized, 17 of which were country lines, and 6 "suburban

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £156,890.

‡ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

§ The total cost of the railways to the end of 1882, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £19,797,975.—See paragraph 1127 post.

and special " lines. The estimated total length of these lines is $481\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and the expenditure sanctioned per mile, including that on stations, was £3,725 for country lines, and £9,452 for suburban lines. The gross additional amount allowed for rolling-stock was £209,700, which was at the rate of £434 per mile. At the close of 1882, $141\frac{1}{2}$ miles of these lines had been completed, 294 miles were in progress, and the remaining $45\frac{3}{4}$ miles had not been commenced. The completed lines are amongst those particularized in the last table. The following is a list of the lines in course of construction or authorized at the end of 1882, together with a statement of their proposed lengths, authorized cost, and amount expended to that date:—

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED AT END OF 1882.

Names of Systems and Lines.	Proposed Total Length.	Authorized Cost.*	Amount Expended to 31st December, 1882.
	Miles.	£	£
<i>Northern System.</i>			
Inglewood to Charlton	$22\frac{1}{2}\dagger$	83,812	17,778†
Charlton to Wycheproof	$16\frac{1}{2}$	61,462	17,402
Borong to Boort	18	67,050	18,963
Eaglehawk to Kerang	$59\frac{3}{4}\dagger$	222,569	9,552†
Castlemaine to Maldon	$10\frac{3}{4}$	40,044	6,580
Footscray to Bacchus Marsh	$22\frac{1}{2}$	83,812	3,128
Total Northern System	150	558,750	73,403
<i>Western System.</i>			
Branxholme to Casterton	33	122,925	16,605
Ballarat to Scarsdale	$13\frac{1}{4}$	49,356	10,278
Colac to Camperdown	28	104,300	50,913
Total Western System	$74\frac{1}{4}$	276,581	77,796
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>			
Benalla to St. James (towards Yarra-wonga)	$20\frac{1}{2}$	76,362	17,652
Everton to Myrtleford	$16\frac{1}{2}$	61,462	13,740
Tallarook to Yea	$23\frac{3}{4}$	88,469	3,696
Wodonga to Murray (Special)	2	18,904	16,064
North Melbourne to Coburg (Suburban)	5	47,260	30,331
Total North-Eastern System...	$67\frac{3}{4}$	292,458	81,483
<i>Eastern System.</i>			
Traralgon to Heyfield	$22\frac{1}{4}$	82,881	30,561
Morwell to Mirboo	20	74,500	3,378
Richmond to Alphington (Suburban)...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	51,986	10,464
Total Eastern System	$47\frac{3}{4}$	209,367	44,403
Grand Total	$339\frac{3}{4}$	1,337,156	277,085

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Incomplete portion only. For particulars of the completed portion, see last table.

‡ Estimated.

Rolling-
stock.

1119. The quantity and description of rolling-stock, and its total cost, were as follow at the end of the last two years. An increase will be observed under all the heads, except sheep and cattle trucks :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Loco-motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1881	210	252	146	382	3,005	222	£ 1,758,957
1882	228	308	148	382	3,338	231	1,944,712
Increase ...	18	56	2	...	333	9	185,755

Passenger
rates.

1120. The passenger rates per mile are as follow. The rates are somewhat higher on country than on suburban lines :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1882.

First class, country lines	... 2	Second class, country lines	... 1½
„ suburban lines	... 1½	„ suburban lines	... 1½

Miles
open and
travelled.

1121. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled, also of the passengers and goods carried, during 1881 and 1882. It must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year.* All the items show considerable increase :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Extent Opened.	Distance Travelled.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1881	1,247	4,633,267	18,973,070	1,421,530
1882	1,355	5,069,389	22,646,489	1,684,213
Increase ...	108	436,122	3,673,419	262,683

* The following lines were opened for traffic in 1882 at the dates named :—26th January, St. Arnaud to Cope Cope, 16½ miles; 3rd April, Hawthorn to Camberwell, 2 miles; 15th April, Inglewood to Korong Vale, 20 miles; 22nd April, Cope Cope to Donald, 7½ miles; 1st July, Horsham to Dimboola, 21½ miles; 1st August, Mordialloc to Frankston, 9½ miles; 1st December, Camberwell to Lilydale, 18½ miles; 15th December, Eaglehawk (Kerang Junction) to Raywood, 13½ miles.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, and 60 for each monthly ticket issued to adults; 120 for each quarterly and 40 for each monthly ticket issued to youths; 90 for each quarterly and 30 for each monthly ticket issued to boys; and 2 for each day-return ticket issued; an addition of 138,380 has also been made each year for the estimated number of free journeys made.

1122. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1881 and 1882 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1881 AND 1882.

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
1881 ...	£ 654,931	£ 817,979	£ 192,299	£ 1,665,209	£ 913,572	£ 751,637	54·86
1882 ...	713,486	945,368	122,224	1,781,078	1,098,599	682,479	61·68
Increase	58,555	127,389	...	115,869	185,027	...	6·82
Decrease	...	...	70,075	...	...	69,158	...

1123. Whilst a considerable falling-off took place in the receipts from sundries, a large increase will be noticed in the receipts for passenger fares and freight, resulting in a total increase to the railway revenue of £116,000. This, however, was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the working expenses, which exceeded those in 1881 by £185,000, so that the net income of railways fell off by £69,000. It should be pointed out, however, that the working expenses in 1882 were unduly swelled by the large sums paid on account of compensation to persons injured in railway accidents, amounting to nearly £132,000, which exceeded the amount so paid in the previous year by nearly £67,000.*

1124. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, and the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last nine years :—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1882.

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
1873-4 ...	414	£ 2,056	£ 905	£ 1,151
1874-5 ...	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6 ...	608	1,636	821	815
1877 ...	787	1,443	753	690
1878 ...	967	1,258	647	611
1879 ...	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880 ...	1,194	1,250	682	568
1881 ...	1,215	1,371	752	619
1882 ...	1,300	1,370	845	525

1125. It will be observed that, as the railways were extended, the net profits per mile gradually decreased from year to year until 1879; thus the net profits per mile in 1879 were less than half those in 1873-4, when the extent open amounted to only 38 per cent. of that

open in 1879. In 1880 and 1881, however, an increase occurred in this item, which is in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines being included for the first time in those years. On these lines the net profits per mile usually amount to over £4,000 annually. The year 1882, however, was an exceptional one, there having been a loss on the working of the Hobson's Bay lines, owing to the payment of large claims for compensation. In consequence of this, the net average profits on the Victorian Railways, taken as a whole, were less in 1882 than in any previous year.

Railway
debt.

1126. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of 1882 was £17,660,267, which by the conversion of debentures into stock was further increased to £17,672,460.* As, however, the net cost of floating the loans amounted to £51,060, the net proceeds available for railway construction was only £17,621,400.

Capital
account of
railways.

1127. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,873,790, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £271,100 being the unredeemed balance of debentures issued by the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company,† £2,200,000 from the alienation of Crown lands received by instalments of £200,000 per annum,‡ and £402,690 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of 1882, to £19,797,975, and at the same period the balance at credit was £748,275. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO END OF 1882.

RECEIPTS.			
Gross amount of loans...	...	...	£17,672,460
Debentures of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company	...	...	271,100
Railway loan liquidation and construction account	...	...	2,200,000
From consolidated revenue	...	...	402,690
Total receipts	...	...	£20,546,250
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines	...	...	£17,092,943§
Rolling-stock and general construction	...	...	2,349,227||
Construction of lines in progress	...	...	277,085§
Preliminary surveys	...	...	78,720
Total expenditure	...	...	£19,797,975
Balance unexpended	...	...	£748,275

* This is the amount shown in table following paragraph 280 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1131 *post*.

‡ See footnote (*) on page 133 *ante*.

§ For particulars of the expenditure on the completed lines, and on those in progress, see tables following paragraphs 1117 and 1118 *ante*.

|| Including net cost of floating the loans, £51,060; purchase of Exhibition annexes, £28,991; and Kensington Hill works, £17,610.

1128. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £19,442,170, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1882 has already been stated* to have been £682,479. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 3·511, or £3 10s. 3d. per cent.

Net income
and cost of
railways
compared.

1129. The amount of interest payable on the debenture capital of railways during 1882 was £932,640, which was at the average rate of 5½ per cent. If from this be deducted the net railway income of the year, amounting to £682,479, also the interest allowed by banks on unexpended balances of the Railway loan remaining at credit, estimated at £50,000, or £732,479 in all, the remainder will be £200,161, which represents the actual net charge to the State during the year. But if allowance be also made for the capital not bearing interest, derived from other sources than loans, at the same average rate as that at which the debenture capital was borrowed, the loss on working the railways during 1882 would appear to have been no less than £335,500. This is set forth in the following statement:—

Net loss on
working
railways,
1882.

APPARENT NET LOSS ON WORKING RAILWAYS, 1882.

Interest on borrowed capital †	£932,640
Deduct net railway income, 1882	£682,479
„ interest on balances held by banks (about)	50,000
	732,479
Actual net charge to revenue	200,161
Add interest on capital not derived from loans (£2,602,690, ‡ assumed at 5½ per cent.)	135,340
	£335,501
Apparent net loss on working railways, 1882	£335,501

1130. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, consisting of 6¾ miles of single and 9¾ of double line—or of 16½ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after their purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines now are double throughout. The cost to the 31st December, 1882, including rolling-stock, workshop buildings, &c., was £1,521,945. The amount expended on works since purchase was £184,817.

Purchase by
the State of
private
railways.

* See table following paragraph 1122 *ante*.

† Including Hobson's Bay debentures.

‡ See table following paragraph 1127 *ante*.

Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

1131. Six per cent. debentures, of the value of £173,800, were redeemed prior to the 31st December, 1881, and a further number of the value of £20,400 on the 1st May, 1882. Subjoined is a statement of the rates of interest on the debentures which remained unredeemed at the end of 1882 and of the amounts outstanding at each rate:—

Rate of Interest.				Amount.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	£87,000
5 per cent.	...	...	...	183,900
3½ per cent.	...	...	...	200
Total				£271,100

Hobson's Bay lines before and after purchase.

1132. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there was a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom; the receipts, however, exceeded the working expenses in every year except 1882, when the latter exceeded the former by nearly £72,000. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines:—

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.	Interest payable on Capital Cost.	Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) on working Lines.	
			Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	£ 1,000,000	£ 56,500 *	£ 82,627	8·26	+ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348 *	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	43,728	3·27	- 21,365	- 1·53
1879 (last 6 months)	1,337,128	32,546	34,700	5·18†	+ 2,154	+ ·31†
1880 ...	1,312,316	65,476	61,317	4·67	- 4,159	- ·32
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	19,414	1·39	- 46,246	- 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	-71,828‡	-4·72‡	-139,913	- 9·58

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878.

* These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital, viz., 5·65 per cent.

† Rate during six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

‡ The minus sign (-) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

1133. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital cost ; and if interest be allowed on the latter at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net profits will be found to have been from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. After the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there was an actual loss in working the lines during each period shown except the last six months of 1879, the loss during the year 1882 amounting to as much as £140,000, or nearly $9\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. upon the capital cost.

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines, 1882.

1134. The figures in the fourth column (net income) show that during the $4\frac{1}{2}$ years between the purchase of the lines and the end of 1882 the working expenses exceeded the receipts by £87,331 ; but the figures in the last column but one show that, notwithstanding this, the total loss upon working the lines in the same period amounted, after paying interest on capital, to as much as £209,529.

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines in $4\frac{1}{2}$ years.

1135. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines has been largely due to the heavy compensation it has been necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which have occurred thereon during the last two years. The amount of compensation payable on account of accidents on the other lines has also increased during the same two years, but not nearly to the same extent as that on the Hobson's Bay lines. The following table shows the amount payable in each of the four years ended with 1882, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems :—

Compensation for railway accidents

COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS,
1879 TO 1882.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
1879	£ 936	£ 5,310	£ 6,246
1880	76	3,010	3,086
1881	45,160	19,835	64,995
1882	114,587*	17,141	131,728
Total	160,759	45,296	206,055

1136. The revenue returned in 1882 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic, but varied

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

* This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000. (See Report of the Board of Land and Works for 1882, page 15, Parliamentary Paper, 2 S.—No. 35, Session 1883.)

from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. on the other lines, except the Hobson's Bay lines, which, owing to exceptional circumstances already referred to, showed a deficiency of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems in 1882, as calculated in this department:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1882.

	Per cent.
Northern system	3·27
Western system	3·86
North-Eastern system	8·52
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines) ..	3·35
Hobson's Bay lines	-4·72
	<hr/>
All lines	3·51
	<hr/>

Railways in Australasian colonies.

1137. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
Victoria	1873	458
	1874	605
	1875	617
	1876	719
	1877	950
	1878	1,052
	1879	1,125
	1880	1,199
	1881	1,247
New South Wales	1873	401
	1874	401
	1875	437
	1876	509
	1877	643
	1878	733
	1879	736
	1880	850
Queensland	1873	218
	1874	249
	1875	265
	1876	298
	1877	357
	1878	428
	1879	503
	1880	633
	1881	800

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
South Australia	1873	202
	1874	234
	1875	274
	1876	328
	1877	328
	1878	454
	1879	559
	1880	667
	1881	832
Western Australia	1873	30
	1874	38
	1875	38
	1876	38
	1877	68
	1878	68
	1879	72
	1880	72
	1881	92
Tasmania	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172
	1877	172
	1878	172
	1879	172
	1880	172
	1881	172
New Zealand	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954
	1878	1,070
	1879	1,171
	1880	1,258
	1881	1,287

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

1138. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1881 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway. The lines of New Zealand extended over 40 more miles than those of Victoria, and therefore the former colony is placed at the head of the list. If, however, the length of the double lines Victoria possesses should be taken into account, her position would be far before that of New Zealand, or of any other colony. The lines are exclusively single in almost all the colonies except Victoria :—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1. New Zealand. | \| | 5. Queensland. |
| 2. Victoria. | | 6. Tasmania. |
| 3. New South Wales. | | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. South Australia. | | |

Railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

1139. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, during the years 1873 to 1881, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has more than trebled, and in Australasia nearly quadrupled, during the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	1,309	1,499
1874	1,527	1,781
1875	1,631	2,323
1876	1,892	2,783
1877	2,346	3,472
1878	2,736	3,978
1879	2,995	4,339
1880	3,421	4,852
1881	4,012	5,471

Gauges of
lines in
Australasia.

1140. All the Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 300 out of 559 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland and Western Australia all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. In Tasmania 45 miles of line have been constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, and 127 miles upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches. In New Zealand there are also two gauges, one of 3 feet 6 inches, and the other of 4 feet 8½ inches.

Railways in
United
Kingdom.

1141. In 1881 the length of lines open was less in both Ireland and Scotland than on the Australian continent. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of 54 per cent. of the receipts, or a slightly lower proportion than that obtaining in Victoria; whilst the net receipts amounted to 3·9 per cent. of the capital cost.* The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year :—

* See table following paragraph 1122, and paragraph 1128, ante.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1881.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	12,810	616,453,000	557,556,000	54,322,000	29,377,000
Scotland ...	2,930	94,808,000	47,211,000	6,966,000	3,731,000
Ireland ...	2,440	34,258,000	17,656,000	2,585,000	1,481,000
Total United Kingdom }	18,180	745,519,000	622,423,000	63,873,000	34,589,000

1142. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the railways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies. The following are the latest particulars respecting the length of lines open in such possessions as the information is available for:—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1881.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	9,875	Canada ...	7,260
Ceylon ...	178	Jamaica ...	25
Mauritius ...	82	Trinidad ...	38 $\frac{1}{4}$
Natal ...	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	British Guiana ...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	959		

1143. It may be remarked that three years previously Natal had only 5 miles, and the Cape of Good Hope only 547 miles of railway open, but that in 1881, as will be noticed, the length had increased to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the former and 959 miles in the latter colony. It is probable the construction of railways in those colonies was advanced for the purpose of facilitating military operations.

1144. In India, in 1879, there were 6,134 miles of guaranteed and 2,412 miles of State railways open, or 8,546 miles in all. The former were constructed at a cost of £96,444,666, and the latter of £23,534,473, making a total of £119,979,139, or an average of about £14,000 per mile. The proportion of working expenses to receipts on the guaranteed railway lines was 48 per cent., and on the State railway lines 79 per cent.; or 52 per cent. on the two descriptions of railway lines combined. The number of passengers carried in the year was 43,144,608, besides 22,637 season ticket holders; and the weight of goods carried was 8,825,174 tons, in addition to 612,655 head of live stock.

1145. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over nearly twice the length, and the railways in British India extend over two and a half times the length, of all the lines upon the Australian continent.

1146. From the latest official statistics of the principal Foreign countries, the following information respecting the railways in each country has been extracted. The calculations in the last column,

showing the proportion of net revenue to capital cost, were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction.	Number of Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Proportion of Net Revenue to Cost of Construction.
			£		£	£	Per cent.
EUROPE.							
Austria-Hungary	1880	11,490	252,920,221*	40,455,272	21,074,317	20,968,826	·04
Belgium ...	„	2,554	62,293,853	56,305,953	6,098,951	3,587,677	4·03
Denmark ...	„	828	...	5,863,773	588,980	370,980	...
France ...	„	14,663	407,400,874	165,105,603	41,396,930	21,537,780	4·87
German Empire	1879	20,693	431,060,000	...	43,326,000	25,214,000	4·20
Greece ...	1878	7	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1881	1,526	22,250,000	17,171,828	1,934,492	1,081,263	3·84
Italy ...	1880	5,340	104,669,512	32,491,827	7,124,263	4,345,514	2·66
Portugal ...	1878	646	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	1879	13,792	...	...	33,688,808	23,936,130	...
Spain ...	1876	3,806	...	13,969,964	4,927,000	...	...
Sweden and Norway	1879	4,212	26,684,971	7,704,917	1,699,544	1,118,712	2·18
Switzerland	1880	1,596	29,894,032	21,608,581	2,400,815	1,259,888	3·82
Turkey in Europe	1878	954	...	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.							
Argentine Confederation	1876	1,369	11,377,217	2,671,260	917,805	633,939	2·50
Chili ...	„	1,008	...	...	...	...	...
United States	1880	93,671	969,583,333	...	128,208,750	75,043,333	5·47
Uruguay ...	1878	127	...	...	...	...	...

Railways of the world, 1830 to 1881.

1147. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1883,† the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of different periods, from 1830 to 1881; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1881.

Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.	Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	Miles.	Miles.		Miles.	Miles.
1830 ...	206	...	1873 ...	167,714	11,823
1840 ...	5,335	513	1874 ...	175,788	8,074
1850 ...	23,612	1,828	1875 ...	183,681	7,894
1855 ...	42,320	3,742	1876 ...	192,262	8,582
1860 ...	66,376	4,812	1877 ...	199,235	6,974
1865 ...	90,116	4,748	1878 ...	205,635	6,400
1870 ...	137,850	9,547	1879 ...	213,737	8,102
1871 ...	146,168	8,318	1880 ...	221,718	7,981
1872 ...	155,891	9,723	1881 ...	236,613	14,895

* Figures for 1879.

† Page 1083, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to ·621 of an English mile.

1148. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1882 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. The rates of wages in country districts are generally somewhat higher than those in the metropolis. Throughout Victoria the recognized working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Description of Labour.	1872.	1877.	1882.
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.			
Farm labourers ... per week, and found	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	18s. to 25s.	17/6 to 22/6
Reapers ... per acre, "	12s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	3s. to 5s.	4s. to 7s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.
PASTORAL LABOUR.			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£30 to £45	£25 to £50	£36 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " and found	£30 to £50	£35 to £75	£60 to £75
Hutkeepers ... " with rations	£25 to £30	£20 to £40	£26 to £40
Generally-useful men on stations } per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared ...	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.
ARTISAN LABOUR.			
Masons ... per day, without board	10s. to 11s.	10s.	10s.
Plasterers ... " "	10s. to 11s.	10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	8s. to 9s.	10s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, without family } per annum, with board and lodging	£50 to £80	£50 to £80	£60 to £90
Married couples, with family } " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on farms and stations } " "	£40 to £60	£50	£30 to £55
Grooms ... " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £50	£40 to £52
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... } per annum, with board and lodging	£35 to £52	£35 to £60	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... " "	£30 to £40	£30 to £45	£35 to £50
General servants ... " "	£25 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Housemaids ... " "	£25 to £35	£25 to £36	£30 to £45
Nursemaids ... " "	£20 to £25	£25 to £35	£25 to £40
MISCELLANEOUS LABOUR.			
General labourers... per day, without board	5s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s.
Stonebreakers } per cubic yard, without board	2s. to 4s.	2s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Seamen ... per month, and found	£5 to £6	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £6
Miners ... per week, without board	£2 to £2 15s.	£1 10s. to £3	£2 to £3

Prices.

1149. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three periods. In country districts the cost of groceries, tobacco, wine, coal, &c., is naturally higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally lower, than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1872, 1877, AND 1882.

Articles.	187	1877.	1882.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.			
Wheat per bushel	4s. to 7s. 4d.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 9d. to 6s. 10d.
Barley "	2s. 8d. to 7s.	3s. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.
Oats "	2s. 9d. to 3s. 7d.	3s. to 5s.	3s. to 4s. 4d.
Maize "	2s. 11½d. to 4s.	3s. 10d. to 6s.	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Bran "	10½d. to 1s. 5½d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d.
Hay per ton	£3 5s. to £4 5s.	£3 5s. to £7 10s.	£3 5s. to £7
Flour, first quality "	£12 15s. to £16 10s.	£11 2s. 6d. to £16 5s.	£10 to £13 10s.
Bread per 4lb. loaf	5½d. to 8d.	6½d. to 9d.	4d. to 7d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£10 to £30	£16 to £49	£21 to £58
Saddle and harness .. "	£6 to £50	£6 to £63	£8 to £42
Cattle—			
Fat each	£4 10s. to £13 10s.	£5 10s. to £19 10s.	£3 10s. to £15
Milch cows "	£4 to £8 5s.	£4 10s. to £13	£4 15s. to £9
Sheep, fat "	5s. 6d. to 21s.	3s. to 28s.	4s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Lambs, fat "	4s. 9d. to 13s.	2s. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	3½d. to 7d.	3d. to 9d.	1½d. to 8d.
Mutton, "	1½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 4½d.
Veal, "	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.	4d. to 7d.
Pork, "	6d. to 9d.	8d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.
Lamb, per quarter	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter—			
Colonial, retail per lb.	5d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 2s.	10d. to 2s. 6d.
Cheese—			
Colonial, retail "	4d. to 7d.	8d. to 1s. 2d.	5d. to 1s.
Imported "	8¼d. to 1s. 1d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.	...
Milk per quart	6d.	4d. to 5d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.
Ducks "	4s. to 6s.	5s. to 7s.	4s. to 7s.
Fowls "	3s. 6d. to 5s.	4s. to 6s. 6d.	4s. to 6s.
Rabbits "	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. to 2s.	6d. to 1s.
Pigeons "	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Turkeys each	5s. to 10s.	5s. to 11s. 6d.	5s. to 12s. 6d.
Sucking pigs "	6s. to 12s.	10s. to 16s.	7s. to 14s.
Bacon per lb.	11d. to 1s. 2d.	10d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Ham "	1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.	9d. to 1s. 1d.
Eggs per doz.	1s. 3d. to 2s. 2d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1872, 1877, AND 1882—continued.

Articles.	1872.	1877.	1882.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£1 10s. to £7	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £7
Retail ... per lb.	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	1s. 6d. to 18s.	6s. to 20s.	3s. to 10s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 1s. 3d.
Turnips ...	4d. to 1s. 6d.	4d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.
Radishes ...	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 8s.	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 3s. 6d.
Cauliflowers ...	9d. to 5s.	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 7s.
Lettuces ...	4d. to 9d.	3d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Green peas ... per lb.	...	$\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	1d. to 4d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	8d. to 2s. 7d.	8d. to 2s. 6d.	7d. to 2s. 4d.
Coffee (in bond) ...	7d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11d. to 1s. 3d.	7d. to 10d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£24 to £52	£30 to £48	£30 to £40
Rice ...	£16 10s. to £27	£14 to £26	£14 to £28
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	8d. to 1s. 8d.	7d. to 3s. 6d.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4s. 3d.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£29	£20 to £31	£17 to £30
Candles—			
Sperm ... per lb.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	8d. to 1s. 3d.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Salt ... per ton	£3 15s. to £5 10s.	£3 10s. to £8	£3 7s. 6d. to £6
Coals ...	20s. to 50s.	31s. to 38s.	23s. to 42s.
Firewood ...	12s. to 20s.	11s. to 18s.	8s. to 14s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£7 10s. to £10	£5 10s. to £9 10s.	£7 5s. to £8 10s.
" ... per doz.	8s. 6d. to 12s.	7s. to 11s. 6d.	8s. to 13s. 6d.
Porter ... per hhd.	£5 5s. to £6	£5 10s. to £7 5s.	£7 5s.
" ... per doz.	7s. 6d. to 12s. 3d.	7s. 6d. to 11s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	4s. 3d. to 7s.	4s. 9d. to 12s. 6d.	6s. 3d. to 14s. 6d.
Rum ...	2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s.	2s. 3d. to 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2s. 6d. to 6s.
Whiskey ...	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 9s.	3s. 6d. to 15s.
Hollands ...	2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 4s.	3s. 4d. to 4s.
Port wine ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£16 to £100	£21 to £120
" (duty paid) per doz.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.	...
Sherry (in bond) ... per butt	£20 to £120	£20 to £135	£20 to £135
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	20s. to 80s.	28s. to 80s.	...
Claret ...	11s. 6d. to 100s.	10s. 9d. to 85s.	14s. to 86s.
Champagne ...	30s. to 85s.	25s. to 80s.	25s. to 92s. 6d.

1150. The price of gold in 1882 ranged from £21 6s. 6d. to £4 3s. 6d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1882 the lowest price quoted (£2 16s. 6d. per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realized as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s. 6d., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 17s. to £4 1s. Price of gold.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

1151. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1882 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, cattle, and sheep than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1882.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	5,511 ...	68,322 ...	845,400
„ „ Customs	... 3,047 ...	... 65,268 ...	784,306

Imports of
pigs.

1152. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1882 numbered 302. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 1,217, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

1153. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1881 was £678,686, and in 1882, £718,298.

PART IX.—RELIGIOUS, MORAL, AND INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS.

Abolition of
State aid to
religion,

1154. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Difficulty in
obtaining
statistics of
religious
bodies.

1155. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognized heads.