

608. It will be noticed that in 1881, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the maximum temperature was over 5 degrees below, and the minimum temperature about 2 degrees above, the mean of the maxima and minima in eighteen years; that the mean temperature and the mean relative humidity were a fraction below, and the mean atmospheric pressure was a fraction above, the average of the same period; also, that although rain fell on 3 more days than usual, and an average amount of cloud prevailed, the rainfall was $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches below the average.

Observations in 1881 compared with 18-year means.

609. During the period of eighteen years a lower temperature than the maximum of 1881 was experienced in only one and a higher one than the minimum in only two different years; the mean temperature was equalled in two and was lower in six years; in two previous years the mean atmospheric pressure was higher than in 1881; the number of days' rain was equalled in four and exceeded in four years, and the amount of rainfall was equalled in two and exceeded in all the other years except four; in only one previous year was the mean relative humidity as low as in 1881.

Observations in 1881 and former years compared.

610. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

Meteorology elsewhere treated on.

PART V.—INTERCHANGE.

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

Weights and measures.

612. 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 present is the sixth year 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 has not yet been adopted by the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Imports and exports classified.

613. In the case of the imports, the values given are those declared to by the importers, except as to goods subject to duty *ad valorem*, the values assigned to which are understood to be the fair market value thereof in the principal markets of the country whence the same were

Mode of valuing 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.

exported, with 10 per centum* added. In the case of the exports, the valuations given are those of the exporters.

Import
duties.

614. The rate of import duty actually charged, according to the tariff in force in 1881, is placed against each dutiable article named in the table of imports and exports. In cases where various rates are chargeable, or the articles appear to require further description, the reader is referred for full details to the Tariff of Victoria in Appendix *post*. Where such entries as "20 per cent. and free," "4s. per dwt. and 20 per cent.," occur, it is intended to imply that "some kinds are subject to a 20 per cent. duty, others are free;" some kinds are subject to a duty of 4s. per dwt., others of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; there being no "compound duties" † in Victoria—as is the case in the United States.

Tariffs of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

615. The tariffs of all the Australasian colonies are published in Appendix C *post*. Each tariff is given separately; but the items in each have been placed according to the classification above mentioned, and although the alphabetical arrangement of the articles is thereby altered, the tariff is in other respects left intact. Tariffs might be compared by placing them in parallel columns, but such a method is open to the objection that articles are quoted in some countries under different names from those they bear in others, and consequently there is great liability to error, and in any case cumbrous explanatory notes would be rendered necessary. As articles of a cognate character are under the present system placed under the same "Order," the order number affords an easy means of tracing them under the varying names they may be called by in the different tariffs. Another advantage of the present system is that the form of classification is based upon that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian census return of occupations, and the classification therefore affords means of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connection with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony.

Tariff of
United
Kingdom.

616. The tariff of the United Kingdom is given in Appendix D. The articles subject to import duty in that country being few in number, it has not been thought necessary to disturb their arrangement.

Classifica-
tion and
index of
imports
and ex-
ports.

617. 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 Customs tariffs given in the Appendix:—

* 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.

† Or duties levied upon the quantity of the article as well as upon its value.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

- 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

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

- 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

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

- Order 21. Animal food
 „ 22. Vegetable food
 „ 23. Drinks and stimulants

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

- Order 24. Animal substances
 „ 25. Vegetable „
 „ 26. Oils.*

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

- 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

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

- Order 33. Animals and birds
 „ 34. Plants

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

- Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.
 „ 36. Indefinite articles.

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- ments, machinery ...	9	Asphalte ...	14	Biscuits ...	22
Air-bricks ...	12	Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bitters ...	23
Ale and porter ...	23	Axles ...	10	Black oil ...	26
Alkali ...	14	Bacon ...	21	„ sand ...	32
Almond oil ...	26	Bagging ...	20	Blankets ...	15
Almonds ...	22	Bags, sacks ...	20	Blasting powder ...	8
Alum ...	14	„ paper ...	25	Blue ...	25
Anchors ...	11	Bark ...	25	Boats ...	11
Animal food ...	21	Barley ...	22	Boilers, steam ...	9
„ substances ...	24	Basket and wicker ware ...	25	Bolts and nuts ...	32
Animals and birds ...	33	Bass ...	25	Bone-dust ...	24
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Bath bricks... ..	29	Bones ...	24
Apparel ...	19	Beans ...	22	Bonnets ...	19
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Bêche de mer ...	21	Books, printed ...	1
Arrowroot ...	22	Beef—salted ...	21	Boots ...	19
		Beer ...	23	Boot-webbing ...	20
		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	Cocoanuts	... 22	Fish—fresh, preserved,	
Bottles	... 29	Cod, codliver oil	... 26	salted, shell	... 21
Bran	... 25	Coffee	... 23	ova	... 33
Bran bags	... 20	Coir and other matting	20	Flannels—piece	... 15
Brandy	... 23	Coke	... 28	Flax	... 25
Brassware	... 32	Colors	... 14	manufactures	... 17
Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Colza oil	... 26	Flock	... 24
bath	... 29	Combs	... 24	Floorcloth	... 20
Bristles	... 24	Confectionery	... 22	Flour	... 22
Broadcloths, &c.	... 15	Copper—ore, regulus,		sacks	... 20
Broom corn	... 25	sheet, ware,		Flowers, artificial	... 19
Brooms—hair, brush-		wire	... 32	Food, animal	... 21
ware	... 35	specie	... 31	vegetable	... 22
Brownware	... 29	Copra	... 25	Fresh fish, meat	... 21
Brushware, brooms	... 35	Cordage	... 20	Fruit—bottled, dried,	
Buckets and tubs, iron	32	iron, steel	... 32	green, currants, rai-	
Building materials	... 12	Cordials	... 23	sins	... 22
Butter	... 21	Cork and corks cut	... 25	Fuel	... 28
Canary seed	... 25	Cornsacks	... 20	Furniture, furniture	
Candles	... 24	Cotton and flax manu-		springs	... 13
Canes	... 25	factures	... 17	Furs	... 19
Canvas	... 20	Cotton seed oil	... 26	Fuse	... 8
Caps and hats—felt,		Cotton—piece goods,		Galvanized iron—cord-	
silk, straw, &c.	... 19	waste, wick	17	age, buckets, tubs,	
Caps, percussion	... 8	raw	... 25	guttering, sheet,	
Carbolic acid	... 14	Curiosities	... 36	ware	... 32
Cards, playing	... 1	Currants	... 22	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13
Carpeting	... 15	Cutlery	... 9	Gin	... 23
Carriages, carriage ma-		Dogs	... 33	Ginger, ground	... 23
terials	... 10	Doors	... 12	Glass—bottles, plate,	
Cartridges, cartridge		Drapery	... 18	window, ware	... 29
cases	... 8	Dress	... 19	Gloves	... 19
Carts, waggons, &c.	... 10	Dried fruit	... 22	Glucose	... 22
Carving, figures, &c.	... 4	Drinks and stimulants	23	Glue, glue pieces	... 24
Casks	... 25	Druggeting	... 15	Glycerine	... 14
Castor oil	... 26	Drugs	... 14	Goat skins	... 24
Cattle	... 33	Dyes	... 14	Goats	... 33
Cement	... 12	Dynamite	... 8	Gold—leaf, plate, spe-	
Chaff	... 25	Earthenware	... 29	cie	... 31
Chain cables	... 11	Eggs	... 21	Goods manufactured,	
Chandeliers & gasaliers	13	Electro-plated ware	... 32	unenumerated	... 36
Cheese	... 21	Emus	... 33	Grain	... 22
Chemicals	... 14	Engine-packing	... 20	Gram	... 22
Chicory	... 23	Engines, steam	... 9	Grass seeds	... 25
China matting	... 20	Engravings	... 3	Grates and stoves	... 32
ware	... 29	Essences & essential oils	14	Grease	... 24
Chinese oil	... 26	Explosives	... 8	Greasy wool	... 24
Chocolate	... 23	Fancy goods	... 35	Grindery	... 35
Cider	... 23	Feathers	... 24	Grindstones	... 29
Cigars	... 23	ornamental	... 19	Guano	... 14
Clay tobacco pipes	... 4	Felt—sheathing, &c.	... 20	Gum	... 25
Clocks	... 6	hoods	... 19	Gun caps	... 8
Clover seed	... 25	Fencing wire	... 32	Gunny bags	... 20
Coal	... 28	Fibre	... 25	Gunpowder	... 8
Cocoa beans	... 23	Firearms	... 8	Gutta-percha goods	... 25
Cocoanut fibre	... 25	Firebricks	... 12	Haberdashery	... 18
oil	... 26	Fireworks	... 5	Hair—curled, seating	24
				Hams	... 21

INDEX—continued.

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

INDEX—continued.

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881.

*** 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	198,288	80,324
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing	2,340	791
20 p.c. and free	Stationery	83,455	39,396
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Harmoniums	526	246
" ...	Organs	6,965	2,772
" ...	Pianofortes	74,803	12,507
Free ...	Others, undescribed	11,390	1,738
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings	27,124	19,761
" ...	Works of art... ..	12,687	5,442
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Mouldings, gilt	495	446
Free ...	" picture frame	4,818	...
25 per cent. ...	" other, unenumerated ... ..	...	1,327
" ...	Pipes, tobacco—clay	2,771	517
" ...	" " meerschaum	2,952	1,727
12s. per gross	" " wooden, &c.	12,688	3,755
25 per cent. ...	Turnery	351	491
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks	591	42
Free ...	Toys	15,359	450
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Clocks	11,725	3,959
Free ...	Instruments, optical	5,562	801
" ...	" scientific	6,283	4,888
20 per cent. ...	Watches	51,227	27,600
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials	5,296	380
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical	8,981	704
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, pistols, &c.	1,369	213
" ...	" sporting	11,429	1,921
" ...	" cannons	900	...
" ...	Ammunition, &c., caps	4,397	519
" ...	" cartridges	2,401	260
" ...	" cartridge cases	1,702	82
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite	8,448	9,832
1½d. coil ...	" fuse	8,298	1,290
5d. per lb. ...	" gelatine, blasting	848	...
" ...	" guncotton ... ..	...	5
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	3,457
" ...	" powder, blasting	18,566	4,292
3d. per lb. ...	" " sporting	12,949	1,315
Free ...	" " fine... ..	951	...
1d. per lb. ...	" shot	4,980	715

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*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 ...	16,029	17,137
25 per cent. ...	Boilers, steam	223	3,532
Free ...	Cutlery	23,426	2,820
25 per cent. ...	Engines, steam	14,089	12,813
Free ...	Machinery, agricultural	6,951	12,026
” ...	” weaving and spinning	16,437	...
25 per cent. and free	” undescribed	65,637	94,093
Free ...	Sewing machines	83,224	31,047
” ...	Tools and utensils	40,165	6,434
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>			
Dray, 25 p. c., other 3s. to 10s. 4 ^p arm	Axles and arms	3,973	1,791
25 per cent. ...	Axle-boxes	228	...
£10 to £50 each & 20 per cent.	Carriages and carts, waggons, &c. ...	5,251	9,665
25 per cent. ...	Carriage materials	3,537	1,262
” ...	Saddlery and harness	2,384	23,674
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery	10,929	220
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees	1,340	719
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors	314	353
25 per cent. ...	Boats	123	2,088
Free ...	Chain cables	324	346
Ash free, other 25 per cent.	Oars	498	23
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Bricks, air	6	16
Free ...	” clay	93	306
20s. per 1000	” fire	873	145
Free ...	Cement	32,848	3,737
5s. each ...	Doors	1,389	2,103
Free ...	Lime	14	1,291
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window	40	1,499
Free ...	Slates, roofing	23,082	701
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Furniture and upholstery	55,226	42,740
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs	398	...
25 per cent. ...	Gasaliers and chandeliers	7,086	...
” ...	Lamps and lampware	1,531	1,040
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic	4,465	1,043
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	” carbolic	753	...
2d. per lb. ...	” oxalic	246	...
3d. per lb. ...	” picric	41	...
5s. per cwt. and free	” undescribed	9,955	8,418

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—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—continued.			
Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.			
Free ...	Alkali, potash ...	...	390
" ...	" soda ash ...	6,237	463
" ...	" " bicarbonate ...	4,582	119
" ...	" " caustic ...	13,110	2,160
40s. per ton ...	" " crystals ...	229	357
Free ...	" " nitrate ...	4,355	82
" ...	" " silicate ...	3,170	450
" ...	Alum ...	1,301	45
" ...	Arsenic ...	169	27
" ...	Asphalte ...	...	123
" ...	Borax ...	40	...
Various * ...	Drugs and chemicals ...	76,316	31,779
Free ...	Dyes ...	12,431	885
" ...	Essences and essential oils ...	4,822	1,643
Crude ld., pure 3d. lb.	Glycerine ...	...	4,317
Free ...	Guano ...	7,884	4,193
" ...	Ink, printing ...	4,632	826
6d. per lb. ...	" " colored ...	573	...
Free ...	" writing ...	2,360	...
" ...	Manures, undescribed ...	2,221	13,206
Various * ...	Matches and vestas ...	43,597	11,479
25 per cent. ...	Medicines, patent ...	29,695	9,935
Free ...	Medicinal roots, &c. ...	44	...
" ...	Naphtha ...	1,104	17
20s. per lb. ...	Opium ...	54,820	18,638
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colors ...	51,133	8,083
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated ...	1,185	105
Free ...	Sulphur ...	8,051	471
" ...	Turpentine ...	8,392	869
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.			
Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.			
20 per cent. ...	Blankets ...	47,904	11,019
" ...	Carpeting and druggeting ...	73,035	6,367
15 per cent. ...	Flannels, piece ...	73,241	7,764
" ...	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	373,300	6,947
7½ per cent. ...	" " dress goods ...	243,185	30,216
15 per cent. ...	" " shirtings ...	19,521	...
Free ...	" " unenumerated ...	16,107	34,833
" ...	" manufactures unenumerated ...	11,284	...
20 per cent. ...	Rugs, woollen ...	8,546	1,713
Free ...	Yarn ...	4,219	...
Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.			
20 per cent. ...	Silks and satins, dress ...	181,079	23,149
" ...	" dress goods, mixed with other material	3,821	350
10 per cent. ...	" pongees ...	14,043	...
20 per cent. ...	" ribbons ...	20,715	772
" ...	" velvets and crapes ...	4,034	...
20 per c. & free	" other manufactures of ...	40,254	559

* See tariff of Victoria in Appendix C post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*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) ...	834,842	81,269
" ...	" manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c.	37,849	7,801
" ...	" waste ...	6,710	688
" ...	" wick ...	4,461	2,282
" ...	Linen piece goods ...	19,408	593
" ...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	3,657	...
20 per cent. ...	" tents and tarpaulins ...	186	...
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>			
Free ...	Haberdashery ...	326,394	49,454
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>			
25 per c. & free	Apparel and slops ...	279,767	278,756
Free ...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ...	148	...
25 per cent. ...	" fancy and trimmed ...	5,861	592
4s. to 33s. per dozen pairs	Boots and shoes ...	105,379	93,012
Free ...	Feathers, ornamental ...	15,506	677
" ...	Flowers, artificial ...	12,908	137
25 per cent. ...	Frillings and ruffings ...	20,032	2,916
25 per c. & free	Furs, dressed and undressed ...	856	791
20 per cent. ...	Gloves ...	89,512	10,813
Free ...	Hats and caps,* straw, untrimmed ...	46,524	2,380
48s. per dozen	" dress ...	1,422	...
30s. per dozen	" covered with felt, plush, silk, &c. ...	631	74
15s. per dozen	" felt (men's and women's), also pith ...	28,913	24,480
8s. per doz. ...	" " (boys' and youths') ...	20,476	
5s. per doz. ...	" " hoods ...	1,830	...
25 per cent. ...	" others unenumerated ...	13,112	...
Free ...	Hatters' materials ...	6,065	207
20 per c. & free	Hosiery ...	105,124	10,535
" ...	Millinery ...	...	449
6d. to 1s. each	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton ...	2,047	2,004
2s. 6d. each ...	" " silk ...	8,760	...
1s. each ...	" " fancy ...	68	...
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	Bagging ...	...	337
6d. per dozen	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	19,220	209
1s. per dozen...	" " corn and flour sacks ...	131,686	16,020
Free ...	" " gunny bags ...	8,910	3,286
" ...	" " ore (Victorian) ...	...	584
7s. per doz. ...	" " woolpacks ...	35,032	27,697
6d. per dozen and free	" " undescribed ...	13,321	2,484
Free ...	Boot webbing ...	12,843	...
" ...	Canvas ...	13,073	2,819
5s. to 28s. 4 ^p cwt.	Cordage ...	5,204	19,612
Free ...	" unserviceable ...	267	...
11s. 3d. per cwt.	Engine packing ...	357	70

* For full description of the various kinds of hats, see tariff, Appendix C, post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*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 ...	1,451	65
¼d. & ½d. per yd.	Jute piece goods ...	21,420	...
25 per cent. ...	Mats ...	2,827	481
20 per cent. ...	Matting, china ...	5,406	425
" ...	" coir and other ...		1,273
Free ...	Nets and netting ...	1,190	...
20 per cent ...	Oil and other floor cloths ...	25,734	3,038
1½d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines ...	9,447	2,987
Free ...	" sewing or seaming ...	9,951	...
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Bacon ...	127	10,869
Free ...	Bêche de mer ...	6	34
5s. per cwt. ...	Beef, salted ...	49	8,538
2d. per lb. ...	Butter ...	240	69,423
" ...	Cheese ...	573	31,564
Free ...	Eggs ...	7,588	662
" ...	Fish, fresh ...	6,288	70
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	82,769	12,807
Free ...	" salted ...	25,053	1,160
" ...	" shell ...	18,459	859
2d. per lb. ...	Hams ...	4,334	3,322
" ...	Honey ...	31	353
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass ...	5,264	1,635
Free ...	Lard ...	8	2,374
" ...	Meats, fresh ...	2,006	11,061
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ...	1,762	102,306
" ...	" other ...	...	59
5s. per cwt. ...	Pork, salted ...	548	6,388
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot ...	2,137	344
2d. per lb., old free	Biscuit ...	103	30,237
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery ...	16,064	18,998
2s. per cental	Flour ...	3,433	211,149
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled ...	1,031	707
" ...	" dried ...	7,812	2,355
" ...	" " currants ...	71,102	10,365
" ...	" " raisins ...	44,088	11,683
9d. per bushel	" fresh ...	62,843	7,129
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, barley ...	1,699	8,391
5s. per cental	" " " pearl ...	70	351
2s. per cental	" " beans and pease ...	960	2,572
" ...	" " gram ...	1,687	1,005
1s. per cental.	" " maize ...	105,885	146
3s. per bushel	" " malt... ...	7,792	23,635
2s. per cental	" " oats ...	87,888	12,964

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—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.—continued.			
Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.			
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, pease, split	522	338
"	" " peanuts	454	...
6s. per cental	" " rice	116,577	67,960
1s. per cental	" " rye ... ..	...	53
2s. per cental	" " wheat	22,928	689,254
2d. per lb. ...	Jams and preserves	7,780	10,377
"	Liquorice	3,862	296
"	Macaroni and vermicelli	1,622	336
"	Maizena and corn flour	9,182	1,528
3s. p. cwt. & free	Molasses	11,132	9,387
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts	2,372	273
"	" almonds... ..	5,720	635
Free	" cocoanuts	960	178
2d. per lb. ...	" walnuts	165	...
6s. per cental	Oatmeal	2,350	12,372
20s. per ton ...	Onions	12	20,364
10s. per ton ...	Potatoes	1,193	57,091
Free	Sago	6,333	3,177
2d. per lb. ...	Sugar candy	4	...
3s. per cwt. ...	" glucose	34,001	1,599
"	" raw	524,554	...
"	" refined... ..	435,178	266,576
Free	Tapioca	6,244	4,408
"	Vegetables, fresh	368	4,258
2d. lb.; 5s. cwt.	" preserved, salted, &c.	899	1,123
Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.			
10 per cent. ...	Aerated and mineral waters	2,188	3,682
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter)	161,571	23,797
3d. per lb. ...	Chicory	645	972
"	Chocolate and cocoa	18,892	3,652
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry	102	...
Free	Cocoa beans	3,226	...
3d. per lb. ...	Coffee	68,271	32,480
Free	Ginger	2,330	1,023
6d. per lb. ...	Hops	42,332	13,890
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice	1,970	803
Free	Milk, preserved	12,275	1,542
2d. per lb. ...	Mustard	14,296	2,047
Free	Pepper	15,951	6,678
2d. per lb. ...	" ground	30	...
10 per cent. ...	Perfumery	7,205	647
Qts. 2s. 9d., pts.	Pickles	7,532	2,024
1s. 9d., per doz. btls.			
20s. per ton ...	Salt	35,328	2,756
Free	" rock	3,574	1,042
"	Saltpetre	3,301	241
20 per cent. ...	Sauces	4,494	946
Free	Spices	12,376	4,893
2d. per lb. ...	" ground	187	...

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—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.—continued.			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy	177,089	52,855
"	" cordials and bitters	4,825	2,653
"	" gin	36,699	8,246
"	" of wine	585	343
20s. per gallon	" perfumed	7,558	1,004
10s. per gallon	" rum	24,587	7,046
"	" whiskey	153,998	32,583
"	" other, undescribed	21,523	5,282
3d. per lb.	Tea	942,603	292,606
3s. per lb.	Tobacco (manufactured)	82,148	101,352
1s. per lb.	" (unmanufactured)	19,103	8,866
6s. per lb.	" cigars	83,766	44,135
3s. per lb.	" snuff	798	192
6d. per gallon	Vinegar	11,958	1,911
6s. per gallon	Wine	82,371	36,423
8s. per gallon	" sparkling	49,055	6,541

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free	Beeswax	4	577
"	Bones	217	1,630
"	Bonedust	6	12,144
"	Bristles	2,244	670
2d. per lb.	Candles	57,327	11,690
10 per cent.	Combs	7,336	924
Free	Feathers (not ornamental)	401	84
"	Flock	119	1,354
2d. per lb.	Glue	1,509	846
Free	" pieces ... ..	...	600
10 per cent.	Grease	2,314	307
Free	Hair	1,876	1,503
2d. per lb.	" curled	4,084	1,144
Free	" seating	3,334	53
"	Hides	64,793	6,239
"	Horns and hoofs	44	1,118
"	Ivory	467	...
7½ per cent.	Leather, calf and kid	66,059	...
20 per cent.	" cut into shapes	2,596	762
Free	" imitation	7,416	63
10 per cent.	" patent and colored fancy	21,185	5,969
20 per c. & free	" undescribed	19,879	315,952
25 per cent.	Leatherware	26,562	6,260
Free	Sausage skins	4,725	7,292
"	Shell, pearl ... ..	...	20
"	Skins, bird ... ..	...	250
"	" kangaroo	4,699	1,227
"	" opossum	2,661	20,842
"	" rabbit	5,161	32,217
"	" seal ... ..	...	568
"	" sheep, with wool	15,988	53,449
"	" " without wool	35	111

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*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 ...	2,747	...
2d. per lb. ...	Soap, common ...	195	11,236
4d. per lb. ...	„ fancy ...	3,221	1,260
Free ...	Sponges ...	2,863	227
... ..	Stearine ...	...	48,626
Free ...	Tallow ...	33,005	247,372
„ ...	Whalebone ...	75	...
„ ...	Wool, greasy* ...	2,365,233	3,429,946
„ ...	„ scoured ...	357,597	968,730
„ ...	„ washed ...	164,430	1,051,353
„ ...	„ Angora ...	...	37
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Bark ...	11,811	21,163
„ ...	Bass ...	655	...
2d. per lb. ...	Blue ...	2,869	1,654
2s. per cental	Bran ...	956	9,264
Free ...	Canes and rattans ...	3,222	128
25 p. c. and free	Casks, empty... ..	3,508	5,826
Free ...	Copra ...	129	353
„ ...	Cork ...	856	...
4d. per lb. ...	Corks, cut ...	19,443	3,402
Free ...	Cotton, raw ...	1,509	87
„ ...	Fibre, cocoanut ...	102	458
„ ...	„ undescribed ...	12,344	1,113
„ ...	Flax ...	28	...
„ ...	„ “phormium,” N. Z. ...	6,835	52
„ ...	Gum ...	6,998	2,496
„ ...	Gutta-percha goods ...	21	...
„ ...	Hay and chaff ...	667	81,196
„ ...	Hemp ...	13,817	2,267
„ ...	Indiarubber goods ...	22,254	1,308
„ ...	Jute ...	7,928	1,811
„ ...	Meal, linseed ...	62	92
„ ...	Millet, broom corn, &c. ...	5,531	...
„ ...	Oakum ...	60	42
„ ...	Oilcake ...	...	300
10s. per cwt.	Paper bags ...	772	7,553
Free ...	„ printing ...	119,442	8,813
4s. per cwt. ...	„ wrapping ...	13,967	7,943
Free ...	„ writing, uncut ...	42,347	3,285
2d. per lb. ...	„ writing, cut ...	698	...
4s. per cwt. ...	„ undescribed ...	11,071	...
2d. per lb. ...	„ „ cut ...	578	...
25 per cent. ...	„ and cardboard boxes ...	512	...
Free ...	Paperhangings ...	28,779	4,574
„ ...	Pitch and tar ...	3,328	951

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 59,345,348 lbs., valued at £2,887,260, of which all but 6,255,054 lbs., valued at £293,020, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 103,449,080 lbs., valued at £5,450,029, of which 28,192,630 lbs., valued at £1,379,440, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—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—continued.			
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.</i>			
2s. per cental	Pollard	78	1,241
Free	Rags	914	3,192
"	Resin	7,159	493
10 per cent.	Seeds, canary	1,610	362
Free	" clover ... ..	...	160
"	" grass	3,914	764
"	" undescribed	14,243	14,540
2d. per lb.	Starch	15,528	851
2s. per cental	Tares	53	...
Various*	Timber	481,925	37,774
2s. per gallon	Varnish	10,611	4,316
25 per cent.	Wicker and basket ware	1,271	1,151
"	Woodenware	42,274	19,854
Free	Wood, fire	607	...
<i>Order 26.—Oils. †</i>			
6d. per gal.	Almond	127	...
Free	Black	3,276	9
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Castor	59,984	22,078
6d. per gal.	Chinese	6,759	2,076
Free	Cocoanut	2,199	257
"	Cod	8,593	432
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Codliver	2,229	...
6d. per gallon	Colza	4,733	774
"	Cotton-seed	11	...
"	Dugong	9	...
"	Kerosene	64,473	18,711
"	Lard	519	77
"	Linseed	27,411	4,416
1s. doz. pts., 6d. gal., or free	Lubricating	1,380	...
1s. doz. pts., or 6d. per gal.	Medicinal	171	...
6d. per gallon	Mineral	1	...
Free	" unrefined	3,295	...
6d. per gallon	Mutton Bird	6	...
"	Neatsfoot	27	347
Free	Niger seed	176	...
6d. gal. and free	Nut	574	...
6d. per gallon	Olive	5,059	655
Free	Palm	2,224	565
"	Parafine	10	...
6d. per gal.	Pine	89	...
" and free	Rape	610	...
6d. per gal.	Resin	126	...
1s. per doz. pts.	Salad	8,136	526

* See Tariff of Victoria in Appendix C post.

† 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, 1881—*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	56	...
6d. per gal. ..	Seed	595	...
" ...	Sperm	410	118
" ...	Tallow ... ..	...	17,151
" ...	Vegetable	427	...
Free ...	Oils undescribed	65	...
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.			
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>			
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Coal... ..	313,581	240
" ...	Coke, charcoal	4,186	443
" ...	Kerosene shale	19,871	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)			
Free ...	Bricks, bath	299	11
20 per cent. ...	Brownware	3,073	1,491
2s. 6d. per cub. foot	China ware and porcelain	25,278	5,401
1s. 4d. per cub. foot	Earthenware	54,662	9,589
3d. to 6d. per doz. and 6d. per cub. foot	Glass, bottles	20,825	3,015
Free ...	" plate	8,756	1,530
" ...	" window	17,768	2,865
1s. to 2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Glassware	40,372	13,335
20 per cent. ...	Marble, wrought	3,709	7,524
Free ...	" unwrought	2,663	140
" ...	Plaster of paris	252	124
" ...	" American	2,726	...
" ...	Putty	1,499	58
" ...	Slate slabs	96	...
" ...	Stones, grind	611	105
" ...	" mill	114	276
" ...	" unwrought	5,261	5,598
20 per cent. ...	" wrought	917	11,773
" ...	Stoneware	173	105
Free ...	Whiting	5,487	195
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>			
Free ...	Gold	790,243	1,646,930
10 per cent. ...	Gold-leaf	1,969	67
4s. dwt., and 20 per cent.	Jewellery	73,075	33,129

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† The Customs returns of 1881 did not distinguish any 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 connection with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—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>			
...	Plate, gold ...	...	100
2s. per oz.	„ silver ...	5,580	1,213
Free	Precious stones, cameos, &c. ...	5,246	160
„	Silver ...	1,751	35,387
„	„ ore ...	30	...
„	Specie, copper ...	18	71
„	„ gold ...	40	3,090,999
„	„ silver ...	113,938	480
„	Quartz ...	398	...
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>			
Free	Antimony, ore ...	918	215
...	„ regulus ...	...	14,069
25 per c. & free	Brassware ...	15,646	1,122
Free	Copper ...	6,746	4,699
„	„ ore and regulus ...	...	10,290
„	„ sheet ...	11,011	986
„	„ wire ...	657	...
25 per c. & free	Copperware ...	3,172	1,070
20 per cent.	Electro-plated ware ...	10,988	...
25 per cent.	Grates and stoves ...	2,426	1,548
Free	Iron, bar and rod ...	71,043	13,944
25 per cent.	„ bolts and nuts ...	5,556	462
„	„ castings ...	4,861	3,531
„	„ galvanized buckets and tubs ...	83	1,292
Free	„ „ cordage ...	2,107	168
„	„ „ guttering, &c. ...	...	7,205
„	„ „ sheet ...	177,088	26,005
„	„ hoop ...	15,099	1,981
„	„ pig ...	38,353	618
40s. per ton	„ pipes, cast ...	9,492	3,340
Free	„ pipes, wrought ...	31,847	4,397
„	„ plate ...	27,089	2,482
„	„ railway rails, &c. ...	135,444	1,017
„	„ scrap ...	199	...
„	„ sheet ...	9,648	1,068
„	„ tanks ...	6,083	4,023
„	„ wire, fencing and undescribed ...	73,027	51,048
„	„ „ telegraphic ...	566	198
25 per cent.	Ironware, galvanized ...	239	...
Free	Lead, ore ...	5,808	...
„	„ pig ...	4,813	128
2s. 6d. per cwt.	„ pipe ...	12	627
„	„ sheet ...	2,597	1,100
„	„ other ...	...	719
25 per cent.	Metal, manufactures of ...	60,482	45,840
Free	„ yellow ...	5,008	1,087
„	Metals, undescribed ...	819	...
20 per cent.	Metalware, mixed ...	5,430	1,816

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*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	38,789	9,393
12s. per cwt....	„ horseshoe	7,179	...
Free ...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	6,867	2,712
20 per cent. ...	Platedware	22,743	7,487
Free ...	Plumbago	514	...
„ ...	Quicksilver	5,315	510
„ ...	Screws	5,025	324
„ ...	Spelter	34	2,553
„ ...	Steel	16,585	1,278
„ ...	„ cordage	432	424
„ ...	Tin, block	6,307	995
„ ...	„ foil	1,134	175
„ ...	„ ore	183	147
„ ...	„ „ black sand ... ..	...	1,376
Free ...	„ plates	47,270	5,353
25 per cent. ...	Tinware	2,961	2,780
„ ...	Wire netting	2,085	164
Free ...	Zinc, ingots	55	30
25 per cent. ...	„ perforated	552	2
Free ...	„ sheet	5,257	518
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free ...	Alligator	10	...
„ ...	Badgers	4	...
„ ...	Bears	10	...
„ ...	Birds	724	306
„ ...	Deer	100	...
„ ...	Dogs	180	268
„ ...	Goats	13	300
„ ...	Hares ... ..	...	383
5s. each ...	Horned cattle*	267,840	83,496
„ ...	Horses*	94,534	186,514
Free ...	Kangaroos	31	5
„ ...	Leeches ... ..	...	29
„ ...	Llamas	10	...
2s. each ...	Pigs	5,973	1,963
Free ...	Poultry	187	148
6d. each ...	Sheep*	388,895	186,981
Free ...	Other	11	...
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free ...	Plants	3,302	6,170
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Brushware and brooms, hair	9,144	1,666
„ ...	„ undescrbed	3,070	5,886

* For numbers of cattle, horses, and sheep imported overland, see paragraphs 773 to 775 post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1881—*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	59,067	19,703
"	Grindery	30,646	12,650
"	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	116,134	70,739
"	Holloware	9,239	146
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	15,234	22,105
Free	Ordnance stores, undescribed	20,772	455
"	Photographic goods	2,843	2,064
"	Printing materials	21,836	11,186
"	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	10,548	2,788
"	Travellers' samples	53,136	52,776
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free	Curiosities	637	2,221
"	Emu eggs	220	...
10 p. c. and free	Goods, manufactured	30,250	7,136
Free	Personal effects	25,145	27,421
"	Specimens of natural history	793	1,309
	Total	16,718,521	16,252,103

NOTE.—The value of the overland traffic included in this table was as follows:—Imports, £3,395,910; exports, £1,057,529. The former consisted chiefly of wool and live stock.

618. In 1881 the total declared value of the imports having been £16,718,521, and that of the exports £16,252,103, the excess of imports over exports was £466,418, and the whole value of the external trade of the colony was £32,970,624. Imports, exports, and trade, 1881.

619. The value of imports was greater in 1881 than in 1880 by £2,161,627; and the value of exports was greater than in that year by £297,544. It should be pointed out, however, that the value of imports was exceptionally low in 1880. Imports and exports, 1880 and 1881, compared.

620. The imports in 1881, as indicated by their value, were only exceeded in three previous years, viz.:—1874 by £235,464, 1857 by £537,688, and 1854 by £940,530. The exports in 1881 were the highest in any year of the colony's history. Imports and exports, 1881 and former years.

621. Since 1851, the year in which gold was discovered in Victoria, the imports per head of the population have exceeded those in 1881 in all but six of the years, the exceptions being 1880, 1879, 1872, 1871, 1870, and 1867; and the exports per head have also exceeded those in Imports and exports per head.

1881 in all but five of the years, viz., 1879, 1878, 1876, 1872, and 1870. The value per head of external trade, as measured by the sum of the imports and exports, was less in 1881 than in all but eight of those years, viz., the three years 1878 to 1880, 1876, the three years 1870 to 1872, and 1867. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each year, commencing with that in which Victoria was separated from New South Wales :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1881.

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

622. 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 eight years ended with 1880 :—

* For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs available for Consumption," Part Production *post*.

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
	Mean of 8 years	...	15,999,461	19	18	5	14,774,893	18	7	7
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
	Mean of 8 years	...	13,383,186	21	0	9	13,192,576	20	15	11
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
	Mean of 8 years	...	3,246,931	17	14	4	3,727,003	20	11	4
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
	Mean of 8 years	...	4,693,143	20	12	11	4,866,340	21	11	5
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
	Mean of 8 years	...	362,524	13	5	11	409,809	14	19	7

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.		
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
Mean of 8 years	...	1,244,260	11	12	5	1,197,692	11	3	1
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
Mean of 8 years	...	7,473,315	19	14	1	5,850,318	15	7	1

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1881, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

623. It will be remarked that in 1880 both gross imports and gross exports were above the average in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and below it in Queensland; and that the gross imports were below and the gross exports above the average in Victoria, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

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

625. The great increase in the exports which took place in 1880 is especially noticeable in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, and the more so as in both colonies it followed upon years in which the export trade had been much depressed.

626. In all the years the total value of imports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies; but there was one exception in the case of the exports, viz., 1879, when the export trade of Victoria was unusually low, and was exceeded by that of New South Wales.

Gross im-
ports and
exports of
colonies.

Imports and
exports of
colonies per
head.

Increase in
exports of
Victoria and
New South
Wales.

colonies in
respect to
imports and
exports.

It should be remembered, however, that the Victorian figures are each year largely swelled by the value of wool from the neighboring 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 stood in regard to the total value of imports and exports, both in 1880 and over a series of years :—

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

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

627. The value of imports per head in 1880 was greatest in South Australia, but over a series of years in New South Wales. On the other hand, the value of exports per head in 1880 was greatest in New South Wales, but over a series of years in South Australia. Victoria stood next to those two colonies in regard to the value of imports and exports per head in 1880, and in regard to the former over a series of years ; but, in regard to the latter, Victoria, over a series of years, was below Queensland, as well as those two colonies. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1880, and in the eight years 1873 to 1880 :—

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

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

Order in 1880.

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

Order in a Series of Years.

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

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

Order in 1880.

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

Order in a Series of Years.

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

628. 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 eight years ended with 1880. It must be borne in mind that in making up this return the total

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

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 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1880.

(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
Mean of 8 years	...	37,685,745	19	15	4	36,970,621	19	8	5
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
Mean of 8 years	...	46,403,320	19	7	3	44,018,632	18	7	8

629. It will be observed that in 1880 the total imports of the Australian continent were slightly below the average, and the imports per head were much below it, but the total exports of the continent exceeded the average by over four millions sterling ; notwithstanding this, however, the exports per head were only slightly above the average. In regard to the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the total imports were below and the imports per head were much below the average. The total exports, however, exceeded the average by nearly five millions sterling, but the exports per head were scarcely up to the average.

630. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1879 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 :—

Australian and Australasian trade in 1880.

External trade of British dominions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1879.
(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 ...	387,147,413	11	2	1	277,368,276	7	19	1
Malta* ...	19,489,631†	126	7	11	16,940,867‡	109	18	7
ASIA.								
India ...	44,857,343	0	4	5	64,919,741	0	6	5
Ceylon ...	5,029,435	1	19	3	4,960,938	1	18	9
Straits Settlements §	15,203,995	35	18	2	14,483,432	34	4	8
Labuan ...	149,430	30	10	2	168,253	34	7	0
AFRICA.								
Mauritius ...	2,385,870	6	13	6	3,256,464	9	2	3
Natal* ...	2,176,356	6	0	4	583,711	1	12	3
Cape of Good Hope ...	7,664,225	6	11	7	4,067,689	3	9	10
St. Helena... ..	96,775	15	10	1	37,317	5	19	7
Lagos ...	527,872	8	15	3	654,380	10	17	4
Gold Coast ...	323,039	0	15	10	428,811	1	1	0
Sierra Leone ...	409,642	6	15	4	391,081	6	9	2
Gambia ...	190,167	13	8	0	207,364	14	12	3
AMERICA.								
Canada § ...	17,075,922	3	18	5	14,894,011	3	8	5
Newfoundland ...	1,512,708	9	7	5	1,233,109	7	12	10
Bermudas* ...	247,247	17	14	3	69,533	4	19	7
Honduras* ...	159,883	6	9	5	187,673	7	11	11
British Guiana ...	2,065,045	8	6	5	2,715,535	10	18	10
West Indies—								
Bahamas (1878) ...	191,234	4	17	8	142,673	3	12	11
Turk's Island* ...	21,939	4	2	1	17,942	3	7	3
Jamaica ...	1,347,342||	2	8	3	1,357,572	2	8	7
St. Lucia* ...	110,472	2	19	4	210,895	5	13	3
St. Vincent* ...	159,433	4	9	4	160,334	4	9	10
Barbadoes* ...	1,023,398	5	19	1	1,259,158	7	5	3
Grenada* ...	156,533	3	10	7	149,427	3	9	7
Tobago* ...	37,359	1	19	5	70,455	3	14	5
Virgin Islands* ...	8,812	1	6	6	5,260	0	15	9
St. Christopher* ...	177,243	6	5	10	176,224	6	5	1
Nevis* ...	38,813	3	5	7	75,875	6	9	11
Antigua* ...	161,543	4	10	8	267,153	7	9	11
Montserrat* ...	26,495	3	0	11	35,685	4	2	1
Dominica* ...	57,502	2	0	9	73,667	2	12	2
Trinidad ...	2,223,271	14	10	4	2,264,744	14	15	9
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ¶	47,378,783	17	16	5	41,276,857	15	10	6
Fiji ...	142,213	1	3	4	169,040	1	7	8
Falkland Islands* ...	38,940	27	4	2	71,340	49	17	1
Total ...	560,013,323	2	4	5	455,352,486	1	16	1

* 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 paragraph 622 ante.

Falling-off
in external
trade.

631. On comparing this table with the corresponding one in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1880-81, a decrease is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of over twenty-six millions sterling, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but an increase in the value of the exports of nearly three millions and a half sterling, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The falling-off in the import trade was made up of a decrease of fourteen millions, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and of twelve millions, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in that of British possessions outside the United Kingdom; whilst the increase in the export trade was the net result of an increase of nearly five and a quarter millions, or 2 per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and a decrease of one and three-quarter millions, or 1 per cent., in that of other British possessions. The imports of the United Kingdom have indeed declined since 1877, and were much lower in 1879 than in the three previous years; but a slight revival took place in the export trade in 1879, as compared with its depressed condition in 1878. In other British possessions, however, in which the Australasian colonies are included, the depression appeared to come a year later than in the mother country, for their total trade was progressive until 1879, in which year a falling-off occurred as already noticed. The following is a summary for the four years ended with 1879 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 1879 (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,

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

633. 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.

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

Victorian
trade com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

Australasian
trade com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

Trade per
head com-
pared with
other British
possessions.

Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta, 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 Australia except the Straits Settlements.

635. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1879 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, 1879.
(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.								
Austro-Hungary	£ 61,509,	£	s. 12	d. 7	£ 68,461,	£	s. 16	d. 3
Belgium	104,453,	19	1	6	91,395,	16	13	9
Denmark	12,166,	6	3	8	9,666,	4	18	2
France	240,426,	6	10	3	192,044,	5	4	1
German Empire	246,807,	5	12	6	141,077,†	3	4	5
Greece	5,196,	3	1	11	3,177,	1	17	10
Holland	70,723,‡	18	5	11	48,471,	12	1	7
Italy	54,345,	1	18	6	48,156,	1	14	1
Portugal	8,932,	2	4	1	5,884,	1	9	1
Russian Empire	95,393,	1	5	8§	101,009,	1	7	2§
Spain *	17,731,‡	1	1	4	18,485,†	1	2	3
Sweden and Norway	19,991,	3	3	1	15,361,	2	8	5
ASIA.								
China *	23,672,||	0	1	3	20,896,||	0	1	2
Japan	5,563,	0	3	3	7,264,	0	4	2
Persia	1,000,	0	4	7	500,	0	2	3
AFRICA.								
Egypt *	5,210,	0	18	7	13,999,	2	10	0
Morocco	764,	0	5	7	587,	0	4	3
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation *	9,847,‡	3	17	10	9,951,†	4	2	2
Brazil	8,948,	0	16	10	9,234,	0	17	5
Chili	4,979,	2	2	11	9,131,	3	18	9
Mexico	5,697,	0	12	2	5,087,	0	10	2
United States	97,098,	1	18	8	153,036,	3	1	0
Uruguay	3,323,‡	7	11	9	3,468,†	7	18	4
Total	1,103,273,	1	7	7	976,339,	1	4	5

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Greece are for 1875; those for Mexico are for 1876; those for Brazil are for 1878; all the rest are for 1879. 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 2s. 3d. and the exports of £1 3s. 0d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels. The original values are given in Halkwan Taels, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 5s. 7d., which was the average value during 1879. The value of a *tael* fluctuates, however, from year to year between 5s. 7d. and 6s. 2d.

636. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1879* 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, Russia, Belgium, Austro-Hungary, 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 greater than that of Denmark, Greece, or Portugal, but is not quite so extensive as that of Sweden and Norway, or Spain; it is, however, much greater than that of most of the extra-European countries shown in the table.

637. 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, and that of two of those colonies is considerably greater than that of either Belgium or Holland.

638. 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 1881, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	12,480,567	76·79
The United Kingdom ...	7,152,892	42·79	1,272,492	7·84
Other British possessions ...	6,838,395	40·90	1,778,578	10·94
Foreign States	2,727,234	16·31	720,466	4·43
Total	16,718,521	100·00	16,252,103	100·00

* See table following paragraph 630 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 622 *ante*.

Trade in
Australia
and other
countries
compared.

Trade per
head in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

639. It will be observed that 77 per cent. of the exports were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is a higher proportion than that which prevailed in any other year since 1866, except 1867, 1872, and 1873, 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 fifteen years ended with 1881 :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1881.

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

640. 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 marked improvement took place in 1881, when the total value thereof was much greater than in any of the other years shown in the table. The value per head, moreover, was greater than in the previous six years, but was exceeded in the years 1874, 1873, 1871, 1868, and 1867.

641. 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 1881, the names of all the most important articles being given :—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1875 TO 1881.

(See Index following paragraph 617 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	2,979	9,499	13,227	20,588	21,950	20,084	19,441
9	Agricultural implements	17,703	10,475	10,492	11,424	10,619	8,476	14,198
10	Machinery ...	30,660	40,675	51,728	68,538	50,929	54,995	82,166
10	Saddlery and harness	8,576	12,582	9,262	14,554	14,244	14,649	21,383
13	Furniture and upholstery	17,534	23,464	28,678	45,567	28,604	29,015	31,282
14	Manure ...	4,946	4,067	2,535	7,612	16,871	11,171	13,206
14	Drugs and chemicals	1,479	3,247	4,682	6,514	8,267	4,916	6,212
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	8,742	15,347	15,972	23,913	18,510	12,213	6,947
19	Apparel & slops	106,463	125,460	138,771	204,525	189,607	178,308	226,203
19	Boots and shoes	14,106	21,321	34,643	43,286	48,906	54,131	45,856
20	Cordage ...	10,761	11,304	14,681	20,627	15,711	15,038	16,879
21	Butter, cheese	19,281	53,857	36,339	67,350	59,714	82,490	100,987
21	Hams, bacon, lard	1,312	3,025	5,391	7,176	13,584	15,007	16,155
21	Beef and pork, salted	1,979	2,261	2,515	7,583	14,850	10,779	14,073
21	Preserved meats	134,297	166,570	123,406	74,837	69,054	142,368	102,306
22	Biscuit ...	19,039	17,689	22,147	30,934	26,779	27,656	30,237
22	Confectionery	8,840	12,104	15,156	17,176	14,549	14,440	17,749
22	Flour ...	15,011	11,457	113,612	186,515	107,947	244,693	206,932
22	Grain and pulse	7,623	10,615	32,263	96,613	140,558	597,382	668,234
22	Fruit ...	3,944	5,940	4,853	12,655	9,663	11,753	6,804
22	Jams and preserves	1,216	4,794	4,061	6,005	9,023	12,513	6,778
22	Oatmeal ...	377	4,360	5,590	9,613	9,799	8,800	12,368
22	Onions ...	5,939	8,969	5,131	10,394	7,433	11,238	20,364
22	Potatoes ..	63,483	65,242	77,840	72,983	59,895	58,307	57,091
22	Sugar, refined, and molasses	142,721	102,796	150,967	139,688	144,721	166,963	208,782
22	Vegetables ...	1,227	4,151	2,123	2,500	1,554	4,646	4,258
23	Wine ...	4,812	4,705	3,172	5,192	7,837	4,558	5,388
24	Bones ...	2,017	2,765	1,815	1,895	1,932	2,037	1,630
24	Bone-dust ...	11,983	13,743	27,720	7,663	6,059	15,131	12,144
24	Candles ...	361	5,805	9,060	3,941	686	1,090	1,331
24	Glue pieces ...	70	538	2,708	2,729	970	1,524	1,112
24	Hides ...	2,754	2,996	2,997	9,417	20,217	9,953	6,239
24	Horns and hoofs	3,153	3,733	2,651	3,843	2,806	3,314	1,118
24	Leather ...	244,027	194,033	201,583	215,717	227,312	294,043	297,427
24	Skins — sheep, &c.	45,855	56,056	30,037	19,614	30,323	85,554	104,352
24	Soap ...	4,978	6,786	7,702	14,882	10,564	11,661	11,596
24	Stearine ...	...	...	28,441	26,616	37,556	42,431	48,626
24	Tallow ...	203,243	174,507	90,455	103,879	150,867	192,394	247,372
24	Wool * ...	4,694,139	4,852,333	4,372,936	4,330,628	3,564,721	4,234,045	4,070,589
25	Bark and timber	59,596	80,845	68,717	100,817	40,371	59,840	35,917
25	Bran and pollard	1,697	4,171	3,453	17,115	4,469	15,785	9,426
25	Hay and chaff	22,101	56,524	38,838	26,850	15,688	52,879	81,196
25	Seeds ...	2,479	4,275	3,670	8,036	8,607	10,815	14,097
26	Oil — neatsfoot, and ex tallow	2,359	7,968	16,518	18,980	16,267	12,378	17,575

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, 1875 TO 1881—*continued.*

Order.	Articles.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
31	Gold—bullion	2,841,037	2,026,453	2,037,027	1,385,769	857,294	772,212	1,588,738
„	„ specie	1,479,016	1,587,104	2,814,907	2,399,741	1,352,883	2,919,610	3,090,999
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	37,098	53,440	57,876	76,059	50,350	65,550	62,847
33	Horned cattle	21,456	31,262	22,072	70,132	57,908	49,066	83,110
„	Horses	97,998	80,740	115,235	143,654	135,577	182,553	185,295
„	Sheep	27,175	40,987	178,878	217,950	97,885	96,690	184,126
34	Plants	1,235	1,620	1,819	5,132	4,623	5,001	6,170
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	13,637	10,366	14,865	22,321	25,761	25,268	31,292
„	Oilmen's stores	1,817	3,897	5,292	10,256	16,286	10,121	11,497
...	All other articles	95,475	96,993	182,577	208,601	210,697	232,933	312,467
	Total ...	10,571,806	10,155,916	11,269,086	10,676,499	8,069,857	11,220,467	12,480,567

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

642. It will be observed that in 1881 the value of exports of Victorian-produced breadstuffs—viz., biscuit, flour, and grain—amounted to £905,403, or to much more than in any other year; that the value of exports of wool entered as Victorian amounted to £4,070,589, which was greater than in 1879, but less than in any other year; and that the value of exports of Victorian gold (bullion and specie) amounted to £4,679,737, or to nearly a million sterling more than in 1880, and more also than in any of the previous years shown, except 1877; and that the value of the exports of the three articles combined amounted to 77 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony. It will also be noticed that in 1881, as compared with 1880, a falling-off, according to value, took place in the exports of home-produced stationery, boots and shoes, preserved meats, fruit, jams and preserves, potatoes, vegetables, bones and bone-dust, glue pieces, hides, horns and hoofs, soap, bark and timber, bran and pollard, and minerals other than gold; but that the values of the exports of all the other home-produced articles named in the table—especially in the case of machinery, saddlery, apparel and slops, butter and cheese, onions, sugar, skins, tallow, sheep, and “all other articles”—were higher in the year under review than in the previous one.

643. 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 four years 1876 to 1880, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of
home pro-
duce from
Austral-
asian
colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1880.

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
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
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
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
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
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
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

Improved
export trade
of home
produce in
1880.

644. It will be remarked that the depression apparent in some of the colonies in 1879 was succeeded by a marked increase in the exports of home produce in 1880 from all the colonies except Queensland. Thus, in Victoria, such exports increased by over 3 millions sterling, which, however, did not quite raise them to the level of 1877; in New South Wales, where such trade for some years had been progressing very slowly, they increased suddenly by two millions sterling; whilst in

South Australia they increased by nearly a million sterling, and in New Zealand by nearly half that amount. 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.

645. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, which Victoria is not, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to produce a much larger quantity of wool than 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, and in the last two of those years the excess in favor of New South Wales was 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 1880:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1880.

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

646. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1880, Victoria stood fifth on the list, at the top of which stood South Australia, and at the bottom New Zealand. 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, 1880.

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

647. 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. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order:—

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1880.

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

See paragraph 640 ante.

Exports of
Austral-
asian pro-
duce.

648. 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 to nearly 40 millions; or in the first two years to 82 per cent., and in the last two years to 81 per cent., of the total exports.

Trade with
various
countries,
1881.

649. In 1881, 45 per cent. of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and 48 per cent. of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Thirty-six per cent. of the former, and 29 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighboring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Nearly 19 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, 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, 1881.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
New South Wales	4,552,771	27·23	2,464,657	15·16
Queensland	17,728	·11	27,422	·17
South Australia	261,662	1·57	782,740	4·82
Western Australia	10,938	·07	77,656	·48
Tasmania	393,855	2·36	581,500	3·57
New Zealand	712,776	4·26	802,467	4·94
Total Australasia	5,949,730	35·60	4,736,442	29·14
The United Kingdom	7,518,095	44·96	7,784,025	47·90
Other British possessions	1,414,836	8·46	3,061,293	18·84
The United States	471,572	2·82	75,186	·46
Other Foreign States	1,364,288	8·16	595,157	3·66
Total	16,718,521	100·00	16,252,103	100·00

Imports
from in
excess of
exports to
certain
countries.

650. With the exception of Ceylon, to which, as has been already explained, the greater portion of the gold and specie intended to be sent to England by the overland route 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 1881, the value of imports from Hong Kong amounted to £244,210, and that of exports thereto to only £8,951; the value of imports from the Mauritius amounted to £610,702, and that of exports thereto to only £14,695; the value of imports from British India amounted to £393,584, and that of exports thereto to only £62,914. The same circumstance occurs in the case of several of the countries classed under the head of

“Other Foreign States.” Thus, in 1881, China sent to Victoria goods to the value of £755,628, but received none in return; and Java sent goods to the value of £257,022, but received in return goods only to the value of £10,107.

651. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to the same countries in 1881 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads:—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1871.	1876.	1881.	1871.	1876.	1881.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	2,321,407*	4,094,414	4,552,771	1,106,288	1,987,199	2,464,657
Queensland ...	16,001	21,573	17,728	46,432	62,166	27,422
South Australia ...	469,454*	403,118	261,662	214,099	454,072	782,740
Western Australia ...	1,403	10,939	10,938	41,996	49,265	77,656
Tasmania ...	331,788	251,255	393,855	305,554	420,132	581,500
New Zealand ...	1,583,368	696,448	712,776	847,880	838,251	802,467
Total Australasia	4,723,421	5,477,747	5,949,730	2,562,249	3,811,085	4,736,442
The United Kingdom	4,992,603	7,303,271	7,518,095	8,529,603	7,128,841	7,784,025
Other British possessions	1,355,013	1,292,448	1,414,836	3,279,716	3,134,005	3,061,293
The United States ...	409,840	414,996	471,572	165,064	113,832	75,186
Other Foreign States	861,118	1,208,896	1,364,288	21,188	6,564	595,157
Total ...	12,341,995	15,697,358	16,718,521	14,557,820	14,194,327	16,252,103

652. 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 considerably 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 imports from the United Kingdom were unusually low in 1871; also that the export returns do not give an accurate statement of the goods sent to the United Kingdom, 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 some of the ocean 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

Trade at three periods compared.

* Exclusive of Border traffic.

Wales and South Australia for 1871 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; a large increase will be observed between the second and third periods, however, in the total trade with New South Wales, and in the exports to South Australia, but a decrease in the imports from the latter; also a steady increase in the exports to Western Australia and Tasmania. It will, however, be noticed that the trade with Queensland and New Zealand has fallen off, whilst the imports from Western Australia were stationery at the last two periods. A considerable improvement will, moreover, be observed in the exports to "Other Foreign States."

Trade with neighboring colonies, 1876 to 1881. 653. During the five years ended with 1880, the value of imports from the neighboring colonies generally increased, but a falling-off took place in 1881, when it was less than in the two previous years. The value of the exports, which had steadily increased until 1878, underwent a marked diminution in 1879, but has since been gradually recovering itself. The recorded value of the imports was in every year considerably above that of the exports, although the difference was much less in the second, third, and last years than in the other three. The following are the results spoken of:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1881.

Year.	Imports from the Neighboring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighboring Colonies.	Excess in favor 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

Imports and exports at each port. 654. In 1881, 78 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 87 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. A fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a thirteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which nearly 14 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1881, 6 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, 1881.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	13,104,597	78·38	14,151,160	87·07
Geelong	199,249	1·19	997,441	6·13
Portland	3,146	·02	9,112	·06
Belfast	1,465	·01	2,401	·01
Warrnambool	13,949	·08	26,895	·17
Port Albert	205	...	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana	2,734	·02	51,330	·32
Echuca	2,278,248	13·63	236,166	1·45
Narung	8,036	·05	...	...
Swan Hill	49,195	·29	35,260	·22
Tocumwall	53,076	·32	7,632	·05
Wahgunyah	515,858	3·09	22,537	·14
Wodonga	432,395	2·59	180,998	1·11
Howlong	6,159	·04	4,426	·03
Yarrawonga	5,977	·03	1,772	·01
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	488,981*	3·01
Stations, Delegete, &c.	44,282	·26	35,992	·22
Total	16,718,521	100·00	16,252,103	100·00

655. 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 of 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 prior to 1881 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 :—

Exports coastwise from three ports.

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

656. 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

Chief article exported coastwise.

* 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.

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,

657. The values of sixty-one of the principal articles imported in 1881 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads are placed side by side in the following table. In comparing the values, it must be borne in mind that at the first period the wool, live stock, and other articles coming across the Murray from New South Wales were not included in the returns of imports :—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

(See Index following paragraph 617 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1871.	1876.	1881.
		£	£	£
1	Books	79,272	155,525	198,288
	Stationery	47,193	58,292	83,455
2	Musical instruments	27,643	70,734	93,684
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	16,410	62,638	68,248
9	Cutlery	22,544	52,820	23,426
	Machinery	50,826	93,234	103,337
	Tools and utensils	61,716	57,686	40,165
13	Furniture and upholstery	30,818	54,311	55,226
14	Drugs and chemicals	57,190	65,608	76,316
	Matches and vestas	26,760	55,719	43,597
	Opium	94,455	104,561	54,820
	Paints and colors	30,484	37,259	51,133
15	Carpeting and druggeting	26,912	54,771	73,035
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	601,007	789,183	793,088
16	Silks	179,524	258,454	263,946
17	Cottons	318,853	648,697	872,691
	Linen piece goods, &c.	32,895	46,639	23,251
18	Drapery	118,472	... *	... *
	Haberdashery	119,025	203,161	326,394
19	Apparel and slops	249,403	304,044	279,767
	Boots and shoes	249,811	200,040	105,379
	Gloves	31,151	62,925	89,512
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	90,484	129,866	118,917
	Hosiery	81,582	135,243	105,124
	Millinery	74,437	16,239	... *
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	59,484	161,226	208,169
21	Butter and cheese	14,870	2,022	813
	Fish	93,178	111,296	132,569
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	12,696	13,001	8,826
22	Flour and biscuit	88,315	8,282	3,536
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	141,152	146,836	186,876
	Grain—oats	151,981	138,499	87,888
	„ wheat	297,010	87,725	22,928
	„ other (including malt and rice)	377,638	370,974	235,699
	Sugar and molasses	1,017,420	1,086,251	1,004,869
23	Beer, cider, and perry	149,104	158,167	161,673
	Coffee	62,339	73,322	68,271

* In 1876 and 1881 articles formerly comprised under the head of Drapery, and in 1881 those under the head of Millinery, were distributed under other headings.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 617 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1871.	1876.	1881.
		£	£	£
23	Hops	67,251	82,793	42,332
	Spirits	355,263	507,341	426,864
	Tea	510,055	672,883	942,603
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	204,418	291,066	185,815
	Wine	64,766	179,167	131,426
24	Candles	116,908	28,435	57,327
	Hides, skins, and pelts	31,906	100,917	96,084
	Leather, leatherware, and leather cloth	39,757	120,350	143,697
	Wool	218,703*	2,179,184	2,887,265
25	Paper (including paper bags)	99,054	168,430	188,270
	Timber	172,802	324,189	481,925
26	Oil of all kinds	263,565	148,683	203,760
28	Coal	179,681	277,531	313,581
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	34,926	85,978	83,013
	Glass and glassware	45,268	93,793	87,721
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,317,018	553,821	790,243
	Specie—gold †	1,190,405	10,000	40
	„ other	1,447	4,110	113,956
	Jewellery... ..	37,834	43,233	73,075
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	254,073	653,413	479,887
	Nails and screws	31,250	58,462	50,993
33	Live stock	695,388	1,203,650	757,276
35	Fancy goods	34,977	40,200	59,067
	Hardware and ironmongery	72,230	86,257	116,373
	Oilmen's stores	43,651	17,272	15,234
	Total	11,266,650	14,006,408	14,792,743

658. The value of the articles named in the table was greater in 1881 than in 1876 by £786,335, and greater than in 1871 by £3,526,093, which latter increase, however, would be largely reduced if allowance were made for the overland import trade, which was not included in 1871. The only articles which at each period showed marked decrease, as compared with the former one, are tools and utensils, boots and shoes, butter and cheese, flour and biscuit, grain of all kinds, gold specie, † and oilmen's stores; whilst the only other articles of which the value was least at the last period are opium, linen piece goods, meats, sugar and molasses, hops, and tobacco; 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 from period to period, the more important are books and stationery, musical instruments, paints and colors, carpeting and druggeting, cottons, haberdashery, bags and sacks, fish, tea, leather, &c., wool, paper, &c., timber, coal, and hardware and ironmongery.

Imports of three periods compared.

* Not 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.

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

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

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

(See Index following paragraph 617 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1871.	1876.	1881.
		£	£	£
1	Books	10,219	42,611	80,324
	Stationery	24,829	49,032	39,396
9	Machinery	38,339	75,692	122,464
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	22,197	98,611	92,492
18	Drapery *	251,885	...	...
19	Apparel and slops	26,959	205,837	278,756
	Boots and shoes	42,676	82,496	93,012
21	Butter and cheese	21,419	54,113	100,987
	Meats—fresh and preserved ...	355,273	166,586	113,426
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	9,202	7,390	29,117
22	Flour and biscuit	32,014	40,064	241,386
	Grain—oats	312	26,069	12,964
	„ wheat	5,850	478	689,254
	„ other (including malt and rice)	43,626	72,893	104,451
	Potatoes	19,877	65,242	57,091
	Sugar and molasses	191,362	245,475	277,562
23	Coffee	20,910	30,884	32,480
	Spirits	86,805	136,681	110,012
	Tea	196,463	251,116	292,606
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	146,651	212,874	154,545
	Wine	33,904	68,576	42,964
24	Bones and bone-dust	23,610	16,521	13,774
	Candles	16,477	62,161	11,690
	Hides	4,795	2,996	6,239
	Horns and hoofs	2,774	3,733	1,118
	Leather and leatherware	160,862	199,592	329,006
	Skins and pelts	35,063	56,056	108,664
	Soap	3,542	6,951	12,496
	Tallow	469,069	174,507	247,372
	Wool †	4,702,164	6,413,754	5,450,066
25	Bark	6,155	60,386	21,163
	Hay, straw, and chaff	8,665	56,524	81,196
26	Oil of all kinds	63,208	78,760	68,192
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ‡ ...	6,590,962	2,103,591	1,646,930
	Specie—gold	347,513	1,587,104	3,090,999
	„ silver	4,935	7,239	480
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ...	17,412	41,733	14,284
	Copper ore, regulus, &c. ...	1,359	533	15,975
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ...	19,100	5,844	2,518
33	Live stock	48,921	153,024	459,254
35	Hardware and ironmongery ...	40,159	46,556	70,739
	Total	14,147,517	13,010,285	14,617,444

Exports of three periods compared.

660. It will be observed that the figures for 1881 in most cases compare favorably with those for the former periods. Two important exceptions, however, are gold (including specie) and wool. Of the former, the value in 1881, although greater than in 1876 by over a

* See footnote to table following paragraph 657 ante.

† Wool from across the Murray is included in the export returns of all the years. It was not included in the import returns prior to 1872.

‡ The exports of this and the next item were affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

million sterling, was less than in 1871 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the value of the latter, whilst greater than in 1871 by three-quarters of a million, was less than in 1876 by nearly one million. Of all articles of export those which show the most remarkable expansion at the last period are wheat and flour, and leather and leatherware—the exports in 1881 of the former being about £900,000 above those at either of the former periods, and the exports of the latter having increased since 1876 by about £130,000. Of other articles, those which show a considerable increase from period to period are books, machinery, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, butter and cheese, grain (except oats), sugar and molasses, coffee, tea, skins, soap, hay and straw, wool, live stock, and hardware and ironmongery; and those which show a marked decrease throughout are meats (fresh and preserved), bones, and tin.

661. In twenty-six out of the forty-five years ended with 1881 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 favor 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:—

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1837 to 1881.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1881.

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	...	1863	552,431	...
1838	45,232	...	1864	1,076,431	...
1839	127,038	...	1865	106,789	...
1840	306,507	...	1866	1,882,165	...
1841	164,094	...	1867	...	1,050,347
1842	78,644	...	1868	...	2,273,328
1843	...	66,446	1869	444,636	...
1844	...	105,785	1870	...	14,256
1845	...	215,304	1871	...	2,215,825
1846	...	109,640	1872	...	179,873
1847	...	230,815	1873	1,231,402	...
1848	...	301,683	1874	1,512,876	...
1849	...	275,495	1875	1,918,900	...
1850	...	296,871	1876	1,508,867	...
1851	...	366,472	1877	1,204,617	...
1852	...	3,381,807	1878	1,236,173	...
1853	4,781,093	...	1879	2,581,368	...
1854	5,883,847	...	1880	...	1,397,665
1855	...	1,485,399	1881	466,418	...
1856	...	527,491	Total	34,842,889	14,790,656
1857	2,176,697	...	Deduct	14,790,656	...
1858	1,119,040	...	excess of		
1859	1,755,032	...	exports	20,052,233	...
1860	2,131,026	...	Net excess		
1861	...	296,154	of imports		
1862	448,365	...			

Balance of trade in forty-five years.

662. It will be observed that in the forty-five years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by over £20,000,000, or an average of £444,000 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.

663. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, and the next in 1879. 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.

664. In 1880 the exports exceeded the imports in all the Australasian colonies except South Australia. 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 with three, and in New South Wales with four, exceptions ; but in Queensland and Western Australia in all the years but one, and in South Australia in all but three, the exports were the greater. In most of the colonies, however, especially those where there is an excess of exports, the proportion of exports to imports appears to be decreasing, the reason perhaps being that an increasingly large proportion of the imports are paid for by loans instead of by exports. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eight years ended with 1880, and the net result for each colony over the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1880.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 8 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria	1873	1,231,402	...	9,796,538	...
	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		
New South Wales	1873	...	727,441	1,528,884	...
	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		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1880—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 8 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	}	3,840,570
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		
	1880	...	360,864		
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	}	1,385,575
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
	1879	251,423	...		
	1880	6,992	...		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	...	}	378,281
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
	1880	...	145,514		
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	}	372,540
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
	1880	...	142,708		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	}	12,983,972
	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		
Total	30,991,436	11,913,928	24,681,934	5,604,426
Deduct excess of exports	11,913,928	...	5,604,426	...
Net excess of imports	19,077,508	...	19,077,508	...

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

665. It will be observed that during the eight years to which the table relates goods to the value of over $9\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling were received by Victoria, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions by New South Wales, of over a third of a million by Tasmania, and of nearly 13 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of more than $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions were sent away by Queensland, of over $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions by South Australia, and of over a third of a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

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

666. During the octenniad alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £5,720,996 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £19,077,508.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

667. 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 one thousand two hundred millions sterling.* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was £97,964,001, in 1876 it was £125,968,263; in 1877, £139,428,342; in 1878, £129,023,293; and in 1879, £109,779,137.

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c., 1879.

668. The following are the British possessions in which in 1879 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary†:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1879, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

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

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

669. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1879 exceeded the exports in the same year by £104,660,837; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been in favor of the exports by £5,118,300.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

670. The imports, during 1879, of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table ‡ exceeded the exports, with the exception of Austro-Hungary, Russia, and Spain; but in seven of the eleven Foreign countries outside of Europe 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 630 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 635 ante.

exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 127 millions sterling, or by 13 per cent.

671. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the twelve years ended with 1881. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports. 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 :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1881.

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

672. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1881, 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, 1881.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	814,463	417,558
Australasia—		
New South Wales	207,731*	322,473
New Zealand	56,168	418,734
Queensland	4,313	2,042
South Australia	231,424†	275,440
Tasmania	130,259‡	336,324
Western Australia	730	10,923
Fiji ...	829	7,858
Other British Possessions—		
Cape Town ...	...	6,339
Mauritius ...	50,566	168
Ceylon ...	1,551	3,561
India ...	139,134	12,569
Straits Settlements	3,174	...
Malden Island	...	18
Foreign States—		
Austria ...	3,888	...
France ...	65,658	45,872
Germany ...	41,492	21,729

* Includes copper, £11,500; wool, £61,711.

† Includes copper, £62,200 wool, £61,711.

‡ Includes tin, £43,187; wool, £32,406.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881—
continued.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
Foreign States— <i>continued</i> —viz. :—	£	£
Holland	133	...
Italy	56,790	45,698
Switzerland	2,704	...
Norway	1,575	...
United States... ..	31,184	11,353
China	96,134	406
Guam ... ..	...	7,673
Japan	750	...
Manilla	2,067	...
Java	2,263	...
Solomon Islands	1,814	...
South Sea Islands	10	66
Total	1,946,804	1,946,804

Customs re-
venue.

673. The Customs revenue in 1881 exceeded that in 1880 by £368,049. An increase of £226,000 took place under the head of "Import duties," and of £7,000 in the receipts from the excise duty on spirits. Duties on the manufacture of beer and tobacco, and licenses for the sale of tobacco, which were in existence during the whole of 1881, but for only a short portion of 1880, naturally show an increase amounting to £132,000. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the two years :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1880 AND 1881.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1880.	1881.
	£	£
Import duties	1,417,546	1,643,988
Wharfage and harbor rates*	24,204	23,759
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	46,388	53,361
Beer	14,880†	96,048
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	1,482†	51,223
Licenses to sell and manufacture tobacco	553†	1,686
Ports and harbors ‡	19,125	23,064
Fees	7,446	7,498
Fines and forfeitures	474	1,190
Miscellaneous	8,552	6,882
Total	1,540,650	1,908,699

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £16,910 in 1880, and £20,762 in 1881.

† For two 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 £18,842 in 1880, and to £22,777 in 1881; and the latter to £283 in 1880, and to £287 in 1881.

674. The import duties received amounted to $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total value of imports in 1880, and to 10 per cent. in 1881. Taxation on imports.

675. The pilotage rates not included in the Customs revenue amounted in 1880 to £23,176, and in 1881 to £26,678. Pilotage rates.

676. The system of allowing drawbacks on dutiable goods was first introduced in 1872. Since that time to the end of 1877 a steady increase in the business had taken place from year to year; but in 1878 a falling-off took place, and a still further falling-off in 1879, followed, however, by a partial revival in 1880 and 1881. This will be seen by the following figures :— Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1881.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid.
	£	£		£	£
1872 ...	461,559	29,083	1877 ...	854,509	87,021
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1878 ...	573,454	69,168
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1879 ...	493,816	59,933
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1880 ...	606,055	68,018
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1881 ...	725,927	92,412

677. 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 1881 than in any former year; but these seem to have to a certain extent supplanted smaller vessels, as a falling-off in the number of vessels took place in 1879, which has been only partially recovered from since. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the fourteen years ended with 1881 :— Vessels inwards and outwards.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1881.

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

Nationality
of vessels.

678. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1881, 81 per cent., embracing 55 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 14 per cent., embracing 38 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 5 per cent., embracing 7 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 61 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 35 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, 1881.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,713	660,004	32,947	1,748	672,796	33,773
British ...	314	479,266	19,645	282	442,621	18,602
Foreign ...	98	79,961	2,200	93	77,254	2,146
Total ...	2,125	1,219,231	54,792	2,123	1,192,671	54,521

Foreign
vessels.

679. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1881 being shown. In that year the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports was American, the next German, and the next French. In the previous year the Dutch vessels were more numerous than the French:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1881.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
United States ...	30	32	62
Germany ...	28	27	55
France ...	10	10	20
Holland ...	9	9	18
Sweden ...	11	6	17
Norway ...	6	6	12
Russia ...	3	2	5
Denmark ...	1	1	2
Total ...	98	93	191

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

680. 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 :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 19 tons	20 tons				
British " "	25 "	26 "	25 "	22 "	24 "
Foreign " "	34 "	33 "	31 "	30 "	36 "
All " "	21 tons	22 tons	22 tons	21 tons	23 tons

681. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered Victorian ports in 1881, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

Steam
and sailing
vessels.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, 1881.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Steamers	1,444	886,182	46,463
Sailing vessels	681	333,049	8,329
Total	2,125	1,219,231	54,792

682. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 19 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 40 tons.

Crews in
steam and
sailing
vessels.

683. Ninety-four per cent. of the vessels, embracing 97 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1881 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 82 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.

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1881.

Inwards.				
Arriving—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes	2,006	94·40	1,183,266	97·05
In ballast	119	5·60	35,965	2·95
Total	2,125	100·00	1,219,231	100·00
Outwards.				
Departing—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes	1,710	80·55	983,662	82·48
In ballast	413	19·45	209,009	17·52
Total	2,123	100·00	1,192,671	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

684. In the same year, 71 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 90 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 74 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 88 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 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, 1881.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	1,604	1,096,051	1,566	1,048,898
Geelong	87	37,378	108	55,969
Portland	25	4,931	17	3,092
Belfast	32	3,961	23	2,483
Port Albert	2	98	2	98
Warrnambool	38	13,327	59	21,377
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah	2	294	2	294
Echuca	175	37,577	186	34,846
Swan Hill	107	20,507	107	20,507
Cowana	50	4,518	50	4,518
Yarrawonga... ..	3	589	3	589
Total	2,125	1,219,231	2,123	1,192,671

Shipping at
Murray
ports.

685. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 685 vessels, or about a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 124,200 tons, or no more than about a nineteenth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Australasian
colonies.

686. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the eight years ended with 1880 :—

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

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
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
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
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
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
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
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

687. It will be noticed that in the last of the years named in the table the tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania was greater than in any of the former years; but only in the second and third of those colonies was

Shipping in colonies in 1880 and former years.

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 one, and in Tasmania in all the years but three. The number of vessels trading to New South Wales ports in the same year was exceeded in every one of the other years, and to New Zealand ports in all the years but one; and the tonnage of vessels trading to New South Wales was exceeded in two, and to New Zealand in three, of the years.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

688. 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, except in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, in the former of which the ships were the more numerous, and in the latter the tonnage was the greater. It has, however, of late years been an unusual circumstance for the number of vessels trading to Victoria to exceed those to New South Wales, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the latter colony. Victoria has, however, always been in advance of all the other colonies :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1880.

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

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

689. 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 eight years ended with 1880 :—

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

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

690. 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 the last than in the two previous years in the case of the Australian continent, and less than in the three previous years in the case of that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand.

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

691. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1880. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

Shipping in British possessions.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1880.

(Exclusive of the coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA—continued.	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom ...	58,736,063	West Indies—	
Gibraltar ...	6,443,087	Bahamas ...	174,419
Malta ...	6,147,234	Turk's Island ...	132,740
		Jamaica ...	796,946
ASIA.		St. Lucia ...	232,828
India ...	5,698,055	St. Vincent ...	118,433
Ceylon ...	2,906,768	Barbadoes ...	508,082
Straits Settlements ...	4,808,327	Grenada ...	144,745
Labuan ...	22,299	Tobago ...	14,504
Hong Kong ...	6,078,868	Virgin Islands ...	5,934
		St. Christopher ...	253,394
AFRICA.		Nevis ...	19,030
Mauritius ...	541,805	Antigua ...	256,023
Natal ...	402,851	Montserrat ...	13,484
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,609,420	Dominica ...	22,264
St. Helena ...	125,762	Trinidad ...	877,611
Lagos ...	379,358		
Gold Coast ...	340,910	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Sierra Leone ...	401,283	Australia, Tasmania, and	
Gambia ...	160,496	New Zealand * ...	8,552,606
		Fiji ...	65,622
AMERICA.		Falkland Islands ...	53,897
Canada ...	6,786,714		
Newfoundland ...	599,934		
Bermudas ...	184,880		
Honduras ...	144,370		
British Guiana ...	516,725		
		Total ...	115,277,771

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

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 686 ante.

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

693. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries during 1879. The information has been derived from official documents :—

Shipping in
Foreign
countries.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1879.

Country.				Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	1,062,062	977,434	2,039,496
Austria (exclusive of Hungary)	...	...	...	4,511,661	4,502,972	9,014,633
Belgium	...	...	...	3,276,720	3,293,693	6,570,413
Denmark	...	...	...	2,047,452	1,990,379	4,037,831
France	...	...	...	11,356,589	11,529,591	22,886,180
Germany	...	...	...	6,167,241	6,203,744	12,370,985
Greece*	...	...	...	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland	...	...	...	3,224,341	3,182,957	6,407,298
Italy	...	...	...	4,377,719	4,764,912	9,142,631
Japan*	...	...	...	615,784	617,501	1,233,285
Russia	...	...	...	6,640,986	6,613,264	13,254,250
Spain*	...	...	...	2,785,292	4,984,635	7,769,927
Sweden and Norway	...	...	...	4,836,000	5,031,475	9,867,475
United States	...	...	...	13,768,138	13,616,690	27,384,828
Total	...	...	...	66,453,165	69,197,391	135,650,556

694. Nine vessels were built in Victoria during 1881. These were all small, their average burden being a little more than 76 tons. The vessels registered numbered 28, of an average burden of about 284 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

Vessels built
and regis-
tered.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1881.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Barque	3	482		Barge	3	482	3
Cutter	4	62		Barque	4	2,180	44
Schooner	1	44		Cutter	4	62	12
Steamer	1	110		Schooner	8	417	33
				Ship	2	2,754	49
				Steamer	7	1,243	61
Total	9	698		Total	28	7,138	202

695. The vessels on the register at the end of 1881 numbered 338, viz., 84 steamers and 254 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate

Vessels on
the register.

* The figures for Greece are for 1875, those for Spain for 1877, and those for Japan for 1878-9.

measured 15,208 tons and carried 966 men ; and the latter measured 47,704 tons and carried 1,642 men.

696. The lighters licensed in 1881 numbered 147, and the boats 417. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

697. The subject of improved harbor 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 Harbor Trust, which came into force on the 1st January 1877. Melbourne Harbor Trust.

698. Under this Act, Commissioners have been appointed, whose principal objects are—(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 harbor 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 1881 † :— Objects of Trust.

	Cost to 31st December 1881.
Wharves and approaches	£51,081
Rock raising	11,150
Sea walls and clearing channel	2,677
Fisherman's Bend cutting	3,446
Dredging and landing silt	139,571
Plant	112,964

699. In the general scheme of harbor 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 the river lower down. This will materially straighten the river's Improvements recommended by Sir John Coode.

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

† For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, see table following paragraph 276 ante.

course, and will reduce the distance from the wharves 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 1881, the Trust possessed five dredges, three of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 280, 170, and 80 tons per hour respectively; but a much larger plant will be necessary in order to complete the operations within a reasonable time. 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 wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing 16 feet at high tides, whilst a steamer of 1,003 tons register, and drawing 16 feet 3 inches, and a steam-collier drawing as much as 17 feet 4 inches, arrived there in 1881. The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 2 feet 3 inches since the formation of the Trust.*

Silt raised in
1881.

700. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1881 amounted to 432,213 cubic yards, viz., 54,435 cubic yards from the bay, and 377,778 cubic yards from the entrance channel to the river and the river itself. The river dredgings exceeded those in the previous year by 146,217 cubic yards, but the bay dredgings were less by 127,395 cubic yards than in that year, as dredging operations in the bay were partially suspended owing to a difficulty as to the disposal of the silt, which the Customs authorities prohibited from being placed in the usual depositing ground in Lavender Bay from a fear lest the approaches to the Port of Melbourne might be injuriously affected owing to the drifting of the silt into the channels. This prohibition has since been removed.

Fisherman's
Bend
cutting.

701. 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

* See Report of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the year 1881.

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 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.

702. 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. An increase is to be observed in all the items :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1880 ...	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	3,558,480	38,394,169
1881 ...	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732	4,213,625	41,962,704
Increase...	58	2,113,198	800,192	655,145	3,568,535

703. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 28·6 in 1880, and of 30·3 in 1881.

704. On the 1st July 1881 the registered fee on letters was reduced from 6d. to 4d. This led during the year to an increase of 56,000, or nearly a fourth, in the number of letters registered in Victoria, as will be seen by the following figures :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.

1880 ...	241,248
1881 ...	297,299
Increase	56,051

705. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1880, 158,195, or 1 in every 153; and in 1881, 163,483, or 1 in 162, of the total number received. In the former year, 1,731, and in the latter year, 3,469, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included was, in 1880, £18,089, for £16,981 of which, or 94 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1881, the value of money found in letters was £25,783, for £22,822 of which, or 89 per cent., owners were in like manner found. In 1880, 1,661, or 1 in every 14,568 letters posted, and in 1881, 2,169, or 1 in every 12,129, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. In 1880, 187 of these (besides 120 articles of value), and in 1881, 187, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of

* The permanent reservation of this land was gazetted on the 21st May 1880.

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April 1876. The number issued in 1881 was 1,280,522, as against 1,085,015 in 1880.

over £3,400 and £5,000 respectively. In the former year, 91, but in the latter only 30, bore obscene or libellous addresses; of these, 25 in 1880, and 27 in 1881, were post cards. In 1880, 2,526 letters (including 850 valentines), and in 1881, 2,813 letters (including 354 valentines), were refused by the persons addressed, many of them enclosing articles of value. Only 3 letters in 1881 bore obliterated or defaced stamps.

Disposal of
dead letters.

706. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years:—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1880 AND 1881.

		1880.		1881.
Returned, delivered, &c.	... ..	142,493	...	144,577
Destroyed or on hand	... ..	15,702	...	18,906
Total	... ..	<u>158,195</u>	...	<u>163,483</u>

Inland and
foreign
corre-
spondence.

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

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1881.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted).	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and post cards	22,500,000	1,000,463	1,737,802	506,616	563,466
Newspapers ...	7,600,000	778,928	1,022,006	656,212	1,383,586
Packets ...	3,800,000	145,617	52,115	44,203	171,690
Total ...	33,900,000	1,925,008	2,811,923	1,207,031	2,118,742

Postal
returns of
United
Kingdom.

708. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1880:—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1880 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	992,	315,	1,307,
Scotland	105,	39,	144,
Ireland	79,	28,	107,
Total United Kingdom	1,176,	382,	1,558, †

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1880, and ended with the first quarter of 1881.

† Exclusive of 123 millions of post cards.

709. Per head of population, 38·81 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 28·61 in Scotland, and 14·85 in Ireland, during 1880. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 34·04 to each inhabitant. Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

710. 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.

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
Austro-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		

711. Some inconsistencies exist in the Victorian rates of postage. Thus, as regards colonial letters, the same rate (2d. per half-ounce) is charged to the most distant Australasian colony as between one part of Victoria and another, and even between different portions of the metropolis. As regards foreign correspondence, there are still more striking anomalies, as, for example, although the letters to the United Kingdom pass through Italy and France, the charge per half-ounce to the former is 7d., and to the latter 12½d., or 1d. and 5½d. respectively more than to the final destination of the mail which conveys them. Eccentricities of this kind as regards foreign postage would disappear if Victoria were to join the "Universal Postal Union," the Anomalies in rates of postage.

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

advisability of which step has been more than once, and indeed quite recently, under the consideration of the Government.

712. The Universal Postal Union is a compact entered into between most of the principal States of the world for facilitating the interchange of correspondence. The following account of it has been abridged from the Report of the Post and Telegraph Department of Victoria for 1880* :—

“The object of this Union is to form every portion of the globe, regardless of its arbitrary divisions, into a single postal territory ; to establish, as far as may be found practicable, uniform reduced rates of postage ; and to facilitate the interchange of correspondence, by arranging that each country of the Union shall be bound to convey the mails of other States across its territory or by its sea services at the lowest possible rates of charge.

“Mail services are regarded, not as enterprises the success of which is to be measured by pecuniary results, but as a means of binding more closely together the social and commercial relations of all countries, promoting the extension of commerce, the interchange of ideas, and the contingent reciprocal benefits necessarily resulting therefrom.

“The first Postal Union Treaty was signed at Berne on the 9th October 1874, and came into force on the 1st July 1875, the parties to the contract being the several countries of Europe, the United States of America, and Egypt.

“In 1878 a Congress of plenipotentiaries of the countries participating in the treaty was held in Paris, when the whole question was reconsidered ; and the result of their deliberations was embodied in a convention, which was signed by all the delegates, on behalf of their respective Governments, on the 1st June 1878, and took effect from the 1st April 1879.

“This convention fixes the maximum rates of postage as follows :—

1. *Ordinary Union Rate.*

Letters	...	...	2½d. per half-ounce
Post cards	...	...	1d. each
Newspapers	...	...	1d. per four ounces
Book packets	...	...	½d. per two ounces
Patterns	...	...	1d. for four ounces ; every additional two ounces, ½d.
Legal and commercial papers	...	...	2½d. for any weight not exceeding 10 ounces ; for every additional two ounces, ½d.
Registration fee	...	...	2½d.

2. *Rates to and from Distant Countries.*

Letters	...	...	5d. per half-ounce
Post cards	...	...	1½d. each
Newspapers	...	...	2d. per four ounces
Book packets	...	...	1d. per two ounces
Patterns	...	...	1d. per two ounces
Legal and commercial papers	...	...	2½d. for four ounces ; every additional two ounces, 1d.
Registration fee	...	...	5d.

to which the Brindisi transit charges may be added.†

“It also reduces the sea rate to be paid to the country providing the Ocean service by the States sending mails thereby to 15 francs per kilogramme of letters, *i.e.*, to about 1½d. per single letter.

“In the Universal Postal Union are now included all the countries of Europe ; the United States and Canada in North America ; most of the petty States of South America ; the West Indies ; Egypt, Algiers, and most of the settlements on the west coast of Africa, besides the Canary Islands and Madeira, Mauritius and Seychelles ; in Asia, Persia, India, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago.

* Parliamentary Paper No. 76, Session 1880-1.

† See footnote (*) next page.

“The Australasian colonies and the British colonies in South Africa are almost the only places of importance which are not comprised in the Union.

“Up to the present time it has not been deemed advisable on financial grounds for this colony to assent to the arrangement, and it could not now do so without incurring loss of revenue.

“If the colony should join the Union, the same rates of postage would be charged on letters, &c., transmitted *viâ* Brindisi as at present. It appears from the correspondence which has taken place with the Imperial Post Office, that there would be no necessity to disturb the existing arrangement with the United Kingdom for division of the postage collected, this being a matter not affecting the Union generally, and the conveyance of mails of other colonies to and from Ceylon might be the subject of a special arrangement.

“While, however, 6d. per half-ounce could still be charged on letters forwarded *viâ* Brindisi, only 5d. could be collected on correspondence transmitted *viâ* San Francisco or by steamers not under contract,* the result of which would, most probably, be that a large extent of correspondence, both homewards and outwards, would be diverted from the Galle route to the detriment of the postal revenue.

“Although it is thought the loss could not fail to be considerable, it would not be possible to make even an approximate estimate of the amount, which could only be ascertained by actual experience”

713. There were in 1881 three subsidized mail services existing between Australia and London, viz., one from Melbourne, calling at Glenelg (South Australia) and King George's Sound (Western Australia), to Point de Galle, and thence *viâ* Suez and Brindisi; one from Sydney, *viâ* Auckland, Honolulu, San Francisco, and New York; and one from Brisbane, through Torres Straits to Singapore, and thence *viâ* Point de Galle, Suez, and Brindisi. The average time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of these three routes during the past year was as follows:—

Postal communication with United Kingdom.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1881.

Direction.	Average Time occupied between London and—					
	Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi.		Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco.		Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi.	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
To Australia ...	37	21½	44	9¼	49	21†
To United Kingdom ...	40	14½	45	16½	51	39†

714. As the contract entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of monthly mails by the first-named route as far as Point de Galle expired on the 1st February 1880, arrangements were made by Victoria with the

Mail contract with P. and O. Company.

* It has, however, been pointed out by Dr. Stephan, Postmaster-General of Berlin and originator of the Postal Union System, in a letter dated 17th July 1881, addressed to the Postmaster-General of Victoria, that the regulations of the Union allow an additional rate to be levied for any extraordinary mail service within the Union causing special expenses, and consequently that “on all letters originating in Australia and conveyed by Brindisi or San Francisco, whether by vessels under contract, or not under contract, an extra rate for the extraordinary service, in addition to the rate of 5d., or a total fee of 6d., may be raised on each single letter.” See Report of the Post and Telegraph Department for the year 1881 (Parliamentary Paper No. 25, Session 1882), page 12.

These figures are for 1880, those for 1881 not being available.

same company for a fortnightly mail service after that date between Melbourne and Ceylon, calling at South and Western Australia, the subsidy being £85,000* per annum, or £5,000 less than under the former monthly service,† and the contract to continue for a period of eight years. Under this contract, the time, including stoppages, allowed to be occupied between Melbourne and Ceylon, or Ceylon and Melbourne, is 456 hours (19 days), and the whole time from Melbourne to Brindisi 958 hours (39 days 22 hours), during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and 910 hours (37 days 22 hours) at other seasons; and the whole time from Brindisi to Melbourne 895 hours (37 days 7 hours) at all seasons. The company have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy; a penalty of £100 is imposed on them for every day's delay beyond the contract time, but a premium of £50 is paid for every period of 24 hours saved.

Time
occupied
between
London and
Melbourne.

715. Altogether, according to existing arrangements, the time allowed to be occupied in conveying letters from Melbourne to London is 42 days and 11 hours during the period of the south-west monsoon, and 40 days and 11 hours at other seasons; and the time allowed from London to Melbourne is 39 days and 18½ hours at all seasons.‡ In 1881, as a matter of fact, the average time occupied § in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 3½ hours above the time allowed during the favorable season, and nearly 2 days less than that allowed during the south-west monsoon; whilst the average time occupied between London and Melbourne was nearly 2 days shorter than the allowance. The longest period occupied between London and Melbourne was 39 days and 15¼ hours, or 3½ hours less than the contract time, and the shortest period was 36 days and 2 hours, or as much as 3 days and 16¾ hours less than that time.

Proportion
of postage
retained by
Imperial
Govern-
ment.

716. During the currency of the last 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.

* For a comparison of the net cost of the two services see table following paragraph 732 *post*.

† This difference, however, is balanced by an amount of £5,000 formerly, but not now, received from South Australia for a deviation to Glenelg, so that the subsidies are virtually equal.

‡ 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.

§ See table following paragraph 713 *ante*.

717. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 296 places up to the end of 1881. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favor 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:—

MONEY ORDERS, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1880 ...	288	151,677	£ 423,313	166,022	£ 485,888
1881 ...	296	162,202	447,856	179,882	520,979
Increase	8	10,525	24,543	13,860	35,091

718. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 15s. 6d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £2 18s. 3d.

719. The number and value of money orders issued in favor 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 neighboring 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 neighboring colonies has for years past been steadily increasing. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighboring colonies during 1881 and the first year of the two previous quinquennials:—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

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 Neighboring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1871 ...	16,403	£ 50,617	5,940	£ 27,590
1876 ...	12,778	39,279	15,310	63,232
1881 ..	14,409	46,670	32,439	120,487

720. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1880 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	14,238,502	20,837,111
Scotland	1,453,797	2,330,374
Ireland	1,011,819	1,347,910
Total United Kingdom	16,704,118	24,515,395

721. The average value of each money order issued during 1880 in England was £1 9s. 4d., in Scotland £1 12s. 1d., and in Ireland £1 6s. 8d., or in the United Kingdom £1 9s. 4d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria† is about twice as high as these rates.

722. Nineteen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1881 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 56 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 40 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 19 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

723. The value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1881 amounted to £528,615, or £105,213 more than in 1880. Of this increase nearly £63,000 was on account of the beer duty, which was in force for only the last two months of 1880; about £19,000 was from postage stamps, over £11,000 from duty stamps, nearly £9,000 from fee stamps, and not quite £3,000 from railway freight. Over two-fifths of the total amount received for stamps in 1881 was for postage stamps, over a fourth was for stamp duty, and nearly a fifth for beer duty. The following are the amounts under each head:—

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1881.

Description.	Value.
	£
Postage	214,606
Fee	60,248
Railway freight	18,844
Duty—(a) Adhesive... ..	107,987
„ (b) Impressed upon Cheques, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c....	26,642
Beer Duty	100,288
Total	£528,615

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 175,205, of the value of £457,831.

† See paragraph 718 ante.

724. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 302 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 1881, the lines were extended by 135 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 607 miles; a substantial increase also occurred in the number of paid 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, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
1880 ...	284	3,215	6,019
1881 ...	302	3,350	6,626
Increase ...	18	135	607

Year.	Number of Telegrams.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1880 ...	812,466	348,446	1,160,912
1881 ...	921,642	360,107	1,281,749
Increase ...	109,176	11,661	120,837

725. During 1881, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries, and *vice versa*, was 12,168, and the cost to the senders was £82,211. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 34,342, and were transmitted at a charge of £208,243.

* These are Government telegrams.

Course of a
telegram to
London.

726. 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 Connection 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 occu-
pied by
telegrams
sent to
England.

727. 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.

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

728. The electric telegraphs are incorporated with the Post Office, therefore 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:—

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Net Revenue of the—			Net Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.*
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1880 ...	198,160	60,163	258,323	377,363
1881 ...	215,903	69,149	285,052	389,217
Increase ...	17,743	8,986	26,729	11,854

729. The total expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £117,764, or 44 per cent., in 1880, and by £104,165, or 37 per cent., in 1881; 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, which do 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 1881 to £15,531; and the net cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom, amounting in 1881 to £25,936,† which items make a total of £46,467; and that the balance of the deficit in 1881, amounting to £57,698, is more than accounted for by the value of telegrams sent on the Government service, amounting to £23,379; and the value of unpaid postage for the transmission of official correspondence, estimated to amount to about £35,000.

Excess of expenditure over revenue.

730. The gross cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *viâ* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which amounted to £39,300 in 1880, and £44,387 in 1881, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

731. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1881, £18,451 was, it is estimated, collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £25,936, as against £21,538 in the previous year, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services:—

Net cost of mail services.

	Net Cost.
Point de Galle Service	£22,914
San Francisco „	2,993
Torres Straits „	29
Total	£25,936

* In addition to the amounts in this column, £16,756 in 1880, and £15,596 in 1881, were expended on telegraph lines, the cost of which expenditure had formerly been borne by the Public Works Department.

† See following paragraphs.

Increased
cost of mail
service *via*
Ceylon.

732. A comparison of the cost of postal communication with the United Kingdom *via* Ceylon, under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879, and under the fortnightly contract in 1881, which is the first complete year during which the new contract has been 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.

733. 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 weekly service.

734. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1881 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £104,623; of which £36,291 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 3,609,835 by road, and 1,673,256 by rail, or 5,283,091 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was 4 $\frac{5}{8}$ d., and by rail 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., resulting in a mean of 4 $\frac{4}{8}$ d. 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 nearly three farthings ($\cdot 74$ d.).

735. 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 eight years ended with 1880:—

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
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
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	

* The miles of telegraph line in New South Wales in the years 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.
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
Western Australia ...	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
	1878	1,569	1,581
	1879	1,569	1,581
Tasmania ...	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	763
	1877	754	976
	1878	825	1,043
	1879	864	1,082
New Zealand ...	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	

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1881, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

736. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1880 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the five previous years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1880.

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

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

737. On the continent of Australia there were 23,248 miles, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 27,832 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1880. At the same date at least 35,854 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 46,351 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

738. The length of telegraph line open at the end of 1880 in India, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australasia was as follows. These are the only British possessions outside the United Kingdom of which the particulars are at hand :—

Telegraphs in British possessions.

TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1880.

					Miles of Line Open.	
India	...	...	...	...	20,468	
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	813	
Cape of Good Hope			...	...	3,140	
Australasia	...	...	...	...	27,832	

739. 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 :—

Telegraphs in European countries.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles Open of—	
		Line.	Wire.
The United Kingdom	1880	...	117,100
Austro-Hungary	1878	30,509	86,224
Belgium	1880	3,451	15,148
Denmark *	1879	2,186	5,786
France †	1880	43,222	124,244
Germany	1879	34,522	121,935
Holland	1880	2,373	8,582
Italy ‡	1879	15,958	52,335
Russia	1878	62,084	121,552
Sweden and Norway	1878-80	9,875	21,142
Switzerland	1880	4,071	9,947

* Returns officially given in *lieues géographiques*—line, 465; wire, 1,231. A *lieue* has been assumed to be equal to 4·7 English miles.

† Returns officially given in *kilomètres*—line, 66,148; wire, 196,618; also 3,452 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.

Railways:
length,
cost, &c.

740. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open at the end of 1881 was $1,246\frac{3}{4}$; consisting of $1,068\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single, and 178 of double line. The following figures show the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during 1881:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1881.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December 1881.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled in the Year. Train Miles.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total,	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Main, Melbourne to Sandhurst	...	$100\frac{3}{4}$	$100\frac{3}{4}$	5,199,843 †	51,611	} 1,423,091
„ Sandhurst to Echuca	$54\frac{1}{4}$	...	$54\frac{1}{4}$	612,133	11,079
Castlemaine and Dunolly ...	$47\frac{1}{2}$	...	$47\frac{1}{2}$	288,051	6,064
Ballarat and Maryborough ...	$42\frac{1}{2}$	...	$42\frac{1}{2}$	255,616	6,014
Maryborough and Avoca ...	15	...	15	60,448	4,030	
Sandhurst and Inglewood ...	30	...	30	151,227	5,041	
Dunolly and St. Arnaud ...	33	...	33	155,386	4,709	
Carlsruhe and Daylesford ...	$22\frac{3}{4}$	...	$22\frac{3}{4}$	144,961	6,372
Lancefield ...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	56,256	3,880
Ballarat Racecourse ...	2	...	2	6,472	3,236	
Total Northern System ...	$262\frac{1}{2}$	$100\frac{3}{4}$	$363\frac{1}{4}$	6,930,393	19,079	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown	6	$6\frac{1}{4}$	414,547 §	69,061	} 1,321,376
Geelong (including extension to wharf)	$37\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	$39\frac{1}{4}$	1,057,993 ||	27,128	
Ballarat ...	...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	$53\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$	1,728,147	32,302
Ballarat and Ararat ...	57	...	57	314,321	5,514	
Ararat and Stawell ...	$18\frac{3}{4}$	...	$18\frac{3}{4}$	112,316	5,990
Ararat and Hamilton ...	$66\frac{1}{2}$	...	$66\frac{1}{2}$	307,555	4,625
Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse Branch)	$52\frac{1}{2}$	...	$52\frac{1}{2}$	333,519	6,353
Hamilton and Portland (including extension to Portland wharf)	54	...	54	267,358	4,951	
Stawell and Horsham ...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	...	$53\frac{1}{2}$	234,481	4,383
Geelong and Queenscliff ...	$20\frac{3}{4}$	...	$20\frac{3}{4}$	105,030	5,062
Warrenheip and Gerdons ...	13	...	13	79,013	6,078	
Total Western System ...	$373\frac{1}{4}$	$61\frac{1}{4}$	$434\frac{1}{2}$	4,954,280	11,402	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Including the Melbourne station, which cost £540,720.

‡ The lengths of the Williamstown and Essendon lines are given from the Footscray Junction and the Essendon Junction. These are points on the Main line distant from the Melbourne railway terminus $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles respectively. The North-Eastern line starts from Essendon, and the Geelong line from a point on the Williamstown line called Newport; these are places distant from the same terminus 5 miles and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles respectively. The length of the Ballarat line is given from West Geelong.

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

|| Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

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

Names of Lines.	Length open on 31st December 1881.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled in the Year.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Train Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon (including Race-course Branch)	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ †	80,322	16,910	} 910,090
North-Eastern ...	182 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	182 $\frac{1}{4}$ †	1,575,289	8,644	
Wangaratta and Beechworth	23	...	23	155,173	6,747	
Springs and Wahgunyah ...	14	...	14	65,381	4,670	
Mangalore and Shepparton...	45	...	45	223,563	4,968	
Toolamba and Tatura ...	7	...	7	25,496	3,642	
Shepparton and Numurkah	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	51,039	2,490	
Total North-Eastern System	294	2$\frac{1}{2}$	296$\frac{1}{2}$	2,176,263	7,340	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland ...	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	745,205	6,302	} 410,579
South Yarra and Oakleigh ...	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ †	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	169,581	25,123	
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	$\frac{3}{4}$	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	4,652	6,203	
Caulfield and Frankston ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ §	37,930	3,700	} 568,131
Hobson's Bay Suburban ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$||	1,237,545	75,003	
Total Eastern System ...	139	13$\frac{1}{2}$	152$\frac{1}{2}$	2,194,913	14,393	
Grand Total ...	1068$\frac{3}{4}$	178	1246$\frac{3}{4}$	16,255,849¶	13,039	4,633,267

741. 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 and special" lines. The estimated total length of these lines was 483 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1881, 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles of these lines had been completed, 159 miles were in progress, and the remaining 291 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 at the end

Railways
authorized
and in
progress.

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

‡ Second line of way opened on the 19th December 1881.

§ Length open at the end of 1881, as far as Mordialloc; the remaining 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles were in course of construction.

|| Consisting of the Melbourne and St. Kilda line, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; the Melbourne and Sandridge line, 5 miles; the Melbourne and Windsor line, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the Windsor and Brighton line, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and the Richmond and Hawthorn line, 2 miles.

¶ The total cost of the railways to the end of 1881, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £18,603,830. See paragraph 748 *post*.

of 1881, together with a statement of their proposed lengths, authorized cost, and amount expended to that date:—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS AT END OF 1881.

Names of Systems and Lines.		Proposed Total Length.	Authorized Cost.*	Amount Expended to 31st December 1881.
		Miles.	£	£
<i>Northern System.</i>				
Inglewood to Charlton	... ..	20	74,500	24,773
Eaglehawk to Mitiamo	... ..	36	134,100	7,803
St. Arnaud to Donald	... ..	24	89,400	30,838
Total Northern System		80	298,000	63,414
<i>Western System.</i>				
Horsham to Dimboola	... ..	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	79,160	17,172
Colac to Camperdown	... ..	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	105,230	13,466
Total Western System		49 $\frac{1}{2}$	184,390	30,638
<i>Eastern System.</i>				
Caulfield to Frankston	... ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	89,800	...
Hawthorn to Lilydale	... ..	20	189,040	41,456
Total Eastern System		29 $\frac{1}{2}$	278,840	41,456
Grand Total		159	761,230	135,508

742. 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, and guard vans:—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1880	197	233	138	382	2,803	226	£ 1,643,954
1881	210	252	146	382	3,005	222	1,758,957
Increase	13	19	8	...	202	...	115,003
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	4	...

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

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1881.

First class, country lines	... ..	2	Second class, country lines	... ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ suburban lines	... ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ suburban lines	... ..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Exclusive of rolling-stock. † Incomplete portion from Mordialloc to Frankston. For particulars of the completed portion see last table.

744. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled, also of the passengers and goods' carried, during 1880 and 1881. 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 increase :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.		Extent Opened.	Distance Travelled.	Passengers.†	Goods.
		Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1880	... ..	1,199	4,380,802	15,999,459	1,258,254
1881	... ..	1,247	4,633,267	18,973,070	1,421,530
Increase	... ..	48	252,465	2,974,611	163,276

745. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1880 and 1881 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1880 AND 1881.

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1880	... 567,193	743,422	182,302	1,492,917	814,075	678,842	54·53
1881	... 654,931	817,979	192,299	1,665,209	913,572	751,637	54·86
Increase	87,738	74,557	9,997	172,292	99,497	72,795	·33

746. A very large increase will be noticed in the receipts for passenger fares and freight, and a slight increase under the head of sundries. A large increase also appears in the working expenses, and

* The Main (Melbourne to Echuca), Castlemaine and Dunolly, Ballarat and Maryborough, Maryborough and Avoca, Sandhurst and Inglewood, Williamstown, Geelong, Ballarat, Ballarat and Ararat, Ararat and Stawell, Essendon, North-Eastern, Wangaratta and Beechworth, the Geelong and Colac, Ararat and Hamilton, Portland and Hamilton, the Gippsland, the Dunolly and St. Arnaud, Springs and Wahgunyah, Stawell and Horsham, South Yarra and Oakleigh, Geelong and Queenscliff, Warrenheip and Gordons, Spencer and Flinders streets Junction, Mangalore and Shepparton, Toolamba and Tatura, Carlsruhe and Trentham, and Trentham and Daylesford lines were opened for traffic prior to the 31st December 1880. The following lines were also opened for traffic in 1881 at the dates named :—7th June, Lancefield line, 14½ miles; 11th August, Ballarat Racecourse, 2 miles; 1st September, Shepparton to Numurkah, 20½ miles; 15th September, Daylesford Extension, ½ mile; 19th December, Caulfield to Mordialloc, 10½ miles; total, 47½ 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.

a small increase (about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.) in the proportion of working expenses to receipts.

Railway
debt.

747. The total amount borrowed for railway construction to the end of 1881 was £17,660,267,* which by the conversion of debentures into stock was further increased to £17,672,460. If from this amount be deducted the cost of floating the loans, amounting to £51,060, the net proceeds available for railway construction will be found to have been £17,621,400.

Capital
account of
railways.

748. In addition to the £17,672,460 derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,877,980, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £2,200,000 from the alienation of Crown lands received by instalments of £200,000 per annum,† £291,500 from debentures issued by the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, and £386,480 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of 1881, to £18,603,830, and at the same period the balance at credit was £1,895,550. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO END OF 1881.

RECEIPTS.			
Net proceeds of loans	...	...	£17,621,400
Railway loan liquidation and construction account	...	...	2,200,000
Debentures of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company	...	...	291,500
From consolidated revenue	...	...	386,480
Total receipts	...	...	£20,499,380
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines	...	...	£16,255,849
Rolling-stock	...	...	1,758,957
Construction of lines in progress	...	...	530,042
Preliminary surveys	...	...	58,982
Total expenditure	...	...	£18,603,830
Balance unexpended	...	...	£1,895,550

Net income
{ and cost of
railways
compared.

749. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £18,014,806, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1881 has already been stated‡ to have been £751,637. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the

* This is the amount shown in table following paragraph 286 *ante*, less £68,100 repaid.

† See footnote (†) on page 105 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 745 *ante*.

railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 4·172, or about £4 3s. 5¼d. per cent.

750. The amount of interest payable on the debenture capital of railways during 1881 was £918,218, which was at the average rate of 5½ per cent. If from this be deducted the net railway income of the year, amounting to £751,637, also the interest allowed by banks on unexpended balances of the Railway loan remaining at credit, amounting to £82,400, or £834,037 in all, the remainder will be £84,181, 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 1881 would appear to have been no less than £192,500. This is set forth in the following statement:—

Net loss on working railways, 1881.

APPARENT NET LOSS ON WORKING RAILWAYS, 1881.

Interest on borrowed capital	...	...	...	£918,218
Deduct net railway income, 1881	...	...	£751,637	
„ interest on balances held by banks	...	...	82,400	
			<u>834,037</u>	
Actual net charge to revenue	...	...	...	84,181
Add interest on capital not derived from loans (£2,084,095, assumed at 5½ per cent.)	...	...	...	<u>108,373</u>
Apparent net loss on working railways, 1881	...	...	...	<u>£192,554</u>

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

751. The revenue returned in 1881 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as 8½ per cent. on the North-Eastern system, but varied from 3¼ to 3⅔ per cent. on the other lines, except the Hobson's Bay lines, which, owing to exceptional circumstances, yielded only 1⅔ per cent.† The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems in 1881, as given in the recently issued Report of the Board of Land and Works* :—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1881.

	Per cent.
Northern system	3·66
Western system	3·45
North-Eastern system	8·47
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	3·25
Hobson's Bay lines	1·39†
All lines	<u>4·17</u>

* Parliamentary Paper No. 48, Session 1882.

† For explanation of this low rate see paragraph 758 *post*.

Earnings and expenses per mile.

752. 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 eight years :—

**EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1881.**

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

Decrease of net profits per mile.

753. 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 amount to over £4,000 annually.

Purchase by the State of private railways.

754. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, consisting of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $9\frac{3}{4}$ of double line—or of $16\frac{1}{2}$ 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 cost of the lines, to the 31st December 1881, was as follows :—

Shares—10,694, at £80 per share	£855,520
Debenture bonds—4,653, at £100 each	465,300
	£1,320,820
Stores—taken at a valuation of	16,308
New works—expenditure on	61,318
	£1,398,446
Total cost	£1,398,446

Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

755. Six per cent. debentures, of the value of £114,200, were redeemed prior to the 31st December 1880, and a further number of the value of £59,600 on the 1st March 1881. Subjoined is a statement of the rates

of interest on the debentures which remained unredeemed at the end of 1881, and of the amounts outstanding at each rate :—

Rate of Interest.	Amount.
6 per cent.	£107,400
5 per cent.	183,900
3½ per cent.	200
Total	£291,500

756. During the 12 months ended 30th June 1879, when these lines were worked by the company for the State, the proceeds, after deducting all working expenses, amounted to £43,728, as compared with £62,341 in the succeeding financial year. Revenue of suburban lines, 1878-9.

757. During the first 18 months that the lines were under the control* of the Government the net income amounted to £96,017, being equivalent to about 4½ per cent. of the total cost, but there was a loss of £1,474 on the transactions of the period, as shown below. It is pointed out by the Railway authorities, however, that no credit is taken for the running over these lines by the Gippsland trains, which saved the construction of another line for the 2½ miles intervening between Prince's Bridge and South Yarra; and that, if the unredeemed debentures, instead of bearing between 5 and 6 per cent. interest, had borne no more than the rate chargeable on the loans then recently contracted, viz., 4½ per cent., the receipts would have not only covered all the expenditure, but left a profit of over £5,000; also, that, since the 1st January 1880, about £6,000 per annum has been added to the cost of working by the additions made to salaries and wages. The figures of income and expenditure, for the 18 months alluded to, are as follow :— Income, &c., of suburban lines, 1879-80.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE LATE MELBOURNE AND HOBSON'S BAY LINES FOR 18 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 1880.

Gross income	£250,619
Working expenditure (including management, &c.),	£148,641
Renewals of way and works	5,961
Total working expenses	154,602
Net income	£96,017
Interest† on debenture capital	£38,041
„ share capital, at 4½ per cent.	57,748
„ amount paid for stores, ditto	1,101
„ cost of new works, ditto	601
Total expenditure	£97,491
Excess of expenditure over receipts	£1,474

* See paragraph 754 ante.

† For the amounts on which the interest is calculated, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-1, paragraph 293.

Income, &c.,
of suburban
lines, 1881.

758. During the year 1881, the gross revenue of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay lines amounted to £196,608, and the working expenses to £177,194. The difference or net income was thus £19,414, which is equivalent to only 1·39 per cent. on the capital cost.* It should be pointed out, however, that the expenditure of 1881 includes an exceptional item of £45,160, paid as compensation for injuries received by passengers at the railway accident near Jolimont.† Exclusive of the amount paid in respect to this accident, the net income of these lines amounted to £64,575, being equivalent to 4·6 per cent. on the capital cost. In the previous year the net income amounted to £61,317, or 4·42 per cent. on the cost. The rate of interest payable on the capital cost during 1881, however, was as much as 4·74 per cent.

Railways in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

759. 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
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

* See paragraph 754 ante.

† See paragraph 576 ante.

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
Western Australia	1873	30
	1874	38
	1875	38
	1876	38
	1877	68
	1878	68
	1879	72
	1880	72
Tasmania	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172
	1877	172
	1878	172
	1879	172
	1880	172
New Zealand	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954
	1878	1,070
	1879	1,171
	1880	1,258

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1881, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

760. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1880 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway. The lines of New Zealand extended over 59 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.

761. 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 1880, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has nearly trebled, and in Australasia more than trebled, during the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on 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

Gauges of
lines in
Australasia.

762. 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.

763. In 1880 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 amounted to 54 per cent. of the receipts, or a higher 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 745 ante

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	12,660	602,079,470	540,742,581	52,600,457	28,479,679
Scotland ...	2,907	92,333,212	45,956,833	6,700,161	3,568,266
Ireland ...	2,378	34,208,975	17,185,338	2,658,136	1,454,404
Total United Kingdom }	17,945	728,621,657	603,884,752	61,958,754	33,502,349

764. 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.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1880.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	9,181	Canada ...	6,891
Ceylon ...	136	Jamaica ...	25
Mauritius ...	66	Trinidad ...	16
Natal ...	101	British Guiana ...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	905		

765. It may be remarked that two years previously Natal had only 5 miles and the Cape of Good Hope only 547 miles of railway open, but that in 1880, as will be noticed, the length had increased to 101 miles in the former and 905 miles in the latter colony. It is probable the construction of railways in those colonies was advanced for the purpose of facilitating military operations.

Extension of railways in Natal and Cape Colony.

766. 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.

Railways in India.

767. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over about 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.

Railways, in Australia, Canada, and India compared.

Railways in
Foreign
countries.

768. From the latest official statistics of the principal Foreign countries, the following information respecting the railways in each country has been extracted. 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.
EUROPE.			£		£	£
Austro-Hungary	1877	11,164	249,960,000	37,856,236	21,437,728	11,334,908
Belgium ...	1880	2,554	62,293,853	56,305,953	6,098,951	3,587,677
Denmark ...	1879	819	...	5,830,782	570,493	364,470
France... ..	„	14,138	395,264,967	150,325,733	37,826,199	19,705,133
German Empire	1878	19,563	403,616,000	...	42,449,000	25,328,000
Greece ...	„	7	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1880	1,440	21,654,493	15,989,793	1,864,966	932,212
Italy... ..	„	5,340	104,669,512	32,491,827	7,124,263	4,345,514
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
Switzerland ...	1880	1,596	29,894,032	21,608,581	2,400,815	1,259,888
Turkey in Europe	1878	954	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Con- federation	1876	1,369	11,377,217	2,671,260	917,805	633,939
Chili... ..	„	1,008	...	...	...	...
United States ...	1878	81,841	956,250,000	...	102,079,000	63,125,000
Uruguay ...	„	127	...	...	...	...

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1880.

769. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1882,* the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of different periods, from 1830 to 1880; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1880.

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 ...	221,678	7,941
1872 ...	155,891	9,723			

* Page 1059, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to .621 of an English mile.

770. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1881 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 laborers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Description of Labor.	1871.	1876.	1881.
AGRICULTURAL LABOR.			
Farm laborers ... per week, and found	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	18s. to 22s.	20s.
Reapers ... per acre, "	7s. 6d. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	3s. to 5s.	4s. to 7s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	4d. to 6d.	6d. to 1s.	5d. to 7d.
PASTORAL LABOR.			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£25 to £35	£35 to £52	£36 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " and found	£35 to £45	£40 to £65	£60 to £75
Hutkeepers ... " with rations	£20 to £30	£25 to £40	£26 to £40
Generally-useful men on stations } per week, and found	12s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared ...	12s. to 15s.	11s. to 17s. 6d.	12s. to 15s.
ARTISAN LABOR.			
Masons ... per day, without board	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Plasterers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 13s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, without family } per annum, with board and lodging	£50 to £60	£50 to £80	£70 to £90
Married couples, with family } " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on farms and stations } " "	£40 to £55	£40 to £52	£50
Grooms ... " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £52	£40 to £52
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... { per annum, with board and lodging }	£30 to £40	£35 to £60	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... " "	£25 to £35	£30 to £40	£35
General servants ... " "	£25 to £35	£26 to £36	£30 to £35
Housemaids ... " "	£25 to £35	£30 to £36	£30 to £35
Nursemaids ... " "	£10 to £25	£25 to £35	£25 to £30
MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.			
General laborers ... per day, without board	5s. to 6s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers { per cubic yard, without board }	2s. to 4s.	1s. 8d. to 4s.	2s. to 4s.
Seamen ... per month, and found	£4 to £4 10s.	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £6
Miners ... per week, without board	£2 5s. to £3	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 5s.

Prices.

771. 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, 1871, 1876, AND 1881.

Articles.	1871.	1876.	1881.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.			
Wheat per bushel	4s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.	4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d.
Barley "	3s. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.
Oats "	3s. to 3s. 9d.	2s. 7d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 7d.
Maize "	3s. 10d. to 4s. 11d.	4s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.	3s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.
Bran "	1s. to 1s. 1d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	8½d. to 1s. 3d.
Hay per ton	£3 5s. to £4 5s.	£4 to £8	£2 10s. to £6
Flour, first quality "	£12 10s. to £17 10s.	£11 10s. to £14	£9 to £11 15s.
Bread per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 7d.	7d.	4d. to 6d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£10 to £37	£14 to £48	£15 to £46
Saddle and harness .. "	£5 to £50	£5 to £60	£8 to £65
Cattle—			
Fat each	£4 to £12 17s. 6d.	£5 10s. to £19 15s.	£3 10s. to £14 2s. 6d.
Milch cows "	£7 10s. to £8 10s.	£3 10s. to £12 10s.	£4 15s. to £10
Sheep, fat "	5s. to 17s.	3s. 6d. to 25s.	3s. 6d. to 21s.
Lambs, fat "	5s. to 11s.	2s. to 13s.	3s. to 12s.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 9d.	1½d. to 6d.
Mutton, "	2½d. to 4d.	1½d. to 6d.	1½d. to 4d.
Veal, "	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Pork, "	7d. to 8d.	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.	6d. to 10d.	10d. to 2s. 3d.	6d. to 2s.
Cheese—			
Colonial, retail "	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s. 2d.	5d. to 1s.
Imported "	1s. to 1s. 2d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. to 1s. 4d.
Milk per quart	6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 11s.	7s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.
Ducks "	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 7s.
Fowls "	3s. to 5s.	4s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. to 7s.
Rabbits "	1s. 6d. to 4s.	1s. to 3s.	6d. to 1s.
Pigeons "	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.
Turkeys each	4s. to 10s.	5s. to 15s.	4s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs "	5s. to 12s.	10s. to 18s.	10s. to 14s
Bacon per lb.	1s.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	6d. to 1s.
Ham "	1s. to 1s. 3d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.	8d. to 1s. 2d.
Eggs per doz.	9d to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 8d.	10d. to 2s. 9d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1871, 1876, AND 1881—continued.

Articles.	1871.	1876.	1881.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£2 to £3	£3 10s. to £5	£2 10s. 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.	3s. 6d. to 15s.	3s. 9d. to 12s.	2s. 6d. to 18s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 9d.	4d. to 9d.	4d. to 8d.
Turnips ...	4d. to 9d.	4d. to 1s.	2d. to 1s.
Radishes ...	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 9d.	3d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	4d. to 2s.	6d. to 5s.	3d. to 5s.
Cauliflowers ...	1s. to 6s.	1s. to 5s.	4d. to 3s.
Lettuces ...	3d. to 9d.	3d. to 1s.	3d. to 1s.
Green peas ... per lb.	...	1d. to 4d.	1d. to 4d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	7d. to 2s. 7d.	7d. to 2s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7d. to 2s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Coffee (in bond) ...	6d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£27 to £52	£30 to £48	£30 10s. to £38
Rice ...	£16 10s. to £24 10s.	£16 to £24	£13 10s. to £29
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	6d. to 1s. 6d.	9d. to 3s.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 3d.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£29	£20 to £30	£17 to £29
Candles—			
Sperm ... per lb.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7d. to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	7d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Salt ... per ton	72s. 6d. to 110s.	£3 5s. to £5	£3 5s. to £6 5s.
Coals ...	20s. to 21s. 6d.	30s. to 36s.	22s. to 40s.
Firewood ...	8s. to 12s.	13s.	8s. to 12s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£6 to £8 10s.	£7 to £9 10s.	£7 to £9
" ... per doz.	7s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 13s. 6d.
Porter ... per hhd.	£5 5s. to £6	£5 10s. to £6 10s.	£7 5s. to £7 10s.
" ... per doz.	7s. 6d. to 11s.	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	4s. 3d. to 9s.	3s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.	6s. to 15s.
Rum ...	2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 3d.	3s. to 6s. 9d.	2s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.
Whiskey ...	3s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.	4s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.	3s. 10d. to 15s.
Hollands ...	2s. 9d. to 4s.	2s. 9d. to 4s.	3s. 3d. to 4s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Port wine ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£16 to £100	£21 to £120
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.	24s. to 50s.
Sherry (in bond) ... per butt	£20 to £120	£20 to £130	£20 to £125
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	20s. to 75s.	20s. to 85s.	20s. to 85s.
Claret ...	11s. 6d. to 100s.	10s. to 80s.	13s. 6d. to 100s.
Champagne ...	30s. to 85s.	20s. to 86s.	25s. to 91s.

772. The price of gold in 1881 ranged from £2 17s. to £4 3s. per oz. Price of gold. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1881 the lowest price quoted (£2 17s. 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., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 17s. to £4 2s.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

773. 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 1881 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses and cattle, but slightly smaller numbers as regards 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, 1881.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	5,678 ...	65,556 ...	1,067,824
„ „ Customs	... 2,961 ...	... 62,726 ...	... 1,079,298

Imports of
pigs.

774. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1881 numbered 1,017. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 5,265, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

775. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1880 was £751,041, and in 1881, £678,686.

PART VI.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Transfer of
Land
Statute.

776. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was first introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.

Lands under
the Statute.

777. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

Assurance
fund.

778. The assurance and indemnity fund established under the Transfer of Land Statute to secure the Government against possible losses is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one halfpenny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June 1881 was £66,502, of which £50,000 had been invested in Government stock. Three claims upon the fund have been substantiated since its first formation, and £718 Os. 4d. has been paid to claimants.