

PART VI.—INTERCHANGE.

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

912. 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, and the form adopted that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the tenth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference. Imports and exports classified.

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

914. In the following table, not only is the rate of import duty given, as in former years, but the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

915. 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:— Classification and index of imports and exports.

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

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

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

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

INDEX—continued.

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

INDEX—continued.

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

IMPORTS, 1884.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>				
Free ...	...	Books, printed ... ..	...	248,216
3s. per doz. packs	1,566	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	10,768	2,795
20 per cent. and free	10,890	Stationery ... ..	...	95,915
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
25 per cent.	107	Harmoniums... .. No.	65	684
" ...	2,634	Organs	1,024	12,516
" ...	19,091	Pianofortes	3,348	81,210
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed ... ..	...	15,603
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
Free ...	...	Paintings and engravings ... ..	...	41,934
" ...	...	Works of art ... ..	...	6,975
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>				
25 per cent.	65	Mouldings, gilt ... ..	...	266
Free ...	...	" picture frame ... ..	...	6,606
25 per cent.	...	" other ... ..	...	...
" ...	126	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	5,349	542
" ...	998	" " meerschaum ... ..	...	3,994
12s. ♂ gross	3,680	" " wooden ... gross	10,651	16,455
25 per cent.	108	Turnery ... ..	...	426
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
20 per cent.	123	Fireworks ... ..	...	531
Free ...	...	Toys ... ..	...	9,217
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
20 per cent.	2,998	Clocks ... ..	...	14,587
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ... ..	...	11,559
" ...	...	" scientific ... ..	...	24,115
20 per cent.	13,584	Watches ... ..	...	79,973
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ... ..	...	4,507
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
Free ...	...	Instruments, surgical ... ..	...	10,831

EXPORTS, 1884.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>				
...	87,053	Books, printed ... ..	...	+161,163
1,832	977	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+8,936	+1,818
...	49,525	Stationery ... ..	...	+46,390
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
5	69	Harmoniums No.	+60	+615
187	2,914	Organs	+837	+9,602
412	15,086	Pianofortes	+2,936	+66,124
...	3,464	Others, undescribed ... ..	...	+12,139
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
...	11,814	Paintings and engravings ... ..	...	+30,120
...	63	Works of art ... ..	...	+6,912
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>				
...	118	Mouldings, gilt ... ..	...	+148
...	1,009	" picture frame ... ..	...	+5,597
...	...	" other ... ..	...	...
1,203	211	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+4,146	+331
...	1,349	" meerschaum ... ..	...	+2,645
65	4,704	" wooden ... gross	+10,586	+11,751
...	1,039	Turnery ... ..	...	-613
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
...	62	Fireworks ... ..	...	+469
...	377	Toys ... ..	...	+8,840
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
...	3,029	Clocks ... ..	...	+11,558
...	1,216	Instruments, optical ... ..	...	+10,343
...	9,299	" scientific ... ..	...	+14,816
...	20,920	Watches ... ..	...	+59,053
...	123	Watchmakers' materials ... ..	...	+4,384
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
...	136	Instruments, surgical ... ..	...	+10,695

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.				
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>				
Free	...	Arms, military	...	...
"	...	" pistols, &c.	No. 166	165
"	...	" sporting	6,611	12,371
"	...	Ammunition, &c., caps	...	3,350
"	...	" cartridges	...	3,639
"	...	" cartridge cases	...	1,241
4d. per lb.	2,367	" dynamite	lbs. 115,900	7,630
1½d. per coil	887	" fuse	coils 185,786	5,022
1d. per lb.	...	" lithofracteur	lbs. ...	...
"	2,713	" powder, blasting	" 564,050	11,286
3d. per lb.	1,309	" " sporting	" 96,027	10,292
Free	...	" " fine	" 33,860	840
1d. per lb.	414	" shot	" 49,944	421
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>				
25 per cent.	70	Boilers, steam	No. 7	660
Free	...	Cutlery	...	29,258
25 per cent.	4,378	Engines, steam	No. 215	33,446
20 per cent.	5,179	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	33,015
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	46,285
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	12,334
"	...	" undescribed	...	28,676
25 per cent.	19,825	" "	...	128,524
Free	...	Sewing machines	No. 25,886	87,533
"	...	Tools and utensils	...	35,423
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>				
10s. per arm	538	Axles and arms	No. 999	960
7s. per arm	363	" "	1,148	777
4s. 6d. p. arm	647	" mail patent	2,558	1,250
4s. 6d. p. arm	330	" common nut	782	360
3s. per arm	1,001	" "	7,739	1,526
25 per cent.	1,120	" common dray	6,603	4,407
"	72	Axle-boxes	" 3,330	290
<i>Carriages and carts—</i>				
£50 each...	900	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, &c.	" 17	2,995
£40 each...	1,280	Omnibuses and coaches	" 32	5,170
£20 to £10 each, and 20 per cent.	623	All other kinds	" 66	2,196
25 per cent.	2,791	Carriage materials	...	11,036
"	1,038	Saddlery and harness	...	4,028
Free	...	Saddlers' ironmongery	...	7,798
10s. per doz.	25	Saddle-trees (harness)	doz. 50	137
20s. per doz.	248	" (riding)	" 298	1,126

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—			
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).		
	£		Quantity.	Value.		
	£			£		
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.						
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>						
...	2,848	Arms, military ... ..	...	- 2,848	
...	7	„ pistols, &c. No.	...	+ 158		
...	1,229	„ sporting ... ..	...	+ 11,142	
...	430	Ammunition, &c., caps ... ..	...	+ 2,920	
...	589	„ cartridges ... ..	...	+ 3,050	
...	21	„ cartridge cases ... ..	...	+ 1,220	
140,696	11,453	„ dynamite lbs.	- 24,796	- 3,823		
58,200	2,424	„ fuse ... coils	+ 127,586	+ 2,598		
12,060	976	„ lithofracteur lbs.	- 12,060	- 976		
196,222	4,940	„ powder, blasting „	+ 367,828	+ 6,346		
7,402	1,090	„ „ sporting „	+ 88,625	+ 9,202		
...	...	„ „ fine „	+ 33,860	+ 840		
57,456	928	„ shot	- 7,512	- 507		
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, & Implements.</i>						
18	1,907	Boilers, steam No.	- 11	- 1,247		
...	2,640	Cutlery ... ..	...	+ 26,618	
114	12,064	Engines, steam No.	+ 101	+ 21,382		
...	15,690	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	+ 17,325		
...	21,501	Machinery, agricultural ... ..	...	+ 24,784	
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ... ..	...	+ 12,334	
...	101,347	„ undescribed ... ..	...	+ 55,853	
8,407	42,367	Sewing machines No.	+ 17,479	+ 45,166		
...	3,414	Tools and utensils... ..	...	+ 32,009	
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>						
2,387	1,701	Axles and arms No.	}	}		
...	...	„ „ mail patent				
...	...	„ common nut				
...	...	„ „ common dray				
...	...	Axle-boxes			+ 3,330	+ 290
238	7,968	Carriages and carts—	}	}		
...	...	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, &c.				
...	...	Omnibuses and coaches			- 123	+ 2,393
...	...	All other kinds				
...	1,492	Carriage materials... ..	...	+ 9,544	
...	14,710	Saddlery and harness ... ..	...	- 10,682	
...	167	Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	...	+ 7,631	
1	7	Saddle-trees (harness) doz.	+ 49	+ 130		
45	399	„ (riding)	+ 253	+ 727		

IMPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
Free	...	Anchors No.	148	384
"	...	Boats "	4	98
"	...	Chain cables... .. tons	183	2,277
"	...	Oars, ash No.	2,990	431
25 per cent.	20	" other "	144	81
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>				
25 per cent.	37	Bricks, air No.	8,805	151
Free	...	" clay "	60,600	138
20s. ₤ 1,000	231	" fire "	245,400	1,453
Free	...	Cement cwt.	299,363	61,325
5s. each	1,302	Doors No.	5,221	4,228
Free	...	Lime tons	22	80
2s. per pair	3	Sashes, window pairs	297	94
Free	...	Slates, roofing No.	4,740,777	43,859
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
25 per cent.	18,479	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	73,719
10 per cent.	39	Furniture springs ... ..	...	391
25 per cent.	1,280	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	...	5,093
"	472	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	1,883
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>				
3d. per lb...	1,237	Acid, acetic lbs.	128,141	4,062
6d. per gal.	78	" carbolic galls.	3,108	559
6d. per lb...	67	" " pure lbs.	2,921	368
2d. per lb...	131	" oxalic "	18,335	496
3d. per lb...	6	" picric "	452	49
5s. per cwt.	32	" undescribed cwt.	127	228
Free	...	" " lbs.	105,374	8,441
"	...	Alkali, potash cwt.	...	...
"	...	" soda ash "	22,448	9,886
"	...	" " bicarbonate "	5,520	2,567
"	...	" " caustic "	13,328	7,994
40s. per ton	56	" " crystals "	2,140	136
Free	...	Alum "	4,099	1,590
"	...	Arsenic "	193	119
"	...	Asphalte "	92	46
"	...	Borax "	418	968
Various & free	741	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ... ..	...	96,694
Free	...	Nitrate of soda cwt.	6,395	4,427
"	...	Silicate of soda "	7,429	3,195
"	...	Dyes ... ..	...	16,169
"	...	Essences and essential oils ... ..	...	5,679

EXPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
77	250	Anchors No.	+71	+134
14	437	Boats "	-10	-339
34	685	Chain cables tons	+149	+1,592
56	22	Oars, ash No.	+3,078	+490
		" other "		
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)</i>				
...	...	Bricks, air No.	+8,805	+151
103,100	263	" clay "	-42,500	-125
13,604	126	" fire "	+231,796	+1,327
6,741	1,884	Cement cwt.	+292,622	+59,441
720	743	Doors No.	+4,501	+3,485
111	368	Lime tons	-89	-288
1,981	1,220	Sashes, window pairs	-1,684	-1,126
28,731	222	Slates, roofing No.	+4,712,046	+43,637
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
...	52,349	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	+21,370
...	...	Furniture springs ... ..	...	+391
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	...	+5,093
...	306	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	+1,577
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>				
16,060	428	Acid, acetic lbs.	+112,081	+3,634
79,644	2,045	" carbolic	+94,918	+8,096
		" " pure		
		" oxalic		
		" picric		
		" undescribed		
139	262	Alkali, potash cwt.	-139	-262
1,088	647	" soda ash "	+21,360	+9,239
79	66	" " bicarbonate "	+5,441	+2,501
906	730	" " caustic "	+12,422	+7,264
727	368	" " crystals "	+1,413	-232
17	23	Alum "	+4,082	+1,567
43	39	Arsenic "	+150	+80
80	28	Asphalte "	+12	+18
1	4	Borax "	+417	+964
...	25,200	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ... ..	...	+71,494
...	...	Nitrate of soda cwt.	+6,395	+4,427
687	431	Silicate of soda "	+6,742	+2,764
...	988	Dyes ... ..	...	+15,181
...	3,668	Essences and essential oils ... ..	...	+2,011

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.

3d. per lb.	124	Glycerine, pure	...	...	lbs.	12,195	543
1d. per lb.	203	"	crude	...	"	48,654	1,065
Free	...	Guano	...	...	tons	1,569	8,473
"	...	Ink, printing	...	...	lbs.	133,472	3,212
6d. per lb.	168	"	"	coloured	"	6,737	824
Free	...	"	writing	...	...	...	2,080
"	...	Manures, undescribed	...	...	tons	293	1,271
1s. & 1s. 3d. per gross	10,589	Matches and vestas (wax)	...	...	gross	191,545	30,894
6d. per gross	1,588	"	wooden	...	"	32,612	3,179
25 per cent.	7,173	Medicines, patent	...	...	...	...	29,086
Free	...	Medicinal roots	...	...	...	...	21
"	...	Naphtha	...	...	galls.	1,662	378
20s. per lb.	21,049	Opium, prepared	...	...	lbs.	24,132	52,294
Free	...	Paints and colours	...	...	cwt.	10,035	22,207
80s. per ton	538	"	"	mixed for use	"	2,558	6,369
40s. per ton	3,936	"	"	ground in oil	"	39,046	53,083
1s. per gal.	246	Spirits, methylated	...	...	galls.	4,892	1,064
Free	...	Sulphur	...	...	cwt.	27,921	10,152
"	...	Turpentine	...	...	galls.	102,729	11,135

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.

20 per cent.	10,079	Blankets	...	...	pairs	103,546	53,863
"	16,546	Carpeting and druggeting	...	...	...	...	79,685
15 per cent.	9,942	Flannels, piece	...	...	...	...	69,302
20 per cent.	2,135	Rugs, woollen	...	...	...	...	10,558
		Woollen piece goods—					
15 per cent.	62,463	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	...	...	...	...	430,841
7½ per cent.	23,993	Dress goods, containing wool	...	...	...	...	319,357
"	...	"	women's, all wool	...	...	...	...
15 per cent.	1,163	Shirtings	...	...	...	...	6,661
Free	...	Undescribed	...	...	...	...	14,743
"	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	...	...	...	17,747
"	...	Yarn	...	...	lbs.	452,718	7,277

Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.

20 per cent.	41,834	Silks and satins, dress	...	...	...	...	205,739
"	493	"	dress goods, mixed with other material	...	...	...	2,937
10 per cent.	209	"	pongees	...	...	...	2,935
20 per cent.	4,088	"	ribbons	...	...	...	24,561
"	788	"	velvets and crapes	...	...	...	3,821
Free	...	"	other manufactures of	...	...	...	6,986
20 per cent.	2,638	"	"	...	...	...	19,061

EXPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see *Index ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—		
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).	
	£		Quantity.	Value.	
				£	
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>					
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.</i>					
16,464	935	Glycerine, pure lbs.	}	+ 44,385	+ 673
1,538	8,232	" crude "		+ 31	+ 241
52,884	2,468	Guano tons		+ 80,588	+ 744
...	...	Ink, printing lbs.		+ 6,737	+ 824
...	158	" " coloured "		...	+ 1,922
2,171	21,987	" writing "		- 1,878	- 20,716
43,444	8,113	Manures, undescribed tons	}	+ 180,713	+ 25,960
...	13,443	Matches and vestas (wax) ... gross			
...	186	" wooden "		...	+ 15,643
...	...	Medicines, patent "		...	- 165
6,791	14,444	Medicinal roots "		+ 1,662	+ 378
5,228	9,039	Naphtha galls.	}	+ 17,341	+ 37,850
837	224	Opium, prepared lbs.		+ 46,411	+ 72,620
419	238	Paints and colours cwt.		+ 4,055	+ 840
5,336	813	" " mixed for use "		+ 27,502	+ 9,914
...	...	" " ground in oil "		+ 97,393	+ 10,322
...	...	Spirits, methylated galls.			
...	...	Sulphur cwt.			
...	...	Turpentine galls.			
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.					
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>					
10,845	6,772	Blankets pairs		+ 92,701	+ 47,091
...	5,187	Carpeting and druggeting "		...	+ 74,498
...	4,011	Flannels, piece "		...	+ 65,291
...	1,809	Rugs, woollen "		...	+ 8,749
...	50,728	Woollen piece goods—			
...	...	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.		...	+ 380,113
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool		...	+ 319,357
...	27,577	" women's, all wool		...	- 27,577
...	...	Shirtings "		...	+ 6,661
...	...	Undescribed "		...	+ 14,743
...	461	Manufactures unenumerated		...	+ 17,286
16,408	203	Yarn lbs.		+ 436,310	+ 7,074
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>					
...	25,201	Silks and satins, dress "		...	+ 180,538
...	...	" dress goods, mixed with other material		...	+ 2,937
...	192	" pongees "		...	+ 2,743
...	474	" ribbons "		...	+ 24,087
...	361	" velvets and crapes "		...	+ 3,460
...	3,231	" other manufactures of "		...	+ 22,816

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.				
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
Free	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	...	882,392
"	...	" manufactures, such as counterpanes, &c.	...	63,913
"	...	" waste ...	495,072 lbs.	7,205
"	...	" wick ...	49,388	3,062
"	...	Linen piece goods	...	40,204
"	...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	...	4,422
20 per cent.	27	" tents and tarpaulins	...	199
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
Free	...	Haberdashery	...	362,319
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
25 per cent.	69,167	Apparel and slops	...	281,202
Free	...	"	...	34,701
"	...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed	No.	...
25 per cent.	609	" fancy and trimmed	"	2,794
4s. to 33s. p. doz. pairs and free	18,976	Boots and shoes	pairs	100,756
Free	...	Feathers, ornamental	...	15,926
"	...	Flowers, artificial	...	9,195
25 per cent.	2,419	Frillings and ruffings	...	9,416
"	69	Furs, dressed	...	277
Free	...	"	...	498
20 per cent.	19,648	Gloves	...	95,672
Hats and caps—				
48s. per doz.	637	Dress	No. 3,105	1,760
30s. per doz.	31	Boys' and youths', &c.	" 259	150
15s. per doz.	10,929	Men's felt, &c.	" 171,963	31,995
8s. per doz.	1,581	Boys' and youths', &c.	" 42,266	4,842
5s. per doz.	546	Felt hoods ...	" 25,908	1,933
Free	...	Straw, untrimmed	" 1,111,569	62,648
25 per cent.	5,736	Others unenumerated	" 113,823	14,562
Total hats and caps ...			No. 1,473,893	117,890
Bonded prior to 1879.				
20 per cent.	13	Hatters' materials	...	4,168
Free	...	Hosiery	...	70,852
"	...	"	...	41,109
20 per cent.	8,289	Millinery	...	...
6d. to 1s. each	113	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton...	No. 3,255	629
2s. 6d. each	1,085	" " silk	" 8,400	4,900
1s. each	28	" " fancy	" 554	109

EXPORTS, 1884—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
...	61,012	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	...	+ 821,380
...	10,316	„ manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c.	...	+ 53,597
24,508	529	„ waste ... lbs.	+ 470,564	+ 6,676
5,279	463	„ wick ... „	+ 44,109	+ 2,599
...	2,131	Linen piece goods ...	...	+ 38,073
...	626	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c. ...	...	+ 3,796
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ...	...	+ 199
<i>Order 18.—Draperies and Haberdashery.</i>				
...	78,358	Haberdashery ...	...	+ 283,961
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
...	311,617	Apparel and slops ...	...	+ 4,286
469	38	„ „ „ ...	- 469	- 38
268	298	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ... No.	...	+ 2,496
183,707	57,467	„ fancy and trimmed ... „	+ 171,408	+ 43,289
...	3,918	Boots and shoes ... pairs	...	
...	45	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	+ 12,008
...	3,324	Flowers, artificial ...	...	+ 9,150
...	1,283	Fringings and ruffings ...	...	+ 6,092
...	15,876	Furs, dressed ...	...	- 408
...	...	Gloves ...	...	+ 79,796
...	...	Hats and caps—	...	
...	...	Dress ... No.	...	
...	...	Boys' and youths', &c. ... „	...	
...	...	Men's felt, &c. ... „	...	
120,774	21,649	Boys' and youths', &c. ... „	+ 1,353,119	+ 96,241
...	...	Felt hoods ... „	...	
...	...	Straw, untrimmed ... „	...	
...	...	Others unenumerated ... „	...	
...	417	Hatters' materials ...	...	+ 3,751
...	6,403	Hosiery ...	...	+ 105,558
...	527	„ „ ...	...	- 527
...	1,076	Millinery ...	...
...	...	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton No.	...	+ 4,562
...	...	„ „ silk „	...	
...	...	„ „ fancy „	...	

IMPORTS, 1884—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.**Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.*

Free ...	...	Bagging ...	yards	...	...
6d. per doz.	3,051	Bags and sacks, bran bags	No.	1,820,420	34,596
1s. per doz.	19,309	" " corn and flour sacks	"	6,342,077	161,191
Free ...	...	" " gunny bags	"	276,974	5,596
...	...	" " ore (Victorian)	"	...	...
7s. per doz.	5,147	" " woolpacks	"	536,458	56,184
6d. per doz.	139	" " undescribed	"	745,727	13,205
and free					
" "	...	Boot webbing	yards	108,878	5,455
" "	...	Canvas	...	...	10,681
5s. per cwt.	97	Cordage, coir	cwt.	281	374
11s. 3d. per cwt.	384	" hempen	"	344	1,067
28s. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	592	" white lines	"	431	3,391
Free ...	...	" unserviceable	tons	36	231
11s. 3d. per cwt.	68	Engine packing	cwt.	130	450
Free ...	...	Felt, sheathing	...	...	817
$\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard	2,197	Jute piece goods	yards	942,690	19,223
25 per cent.	647	Mats	...	...	3,400
20 per cent.	852	{ Matting, China	...	...	3,549
		{ " coir and other	...	...
Free ...	...	Nets and netting	cwt.	11	315
20 per cent.	7,944	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	41,091
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.	1,797	Twine and lines	lbs.	336,844	11,406
Free ...	...	" sewing or seaming	"	323,077	11,672

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 21.—Animal Food.

Free ...	...	Bêche de mer	cwt.	...	...
2d. per lb.	20	Butter	lbs.	10,752	438
" ...	176	Cheese	"	37,012	1,227
Free ...	...	Eggs	No.	3,035,756	9,965
" ...	...	Fish, fresh	...	...	2,799
2d. per lb.	21,690	" preserved	lbs.	2,014,679	105,308
Free ...	...	" salted	cwt.	15,805	30,564
" ...	...	" shell	...	...	20,667
2d. per lb.	20	Honey	lbs.	2,424	114
10 per cent.	31	Isinglass	"	953	289
Free ...	...	"	"	9,191	1,428
" ...	...	Lard	"	...	...
" ...	...	Meats, fresh	cwt.	100	257
" ...	...	" frozen	"	...	...

EXPORTS, 1884—*continued.** * * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.*

		<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
14,020	344	Bagging	yards	- 14,020	- 344
87,500	1,744	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	No.	+ 1,732,920	+ 32,852
1,211,820	32,506	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	„	+ 5,130,257	+ 128,685
28,650	617	„ „ gunny bags „	„	+ 248,324	+ 4,979
26,700	546	„ „ ore (Victorian) „	„	- 26,700	- 546
226,362	26,676	„ „ woolpacks ...	„	+ 310,096	29,508
117,690	2,013	„ „ undescribed „	„	+ 628,037	+ 11,192
...	1,783	Boot webbing	yards	...	+ 3,672
...	1,436	Canvas ... ..	...	...	+ 9,245
10,040	30,745	Cordage, coir	cwt.	}	- 8,984
7	25	„ hempen	„		
194	913	„ white lines	„		
...	55	„ unserviceable	tons	+ 29	+ 206
...	2,619	Engine packing	cwt.	- 64	- 463
...	776	Felt, sheathing ... ..	...	...	+ 762
...	97	Jute piece goods	yards	...	+ 16,604
...	418	Mats ... ..	...	...	+ 2,624
...	42	Matting, China ... ..	...	}	+ 3,034
...	3,346	„ coir and other ... ..	...	
108,460	4,721	Nets and netting	cwt.	...	+ 273
		Oil and other floor cloths ...	...	...	+ 37,745
		Twine and lines	lbs.	}	+ 551,461
		„ sewing or seaming	„		

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
1	7	Bêche de mer	cwt.	- 1	- 7
2,223,920	102,322	Butter	lbs.	- 2,213,168	- 101,884
1,418,275	43,223	Cheese	„	- 1,381,263	- 41,996
1,228,594	6,007	Eggs	No.	+ 1,807,162	+ 3,958
...	24	Fish, fresh ... ..	...	...	+ 2,775
387,644	14,456	„ preserved	lbs.	+ 1,627,035	+ 90,852
494	1,119	„ salted	cwt.	+ 15,311	+ 29,445
...	251	„ shell ... ..	...	...	+ 20,416
50,666	1,377	Honey	lbs.	- 48,242	- 1,263
6,944	1,396	Isinglass	„	}	+ 3,200
98,964	2,854	„	„		
1,162	1,712	Lard	„	- 98,964	- 2,854
41,373	53,196	Meats, fresh	cwt.	- 1,062	- 1,455
		„ frozen	„	- 41,373	- 53,196

IMPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food—continued.</i>				
2d. per lb.	287	Meats, preserved lbs.	41,628	3,419
" ...	32	" bacon... .. "	4,216	208
5s. per cwt.	8/9	" beef, salted cwt.	40	63
2d. per lb.	634	" hams lbs.	79,337	4,067
5s. per cwt.	26	" pork, salted cwt.	173	323
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>				
2d. per lb.	720	Arrowroot lbs.	129,224	3,006
" ...	68	Biscuit, fancy "	19,598	983
2d. per lb., and free	...	" ship and old "	19,312	49
Free ...	...	Cocoanuts No.	171,543	1,383
2d. per lb.	3,399	Confectionery lbs.	419,844	16,545
" ...	12	" sugar candy "	1,006	14
2s. p. cental	66	Flour centals.	35,086	17,742
2d. per lb.	420	Fruit, bottled lbs.	35,023	1,420
" ...	4,514	" dried "	618,808	14,126
" ...	43,029	" " currants "	5,545,022	72,976
" ...	14,233	" " raisins "	1,748,426	32,055
9d. per bush.	6,936	" fresh bushels	185,163	68,095
2s. p. cental	401	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	9,288	3,307
5s. p. cental	15	" " " pearl "	32	35
2s. p. cental	100	" " beans and pease "	1,002	809
" ...	65	" " gram "	1,352	498
1s. p. cental	970	" " maize "	19,748	7,614
3s. p. bushel	3,105	" " malt bushels	23,845	10,356
2s. p. cental	4,450	" " oats centals	143,366	52,082
" ...	84	" " pease, split "	1,717	1,284
" ...	93	" " peanuts "	926	624
6s. & 4s. per cental *	18,041†	" " rice "	108,741	69,576
2s. p. cental	40	" " " paddy "	117	66
1s. p. cental	...	" " rye ... .. "	...	...
2s. p. cental	44	" " wheat "	32,119	9,194
" ...	3	" " other "	856	254
2d. per lb.	2,496	Jams and preserves lbs.	226,934	7,480
" ...	305	Liquorice "	64,806	2,021
" ...	450	Macaroni and vermicelli "	58,628	1,597
" ...	2,457	Maizena and corn flour "	337,107	9,917
Free ...	...	Molasses cwt.	44,414	7,341
3s. per cwt.	78	" refined "	438	404
2d. per lb....	485	Nuts lbs.	56,230	1,182
" ...	694	" almonds "	83,794	3,866
" ...	210	" walnuts "	25,250	401
6s. p. cental	32	Oatmeal centals	598	509
20s. per ton	2	Onions tons	12	33

* When dressed in bond, the smaller rate of 4s. is charged.

† Of which £9,612 was for rice dressed in bond.

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food—continued.</i>				
2,670,259	63,904	Meats, preserved lbs.	- 2,628,631	- 60,485
318,892	13,048	" bacon "	- 314,676	- 12,840
6,053	9,294	" beef, salted ... cwt.	- 6,013	- 9,231
30,405	1,503	" hams lbs.	+ 48,932	+ 2,564
6,563	24,254	" pork, salted ... cwt.	- 6,390	- 23,931
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>				
31,571	823	Arrowroot lbs.	+ 97,653	+ 2,183
1,608,482	40,330	Biscuit, fancy "	- 1,588,884	- 39,347
6,448	40	" ship and old "	+ 12,864	+ 9
7,144	62	Cocoanuts No.	+ 164,399	+ 1,321
458,873	14,607	Confectionery lbs.	- 39,029	+ 1,938
...	...	" sugar candy "	+ 1,006	+ 14
644,940	299,441	Flour centals	- 609,854	- 281,699
53,757	2,010	Fruit, bottled lbs.	- 18,734	- 590
161,570	4,455	" dried "	+ 457,238	+ 9,671
812,934	17,149	" " currants "	+ 4,732,088	+ 55,827
516,528	13,928	" " raisins "	+ 1,231,898	+ 18,127
50,825	37,543	" fresh bushels	+ 134,338	+ 30,552
15,993	6,992	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	- 6,705	- 3,685
1,880	1,765	" " " pearl "	- 1,848	- 1,730
21,365	7,407	" " beans & pease ... "	- 20,363	- 6,598
657	235	" " gram "	+ 695	+ 263
907	382	" " maize "	+ 18,841	+ 7,232
93,613	31,053	" " malt bushels	- 69,768	- 20,697
43,027	15,833	" " oats centals	+ 100,339	+ 36,249
245	171	" " pease, split "	+ 1,472	+ 1,113
...	...	" " peanuts "	+ 926	+ 624
49,330	40,065	" " rice "	+ 59,411	+ 29,511
...	...	" " " paddy "	+ 117	+ 66
132	66	" " rye "	- 132	- 66
4,137,530	1,429,715	" " wheat "	- 4,105,411	- 1,420,521
...	...	" " other "	+ 856	+ 254
1,282,237	30,998	Jams and preserves lbs.	- 1,055,303	- 23,518
9,085	275	Liquorice "	+ 55,721	+ 1,746
8,873	299	Macaroni and vermicelli ... "	+ 49,755	+ 1,298
44,910	1,318	Maizena and corn flour ... "	+ 292,197	+ 8,599
7,042	9,733	Molasses cwt.	+ 37,810	- 1,988
13,061	327	Nuts lbs.	+ 43,169	+ 855
10,263	539	" almonds "	+ 73,531	+ 3,327
30	1	" walnuts "	+ 25,220	+ 400
34,018	28,540	Oatmeal centals	- 33,420	- 28,031
4,639	38,710	Onions tons	- 4,627	- 38,677

IMPORTS, 1884—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>				
10s. per ton	23	Potatoes	48	221
Free ...	...	Sago lbs.	232,993	955
3s. per cwt.	46,570	Sugar, raw cwt.	551,373	710,706
" ...	56,779	" refined "	402,632	555,367
" ...	24,690	" " Yarraville ... .. "	...	...
" ...	2,935	" glucose "	17,832	18,428
Free ...	...	Tapioca lbs.	1,827,816	15,410
" ...	...	Vegetables, fresh cwt.	675	450
2d. per lb.	99	" preserved lbs.	28,014	1,029
5s. per cwt.	58	" salted cwt.	5,032	434
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
10 per cent.	110	Aërated and mineral waters doz.	6,923	1,445
9d. per gal.	35,002	Beer (ale and porter) galls.	1,039,590	217,924
3d. per lb.	...	Chicory lbs.	44,640	384
Free ...	...	" root tons	...	...
3d. per lb.	4,391	Chocolate and cocoa lbs.	353,094	20,885
9d. per gal.	70	Cider and perry galls.	2,004	370
Free ...	...	Cocoa beans cwt.	1,114	5,211
3d. per lb.	11,955	Coffee lbs.	1,189,018	41,957
Free ...	...	Ginger "	121,740	3,091
6d. per lb.	4,626	Hops "	325,171	20,486
20 p. c. and free	53	Limejuice galls.	8,264	1,058
Free ...	...	Milk, preserved lbs.	592,760	18,483
2d. per lb.	1,757	Mustard "	179,505	9,646
Free ...	...	Pepper "	543,557	22,216
2d. per lb.	2	" ground "	630	34
10 per cent.	612	Perfumery*... .. "	408	5,737
2s. 9d. p. doz.	90	Pickles (quarts) doz.	657	424
1s. 9d. p. doz.	1,258	" (pints) "	15,226	6,307
20s. per ton	7,170	Salt tons	6,008	22,166
Free ...	...	" rock "	314	921
" ...	...	Saltpetre cwt.	2,408	2,802
20 per cent.	1,094	Sauces doz. qts.	5,211	6,289
Free ...	...	Spices, unenumerated lbs.	325,836	10,412
2d. per lb.	35	" ground "	4,690	281
12s.† p. gal.	138,711	Spirits, brandy galls.	349,361	169,517
12s.† p. gal.	1,541	" cordials and bitters "	4,474	4,051
12s.† p. gal.	59,940	" gin "	141,615	28,783
12s.† p. gal.	...	" of wine "	2,404	420
24s.‡ p. gal.	1,871	" perfumed "	1,531	5,619
12s.† p. gal.	66,899	" rum "	155,339	26,852
12s.† p. gal.	211,999	" whisky "	482,978	164,466
12s.† p. gal.	18,111	" other, undescribed "	52,744	33,495

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

† From 17th July, 1884; prior to that date 10s. per gallon.

‡ From 22nd August, 1884; prior to that date 20s. per gallon.

EXPORTS, 1884—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—		
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).	
	£		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>					
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>					
38,747	148,929	Potatoes ... ..	..	- 38,699	- 148,708
69,405	650	Sago	lbs.	+ 163,588	+ 305
...	...	Sugar, raw	cwt.	+ 551,373	+ 710,706
162,205	220,942	„ refined ... ..	..	+ 240,427	+ 334,425
1,553	1,799	„ glucose ... ..	..	+ 16,279	+ 16,629
134,572	1,316	Tapioca	lbs.	+ 1,693,244	+ 14,094
128,501	98,923	Vegetables, fresh ...	cwt.	- 127,826	- 98,473
47,017	1,052	„ preserved	lbs.	- 19,003	- 23
...	...	„ salted	cwt.	+ 5,032	+ 434
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>					
29,357	5,093	Aërated and mineral waters	doz.	- 22,434	- 3,648
108,211	17,728	Beer (ale and porter) ...	galls.	+ 931,379	+ 200,196
26,219	420	Chicory	lbs.	+ 18,421	- 36
465	2,397	„ root	tons	- 465	- 2,397
44,638	2,857	Chocolate and cocoa ...	lbs.	+ 308,456	+ 18,028
408	86	Cider and perry	galls.	+ 1,596	+ 284
...	...	Cocoa beans	cwt.	+ 1,114	+ 5,211
397,340	19,329	Coffee	lbs.	+ 791,678	+ 22,628
20,980	744	Ginger ... ..	..	+ 100,760	+ 2,347
960,988	49,098	Hops ... ..	..	- 635,817	- 28,612
7,147	1,481	Limejuice	galls.	+ 1,117	- 423
126,227	3,658	Milk, preserved	lbs.	+ 466,533	+ 14,825
26,397	1,342	Mustard ... ..	..	+ 153,108	+ 8,304
157,080	7,261	Pepper ... ..	..	+ 387,107	+ 14,989
...	612	„ ground ... ..	..	..	+ 5,125
2,315	2,043	Perfumery* ... ..	..	- 1,658	- 1,619
...	...	Pickles (quarts)	doz.	+ 15,226	+ 6,307
707	2,497	„ (pints) ... ..	..	+ 5,301	+ 19,669
155	541	Salt	tons	+ 159	+ 380
137	187	„ rock ... ..	..	+ 2,271	+ 2,615
3,108	2,108	Saltpetre	cwt.	+ 2,103	+ 4,181
34,099	2,072	Sauces	doz. qts.	..	..
70,305	32,311	Spices, unenumerated ...	lbs.	+ 296,427	+ 8,621
35,228	33,483	„ ground ... ..	..	+ 279,056	+ 137,206
22,812	6,135	Spirits, brandy	galls.	- 30,754	- 29,432
6,231	1,286	„ cordials and bitters... ..	..	+ 118,803	+ 22,648
178	300	„ gin ... ..	..	- 3,827	- 866
20,552	5,237	„ of wine ... ..	..	+ 1,353	+ 5,319
79,018	28,827	„ perfumed ... ..	..	+ 134,787	+ 21,615
3,209	4,444	„ rum ... ..	..	+ 403,960	+ 135,639
		„ whisky ... ..	..	+ 49,535	+ 29,051
		„ other, undescribed ...	..	..	..

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants</i>				
—continued.				
3d. per lb.	102,171	Tea	lbs. 11,524,205	667,800
3s. per lb.	88,841	Tobacco (manufactured)	" 1,461,533	110,059
1s. per lb.	16,489	" (unmanufactured)	" 462,286	29,589
6s. per lb.	34,838	" cigars	" 208,004	76,763
3s. per lb.	454	" snuff	" 3,864	898
6d. p. gal.	2,655	Vinegar	galls. 130,249	13,568
6s. p. gal.	30,298	Wine, in wood and bottled	" 135,013	55,579
8s. p. gal.	10,410	" sparkling	" 26,801	46,463
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>				
Free ... ..	...	Beeswax	cwt. 25	120
" ... ..	...	Bones	tons 39	93
" ... ..	...	Bonedust ... ..	" ...	...
" ... ..	...	Bristles	lbs. 15,968	2,397
2d. per lb.	8,382	Candles	" 1,152,679	45,905
10 per cent.	591	Combs	" ...	5,704
Free ... ..	...	Feathers (not ornamental)	" ...	96
" ... ..	...	Flock	cwt. 100	68
2d. per lb.	570	Glue	lbs. 73,417	2,955
Free ... ..	...	" pieces	tons ...	...
10 per cent.	116	Grease	" 93	1,126
Free ... ..	...	Hair	lbs. 42,114	1,396
2d. per lb.	906	" curled	" 129,420	6,090
Free ... ..	...	" seating	" ...	3,841
" ... ..	...	Hides	No. 139,104	124,528
" ... ..	...	Horns and hoofs	cwt. 148	146
" ... ..	...	Ivory	" 4	176
" ... ..	...	Leather	" ...	2,157
20 per cent.	3,100	"	cwt. 1,473	17,720
7½ per cent.	5,931	" calf and kid	" 4,875	99,299
20 per cent.	573	" cut into shapes	" ...	2,942
10 per cent.	2,827	" fancy, patent, &c.	" ...	28,879
Free ... ..	...	" imitation	" ...	5,023
25 per cent.	8,953	Leatherware	" ...	35,949
Free ... ..	...	Sausage skins	lbs. 246,208	14,541
" ... ..	...	Skins, kangaroo	No. 65,725	5,470
" ... ..	...	" opossum	" 131,969	2,983
" ... ..	...	" rabbit	" 185,859	1,915
" ... ..	...	" seal ... ..	" ...	...
" ... ..	...	" sheep, with wool	" 165,183	17,823
" ... ..	...	" " without wool ... ..	" ...	...
" ... ..	...	" undescribed	" 91,576	11,546
2d. per lb.	153	Soap, common	lbs. 59,828	755
4d. per lb.	745	" fancy, perfumed	" 42,233	2,694
Free ... ..	...	Sponges	" 6,121	2,907

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>				
4,977,489	359,325	Tea lbs.	+ 6,546,716	+ 308,475
929,995	73,617	Tobacco (manufactured) "	+ 531,538	+ 36,442
28,977	2,562	" (unmanufactured)... .. "	+ 433,309	+ 27,027
102,835	39,196	" cigars "	+ 105,169	+ 37,567
824	98	" snuff "	+ 3,040	+ 800
14,230	1,521	Vinegar galls.	+ 116,019	+ 12,047
92,827	37,562	Wine, in wood and bottled "	+ 42,186	+ 18,017
5,715	9,001	" sparkling "	+ 21,086	+ 37,462
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>				
300	1,372	Beeswax cwt.	- 275	- 1,252
256	1,951	Bones tons	- 217	- 1,858
1,862	11,380	Bonedust "	- 1,862	- 11,380
62	18	Bristles lbs.	+ 15,906	+ 2,379
349,675	13,055	Candles "	+ 803,004	+ 32,850
...	645	Combs "	...	+ 5,059
...	7	Feathers (not ornamental) "	...	+ 89
742	716	Flock cwt.	- 642	- 648
8,331	256	Glue lbs.	+ 65,086	+ 2,699
114	1,055	" pieces tons	- 114	- 1,055
8	207	Grease "	+ 85	+ 919
78,063	918	Hair lbs.	- 35,949	+ 478
10,274	742	" curled "	+ 119,146	+ 6,348
...	218	" seating "	...	+ 3,623
10,030	8,696	Hides No.	+ 129,074	+ 115,832
3,580	1,174	Horns and hoofs cwt.	- 3,432	- 1,028
...	...	Ivory "	+ 4	+ 176
68,726	357,903	Leather "	...	- 338,026
...	...	" calf and kid "	+ 4,875	+ 99,299
...	889	" cut into shapes "	...	+ 2,053
...	4,532	" fancy, patent, &c. "	...	+ 24,347
...	51	" imitation "	...	+ 4,972
...	8,122	Leatherware "	...	+ 27,827
113,126	8,781	Sausage skins lbs.	+ 133,082	+ 5,760
16,807	978	Skins, kangaroo No.	+ 48,918	+ 4,492
358,103	7,286	" opossum "	- 226,134	- 4,303
4,963,371	37,243	" rabbit "	- 4,777,512	- 35,328
258	130	" seal "	- 258	- 130
794,085	87,389	" sheep, with wool "	- 628,902	- 69,566
270,010	5,476	" " without wool "	- 270,010	- 5,476
22,992	1,440	" undescribed "	+ 68,584	+ 10,106
1,671,376	14,402	Soap, common lbs.	- 1,611,548	- 13,647
52,559	1,784	" fancy, perfumed "	- 10,326	+ 910
1,451	499	Sponges "	+ 4,670	+ 2,408

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>				
2d. per lb.	...	Stearine	cwt.	...
Free	...	Tallow	tons	388
"	...	Tortoiseshell...	lbs.	...
"	...	Whalebone ... ..	...	9
"	...	Wool,* greasy	lbs.	50,816,471
"	...	" scoured	"	8,015,200
"	...	" washed	"	843,609
"	...	" Angora	"	...
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>				
Free	...	Bark	tons	3,175
"	...	Bass	"	32
2d. per lb.	557	Blue	lbs.	70,467
2s. p. cental	18	Bran	centals	7,135
Free	...	Canes and rattans	...	3,458
25 per cent.	247	Casks	No.	1,228
Free	...	" empty	"	17,018
"	...	Copra	tons	...
"	...	Cork	cwt.	900
4d. per lb.	3,211	" cut	lbs.	226,543
Free	...	Cotton, raw	"	287,969
"	...	Fibre, cocoanut	tons	10
"	...	" undescribed	"	461
"	...	Firewood	"	7,625
"	...	Flax, "Phormium," N. Z.	"	358
"	...	Gum	"	242
"	...	Gutta-percha goods	...	51
"	...	Hay and chaff	tons	194
"	...	Hemp	"	1,089
"	...	Indiarubber goods	...	27,703
"	...	Jute	tons	778
"	...	Meal, linseed	lbs.	139,352
"	...	Millet, broom corn, &c.	tons	210
"	...	Oakum	cwt.	...
"	...	Oilcake	tons	...
10s. per cwt.	38	Paper bags	cwt.	87
Free	...	" printing	"	87,297
4s. per cwt.	1,687	" wrapping	"	8,527
2d. per lb. ...	148	" writing	lbs.	15,116
Free	...	" " uncut	"	1,730,512
2d. per lb. ...	127	" undescribed, cut	"	15,193
4s. per cwt.	750	" " uncut	cwt.	3,725
25 per cent.	105	" and cardboard boxes	...	419
Free	...	Paperhangings	...	36,134
2d. per lb.	...	Paper patterns	...	...
Free	...	Pitch and tar	cwt.	6,881
				3,365

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 59,675,280 lbs., valued at £2,575,905, of which all but 16,878,531 lbs., valued at £699,943, was brought overland from New South Wales.

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—		
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).	
	£		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.					
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—contd.</i>					
1,985	6,247	Stearine cwt.	- 1,985	- 6,247	
7,603	256,686	Tallow tons	- 7,215	- 245,785	
400	250	Tortoiseshell lbs.	- 400	- 250	
		Whalebone		+ 9	
93,226,346	4,353,578	Wool,* greasy lbs.	- 42,409,875	- 2,378,009	
18,884,111	1,412,946	„ scoured	- 10,868,911	- 873,820	
7,431,783	576,353	„ washed	- 6,588,174	- 515,143	
167	10	„ Angora	- 167	- 10	
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>					
2,203	21,807	Bark tons	+ 972	+ 6,492	
14-cwt.	41	Bass	+ 31 ⁶ / ₂₀	+ 754	
55,545	1,635	Blue lbs.	+ 14,922	+ 430	
57,433	15,710	Bran centals	- 50,298	- 13,962	
	342	Canes and rattans		+ 3,116	
		Casks No.	+ 1,228	+ 988	
4,494	2,790	„ empty	+ 12,524	+ 2,284	
2	20	Copra tons	- 2	- 20	
27	64	Cork cwt.	+ 873	+ 1,273	
34,001	3,973	„ cut lbs.	+ 192,542	+ 17,920	
37,788	1,334	Cotton, raw	+ 250,181	+ 4,935	
50	888	Fibre, cocoanut tons	- 40	- 774	
23	1,826	„ undescribed	+ 438	+ 10,862	
		Firewood... ..	+ 7,625	+ 2,012	
7 cwt.	9	Flax, "Phormium," N. Z.	+ 357 ¹³ / ₂₀	+ 6,756	
38	3,706	Gum	+ 204	+ 8,252	
		Gutta-percha goods		+ 51	
34,681	194,393	Hay and chaff tons	- 34,487	- 193,537	
63	2,638	Hemp	+ 1,026	+ 36,208	
	1,914	Indiarubber goods		+ 25,789	
		Jute tons	+ 778	+ 9,716	
4,536	44	Meal, linseed lbs.	+ 134,816	+ 888	
70	200	Millet, broom corn, &c. tons	+ 140	+ 6,240	
6	7	Oakum cwt.	- 6	- 7	
19	195	Oilcake tons	- 19	- 195	
3,164	6,956	Paper bags cwt.	- 3,077	- 6,604	
3,622	8,903	„ printing	+ 83,675	+ 167,504	
5,261	9,671	„ wrapping	+ 3,266	+ 3,216	
48,832	1,830	„ writing lbs.	} + 1,696,796	+ 48,958	
		„ „ uncut		+ 15,193	+ 438
		„ „ uncut cwt.		+ 3,725	+ 12,548
		„ „ and cardboard boxes		+ 419	
	2,272	Paperhangings		+ 33,862	
	3,986	Paper patterns		- 3,986	
5,505	1,752	Pitch and tar cwt.	+ 1,376	+ 1,613	

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 119,502,407 lbs., valued at £6,342,987, of which 12,998,966 lbs., valued at £635,229, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—contd.</i>				
2s. ₤ cental	6/8	Pollard centals	1,233	292
Free ... ..	...	Rags tons	288	1,780
" ... ..	...	Resin cwt.	12,046	5,813
10 per cent.	154	Seeds, canary "	2,167	1,555
Free ... ..	...	" clover "	118	529
" ... ..	...	" grass "	5,640	8,375
" ... ..	...	" undescribed "	...	11,964
2d. per lb.	4,946	Starch lbs.	534,460	10,757
2s. ₤ cental	24	Tares centals	244	114
Free ... ..	...	Timber, deals feet	9,406,700	70,438
1/6 ₤ 100 s.f.	18,027	" dressed "	23,909,079	222,607
Free ... ..	...	" undressed "	35,714,069	284,241
1s. ₤ 100 s.f.	1,780	" " hardwood "	3,335,918	17,167
1/6 ₤ 100 s.f.	5,350	" flooring boards "	7,127,400	62,677
1s. per 1,000	476	" laths No.	9,515,620	13,183
Free ... ..	...	" logs feet	5,318,209	41,234
9d. per 100	310	" palings No.	896,550	5,601
6d. per 100	182	" pickets "	728,200	5,390
Free ... ..	...	" posts and rails "	9,300	303
6d. ₤ 1,000	4/4	" shingles "	8,500	13
Free ... ..	...	" shooks and staves "	215,731	3,013
" ... ..	...	" spars and piles feet	502,900	4,303
6d. per 100	15	" spokes and felloes No.	59,410	879
Free ... ..	...	" " " " " " "	750	21
" ... ..	...	" other "	...	2,696
Total timber ... ..			...	733,766
2s. per gal.	3,254	Varnish galls.	31,986	19,580
25 per cent.	536	Wicker and basket ware ... ..	...	2,209
"	12,538	Woodenware ... ..	...	50,604
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>				
6d. per gal.	14	Almond galls.	146	99
"	8	Benzole "	300	36
Free ... ..	...	Black "	19,420	2,982
6d. per gal.	6,079	Castor "	278,160	37,371
1s. doz. pts.	359	" doz. pints	6,327	2,487
6d. per gal.	765	Chinese galls.	44,370	7,207
Free ... ..	...	Cocanut "	12,973	2,183
" ... ..	...	Cod... .. "	57,012	9,085
6d. per gal.	20	Codliver "	815	548
1s. doz. pts.	36	" doz. pints	718	1,314
6d. per gal.	594	Colza galls.	22,707	3,969
"	29,668	Kerosene "	1,183,551	72,523
"	187	Lard "	9,808	1,950

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

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>				
6d. per gal.	6,232	Linseed galls.	244,508	34,845
" ...	442	Lubricating "	18,384	2,568
1s. doz. pts.	85	" doz. pints	1,687	627
Free ...	...	" ... .. galls.	2,107	194
6d. per gal.	177	Mineral "	7,464	370
Free ...	...	" unrefined "	70,544	5,435
6d. per gal.	15	Mutton Bird... .. "	609	62
" ...	...	Neatsfoot ... .. "	...	...
" ...	11	Nut "	425	74
" ...	434	Olive "	17,349	3,806
Free ...	...	Palm "	26,882	4,896
" ...	...	Paraffin "	6,024	479
6d. per gal.	2	Pine "	25	3
Free ...	...	Rape "	8,000	975
6d. per gal.	95	Resin "	3,793	248
1s. doz. pts.	978	Salad "	...	10,251
& 6d. per gall.				
6d. per gal.	1	Seal galls.	15	3
" ...	52	Seed "	3,358	547
" ...	129	Sperm "	5,290	1,142
" ...	...	Tallow ... .. "	...	...
" ...	42	Vegetable "	1,631	523
Free ...	...	Oils undescribed "	708	120
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>				
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>				
Free ...	...	Coal tons	411,077	412,697
" ...	...	Coke, charcoal "	1,508	3,952
" ...	...	Kerosene shale "	2,648	5,464
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>				
(See also Order 12 ante.)				
Free ...	...	Bricks, bath No.	52,958	477
20 per cent.	821	Brownware "	...	4,103
2s. 6d. per cub. foot	2,342	Chinaware and porcelain ... cub. feet	18,055	32,610
1s. 4d. per cub. foot	6,432	Earthenware "	95,340	68,943
3d. & 6d. per doz., & 6d. p. cub. ft.	17,975	Glass bottles "	...	36,839

* 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.

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

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>				
22,396	3,724	Linseed } galls.	+222,112	+31,121
1,863	316	Lubricating } "	+20,315	+3,073
...	...	Mineral } "	+7,464	+370
...	...	„ unrefined } "	+70,544	+5,435
...	...	Mutton Bird } "	+609	+62
9,808	1,733	Neatsfoot } "	-9,808	-1,733
...	...	Nut } "	+425	+74
3,987	1,055	Olive } "	+13,362	+2,751
1,566	317	Palm } "	+25,316	+4,579
...	...	Paraffin } "	+6,024	+479
...	...	Pine } "	+25	+3
24	4	Rape } "	+7,976	+971
...	...	Resin } "	+3,793	+248
...	1,575	Salad } "	...	+8,676
...	...	Seal } galls.	+15	+3
...	...	Seed } "	+3,358	+547
870	331	Sperm } "	+4,420	+811
76,974	7,291	Tallow } "	-76,974	-7,291
...	...	Vegetable } "	+1,631	+523
...	...	Oils undescribed } "	+708	+120
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>				
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>				
42	100	Coal } tons	+411,035	+412,597
522	469	Coke, charcoal } "	+986	+3,483
...	...	Kerosene shale } "	+2,648	+5,464
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.</i>				
(See also Order 12 ante.)				
300	6	Bricks, bath } No.	+52,658	+471
...	1,331	Brownware } "	...	+2,772
...	6,326	Chinaware and porcelain ... } cub.feet	...	+26,284
...	10,529	Earthenware } "	...	+58,414
...	568	Glass bottles } "	...	+36,271

* 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.

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

IMPORTS, 1884—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i>				
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)				
Free	...	Glass, plate	... feet	377,763 25,606
"	...	" window	"	3,232,039 46,061
2s. 6d. & 1s. p. cub. ft.	3,522	Glassware	"	57,739 46,812
20 per cent.	1,597	Marble, wrought	...	... 8,306
Free	...	" unwrought	... tons	1,001 7,945
"	...	Plaster of paris	... cwt.	683 215
"	...	" American	"	8,225 2,367
"	...	Putty	...	3,534 1,804
"	...	Slate slabs	... No.	1,260 1,270
"	...	Stones, grind	"	4,036 933
"	...	" mill	"	7 81
"	...	" unwrought	... tons	1,470 3,773
20 per cent.	570	" wrought	"	137 2,781
"	...	Stoneware	...	... ..
Free	...	Whiting	... tons	2,012 6,539
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
Free	...	Gold, bullion	... ozs.	179,664 718,817
"	...	" specie	...	... 549,798
"	...	Silver, bullion	... ozs.	9,533 2,225
"	...	" specie	...	... 3,637
"	...	" ore	... tons	19 584
"	...	Copper, specie	...	... 1,325
10 per cent.	311	Gold-leaf	... No.	1,470,000 3,111
20 per cent.	10,775	Jewellery	...	... 63,602
8s. per oz.	8	Plate, gold	... ozs.	20 55
2s. per oz.	1,168	" silver	"	12,872 7,044
Free	...	Precious stones, cameos, &c., unset	...	... 11,930
"	...	Quartz	... tons	14 127
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
Free	...	Antimony, crude	... tons	... ..
"	...	" ore	...	... 3
25 per cent.	1,032	Brassware	...	... 4,304
Free	...	"	...	... 14,092
"	...	Copper	... tons	71 4,326
"	...	" ore	... cwt.	... 3
"	...	" sheet	"	2,274 9,056
"	...	" wire	"	541 1,201
"	...	Copperware	...	... 2,951
25 per cent.	147	"	...	... 590
20 per cent.	4,655	Electro-plated ware	...	... 23,011
25 per cent.	818	Grates and stoves	...	... 3,281

EXPORTS 1884—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.				
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i> (See also Order 12 ante.)				
9,274	1,758	Glass, plate feet	+368,489	+23,848
87,937	1,902	„ window „	+3,144,102	+44,159
...	12,400	Glassware „	...	+34,412
...	4,970	Marble, wrought „	...	+3,336
5	48	„ unwrought tons	+996	+7,897
127	37	Plaster of paris cwt.	+556	+178
...	...	„ American „	+8,225	+2,367
169	111	Putty „	+3,365	+1,693
...	38	Slate slabs No.	...	+1,232
174	74	Stones, grind „	+3,862	+859
6	106	„ mill „	+1	-25
507	1,105	„ unwrought tons	+963	+2,668
13,844	70,172	„ wrought „	-13,707	-67,391
...	39	Stoneware „	...	-39
170	772	Whiting tons	+1,842	+5,767
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
189,866	760,875	Gold, bullion ozs.	-10,202	-42,058
...	1,249,420	„ specie „	...	-699,622
35,550	7,900	Silver, bullion ozs.	-26,017	-5,675
...	1,237	„ specie „	...	+2,400
...	...	„ ore tons	+19	+584
...	50	Copper, specie „	...	+1,275
127,800	322	Gold-leaf No.	+1,342,200	+2,789
...	11,544	Jewellery „	...	+52,058
...	...	Plate, gold ozs.	+20	+55
2,822	1,884	„ silver „	+10,050	+5,160
...	513	Precious stones, cameos, &c., unset „	...	+11,417
...	...	Quartz tons	+14	+127
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
69	1,225	Antimony, crude tons	-69	-1,225
189	2,571	„ ore „	...	-2,568
...	713	Brassware „	...	+17,683
3	142	Copper tons	+68	+4,184
12	25	„ ore cwt.	...	-22
19	102	„ sheet „	+2,255	+8,954
...	...	„ wire „	+541	+1,201
...	977	Copperware „	...	+2,564
...	...	Electro-plated ware „	...	+23,011
...	1,818	Grates and stoves „	...	+1,463

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.				
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>				
Free ...	...	Iron, bar and rod ...	tons	12,212 120,480
25 per cent.	3,795	„ bolts and nuts ...	„	743 14,861
„ ...	3,021	„ castings ...	„	1,316 12,089
„ ...	25	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	No.	2,782 100
Free ...	...	„ „ cordage ...	tons	26 707
25 per cent.	...	„ „ guttering ...	...	... ..
Free ...	...	„ „ sheet ...	tons	15,551 269,500
„ ...	...	„ hoop ...	„	1,186 10,914
„ ...	...	„ pig ...	„	12,218 42,976
40s. per ton	11,878	„ pipes, cast ...	„	6,472 35,112
Free ...	...	„ „ wrought ...	„	3,820 37,602
„ ...	...	„ plate ...	„	4,042 27,720
„ ...	...	„ railway rails, &c. ...	„	20,613 129,717
„ ...	...	„ scrap ...	„	211 670
„ ...	...	„ sheet ...	„	1,208 13,130
„ ...	...	„ tanks ...	No.	3,144 10,677
„ ...	...	„ wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	5,995 59,111
„ ...	...	„ „ telegraphic ...	„	53 779
25 per cent.	84	Ironware, galvanized ...	„	13 339
Free ...	...	Lead, ore ...	tons	266 1,576
„ ...	...	„ pig ...	„	898 10,617
2s. 6d. $\text{\textcircled{p}}$ cwt.	1	„ pipe ...	cwt.	8 20
„ ...	1,145	„ sheet ...	„	9,514 6,848
„ ...	...	„ other ...	tons	... ..
25 per cent.	25,135	Metal, manufactures of ...	...	... 102,043
Free ...	...	„ yellow ...	cwt.	848 2,603
„ ...	...	Metals, undescribed ...	„	1,260 1,111
20 per cent.	2,057	Metalware, mixed ...	lbs.	1,057 10,233
3s. per cwt.	8,049	Nails ...	cwt.	52,536 37,608
12s. per cwt.	1,076	„ horseshoe ...	„	2,277 6,574
Free ...	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c.	tons	369 2,463
20 per cent.	4,944	Platedware ...	...	... 25,180
Free ...	...	Plumbago ...	cwt.	211 161
„ ...	...	Quicksilver ...	lbs.	40,708 3,032
„ ...	...	Screws ...	cwt.	2,661 5,257
„ ...	...	Spelter ...	...	... 9
„ ...	...	Steel ...	tons	1,415 20,780
„ ...	...	„ cordage ...	„	14 707
„ ...	...	Tin, block ...	cwt.	3,200 11,692
„ ...	...	„ foil ...	lbs.	36,558 1,370
„ ...	...	„ ore ...	tons	65 2,877
„ ...	...	„ „ black sand ...	cwt.	... ..
„ ...	...	„ plate ...	boxes	40,805 44,278
25 per cent.	1,363	Tinware ...	...	... 5,500
„ ...	1,603	Wire netting ...	...	... 6,413
Free ...	...	Zinc, ingots ...	cwt.	47 39
25 per cent.	143	„ perforated ...	...	... 571
Free ...	...	„ sheet ...	cwt.	1,917 1,861

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—		
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).	
	£		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.					
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>					
965	11,034	Iron, bar and rod ...	tons	+11,247	+109,446
14	388	„ bolts and nuts ...	„	+729	+14,473
116	2,901	„ castings ...	„	+1,200	+9,188
2,646	578	„ galvanized buckets and tubs No.		+136	-478
11	382	„ „ cordage ...	tons	+15	+325
...	3,769	„ „ guttering ...	...	...	-3,769
612	12,895	„ „ sheet ...	tons	+14,939	+256,605
82	1,188	„ hoop ...	„	+1,104	+9,726
23	128	„ pig ...	„	+12,195	+42,848
357	3,128	„ pipes, cast ...	„	+6,115	+31,984
244	5,899	„ „ wrought ...	„	+3,576	+31,703
75	1,037	„ plate ...	„	+3,967	+26,683
247	2,019	„ railway rails, &c. ...	„	+20,366	+127,698
...	...	„ scrap ...	„	+211	+670
52	816	„ sheet ...	„	+1,156	+12,314
435	1,854	„ tanks ...	No.	+2,709	+8,823
895	12,398	„ wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	+5,100	+46,713
57	1,011	„ „ telegraphic ...	„	-4	-232
...	...	Ironware, galvanized ...	„	+13	+339
...	...	Lead, ore ...	tons	+266	+1,576
45	749	„ pig ...	„	+853	+9,868
1,000	988	„ pipe ...	cwt.	-992	-968
560	582	„ sheet ...	„	+8,954	+6,266
14	328	„ other ...	tons	-14	-328
...	47,969	Metal, manufactures of ...	...	...	+54,074
1,169	2,478	„ yellow ...	cwt.	-321	+125
2	18	Metals, undescribed ...	„	+1,258	+1,093
...	2,458	Metalware, mixed ...	lbs.	...	+7,775
5,676	7,200	Nails ...	cwt.	+46,860	+30,408
...	...	„ horseshoe ...	„	+2,277	+6,574
276	4,101	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c.	tons	+93	-1,638
...	6,491	Platedware ...	...	...	+18,689
4	6	Plumbago ...	cwt.	+207	+156
925	77	Quicksilver ...	lbs.	+39,783	+2,955
68	225	Screws ...	cwt.	+2,593	+5,032
...	1,714	Spelter ...	...	...	-1,705
95	2,051	Steel ...	tons	+1,320	+18,729
2	174	„ cordage ...	„	+12	+533
1,298	5,021	Tin, block ...	cwt.	+1,902	+6,671
3,399	188	„ foil ...	lbs.	+33,159	+1,182
28	1,260	„ ore ...	tons	+37	+1,617
275	387	„ „ black sand ...	cwt.	-275	-387
1,014	1,294	„ plate ...	boxes	+39,791	+42,984
...	3,807	Tinware ...	...	...	+1,693
...	142	Wire netting ...	...	...	+6,271
679	537	Zinc, ingots ...	cwt.	-632	-498
...	2	„ perforated ...	...	...	+569
116	214	„ sheet ...	cwt.	+1,801	+1,647

IMPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles:	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>				
Free	...	Birds	...	...
"	...	Calves	...	653
"	...	Dogs	...	...
5s. each	9,290	Horned cattle, overland	48,914	233,909
		" seaward	31	3,130
"	949	Horses, overland	5,678	109,766
		" seaward	607	82,340
Free	...	Kangaroos	...	...
"	...	Leeches	...	...
2s. each	144	Pigs	1,694	3,295
Free	...	Poultry	145	207
6d. each	23,265	Sheep, overland	1,975,623	881,771
		" seaward	1,401	18,290
Free	...	Other	3,585	3,745
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>				
Free	...	Plants	...	2,996
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>				
25 per cent.	2,871	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	10,965
"	541	" undescrbed	...	2,392
Free	...	Fancy goods	...	94,658
"	...	Grindery	...	30,872
"	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	...	191,102
"	...	Holloware	...	11,445
20 and 10 per cent.	3,083	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated...	...	17,680
Free	...	Ordnance stores	...	72,982
"	...	Photographic goods	...	4,330
"	...	Printing materials	...	19,826
"	...	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	15,304
"	...	Travellers' samples	...	70,127
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Free	...	Curiosities	...	174
"	...	Goods, manufactured	...	68,136
10 per cent.	31	"	...	179
Free	...	Personal effects	...	43,144
"	...	Specimens of natural history	...	1,172
...	1,936,359	Total	...	19,201,633

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £3,310,306, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.

EXPORTS, 1884—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>				
32	55	Birds No.	- 32	- 55
...	...	Calves "	...	+ 653
55	104	Dogs "	- 55	104
17,424	131,604	Horned cattle, overland "	+ 31,490	+ 102,305
361	106,351	" seaward "	- 330	- 103,221
1,671	55,586	Horses, overland "	+ 4,007	+ 54,180
3,095	119,286	" seaward "	- 2,488	- 36,946
4	2	Kangaroos "	- 4	- 2
25,000	61	Leeches "	- 25,000	- 61
862	1,358	Pigs "	+ 832	+ 1,937
1,263	276	Poultry "	- 1,118	- 69
363,762	314,851	Sheep, overland "	+ 1,611,861	+ 566,920
25,674	33,952	" seaward "	- 24,273	- 15,662
323	1,980	Other "	+ 3,262	+ 1,765
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>				
...	7,561	Plants ... ..	...	- 4,565
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>				
...	5,999	Brushware and brooms, hair ... ..	...	+ 7,358
...	17,824	Fancy goods ... ..	...	+ 76,834
...	13,017	Grindery ... ..	...	+ 17,855
...	45,944	Hardware & ironmongery, undescribed ... ..	...	+ 145,158
...	466	Holloware ... ..	...	+ 10,979
...	22,784	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ... ..	...	- 5,104
...	2,336	Ordnance stores ... ..	...	+ 70,646
...	2,496	Photographic goods ... ..	...	+ 1,834
...	12,269	Printing materials... ..	...	+ 7,557
...	5,723	Telegraphic materials (except wire)... ..	...	+ 9,581
...	77,502	Travellers' samples ... ..	...	- 7,375
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
...	298	Curiosities ... ..	...	- 124
...	9,399	Goods, manufactured ... ..	...	+ 58,916
...	50,608	Personal effects ... ..	...	- 7,464
...	383	Specimens of natural history ... ..	...	+ 789
...	16,050,465	Total ... ..	...	+ 3,151,168

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £1,316,533. Exports for drawback, valued at £863,163, are also included.

Imports, exports, and trade. 916. In 1884, the total declared value of the imports having been £19,201,633, and that of the exports £16,050,465, the excess of imports over exports was £3,151,168, and the whole value of external trade was £35,252,098.

Imports and exports, 1883 and 1884, compared. 917. The value of imports was greater in 1884 than in 1883 by £1,457,787; but the value of exports was less than in that year by £348,398. The value of the total trade was thus greater than in the previous year by about £1,100,000.

Imports and exports, 1884 and former years. 918. The imports in 1884, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any other year of the colony's history; the exports in 1884, however, according to the same standard, were exceeded in the three previous years, but no others.

Imports and exports per head. 919. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was higher by 19s. 1d., but the value per head of exports was lower by 18s. 3d. than in 1883. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-four years ended with 1884:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1884.

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

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1884—continued.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population * of—										
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11
1882	21	1	1	18	3	8	39	4	9
1883	19	6	10	17	17	7	37	4	5
1884	20	5	11	16	19	4	37	5	3

920. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the ten years ended with 1883:—

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

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	1874	16,953,985	21 16 0	15,441,109	19 17 1
	1875	16,685,874	21 3 10	14,766,974	18 15 1
	1876	15,705,354	19 14 4	14,196,487	17 16 5
	1877	16,362,304	20 4 8	15,157,687	18 14 11
	1878	16,161,880	19 13 6	14,925,707	18 3 5
	1879	15,035,538	18 0 7	12,454,170	14 18 8
	1880	14,556,894	17 2 4	15,954,559	18 15 3
	1881	16,718,521	19 4 10	16,252,103	18 14 0
	1882	18,748,081	21 1 1	16,193,579	18 3 8
	1883	17,743,846	19 6 10	16,398,863	17 17 7
Mean of 10 years	...	16,467,228	19 14 10	15,174,124	18 3 7
New South Wales	1874	11,293,739	19 14 8	12,345,603	21 11 5
	1875	13,490,200	22 13 1	13,671,580	22 19 2
	1876	13,672,776	22 2 4	13,003,941	21 0 8
	1877	14,606,594	22 12 3	13,125,819	20 6 4
	1878	14,768,873	21 15 8	12,965,879	19 2 6
	1879	14,198,847	19 17 8	13,086,819	18 6 7
	1880	13,950,075	19 6 10	15,525,138	21 10 6
	1881	17,409,326	22 16 4	16,049,503	21 0 8
	1882	21,281,130	26 12 5	16,716,961	20 18 3
	1883	20,960,157	24 17 1	19,886,018	23 11 7
Mean of 10 years	...	15,563,172	22 4 10	14,637,726	21 0 9
Queensland	1874	2,962,439	19 2 0	4,106,462	26 9 6
	1875	3,328,009	19 6 1	3,857,576	22 7 6
	1876	3,126,559	16 19 6	3,875,581	21 0 10
	1877	4,068,682	20 17 1	4,361,275	22 7 1
	1878	3,436,077	16 12 4	3,190,419	15 8 7
	1879	3,080,889	14 7 8	3,434,034	16 0 8
	1880	3,087,296	13 18 2	3,448,160	15 10 8
	1881	4,063,625	18 7 9	3,540,366	16 0 4
	1882	6,318,463	26 11 10	3,534,452	14 17 6
	1883	6,233,351	23 5 5	5,276,608	19 14 0
Mean of 10 years	...	3,970,539	18 18 9	3,862,493	18 19 4

* See footnote to preceding page.

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.
South Australia*	1874	3,983,290	19	15	8	4,402,855	21	17	4
	1875	4,203,802	20	5	1	4,805,051	23	3	1
	1876	4,576,183	20	19	8	4,816,170	22	1	9
	1877	4,625,511	20	0	0	4,626,531	20	0	1
	1878	5,719,611	23	11	1	5,355,021	22	1	0
	1879	5,014,150	19	14	7	4,762,727	18	14	10
	1880	5,581,497	21	3	7	5,574,505	21	3	1
	1881	5,244,064	18	3	5	4,407,757	15	5	6
	1882	6,707,788	23	2	9	5,359,890	18	9	9
	1883	6,310,055	21	2	1	4,883,461	16	6	8
Mean of 10 years	...	5,196,595	20	15	10	4,899,398	19	18	4
Western Australia	1874	364,263	14	0	4	428,837	16	10	1
	1875	349,840	13	4	5	391,217	14	15	8
	1876	386,037	14	5	9	397,293	14	14	1
	1877	362,707	13	3	0	373,352	13	10	9
	1878	379,050	13	10	9	428,491	15	6	0
	1879	407,299	14	6	8	494,884	17	8	3
	1880	353,669	12	5	3	499,183	17	6	1
	1881	404,831	13	12	9	502,770	16	18	9
	1882	508,755	16	14	9	583,056	19	3	8
	1883	516,847	16	11	0	447,010	14	6	3
Mean of 10 years	...	403,330	14	3	5	454,609	16	0	0
Tasmania	1874	1,257,785	12	1	5	925,325	8	17	7
	1875	1,185,942	11	8	3	1,085,976	10	9	0
	1876	1,133,003	10	16	8	1,130,983	10	16	4
	1877	1,308,671	12	6	3	1,416,975	13	6	7
	1878	1,324,812	12	4	2	1,315,695	12	2	5
	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11	1,301,097	11	14	0
	1880	1,369,223	12	1	0	1,511,931	13	6	2
	1881	1,431,144	12	4	0	1,555,576	13	5	2
	1882	1,670,872	13	16	10	1,587,389	13	3	0
	1883	1,832,637	14	14	9	1,731,599	13	18	6
Mean of 10 years	...	1,378,156	12	6	2	1,356,255	12	1	10
New Zealand	1874	8,121,812	25	9	4	5,251,269	16	9	4
	1875	8,029,172	22	7	6	5,828,627	16	4	10
	1876	6,905,171	17	16	5	5,673,465	14	12	10
	1877	6,973,418	17	1	6	6,327,472	15	9	11
	1878	8,755,663	20	15	3	6,015,525	14	5	4
	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9	5,743,126	12	16	4
	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,876	12	5	7
	1882	8,609,270	16	18	1	6,658,008	13	1	5
	1883	7,974,038	15	1	4	7,095,999	13	8	2
Mean of 10 years	...	7,736,219	18	4	6	6,100,706	14	10	2

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1884, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

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

921. In 1883 the imports were above the average in all the colonies, and the exports in all except Western Australia, where they were somewhat below it. In Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand the exports, in Western Australia the imports, and in Tasmania both imports and exports were larger in that than in any previous year.

Gross im-
ports and
exports of
colonies.

922. Per head of the population, both imports and exports were below the average in Victoria and New Zealand; the imports were above, and the exports below it, in South and Western Australia; and both were above it in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania; moreover, in the last named, both were larger than in any previous year.

Imports and
exports of
colonies per
head.

923. In 1879 the total value of exports, in 1881 the total value of imports, and in 1882 and 1883 the total value of both imports and exports, was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1883 and in the ten years 1874 to 1883 :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
imports and
exports.

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

Order in 1883.

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

Order in a Series of Years.

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

924. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment.

New South
Wales wool
passing
through
Victoria.

925. The value of imports and exports per head in 1883 was greatest in New South Wales, Victoria being fourth on the list in regard to imports, and third in regard to exports. Over a series of years Victoria stood third in the case of imports per head, and fourth in the case of exports per head; whilst in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list. Tasmania stood at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head over a series of years, and

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

* Although the exports of Queensland were higher than those of South Australia, the reverse was the case in regard to the imports. The sum of the two was, however, the greater in Queensland, and therefore that colony has been assigned the higher position.

as regards the former in 1883 also ; but as regards exports per head in the last three years, New Zealand has stood below Tasmania. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1883, and in the period of ten years :—

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

Order in 1883.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Queensland.	2. South Australia.
3. South Australia.	3. Victoria.
4. Victoria.	4. Queensland.
5. Western Australia.	5. New Zealand.
6. New Zealand.	6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

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

Order in 1883.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Queensland.	2. South Australia.
3. Victoria.	3. Queensland.
4. South Australia.	4. Victoria.
5. Western Australia.	5. Western Australia.
6. Tasmania.	6. New Zealand.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

External
trade in
Australia
and Austral-
asia.

926. 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 ten years ended with 1883 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1874 TO 1883.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
Continent of Australia ...	1874	£ 35,557,716	£ s. d. 20 5 7	£ 36,724,866	£ s. d. 20 18 11
	1875	38,057,725	20 18 11	37,492,398	20 12 8
	1876	37,466,909	19 19 0	36,289,472	19 6 5
	1877	40,025,798	20 10 7	37,644,664	19 6 2
	1878	40,465,491	19 19 9	36,865,517	18 4 2
	1879	37,736,723	17 19 6	34,232,634	16 6 2
	1880	37,529,431	17 19 10	41,001,545	19 13 1
	1881	43,840,367	20 3 9	40,752,499	18 15 4
	1882	53,564,217	23 16 7	42,387,938	18 17 0
	1883	51,764,256	21 18 11	46,891,960	19 17 7
Mean of 10 years	...	41,600,863	20 7 3	39,028,349	19 3 9

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1874 TO 1883—*continued.*

(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, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1874	44,937,313	20 12 11	42,901,460	19 14 3
	1875	47,272,839	20 14 9	44,407,001	19 9 7
	1876	45,505,083	19 4 0	43,093,920	18 3 7
	1877	48,307,887	19 12 0	45,389,111	18 8 4
	1878	50,545,966	19 15 8	44,196,737	17 6 0
	1879	47,378,783	17 16 5	41,276,857	15 10 6
	1880	45,060,665	16 17 0	48,866,168	18 5 6
	1881	52,728,556	18 19 0	48,368,941	17 7 8
	1882	63,844,359	22 3 8	50,633,335	17 11 10
	1883	61,570,931	20 8 9	55,719,558	18 9 11
Mean of 10 years	...	50,715,238	19 12 5	46,485,309	18 0 9

927. It will be observed, in regard to the Australian continent, and the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, that the imports in 1883 were somewhat exceeded by those in 1882, but no other year, whilst the exports were higher in 1883 than in any previous year. Per head, both imports and exports in 1883, although exceeded in one or more of the previous years, were above the average.

Australian and Australasian trade in 1883.

928. It must be borne in mind that in the foregoing table the imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. The following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during the year 1883:—

Intercolonial trade.

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE, 1883.

Colony.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Victoria ...	5,658,854	5,744,780
New South Wales...	7,491,706	7,567,077
Queensland	3,222,672	3,227,226
South Australia ...	1,867,109	1,828,079
Western Australia	246,404	85,852
Total ...	18,486,745	18,453,014
Tasmania ...	1,046,257	1,348,393
New Zealand ...	1,576,183	1,109,813
Grand Total ...	21,109,185	20,911,220

Proportion
of inter-
colonial to
total trade.

929. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounts to 36 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their intercolonial export trade amounts to 40 per cent. of the whole export trade; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be reduced to 34 and 38 per cent. respectively.

External
trade of
British
dominions.

930. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1883 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents, and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1883.

(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*	426,891,579	11	19 9	305,437,070	8	11 6
Malta	22,750,512†	147	9 8	21,970,678‡	142	8 7
ASIA.						
India	65,548,868	0	6 7	84,527,182	0	8 6
Ceylon	4,528,669	1	13 2	3,330,900	1	4 1
Straits Settlements § ...	18,808,134	39	3 8	18,765,351	39	1 2
Labuan	77,415	12	5 10	81,939	13	0 2
AFRICA.						
Mauritius	2,766,286	7	13 3	3,829,531	10	12 1
Natal*	1,751,107	4	3 8	831,747	2	0 0
Cape of Good Hope ...	6,680,942	5	6 11	4,834,015	3	17 6
St. Helena... ..	55,845	10	19 7	14,255	2	16 1
Lagos	515,394	5	18 3	594,136	6	16 4
Gold Coast	382,582	0	11 9	363,868	0	11 2
Sierra Leone	433,581	7	3 3	442,373	7	6 2
Gambia	217,938	15	8 0	208,120	14	14 2
AMERICA.						
Canada	27,552,921	5	17 3	20,434,543	4	6 11
Newfoundland	1,902,388	10	11 11	1,470,570	8	3 10
Bermuda*	238,701	16	13 6	91,103	6	7 3
Honduras*	268,973	9	16 0	302,870	11	0 8
British Guiana	2,224,717	8	11 10	3,172,012	12	4 11

* The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks occur 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 or transhipped.

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1883.—*continued.*
(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
AMERICA—<i>continued.</i>				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
West Indies—				
Bahamas	233,144	5 7 2	147,626	3 7 10
Turk's Island	24,558	5 3 10	32,986	6 19 5
Jamaica	1,591,962†	2 13 0	1,469,447	3 8 11
St. Lucia*	191,191	4 14 4	213,823	5 5 6
St. Vincent*	148,286	3 10 3	166,752	3 19 0
Barbadoes*	1,155,342	6 14 5	1,141,134	6 12 10
Grenada*	135,265	3 0 6	193,524	4 6 6
Tobago*	47,003	2 9 6	48,036	2 10 11
Virgin Islands*	7,302	1 7 8	5,025	0 19 0
St. Christopher*	205,788	4 13 1	252,268	5 14 1
Nevis*				
Antigua*	183,636	4 12 9	222,676	5 12 6
Montserrat*	29,255	2 15 3	31,494	2 19 5
Dominica*	71,330	2 10 7	63,284	2 4 10
Trinidad	2,663,022	17 2 5	2,686,670	17 5 6
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	61,570,931	20 8 9	55,719,558	18 9 11
Fiji*	450,595	3 9 5	351,998	2 14 2
Falkland Islands*	52,913	34 1 5	84,593	54 9 4
Total	652,358,075	2 12 0	533,533,157	2 2 6

931. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of nearly sixteen millions sterling, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and an increase in the value of the exports of nearly five millions sterling, or about 1 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of fourteen millions, or 3 per cent., in that of the United Kingdom, and two millions, or $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., in that of other British possessions; whilst the increase in the export trade was the result of a slight decrease of one million in that of the United Kingdom, and an increase of six millions, or $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., in that of other British possessions. From a comparison of the figures for a period of eight years, it appears that the total trade of the British dominions in 1883, was much larger than in any other year. The total trade of the British colonies and other possessions have each increased by nearly 40 per cent.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† Including Intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see tables following paragraphs 920 and 928 *ante*.

‡ Imports for consumption.

Revival of external trade of British possessions.

during the period, and now amounts to over four hundred and fifty millions sterling per annum; whilst the trade of the United Kingdom (merchandise only) has also largely increased, and has amounted during the last two years to over seven hundred millions sterling. The following is a summary for the eight years referred to of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and of the whole British Empire:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1883 (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 ...	375,155,	158,507,	553,662,	256,777,	166,074,	422,851,
1877 ...	394,420,	164,360,	558,780,	252,346,	171,645,	423,991,
1878 ...	368,770,	185,009,	553,779,	245,484,	179,760,	425,244,
1879 ...	362,992,	172,866,	535,858,	248,783,	177,984,	426,767,
1880 ...	411,229,	172,636,	583,865,	286,414,	188,191,	474,605,
1881 ...	307,022,	201,669,	508,691,	297,083,	199,889,	496,972,
1882 ...	413,020,	223,580,	636,600,	306,661,	222,148,	528,809,
1883 ...	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

932. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Canada, Malta, New South Wales, Straits Settlements, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

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

Trade per head compared with other British possessions.

934. The value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australasian colonies, is more than half as large again, and the value of exports per head is more than twice as large, as in the United Kingdom. Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta (where transshipments are included), the Falkland Islands, the value per head of Victorian imports and exports is greater than that of the imports and exports of any British colony outside of Australasia except the Straits Settlements.

External trade of Foreign countries.

935. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1883 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1883.

(Including bullion and specie.)

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
EUROPE.				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	64,663,*	1 13 0	75,407,†	1 18 6
Belgium	120,234,	21 10 6	110,043,	19 14 0
Denmark	14,338,	7 5 8	10,833,	5 10 0
France	242,776,	6 8 11	195,203,	5 3 8
German Empire	254,315,	5 12 5	254,485,	5 12 6
Greece	6,673,	3 7 6	3,426,	1 14 6
Holland	89,410,*	21 8 6	57,079,†	13 13 7
Italy	58,740,	2 1 3	51,527,	1 16 2
Portugal	9,976,	2 6 4	6,454,	1 10 0
Roumania... ..	14,396,	2 13 7	8,826,	1 12 10
Russia	91,290,*	1 1 6‡	110,566,†	1 6 0‡
Spain	32,669,	1 19 3	30,613,	1 16 10
Sweden and Norway	25,657,	3 19 0	20,566,	3 3 4
ASIA.				
China §	21,003,||	0 1 3	20,058,||	0 1 2
Japan	5,710,	0 3 2	7,122,	0 3 11
Persia	1,000,	0 2 7	500,	0 1 4
AFRICA.				
Egypt	10,738,	1 11 7	13,331,	1 19 3
Morocco	774,	0 2 6	1,759,	0 5 9
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	16,757,*	5 13 11	12,543,†	4 5 3
Brazil	18,586,	1 9 0	19,550,	1 10 6
Chili	12,728,	5 13 4	16,934,	7 11 3
Mexico	5,001,	0 10 3	8,710,	0 17 10
United States	156,598,	3 2 1	178,262,	3 10 8
Uruguay	4,233,*	9 13 3	5,254,†	11 19 11
Total	1,278,265,	1 13 8	1,219,051,	1 12 2

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Mexico (in the case of imports) are for 1880; those for Portugal are for 1882; those for Denmark, Greece, Russia, Spain, and Morocco are for 1882; all the rest are for 1883. In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chili, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are 25 per cent. below the real values.

936. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1883 ¶ represent a far higher value than those of Trade in Australasia and other countries compared.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of 18s. 8d. and the exports of £1 2s. to the population of the whole Russian Empire.

§ Exclusive of bullion and specie.

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels.

¶ See table following paragraph 930 ante.

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

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

937. The external trade of the United Kingdom,* as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger 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 larger than that of the United Kingdom ; whilst that of Victoria and South Australia is as large as, and that of New South Wales and Queensland is even larger than, that of Belgium.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

938. 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 1884, will be found in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1884.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	13,155,484	81·97
The United Kingdom ...	8,966,327	46·69	1,137,950	7·09
Other British possessions ...	7,567,197	39·41	1,003,823	6·25
Foreign States	2,668,109	13·90	753,208	4·69
Total	19,201,633	100·00	16,050,465	100·00

* See table following paragraph 930 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 920 *ante*.

939. It will be observed that 82 per cent. of the exports of 1884 were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is the highest proportion that has prevailed during the last eighteen years, 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 year of the period referred to:—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1884.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1867	9,972,333	15 9 7	78·37
1868	11,697,893	17 12 10	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 17 8	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 15 3	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 2 7	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 5 8	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 10 4	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875	10,571,806	13 8 6	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
1882	12,570,788	14 2 4	77·63
1883	13,292,294	14 9 10	81·06
1884	13,155,484	13 18 2	81·97

940. 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 total value of exports of local productions was not quite so high in 1884 as in 1883, but was above that in any previous year; and the value per head of such productions, although higher than in the three years 1878–80, was not quite so high as in the three years 1881–83.

941. 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 1884, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

**EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1878 TO 1884.**

(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	20,588	21,950	20,084	19,441	21,891	23,387	22,113
9	Agricultural implements	11,424	10,619	8,476	14,198	15,592	14,119	10,347
10	Machinery ...	68,538	50,929	54,995	82,166	123,180	138,407	98,468
10	Saddlery and harness	14,554	14,244	14,649	21,383	22,883	22,417	14,260
13	Furniture and upholstery	45,567	28,604	29,015	31,282	37,651	46,832	43,734
14	Manure ...	7,612	16,871	11,171	13,206	16,111	27,869	21,987
15	Drugs and chemicals	6,514	8,267	4,916	6,212	7,725	15,400	12,398
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	23,913	18,510	12,213	6,947	15,692	12,546	10,633
19	Apparel & slops	204,525	189,607	178,308	226,203	258,393	245,998	257,269
20	Boots and shoes	43,286	48,906	54,131	45,856	47,250	39,958	36,916
20	Cordage ...	20,627	15,711	15,038	16,879	26,721	27,613	29,312
21	Butter & cheese	67,350	59,714	82,490	100,987	113,852	117,835	145,484
21	Hams, bacon, lard	7,176	13,584	15,007	16,155	12,195	15,422	17,232
21	Beef and pork, salted	7,583	14,850	10,779	14,073	24,509	26,901	33,072
22	Preserved meats	74,837	69,054	142,368	102,306	49,674	76,015	116,903
22	Biscuit ...	30,934	26,779	27,656	30,237	32,031	27,663	40,370
22	Confectionery	17,176	14,549	14,440	17,749	20,621	15,712	13,062
22	Flour ...	186,515	107,947	244,693	206,932	286,627	250,674	277,556
22	Grain & pulse—							
	Wheat ...						353,309	1,426,905
	Other* ...	96,613	140,558	597,382	668,234	631,473	17,275	23,316
22	Fruit ...	12,655	9,663	11,753	6,804	12,724	18,573	38,021
22	Jams and preserves	6,005	9,023	12,513	6,778	7,328	23,276	28,515
22	Oatmeal ...	9,613	9,799	8,800	12,368	19,673	22,512	28,540
22	Onions ...	10,394	7,433	11,238	20,364	35,398	31,599	38,710
22	Potatoes ...	72,983	59,895	58,307	57,091	110,544	110,885	148,929
22	Sugar, refined, and molasses	139,688	144,721	166,963	208,782	214,777	216,501	106,483
22	Vegetables ...	2,500	1,554	4,646	4,258	4,565	30,706	99,031
23	Wine ...	5,192	7,837	4,558	5,388	11,894	11,493	13,450
24	Bones ...	1,895	1,932	2,037	1,630	2,319	1,287	1,951
24	Bone-dust ...	7,663	6,059	15,131	12,144	12,503	8,900	11,380
24	Candles ...	3,941	686	1,090	1,331	480	341	3,655
24	Glue pieces ...	2,729	970	1,524	1,112	1,819	667	1,055
24	Hides ...	9,417	20,217	9,953	6,239	6,838	4,118	8,696
24	Horns and hoofs	3,843	2,806	3,314	1,118	2,586	1,673	1,174
24	Leather ...	215,717	227,312	294,043	297,427	329,146	359,870	338,029
24	Skins — sheep, &c.	19,614	30,323	85,554	104,352	129,267	117,538	139,942
24	Soap ...	14,882	10,564	11,661	11,596	15,229	12,709	15,559
24	Stearine ...	26,616	37,556	42,431	48,626	32,213	13,486	6,247
24	Tallow ...	103,879	150,867	192,394	247,372	186,484	232,400	256,686
24	Wool † ...	4,330,628	3,564,721	4,234,045	4,070,589	4,792,084	5,213,198	5,707,668
25	Bark and timber	100,817	40,371	59,840	35,917	43,471	50,239	33,472
25	Bran and pollard	17,115	4,469	15,785	9,426	4,182	11,487	16,102
25	Hay and chaff	26,850	15,688	52,879	81,196	146,199	125,919	194,393
25	Seeds ...	8,036	8,607	10,815	14,097	13,894	2,083	13,722

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

* Not including malt.

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

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1878 TO 1884—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
26	Oil—neatsfoot, and ex tallow	18,980	16,267	12,378	17,575	18,568	8,209	9,016
31	Gold—bullion	1,385,769	857,294	772,212	1,588,738	1,381,088	1,569,819	760,875
"	" specie	2,399,741	1,352,883	2,919,610	3,090,999	2,208,221	2,251,278	1,249,420
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	76,059	50,350	65,550	62,847	45,280	75,846	31,858
33	Horned cattle	70,132	57,908	49,066	83,110	131,035	193,188	235,019
"	Horses	143,654	135,577	182,553	185,295	299,874	268,911	171,732
"	Sheep	217,950	97,885	96,690	184,126	163,458	327,598	307,609
34	Plants	5,132	4,623	5,001	6,170	7,261	8,736	7,561
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	22,321	25,761	25,268	31,292	69,415	28,057	24,911
"	Oilmen's stores	10,256	16,286	10,121	11,497	12,795	13,133	15,421
...	All other articles	208,601	210,697	232,933	312,467	334,105	410,707	439,315
	Total ...	10,676,499	8,069,857	11,220,467	12,480,567	12,570,788	13,292,294	13,155,484

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

942. Consequent upon the bountiful harvest of 1883-4, Victoria was able to export home-produced wheat, flour, and biscuit to the value of £1,745,000 in 1884, as against only £632,000 in 1883, the increase being £1,113,000. Exports of wool entered as Victorian also exceeded those in 1883 by £494,000; but on the other hand, the value of exports of Victorian gold (bullion and specie) were less by £1,800,000 than in 1883, by £1,600,000 than in 1882, and by nearly £2,700,000 than in 1881—a falling-off probably due in part to the retention of gold in the colonies, for purposes of exchange, in connexion with the extensive borrowings of the Australasian colonies during the last two or three years. The exports of these articles combined amounted in 1884 to £9,462,794, or 72 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony, which—in consequence of the increase under the head of breadstuffs and wool being more than counterbalanced by the falling-off under the head of gold—is less by over £200,000 than the corresponding amount in 1883. In regard to other articles, it will be noticed that in 1884, as compared with 1883, a falling-off, according to value, took place in the exports of home-produced stationery, agricultural implements and machinery (which decreased one-third), saddlery and harness (which also decreased one-third), furniture and upholstery, manure, drugs and chemicals, woollens and woollen piece goods, boots and shoes, confectionery, horns and hoofs, leather, stearine (which

Increase or
decrease
of home-
produced
articles
exported.

decreased one-half), bark and timber, minerals and metals exclusive of gold (which decreased about one-half), horses (which decreased one-third), sheep, plants, and hardware; also sugar, which fell off one-half, in consequence, it is said, of the opening of refineries in the other colonies. The falling-off was most especially marked in boots and shoes, confectionery, refined sugar and molasses, stearine, bark, and minerals and metals—the values of which were far less in 1884 than in any other year named in the table. On the other hand, the values of the exports of all the other home-produced articles named in the table were higher in the year under review than in the previous one, especially in the case of agricultural and pastoral products, such as butter, hams, preserved meats, fruit and jams, oatmeal, potatoes, onions, and other vegetables, wine, tallow, bran, hay and chaff, and horned cattle, the values of all of which—except preserved meats and horned cattle (which, however, increased by one-half and one-fourth respectively as compared with 1883) also the value of “all other articles”—were far higher in 1884 than in any of the preceding years.

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

943. 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 eight years 1876 to 1883, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1883.

Colony	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
Victoria ...	1876	£ 10,155,916	£ s. d. 12 15 0	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
	1882	12,570,788	1 2 4	77·63
	1883	13,292,294	14 9 10	81·06
New South Wales ...	1876	10,691,953	17 5 11	82·22
	1877	10,704,758	16 11 5	81·55
	1878	10,716,511	15 16 1	82·65
	1879	10,775,644	15 1 10	82·34
	1880	12,679,782	17 11 7	81·67
	1881	12,895,493	16 18 0	80·35
	1882	13,208,459	16 10 6	79·01
	1883	16,129,867	19 2 6	81·11

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1883—*continued.*

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.	
Queensland ...	1876	3,807,974	20 13 6	98·26
	1877	4,278,122	21 18 7	98·09
	1878	3,083,441	14 18 2	96·65
	1879	3,259,613	15 4 5	94·92
	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91·36
	1881	3,289,253	14 17 8	92·91
	1882	3,183,947	13 8 0	90·01
	1883	5,156,835	19 5 1	97·73
South Australia ...	1876	4,338,959	19 17 11	90·09
	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84·79
	1878	4,198,034	17 5 9	78·39
	1879	3,957,854	15 11 6	83·10
	1880	4,829,577	18 6 6	86·64
	1881	3,643,402	12 12 6	82·66
	1882	4,187,840	14 8 11	78·13
	1883	3,487,827	11 13 3	71·42
Western Australia ...	1876	394,553	14 12 1	99·31
	1877	371,246	13 9 2	99·44
	1878	427,268	15 5 2	99·71
	1879	492,707	17 6 9	99·56
	1880	496,408	17 4 2	99·44
	1881	498,634	16 14 1	99·18
	1882	580,765	19 2 2	99·61
	1883	444,764	14 4 10	99·50
Tasmania ...	1876	1,117,584	10 13 9	98·82
	1877	1,403,580	13 4 1	99·05
	1878	1,288,011	11 17 4	97·90
	1879	1,289,395	11 11 11	99·10
	1880	1,481,330	13 0 9	97·98
	1881	1,548,116	13 3 11	99·52
	1882	1,578,517	13 1 6	99·44
	1883	1,698,334	13 13 2	98·08
New Zealand ...	1876	5,488,901	14 3 4	96·75
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8	96·06
	1878	5,780,508	13 14 2	96·09
	1879	5,563,455	12 8 4	96·87
	1880	6,102,400	12 17 4	96·06
	1881	5,762,250	11 13 5	95·07
	1882	6,253,350	12 5 7	93·94
	1883	6,855,244	12 19 0	96·61

944. It will be remarked that in all the colonies except Western Australia and South Australia the value of the exports of home produce was highest in the last year named; also that in three of the colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, the proportion

Improved
export trade
of home
produce.

per head was highest in that year. In South Australia and Western Australia the proportion in the last year was either lower than in any previous one, or considerably below the average. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* may probably also operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

945. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown except 1877, the difference in favour of New South Wales in 1883 being no less than 3 millions sterling. Victoria is, however, much 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 1883:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1883.

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

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

946. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1883, Victoria stood third on the list, at the top of which stood Queensland, and at the bottom South Australia. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1883.

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

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

947. In Victoria, during the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore about the same proportion to that of the total exports as in New South Wales, but a smaller proportion than in any other colony, except South Australia. It is probable, however, that

* See paragraph 940 *ante*.

the proportion in Victoria would have been still smaller but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1883:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1883.

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

948. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1877 to over 38 millions sterling, in 1878 to over 36 millions, in 1879 to only about 33 millions, in 1880 and 1881 to about 40 millions, in 1882 to over 41 millions, and in 1883 to 47 millions; or in the first two years to 82 per cent., in the next two years to 81 per cent., in 1881 to nearly 83 per cent., in 1882 to 82 per cent., and in 1883 to 84 per cent., of the total exports. Exports of Australasian produce.

949. In 1884, 48 per cent. of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and a similar proportion of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 34 per cent. of the former, and 36 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. About 5½ per cent. of the exports were to Ceylon, the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent by the mail steamers, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:— Trade with various countries, 1884.

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1884.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	9,149,076	47·65	7,745,415	48·26
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	4,646,303	24·20	3,754,467	23·39
Queensland ...	141,747	·74	9,584	·06
South Australia ...	553,590	2·88	686,896	4·28
Western Australia ...	1,913	·01	110,518	·69
Tasmania ...	323,613	1·69	573,190	3·57
New Zealand ...	808,749	4·21	692,171	4·31

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1884—*continued.*

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES—<i>continued.</i>				
	£		£	
Fiji	25,407	·13	36,014	·22
Mauritius	613,744	3·20	39,005	·24
Hong Kong... ..	266,245	1·38	1,603	·01
India	339,704	1·77	78,386	·49
Ceylon	55,919	·29	880,161*	5·48
Straits Settlements	32,368	·17	111	·00
Canada	28,755	·15	...	...
British Columbia	42,511	·22	80	·00
Other British possessions	17,957	·09	2,071	·01
Total	17,047,601	88·78	14,609,672	91·01
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium	77,828	·41	523,100	3·26
France	135,042	·70	260,635	1·63
Germany	125,549	·65	65,785	·41
Sweden and Norway	260,427	1·35	...	...
Java (Dutch possession)	256,832	1·34	1,571	·01
Philippine Islands	35,749	·19	509,638	3·18
China	578,657	3·02	...	...
United States	617,933	3·22	62,717	·39
Others	66,015	·34	17,347	·11
Total	2,154,032	11·22	1,440,793	8·99
Grand Total	19,201,633	100·00	16,050,465	100·00

Imports from in excess of exports to certain countries.

950. With the exception of Belgium, France, Philippine Islands, and Fiji, together with Ceylon, to which, as has been just explained, a considerable portion of the gold and specie intended to be sent to England by the mail steamers is entered as an export, the British colonies and possessions out of Australasia in 1884 sent to Victoria much more largely than they received therefrom; especially in regard to Hong Kong, India, and Mauritius. The same circumstance occurs in regard to several Foreign countries, especially Sweden and Norway, Java, China, and the United States.

Trade with various countries at three periods.

951. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1884 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia:—

* Most of the goods represented by this value were doubtless intended for re-shipment to the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1874, 1879,
AND 1884.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1874.	1879.	1884.	1874.	1879.	1884.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	8,369,523	6,069,405	9,149,076	9,649,397	5,901,351	7,745,415
Australasia—						
New South Wales	3,952,921	4,494,386	4,646,303	1,247,991	1,977,138	3,754,467
Queensland ...	59,540	26,137	141,747	56,389	37,339	9,584
South Australia ...	197,712	193,967	553,590	210,433	636,244	686,896
Western Australia	4,098	10,752	1,913	63,669	82,377	110,518
Tasmania ...	294,511	304,097	323,613	381,580	536,925	573,190
New Zealand ...	987,994	1,101,651	808,749	1,042,862	914,091	692,171
Fiji ...	10,398	21,686	25,407	5,280	19,002	36,014
Mauritius ...	501,006	639,181	613,744	38,237	26,476	39,005
Hong Kong ...	135,242	121,811	266,245	24,213	932	1,603
India ...	127,981	316,348	339,704	65,917	52,686	78,386
Ceylon ...	546,873	299,346	55,919	2,146,215	2,012,006	880,161
Straits Settlements	14,710	21,868	32,368	1,153	1,408	111
Canada ...		24,364	28,755	...	...	...
British Columbia	44,271	7,448	42,511	...	...	80
Other British possessions		15,220	17,957	4,345	9,153	2,071
Total ...	15,246,780	13,667,667	17,047,601	14,937,681	12,207,128	14,609,672
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	7,889	...	77,828	...	...	523,100
France ...	68,356	72,457	135,042	1,305	...	260,635
Germany ...	...	16,137	125,549	...	420	65,785
Sweden and Norway	115,021	87,918	260,427	...	...	...
Java (Dutch possession)	258,278	277,668	256,832	4,438	20,768	1,571
Philippine Islands ...	84,177	20,678	35,749	554	14,344	509,638
China ...	441,882	388,335	578,657	73	...	...
United States ...	517,823	484,876	617,933	486,815	169,003	62,717
Others ...	213,779	19,802	66,015	10,243	42,507	17,347
Total ...	1,707,205	1,367,871	2,154,032	503,428	247,042	1,440,793
Grand total	16,953,985	15,035,538	19,201,633	15,441,109	12,454,170	16,050,465

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

952. It will be observed that the value of imports from the United Kingdom at the last period was greater than at either of the former periods, but that as compared with the first period there was a considerable falling-off in the value of exports to the United Kingdom. The external trade with the Australasian colonies, except New Zealand, generally shows increase, the most marked case being that of the exports to New South Wales, but both imports from and exports to New Zealand show a large falling-off. The trade with Foreign States generally shows

Trade at three periods compared.

marked increase, especially in the case of Belgium, France, and Germany, with which countries an extensive trade has only recently sprung into existence; but on the other hand, the export trade to the United States shows a large falling-off. In the case of British possessions: a large increase is noticed in the import trade from Hong Kong, but a very considerable decrease in the total trade with Ceylon, which is in consequence of the fact that the P. & O. steamers leaving Australia now generally go right through to England, instead of changing at Ceylon, and therefore the gold is much oftener than formerly entered for the first-named country than for the latter.

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1876 to
1884.

953. The value of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies fell off during the three years ended with 1883 but revived in 1884, when the figures were higher than in any of the preceding eight years. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies has steadily increased since 1879, and in 1884 was higher than in any previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1876 TO 1884.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	5,477,747	3,811,085	1,666,662	...
1877 ...	5,214,364	4,229,570	984,794	...
1878 ...	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034	...
1879 ...	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876	...
1880 ...	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615	...
1881 ...	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288	...
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488	...
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...

Imports and
exports at
each port.

954. In 1884, 81 per cent. of the imports were landed, and a somewhat larger proportion of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. About a sixth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a twelfth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1884, 7 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, 1884.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	15,645,477	81·48	13,212,322	82·32
Geelong	215,294	1·12	1,151,430	7·17
Portland	10,776	·06	269,594	1·68
Belfast	773	·00	66,630	·42
Warrnambool	19,007	·10	33,956	·21
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana	3,501	·02	17,684	·11
Echuca	1,811,209	9·43	200,964	1·25
Narung	10,118	·05	1,118	·01
Swan Hill	91,233	·48	26,489	·17
Tocumwal	114,199	·59	31,686	·20
Wahgunyah	406,388	2·12	55,138	·34
Wodonga	725,986	3·78	425,734	2·65
Howlong	8,588	·05	4,154	·03
Yarrawonga	11,825	·06	6,103	·04
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	473,574*	2·95
Stations, Border, &c.	127,259	·66	73,889	·45
Total	19,201,633	100·00	16,050,465	100·00

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

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

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

956. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1880, shipped from Warrnambool was £135,623,

Chief articles
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.

from Belfast £163,118, and from Portland £213,803. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1880 were potatoes, butter and cheese, live stock, leather, woollens, tallow, and grain and pulse, from Warrnambool; potatoes, tallow, eggs, leather, butter and cheese, live stock, and grain, from Belfast; and grain, bark, skins, and leather, from Portland.

Imports of principal articles at three periods.

957. The values of sixty-four of the principal articles imported in 1884 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia are placed side by side in the following table:—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1874.	1879.	1884.
		£	£	£
1	Books	128,726	193,235	248,216
	Stationery	74,139	69,339	95,915
2	Musical instruments	61,153	56,968	110,013
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	52,008	54,075	99,067
9	Cutlery	43,680	20,298	29,258
	Machinery	104,024	86,264	249,925
	Sewing machines	88,846	67,962	87,533
	Tools and utensils	78,483	31,476	35,423
12	Building materials	57,989	46,715	111,328
13	Furniture and upholstery	47,925	36,161	73,719
14	Drugs and chemicals	80,121	62,237	96,694
	Matches and vestas	24,619	38,367	34,073
	Opium	58,453	68,806	52,294
	Paints and colours	40,253	51,121	81,659
15	Carpeting and druggeting	65,328	43,214	79,685
	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	1,096,870	701,292	923,072
16	Silks	323,609	200,996	266,040
17	Cottons	692,778	534,124	946,305
	Linen piece goods, &c.	52,133	35,228	44,825
18	Drapery	159,493	...	...
	Haberdashery	210,440	210,938	362,319
19	Apparel and slops	301,430	282,298	315,903
	Boots and shoes	208,177	179,830	100,756
	Gloves	57,822	70,140	95,672
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	120,003	116,880	120,684
	Hosiery	150,983	107,232	111,961
	Millinery	18,957	...	...
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	204,831	181,269	270,772
21	Butter and cheese	6,886	8,488	1,665
	Fish	121,785	121,436	159,338
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted ...	7,470	9,516	8,337
22	Flour and biscuit	8,064	3,734	18,774
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	128,028	139,434	188,672

* In 1879 and 1884 articles formerly comprised under the heads of Drapery and Millinery were distributed under other headings.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1874.	1879.	1884.
		£	£	£
22	Grain—oats	108,538	104,348	52,082
	„ wheat	28,966	17,029	9,194
	„ other (including malt and rice)	429,155	459,169	94,423
	Sugar and molasses	1,081,048	1,082,130	1,292,246
23	Beer, cider, and perry	295,016	193,498	218,294
	Coffee	109,682	46,830	41,957
	Hops	55,000	35,084	20,486
	Spirits	517,723	386,526	433,203
	Tea	490,998	513,271	667,800
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	278,060	177,792	217,309
	Wine	170,779	91,600	102,042
24	Candles	152,279	35,845	45,905
	Hides, skins, and pelts	85,912	55,352	164,265
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	119,701	138,657	191,969
	Wool*	2,026,477	2,494,573	2,575,905
25	Paper (including paper bags)	161,153	179,505	253,420
	Timber	478,403	318,187	733,766
26	Oil of all kinds	255,654	219,006	208,922
28	Coal	244,614	354,924	412,697
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	58,525	61,103	105,656
	Glass and glassware	93,587	102,487	155,318
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	881,717	983,048	718,817
	Specie—gold	130,550	157,000	549,798
	„ other	56,247	104,417	4,962
	Jewellery... ..	55,692	47,505	63,602
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	564,173	357,729	664,945
	Nails and screws	50,910	31,692	49,439
33	Live stock	1,178,583	890,126	1,333,154
35	Fancy goods	48,024	33,609	94,658
	Hardware and ironmongery	87,652	98,142	191,441
	Oilmen's stores	20,852	15,649	17,680
	Total	15,191,176	13,614,906	17,104,252

958. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to value, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales, live stock, sugar, gold—inclusive of specie, cottons, woollens, timber, tea, iron and steel, and spirits—in the order named; the values of which varied in 1884 from over two millions sterling for wool to about £430,000 for spirits. The aggregate value of these ten items amounted in 1884 to over £10,840,000, or to nearly two-thirds of the total value of all the articles named in the table.

Ten chief
articles of
import,
1884.

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

Imports
of three
periods
compared.

959. The total value of the articles named in the table was greater in 1884 than in 1879 by nearly three and a half millions sterling, and greater than in 1874 by nearly two millions. The articles which showed marked decrease at the last period, as compared with either of the former ones, are cutlery, tools and utensils, opium, silks, linen piece goods, boots and shoes, hosiery, butter and cheese, grain of all kinds, beer and cider, coffee, hops, spirits, tobacco, wine, candles, oils, and specie other than gold; but an increase took place in most of the other items. Many of the decreases referred to are in all probability chiefly owing to the increased production of the articles in the colony. Of the numerous items which show considerable increase, as compared with either of the former periods, the more important are books and stationery, musical instruments, watches and clocks, machinery, building materials, cottons, haberdashery, bags and sacks, fish, fruit, sugar, tea, hides and skins, leather, &c., paper, timber, coal, earthenware, chinaware and glass, iron and steel, live stock, fancy goods, and hardware and ironmongery.

Exports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

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

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1874.	1879.	1884.
		£	£	£
1	Books	27,753	76,798	87,053
	Stationery	47,283	43,652	49,525
9	Machinery	48,063	75,640	136,819
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	71,621	101,910	91,358
18	Drapery	163,075	*	*
19	Apparel and slops	174,996	247,717	311,617
	Boots and shoes	77,357	128,217	57,467
21	Butter and cheese	9,936	59,714	145,545
	Meats—fresh and preserved	176,013	70,721	118,812
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	6,614	29,119	48,099
22	Flour and biscuit	60,213	140,124	339,811
	Grain—wheat	2,956	132,314	1,429,715
	Grain—oats	2,214	12,172	15,833
	„ other (including malt and rice)	64,880	88,218	88,136
	Potatoes	40,891	59,895	148,929
	Sugar and molasses	293,021	236,598	232,474
23	Coffee	39,840	28,577	19,329
	Spirits	148,448	118,254	112,023
	Tea	238,749	258,675	359,325
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	171,668	152,871	115,473
	Wine	56,514	47,935	46,563
24	Bones and bone-dust	10,911	7,991	13,331
	Candles	17,253	13,859	13,055

* See footnote on page 452 *ante*.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 915 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1874.	1879.	1884.
		£	£	£
24	Horns and hoofs	3,783	2,806	1,174
	Hides	3,923	20,217	8,696
	Skins and pelts	53,070	30,685	139,942
	Leather, leatherware, & leathern cloth	194,479	241,766	371,497
	Soap	6,685	10,857	16,186
	Tallow	199,564	150,867	256,686
	Wool*	6,373,676	5,269,634	6,342,887
25	Bark	7,741	14,999	21,807
	Hay, straw, and chaff	7,474	15,695	194,393
	Timber	29,074	47,616	33,989
26	Oil of all kinds	64,884	68,414	51,272
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) †	4,053,288	1,224,538	760,875
	Specie—gold †	1,354,751	1,352,883	1,249,420
	„ silver	5,050	32,950	1,237
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c.	14,251	13,176	3,796
	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	8,487	29,158	269
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand	18,329	2,299	6,668
33	Live stock	113,151	321,296	762,988
35	Hardware and ironmongery	96,328	69,750	45,944
	Total	14,563,257	15,050,577	14,250,018

961. It appears from this table that the staple articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1884 was £6,343,000, and gold (inclusive of specie), valued at £2,010,000—which two articles alone contribute nearly three-fifths of the total value of all the articles named in the table; next in order in 1884 were breadstuffs, £1,770,000, and live stock, £765,000; then leather, tea, apparel and slops, tallow, and sugar, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1884 between £370,000 and £230,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, tea and sugar (excepting the process of refining) are not produced in Victoria, and are merely re-exports. The value of the nine articles just named amounted in 1884 to nearly 12½ millions sterling, which leaves the small balance of less than 2 millions distributed over the other 33 heads.

Nine chief articles of export, 1884.

962. It will be observed that the figures for 1884 in the majority of cases compare favorably with those for the former periods. One important exception, however, is gold (including specie), of which the value in 1884 was less than in 1879 by nearly £570,000, and less than in 1874 by nearly 3½ millions sterling. Of all articles of export those which show the most remarkable expansion at the last period are wheat and

Exports of three periods compared.

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

† The export of gold was affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

flour, live stock, and leather and skins—the exports in 1884 of the first being greater than in 1879 by £1,500,000, the second by about £443,000, and the third by about £240,000. Very marked increases also occurred under the heads of tallow, potatoes, butter and cheese, and apparel and slops. Only a few of the articles show a considerable decrease at the last period; the most important of these are boots and shoes—exports of which have gradually fallen off since 1880, also tobacco, antimony, copper, and hardware and ironmongery.

963. In twenty-nine out of the forty-eight years ended with 1884 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1884.

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	...	1865 ...	106,789	...
1838 ...	45,232	...	1866 ...	1,882,165	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1867 ...	...	1,050,347
1840 ...	306,507	...	1868 ...	...	2,273,328
1841 ...	164,094	...	1869 ...	444,636	...
1842 ...	78,644	...	1870 ...	...	14,256
1843 ...	...	66,446	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1844 ...	...	105,785	1872 ...	...	179,873
1845 ...	...	215,304	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1846 ...	...	109,640	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1847 ...	...	230,815	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1848 ...	...	301,683	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1849 ...	...	275,495	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1879 ...	2,581,368	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1880 ...	...	1,397,665
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	1881 ...	466,418	...
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	1882 ...	2,554,502	...
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	1883 ...	1,344,983	...
1856 ...	...	527,491	1884 ...	3,151,168	...
1857 ...	2,176,697	...			
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	Total ...	41,893,542	14,790,656
1859 ...	1,755,032	...	Deduct		
1860 ...	2,131,026	...	excess of	} 14,790,656	}
1861 ...	...	296,154	exports		
1862 ...	448,365	...			
1863 ...	552,431	...	Net excess	} 27,102,886	}
1864 ...	1,076,431	...	of imports		

Excess of
imports
over ex-
ports, &c.,
1837 to
1884.

964. It will be observed that in the forty-eight years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by over £27,000,000, or an average of £560,000 per annum, which excess, it should be mentioned, 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.

Balance of trade in forty-eight years.

965. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, and the next in the year under review. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in 1880. In connexion with the large excess of imports in 1884, it should be stated that a new loan of £4,000,000 was borrowed in London in 1883, and one of over £1,000,000 in 1884.* These sums must gradually find their way into the imports.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

966. In 1883 the imports exceeded the exports in all the Australasian colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New Zealand in each of the last ten years, except one; also in New South Wales with three, and in South Australia and Tasmania with four exceptions; but in Western Australia in all the years but one, in Queensland in all but four, the exports were the greater. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the ten years ended with 1883, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

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

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1883.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 10 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1874	1,512,876	...	12,931,039	...
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
	1878	1,236,173	...		
	1879	2,581,368	...		
	1880	...	1,397,665		
	1881	466,418	...		
	1882	2,554,502	...		
	1883	1,344,983	...		

* Exclusive of redemption loans.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1883—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 10 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	1874	...	1,051,864	9,254,456	...
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
	1878	1,802,994	...		
	1879	1,112,028	...		
	1880	...	1,575,063		
	1881	1,359,823	...		
	1882	4,564,169	...		
	1883	1,074,139	...		
Queensland ...	1874	...	1,144,023	1,080,457	...
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		
	1880	...	360,864		
	1881	523,259	...		
	1882	2,784,011	...		
	1883	956,743	...		
South Australia ...	1874	...	419,565	2,971,983	...
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
	1879	251,423	...		
	1880	6,992	...		
	1881	836,307	...		
	1882	1,347,898	...		
	1883	1,426,594	...		
Western Australia ...	1874	...	64,574	...	512,795
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
	1880	...	145,514		
	1881	...	97,939		
	1882	...	74,301		
	1883	69,837	...		
Tasmania ...	1874	332,460	...	219,018	...
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
	1880	...	142,708		
	1881	...	124,432		
	1882	83,493	...		
	1883	101,038	...		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1874 TO 1883—*continued.*

Colony.	Year:	Imports in excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 10 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
New Zealand	1874	2,870,543	...	} 16,355,136	...
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
	1878	2,740,138	...		
	1879	2,631,459	...		
	1880	...	190,681		
	1881	1,396,179	...		
	1882	1,951,262	...		
	1883	878,039	...		
Total	52,378,680	10,079,386	42,812,089	512,795
Deduct excess of exports	10,079,386	...	512,795	...
Net excess of imports	42,299,294	...	42,299,294	...

967. It will be observed that during the ten years to which the table relates goods to the value of nearly 13 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of over 9 millions by New South Wales, of nearly 3 millions by South Australia, of 1 million by Queensland, of a fifth of a million by Tasmania, and of over 16 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of over half a million were sent away by Western Australia above the value of the goods received.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

968. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £25,725,140 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly £42,300,000.

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

969. In regard to this large balance of trade, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London—the public debt of Australasia at the end of 1883 amounting to 109 millions sterling, nearly all of which represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4½ per cent. This item alone would swell the annual exports at the present time by nearly £5,000,000 annually.

Effect of borrowings on imports and exports.

970. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

* 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.

exports was 98 millions ; in 1876, 126 millions ; in 1877, 139 millions ; in 1878, 129 millions ; in 1879, 110 millions ; in 1880, 122 millions ; in 1881, 94 millions ; in 1882, 109 millions ; and in 1883, 122 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.

971. The following are the British possessions in which in 1883 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary* :—

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c., 1883.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1883, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

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

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

972. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1883 exceeded the exports in the same year by £118,825,000 ; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been £2,629,600 in favour of exports. It should be mentioned that bullion and specie are excluded from the returns of the United Kingdom, but are generally included in the returns of other British dominions.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

973. During 1883, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table † exceeded the exports, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, Germany (slightly), and Russia, but in seven of the eleven Foreign countries out of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 59 millions sterling, or by 5 per cent.

Transshipments, 1870 to 1884.

974. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the fifteen years ended with 1884. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1884. †

Value of Transshipments.			Value of Transshipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1878	...	£3,318,219
1871	...	1,191,169	1879	...	1,914,884
1872	...	1,292,656	1880	...	1,432,327
1873	...	1,827,842	1881	...	1,946,804
1874	...	3,527,461	1882	...	1,334,137
1875	...	4,280,798	1883	...	1,059,427
1876	...	3,193,644	1884	...	876,527
1877	...	3,398,207			

* See table following paragraph 930 ante.

† See table following paragraph 935 ante.

‡ The full values of the transshipments in the later years are not represented by the figures given, in consequence of a number of packages not having any values assigned to them. In 1883 the number of such packages was 50,013, and in 1884, 31,049.

975. It will be observed that the transshipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, and least in 1884. The large decrease, commencing in 1879, is attributed to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney.

Falling-off of transshipments.

976. The countries from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1884, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:—

Transshipments to various countries.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1884.*

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transshipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	217,093	287,218
Australasia—		
New South Wales	117,662†	241,805
New Zealand	57,971	86,230
Queensland	1,938	4,168
South Australia	170,399‡	93,445
Tasmania	126,186§	133,138
Western Australia	23	14,202
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	15,979	1,929
Canada	20	1,345
Natal	1,474	...
Mauritius	19,791	261
Hong Kong	30,938	512
India	47,651	904
Ceylon	5,022	325
Singapore	2,040	18
Malden Island ... ..	...	24
Foreign States—		
Belgium	2,308	1,400
France	13,302	...
Germany	5,794	300
Italy	800	...
Norway	1,298	...
Sweden	185	...
Port Said	577	...
Réunion	1,210	2,698
China	6,735	2
Guam ... ..	...	481
Japan	300	...
Java	2,100	...
Philippine Islands	2,396	...
New Caledonia ... ..	...	145
South Sea Islands ... ..	...	1,823
United States	25,335	4,154
Total	876,527	876,527

* See footnote (†) on preceding page.

† Includes wool, £129,920.

‡ Includes wool, £4,990.

§ Includes wool, £60,897.

Customs
revenue.

977. The Customs revenue in 1884 was larger than in 1883 by £120,000. This excess is made up of an increase under the head of import duties of £103,500—of which £31,900 was due to the rate of duty on spirits being raised by 2s. per gallon from the 17th July, 1884; of an increase in the revenue from excise duty on spirits of £7,500—portion of which was also caused by an increased rate of duty by 2s. per gallon; whilst the balance of £9,000 was distributed over other heads. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the last two years:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1883 AND 1884.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1883.	1884.
	£	£
Import duties	1,832,792	1,936,359
Export duty ... ..	...	...
Wharfage and harbour rates*	27,346	30,008
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	53,680	61,227
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	68,651	71,232
Licences to sell and manufacture tobacco ...	2,216	2,430
Ports and harbours †	28,415	32,075
Fees	7,227	7,605
Fines and forfeitures	677	267
Miscellaneous	6,868	7,054
Total	2,027,872	2,148,257

Taxation on
imports.

978. The import duties received amounted to over 11 per cent. of the total value of imports in 1883, and to over 10 per cent. in 1884.†

Pilotage
rates.

979. The pilotage rates collected by the Customs on account of the Pilot Board, but not included in the Customs revenue, amounted in 1883 to £30,472, and in 1884 to £30,831.

Revenue
from spirits,
wine, and
beer.

980. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duties on spirits, wine, and beer during the last 19½ years:—

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to £26,524 in 1882, £24,755 in 1883, and £26,861 in 1884.

† The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £28,215 in 1883, and £31,601 in 1884; and the latter to £200 in 1883, and £474 in 1884.

‡ See also paragraph 280 ante.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER, 1865 TO 1884.

Year.	Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	Import duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.				
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1865 ...	503,346	46,509	34,847	16,821	...	601,523	0 19 8
1866 ...	452,439	40,493	30,621	29,147	...	552,700	0 17 7
1867 ...	596,294	40,886	31,474	28,603	...	697,257	1 1 8
1868 ...	353,899	40,355	28,429	48,180	...	470,863	0 14 2
1869 ...	445,220	38,250	28,170	43,176	...	554,816	0 16 2
1870 ...	455,925	28,107	23,209	34,877	...	542,118	0 15 2
1871 (six months)	224,700	17,574	12,283	14,445	...	269,002	0 7 4
1871-2 ...	476,408	34,890	26,723	32,479	...	570,500	0 15 3
1872-3 ...	476,859	26,048	28,954	31,036	...	562,897	0 14 10
1873-4 ...	501,044	32,235	32,729	32,869	...	598,877	0 15 6
1874-5 ...	507,631	36,012	32,100	32,475	...	608,218	0 15 6
1875-6 ...	520,557	37,716	27,096	33,437	...	618,806	0 15 8
1876-7 ...	499,568	39,139	30,352	34,768	...	603,827	0 15 1
1877-8 ...	489,236	37,893	29,346	36,309	...	592,784	0 14 6
1878-9 ...	455,157	31,462	27,143	36,088	...	549,850	0 13 3
1879-80 ...	420,872	34,095	27,372	41,230	...	523,569	0 12 5
1880-81 ...	430,909	43,171	29,721	52,232	62,557	618,590	0 14 5
1881-2 ...	443,431	45,112	29,770	52,620	98,955	669,888	0 15 3
1882-3 ...	468,746	44,100	32,372	52,522	11,256	608,996	0 13 6
1883-4 ...	472,259	39,096	33,845	53,638	...	598,838	0 12 10

981. The total amount received during the 19½ years was £11,413,919, or an annual average of 15s. 2d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the amounts per head vary from £1 1s. 8d. in 1867 to 12s. 5d. in 1879-80; also that, with the exception of the last named year, the smallest amount per head was received in 1883-4.

Total and average receipts from spirits, wine, and beer.

982. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. In 1884 the amount paid and the value of the goods exported for drawback was larger than in any previous year. This will be seen by the following figures:—

Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1884.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£		£	£
1872 ...	461,559	29,083	1879 ...	493,816	59,933
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1880 ...	606,055	68,018
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1881 ...	725,957	92,412
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1882 ...	784,806	93,414
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1883 ...	765,342	95,241
1877 ...	854,509	87,021	1884 ...	863,163	113,087
1878 ...	573,454	69,168			

983. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1884, goods to the value of £180,000, or 21 per cent. of the whole exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £11,579, or about 10 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid:—

**DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA
FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1884.**

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.
	£	£
Apparel and slops	111,400	8,184
Boots and shoes	3,673	86
Confectionery	11,740	495*
Jams and preserves	27,269	628
Meats, preserved	14,862	981
Paper bags	4,329	394
Rice (Victorian dressed)	1,851	526
Saddles and harness	5,146	285
Total	180,270	11,579

Vessels
inwards and
outwards.

984. 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 1884 than in any former year; but these have to a large extent supplanted smaller vessels, as the number of vessels in that year was the smallest during the last seventeen years. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the seventeen years ended with 1884:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1884.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1868 ...	2,067	653,362	33,613	2,172	685,207	35,332	4,239	1,338,569
1869 ...	2,320	721,274	35,628	2,334	730,961	35,696	4,654	1,452,235
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1871 ...	2,137	663,002	33,789	2,257	692,023	35,050	4,394	1,355,025
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353	4,338	1,360,762
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	4,413	1,519,015
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	4,222	1,569,619
1875 ...	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454	4,394	1,673,885
1876 ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600	4,236	1,657,088
1877 ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985
1878 ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391	4,292	1,913,427
1879 ...	2,084	963,087	43,676	2,083	977,135	43,648	4,167	1,940,222
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1881 ...	2,125	1,219,231	54,792	2,123	1,192,671	54,521	4,248	2,411,902
1882 ...	2,089	1,349,093	55,814	2,079	1,341,791	54,855	4,168	2,690,884
1883 ...	2,023	1,464,752	61,630	2,064	1,499,579	61,969	4,087	2,964,331
1884 ...	1,986	1,569,162	64,488	1,989	1,582,425	64,546	3,975	3,151,587

* Estimated.

985. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1884, 72 per cent., embracing 47 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 19 per cent., embracing 40 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 9 per cent., embracing 13 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 51 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 38 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1884.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,422	735,941	32,151	1,442	762,891	33,050
British ...	385	632,888	25,233	367	618,591	24,356
Foreign ...	179	200,333	7,104	180	200,943	7,140
Total ...	1,986	1,569,162	64,488	1,989	1,582,425	64,546

986. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1884 being shown. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in that year the greatest number were German, the next Norwegian, the next American, and the next French. In the previous year the French vessels were more numerous than either the Norwegian or the American:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1884.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany ...	44	47	91
Norway ...	44	44	88
United States ...	37	36	73
France ...	35	36	71
Sweden ...	12	7	19
Italy ...	3	3	6
Holland ...	2	2	4
Bolivia ...	1	1	2
Spain ...	1	1	2
Denmark ...	...	1	1
Hawaii ...	...	1	1
Russia ...	...	1	1
Total ...	179	180	359

987. 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 the worst; although in the last two years the latter appear to have much improved in this respect. It is to be remembered, however, that most of the Colonial and many of the British vessels are steamers, whilst a larger proportion of 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:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 20 tons	20 tons	20 tons	21 tons	22 tons	23 tons
British " "	22 "	24 "	26 "	25 "	25 "
Foreign " "	30 "	36 "	48 "	27 "	28 "
All " "	21 tons	23 tons	24 tons	24 tons	24 tons

988. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1884, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1884.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	1,393	1,226,584	56,689
Sailing vessels	593	342,578	7,799
Total	1,986	1,569,162	64,488
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	1,401	1,245,288	57,307
Sailing vessels	588	337,137	7,239
Total	1,989	1,582,425	64,546

989. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 21 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 45 tons.

990. Ninety-six per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1884 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 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, 1884.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	1,903	95·82	1,532,058	97·64
In ballast ...	83	4·18	37,104	2·36
Total ...	1,986	100·00	1,569,162	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	1,605	80·69	1,340,244	84·70
In ballast ...	384	19·31	242,181	15·30
Total ...	1,989	100·00	1,582,425	100·00

991. In the same year, 81 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 92 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 79 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 90 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Echuca and Swan Hill, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. 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, 1884.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,610	1,451,819	1,571	1,419,197
Geelong ...	67	53,731	98	80,176
Portland ...	5	1,384	7	7,070
Belfast ...	8	2,567	10	7,336
Warrnambool ...	28	14,201	47	25,634
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah ...	1	294	1	294
Echuca ...	132	18,105	120	15,657
Swan Hill ...	101	22,832	101	22,832
Cowana ...	34	4,229	34	4,229
Total ...	1,986	1,569,162	1,989	1,582,425

992. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 524 vessels, or not quite a seventh of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the

aggregate to only 88,472 tons, or little more than a fortieth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

993. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years named* :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ...	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
	1883	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	4,087	2,964,331
New South Wales	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665
	1883	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,071,048	5,361	4,006,237
Queensland † ...	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
	1883	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	†882,491
South Australia...	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
	1883	1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
Western Australia	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
	1883	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
Tasmania ...	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
	1883	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
New Zealand ...	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
	1883	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491

Shipping in
colonies in
1883 and
former
years.

994. It will be noticed that in all the colonies, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was greater in the last than in any previous year, but in consequence of the larger size of the vessels now employed in the

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see third folding sheet *ante* and Appendix A *post*.

† The figures of Queensland for 1883 are not comparable with those for previous years, inasmuch as, in that year, for the first time, the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony were counted only at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as in previous years.

Australian trade, the number of vessels in all the colonies, except New South Wales and Western Australia, was exceeded in some of the years.

995. Of late years the vessels trading to New South Wales have exceeded those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony, but also to the fact that the P. and O. steamers now go on to Sydney, whilst the San Francisco steamers do not come on to Melbourne; but, with this exception, Victoria has always been in advance of all the Australasian colonies. 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:—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1883.

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

996. 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 ten years ended with 1883:—

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1875	12,702	5,351,796	15,863	6,448,552
1876	12,764	5,545,611	15,763	6,609,609
1877	13,174	5,893,719	16,192	7,002,413
1878	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1879	13,921	6,840,268	17,151	8,171,855
1880	13,277	7,319,587	16,102	8,552,606
1881	13,789	8,286,747	16,699	9,504,130
1882	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859
1883	13,818	9,746,926	16,779	11,221,139

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

Increase in
tonnage
and vessels
to Australia
and Aus-
tralia.

997. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. This was also the case in 1883, when the tonnage was much greater than in any previous year, not only as regards the Australian continent but as regards that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. The number of vessels, however, was exceeded in two or three previous years.

Shipping in
British
possessions.

998. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1883. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1883
(Exclusive of Coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		Tons.	
United Kingdom ...	64,961,753	AMERICA— <i>continued.</i>	
Gibraltar ...	9,504,093	British Guiana... ..	641,883
Malta ...	9,918,965	West Indies—	260,462
ASIA.		Bahamas ...	229,023
India ...	7,071,884	Turk's Island ...	804,932
Ceylon ...	3,426,606	Jamaica ...	438,688
Straits Settlements ...	5,896,017	St. Lucia ...	172,989
Labuan ...	46,816	St. Vincent ...	705,487
Hong Kong ...	6,882,381	Barbadoes ...	232,340
AFRICA.		Grenada ...	98,976
Mauritius ...	645,607	Tobago ...	5,754
Natal ...	463,989	Virgin Islands ...	} 376,061
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,853,092	St. Christopher ...	
St. Helena ...	119,281	Nevis ...	316,955
Lagos ...	389,795	Dominica ...	56,035
Gold Coast ...	396,962	Montserrat ...	362,220
Sierra Leone ...	387,292	Antigua ...	931,068
Gambia ...	161,349	Trinidad ...	
AMERICA.		AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Canada ...	7,972,777	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand * ...	11,221,139
Newfoundland ...	629,896	Fiji ...	137,852
Bermuda ...	225,790	Falkland Islands ...	26,659
Honduras ...	209,512	Total ...	138,182,380

Shipping
compared
with that
of other
British
possessions.

999. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong,

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 993 *ante*.

and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia exceeds that to any other British possession.

1000. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived from the latest official documents :—

Shipping in
Foreign
countries.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	1883	1,954,088	1,742,325	3,696,413
Austria (exclusive of Hungary)	1881	5,219,352	5,213,258	10,432,610
Belgium	1883	4,313,754	4,305,816	8,619,570
Denmark	„	2,973,070	2,944,082	5,917,152
France	„	13,685,445	14,099,671	27,785,116
Germany	1882	6,986,643	7,024,110	14,010,753
Greece *	1881	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland	1883	3,953,009	3,913,815	7,866,824
Italy	„	5,724,312	5,575,684	11,299,996
Japan	„	1,098,772	1,098,772	2,197,544
Russia	1881	4,662,506	4,680,980	9,343,486
Spain	1882	7,576,852	10,743,756	18,320,608
Sweden and Norway ...	„	6,587,483	6,413,740	13,001,223
United States † ...	1883	13,360,857	13,565,022	26,925,879
Total ... ..	...	79,879,323	83,209,175	163,088,498

1001. Eight vessels were built in Victoria during 1884. These were all small, their average burden being only 21 tons. The vessels registered numbered 22, of an average burden of 237 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

Vessels built
and regis-
tered.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1884.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Cutters	4	52		Barque	1	315	12
Ketch	1	42		Cutters	5	76	7
Steamers	3	73		Ketches	2	83	7
				Schooner	1	164	8
				Ship	1	1,157	14
				Steamers	12	3,420	160
Total	8	167		Total	22	5,215	208

* The figures for Greece are for 1875.

† Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

Vessels on the register. 1002. The vessels on the register at the end of 1884 numbered 337, viz., 96 steamers and 241 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 20,701 tons and carried 964 men; and the latter measured 40,414 tons and carried 1,142 men.

Lighters and boats. 1003. The licences issued in 1884 to lighters numbered 124, and to boats 592. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Melbourne Harbour Trust. 1004. The subject of improved harbour accommodation for the Port of Melbourne engaged for a number of years a large share of attention from the mercantile community, and, after numerous appeals to successive Governments, they, in 1876, succeeded in securing the passing of an Act* for the establishment of a Harbour Trust, which came into force on the 1st January, 1877, and was afterwards amended by an Act† which came into operation in April, 1883.

Objects of Trust. 1005. Under the Melbourne Harbour Trust Act, Commissioners were appointed, their principal objects being—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which would, it was stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."‡ To carry out the more important of these designs, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and harbour works, were secured from England, who submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The following is a brief summary of the improvements, with their cost, which were either completed or in progress at the end of 1884 §:—

	Cost to 31st December, 1884.
Wharfs and approaches	£171,960
Harbour improvements	159,423
Reclamations	10,070
Dredging and landing silt	306,202
Plant	310,005

Improvements recommended by Sir John Coode. 1006. In the general scheme of harbour improvement submitted by Sir John Coode, it is recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, in preference to a direct canal, to

* The Melbourne Harbour Trust Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 552).

† The Melbourne Harbour Trust Amendment Act 1883 (46 Vict. No. 749).

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

§ For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, see table following paragraph 322 ante.

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 course, and will reduce the distance from the wharfs at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It was estimated that the quantity of dredgings it would be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose would 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 would be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also would 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 1884, the Trust possessed eleven dredges, five of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 400, 400, 170, 120, and 120 tons per hour respectively.* The estimated cost of the works recommended, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200, or, if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present, vessels of 1,000 tons, drawing 16 feet, commonly get to the Melbourne wharfs at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 16 feet 6 inches at spring tides, whilst one vessel drawing 17 feet 7 inches, and one drawing as much as 18 feet 6 inches, arrived there in 1884.† The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 2 feet 9 inches since the formation of the Trust, and the minimum depth at low water is now 14 feet.

1007. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1884 amounted Silt raised. to 1,649,645 cubic yards, viz., 1,132,156 cubic yards from the bay, and 517,489 cubic yards from the entrance channel to the river and the river itself. The river dredgings were less than those in the previous year by 9,500 cubic yards, but the bay dredgings were nearly double in quantity to those in that year. Since the establishment of the Trust, the total river dredgings have amounted to 2,550,345 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 2,506,414 cubic yards, together making a total of 5,056,759 cubic yards. Of this quantity, 2,096,637 cubic yards were deposited in the sea, and 2,960,122 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works.

* It is said that the largest dredges in the world are the *Isthmia* and *Poseidon*, now engaged in cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth. Each of these enormous dredges is of 300 horse-power; the main chain has 24 buckets attached to it, each of a capacity of 750 lbs., so that on favorable soil each dredge can extract 500 cubic metres (about 560 yards) of mud per hour.—See Report of Consul Wood on the Trade and Commerce of Patras, 1884, p. 161. Harrison and Sons, London, 1885.

† See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1884," page 73.

Fisherman's
Bend
cutting.

1008. The canal at Fisherman's Bend, when the existing contract is completed, will be of a total length of 6,000 feet, having a surface width at low water of 266 feet, and a depth at low water of 20 feet and at high water of 22 feet, the greatest depth extending along the bottom for a width of 100 feet. The work was first commenced on the 31st March, 1880, and was carried on by the Government until the 19th February, 1884, when the Trust accepted a contract for the completion of the work (excepting a length of 400 feet at each end) within 18 months, at a cost of £65,060. It is estimated that the total quantity of soil (chiefly sand) to be excavated under this contract will be 740,000 cubic yards, and of this, up to the end of 1884, 226,280 cubic yards had been removed; but, in order to open the river throughout to a depth of 18 feet simultaneously with the completion of the canal, it has been found necessary to provide for the removal, within 18 months, of over 1,500,000 cubic yards of dredgings from the river, of which about a third had been removed up to the 30th September, 1884. The canal will probably be completed so as to be in use in the early part of 1886, by which time it is expected that sufficient wharfage will be ready to accommodate all vessels which come to the port having a less draught than 22 feet.*

Postal
returns.

1009. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. A satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1883 ...	1,295	30,962,167	13,982,222	5,401,330	50,345,719
1884 ...	1,342	33,403,884	15,143,067	5,767,781	54,314,732
Increase ...	47	2,441,717	1,160,845	366,451	3,969,013

Proportion of
letters per
head.

1010. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 33·7 in 1883, and of 35·3 in 1884.

Registered
letters.

1011. On the 1st July, 1881, the fee for registering letters was reduced from 6d. to 4d. This led to an immediate increase in the number of letters registered, which has been more than sustained ever since. The

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1884," pages 9 and 15.

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued in 1884 was 2,089,185, as against 1,854,521 in 1883.

following figures show the number of registered letters in the last two years :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.					
1883	...	...	...	...	360,027
1884	...	...	...	...	463,074
					103,047
	Increase	...	...	...	103,047

1012. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1883, 204,488, or 1 in every 151; and in 1884, 209,469, or 1 in every 159, of the total number received. In the former year 3,442, and in the latter year 3,666, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included was, in 1883, £20,950, for £19,605 of which, or 94 per cent., owners were found during the year; and in 1884, £13,898, for £12,931 of which, or 93 per cent., owners were found. In 1883, 3,989, or 1 in every 7,762 letters posted, and in 1884, 4,289, or 1 in every 7,788, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 230 in 1883, and 201 in 1884, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £4,000 and £3,000 respectively. Only 4 letters in 1883, but as many as 16 letters in 1884, bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that reason. In 1883, 2,850 letters, and in 1884, 2,208 letters, were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges. In compliance with the provisions of the Post Office Act 1883, 1,923 letters, having been unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed, were forwarded to the Dead Letter Office in 1884. Many of these were of very old dates. Under the powers given by the same act, 126 letters intended for promoters of lotteries, &c., were detained during the year; 10 of these contained money amounting in the aggregate to £15.* Four letters in 1883, and 7 letters in 1884, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 14,813 packets and 32,899 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1884.

1013. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1883 AND 1884.

			1883.		1884.
Returned, delivered, &c.	...	...	184,166	...	194,008
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	20,322	...	15,461
Total	...	...	204,488	...	209,469

* During the current year (1885) directions have been issued prohibiting deliveries of correspondence addressed to nine persons, carrying on business as fortune-tellers.

1014. The following table shows the relative extent of inland, inter-colonial, and British and foreign postal communication :—

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1884.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted).	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and post cards	28,370,000	1,600,368	2,163,410	587,345	682,761
Newspapers ...	10,640,000	1,139,431	1,213,049	815,503	1,335,084
Packets ...	5,240,000	208,053	88,470	63,902	167,356
Total ...	44,250,000	2,947,852	3,464,929	1,466,750	2,185,201

Postal returns of United Kingdom.

1015. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1883 :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1883.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1883 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,112,	359,	1,471,
Scotland ...	122,	48,	170,
Ireland ...	88,	30,	118,
Total United Kingdom	1,322,	437,	1,759, †

Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

1016. Per head of population, 40·95 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 31·55 in Scotland, and 17·77 in Ireland, during 1883. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 36·77 to each inhabitant.

Letters per head in various countries.

1017. 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 the proportion in Australia is more than twice as high as that in any of the other countries named—except Switzerland, the United States, Belgium, Germany, Holland, and Luxemburg :—

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1883, and ended with the first quarter of 1884.

† Exclusive of 154 millions of post cards.

‡ *Almanach de Gotha*, 1884, page 1088. Gotha: Justus Perthes.

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Letters per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters per Head.
Great Britain ...	40·5	Algeria ...	3·3
Australia ...	35·0	Argentine Republic	3·3
Switzerland ...	29·5	Brazil ...	3·0
United States ...	21·8	Uruguay ...	2·4
Belgium ...	21·1	Roumania ...	2·1
Germany ...	19·3	Japan ...	2·0
Holland ...	18·8	Greece ...	2·0
Luxemburg ...	17·5	Finland ...	1·9
France ...	16·7	Peru ...	1·8
Denmark ...	16·0	Russia ...	1·7
Canada ...	15·6	Egypt ...	·8
Austria-Hungary ...	10·7	British India	·7
Norway ...	9·3	Servia ...	·7
Sweden ...	9·2	Bulgaria ...	·6
Italy ...	5·3	Mexico ...	·4
Spain ...	5·0	Turkey ...	·4
Hawaii ...	4·8	Netherlands India ...	·2
Chili ...	4·5	Columbia ...	·2
Portugal ...	4·2	Persia ...	·05

1018. In the recently issued Report of the Post Office Department of ^{Parcels post.} this colony for the year 1884, it is stated that the question of a parcels post, by means of which parcels of larger dimensions and greater weight than are admissible for transmission by the ordinary post might be received and delivered, had been for a long time under consideration, and that, after a lengthened correspondence with India, arrangements had been completed for an exchange of parcels between that country and Victoria. The weight of a parcel is limited to 50lbs., and the maximum size to 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot. The charge for transmission is 1s. per lb., which covers the cost of transit from one terminal office to another. The Report goes on to state that the authorities of the British Post Office have opened negotiations for a similar system, to come into operation between the United Kingdom and Victoria; and that this proposal, and the advisability of establishing an inland parcels post, are now receiving serious attention.

1019. A congress of the countries taking part in the Postal Union, ^{Postal Union.} the provisions of which have been explained in previous issues of this book,* was held in Lisbon during the month of February, 1885. The Australian colonies appointed representatives to attend this congress, who, however, were not admitted to the meetings of the members of the Union. Upon the subject of the Australian colonies taking part in the Union, the Congress was unanimous, with the

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 369; same work, 1882-3, page 490; and same work 1881-2, page 318.

exception of the representatives of England, in declining to permit more than one vote being granted to the whole of Australia, which determination has been regarded as so unsatisfactory by this colony that it has been decided to take no further steps at present towards obtaining admission to the Union.

Foreign mail service.

1020. The following information respecting the contract mail lines, conveying mails between Australia and Europe, has been supplied for this work by Mr. S. W. McGowan, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria :—

- (a.) The fortnightly service conducted by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company *viâ* Ceylon and Brindisi, the company being subsidized by Victoria to the extent of £85,000 per annum, other colonies and countries paying Victoria fixed transit rates for the carriage of their mails.
- (b.) The monthly service *viâ* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, who receive a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but are required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The fortnightly service performed by the Orient Company, who receive no direct subsidy, but are paid fixed transit rates for the various classes of mail matter conveyed by their vessels. The contract for this service was made by New South Wales with the Orient Company.
- (d.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, who are subsidized by New Zealand to the extent of about £32,500 per annum. New South Wales formerly contributed an additional subsidy, but has recently withdrawn from the arrangement. Recent events show that this service may possibly be discontinued, as the United States Government exhibit a disinclination to share the cost.
- (e.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government (the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports).

Time occupied by mail services.

1021. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versâ*, by means of these routes during the past year was as follows :—

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1884.

Service.	London to Australia.		Australia to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Ceylon* (P. & O. steamers)	37 14	35 5½	40 5	38 15
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	35 12	33 0	38 0	34 0
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Suez (French steamers)	43 6	40 0	40 0	38 0
Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	42 6	41 0	42 6	41 0
Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers) ...	43 23	42 10	47 7	44 0

* The Australian mails should reach London 57½ hours after their arrival at Brindisi; and the English mails should leave Brindisi 55½ hours after their departure from London.

1022. On comparing the average times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. route with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from the United Kingdom the time occupied was shorter by 11 hours, and in their conveyance to the United Kingdom it was shorter by as much as 1 day 13 hours, than in 1883. It should be stated, however, that the course of post on the homeward voyage (*i.e.*, from Melbourne to London) was disturbed during the former year by the stringent quarantine regulations imposed by the Italian Government in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in Egypt, which caused delay to two of the steamers of 6 and 7 days respectively. The shortest time occupied in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 39 days and 5½ hours in 1883, and 38 days and 15 hours in 1884; and from London to Melbourne 36 days and 5 hours in 1883, and 35 days and 5¼ hours in 1884.

Time
occupied
1883 and
1884 com-
pared.

1023. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 337 places up to the end of 1884. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, the various Australasian colonies, Ceylon, India, the Cape of Good Hope, Canada, the United States, Germany, China, and Japan. The following comparative statement of the business in the last two years shows a satisfactory increase in all the items:—

Money
orders

MONEY ORDERS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1883 ...	319	188,560	£ 532,162	211,813	£ 607,688
1884 ...	337	202,526	569,040	212,173	616,605
Increase	18	13,966	37,878	360	8,917

1024. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 16s. 2d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £2 18s. 1d.

Average
value of
money
orders.

1025. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1884 was much larger than in 1879 or 1874; whilst the net amount received

Money or-
ders.—Net
transactions
with United
Kingdom
and neigh-
bouring
colonies.

from the neighbouring colonies has largely increased since 1874. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1884 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia:—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

Year.	Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	14,823	45,614	11,928	51,702
1879	12,527	39,619	24,466	95,136
1884	17,337	56,995	27,841	108,094

Money orders in United Kingdom.

1026. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1883 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1883.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	11,761,819	21,531,978
Scotland	1,295,931	2,256,778
Ireland	825,047	1,256,773
Total United Kingdom	13,882,797	25,045,529

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

1027. The average value of each money order issued during 1883 in England was £1 16s. 7d., in Scotland £1 14s. 10d., and in Ireland £1 10s. 6d., or in the United Kingdom £1 16s. 1d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria† is about twice as high as these rates.

Proportion of money orders to population.

1028. Twenty-one money orders were issued in Victoria during 1884 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year as many as 43 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 33 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 17 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 227,704, of the value of £608,669.

† See paragraph 1024 ante.

1029. Postal notes were first issued on the 1st January, 1885. These Postal notes. notes are for various amounts, £1 being the maximum, and their denominations have been so arranged that any sum of shillings and sixpences up to £1 may be remitted by not more than two notes. Should it be desired to add thereto broken sums of pence, uncanceled stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed to the back of a note, in which case the amount of the note and stamps will be paid. The notes, if left blank, as issued by the Department, are payable to bearer, at any money order office in Victoria; but if the sender or holder so desire, he can make them payable to any person named, at any such office, by inserting the particulars in spaces reserved for the purpose on the face of the notes. The poundage or price charged is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. and 1s. 6d.; 1d. for notes from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in value; 2d. for notes of the value of 5s. and 7s. 6d.; and 3d. for notes from 10s. to 20s. in value. As for money orders under £5 the charge is 6d., it may be expected that such orders will be supplanted by postal notes so far as remittances up to £2 are concerned. The following are the numbers and denominations of postal notes issued during the first three months of 1885:—

POSTAL NOTES ISSUED IN FIRST QUARTER, 1885.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	710	35	10	0
1	6	488	36	12	0
2	0	920	92	0	0
2	6	879	109	17	6
3	0	1,036	155	8	0
3	6	667	116	14	6
4	0	1,218	243	12	0
4	6	640	144	0	0
5	0	2,287	571	15	0
7	6	1,018	381	15	0
10	0	3,173	1,586	10	0
10	6	748	392	14	0
15	0	1,349	1,011	15	0
20	0	3,069	3,069	0	0
Total	...	18,202	7,947	3	0

1030. The nominal value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1884 was £553,000, or £83,000 more than in 1883. In both years, over Value of stamps issued, 1884. half the total amount received for stamps was for postage stamps, and much more than a fourth was for duty stamps; but with reference to the figures for 1884, it is impossible to say what proportion were

actually used for the purposes indicated, as postage, fee, and duty stamps were made interchangeable on and after the 1st January, 1884. The following are the nominal values of each description of stamps issued in the two years :—

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1883 AND 1884.

Description.	Nominal Value.	
	1883.	1884.
	£	£
Postage	243,462	303,057
Fee	61,260	21,222*
Railway freight	25,610	31,392
Duty—(a) Adhesive	111,087	162,775
„ (b) Impressed upon Cheques, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c.	28,734	34,462
Total	470,153	552,908

Post Office revenue and expenditure.

1031. The electric telegraphs being incorporated with the Post Office, the expenditure accounts of the two departments are combined. The revenue accounts are, however, kept separate. The following are the figures of revenue and expenditure in the last two years :—

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Net Revenue of the—			Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs. ‡
	Post Office. †	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
1883 ...	£ 249,644	£ 81,264	£ 330,908	£ 433,336
1884 ...	267,740	89,077	356,817	458,664
Increase ...	18,096	7,813	25,909	25,328

Excess of expenditure over revenue.

1032. The expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £102,428 in 1883, and by £101,847 in 1884, or a proportionate excess of about 31 per cent. in the former and 30

* Value to the 23rd April, after which the issue of fee-stamps was discontinued.

† Including Money Order Office.

‡ The cost of construction and repairs of electric telegraph lines, amounting to £22,043 in 1883 and £32,717 in 1884, is not included in this column, it being, for the most part, charged against the capital cost.

per cent. in the latter year; as a set-off against which deficits, it is pointed out that the following special items, which are more properly a charge on the general revenue than on the revenue of the Postal and Telegraph Department, are included in the expenditure, viz., cost of the manufacture and issue of duty stamps, the amount derived from the sale of which does not form part of the revenue of the department, estimated at £4,000 in 1884; the subsidy paid towards the duplication of the telegraph cable between Penang, Singapore, Banjoewangie, and Port Darwin, amounting in 1884 to £14,505; the loss on mails by P. & O. and Orient steamers, amounting in 1884 to £32,222;* and expenditure in connexion with the Post Office Savings Banks, amounting to £7,594; which items make a total of £58,320; and that the balance of the deficit, amounting to £43,527, is much more than accounted for by the value of unpaid telegrams sent on the Government service, amounting to £30,000, and of unpaid postage for the transmission of official correspondence, estimated to amount to about £45,000. The deficit in 1884 is thus apportioned by the Postal Department :—

Loss in working the Telegraph system within the limits of Victoria	...	...	...	...	£25,000
Subsidy for duplicate Telegraph Cable	...	...	...	...	14,505
Loss on the Inland Postal Service	...	...	...	...	22,122
" Intercolonial	...	...	...	...	8,000
" Transit of Mails to Europe	...	...	...	...	32,220
Total deficit	...	...	...	...	£101,847

1033. In the Post Office Reports it is pointed out that in future it will not be possible to show the postal revenue accurately, in consequence of the stamps hitherto used to denote postage, fees under the Stamp Statute, and duties payable under the Stamp Duties Act, being made interchangeable from the 1st January, 1884. It is stated, however, that it is intended to obtain more reliable records of the correspondence posted at the various post offices, from which it is hoped a fair estimate will be obtained of the postal business.

Exact postal revenue after 1883 not traceable.

1034. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which amounted to £41,923 in 1883, and £58,769 in 1884, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

1035. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1884, £23,431 was, it is estimated, collected in Victoria for postages, and a penalty of £100 was inflicted for late arrival of mails. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus

Net cost of mail services.

* See paragraph 1035 *post*.

£35,238 as against £23,542 in the previous year, which was distributed as follows amongst the four mail services :—

					Net Cost.
P. & O. Service	...	...	...	...	£30,427
Orient	„	...	...	...	1,795
San Francisco	„	...	...	...	2,972
Torres Straits	„	...	...	...	44
Total	...	...	...	...	£35,238

Increased
cost of mail
service *via*
Ceylon.

1036. 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 1883 and 1884, is shown in the following table :—

COST OF MAIL SERVICE VIA CEYLON, 1879, 1883, AND 1884.

Items of Receipt and Payment.				1879.	1883.	1884.
PAYMENTS.				£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy	...	...	...	90,000	85,000	85,000
Premiums for early arrival of mails	...	...	...	2,050	1,650	1,750
Cost of landing and shipping Suez mails	...	...	...	242	230	357
Amount due to Great Britain	...	...	...	...	1,277	241
Total	...	...	...	92,292	88,157	87,348
RECEIPTS.						
Postages collected in Victoria	...	...	...	15,261	18,381	18,066
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	...	...	...	14,741	...	...
„	„	New South Wales	...	13,236	18,377	14,577
„	„	South Australia	...	18,321	12,418	9,223
„	„	Tasmania	...	3,866	4,907	3,570
„	„	Queensland	...	1,602	2,772	3,784
„	„	Western Australia	...	2,336	2,800	2,811
„	„	New Zealand	...	9,094	8,068	4,600
„	„	Fiji	...	80	179	190
„	„	France	...	1,100	...	...
Penalty for late arrival of mails	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total	...	...	...	79,637	67,902	56,921
Net cost to Victoria	...	...	...	12,655	20,255	30,427

Increased
cost of mail
service.

1037. It will be observed that the net cost of the mail service *via* Ceylon was greater in 1884 than in 1883 by over £10,000, or by 50 per cent. ; which was owing to the large amount of correspondence transmitted by the Orient company's line of steamers in 1884, in consequence of the Government of New South Wales having contracted with that company for a fortnightly service, to alternate with the Victorian mail service. It will also be noticed that the net cost of the fortnightly mail service in 1884 was two and a-half times greater than the monthly service under the old contract in 1879 (the last year of the old contract).

1038. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1884 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £108,520; of which £41,993 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,102,649 by road, and 2,304,450 by rail, or 6,407,099 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was nearly 4d., and by rail $4\frac{1}{4}$ d., resulting in a mean of $4\frac{1}{8}$ 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 something less than three-fifths of a penny ($\cdot 59$ d.).

Cost of inland mail service.

1039. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 401 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 1884, the lines were extended by 360 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 784 miles; a fair increase also occurred in the number of telegrams. The number of stations, the length of lines and wire, and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

Electric telegraphs.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—		Number of Telegrams.		
		Line (poles).	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1883 ...	365	3,660	7,271	1,037,429	437,543	1,474,972
1884 ...	401	4,020	8,055	1,120,626	473,670	1,594,296
Increase	36	360	784	83,197	36,127	119,324

1040. On the 1st July, 1885, a reduction was made in the rates chargeable on telegrams transmitted to places within the colony from 1s. for 10 words or less to 6d. for 6 words or less; and in order to provide for the increase of business consequent on such reduction some additional lines were erected, and quadruplex instruments, by which the carrying capacity of the lines is increased fourfold, were worked on the main lines. From the 1st January, 1885, a reduction had been made in the rate to New South Wales from 2s. to 1s. for 10 words; and from the returns of the first quarter of the year, it appears that 39,255 messages were transmitted to that colony, yielding a revenue of £4,018,

Reduction in telegraph charges.

* These are Government telegrams.

as compared with 29,851 messages, and a revenue of £4,234, during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Telephones.

1041. Besides the telegraphic wires, there were in operation, at the end of 1884, 913 telephone "exchange" wires, of a total length of 880 miles, worked by private companies; also 129 private wires, of a total length of 320 miles, for telephone and other purposes. The former yielded a revenue to the State of £3,570, and the latter of £1,382. As compared with the previous year, the telephone "exchange" wires increased by 197, and the private wires by 15. In connexion with the telephones, about four miles of subterranean cables have recently been laid, two miles containing 100 wires, and two miles 50 wires. Further trials of the system are contemplated.

Telegrams to and from Europe.

1042. During 1884, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries, and *vice versâ*, was 16,090 and the cost to the senders was £91,206. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 48,896, and were transmitted at a charge of £270,767; as compared with the previous year, the former shows an increase of 13 per cent., and the latter of 8 per cent.

Course of a telegram to London.

1043. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance:—

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN
MELBOURNE AND LONDON.

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

1044. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named :—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
		Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	1875	2,629	4,510	29·9	332
	1880	3,215	6,019	36·6	374
	1882	3,493	6,922	39·7	385
	1883	3,660	7,271	41·7	393
New South Wales*...	1875	4,926	8,012	15·9	812
	1880	7,956	13,188	25·7	1,076
	1882	9,013	15,902	29·2	1,103
	1883	9,315	17,272	30·1	1,072
Queensland ...	1875	3,956	...	5·9	2,182
	1880	5,768	8,150	8·6	2,551
	1882	6,344	9,355	9·5	2,555
	1883	6,654	10,618	10·0	2,315
South Australia* ...	1875	3,147	3,904	3·5	1,495
	1880	4,754	6,904	5·3	1,777
	1882	5,093	8,071	5·6	1,735
	1883	5,278	8,824	5·8	1,733
Western Australia...	1875	766	...	0·8	2,868
	1880	1,555	1,593	1·6	5,359
	1882	1,585	1,593	1·6	5,152
	1883	1,585	1,609	1·6	5,000
Tasmania ...	1875	396	468	15·0	382
	1880	878	1,096	33·3	765
	1882	1,228	1,497	46·6	1,003
	1883	1,273	1,543	48·3	1,009
New Zealand ...	1875	3,156	...	30·3	840
	1880	3,706	9,401	35·6	764
	1882	3,974	9,848	38·2	768
	1883	4,074	10,037	39·2	753

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

1045. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1883 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the eight preceding years :—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
telegraphs.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1883.

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

* The miles of telegraph line in South Australia and in New South Wales in 1875 have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

Order of colonies in respect to ratio of telegraphs to area and population.

1046. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1883, a larger extent of telegraph line than any other colony except Tasmania; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1883.

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

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

1047. On the continent of Australia there were 26,492 miles, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 31,839 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1883. At the same date at least 45,594 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 57,174 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added. In Australia there was a proportion of 8·9 miles of line, and in the whole of Australasia a proportion of 10·3 miles, to every 1,000 square miles of territory. To every 100,000 of the population there were in the former 1,093 miles of line, and in the latter 1,029 miles.

Messages in Australasian colonies.

1048. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the different colonies, it would appear that most messages are transmitted in New South Wales, the next largest number in New Zealand, and the next in Victoria:—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883.

	Number of Messages.
1. New South Wales	2,107,288
2. New Zealand	1,599,400
3. Victoria	1,474,972
4. Queensland	1,018,350
5. South Australia	696,453
6. Tasmania	250,481
7. Western Australia	88,018
Total	<u>7,234,962</u>

Telegraphs in British dominions.

1049. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom	27,103	132,459	31,400,
Australasia	31,839	57,174	7,235,
Canada	11,300	...	1,200,
Cape of Good Hope	4,031	...	100,
Ceylon	1,093	...	...
India	21,740	...	1,600,
West Indies	3,200	...	200,

1050. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources:—

Telegraphs
in foreign
countries.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
Algeria	4,300	...	800,
Austria-Hungary	32,214	93,599	10,900,
Belgium	3,690	16,723	4,200,
Bosnia	1,548	2,995	...
Brazil	4,600	...	300,
Bulgaria	1,551	2,175	...
Central America	5,400	...	800,
Chili	5,600	...	300,
Cochin-China	1,200	...	100,
Denmark	2,307	6,304	1,200,
Egypt	5,500	...	700,
France	45,943	144,932	19,900,
Germany	46,204	165,159	19,200,
Greece	2,898	3,566	300,
Holland	2,642	9,758	3,300,
Italy	17,810	60,439	6,500,
Japan	1,900	...	1,300,
Java	3,500	...	400,
La Plata	6,300	...	300,
Luxemburg	193	333	...
Mexico	9,100	...	700,
Persia	3,300	...	500,
Peru	1,600	...	100,
Portugal	2,775	7,039	...
Roumania	2,870	5,986	1,000,
Russia	69,854	133,815	7,300,
Servia	1,398	2,023	...
Spain	13,099	28,704	...
Sweden and Norway	9,903	21,332	2,100,
Switzerland	4,246	10,279	2,900,
Turkey	15,100	...	1,200,
United States	121,200	...	34,300,

1051. According to Mr. Mulhall,* the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world were as follow in 1880-81. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1883 have been added:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS OF THE WORLD, 1880-81.

Continent.	Miles.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia (1883) ...	31,840	7,200,
Europe	284,300	108,200,
America	168,300	38,200,
Asia	32,100	3,900,
Africa	12,500	1,600,
<i>Cables</i>	105,300	...
Total	634,340	159,100,

1052. Under the Victorian Railways Commissioners Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 767), which came into force on the 1st February, 1884, the railways in Victoria are vested in three commissioners, who are a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and hold office for a term of seven years, at the expiration of which they are eligible for re-appointment, if the Governor in Council should so determine. The annual salaries appropriated to the commissioners are £3,000 for the chairman, and £1,500 for each of the other two. None of the commissioners can be removed from office unless an address praying for such removal be presented to the Governor by both Houses of Parliament in the same session of Parliament, or by the Legislative Assembly alone in two consecutive sessions. The commissioners are charged with the duty of constructing such lines of railway as are authorized by Parliament, and of maintaining, working, controlling, and managing all the lines of railway, subject, in some respects, to the approval of the Governor in Council. They are required by the Act to furnish reports to the Minister of Railways quarterly, also reports of their proceedings, and of all moneys received and expended by them, to Parliament in September of each year. The first of such reports will be due in September, 1885.†

1053. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines in 1878, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open on the 30th June, 1884, was $1,623\frac{3}{4}$; consisting of 1,419 miles of single and $204\frac{3}{4}$ of double line. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of

* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 441.

† Whilst this work was passing through the press, the first report of the Railways Commissioners, dated 30th September, 1885, covering a period of eighteen months ended 30th June, 1885, was presented to Parliament (Parliamentary Paper No. 64, Session 1885).

construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the half-year ended 30th June, 1884:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.
(Half-year ended 30th June, 1884.)

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 30th June, 1884.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Half-year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Melbourne to Sandhurst ...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	£ 5,341,942†	£ 53,022	} 1,021,128
Sandhurst to Echuca	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	669,207‡	12,112	
Lancefield Junction to Lancefield	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,639	4,251	
Carlsruhe to Daylesford	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	156,401	6,875	
Castlemaine to Dunolly	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	294,060	6,191	
Dunolly to St. Arnaud	33	33	158,422	4,800	
St. Arnaud to Donald	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	92,086	3,877	
Castlemaine to Maldon	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	47,327	4,617	
Ballarat to Maryborough	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	264,492	6,223	
Ballarat Racecourse (Branch line)	...	2	2	6,942	3,471	
Maryborough to Avoca	15	15	60,768	4,051	
Sandhurst to Inglewood	30	30	153,297	5,110	
Inglewood to Charlton	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	155,379	3,635	
Eaglehawk to Kerang § (including Eaglehawk to Kerang Junction)	...	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	182,525§	3,725	
Charlton to Wycheproof	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	77,392	4,690	
Korong Vale to Boort	18	18	67,003	3,722	
Braybrook to Bacchus Marsh §	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	57,737§	3,725	
Total ...	100$\frac{3}{4}$	438$\frac{1}{2}$	539$\frac{1}{4}$	7,846,619	14,550	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Williamstown	6	...	6	443,252||	73,875	} 1,000,951
Newport to Geelong ...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	39	1,104,274¶	28,315	
West Geelong to Ballarat ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,753,150	32,769
Geelong to Queenscliff	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	108,599	5,234	
Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse branch)	...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	310,213	5,909	
Colac to Camperdown	28	28	115,080	4,110	
Warrenheip to Gordons	13	13	83,400	6,415	
Ballarat to Ararat	57	57	322,741	5,662	
Ararat to Stawell	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	116,345	6,205	
Stawell to Horsham	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	239,076	4,468	
Horsham to Dimboola	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	69,279	3,260	
Ballarat to Scarsdale	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	53,991	4,075	
Ararat to Hamilton	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	312,769	4,703	
Hamilton to Portland (including line to Portland wharf)	...	54	54	274,523	5,083	
Braxholme to Casterton §...	...	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	86,606§	3,725	
Total ...	61$\frac{1}{4}$	459	520$\frac{1}{4}$	5,393,298	10,367	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Including the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £666,230.

‡ Including a bridge over Murray at Echuca, which cost the Victorian Government £49,282.

§ Completed portion only. The expenditure on this portion has been estimated. For particulars of incomplete section of this line, see next table.

|| Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £174,424.

¶ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

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

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 30th June, 1884.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Half-year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essendon (including Racecourse line)	5	...	5	100,590	20,118	} 737,553
Essendon to Wodonga ...	14½	167½	182	1,683,365	9,249	
Wodonga to Murray River ...	...	2¼	2¼	33,985	15,104
Tallarook to Yea ...	...	23¾	23¾	141,828	5,972
Mangalore to Shepparton ...	...	45	45	234,781	5,217
Shepparton to Numurkah ...	...	20½	20½	64,252	3,134
Toolamba to Tatura ...	...	7	7	26,870	3,838
Benalla to St. James ...	...	20½	20½	67,644	3,299
Wangaratta to Beechworth ...	...	23	23	156,560	6,807
Everton to Myrtleford ...	...	16½	16½	65,751	3,985
Springs to Wahgunyah ...	...	14	14	66,685	4,763
Total ...	19½	340	359½	2,642,311	7,350	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Spencer to Flinders streets Junction	...	¾	¾	6,799	9,065	} 427,961
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6¾	...	6¾	227,441	33,695	
Oakleigh to Sale ...	...	118¼	118¼	780,963	6,604
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	22¼	22¼	99,168	4,457
Hawthorn to Lilydale ...	...	20¼	20¼	177,419	8,761
Caulfield to Frankston ...	...	20	20	115,694	5,784
Hobson's Bay Suburban ...	16½	...	16½	1,463,164†	83,287	434,724
Total ...	23¼	181½	204¾	2,870,648	14,020	
Grand Total ...	204¾	1,419	1,623¾	18,752,876‡	11,549	3,622,317

Railways in course of construction.

1054. The following is a list of the lines in course of construction at the end of June, 1884, together with a statement of their proposed lengths, authorized cost, and amount expended to that date:—

* Exclusive of rolling-stock

† Including expenditure on works, &c., between Prince's Bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £88,929.

‡ The total cost of the railways to the 30th June, 1884, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, cost of floating loans, &c., was £22,122,181.—See paragraph 1064 *post*.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, JUNE 1884.

Names of Systems and Lines.	Proposed Length.	Authorized Cost.*	Amount Expended to 30th June, 1884.
<i>Northern System.</i>			
	Miles.	£	£
Eaglehawk to Kerang †	24½	91,262	44,978‡
Braybrook to Bacchus Marsh †	7	26,075	20,718‡
Total	31½	117,337	65,696
<i>Western System.</i>			
Branxholme to Casterton †	8¾	119,200	45,661‡
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>			
North Melbourne to Coburg (Suburban)	5	18,625	114,260
<i>Eastern System.</i>			
Morwell to Mirboo	20¼	75,430	31,969
Richmond to Alphington (Suburban)...	5½	51,986	37,500
Total	25¾	127,416	69,469
Grand Total	71	382,578	295,086

1055. Under the Railway Construction Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), Railways authorized, 1884. which came into operation on the 12th December, 1884, 62 new lines, of an aggregate length of 1,201½ miles, were authorized. Of these lines 54, of a total length of 1,173 miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of 28½ miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for the country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, is £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material, but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only) £415,000. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths and authorized cost of the lines referred to; also the cost of further slight extensions and other works in connexion with existing lines legalised under the same Act:—

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Incomplete portion only. For particulars of the portion open for traffic, see last table.

‡ Estimated.

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED, 1884.

Names of Lines.	Approximate Length.	Authorized Cost.*
COUNTRY LINES.	Miles.	£
Avoca and Ararat	38 $\frac{3}{4}$	167,159
Bacchus Marsh and Gordons	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	117,551
Bacchus Marsh Junction and Newport	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	20,491
Ballarat East and Buninyong	8	34,510
Ballarat Cattle Yards Branch	3	12,942
Ballarat Racecourse and Springs	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	57,158
Birregurra and Cape Otway Forest	20	86,276
Camperdown and Curdie's River	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	85,197
Camperdown to Terang and Warrnambool	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	187,650
Coburg and Somerton	7	30,197
Creswick and Daylesford	23	99,218
Dandenong and Leongatha	69 $\frac{3}{4}$	300,887
Dimboola and South Australian Border	63 $\frac{1}{4}$	272,846
Fitzroy and Whittlesea	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	89,512
Frankston and Crib Point	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	76,570
Mornington Railway	8	34,510
Frankston Cemetery	$\frac{3}{4}$	3,236
Hamilton and Coleraine	23	99,218
Heyfield and Bairnsdale	49 $\frac{3}{4}$	214,611
Horsham and Natimuk	19	81,962
Inglewood and Dunolly	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	104,610
Kerang and Swan Hill	36	155,297
Koroit and Belfast	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,922
Koroit Railway, <i>via</i> Penshurst	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	205,983
Hamilton and Penshurst	17 $\frac{1}{4}$	74,413
Koroit and Warrnambool	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,373
Kyneton and Redesdale	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,177
Lancefield and Kilmore	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	59,315
Leongatha and Port Albert	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	216,767
Lilydale and Healesville (<i>via</i> Yarra Flats)	15 $\frac{1}{4}$	65,785
Lubeck and Rupanyup	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,295
Maffra and Briagolong	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,060
Maldon and Laanecoorie	15	64,707
Moe and Narracan	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,295
Mount Moriac and Forest	11	47,452
Murchison and Rushworth	13	56,079
Murtoa and Werracknabeal	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	131,571
Myrtleford and Bright	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,805
Numurkah and Cobram	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	92,747
Numurkah and Nathalia	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	56,079
Ondit and Beeac	8	34,510
Ringwood and Ferntree Gully	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	33,432
Sale and Stratford	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	40,981
Scarsdale and Lintons	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	35,589
Shepparton and Dookie	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	59,315
St. James and Yarrawonga	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	87,355
Tatura and Echuca	34	146,669
Terang and Mortlake	13	56,079
Wandong, Heathcote, and Sandhurst	71 $\frac{1}{4}$	307,357
Warragul and Neerim	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	44,216
Wedderburn-road and Wedderburn	5	21,569
Wodonga and Talangatta	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	108,924
Yackandandah and Beechworth	13	57,158
Yea and Mansfield	55 $\frac{3}{4}$	240,493
Total	1,173	5,060,080

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED, 1884—continued.

Names of Lines.					Approximate Length.	Authorized Cost.*
SUBURBAN LINES.					Miles.	£
Alphington and Heidelberg	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	39,310
Brighton and Picnic Point	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	38,120
Burnley to Junction with Outer Circle	...	...	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	89,340
Fitzroy Branch	...	...	...	...	1	14,300
Hawthorn and Kew	...	...	...	...	1	14,300
Lal Lal Racecourse	...	...	...	...	2	28,590
Outer Circle Railway—Oakleigh <i>via</i> Camberwell to Richmond and Alphington	...	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	150,090
Royal Park and Clifton Hill	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{3}$	33,350
Total					28 $\frac{1}{2}$	407,400
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Murray Bridge Railway (temporary)	...	...	...	...	...	1,750
Murray Bridge Railway	...	...	...	...	...	25,000
Flinders-street Viaduct	...	...	...	...	...	73,000
Duplication of Lines—						
North-Eastern, to Seymour	...	...	...	...	...	200,000
Hawthorn and Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...	8,500
Junction station, Alphington line	...	...	...	...	...	51,000
Railway bridge over Yarra, near Falls Bridge, and raising Sandridge and St. Kilda lines	...	...	...	...	...	140,000
Railway bridge over Yarra, at Cremorne	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Workshops, sheds, works, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	640,000
Total					1,201 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,626,730
Rolling-stock	...	...	...	...	...	178,000
Grand Total					1,201 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,804,730

1056. The quantity and description of rolling-stock, and its total cost, were as follow at the end of 1883 and on the 30th June, 1884. An increase will be observed under all the heads:—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1883 AND 1884.

Date.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
31 December 1883	259	435	154	405	3,853	235	£ 2,297,890
30 June 1884	271	438†	200	409	3,849	251	2,394,904
Increase	12	3	46	4	...	16	97,014
Decrease	...	...	...	...	4	...	...

* Exclusive of rolling-stock.

† Including 1 Rowan's car.

1057. The passenger rates per mile are approximately as follow. The rates are somewhat higher on country than on suburban lines:—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1884.

		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
First class, country lines	...	2	|	Second class, country lines	1½
„ suburban lines	...	1	|	„ suburban lines	¾

1058. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods carried during 1883 and 1884, it is shown that a considerable increase took place in all the items, especially in the distance travelled and the goods traffic, which increased by 22 and 26 per cent. respectively. 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* :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.			Extent Opened.	Train Mileage.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.
			Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1883	...	...	1,562	5,701,513	26,485,304	1,881,760
1884	...	...	1,663	6,947,876	31,936,453	2,383,889
Increase	...	...	101	1,246,363	5,451,149	502,129

1059. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1883 and 1884 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1883 AND 1884.

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1883	786,773	980,857	130,681	1,898,311	1,273,922	624,389	67·11
1884	867,120	1,181,225	147,804	2,196,149	1,335,800	860,349	60·82
Increase	80,347	200,368	17,123	297,838	61,878	235,960	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·29

* The following lines were opened for traffic during the year 1884, at the dates named :—12th February, portion of Eaglehawk to Kerang line, between Mitiamo and Pyramid Hill, 12½ miles; 15th February, portion of the Branxholme to Casterton line, as far as Henty, 23½ miles; 2nd April, portion of the Braybrook to Bacchus Marsh line, as far as Melton, 15½ miles; 16th June, Castlemaine to Maldon, 10½ miles; 1st September, Henty to Casterton, 8¾ miles; 9th September, North Melbourne to Coburg, 5 miles; 25th October, Pyramid Hill to Kerang, 24½ 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.

1060. It will be observed that, although the average extent of railway line open for traffic was only $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. greater in 1884 than in 1883, the net income increased by £236,000, or by nearly two-fifths; and was also greater by £108,900 than in 1881, when the net income received was next largest to that in the year under review. This result was due to the large increase in the revenue of 1884, as compared with 1883, amounting to £300,000, or to 16 per cent., as against which the working expenses increased by only £62,000, or by 5 per cent. The increased revenue is mainly to be found under the head of freight on goods traffic, which shows the high increase of 20 per cent., and which was largely stimulated by the abundant harvest reaped in the beginning of the year. In regard to the working expenses, it should be pointed out that in 1883 they were unusually heavy, owing to extensive renewals of the permanent way, the proportion of working expenses to receipts—viz., 67 per cent.—being, in consequence, the highest yet recorded. In 1884 this proportion—61 per cent.—was higher than in any previous year except 1883 and 1882; prior to the latter year the proportion had always been less than 55 per cent.

Increase in net railway income.

1061. 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 eleven years:—

Earnings and expenses per mile.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1884.

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6	608	1,636	821	815
1877	787	1,443	753	690
1878	967	1,258	647	611
1879	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880	1,194	1,250	682	568
1881	1,215	1,371	752	619
1882	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276

1062. It will be observed that, as the railways are extended, the net profits per mile, as a rule, gradually decrease; thus in 1873-4, when the extent open amounted to only 26 per cent. of that open in 1884, the annual net profits per mile were more than twice as great as at the latter period. In 1880 and 1881, exceptional increases occurred in

Decrease of net profits per mile.

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 short suburban lines the net profits per mile are naturally greater than on the country lines.

Railway
debt.

1063. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1884, was £21,596,180, which by the conversion of debentures into stock was further increased to £21,608,373.* As, however, the net cost of floating the loans amounted to £228,795, the net proceeds available for railway construction was only £21,379,578.

Capital
account of
railways.

1064. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,733,174, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £222,800 being the unredeemed balance of debentures issued by the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company,† £2,200,000 from the alienation of Crown lands received by instalments of £200,000 per annum,‡ and £310,374 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of June, 1884, to £22,122,181, and at the same period the balance at credit was £2,219,366. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1884.

RECEIPTS.			
Gross amount of loans...	...	...	£21,608,373
Debentures of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company	...	...	222,800
Railway loan liquidation and construction account	...	...	2,200,000
From consolidated revenue	...	...	310,374
Total receipts	...	...	£24,341,547
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines	...	...	£18,752,876§
Rolling-stock and general construction	...	...	2,867,830||
Construction of lines in progress	...	...	295,086§
Preliminary surveys	...	...	106,389
Total expenditure	...	...	£22,122,181
Balance unexpended	...	....	£2,219,366

Net income
and cost of
railways
compared.

1065. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £21,620,706, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic. The net income of the Victorian

* This is the amount shown in table following paragraph 332 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1068 *post*.

‡ See footnote (*) on page 117 *ante*.

§ For particulars of the expenditure on the completed lines, and on those in progress, see tables following paragraphs 1053 and 1054 *ante*.

|| Including net cost of floating the loans, £228,795; and Kensington Hill works, £22,702.

Railways in 1884 has already been stated* to have been £860,349. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 3·979 or £3 19s. 7d. per cent., as compared with a proportion of £2 19s. 2d. in the previous year.† It should be mentioned that the average rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital on the 30th June, 1884, was 4·62 per cent.‡

1066. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways has borne to their capital cost during each of the last four years :—

							Percentage of Capital Cost.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·083
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·512
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·958
1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·979

1067. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles 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 lines now are double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1884, including rolling-stock, was £1,663,200.

1068. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £242,300, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures of the value of £200, were redeemed prior to the 31st December, 1883, and a further number of 6 per cent. debentures of the value of £38,900 will fall due on the 1st January, 1886. Subjoined is a statement of the debentures which remained unredeemed at the end of June, 1884, and of the rates of interest payable thereon :—

HOBSON'S BAY RAILWAY DEBENTURES, 30TH JUNE, 1884.

Rate of Interest.					Amount.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	...	£38,900
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	183,900
Total	...	...	...	...	£222,800

1069. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom; whilst in one year

* See table following paragraph 1059 *ante*.

† During the year 1884-5, the net railway revenue amounted to £904,507, equal to 4·10 per cent. on the capital cost of the lines opened for traffic.

‡ See table following paragraph 342 *ante*.

(1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines :—

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

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) on working Lines.	
		Amount.	Average annual rate per cent. †	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost. †	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost. †
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	£ 1,000,000	£ 56,500 ‡	5·65	£ 82,627	8·26	+ £ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348 ‡	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	- 21,365	- 1·60
1879 (6 months) ...	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880 ...	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	- 4,159	- ·31
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	4·73	19,414	1·39	- 46,246	- 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	- 71,828 §	- 4·92 §	- 139,913	- 9·58
1883 ..	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	- 48,834	- 3·10
1884 (6 months) ...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615	+ 1·05

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

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines.

1070. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital cost; and if interest be allowed on the latter at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net profits will be found to have been from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. After the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there was an actual loss on the lines during each period shown except the last six months of 1879 and the first six months of 1884. During the latter period the net income was equivalent to $5\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was slightly higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained during the half-year was

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1884, the capital cost was £1,663,200, as stated in paragraph 1067 *ante*.

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

‡ These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.

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

£8,600. This most satisfactory result is attributable to the largely increased settlement which has quite recently sprung up in the more distant suburbs of Melbourne. It may also be mentioned that, during the period referred to, the railways were for the first time under the control of the Commissioners.

1071. The figures in the fourth column (net income) show that during the 6 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1884, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £156,905; but the figures in the last column but one show that, notwithstanding this, the total loss upon working the lines in the same period amounted, after paying interest on capital, to as much as £249,748.

1072. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881 and 1882. The amount of compensation payable on account of accidents on the other lines during the last 5½ years has been not much more than half that upon the Hobson's Bay lines. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:—

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1884.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1879	936	5,310	6,246
1880	76	3,010	3,086
1881	45,160	19,835	64,995
1882	114,587†	17,141	131,728
1883	25,802	27,737	53,539
1884 (first 6 months)	1,630	30,098	31,728
Total	188,191	103,131	291,322

1073. The revenue returned in 1884 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as 8 per cent. on the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic—and over 5½ per cent. on the Hobson's Bay lines; but varied from 2 per cent. to 3½ per cent. on the other lines. The net returns on all the systems, except

* This table includes compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, &c., which it has been found impossible to separate. The amount so payable, however, is comparatively trifling.

† This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines in 6 years.

Compensation for railway accidents.

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

the Eastern system, were, in proportion to the capital cost, considerably higher than in the previous year. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems in 1883 and 1884, as calculated in the department of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1883 AND 1884.

					1883. Per Cent.	1884. Per Cent.
Northern system ...	...	...	...	...	2·36	2·96
Western system ...	...	...	...	...	2·39	3·52
North-Eastern system ...	...	...	...	...	6·91	8·16
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines) ...	...	...	...	...	2·58	2·00
Hobson's Bay lines ...	...	...	...	...	1·50	5·59
					2·96	3·98
		All lines	...	...

Railways in Australasian colonies.

1074. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1880, and for the years 1882 and 1883:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		Number.	Per 1,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	1870	274	3·1	37·7
	1875	617	7·0	78·0
	1880	1,199	13·6	139·4
	1882	1,355	15·4	149·5
	1883	1,562	17·8	167·6
New South Wales ...	1870	335	1·1	66·6
	1875	437	1·4	72·0
	1880	850	2·8	114·5
	1882	1,313	4·2	160·6
	1883	1,365	4·4	157·0
Queensland ...	1870	206	0·3	178·3
	1875	265	0·4	146·1
	1880	633	0·9	280·0
	1882	867	1·3	349·2
	1883	1,038	1·6	361·1
South Australia ...	1870	133	0·1	72·4
	1875	274	0·3	130·2
	1880	667	0·7	249·3
	1882	945	1·0	322·0
	1883	988	1·1	324·5

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		Number.	Per 1,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142·3
	1880	72	...	248·1
	1882	95	0·1	308·8
	1883	115	0·1	362·8
Tasmania ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	5·7	144·7
	1880	172	6·5	149·9
	1882	167	6·3	136·3
	1883	167	6·3	132·3
New Zealand ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	5·2	144·2
	1880	1,258	12·1	259·5
	1882	1,465	14·1	283·0
	1883	1,480	14·2	273·6

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1884, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

1075. At the end of 1883, the lines of Victoria extended over 82 more miles than those of New Zealand, and 197 more miles than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood, in 1883, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

1076. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but, in proportion to population, it occupied a lower position than any colony except New South Wales and Tasmania. The following is the order of the colonies in 1883 in these respects:—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railway to area and population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

Railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

1077. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1883, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1883 in Australia was five times, and in Australasia seven times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.				Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	
				Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	...	...	...	948	948
1873	...	...	...	1,309	1,499
1874	...	...	...	1,527	1,781
1875	...	...	...	1,631	2,323
1876	...	...	...	1,892	2,783
1877	...	...	...	2,346	3,472 *
1878	...	...	...	2,736	3,978
1879	...	...	...	2,995	4,339
1880	...	...	...	3,421	4,852
1881	...	...	...	4,012	5,471
1882	...	...	...	4,575	6,207
1883	...	...	...	5,068	6,715

Railways in
Australasia
in propor-
tion to area
and popula-
tion.

1078. In 1883, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 1·7 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or 209 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants ; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 2·2 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or 217·2 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Gauges of
lines in
Australasia.

1079. 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 662 out of 988 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 122 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.

1080. In 1883, the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was somewhat greater than on the Australian continent, but

was much less than the length open on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of nearly 53 per cent. of the receipts, or a considerably lower proportion than that obtaining in Victoria in recent years; whilst the net receipts amounted to 4·3 per cent. of the capital cost.* The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1883.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	13,202	650,945,834	612,401,758	60,521,638	31,819,248
Scotland ...	2,964	98,531,315	52,031,527	7,685,493	3,974,797
Ireland ...	2,502	35,444,163	19,284,852	2,855,239	1,574,412
Total United Kingdom }	18,668	784,921,312	683,718,137	71,062,370	37,368,457

1081. 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, 1883.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	10,832	Canada ...	8,805
Ceylon ...	178	Jamaica ...	25
Mauritius ...	92	Trinidad ...	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Natal ...	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	British Guiana ...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,346 \dagger		

1082. It may be remarked that five years previously Natal had only 5 miles and the Cape of Good Hope only 547 miles of railway open, but that in 1883, as will be noticed, the length had increased to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the former and 1,346 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.

1083. In India, in 1882, there were 4,611 miles of guaranteed and 5,533 miles of State railways open, or 10,144 miles in all. The proportion of working expenses to receipts on the guaranteed railway lines

Railways in India.

* See table following paragraph 1059, and paragraphs 1060 and 1065, *ante*.

† Including 133 miles of private lines.

was 57 per cent., and on the State railway lines 46 per cent.; or 50 per cent. on the two descriptions of railway lines combined. The number of passengers carried in the year was 58,876,000, besides about 32,000 season ticket holders; and the weight of goods carried was 14,833,243 tons, in addition to about 700,000 head of live stock.

Railways in
Australia,
Canada,
and India
compared.

1084. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over a greater length by three-fourths than, and the railways in British India extend over twice the length of, all the lines upon the Australian continent.

Railways in
Foreign
countries.

1085. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world 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.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction. (000's omitted.)	Annual Number of Passengers carried. (000's omitted)	Annual Receipts. (000's omitted)	Annual Expenses. (000's omitted.)
EUROPE.					
		£		£	£
Austria-Hungary ...	12,398	260,000,	48,881,	24,337,	...
Belgium ...	2,682	67,040,	59,665,	6,479,	3,815,
Denmark ...	857	...	7,220,	664,	458,
France ...	15,553	441,923,	179,730,	44,419,	22,414,
German Empire ...	21,351	453,367,	...	46,159,	25,810,
Greece ...	7	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1,747	23,046,	18,008,	2,154,	1,203,
Italy ...	5,615	111,481,	34,372,	7,718,	5,558,
Portugal ...	927	...	2,449	828,	...
Russia ...	14,226	...	35,784,	33,473,	21,896,
Spain ...	4,550	...	14,813,	5,569,	2,453,
Sweden and Norway ...	4,817	31,214,	10,646,	2,466,	1,394,
Switzerland ...	1,790	41,329,	24,047,	3,083,	1,602,
Turkey in Europe ...	865	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.					
Argentine Confederation	1,628	11,377,	2,671,	...	...
Chili ...	1,159	...	...	...	...
United States ...	120,552	1,561,520	312,687,	171,619,	...
Uruguay ...	260	...	...	...	...

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1882.

1086. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1884,* the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of different periods, from 1830 to 1882; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

* Page 1086, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to .621 of an English mile.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1882.

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	...	1874 ...	175,788	8,074
1840 ...	5,335	513	1875 ...	183,681	7,894
1850 ...	23,612	1,828	1876 ...	192,262	8,582
1855 ...	42,320	3,742	1877 ...	199,235	6,974
1860 ...	66,376	4,812	1878 ...	205,635	6,400
1865 ...	90,116	4,748	1879 ...	213,737	8,102
1870 ...	137,850	9,547	1880 ...	221,718	7,981
1871 ...	146,168	8,318	1881 ...	236,613	14,895
1872 ...	155,891	9,723	1882 ...	255,645	19,032
1873 ...	167,714	11,823			

1087. By the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act 1883 Tramways. (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs. It was provided by the fourth schedule of that Act that the option of constructing the tramways should first be given to the municipalities interested, any two of which were required to notify to the company their intention of doing so before the expiration of three months from the passing of the Act; but in case the municipalities should not elect to construct the tramways the sole right was then vested in the company. All the municipalities, however, twelve in number, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, and has full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal revenues. The Trust is required by the Act to complete the tramways by the 12th October, 1889, and to grant a 30 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884, or the time the liability for interest commences. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute a further annual amount of 1½ per cent. during the first ten years, 2 per cent. during the next ten years, and 3 per cent. during the remainder of the term, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate reduction or extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust during construction of the trams are to be

defrayed out of the loan ; after that period one-half will be paid by the company, not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the other half by the municipalities ; and the liability on account of loans is to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities according to the cost of the tramway within their municipal limits.* The first loan of the Trust—for £500,000, bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was successfully floated in London on the 6th November, 1884, and the construction of the lines is now being rapidly proceeded with. The following account of the tramways, and proposed mode of working them, has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust :—

“The total length of tramways to be constructed amounts to $49\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which $33\frac{1}{2}$ are to be worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 16 miles by horses.

The cable lines will form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted will combine all the best features and latest improvements of existing lines both in America and Europe.

The following short description will explain the principle of the construction and working :—

A double tunnel of Portland cement concrete extends from end to end of each line under the roadway ; in these tunnels are placed, at intervals of about 4 feet apart, strong bent irons, called “yokes,” which have an opening at the top of about 4 inches. On each side of this opening, longitudinal angle-irons, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch apart, are bolted to the yokes, thus forming a continuous open groove or slot, leading into the tunnel and extending from end to end of the tramway. The rails on which the cars run are connected with these angle-irons by means of tie-rods, and are laid on a bed of concrete. In the tunnel are fixed, at intervals of 30 feet, iron pulleys, over which run the steel wire cables which are to work the cars. At the end of each line large horizontal pulleys are fixed between the two tunnels, over which the cable is placed, which thus runs up one tunnel and down the other. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines, placed in the most convenient spot available on the line.

Each passenger car is accompanied by a “dummy” car, on which the arrangements for working the car are fixed. A mechanical hand, called a “gripper,” fixed on the dummy, passes through the continuous groove above-mentioned, and on working a lever the gripper tightens on the rope, and the car proceeds on its course. To stop, the gripper is released and brakes are applied, by means of which, on level ground, the car can be brought to rest, without shock, in a few feet. The rate of travel of the cable will be about 7 miles an hour, which will give a mean rate for the cars, including stoppages, of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will be understood that the speed will be perfectly uniform, whether on the level or on ascending or descending hills. The methods of running round curves, of enabling one cable line to cross another, for keeping the tension of the rope uniform, and for taking up automatically the slack caused by stretching, and by the diurnal variation of temperature, necessitate the application of various complicated and ingenious contrivances.

The cable lines and the horse line to Port Melbourne are to be paved with red-gum blocks ; the other horse lines will be laid on wooden sleepers and be macadamized.

Great care has to be exercised in seeing that none but cement of the very highest quality is used in the tunnels. The tests prescribed are that not less than 90 per cent. shall pass through a sieve with 2,500 meshes to the square inch, and that small bricks of one inch square of pure cement shall, after having been immersed in water for 7 days, bear, without breaking, a strain of 350 lbs., applied by means of a testing machine.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince’s-bridge-Railway Stations *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d.

* Owing to the machinery provided in the original Act for floating the loan being defective, the Tramways Trust Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 788) was subsequently passed, making the Trust’s debentures a joint and several charge on the revenues of the various municipalities represented on the Trust.

1088. The following table contains a statement of the average rates ^{Wages.} of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne in 1884 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognised working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

Description of Labour.	1874.	1879.	1884.
AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.			
Farm labourers ... per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.
Reapers * ... per acre, "	12s. to 15s.	9s. to 10s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers * ... " "	3s. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers* ... per bushel, "	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.
PASTORAL LABOUR.			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£30 to £50	£25 to £60	£36 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " and found	£35 to £60	£40 to £75	£50 to £75
Hutkeepers ... " with rations	£25 to £30	£25 to £40	£26 to £40
Generally-useful men on stations } per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	14s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared ...	12s. to 15s.	8s. to 20s.	12s. to 15s.
ARTISAN LABOUR.			
Masons ... per day, without board	11s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Plasterers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Bricklayers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Carpenters ... " "	10s. to 11s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, without family } per annum, with board and lodging	£70 to £90	£70 to £90	£60 to £90
Married couples, with family } " "	£40 to £50	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on farms and stations } " "	£50 to £60	£50	£50 to £60
Grooms, coachmen, &c. } per week, with board and lodging	20s. to 30s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
Gardeners ... " "	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... { per annum, with board and lodging	£40 to £60	£35 to £60	£40 to £75
Laundresses ... " "	£30 to £40	£30	£35 to £52
General servants ... " "	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£25 to £40
Housemaids ... " "	£30 to £36	£25 to £35	£25 to £40
Nursemaids ... " "	£20 to £35	£20 to £25	£20 to £40
MISCELLANEOUS LABOUR.			
General labourers... per day, without board	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Stonebreakers { per cubic yard, without board	2s. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Seamen ... per month, and found	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £6	£4 10s. to £6
Miners ... per week, without board	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.

* Of late years, the greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing has been done by machinery.

Prices.

1089. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follows at the same three periods. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, &c., is naturally higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally lower, than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1874, 1879, AND 1884.

Articles.	1874.	1879.	1884.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.			
Wheat per bushel	4s. 9d. to 7s. 3d.	4s. 8d. to 6s. 1d.	3s. 7½d. to 4s. 3d.
Barley "	3s. to 7s.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.
Oats "	2s. 9d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 4s. 1d.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
Maize "	3s. 4d. to 5s. 9d.	2s. 10d. to 3s. 10d.	4s. 4d. to 5s.
Bran "	1s. to 1s. 4½d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.	10½d. to 1s. 2d.
Hay per ton	£4 to £6 5s.	£3 5s. to £6 15s.	£3 10s. to £6
Flour, first quality "	£12 2s. 6d. to £15	£9 17s. 6d. to £12 15s.	£8 to £10
Bread per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 7d.	5d. to 6½d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£12 to £36	£22 to £43	£21 to £46
Saddle and harness .. "	£5 to £40	£8 to £52 10s.	£10 to £28
Cattle—			
Fat each	£5 10s. to £13 10s.	£4 10s. to £11 10s.	£6 to £19
Milch cows "	£5 10s. to £10 10s.	£5 to £8 15s.	£5 to £10
Sheep, fat "	5s. to 20s.	4s. to 19s.	7s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.
Lambs, fat "	4s. 6d. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 12s.	4s. to 14s.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	4d. to 9d.	2d. to 7d.	3d. to 8d.
Mutton,, "	2½d. to 6½d.	1½d. to 4d.	2d. to 5d.
Veal, ,, "	5d. to 6d.	5d.	5d. to 8d.
Pork, ,, "	7d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 10d.
Lamb, ,, per quarter	2s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter per lb.	1s. to 1s. 8d.	8d. to 2s. 2d.	8d. to 2s.
Cheese "	9d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.	5d. to 1s.
Milk per quart	6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 12s.	7s. to 10s.	6s. to 12s.
Ducks "	5s. to 7s.	4s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. 6d. to 8s.
Fowls "	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	4s. to 6s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 7s.
Rabbits "	2s. to 4s.	6d. to 3s.	9d. to 2s.
Pigeons "	2s. to 3s.	1s. to 3s. 4d.	1s. 6d. to 3s.
Turkeys each	7s. to 14s.	6s. to 15s.	4s. to 12s. 6d.
Sucking pigs "	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Bacon per lb.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	8½d. to 10d.	8d. to 1s.
Ham "	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	11½d. to 1s. 4d.	10d. to 1s. 1d.
Eggs per doz.	10d. to 2s. 8d.	1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.	10d. to 2s. 4d.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale per ton	£4 to £4 10s.	£2 10s. to £6	£2 7s. to £6 15s.
Retail per cwt.	4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.	4d. to 8s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 7s.
Onions, dried "	9s. to 20s.	5s. to 14s.	3s. 6d. to 18s.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1874, 1879, AND 1884—*continued.*

Articles.	1874.	1879.	1884.
GARDEN PRODUCE—<i>continued.</i>			
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Turnips ... "	6d. to 2s.	6d. to 1s.	5d. to 1s.
Radishes ... "	4d. to 6d.	6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	9d. to 10s.	9d. to 6s.	6d. to 3s.
Cauliflowers ... "	2s. 6d. to 8s.	9d. to 6s.	6d. to 4s.
Lettuces ... "	2d. to 2s.	6d. to 2s.	3d. to 1s.
Green peas ... per lb.	1½d. to 4d.	1d. to 5d.	1d. to 3d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea ... per lb.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Coffee ... "	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.
Sugar ... "	3½d. to 5½d.	3d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.
Rice ... "	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Tobacco ... "	2s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.
Soap—Colonial ... "	2½d. to 3½d.	2d. to 3½d.	2½d. to 4d.
Candles—			
Sperm ... "	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s.
Tallow ... "	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Salt ... "	1d.	1d.	1d.
Coals ... per ton	35s. to 37s. 6d.	29s. to 35s.	25s. to 36s.
Firewood ... "	12s. 6d. to 14s.	9s. to 12s.	9s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale ... per doz.	8s. to 12s. 6d.	8s. to 11s.	8s. to 12s.
Porter ... "	8s. 6d. to 13s.	7s. to 10s. 6d.	8s. to 12s.
Brandy ... per gall.	21s. to 32s. 6d.	21s. to 33s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.
Rum ... "	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
Whisky ... "	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	18s. to 28s.
Geneva ... per case 15 bottles	58s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.
Port Wine... per doz.	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 70s.	33s. to 72s.
Sherry ... "	33s. to 65s.	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 75s.
Claret ... "	30s. to 60s.	30s. to 65s.	32s. 6d. to 70s.
Champagne ... "	75s. to 100s.	75s. to 100s.	70s. to 105s.
Colonial Wine ... "	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.

1090. The price of gold in 1884 ranged from £3 6s. to £4 3s. 6d. Price of gold. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1883 the lowest price quoted (£3 6s. per oz.) was in the Beechworth and Gippsland districts, but some gold in the same districts was stated to have realized as much as £4 2s. and £4 1s. 6d. per oz. respectively. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s. 6d., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 1s.

1091. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the Imports of live stock overland. inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers

of the Customs. In 1884, the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, but smaller numbers as regards cattle and sheep, than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1884.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	8,485 ...	43,535 ...	1,769,143
” ” Customs	5,678 ...	48,914 ...	1,975,623

Imports of
pigs.

1092. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1884 numbered 848. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 1,694, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

1093. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1883 was £847,885, and in 1884, £1,226,099.

PART VII.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

1094. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Royal Mint.

1095. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land. valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth four times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture, was £68,350.*

Gold
received at
Mint.

1096. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1884, over $7\frac{1}{3}$ million ounces of gold were received thereat, valued at nearly 30 millions sterling. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*. Session 1880.