

PART VIII.—INTERCHANGE.

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

651. The returns of imports and exports during 1878, 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 character should be kept together. The present is the fourth year in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but, I regret to say, has not yet been adopted by the other colonies represented at the Conference. Imports and exports, 1878.

652. The rate of import duty chargeable according to the tariff in force in 1878 is placed against each dutiable article named in the table of imports and exports. Import duties.

653. This table is preceded by an alphabetical index, by the assistance of which the position of any article may be readily found. Index of imports and exports.

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

*** This Index refers to the tables of imports and exports which immediately follow it.

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

* 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.

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

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

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Hardware ...	... 35	Live animals ...	... 33	Nets and netting ...	... 20
Hares ...	... 33	Lubricating oil ...	... 26	Nut oil ...	... 26
Harmoniums ...	... 2	Macaroni ...	... 22	Nuts ...	... 22
Harness ...	... 10	Machinery—agricultural, weaving and spinning ...	... 9	Oakum ...	... 25
Hats and caps—felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	... 19	Machines, tools, and implements ...	... 9	Oars ...	... 11
Hatters' materials ...	... 19	Maize ...	... 22	Oatmeal ...	... 22
Hay ...	... 25	Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oats ...	... 22
Hemp ...	... 25	Malt ...	... 22	Oilcake ...	... 25
Hides ...	... 24	Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, &c. ...	... 18	Oilcloth ...	... 20
Holloware ...	... 35	Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	Oilmen's stores ...	... 35
Honey ...	... 21	„ mixed metals ...	32	Oils of all kinds ...	... 26
Hoofs ...	... 24	Manures ...	... 14	„ in bottles ...	... 26
Hops ...	... 23	Marble ...	... 29	Olive oil ...	... 26
Horned cattle ...	... 33	Matches ...	... 14	Onions ...	... 22
Horns ...	... 24	Materials, building ...	... 12	Opium ...	... 14
Horses ...	... 33	„ carriage ...	... 10	Opossum skins ...	... 24
Hosiery ...	... 19	„ hatters' ...	... 19	Optical instruments ...	... 6
Ice ...	... 30	„ printing ...	... 35	Ordnance stores ...	... 35
Implements, agricultural ...	... 9	„ telegraphic ...	35	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin ...	32
Indefinite articles ...	... 36	„ watchmakers' ...	6	„ bags ...	... 20
Indiarubber goods ...	... 25	Mats ...	... 20	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	... 32
Ink—printing, colored, and writing ...	... 14	Matting—china, coir ...	20	Organs ...	... 2
Instruments, musical ...	2	Meal, linseed ...	... 25	Ornamental feathers ...	... 19
„ optical ...	6	„ oat ...	... 22	Oxalic acid ...	... 14
„ scientific ...	6	Meats—fresh, preserved ...	21	Paintings ...	... 3
„ surgical ...	7	Medicinal oil ...	... 26	Paints ...	... 14
Iron—bar, castings, galvanized, hoop, ores, pig, pipes, plate, rod, scrap, sheet, ware, wire, &c. ...	... 32	„ roots ...	... 14	Palm oil ...	... 26
Ironmongery ...	... 35	Medicines, patent ...	... 14	Paper—bags, hanging, printing, wrapping, writing ...	... 25
„ saddlers' ...	10	Meerscham pipes ...	... 4	Parasols ...	... 19
Isinglass ...	... 21	Metals, other than gold and silver ...	... 32	Patent leather ...	... 24
Ivory ...	... 24	Methylated spirits ...	... 14	„ medicines ...	... 14
Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c. ...	... 19	Milk, preserved ...	... 23	Peanuts ...	... 22
Jams and preserves ...	... 22	Millet ...	... 25	Pearl barley ...	... 22
Jewellery ...	... 31	Millinery ...	... 19	„ shell ...	... 24
Jute ...	... 25	Millstones ...	... 29	Peas ...	... 22
Kangaroo skins ...	... 24	Mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	... 32	Pepper ...	... 23
Kerosene oil ...	... 26	„ oil, undefined ...	26	„ ground ...	... 23
„ shale ...	... 28	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	... 35	Perfumed spirits ...	... 23
Lamps and lampware ...	13	Molasses ...	... 22	Perfumery ...	... 23
Lard ...	... 21	Monkeys ...	... 33	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	Must ...	... 23	Pickles ...	... 23
Lime ...	... 12	Mustard ...	... 23	Picric acid ...	... 14
Limejuice ...	... 23	Mutton-bird oil ...	... 26	Pigs ...	... 33
Linen piece goods ...	... 17	Nails ...	... 32	Pine oil ...	... 26
Linseed meal ...	... 25	Naphtha ...	... 14	Pipes—iron, lead ...	... 32
„ oil ...	... 26	Natural history, specimens of ...	... 36	„ tobacco ...	... 4
Liquorice ...	... 22	Neatsfoot oil ...	... 26	Pistols ...	... 8
Lithofracteur ...	... 8			Pitch ...	... 25
				Plants ...	... 34
				Plaster of paris ...	... 29
				Platedware ...	... 32
				Plumbago ...	... 32
				Pollard ...	... 25

INDEX OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Porcelain ...	... 29	Seed oil ...	... 26	Tarpaulins ...	... 20
Pork, salted...	... 21	Sewing machines ...	... 9	Tea ...	... 23
Potatoes ...	... 22	Shale ...	... 28	Telegraphic materials	35
Poultry ...	... 33	Sheep ...	... 33	" wire	... 32
Powder — blasting,		" skins ...	... 24	Tents ...	... 20
sporting ...	... 8	Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Timber, all kinds	... 25
Precious stones	... 31	Shellfish ...	... 21	Tin—block, foil, ore,	
Preserved fish, meats	21	Ships, boats, &c.	... 11	plates, ware	... 32
" milk	... 23	Shoes ...	... 19	Tobacco ...	... 23
" vegetables...	22	Shot ...	... 8	" pipes	... 4
Preserves ...	... 22	Silk—manufactures,		Tools ...	... 9
Printing ink	... 14	mixtures; silks	... 16	Tortoise shell	... 24
" materials	... 35	Silver—plate, specie...	31	Toys ...	... 5
" paper	... 25	Skins ...	... 24	Travellers' samples	... 35
Prints, pictures, &c.	... 3	Slate slabs ...	... 29	Turnery ...	... 4
Provisions, preserved		Slates, roofing	... 12	Turpentine ...	... 14
and salted	... 21	Slops ...	... 19	Turtles ...	... 33
Pulse ...	... 22	Snuff ...	... 23	Tweeds ...	... 15
Pulu ...	... 25	Soap ...	... 24	Twine ...	... 20
Putty ...	... 29	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Umbrellas ...	... 19
Quartz ...	... 29	caustic, crystals, ni-		Unserviceable cordage	20
Quicksilver ...	... 32	trate, silicate	... 14	Upholstery ...	... 13
Rabbits' skins	... 24	Specie ...	... 31	Utensils ...	... 9
Rags ...	... 25	Specimens of natural		Varnish ...	... 25
Railway materials	... 35	history	... 36	Vegetable food	... 22
Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Spelter ...	... 32	" oil	... 26
Raisins ...	... 22	Sperm oil ...	... 26	" substances	25
Rape oil ...	... 26	Spices ...	... 23	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Rattans ...	... 25	Spinning and weaving		served	... 22
Raw cotton ...	... 25	machinery	... 9	Vermicelli ...	... 22
" sugar ...	... 22	Spirits, methylated	... 14	Vestas ...	... 14
Refined sugar	... 22	" other	... 23	Vinegar ...	... 23
Regulus ...	... 32	Split peas ...	... 22	Waggons ...	... 10
Resin ...	... 25	Sponges ...	... 24	Walnuts ...	... 22
Ribbons ...	... 16	Starch ...	... 25	Washed wool	... 24
Rice ...	... 22	Stationery ...	... 1	Watches ...	... 6
Rock salt ...	... 23	Steam boilers, engines	9	Water ...	... 30
Roots, medicinal	... 14	Stearine ...	... 24	Watchmakers' materials	6
Rope ...	... 20	Steel, cordage	... 32	Weaving and spinning	
Rugs ...	... 15	Stimulants ...	... 23	machinery	... 9
Rum ...	... 23	Stone, clay, earthen-		Whalebone ...	... 24
Sacks, bags ...	... 20	ware, and glass	29	Wheat ...	... 22
Saddlery ...	... 10	" grind, mill, ware,		Whiskey ...	... 23
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	&c. ...	... 29	Whiting ...	... 29
Saddle-trees...	... 10	Stoves ...	... 32	Wicker and basket ware	25
Sago ...	... 22	Straw ...	... 25	Wine ...	... 23
Salad oil ...	... 26	" hats ...	... 19	" spirits of	... 23
Salt ...	... 23	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Wire netting	... 32
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	fined ...	... 22	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Saltpetre ...	... 23	Sulphur ...	... 14	Woodenware	... 25
Sashes ...	... 12	Surgical instruments...	7	Wool ...	... 24
Sauces ...	... 23	Sweet oil ...	... 26	" and worsted manu-	
Sausage skins	... 24	Tackle for sports and		factures	... 15
Scientific instruments	6	games ...	... 5	Woollen piece goods	... 15
Scoured wool	... 24	Tallow ...	... 24	Woolpacks ...	... 20
Screws ...	... 32	" oil ...	... 26	Works of art	... 3
Seal skins ...	... 24	Tanks, iron ...	... 32	Writing paper	... 25
Seal oil ...	... 26	Tapioca ...	... 22	Yarn ...	... 15
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tar ...	... 25	Zinc — ingots, sheet,	
grass ...	... 25	Tares ...	... 25	perforated	... 32

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.			
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Books, printed	180,163	66,464
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing	2,047	680
20 p.c. and free	Stationery	60,933	44,400
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Instruments, musical—harmoniums ...	1,841	602
" ...	" " organs	11,662	5,541
" ...	" " pianofortes	49,566	17,637
Free ...	" " undescribed	8,328	2,247
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings	29,844	5,764
" ...	Works of art... ..	4,543	155
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Mouldings, gilt	676	271
Free ...	" picture frames	1,933	...
20 per cent. ...	" other, unenumerated	3,117	926
Free ...	Pipes, tobacco—clay	2,865	642
" ...	" " meerschaum	5,515	1,610
6s. per gross ...	" " wooden, &c.	10,842	4,113
20 per cent. ...	Turnery	374	1,061
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks	738	50
Free ...	Toys	14,639	1,683
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Clocks	13,909	1,678
Free ...	Instruments, optical	5,788	687
" ...	" scientific	7,590	1,270
10 per cent. ...	Watches	50,801	11,440
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials	3,045	144
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical	5,859	171
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, military	1,209	22
" ...	" pistols, &c.	947	49
" ...	" sporting	9,516	1,541
" ...	Ammunition, &c., caps	3,657	107
5s. 6d. per 1000 and free	" cartridges	2,520	706
Free ...	" cartridge cases	803	3
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite	7,431	3,244
½d. coil 24 feet	" fuse	4,704	1,174
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	15,921
" ...	" powder, blasting	16,516	3,571
3d. per lb. and free	" " sporting and fine	9,449	1,519
1d. per lb. ...	" shot	5,521	1,465

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Agricultural implements, undescribed ...	4,775	16,049
" ...	Boilers, steam ...	99	2,837
Free ...	Cutlery ...	26,562	4,476
20 per cent. ...	Engines, steam ...	25,780	13,603
" ...	Machinery, agricultural ...	20,491	11,672
Free ...	" weaving and spinning ...	14,165	...
20 per cent. ...	" undescribed ...	50,011	86,470
Free ...	Sewing machines ...	71,869	48,753
" ...	Tools and utensils ...	37,103	6,598
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Axles and arms ...	6,194	700
" ...	Axle-boxes ...	420	18
" ...	Carriages ...	7,653	9,895
" ...	Carriage materials ...	8,662	2,484
" ...	Carts, waggons, &c. ...	2,307	3,637
" ...	Saddlery and harness ...	6,953	21,457
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery... ..	13,370	421
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees ...	1,501	...
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors ...	553	265
20 per cent. ...	Boats ...	214	616
Free ...	Chain cables ...	1,284	745
20 per cent. ...	Oars ...	340	127
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Bricks, air ...	82	...
" ...	" clay ...	...	1,638
20s. per 1000	" fire ...	889	136
Free ...	Cement ...	20,801	2,648
5s. each ...	Doors ...	5,219	3,169
Free ...	Lime ...	99	1,333
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window ...	15	2,029
Free ...	Slates, roofing ...	34,953	1,182
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Furniture and upholstery ...	57,578	60,916
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs ...	745	...
20 per cent. ...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ...	6,930	...
" ...	Lamps and lampware ...	1,745	683
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic ...	4,327	737
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	" carbolic ...	592	...
2d. per lb. ...	" oxalic ...	195	...
3d. per lb. ...	" picric ...	15	...
5s. per cwt. and free	" undescribed ...	6,697	5,601

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>			
Order 14.—<i>Chemicals—continued.</i>			
Free	Alkali, soda ash	5,084	38
"	" " bicarbonate	1,338	173
"	" " caustic	12,446	2,116
40s. per ton	" " crystals	4,001	871
Free	" " nitrate	4,570	58
"	" " silicate	1,695	582
"	Alum	1,583	49
"	Arsenic	324	8
"	Asphalte	86	...
"	Borax	112	...
Various	Drugs and chemicals	74,043	25,493
Free	Dyes	10,738	361
"	Essences and essential oils	5,473	1,894
1d. & 3d. per lb.	Glycerine	599	979
Free	Guano	10,230	11,002
"	Ink, printing	3,384	1,556
6d. per lb.	" " colored	442	...
Free	" writing	1,314	107
"	Manures, undescribed	1,142	8,602
Various	Matches and vestas	41,494	12,915
Free	Medicines, patent	1,524	811
"	Medicinal roots, &c.	569	77
"	Naphtha	901	...
10s. per lb.	Opium	71,308	11,080
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colors	64,351	7,873
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated	542	464
Free	Sulphur	5,175	233
"	Turpentine	4,165	526
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.			
Order 15.—<i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>			
10 per cent.	Blankets	48,399	11,970
"	Carpeting and druggeting	59,834	7,377
"	Flannels, piece	106,681	13,367
"	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	300,618	69,147
Free	" " mixed with cotton (wool predominating)	85,920	31,388
10 p.c. and free	" " women's dress goods and shirting (all wool)	303,638	
Free	" manufactures unenumerated	9,252	...
10 per cent.	Rugs	11,671	2,249
Free	Yarn	3,298	49
Order 16.—<i>Silk Manufactures.</i>			
20 p.c. and free	Silks	130,396	15,544
10 p.c., 20 p.c., and free	" (mixed with other material)	27,016	848
Free	" ribbons	56,436	2,148
"	" manufactures unenumerated, such as trimmings, &c.	42,701	300

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.			
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>			
Free ...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	605,853	58,196
" ...	" " (cotton predominating)	20,985	...
" ...	" manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c.	36,424	3,283
" ...	" waste ...	2,434	430
" ...	" wick ...	4,127	838
" ...	Linen piece goods ...	37,055	1,543
20 p. c. and free	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	4,055	...
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>			
Free ...	Haberdashery ...	269,855	61,687
" ...	Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silk, &c.	727	3,283
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>			
20 p. c. and free	Apparel and slops ...	370,350	283,862
Free ...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ...	599	25
20 per cent. ...	" fancy and trimmed ...	3,813	119
3s. to 25s. per dozen pairs	Boots and shoes ...	213,435	125,359
10 p. c. and free	Feathers, ornamental ...	14,065	1,105
Free ...	Flowers, artificial ...	15,316	198
Various & free	Furs ...	2,353	1,221
10 per cent. ...	Gloves ...	81,303	7,525
Free ...	Hats and caps, straw ...	35,479	1,928
20 per cent. ...	" " " trimmed ...	5,012	502
" ...	" " silk ...	904	77
" ...	" " felt, &c. ...	92,289	22,755
Free ...	Hatters' materials ...	5,473	75
" ...	Hosiery ...	128,521	13,329
20 per cent. ...	Jaconet frilling and ruffling, &c. ...	14,598	...
...	Millinery ...	...	1,530
1s. 9d. each ...	Umbrellas and parasols, silk ...	14,674	3,264
4d. to 9d. each	" " cotton ...	3,709	
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	Bagging ...	178	217
6d. per dozen	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	3,581	562
1s. per dozen...	" " corn and flour sacks ...	86,509	15,249
Free ...	" " gunny bags ...	17,421	1,974
...	" " ore bags ...	...	296
3s. per dozen...	" " woolpacks ...	34,595	29,713
6d. per dozen and free	" " undescribed ...	7,453	4,004
Free ...	Boot webbing ...	11,730	...
" ...	Canvas ...	15,753	2,808
2s. to 8s. per cwt.	Cordage ...	9,560	22,249
Free ...	" unserviceable ...	405	...
4s. 6d. per cwt.	Engine packing ...	338	111
Free ...	Felt, sheathing ...	245	56

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
5s. per dozen...	Felt, hoods, &c. ...	2,489	...
Free ...	„ squares ...	15	...
20 per cent. ...	Mats ...	5,304	763
Free ...	Matting, china ...	6,958	1,740
10 p. c. and free	„ coir and other ...	4,812	948
Free ...	Nets and netting ...	463	...
„ ...	Oil and other floor cloths ...	27,009	4,643
„ ...	Tents and tarpaulins ...	...	1,623
1½d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines ...	6,631	2,207
Free ...	„ sewing or seaming ...	11,909	...
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
2s. per lb. ...	Bacon ...	501	5,292
Free ...	Bêche de Mer ...	37	...
5s. per cwt. ...	Beef, salted ...	131	6,705
2d. per lb. ...	Butter ...	2,311	31,838
„ ...	Cheese ...	1,259	36,704
Free ...	Eggs ...	12,007	410
„ ...	Fish, fresh ...	1,893	83
2d. per lb. ...	„ preserved ...	70,257	20,096
Free ...	„ salted ...	38,775	2,127
„ ...	„ shell ...	15,615	836
2d. per lb. ...	Hams ...	4,585	2,454
„ ...	Honey ...	34	243
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass ...	3,362	1,737
Free ...	Lard ...	181	151
„ ...	Meats, fresh ...	5	656
2d. per lb. ...	„ preserved ...	2,433	74,971
5s. per cwt. ...	Pork, salted ...	987	2,046
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot ...	1,743	484
2d. per lb. & free	Biscuit ...	322	30,934
Free ...	Bread ...	91	390
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery ...	16,373	20,340
2s. per cental	Flour ...	6,067	191,720
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled ...	1,720	963
„ ...	„ dried ...	11,774	4,082
„ ...	„ „ currants ...	43,237	14,423
„ ...	„ „ raisins ...	26,224	9,954
9d. per bushel	„ green ...	47,607	12,932
1s. per cental	Grain and pulse, barley ...	48,983	655
„ ...	„ „ beans and peas ...	1,314	761
„ ...	„ „ gram ...	500	...
6d. and 1s. per cental	„ „ maize ...	165,943	1,365
2s. per bushel	„ „ malt... ...	58,973	21,811
1s. per cental	„ „ oats ...	92,447	12,307
3s. per cental	„ „ pearl barley ...	1,778	194

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>			
Order 22.—<i>Vegetable Food—continued.</i>			
3s. per cental	Grain and pulse, rice	142,691	78,407
2s. per cental	„ „ split peas	1,878	374
1s. per cental	„ „ wheat	8,176	88,626
2d. per lb. ...	Jams and preserves	7,146	9,590
„ ...	Liquorice	3,167	286
„ ...	Macaroni and vermicelli	1,290	289
„ ...	Maizena and corn flour	4,850	2,491
3s. per cwt. and free	Molasses	7,683	2,987
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts	2,034	898
„ ...	„ almonds... ..	2,956	455
Free ...	„ cocoanuts	1,841	375
1s. per cental	„ peanuts	841	...
2d. per lb. ...	„ walnuts	1,011	83
3s. per cental	Oatmeal	3,302	9,613
20s. per ton ...	Onions	131	10,394
10s. per ton ...	Potatoes	767	72,983
Free ...	Sago	5,502	2,514
2d. per lb. ...	Sugar candy	16	...
3s. per cwt. ...	„ glucose	30,753	3,596
„ ...	„ raw	422,863	2,884
„ ...	„ refined... ..	628,419	253,255
Free ...	Tapioca	4,850	1,206
„ ...	Vegetables, fresh	332	2,500
2d. per lb. ; 5s. per cwt.	„ preserved, salted, &c.	3,159	1,750
Order 23.—<i>Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Aerated and mineral waters	2,120	2,635
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter)	187,232	29,455
3d. per lb. ...	Chicory	2,146	503
Free ...	„ root	263	...
3d. per lb. ...	Chocolate and cocoa	18,249	3,447
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry	193	37
Free ...	Cocoa beans	5,173	...
3d. per lb. ...	Coffee	66,122	31,743
Free ...	Ginger	6,325	1,455
2d. per lb. ...	„ ground	37	...
3d. per lb. ...	Hops	56,952	15,491
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice	1,260	623
Free ...	Milk, preserved	6,253	3,556
2d. per lb. ...	Mustard	10,609	3,278
Free ...	Pepper	6,993	4,624
2d. per lb. ...	„ ground	165	...
10 per cent. ...	Perfumery (not alcoholic)	5,987	785
1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per doz. bottles	Pickles	4,886	3,043
20s. per ton ...	Salt	33,919	2,711
Free ...	„ rock	3,531	928
„ ...	Saltpetre	1,537	183
20 per cent. ...	Sauces	6,029	2,146
Free ...	Spices	6,538	3,355

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Spices, ground	518	...
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy	189,890	90,619
" ...	" cordials and bitters	4,522	3,668
" ...	" gin	32,963	12,658
" ...	" of wine	1,835	1,577
20s. per gallon	" perfumed	8,256	913
10s. per gallon	" rum	20,117	9,663
" ...	" whiskey	82,669	20,979
" ...	" undescribed	30,891	7,763
3d. per lb. ...	Tea	540,930	258,421
2s. per lb. ...	Tobacco (manufactured)	143,914	157,871
1s. per lb. ...	" (unmanufactured)	44,452	16,380
5s. per lb. ...	" cigars	79,883	48,928
2s. per lb. ...	" snuff	615	313
6d. per gallon	Vinegar	10,326	2,188
4s. per gallon...	Wine	108,632	53,714
" ...	" must ... ..	...	72
6s. per gallon...	" sparkling	38,937	13,851

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.*Order 24.—Animal Substances.*

Free ...	Beeswax	41	695
" ...	Bones	123	1,895
...	Bonedust ... ..	...	7,663
Free ...	Bristles	1,807	...
2d. per lb. ...	Candles	35,088	22,291
10 per cent. ...	Combs	6,820	1,170
Free ...	Feathers (not ornamental)	499	33
" ...	Flock	173	1,213
2d. per lb. ...	Glue	1,021	364
...	" pieces ... ..	...	2,729
10 per cent. ...	Grease	1,744	433
Free ...	Hair	2,428	487
2d. per lb. ...	" curled	3,616	1,331
Free ...	" seating	5,519	152
" ...	Hides	60,990	9,417
" ...	Horns and hoofs	132	3,843
" ...	Ivory	1,007	...
10 per cent. ...	Leather	21,377	215,717
" ...	" cut into shapes	7,289	2,054
Free ...	" imitation	9,688	173
" ...	" patent, &c.	69,012	663
20 per cent. ...	Leatherware	31,470	5,939
Free ...	Sausage skins	3,767	3,553
" ...	Shell, pearl	187	190
" ...	" tortoise	32	...
" ...	Skins, goat	3	...
" ...	" kangaroo	1,191	345
" ...	" opossum	662	349
" ...	" rabbit	879	6,206
" ...	" seal ... ..	...	10

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>			
Free	... Skins, sheep, with wool	41,573	10,204
"	... " " without wool	39	2,592
"	... " undescribed	44	...
2d. per lb.	... Soap, common	39	14,475
"	... " fancy	5,588	639
Free	... Sponges	2,155	247
...	... Stearine	...	26,616
Free	... Tallow	13,959	103,879
"	... Whalebone	190	75
"	... Wool*	...	...
"	... " scoured	418,786	1,222,078
"	... " washed	535,521	1,695,934
"	... " greasy	1,408,390	2,892,13
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free	... Bark	3,112	75,129
"	... Bass	1,015	...
2d. per lb.	... Blue	4,040	1,819
2s. per cental	... Bran	1,356	15,176
Free	... Canes and rattans	2,080	24
"	... Casks	2,935	1,797
"	... Copra	1,438	500
"	... Cork	1,705	14
4d. per lb.	... Corks, cut	20,387	5,096
Free	... Cotton, raw	48	...
"	... Fibre, cocoanut	1,327	932
"	... " undescribed	7,102	848
"	... Flax, "phormium," N. Z.	3,941	98
"	... Gum	6,435	1,786
"	... Gutta-percha goods	297	...
"	... Hay and chaff	469	26,734
"	... Hemp	28,304	880
"	... Indiarubber goods	20,032	1,886
"	... Jute	16,830	42
"	... Meal, linseed	654	57
"	... Millet, broom corn, &c.	2,830	...
"	... Oakum	60	161
"	... Oilcake	1,757	135
10s. per cwt.	... Paper bags	354	5,775
Free	... " printing	109,657	10,765
3s. per cwt.	... " wrapping	16,289	7,693
Free	... " writing	32,078	1,161
2d. per lb.	... " " cut	480	...
3s. per cwt.	... " undescribed	7,749	...
2d. per lb.	... " " cut	194	...
Free	... Paperhangings	26,953	4,077
"	... Pitch and tar	2,053	961

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 49,170,516 lbs., valued at £2,362,697, of which all but 5,812,814 lbs., valued at £281,329, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 101,809,809 lbs., valued at £5,810,148, of which 27,969,970 lbs., valued at £1,479,520, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.</i>			
2s. per cental	Pollard	700	1,939
Free	Pulu	320	115
"	Rags	241	2,250
"	Resin	4,816	662
10 per cent.	Seeds, canary	1,399	171
Free	" clover	1,622	...
"	" grass	12,021	1,027
"	" undescribed	16,592	7,184
2d. per lb.	Starch	17,275	1,390
...	Straw ... ..	...	116
1s. per cental	Tares	297	...
Various	Timber	533,626	51,167
2s. per gallon	Varnish	12,511	3,523
20 per cent.	Wicker and basket ware	2,592	2,759
"	Woodenware	42,043	17,223
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>			
Free	Almond	90	...
6d. per gal.	Benzine	992	...
Free	Black	1,952	300
2s. per doz.	Castor	65,366	21,589
quarts and free			
Free	Chinese	12,882	418
"	Cocanut	1,691	78
"	Cod	7,244	480
2s. per doz.	Codliver	2,301	221
quarts and free			
6d. per gallon	Colza	8,047	1,697
Free	Cotton-seed	1,193	...
6d. per gallon	Kerosene	89,686	23,047
"	Lard	1,806	146
Free	Linseed	29,040	3,382
2s. per doz.	Lubricating	960	...
quarts and free			
2s. per doz.	Medicinal	207	...
quarts			
Free	Mineral, unrefined	19	...
"	Mutton-bird	10	...
"	Neatsfoot	77	864
"	Nut	347	...
6d. per gallon	Olive	7,679	517
Free	Palm	2,053	315
"	Pine	136	...
"	Rape	2,251	...
2s. per doz.	Salad	9,710	774
quarts			

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>			
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>			
Free	Seal ...	10	...
"	Seed	576	...
"	Sperm	448	152
"	Sweet	385	...
"	Tallow	...	18,116
...	Oils in bottles	...	1,168
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.			
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>			
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &c.</i>			
Free	Coal...	356,994	493
"	Coke, &c.	2,497	486
"	Kerosene shale	18,194	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)			
Free	Bricks, bath	592	20
20 per cent.	Brownware	2,109	2,951
9d. per cub. ft.	Chinaware and porcelain	18,992	2,205
"	Earthenware	45,373	11,465
6d. to 9d. per cub. ft.	Glass, bottles	21,806	2,414
Free	" plate	10,406	2,922
"	" window	18,698	4,093
6d., 9d., and 2s. 6d. pr. cub. ft.	Glassware	36,304	14,288
20 per cent.	Marble, wrought	7,348	5,357
Free	" unwrought	5,222	51
"	Plaster of paris	41	95
"	" " American	1,598	...
"	Putty	1,100	267
"	Quartz	33	15
20 p. c. and free	Slate slabs	9,049	...
Free	Stones, grind	909	232
"	" mill	882	220
"	" unwrought	7,804	463
20 per cent.	" wrought	1,133	2,059
"	Stoneware	1,017	711
Free	Whiting	3,797	382
<i>Order 30.—Water.‡</i>			
	Ice ...	...	...

* See footnote to page 253 *ante.*

† The Customs returns of 1878 did not distinguish any mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connection with mining was not shown by the entries.

‡ Water has been placed in the class "Minerals," &c., in accordance with the grouping adopted in the English census returns of 1851, 1861, and 1871

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.*

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—<i>continued.</i>			
Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.			
Free	Gold	673,370	1,495,449
10 per cent.	Gold-leaf	2,171	150
20 per cent.	Jewellery	52,502	16,186
1s. per oz.	Plate, silver	4,729	627
Free	Precious stones, cameos, &c.	2,260	...
"	Silver	10	...
"	Specie, copper	2,416	316
"	" gold	320,600	2,399,741
"	" silver	7,200	1,715
Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.			
Free	Antimony, crude	...	3,455
"	" ore	284	4,162
"	" regulus	...	25,526
20 p. c. and free	Brassware	14,916	2,197
Free	Copper	6,363	10,601
"	" ore	9	1,195
"	" regulus	...	26,682
"	" sheet	7,516	418
"	" wire	283	...
20 p. c. and free	Copperware	2,499	1,038
10 per cent.	Electro-plated ware	13,549	105
20 per cent.	Grates and stoves	1,472	444
Free	Iron, bar and rod	101,150	19,393
20 per cent.	" bolts and nuts	6,363	262
"	" castings	8,884	3,106
"	" galvanized buckets and tubs	165	1,165
Free	" " cordage	2,959	581
"	" " guttering, &c.	...	4,494
"	" " sheet	201,833	37,103
"	" hoop	13,813	1,290
"	" ore	10	...
"	" pig	31,889	1,662
40s. per ton	" pipes, cast	14,322	4,230
Free	" " wrought	24,962	3,709
"	" plate	29,188	5,704
"	" railway rails, &c.	120,015	4,905
"	" scrap	367	...
"	" sheet	14,379	1,755
"	" tanks	6,748	7,273
"	" wire, fencing	116,740	50,394
"	" " telegraphic	3,084	642
"	" " undescribed	14,370	293
20 per cent.	Ironware, galvanized	164	386
Free	Lead, ore	12,340	...
"	" pig	9,779	109
2s. 6d. per cwt.	" pipe	20	1,805
"	" sheet	4,553	2,080
20 per cent.	Metal, manufactures of	102,651	41,323
Free	" yellow	6,414	2,597

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.			
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Metals, undescribed	95	...
10 per cent. ...	Metalware, mixed	10,773	40
3s. per cwt. ...	Nails	36,358	10,546
12s. per cwt. ...	„ horseshoe	4,997	...
Free ...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. ...	2,180	1,134
10 per cent. ...	Platedware	23,820	5,884
Free ...	Plumbago	269	...
„ ...	Quicksilver	4,283	1,224
„ ...	Screws	6,937	410
„ ...	Spelter	19	3,836
„ ...	Steel	14,212	1,597
„ ...	„ cordage	1,823	618
„ ...	Tin, block	5,784	1,215
„ ...	„ foil	1,044	170
„ ...	„ ore ... ..	...	2,293
„ ...	„ „ black sand ... ..	...	790
Free ...	„ plates	26,699	3,658
20 per cent. ...	Tinware	3,537	4,610
„ ...	Wire netting	483	36
Free ...	Zinc, ingots	134	...
20 per cent. ...	„ perforated	553	34
Free ...	„ sheet	4,972	957
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free ...	Birds	138	96
„ ...	Camels	950	...
„ ...	Dogs	390	140
„ ...	Elephants	1,800	...
„ ...	Monkeys	1	...
„ ...	Turtles	15	...
„ ...	Goats	2	60
„ ...	Hares ... ..	...	2
5s. each ...	Horned cattle*	253,314	70,132
„ ...	Horses*	101,256	151,654
„ ...	Leeches ... ..	...	33
2s. each ...	Pigs	1,219	112
Free ...	Poultry	41	67
6d. each, for- merly 9d.	Sheep*	260,438	218,950
Free ...	Animals, undescribed (menagerie) ...	...	20,000
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free ...	Plants	3,590	5,127

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1878—*continued.*

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Brushware and brooms, hair	7,438	6,808
" ...	" undescrbed	6,283	...
Free ...	Fancy goods	45,594	16,770
" ...	Grindery	20,837	12,419
" ...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	157,358	81,804
" ...	Holloware	11,593	899
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	14,749	20,133
Free ...	Ordnance stores, undescrbed	51,446	1,350
" ...	Photographic goods	1,049	1,263
" ...	Printing materials	20,547	17,051
" ...	Railway materials, undescrbed ... ..	...	645
Free ...	Telegraphic materials (except wire) ...	8,123	3,031
" ...	Travellers' samples	78,287	104,699
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free ...	Curiosities	138	45
10 p. c. and free	Goods manufactured, undescrbed	18,687	5,736
Free ...	Personal effects	44,471	31,381
" ...	Specimens of natural history	588	316
	Total	16,161,880	14,925,707

654. The total declared value of the imports in 1878 having been Imports, exports, and trade, 1878. £16,161,880, and that of the exports £14,925,707, the excess of imports over exports was £1,236,173, and the total value of external trade was £31,087,587.

655. The value of imports in 1878 was less than that in 1877 by Imports and exports, 1877 and 1878 compared. £200,424. The value of exports in 1878 was less than the value in 1877 by £231,980.

656. The imports as indicated by their value were lower in 1878 than Imports and Exports, 1878 and former years. in any one of the last six years except 1876; but they were not exceeded in any year prior to the first of that sexenniad except 1857 and 1854. The exports were exceeded in value by those in three of the years in the same period, viz., 1877, 1874, and 1873, but prior to that period only in 1868, 1857, and 1856.

657. In 1878 the value of imports per head of the population was Imports and exports per head. less than in any previous year since 1851 except 1872, 1871, 1870, and 1867; the value of exports per head was less than in any of the same years except 1876; and the value of the total trade per head was less than in any of those years except 1870. The following table shows the values per head in each year, commencing with that in which Victoria became an independent colony.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1878.

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	27	19	8	24	0	8	52	0	4
1861	25	0	3	25	11	3	50	11	6
1862	24	11	10	23	15	6	48	7	4
1863	25	3	0	24	3	4	49	6	4
1864	25	8	4	23	11	10	49	0	2
1865	21	10	2	21	6	8	42	16	10
1866	23	5	11	20	6	7	43	12	6
1867	17	19	4	19	11	8	37	11	0
1868	19	16	11	23	4	8	43	1	7
1869	19	19	2	19	6	5	39	5	7
1870	17	10	11	17	11	4	35	2	3
1871	16	14	2	19	14	2	36	8	4
1872	17	19	10	18	4	7	36	4	5
1873	21	3	9	19	12	2	40	15	11
1874	21	4	7	19	6	8	40	11	3
1875	20	9	6	18	2	4	38	11	10
1876	18	18	1	17	1	10	35	19	11
1877	19	5	1	17	16	8	37	1	9
1878	18	11	11	17	3	6	35	15	5

Imports and exports in Australasian colonies.

658. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for each of the Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the five years ended with 1877:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.		
Victoria	1873	16,533,856	21	3	9	15,302,454	19	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	16,953,985	21	4	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,441,109	19	6	8
	1875	16,685,874	20	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,766,974	18	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876	15,705,354	18	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,196,487	17	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877	16,362,304	19	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,157,687	17	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
New South Wales	1873	11,088,388	20	3	5	11,815,829	21	9	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	11,293,739	19	14	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	12,345,603	21	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	13,490,200	22	13	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	13,671,580	22	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876	13,672,776	22	2	4	13,003,941	21	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877	14,606,594	22	12	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,125,819	20	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

* For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 532 *an*

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.
Queensland ...	1873	2,885,499	20	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,542,513	25	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	2,962,439	19	2	0	4,106,462	26	9	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	75	3,328,009	19	6	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,857,576	22	7	6
	1876	3,126,559	16	19	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,875,581	21	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877	4,068,682	20	17	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4,361,275	22	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Australia ...	1873	3,841,100	19	13	8	4,587,859	23	10	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	3,983,290	19	15	8	4,402,855	21	17	4
	1875	4,203,802	20	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,805,051	23	3	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1876	4,576,183	20	19	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,816,170	22	1	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877	4,625,511	20	0	0	4,626,531	20	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Western Australia	1873	297,328	11	11	0	265,217	10	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	364,263	14	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	428,837	16	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1875	349,840	13	4	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	391,217	14	15	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1876	386,037	14	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	397,293	14	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	362,707	13	3	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	373,352	13	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tasmania ...	1873	1,107,167	10	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	893,556	8	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1874	1,257,785	12	1	5	925,325	8	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1875	1,185,942	11	8	3	1,085,976	10	9	0
	1876	1,133,003	10	16	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,130,983	10	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1877	1,308,671	12	6	3	1,416,975	13	6	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	1873	6,464,687	22	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,610,371	19	9	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1874	8,121,812	25	9	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,251,269	16	9	4
	1875	8,029,172	22	7	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,828,627	16	4	10
	1876	6,905,171	17	16	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,673,465	14	12	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877	6,973,418	17	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,327,472	15	9	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1878, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

659. In the last year named in the table as compared with the preceding one, all the colonies except South Australia and Western Australia show an increase in the case of both imports and exports. In the former colony the imports increased, but the exports diminished, and in the latter a falling-off took place in both. The colonies which show larger figures in the last than in any previous year named are New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania in the case of both imports and exports, South Australia in the case of imports, and New Zealand in the case of exports.

Increase of external trade or the contrary.

660. In all the years the total value of imports and exports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The Victorian figures are, however, largely swelled by the value of wool from the neighboring colonies brought to Melbourne for convenience of shipment, and this appears in the returns of both imports and exports. The colony in which the total value of imports and exports has invariably been lowest is Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the total value of imports and exports.

Comparison of external trade in different colonies.

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

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

Imports and
exports per
head.

661. In 1877 the value of imports per head of the population was greater in New South Wales, and the value of exports greater in Queensland, than in any of the other colonies. In the following lists, which show the order of the colonies in these respects, Victoria occupies a central position, both in regard to imports and exports per head, and Tasmania is last. With the exception of the two first-named colonies, the order is the same in both lists:—

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

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

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

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

External
trade in
Australia
and Austral-
asia.

662. 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 five years ended with 1877. It must be borne in mind that in making up this return the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1877.

—	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Continent of Aus- tralia ...	1873	34,646,171	20	9	9	35,513,872	21	0	0
	1874	35,557,716	20	5	7	36,724,866	20	18	10 ³ / ₄
	1875	38,057,725	20	18	11 ¹ / ₄	37,492,398	20	12	8 ¹ / ₄
	1876	37,466,909	19	18	11 ³ / ₄	36,289,472	19	6	5 ¹ / ₄
	1877	40,025,798	20	10	6 ³ / ₄	37,644,664	19	6	1 ³ / ₄
Ditto, with Tas- mania and New Zealand ...	1873	42,218,025	20	5	5 ¹ / ₂	42,017,799	20	3	6 ¹ / ₂
	1874	44,937,313	20	12	11 ¹ / ₄	42,901,460	19	14	2 ³ / ₄
	1875	47,272,839	20	14	8 ³ / ₄	44,407,001	19	9	7
	1876	45,505,083	19	3	11 ³ / ₄	43,093,920	18	3	7 ¹ / ₂
	1877	48,307,887	19	12	0 ¹ / ₂	45,389,111	18	8	4 ¹ / ₄

663. It will be observed by means of this table that the total value of the external trade of Australia, both with and exclusive of Tasmania and New Zealand, was greatest in the last year named; but that per head of population the imports were greatest in 1875, the exports of Australia were greatest in 1874, and those of Australasia were greatest in 1873.

External trade greatest in 1877.

664. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1876 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The calculations have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from recent official documents:—

External trade of British dominions.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1876.

(Including coin and bullion, 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 ...	412,208,947	12	9	1	286,240,684	8	13	0
Malta* ...	11,892,036†	80	14	7	11,018,312‡	74	15	11
ASIA.								
India ...	44,188,062	0	4	7	60,291,731	0	6	4
Ceylon ...	5,562,884	2	3	6	4,509,595	1	15	3
Straits Settlements...	11,923,136	38	14	0	11,023,019	35	15	7
Labuan ...	126,594	25	16	11	112,997	23	1	5
AFRICA.								
Mauritius ...	2,284,213	6	12	1	3,273,822	9	10	4
Natal* ...	1,022,890	3	3	6	657,390	2	0	10
Cape of Good Hope ...	5,829,602	6	17	5	3,636,807	4	5	8
St. Helena...	87,544	14	0	7	45,904	7	7	1
Lagos ...	476,813	7	18	4	619,260	10	5	8
Gold Coast ...	446,088	1	1	10	465,268	1	2	9
Sierra Leone (1875) ...	326,011	8	15	9	350,202	9	8	10
Gambia* ...	89,356	6	5	11	86,216	6	1	6
AMERICA.								
Canada ...	19,418,822	5	5	4	16,868,007	4	11	6
Newfoundland* ...	1,501,230	9	6	1	1,367,102	8	9	5
Bermudas* ...	244,676	18	4	8	74,514	5	11	0
Honduras* ...	163,403	6	12	2	206,420	8	7	1
British Guiana* ...	1,983,165	10	5	0	3,031,069	15	13	4
West Indies—								
Bahamas ...	153,614	3	18	5	106,836	2	14	7
Turk's Island* ...	23,858	5	1	0	31,567	6	13	8
Jamaica ...	1,700,254§	3	7	2	1,517,015	2	19	11

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

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

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

§ Imports for consumption

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1876—
continued.

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

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.	
	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
AMERICA—<i>continued.</i>						
West Indies—						
St. Lucia*	106,963	3	7 8	143,718	4	10 11
St. Vincent*	154,915	4	6 10	183,301	5	2 10
Barbadoes*	1,027,871	6	7 3	964,263	5	19 4
Grenada*	114,861	2	16 3	178,583	4	7 5
Tobago*	54,582	3	1 0	79,670	4	9 2
Virgin Islands*	2,774	0	8 4	4,773	0	14 4
St. Christopher*	139,296	4	18 11	156,150	5	10 10
Nevis*	37,933	3	4 11	54,683	4	13 6
Antigua*	140,036	3	18 7	143,237	4	0 5
Montserrat*	23,989	2	15 2	28,357	3	5 3
Dominica*	60,918	2	4 10	76,948	2	16 8
Trinidad	1,666,268	15	3 11	1,636,619	14	18 7
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.						
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	45,505,083	19	4 0	43,093,920	18	3 7
Falkland Islands*	27,056	24	5 9	37,121	33	6 5
	570,715,843	2	8 0	452,315,080	1	18 0

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

665. The total values of the imports and exports of Victoria are greater than those of any other British possession except British India, Canada, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

666. The total value of the imports of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is greater than that of the imports of any Imperial possession, except the United Kingdom itself. The total value of the exports of these colonies is less than that of the exports of the United Kingdom and of India, but greater than that of the exports of any other possession.

Trade per head compared with other British possessions.

667. Omitting such colonies as Malta, the Straits Settlements, Labuan, and the Falkland Islands, the value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australian colonies, is half as great again, and the value of exports per head is twice as great, as in the United Kingdom; whilst the value per head of both imports and exports is greater than in any other portion of the British dominions.

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

† For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 658 *ante*.

668. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the United Kingdom and of the principal Foreign countries during 1876 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents :—

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1876.*
(Including bullion and specie.)

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.			Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
EUROPE.								
Austro-Hungary	82,919	2	3	2	81,741	2	2	6
Belgium	102,203	19	3	1	85,749	16	1	6
Denmark	14,477	7	9	3	12,070	6	4	5
France	231,768	6	5	7	191,245	5	3	7
German Empire †	245,220	5	14	9	...	...	...	...
Greece	4,299	2	18	10	2,696	1	17	0
Holland	59,453	15	7	8	44,423	11	9	10
Italy	57,430	2	2	10	52,775	1	19	0
Portugal	6,716	1	13	6	5,205	1	5	11
Russia	76,471	1	0	7‡	79,819	1	1	6‡
Spain	22,884	1	7	3	18,658	1	2	2
Sweden and Norway	25,472	4	1	8	19,175	3	1	5
ASIA.								
China	21,081	0	1	0	24,255	0	1	2
Japan	4,000	0	2	5	4,000	0	2	5
Persia	2,500	0	11	4	1,500	0	6	9
AFRICA.								
Egypt	4,506	0	5	4	15,500	0	18	4
Morocco	978	0	6	6	1,085	0	7	3
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation	7,273	3	4	8	9,695	4	6	2
Brazil	17,000	1	16	0	17,500	1	17	1
Chili	8,170	3	10	6	8,676	3	14	10
Mexico	5,697	0	12	2	5,087	0	10	11
United States	99,308	2	11	6	124,354	3	4	6
Uruguay	2,667	5	19	11	2,860	6	8	8
Total	1,102,492	1	8	2	808,068	1	0	8

669. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1876 § represent a far higher value than those of any other

* The figures for Japan and Persia are only rough estimates; those for Brazil are the average of the 5 years, 1873-77; those for Greece, Portugal, and Spain are for 1874; and those for Egypt are for 1877. For Holland, Portugal, Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay the special imports and exports only are given (i.e., imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce).

† Exclusive of bullion and specie. No returns are published of the exports of Germany.

‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of £0 17s. 7d. and the exports of £0 18s. 4d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

§ See table following paragraph 664 ante.

External
trade of
Foreign
countries.

Trade in
Australia
and other
countries
compared.

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

Trade per head in Australia and other countries compared.

670. The external trade of the United Kingdom ‡ as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population is greater than that of any Foreign country named except Belgium and Holland. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies* as similarly expressed is greater than that of the United Kingdom, and that of several of those colonies is greater than that of either Belgium or Holland.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

671. 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 value of imports and exports in 1878, will be found in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1878.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	10,676,499	71·53
The United Kingdom ...	7,341,109	45·42	1,446,045	9·69
Other British possessions ...	6,219,321	38·48	1,965,583	13·17
Foreign States	2,601,450	16·10	837,580	5·61
Total	16,161,880	100·00	14,925,707	100·00

Exports of Victorian produce.

672. It will be observed that nearly 72 per cent. of the exports were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is about the same proportion as that which prevailed in 1876 and 1875, but is a smaller one than in any other year of the previous decenniad, except 1869. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported and their proportion to the total exports in each of the eleven years ended with 1878.

* See table following paragraph 662 ante.

† See table following paragraph 658 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 664 ante.

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1868 TO 1878.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1868	11,697,893	17 8 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	75·02
1869	9,539,816	13 13 9	70·85
1870	9,103,323	12 16 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	73·00
1871	11,151,622	15 1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	76·60
1872	10,758,658	14 2 9	77·56
1873	11,876,707	15 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	77·61
1874	11,352,515	14 4 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	73·52
1875	10,571,806	12 19 5	71·59
1876	10,155,916	12 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	71·54
1877	11,269,086	13 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	74·35
1878	10,676,499	12 5 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·53

673. 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 1878, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

Exports of Victorian products, 1872 to 1878.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1872 TO 1878.

(See Index following paragraph 653 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1872.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	853	1,092	2,379	2,979	9,499	13,227	20,588
9	Agricultural implements	4,529	6,258	7,322	17,703	10,475	10,492	11,424
10	Machinery ...	18,608	45,599	21,673	30,660	40,675	51,728	68,538
10	Saddlery and harness	2,100	3,444	5,724	8,576	12,582	9,262	14,554
13	Furniture and upholstery	6,292	9,307	12,315	17,534	23,464	28,678	45,567
14	Manure ...	4,970	20,745	15,049	4,946	4,067	2,535	7,612
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	5,997	8,920	5,609	8,742	15,347	15,972	23,913
19	Apparel & slops	62,589	75,545	107,581	106,463	125,460	138,771	204,525
19	Boots and shoes	4,494	8,386	13,143	14,106	21,321	34,643	43,286
20	Cordage ...	6,683	8,456	8,468	10,761	11,304	14,681	20,627
21	Butter, cheese	9,494	5,881	7,544	19,281	53,857	36,339	67,350
21	Hams, bacon, lard	1,460	977	964	1,312	3,025	5,391	7,176
21	Beef and pork, salted	9,626	1,345	2,736	1,979	2,261	2,515	7,583
21	Preserved meats	257,448	240,674	175,774	134,297	166,570	123,406	74,837
22	Biscuit ...	9,807	12,483	15,752	19,039	17,689	22,147	30,934
22	Confectionery	1,822	5,378	9,626	8,840	12,104	15,156	17,176
22	Flour ...	11,255	40,666	39,022	15,011	11,457	113,612	186,515
22	Grain and pulse	23,685	2,934	2,611	7,623	10,615	32,263	96,613

* Exclusive of Border traffic from 1st June 1873 to 31st January 1874.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1872 TO 1878—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 653 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1872.	1873.*	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22	Fruit	532	179	2,059	3,944	5,940	4,853	12,655
"	Jams and pre- serves	393	3,500	1,178	1,216	4,794	4,061	6,005
"	Oatmeal	1,049	410	190	377	4,360	5,590	9,613
"	Onions	2,155	3,062	1,233	5,939	8,969	5,131	10,394
"	Potatoes	43,525	27,938	40,891	63,483	65,242	77,840	72,983
"	Sugar, refined, and molasses	100,121	85,739	171,022	142,721	102,796	150,967	139,688
"	Vegetables	89	65	710	1,227	4,151	2,123	2,500
23	Wine	3,206	3,630	2,681	4,812	4,705	3,172	5,192
24	Bones	4,222	4,788	2,830	2,017	2,765	1,815	1,895
"	Bone-dust	17,010	7,186	8,081	11,983	13,743	27,720	7,663
"	Candles	1,278	1,130	938	361	5,805	9,060	3,941
"	Glue pieces	770	556	505	70	538	2,708	2,729
"	Hides	4,951	6,137	3,923	2,754	2,996	2,997	9,417
"	Horns and hoofs	2,397	4,702	3,783	3,153	3,733	2,651	3,843
"	Leather	215,143	218,424	190,199	244,027	194,033	201,583	215,717
"	Skin — sheep, &c.	44,218	46,266	52,459	45,855	56,056	30,037	19,614
"	Soap	5,675	4,997	6,102	4,978	6,786	7,702	14,882
"	Tallow	353,358	233,091	199,564	203,243	174,507	90,455	103,879
"	Wool †	4,260,801	4,809,205	4,996,748	4,694,139	4,852,333	4,372,936	4,330,628
25	Bark and timber	22,291	14,818	17,864	59,596	80,845	68,717	100,817
"	Bran and pollard	971	1,396	1,923	1,697	4,171	3,453	17,115
"	Hay and chaff	7,986	9,785	7,474	22,101	56,524	38,838	26,850
"	Seeds	1,125	524	1,103	2,479	4,275	3,670	8,036
26	Oil — neatsfoot, and ex tallow	...	799	5,157	2,359	7,968	16,518	18,980
31	Gold—bullion...	4,644,434	4,632,941	3,617,261	2,841,037	2,026,453	2,037,027	1,385,769
"	specie	411,767	1,098,015	1,354,751	1,479,016	1,587,104	2,814,907	2,399,741
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	40,415	31,998	26,177	37,098	53,440	57,876	76,059
33	Horned cattle	9,911	24,169	11,789	21,456	31,262	22,072	70,132
"	Horses	49,389	61,561	69,933	97,998	80,740	115,235	143,654
"	Sheep	16,335	17,817	24,699	27,175	40,987	178,878	217,950
34	Plants	803	1,285	1,022	1,235	1,620	1,819	5,132
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	858	1,176	10,212	13,637	10,366	14,865	22,321
	All other arti- cles	49,768	21,328	64,762	98,771	104,137	220,992	251,987
	Total	10,758,658	11,876,707	11,352,515	10,571,806	10,155,916	11,269,086	10,676,499

Increase or
decrease of
certain
articles
exported.

674. It will be readily observed that in all the years the exports of wool and gold were far more valuable than those of all the other articles combined—thus, in 1878 their value amounted to over three-fourths of the total value of the exported produce of the colony; in that year, however, and the previous one, a decrease took place in the

* Exclusive of Border traffic from 1st June 1873 to 31st January 1874.

† It is believed that a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria, and that the actual value of Victorian wool exported would be, on an average, £800,000 less each year.

value of Victorian wool exported, whilst the export of gold has, as is well known, for years past been gradually falling off. Of other principal productions of Victoria, apparel and slops, leather, horses and sheep, and "all other articles," which include the products of the minor manufactures, show increase; but, on the other hand, preserved meats and tallow, which formerly were largely exported, exhibit a considerable falling-off. The large quantity of wheat on hand during 1877 and 1878* will be readily realised by the sudden increase in the exports of grain and flour in those years.

675. 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 two years 1876 and 1877, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 AND 1877.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1876	10,155,916	12 4 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13 5 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	74·35
New South Wales ...	1876	10,691,953	17 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	82·22
	1877	10,704,758	16 11 5	81·55
Queensland ...	1876	3,807,974	20 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	98·26
	1877	4,278,122	21 18 7	98·09
South Australia ...	1876	4,338,959	19 17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	90·09
	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84·79
Western Australia ...	1876	394,553	14 12 1	99·31
	1877	371,246	13 9 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	99·44
Tasmania ...	1876	1,117,584	10 13 9	98·82
	1877	1,403,580	13 4 1	99·05
New Zealand ...	1876	5,488,901	14 3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	96·75
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	96·06

676. It will be remarked that articles of home produce or manufacture exported from Victoria in the last year named were of a greater aggregate value than that of home-produced articles exported from any other colony of the group, also that in this respect New South Wales came next to and is not much below Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to the total value of the exported articles produced or manufactured in each during 1877.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

* See table following paragraph 533 ante.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1877.

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

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

677. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population, Queensland stood first in 1877, South Australia second, and Victoria below any of the colonies except Tasmania. The following is the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1877.

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

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

678. The value of articles of domestic produce bore a higher proportion to that of the total exports in Western Australia, and lower in Victoria, than in any other colony. The colonies in this respect stand in the following order:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1877.

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

Exports of Australasian produce.

679. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1876 to nearly 36 millions sterling and in 1877 to over 38 millions sterling, or in both years to 84 per cent. of the total exports.

Trade with various countries, 1878.

680. In 1878 nearly half the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and more than two-fifths of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Over a third of the former, and more than a third of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighboring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Nearly 24 per cent. of the exports were to countries grouped under the head of "Other British possessions," the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent to Ceylon, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. The value of the imports from and the exports to the different countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1878.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	7,389,239	45·72	6,458,484	43·27
New South Wales ...	4,121,948	25·50	2,474,909	16·58
Queensland ...	14,429	·09	47,346	·32
South Australia ...	350,148	2·17	699,973	4·69
Western Australia ...	24,050	·15	81,357	·55
Tasmania ...	285,768	1·77	507,544	3·40
New Zealand ...	813,112	5·03	1,026,292	6·88
Other British possessions ...	1,470,706	9·09	3,553,350	23·80
The United States ...	595,713	3·69	23,941	·16
Other Foreign States ...	1,096,767	6·79	52,511	·35
Total ...	16,161,880	100·00	14,925,707	100·00

681. The next table shows the value of imports from and exports to the same countries in 1878 and in the first year of the two previous quinquennials. It will be observed that the exports to the United Kingdom have fallen off considerably, and that the imports therefrom were higher at the second than at the last period. The trade between Victoria and all the neighboring colonies, except Queensland and New Zealand, however, was much greater at the last than at either of the former periods. The trade with Queensland was much highest at the middle period, and that with New Zealand at the first period:—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1868.	1873.	1878.	1868.	1873.	1878.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	6,458,426	7,873,134	7,389,239	11,069,115	9,741,608	6,458,484
New South Wales ...	1,971,748	3,366,963*	4,121,948	1,088,968	703,494*	2,474,909
Queensland ...	5,242	60,648	14,429	48,613	82,435	47,634
South Australia ...	164,611	146,795	350,148	224,959	361,880	699,973
Western Australia ...	969	2,312	24,050	38,778	55,833	81,357
Tasmania ...	272,578	239,724	285,768	365,985	410,571	507,544
New Zealand ...	1,459,862	999,358	813,112	1,026,687	975,146	1,026,292
Other British possessions	1,260,380	1,833,058	1,470,706	1,677,664	2,821,328	3,553,350
The United States ...	547,959	545,875	595,713	349	119,926	23,941
Other Foreign States ...	1,178,887	1,465,989	1,096,767	52,872	30,233	52,511
Total ...	13,320,662	16,533,856	16,161,880	15,593,990	15,302,454	14,925,707

682. A steady increase will be observed at each successive period in the imports from the neighboring colonies; also a considerable increase in the exports between the two first periods and the third, but a slight decrease between the first period and the second. The excess was at each period considerably in favor of the imports, but this excess was least at the third period and greatest at the middle period. The following are the amounts at the three periods.

Trade with neighboring colonies.

* Exclusive of Border traffic during the last seven months of the year.

**IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1868,
1873, AND 1878.**

Year.	Imports from the Neighboring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighboring Colonies.	Excess in favor of Imports.
	£	£	£
1868 ...	3,875,010	2,793,990	1,081,020
1873 ...	4,815,800	2,589,359	2,226,441
1878 ...	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034

Imports and
exports at
each port.

683. In 1878, 82 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 83 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. A sixth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only an eleventh of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which over 12 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1878, 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, 1878.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	13,206,500	81·71	12,418,721	83·20
Geelong	155,339	·96	1,054,926	7·07
Portland	2,997	·02	117,190	·78
Belfast	1,748	·01	719	·01
Warrnambool	16,167	·10	23,537	·16
Port Albert	660	·00	1,576	·01
Murray Ports—				
Cowana	1,781	·01	26,691	·18
Echuca	1,955,243	12·10	352,990	2·36
Narung	26,301	·16	3,385	·02
Swan Hill	62,274	·39	77,856	·52
Tocumwall	9,125	·06	14,446	·10
Wahgunyah	284,948	1·76	57,032	·38
Wodonga	364,674	2·26	193,613	1·30
Howlong	3,237	·02	8,196	·06
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	574,829*	3·85
At stations, Delegete, &c. ...	70,886	·44	...	...
Total	16,161,880	100·00	14,925,707	100·00

Exports
coastwise
from three
ports.

684. I have frequently explained that each port gets credit for the imports of such goods only as are landed thereat direct from other countries, or on which the duty has not been paid elsewhere in Victoria, and in like manner a port gets credit for the export of such goods only as are shipped therefrom direct to other countries. Besides the foreign trade, however, there exists a coastwise traffic, by means of which the outports receive goods of which the duty has been paid in Melbourne, and send away goods to Melbourne for ultimate shipment there. No

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

return can be given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns for the last four years contain a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland, with the following results :—

VALUE OF EXPORTS COASTWISE FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS,
1875 TO 1878.

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Warrnambool ...	£257,953	£293,971	£277,465	£283,315
Belfast ...	270,114	467,162	365,203	227,211
Portland...	228,015	378,453	320,587	305,940

685. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1878, shipped from Warrnambool was £150,997, from Belfast £176,374, and from Portland £259,411. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1878 were grain and pulse, butter and cheese, leather, live stock, potatoes, tallow, and woollens, from Warrnambool ; grain and pulse, leather, live stock, potatoes, skins, and tallow, from Belfast ; and bark, grain, leather, and skins, from Portland.

Chief articles
exported
coastwise.

686. The values of sixty-one of the principal articles imported in 1878 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquenniads are placed side by side in the following table. In comparing the values, it must be borne in mind that at the first period the wool coming across the Murray from New South Wales was not included in the returns of imports. It will be observed that there was a marked decrease throughout in woollens, boots and shoes, hosiery, butter and cheese, meats, wheat, beer, hops, spirits, candles, gold, and oilmen's stores, which is no doubt chiefly attributable to the increased production or manufacture of such articles within the colony :—

Imports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

(See Index following paragraph 653 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1868.	1873.	1878.
		£	£	£
1	Books ...	91,503	146,150	180,163
	Stationery ...	65,084	71,753	60,933
2	Musical instruments ...	26,529	59,156	71,397
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	16,095	42,465	67,755
9	Cutlery ...	27,979	49,055	26,562
	Machinery ...	47,903	98,496	110,546
	Tools and utensils ...	55,932	85,403	37,103
13	Furniture and upholstery ...	39,705	35,338	57,578
14	Drugs and chemicals ...	64,370	89,593	74,043
	Matches and vestas ...	30,050	62,054	41,494
	Opium ...	108,993	144,013	71,308
	Paints and colors ...	33,570	33,634	64,351
15	Carpeting and druggeting ...	46,562	62,665	59,834
	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	1,012,464	913,648	866,179

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 653 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1868.	1873.	1878.
		£	£	£
16	Silks	202,830	293,043	256,549
17	Cottons	522,346	638,147	663,262
	Linen piece goods	61,184	55,516	41,110
18	Drapery	110,127	128,331	... †
	Haberdashery	130,379	210,678	269,855
19	Apparel and slops	276,302	292,253	370,350
	Boots and shoes	413,225	275,631	213,435
	Gloves	46,256	52,497	81,303
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	112,920	105,593	138,096
	Hosiery	153,536	144,456	128,531
	Millinery	82,366	25,862	... †
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	87,098	218,925	149,559
21	Butter and cheese	48,631	4,299	3,570
	Fish	85,387	126,011	126,540
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	44,922	7,280	8,642
22	Flour and biscuit	42,332	2,759	6,389
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	157,141	144,426	130,562
	Grain—oats	147,681	90,142	92,447
	„ wheat	104,950	13,296	8,176
	„ other (including malt and rice)	549,539	518,807	422,060
	Sugar and molasses	795,273	1,304,631	1,089,734
23	Beer, cider, and perry	268,205	209,772	187,425
	Coffee	62,897	71,479	66,122
	Hops	104,951	75,277	56,952
	Spirits	455,447	405,302	371,143
	Tea	709,171	757,591	540,930
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	246,888	334,460	268,864
	Wine	139,084	173,282	147,569
24	Candles	200,200	107,361	35,088
	Hides, skins, and pelts	12,600	53,408	105,381
	Leather, leatherware, and leather cloth	48,621	96,040	138,836
	Wool	51,998*	1,841,515	2,362,697
25	Paper (including paper bags)	120,035	181,988	166,801
	Timber	207,764	588,498	533,626
26	Oil of all kinds	219,885	253,957	247,158
28	Coal	178,900	245,596	356,994
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	50,081	61,839	66,474
	Glass and glassware	62,532	80,098	87,214
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,305,825	991,410	673,370
	Jewellery... ..	52,393	45,896	52,502
	Specie	853,654	107,973	330,216
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, &c.)	368,785	495,041	566,730
	Nails and screws	65,285	82,789	48,292
33	Live stock	537,598	842,988	616,229
35	Fancy goods	40,441	38,519	45,594
	Hardware and ironmongery	88,638	81,844	157,358
	Oilmen's stores	59,367	26,445	14,749
	Total	12,352,409	14,796,374	14,262,566

* Not including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

† In 1878 articles formerly comprised under the heads of "Drapery and Millinery" are distributed under other headings.

687. The exports of forty-one of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years. It will be noticed that a considerable increase took place from period to period in the exports of machinery, woollens, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, tobacco, wool, bark, antimony, copper, and live stock; but that a marked decrease occurred in the gold (including specie) exported, which accounts principally for the gradual decrease in the total:—

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

(See Index following paragraph 653 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1868.	1873.	1878.
		£	£	£
1	Books, &c.	16,851	18,475	66,464
	Stationery	37,115	46,317	44,400
9	Machinery	36,628	62,347	114,582
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	33,903	64,640	128,121
18	Drapery	358,541	132,169	... †
19	Apparel and slops	75,840	129,514	283,862
	Boots and shoes	36,217	56,220	125,359
21	Butter and cheese	15,853	7,386	68,542
	Meats—fresh and preserved	28,565	242,183	75,627
	„ salted	32,524	4,710	16,497
22	Flour and biscuit	76,320	61,599	222,654
	Grain—oats	675	4,057	12,307
	„ wheat	14,101	6,940	88,626
	„ other (including malt and rice) ...	39,129	71,337	103,567
	Potatoes	54,086	27,938	72,983
	Sugar	142,580	148,081	259,735
23	Coffee	36,373	27,203	31,743
	Spirits	114,813	85,261	147,840
	Tea	174,661	269,794	258,421
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	159,274	170,966	223,492
	Wine	46,534	44,484	67,637
24	Bones and bone-dust	12,030	11,974	9,558
	Candles	33,131	9,537	22,291
	Hides	23,121	6,137	9,417
	Horns and hoofs	1,070	4,702	3,843
	Leather and leatherware	90,325	222,471	224,546
	Skins and pelts	10,498	47,522	19,706
	Soap	13,773	5,285	15,114
	Tallow	160,909	233,091	103,879
	Wool*	4,567,182	5,738,638	5,810,148
25	Bark	2,965	12,813	75,129
	Hay, straw, and chaff	9,760	9,785	26,850
26	Oil of all kinds	59,688	62,390	73,137
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	7,843,197	5,168,614	1,495,449
	Specie—gold	507,662	1,098,015	2,399,741
	„ silver	4,310	19,160	1,715
	Antimony—ore, regulus, &c.	6,952	14,406	33,143
	Copper—ore, regulus, &c.	4,197	17,709	38,896
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand	15,703	18,434	4,298
33	Live stock	99,492	103,630	440,908
35	Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware)	51,950	66,103	82,190
	Total	15,048,498	14,552,037	13,302,417

* Wool from across the Murray is included in the export returns of all the years. It was not included in the import returns in 1868.

† See footnote to last table marked †.

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1837 to 1878.

688. In twenty-four out of the forty-two years ended with 1878 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other eighteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favor of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction ; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1878.

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	...	1862 ...	448,365	...
1838 ...	45,232	...	1863 ...	552,431	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1864 ...	1,076,431	...
1840 ...	306,507	...	1865 ...	106,789	...
1841 ...	164,094	...	1866 ...	1,882,165	...
1842 ...	78,644	...	1867 ...	...	1,050,347
1843 ...	...	66,446	1868 ...	...	2,273,328
1844 ...	...	105,785	1869 ...	444,636	...
1845 ...	...	215,304	1870 ...	...	14,256
1846 ...	...	109,640	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1847 ...	...	230,815	1872 ...	...	179,873
1848 ...	...	301,683	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1849 ...	...	275,495	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	Total ...	31,795,103	13,392,991
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	Deduct	} 13,392,991	}
1856 ...	...	527,491	excess of		
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	exports		
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	Net excess	} 18,402,112	}
1859 ...	1,755,032	...	of imports		
1860 ...	2,131,026	...			
1861 ...	...	296,154			

Excess of imports over exports in forty-two years.

689. It will be observed that in the forty-two years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by upwards of £18,000,000, or an average of nearly £440,000 per annum. It should, however, be remembered that these amounts would be much reduced if the sums paid for freight should be deducted from the imports, and the cost of victualling, ships' stores, and coals for the use of steamers be added to the exports.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

690. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in 1854, the next in 1853, the next in 1857, and the next in 1860. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, and next in 1871.

691. During each of the five years ended with 1877 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria and New Zealand; but the reverse was the case in Queensland and South Australia. In New South Wales, during 1876 and 1877, and in Western Australia, during 1873, the imports were in excess of the exports; but in the other years the exports were the greater. In Tasmania, in 1877, for the first time in the period alluded to, the exports were in excess of the imports. The preponderance of exports in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, which have usually a surplus of exports, has considerably diminished during the last two or three years of the quinquenniad, whilst, on the other hand, the preponderance of imports in Victoria and New Zealand have greatly fallen off. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during those five years, 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, 1873 TO 1877.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 5 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1873	1,231,402	...	7,376,662	...
	1874	1,512,876	...		
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
New South Wales ...	1873	...	727,441	188,925	...
	1874	...	1,051,864		
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	...	3,372,219
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	...	2,008,580
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	95,741
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1877—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 5 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	539,753	...
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	7,803,056	...
	1874	2,870,543	...		
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
Total ...	...	18,009,496	7,577,640	15,908,396	5,476,540
Deduct excess of exports ...	...	7,577,640	...	5,476,540	...
Net excess of imports ...	...	10,431,856	...	10,431,856	...

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

692. It will be observed that during the five years to which the table relates goods to the value of over 7 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of about a fifth of a million by New South Wales, of about half a million by Tasmania, and of nearly 8 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of $3\frac{1}{3}$ millions were sent away by Queensland, of 2 millions by South Australia, and of nearly a tenth of a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

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

693. During the quinquenniad alluded to it will be found that the Australian Continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £2,089,047 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the Continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £10,431,856.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

694. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than one thousand two hundred millions sterling.* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was £97,964,001, and in 1876 it was £125,968,263.†

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c.

695. The following are the British possessions in which in 1876 the imports exceeded the exports and the contrary. †

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

† See table following paragraph 664 ante.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1876, EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY.

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

696. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1876 exceeded the exports in the same year by £118,400,763; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been in favor of the exports by £7,567,500, or over 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

697. The imports, during 1876, of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table* exceeded the exports, with the exception of Russia; but in most of the Foreign countries outside Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 294 millions sterling, or by 36 per cent. Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

698. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the eight years ended with 1878. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports. The transhipments have been much greater in the last five years than formerly, in consequence of heavy transhipments having taken place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the terminus of which is Melbourne:— Transshipments, 1870 to 1878.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1878.

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

699. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped in 1878, also the value of the goods Transshipments to various countries.

* See table following paragraph 668 ante.

received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1878.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereon.
	£	£
United Kingdom	636,242	643,236 §
New South Wales	1,624,277*	386,057
New Zealand	57,392	395,279
Queensland ... ..	...	10,447
South Australia	313,548 †	202,949
Tasmania	228,575 †	245,781
Western Australia	14,206	8,487
Fiji	2,534	2,835
Malden Island	3,300	13
Mauritius	42,708	636
Natal	856	9
India	286,504	1,418,286 ||
China	41,504	...
Cochin China	2,767	...
Guam ... ..	...	794
Java	1,827	45
Japan	42	...
Manilla	19,000	...
New Caledonia ... ..	...	56
Canada	605	...
France	9,653	...
Germany ... ..	...	3,000
Sweden	40	...
United States	49,739	309
Total	3,318,219	3,318,219

Customs revenue.

700. The Customs revenue in 1878 was less than that in 1877 by £160,975. Part of this falling-off was due to the transfer of the wharfage rates of the Port of Melbourne to the Harbor Trust Commission at the middle of 1877, since which time they have not been collected by the Customs Department. The following are the figures for the last two years.

* Includes gold coin, £1,359,977; copper, £60,352; nickel ore, £10,375; tin, £40,848; wool, £9,505.

† Includes copper, £29,762; wool, £235,765.

‡ Includes tin, £168,914; wool, £35,827.

§ Includes copper, £85,114; nickel ore, £10,375; pearl shell £7,000; tin, £209,139; wool, £288,906.

|| Includes gold coin and bullion, £1,383,531; copper, £4,800.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1877 AND 1878.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1877.	1878.
	£	£
Import duties	1,605,539	1,495,593
Export duty on redgum timber	183	216
Wharfage and harbor rates	57,882 *	6,735
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria †	35,779	36,630
Ports and harbors ‡	22,937	21,455
Fees	6,968	6,808
Fines and forfeitures	225	432
Miscellaneous	8,954	9,623
Total	1,738,467	1,577,492

701. The import duties received amounted to $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total value of imports in 1878, and to $9\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. in 1877. Taxation on imports.

702. The pilotage rates not included in the Customs revenue amounted in 1877 to £22,462, and in 1878 to £22,694. Pilotage rates.

703. The system of allowing drawbacks on dutiable goods was first introduced in 1872. Since that time to the end of 1877 a steady increase in the business had taken place from year to year; but in 1878 it was less than in any year since 1873. This will be seen by the following figures:— Drawbacks.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1878.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid.
	£	£
1872	461,559	29,083
1873	522,752	43,685
1874	753,033	62,895
1875	831,799	79,055
1876	832,292	81,915
1877	854,509	87,021
1878	573,454	69,168

704. The tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1878 than in any former year. The number of vessels, though greater than in 1874 and 1876, was exceeded in the other three years of the previous quinquenniad. The following table contains Vessels inwards and outwards.

* Includes six months' wharfage for the Port of Melbourne.

† A portion of the amounts in this line were not paid to the Customs, but direct into the Treasury.

‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £22,614 in 1877, and to £21,180 in 1878; and the latter to £323 in 1877, and to £275 in 1878.

a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the six years ended with 1878 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1873 TO 1878.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
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

Nationality
of vessels.

705. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1878, 82 per cent., embracing 59 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial ; 13 per cent., embracing 33 per cent. of the tonnage, were British ; and 5 per cent., embracing 8 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in 1878, 65 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 29 per cent. to British, and 6 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived :—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1878.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,728	552,088	28,098	1,786	565,517	28,908
British ...	287	320,151	12,587	281	316,533	12,088
Foreign ...	104	79,511	2,397	106	79,627	2,395
Total ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391

Foreign
vessels.

706. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1878 being shown. In that year the greatest number of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports was American, the next German, and the next Dutch. In the four previous years the French vessels were more numerous than German ones, and Norwegian vessels outnumbered the Dutch.

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1878.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
United States	40	39	79
Germany	18	22	40
Holland	12	12	24
France	9	9	18
Norway	9	9	18
Sweden	9	9	18
Denmark	2	2	4
Italy	2	2	4
Nicaragua	1	1	2
Portugal	1	1	2
Hawaii	1	...	1
Total	104	106	210

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

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	19 tons ...	19 tons ...	19 tons ...	20 tons
British " "	21 " ...	25 " ...	25 " ...	26 "
Foreign " "	46 " ...	45 " ...	34 " ...	33 "
All " "	22 tons ...	21 tons ...	21 tons ...	22 tons

708. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered Victorian ports in 1878, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, 1878.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Steamers	1,140	541,805	31,831
Sailing vessels	979	409,945	11,251
Total	2,119	951,750	43,082

709. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 17 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 36 tons.

710. Ninety-seven per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1878 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 70 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 70 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, 1878.

Inwards.				
Arriving—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes ...	2,058	97·12	934,563	98·19
In ballast ...	61	2·88	17,187	1·81
Total ...	2,119	100·00	951,750	100·00

Outwards.				
Departing—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes ...	1,542	70·96	681,963	70·91
In ballast ...	631	29·04	279,714	29·09
Total ...	2,173	100·00	961,677	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

711. In the same year, 79 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 91 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 76 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 89 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, a much larger number of vessels, with a much larger amount of tonnage, were entered and cleared at Echuca, on the Murray. After Echuca, the greatest number of ships, with the largest amount of tonnage, were entered and cleared at Geelong and Swan Hill. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1878.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,664	864,677	1,660	854,625
Geelong ...	75	22,139	82	28,820
Portland ...	7	2,958	24	5,795
Belfast (Port Fairy) ...	13	746	10	805
Port Albert ...	4	522	5	661
Warrnambool ...	21	3,683	44	10,927
Murray Ports—				
Wahgunyah ...	3	420	3	420
Echuca ...	209	42,324	215	44,192
Swan Hill ...	70	7,746	70	7,746
Cowana ...	53	6,535	60	7,686
Total ...	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677

712. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the five years ended with 1877. It will be noticed that the tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania was much greater in the last year, as also was the number of vessels, with the exception of those trading to Victoria in 1873 and those to New South Wales in 1875. The number and tonnage of vessels trading to South Australia and the tonnage of those to Western Australia was less in the last year than in the preceding one, but greater than in any other year named. The number of vessels trading to Western Australia and New Zealand showed great diminution in the last year as compared with the previous one, whilst the tonnage of such vessels was about the same in both years:—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ...	1873	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912	4,413	1,519,015
	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1875	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499	4,394	1,673,885
	1876	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026	4,236	1,657,088
	1877	2,192	939,661	2,219	935,324	4,411	1,874,985
New South Wales	1873	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674	4,373	1,762,478
	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1875	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101	4,670	2,168,187
	1876	2,313	1,074,425	2,265	1,053,300	4,578	2,127,725
	1877	2,361	1,136,206	2,301	1,101,775	4,662	2,237,981
Queensland ...	1873	582	176,172	569	176,352	1,151	352,524
	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1875	868	395,234	831	368,948	1,699	764,182
	1876	954	454,822	895	419,520	1,849	874,342
	1877	1,055	490,077	1,049	466,767	2,104	956,844
South Australia...	1873	799	265,437	732	250,203	1,531	515,640
	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1875	844	316,823	790	294,558	1,634	611,381
	1876	881	346,812	890	385,518	1,771	732,330
	1877	864	340,201	843	332,575	1,707	672,776
Western Australia	1873	137	69,669	150	70,568	287	140,237
	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1875	154	66,919	151	67,242	305	134,161
	1876	173	79,108	157	75,018	330	154,126
	1877	142	73,596	148	77,537	290	151,133
Tasmania ...	1873	661	118,353	681	119,759	1,342	238,112
	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1875	631	129,102	664	133,107	1,295	262,209
	1876	639	141,181	616	136,303	1,255	277,484
	1877	678	159,308	680	160,209	1,358	319,517
New Zealand ...	1873	739	289,297	704	281,847	1,443	571,144
	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1875	926	416,727	940	417,820	1,866	834,547
	1876	878	393,180	866	393,334	1,744	786,514
	1877	812	388,568	848	400,609	1,660	789,177

Shipping in Australasian colonies.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

713. 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—an order identical with that prevailing in the preceding year. It will be seen that New South Wales takes precedence of Victoria, which is no doubt owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony. Victoria is, however, in advance of the other colonies. The number of vessels trading to South Australia was both in 1877 and 1876 greater than the number trading to New Zealand, but the tonnage of such vessels was greater in the case of the latter colony than in that of the former. South Australia and New Zealand have therefore been bracketed together, and now occupy jointly the fourth place on the list :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1877.

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

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

714. 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 five years ended with 1877. An increase in the tonnage, and generally also in the number of vessels, is observable from year to year, the figures in the last year are, moreover, higher than in any previous one :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1873	11,755	4,289,894	14,540	5,099,150
1874	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1875	12,702	5,351,796	15,863	6,448,552
1876	12,764	5,545,611	15,763	6,609,609
1877	13,174	5,893,719	16,192	7,002,413

715. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1876. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876.

(Exclusive of the coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA— <i>continued.</i>	
	tons.	West Indies—	tons.
United Kingdom ...	50,784,902	Bahamas ...	123,212
Gibraltar* ...	4,163,302	Turk's Island ...	141,430
Malta ...	5,205,400	Jamaica ...	832,768
ASIA.		St. Lucia ...	37,859
India ...	5,428,986	St. Vincent ...	44,713
Ceylon ...	2,324,524	Barbadoes ...	350,736
Straits Settlements* ...	4,005,954	Grenada ...	156,679
Labuan ...	13,933	Tobago ...	13,553
Hong Kong ...	4,359,616	Virgin Islands ...	8,001
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	62,457
Mauritius ...	512,326	Nevis ...	19,151
Natal ...	138,895	Antigua ...	45,367
Cape of Good Hope ...	778,973	Montserrat ...	15,520
St. Helena ...	92,101	Dominica ...	26,451
Lagos ...	281,977	Trinidad ...	516,828
Gold Coast ...	174,964	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Gambia ...	109,588	Australia, Tasmania, and	
AMERICA.		New Zealand † ...	6,609,609
Canada ...	5,910,764	Falkland Islands ...	44,624
Newfoundland ...	538,284		
Bermudas ...	150,710		
Honduras ...	69,633	Total ...	94,093,790

716. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria in 1876 was greater than that to any other British possession outside of Australia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and Canada. The tonnage to Australia, even without Tasmania and New Zealand, was greater than that to any other British possession outside the United Kingdom itself, except Canada, whilst that to Australasia was much greater than that to Canada.

717. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the United Kingdom and the principal Foreign countries during 1876. The information has been derived from official documents.

* With cargoes only. The figures for Gibraltar are for 1875.

† For figures relating to the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 712 ante.

SHIPPING IN THE FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1876.

Country.				Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
				tons.	tons.	tons.
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	724,270	746,640	1,470,910
Austria	...	...	...	3,954,603	3,952,991	7,907,594
Belgium	...	...	...	2,858,657	2,823,038	5,681,695
Denmark	...	...	...	1,949,753	1,860,228	3,809,981
France	...	...	...	8,946,669	9,115,511	18,062,180
Germany	...	...	...	5,582,275	5,695,900	11,278,175
Greece*	...	...	...	1,690,936	1,859,089	3,550,025
Holland	...	...	...	2,689,617	2,908,381	5,597,998
Italy	...	...	...	3,534,455	3,819,855	7,354,310
Russia	...	...	...	4,746,508	4,764,546	9,511,054
Spain*	...	...	...	2,777,701	4,122,230	6,899,931
Sweden and Norway	...	...	...	4,863,736	4,962,856	9,826,592
United States	...	...	...	12,510,748	12,655,114	25,165,862
Total	...	...	...	56,829,928	59,286,379	116,116,307

Shipping in British and Foreign countries compared.

718. It will be observed that the tonnage of shipping trading to the United Kingdom is about double that to the United States, and considerably more than double that to any other country, whilst the aggregate tonnage of vessels trading to British dominions is not far short of the total to all the Foreign countries named taken together. The shipping trading to Victoria is equal to that to the Argentine Confederation, but less than that to any other of the countries named. The shipping trading to Australasia is greater than that to the Argentine Confederation, Greece, Denmark, Holland, or Belgium, and is about equal to that trading to Spain.

Vessels built and registered.

719. The vessels built and registered in Victoria during 1878 were as follow. It will be noticed that the vessels built were all small, their average size being only 46 tons. The vessels registered were also many of them small, the average size of the whole being no more than 194 tons:—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1878.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Cutters	1	7		Barques	7	2,953	58
Dredges	1	181		Brigantines	2	587	19
Ketches	1	47		Cutters...	2	16	4
Schooners	2	101		Dredges	1	181	2
Steamers	6	173		Ketches	2	69	6
				Lighters	1	47	1
				Schooners	7	415	27
				Steamers	11	2,153	131
Total	11	509		Total	33	6,421	248

* The figures for Greece and Spain are for the year 1874.

720. The vessels on the register at the end of 1878 numbered 348, viz., 84 steamers and 264 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 16,012 tons and carried 1,048 men ; and the latter measured 43,766 tons and carried 1,658 men. Vessels on the register.

721. The lighters licensed in 1878 numbered 181, and the boats licensed, 485. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

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

723. Under this Act, Commissioners have been appointed, whose principal objects are—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method ; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne ; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation ; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which will, it is stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."* To carry out the more important of these designs the services of an eminent engineer† were secured from England, who has recently submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. Prior to the receipt of this engineer's report, however, much preliminary work had been done, and temporary requirements, such as extension of wharves, dredging, &c., had been duly attended to. The following is a brief summary of the improvements which were either completed or in progress at the end of 1878 ‡ :— Objects of Trust.

	Cost to 30th September 1878. £
Construction of new wharves—	
South bank wharf (606 feet complete and 600 feet in course of erection)	12,552
New lime wharf	803
Removal of old wharves	3,144
Repairs to Sandridge town pier	2,098
Formation of approaches	6,855

724. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers Postal returns,

* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21. In their report for 1878 (page 8), it is stated that, with the addition of a dredge then being built in Scotland, it will be possible to raise 1,000,000 tons of silt per annum. This dredge arrived in the colony whilst these pages were passing through the press.

† Sir John Coode.
‡ For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, see paragraphs 186 to 190 ante.

which passed through them in the last two years. A satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.*	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1877 ...	948	20,910,958	9,809,064	2,527,904	33,247,926
1878 ...	1,007	22,324,931	10,697,331	3,210,296	36,232,558
Increase...	59	1,413,973	888,267	682,392	2,984,632

Proportion of letters, &c., to population.

725. The letters, newspapers, and packets despatched and received were in the proportion of 3,912 in 1877, and of 4,169 in 1878, to every 100 of the population in those years.

Registered letters.

726. An increase also took place in the letters registered in Victoria, as will be seen by the following figures :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.

1877	196,866
1878	201,617
Increase	<u>4,751</u>

Dead letters.

727. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1877, 144,876, or 1 in every 144 of the total number received; and in 1878, 154,464, or 1 in 145. In the former year 1,523, and in the latter year 1,467, contained articles of value. The total value of such articles was, in 1877, £15,263, for £13,936 of which, or 91 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1878 the value of articles found in letters was £19,527, for £19,228 of which, or 98 per cent., owners were in like manner found. In 1877, 1,301, or 1 in every 16,073 letters posted, and in 1878, 1,430, or 1 in every 15,612, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. In the former year 108, and in the latter 129, bore obscene or libellous addresses; of these, 51 in 1877 and 41 in 1878 were post cards.

Disposal of dead letters

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

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS, 1877 AND 1878.

	1877.	1878.
Returned, delivered, &c.	128,291	135,901
Destroyed or on hand	16,585	18,563
Total	<u>144,876</u>	<u>154,464</u>

Postal returns of United Kingdom.

729. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1877.

* Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April 1876. The number issued in 1878 was 782,100.

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1877.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1877 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	884	256	1,140
Scotland	100	36	136
Ireland	74	26	100
Total United Kingdom	1,058	318	1,376 †

730. To every 100 of the population, 4,600 letters, newspapers, and packets were delivered in England and Wales, 3,900 in Scotland, and 1,900 in Ireland, during 1877. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters, &c., delivered in that year were in the proportion of 4,200 to every 100 of its inhabitants as against only 3,900 in 1876.

Proportion of letters, &c., to population of United Kingdom.

731. In France, during 1875, the number of letters despatched was 367,443,837, and the number of newspapers, packets, &c. (including post cards) was 376,005,934. In Belgium, during 1876, the number of letters forwarded was 61,846,576, the number of newspapers 68,969,000, and the number of packets, &c., 34,574,618.

Postal returns of France and Belgium.

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

Postal communication with United Kingdom.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1878.

Direction.	Average time occupied between London and—									
	1. Melbourne.		2. Sydney.		3. Brisbane.					
	<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton.	<i>Via</i> San Francisco.	<i>Via</i> Brindisi.	<i>Via</i> Southampton.					
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
To Australia ...	39	22	47	20	46	5	50	23	59	8
To United Kingdom	44	7	52	7	45	7	53	4	60	7

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1877, and ended with the first quarter of 1878.

† Exclusive of 102 millions of post cards.

New contract
with P. and
O. Company.

733. As the contract entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of monthly mails by the first-named route as far as Point de Galle will expire on the 1st February 1880, arrangements have recently been made by Victoria with the same company for a fortnightly mail service after that date between Melbourne and Ceylon, calling at South and Western Australia, the subsidy to be £85,000 per annum, and the contract to continue for a period of eight years. The time, including stoppages, allowed to be occupied between Melbourne and Ceylon, or Ceylon and Melbourne, is to be 456 hours, and the whole time from Melbourne to Brindisi 958 hours, during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and 910 hours at other seasons, and the whole time from Brindisi to Melbourne 895 hours at all seasons. The company to have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy.

Time
occupied
between
London and
Melbourne.

734. The time occupied in conveying the letters from Brindisi to London is 63 hours, and from London to Brindisi $55\frac{1}{2}$ hours, so that the total time from Melbourne to London should not exceed 1,021 hours, or 42 days and 13 hours, during the south-west monsoon, and 973 hours, or 40 days and 13 hours, at other seasons; and the time between London and Melbourne should not exceed $950\frac{1}{2}$ hours, or 39 days and $14\frac{1}{2}$ hours, at all seasons. There is little doubt, however, judging from past experience of the contracting company, that they, desirous to maintain their good name, and stimulated by the competition of the other subsidized routes and by that of several unsubsidized lines of steamers, will generally make their voyages in less than the contract time.

Proportion
of postage
retained by
Imperial
Govern-
ment.

735. During the currency of the existing contract the Victorian Government receives all the postage on letters from Victoria to London, also the postage from London to Victoria, less one penny on each letter retained by the Imperial Government in consideration of their undertaking the cost of the service between England and Point de Galle. Notice was, however, given by the Lords of the Treasury that this arrangement could no longer be continued, and that after the new contract came into operation fourpence per outward letter would be retained. So large an increase was protested against by the Premier of Victoria, the Honorable Graham Berry, when in London during the early part of 1879, and, in consequence, their Lordships consented to modify these terms, and to retain only twopence, or twice the present rate, instead of four times that rate as at first proposed.

736. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 256 places up to the end of 1878. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favor of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the various Australasian colonies. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years. A large increase will be observed in the number and amount of orders paid, also an increase in the number but a slight decrease in the amount of orders issued:—

MONEY ORDERS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1877 ...	246	131,173	£ 395,829	133,587	£ 423,588
1878 ...	256	132,659	394,999	142,280	440,297
Increase	10	1,486	...	8,693	16,709
Decrease	...	...	830	...	...

737. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 19s. 11d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £3 2s. 7½d.

738. The number and value of money orders issued in favor of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighboring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means has, however, been gradually falling off, whilst the net amount received from the neighboring colonies has been fast increasing. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighboring colonies during 1878 and the first year of the two previous quinquenniads:—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Year.	Money Orders sent to in excess of those received from—		Money Orders received from in excess of those sent to—	
	The United Kingdom.		The Neighboring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1868 ...	15,644	£ 53,039	4,012	£ 19,241
1873 ...	16,095	48,599	12,077	54,896
1878 ...	13,131	40,823	22,724	85,850

739. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1877 were of the following number and amount.

MONEY ORDERS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1877.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
England and Wales	16,090,373	£ 23,911,617
Scotland	1,569,064	2,532,179
Ireland	1,231,255	2,030,811
Total United Kingdom	18,890,692	28,474,607

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

740. The average value of each money order issued during the year in England was £1 9s. 8½d., in Scotland £1 12s. 3¼d., and in Ireland £1 12s. 11¾d., or in the United Kingdom £1 10s. 2d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria* is about twice as high as these rates.

Proportion of money orders to population

741. Fifteen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1878 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 66 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 44 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 23 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

Electric telegraphs.

742. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 233 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. They are also connected with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America. They are likewise united with a submarine cable to Tasmania. The lines were extended during 1878 by 85 miles, and 204 miles of wire were added to that previously existing. The increase of communication and business during the year is shown in the following table:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—		Amount Received.
		Line (poles).	Wire.	
1877 ...	206	2,885	5,200	57,429
1878 ...	233	2,970	5,404	60,288
Increase ...	27	85	204	£2,859

Year.	Number of Telegrams.			Amount Received.
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.	
1877 ...	729,436	190,549	919,985	57,429
1878 ...	767,395	236,259	1,003,654	60,288
Increase ...	37,959	45,710	83,669	£2,859

* See paragraph 737 ante.

743. The electric telegraphs are incorporated with the Post Office, therefore the expenditure accounts of the two departments are combined. The revenue accounts are, however, kept separate. The following are the figures of revenue and expenditure in the last two years. An increase will be observed under all the headings :—

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Gross Revenue of the—			Gross Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1877 ...	183,198	57,429	240,627	336,095
1878 ...	191,515	60,288	251,803	344,522
Increase ...	8,317	2,859	11,176	8,427

744. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *viâ* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which was set down at £36,009 in 1877 and £33,931 in 1878, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department.

Cost of
postage to
United
Kingdom.

745. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1878, £16,612 was collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £17,319, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services :—

Net cost
of mail
services.

	Net Cost.
Point de Galle Service	£13,192
San Francisco „	3,604
Torres Straits „	523
Total	£17,319

746. The expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £95,468, or 40 per cent., in 1877, and by £92,719, or 37 per cent., in 1878.

Excess of
expenditure
over
revenue.

747. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of each of the five years ended with 1877.

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
Victoria	1873	2,295	3,928
	1874	2,467	4,293
	1875	2,629	4,510
	1876	2,743	4,745
	1877	2,885	5,200
New South Wales*	1873	4,010	6,521
	1874	4,580	7,449
	1875	4,926	8,012
	1876	5,210	8,472
	1877	6,000	9,761
Queensland	1873	3,059	...
	1874	3,616	...
	1875	3,956	...
	1876	4,633	6,081
	1877	5,033	6,778
South Australia*	1873	3,060	3,807
	1874	3,144	3,900
	1875	3,147	3,904
	1876	3,470	4,305
	1877	4,061	5,153
Western Australia †	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
Tasmania	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	763
	1877	754	976
New Zealand	1873	2,389	...
	1874	2,632	...
	1875	3,156	...
	1876	3,170	7,093
	1877	3,307	7,530

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1878, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

748. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1877 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the previous year :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1877.

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

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

† No return of the length of telegraph wire open has been furnished by Western Australia.

749. On the continent of Australia there were 19,546 miles, and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 23,607 miles of telegraph line open at the end of 1877. At the same date at least 28,459 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 36,965 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

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

Telegraphs in European countries.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles Open of—	
		Line.	Wire.
The United Kingdom	1878	...	114,902*
Austro-Hungary	1876	29,743	84,111
Belgium	1875	3,079	13,099
Denmark †	1876	1,927	5,447
France ‡	"	33,876	90,231
Germany	"	24,088	88,730
Holland	1875	2,136	7,658
Italy §	1877	14,851	50,168
Russia	1876	56,571	112,650
Sweden and Norway	"	9,350	20,262

751. The number of miles of railway open in Victoria at the end of 1878 was 1,052, of which 1,035—viz., 164½ miles of double and 870½ miles of single line—belonged to the State, and 17—viz., 9¾ miles of double and 7¼ miles of single line—to the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company. This company's lines, however, have since been purchased by the Government, so all the railways in Victoria are now the property of the State. || The lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge of South Australia, but not of New South Wales, in which colony a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted. The private line of railway, however, between Moama and Deniliquin, in New South Wales, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. The following figures show the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during 1878.

Railways: length, gauge, &c.

* Including 5,980 miles rented by private persons.

† Returns officially given in *lieues géographiques*—line 410, wire 1,159. A *lieue* has been assumed to be equal to 4·7 English miles.

‡ Returns officially given in *kilomètres*—line 54,550, wire 145,300. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to 0·621 of an English mile.

§ One hundred and ten miles of submarine cable, the property of the State, have been included.

|| The price paid the railway company was £1,320,820, viz., 10,694 shares at £80 per share, £855,520; and debenture capital, £465,300.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1878.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December.			Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year. miles.
	Single Lines. miles	Double Lines. miles	Total. miles	Total £	Average per Mile. £	
GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.						
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Main Line, Melbourne to Sandhurst	...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,014,418*	49,771	} 1,184,012
„ Sandhurst to Echuca	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	602,945	10,913	
Castlemaine and Dunolly Line	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	282,055	5,938	
Ballarat & Maryborough Line	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	251,910	5,927	
Maryborough and Avoca Line	15	...	15	60,132	4,009	
Sandhurst and Inglewood Line	30	...	30	152,052	5,068	
Dunolly and St. Arnaud Line	33	...	33	108,035	3,274	
Total Northern System ...	223 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	324	6,471,547	19,974	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown Line ...	...	6	6†	405,636‡	67,606	} 1,087,898
Geelong Line ...	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	39†	1,050,737§	26,942	
Ballarat Line ...	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$ †	1,717,882	32,110	
Ballarat and Ararat Line ...	57	...	57	310,064	5,440	
Ararat and Stawell Line ...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	110,093	5,872	
Ararat and Hamilton Line ...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	298,764	4,493	
Geelong and Colac Line (including Racecourse Branch)	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	310,814	5,920	
Portland and Hamilton Line	54	...	54	260,107	4,817	
Stawell and Horsham Line	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	35 $\frac{1}{2}$||	132,610	3,735	
Total Western System ...	321 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	382 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,596,707	12,010	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Line (including Racecourse Branch)	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ †	76,649	16,137	} 682,298
North-Eastern Line ...	182 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	182 $\frac{1}{4}$ †	1,556,485	8,540	
Wangaratta & Beechworth Line	23	...	23	153,730	6,684	
Total North-Eastern Line	207 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	210	1,786,864	8,509	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland Line ...	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	697,547	5,899	141,382
Total Government Railways	870 $\frac{1}{2}$	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,035	13,552,665¶	13,094	3,095,590
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Company's Railway**	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	17††	867,159‡‡	51,009	537,600
Grand Total ...	877 $\frac{3}{4}$	174 $\frac{1}{4}$	1,052	14,419,824	13,707	3,633,190

* Including the Melbourne station, which cost £383,932.

† The lengths of the Williamstown and Essendon lines are given from the Footscray Junction and the Essendon Junction. These are points on the Main line distant from the Melbourne railway terminus 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles respectively. The North-Eastern line starts from Essendon, and the Geelong line from a point on the Williamstown line called the Williamstown Junction; these are places distant from the same terminus 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles respectively. The length of the Ballarat line is given from West Geelong.—‡ Including the pier and breakwater, which cost £147,899.—§ Including the Geelong pier, which cost £17,444.

|| Length open at the end of 1878 as far as Murtoa; the remaining 18 miles from Murtoa to Horsham were in course of construction.

¶ The total cost of the Government Railways to the end of 1878, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £16,677,323.

** Since purchased by the Government. See footnote on last page.

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

‡‡ This represents the cost to the company; the original cost was much greater.

752. At the end of 1878 the following lines were in course of construction. The amount authorized for their construction was £546,812, but the sum expended up to that date had amounted to only £130,642. Their proposed total length is $72\frac{1}{2}$ miles, which, added to the length of the completed lines, makes a grand total of $1,124\frac{1}{2}$ miles :—

Railways in progress.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 1878.

Names of Systems and Lines.	Proposed Total Length.	Total Authorized Cost.	Amount Expended to 31st December 1878.
	miles.	£	£
WESTERN SYSTEM.			
Geelong and Queenscliff Line ...	$20\frac{3}{4}$	119,312	37,154
Stawell and Horsham Line ...	18*	103,500	...
Warrenheip and Gordons Line ...	13	74,750	21,000
Total Western System ...	$51\frac{3}{4}$	297,562	58,154
NORTH-EASTERN SYSTEM.			
Springs and Wahgunyah Line ...	14	80,500	33,653
EASTERN SYSTEM.			
South Yarra and Oakleigh Line ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$	168,750	38,835
Grand Total ...	$72\frac{1}{2}$	546,812	130,642

753. Besides the $72\frac{1}{2}$ miles of railway in progress there were $67\frac{1}{2}$ more authorized but not commenced during the year, viz., the Goulburn Valley and the Karlsruhe and Daylesford lines. The length of the former is to be $45\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and its cost is limited to £5,750 per mile; the length of the latter is to be $22\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and its cost is not to exceed £6,775 per mile.

Railways authorized.

754. The quantity and description of rolling-stock on Government and private lines, and its total cost, were as follow at the end of the same year :—

Rolling-stock.

ROLLING-STOCK, 1878.

Lines.	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.	
Government lines	148	129	102	322	2,280	161	£ 1,252,424
Private lines ...	22	91	20	...	200	13	152,916
Total ...	170	220	122	322	2,480	174	1,405,340

* Incomplete portion only from Murtoa to Horsham. For particulars of the completed portion see last table.

Passenger
rates.

755. The passenger rates per mile were as follow at the same period. It appears by the figures that the rates were somewhat higher on Government than on private lines :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1878.

		<i>d.</i>			<i>d.</i>
First class, Government lines	...	2	|	Second class, Government lines	1½
„ private lines	...	1½	|	„ private lines	1½

Miles
open and
travelled.

756. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled on Government lines and on private ones during 1877 and 1878. As regards the Government lines, 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, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Total.	
	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.	Extent Open.	Distance Travelled.
	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.	miles.
1877... ..	932¾	2,786,581	17	484,426	949¾	3,271,007
1878... ..	1,035	3,095,590	17	537,600	1,052	3,633,190
Increase ...	102¼	309,009	...	53,174	102¼	362,183

Passengers
and goods
carried.

757. A large increase took place in 1878, as compared with 1877, in the number of passengers carried on both Government and private railways, but a decrease in the weight of goods carried on Government lines :—

PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED ON RAILWAYS, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Total.	
	Number of Passengers carried.	Weight of Goods carried (including Live Stock).	Number of Passengers carried.	Weight of Goods carried (including Live Stock).	Passengers.	Goods.
		tons.		tons.		tons.
1877	3,395,709	1,030,558	3,942,217	222,253	7,337,926	1,252,811
1878	3,829,256	960,479	4,175,390	228,356	8,004,646	1,188,835
Increase	433,547	...	233,173	6,103	666,720	...
Decrease	...	70,079	...	...	...	63,976

* The Main, Castlemaine and Dunolly, Ballarat and Maryborough, Maryborough and Avoca, Sandhurst and Inglewood, Williamstown, Geelong, Ballarat, Ballarat and Ararat, Ararat and Stawell, Essendon, North-Eastern, Wangaratta and Beechworth, the Geelong and Colac, Ararat and Hamilton, and Portland and Hamilton lines were opened for traffic prior to the 31st December 1877, as also was the Oakleigh and Sale line, except an intermediate section of 32 miles between Moe and Bunyip, which was opened on the 1st March 1878. The following lines were also opened during 1878 as follows :—The Dunolly and St. Arnaud line as far as Bealiba, 12 miles, on the 3rd September; and on to St. Arnaud, 21 miles, on 23rd December. The Stawell and Horsham line, as far as Murtoa, 35½ miles, on 17th December. The branch line to Geelong Racecourse on 1st February.

758. The following table, taken from the Report of the Board of Land and Works for the year 1878, 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 five years. It will be observed that as the railways are extended, the net profits per mile gradually decrease; and that the net profits per mile in 1878 were little more than half those in 1873-4, when the extent open did not amount to half that open in 1878 :—

Earnings and expenses per mile.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1878.

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

759. The following were the receipts and working expenses on Government and private lines during 1877 and 1878, also the proportion of the latter to the former. On Government lines, the working expenses were slightly less, in proportion to the receipts, in 1878 than in 1877, and in both years the proportion was little more than half; but the expenditure on private lines increased from a proportion of half the receipts in 1877 to that of three-fifths in 1878, owing to a falling-off in the revenue and an increase in the working expenses:—

Receipts and working expenses.

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1877 AND 1878.

Year.	Government Lines.		Private Lines.		Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.	
	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Government Lines.	Private Lines.
	£	£	£	£		
1877... ..	1,135,799	592,481	183,839	93,215	52·16	50·70
1878... ..	1,216,675	625,699	175,025	103,444	51·43	59·10
Increase ...	80,876	33,218	...	10,229	...	8·40
Decrease...	...	...	8,814	...	·73	...

Railways in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

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

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.
Victoria	1873	458
	1874	605
	1875	617
	1876	719 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1877	950
New South Wales	1873	401
	1874	401 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	437
	1876	509
	1877	643
Queensland	1873	218
	1874	249
	1875	265
	1876	298
	1877	357
South Australia	1873	202
	1874	234
	1875	274
	1876	328
	1877	328
Western Australia	1873	30
	1874	38
	1875	38
	1876	38
	1877	68
Tasmania	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Zealand	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1878, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
railways.

761. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1877 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway. The lines of New Zealand extended over 4 more miles than those of Victoria, and therefore the former colony is placed at the head of the list. If, however, the length of double lines Victoria possesses should be taken into account, her position would be far before that of New Zealand, or of any other colony. The lines are exclusively single in almost all the colonies except Victoria.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

762. The progress of railway extension in the continent of Australia, and in that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, during the years 1873 to 1877, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has nearly doubled, and in Australasia more than doubled, during the period :—

Railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	1,309	1,499
1874	1,527	1,781
1875	1,631	2,323
1876	1,892	2,783
1877	2,346	3,472

763. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for the year 1877, taken from the latest official documents. The length of lines open is somewhat less in Ireland, and somewhat greater in Scotland, than on the Australian continent. The working expenses amounted to 56 per cent. of the receipts, which is a higher proportion than that obtaining in Victoria* :—

Railways in
United
Kingdom.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1877.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	12,113	557,615,000	492,344,000	51,062,000	28,615,000
Scotland	2,776	84,924,000	41,922,000	6,811,000	3,720,000
Ireland	2,203	31,220,000	17,267,000	2,769,000	1,502,000
Total United Kingdom }	17,092	673,759,000	551,533,000	60,642,000	33,837,000

764. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the railways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies. The following is all the information given in the returns for 1877.

Railways in
British
possessions.

* See table following paragraph 759 ante.

RAILWAYS IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1877.

					Miles of Railway Open.
British India	...	...	...	...	7,324
Ceylon	...	...	...	...	109
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	66
Natal	...	...	...	...	5
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	404
Canada	...	...	...	...	5,846
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	25
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	16
British Guiana	...	...	...	...	21

Railways in Australia, Canada, and India compared.

765. Taken in the aggregate, the railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over more than two and a half times the length of all the lines upon the Australian continent, and the railways in British India extend over more than twice the length of all the lines in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Railways in Foreign countries.

766. From the latest official statistics of the principal Foreign countries the following information respecting the railways in each country has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1876.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction.	Receipts.	Expenses.
EUROPE.				
Austro-Hungary	10,725	£ 235,799,625	£ 19,232,984	£ 11,015,542
Belgium	2,369	53,632,148	5,173,121	3,215,504
Denmark	777	...	598,531	376,270
France	12,632	...	34,705,576	16,964,160
German Empire	18,080	373,588,414	42,862,279	26,558,637
Greece	7	...	...	...
Holland	976	...	...	...
Italy	4,846	95,685,000	6,079,000	4,051,000
Portugal	625	...	...	...
Russia	12,639	...	23,554,007	15,652,146
Spain	3,806	...	4,927,000	...
Sweden and Norway	2,668	18,163,285	1,719,954	1,071,618
Switzerland	1,456	28,728,000	...	...
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	1,369	11,377,217	917,805	633,939
Chili	1,008	...	...	...
United States	74,658	970,400,000	104,791,000	66,041,000

NOTE.—The returns for Holland and the United States are for 1875.

Wages.

767. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1878 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials. The rates of wages in country districts

are generally somewhat higher than those in the metropolis. Throughout Victoria the recognised working day for artisans and general laborers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Description of Labor.	1868.	1873.	1878.
AGRICULTURAL LABOR.*			
Farm laborers ... per week, with rations	10s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 22s. 6d.
Reapers ... per acre, "	10s. to 15s.	12s. to 14s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	4s. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	6s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	3d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.	6d.
PASTORAL LABOR.*			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£25 to £40	£30 to £50	£30 to £50
Stockkeepers ... " "	£30 to £60	£35 to £55	£40 to £55
Hutkeepers ... " "	£22	£25 to £30	£28
Generally-useful } men on stations } per week, "	10s. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Sheepwashers ... " "	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 25s.	22s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared, "	12s. to 15s.	14s. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.
ARTISAN LABOR.			
Masons ... per day, without rations	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.
Plasterers ... " "	7s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	7s. to 10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	7s. to 10s.	8s. to 11s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	7s. to 10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.
SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.			
Married couples, } without family } per annum, with board } and lodging }	£55 to £65	£60 to £90	£60 to £90
Married couples, } with family } " "	£45 to £55	£40 to £50	£40 to £50
Men cooks, on } farms and stations } " "	£40 to £60	£40 to £60	£45 to £55
Grooms ... " "	£25 to £50	£40 to £50	£50
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 28s.	20s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
SERVANTS—FEMALES.			
Cooks ... } { per annum, with board } and lodging }	£25 to £40	£35 to £60	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... " "	£20 to £30	£30 to £40	£30 to £45
General servants ... " "	£20 to £30	£25 to £35	£25 to £35
Housemaids ... " "	£20 to £30	£26 to £36	£35 to £40
Nursemaids ... " "	£12 to £20	£20 to £35	£25 to £35
MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.			
General laborers ... per day, without rations	5s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.	5s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers } { per cubic yard, without } rations }	1s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 4s.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
Seamen ... per month, with rations	£4 to £5	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £6
Miners* ... per week, without rations	£2 5s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3	£2 to £2 10s.

* See also paragraphs 558 and 559 ante.

Prices.

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

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1868, 1873, AND 1878.

Articles.	1868.	1873.	1878.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.*			
Wheat per bushel	5s. to 9s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 7s. 3d.	5s. to 5s. 11d.
Barley "	3s. to 6s. 9d.	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. to 7s. 3d.
Oats "	3s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.	3s. 1d. to 5s. 7d.	4s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.
Maize "	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 10d. to 5s. 3d.	4s. 7d. to 6s. 9d.
Bran "	1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.	11d. to 1s. 7½d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.
Hay per ton	£3 10s. to £8 10s.	£3 5s. to £7 15s.	£3 to £5
Flour, first quality "	£12 10s. to £22	£12 to £15	£10 7s. 6d. to £13
Bread per 4lb. loaf	8d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 7d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... .. each	£8 to £42	£9 to £40	£16 to £50
Saddle and harness .. "	£2 to £28	£4 to £35	£5 to £60
Cattle—			
Fat each	£3 to £10 5s.	£4 10s. to £14	£3 10s. to £11 10s.
Milch cows "	£4 to £12	£5 to £11	£5 to £13
Sheep, fat "	3s. to 12s.	8s. to 20s. 6d.	3s. to 20s.
Lambs, fat "	2s. 9d. to 8s.	5s. 6d. to 12s.	2s. 6d. to 14s.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	2d. to 6½d.	4d. to 8d.	2½d. to 8d.
Mutton,, "	1½d. to 4½d.	2½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 4½d.
Veal, ,, "	6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.
Pork, ,, "	8d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.
Lamb, ,, per quarter	3s. to 4s. 6d.	2s. to 3s.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter—			
Colonial, retail per lb.	8d. to 1s. 7d.	8d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s. 8d.
Imported, salt, } wholesale } .. "	8d. to 1s.	5½d. to 1s. 4d.	7d. to 1s. 1d.
Cheese—			
Colonial, retail "	6d. to 1s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.
Imported, wholesale .. "	11½d. to 1s. 2½d.	1s. to 1s. 1d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
Milk per quart	6d.	6d.	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	8s. to 14s.	7s. to 11s.	5s. to 8s.
Ducks "	5s. to 6s.	4s. 3d. to 7s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
Fowls "	4s. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 6s.	3s. to 5s.
Rabbits "	2s. to 5s.	2s. to 3s.	9d. to 1s. 6d.
Pigeons "	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Turkeys each	4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	4s. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Sucking pigs "	6s. 6d. to 11s.	10s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Bacon per lb.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	11d. to 1s. 2d.	9d. to 1s.
Ham "	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. to 1s. 4d.
Eggs per doz.	1s. to 2s. 2d.	1s. 2d. to 2s. 2d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.

* See also paragraph 553 ante.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1868, 1873, AND 1878—continued.

Articles.	1868.	1873.	1878.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£4 10s. to £7	£2 to £8	£3 to £8
Retail ... per lb.	1d. to 1½d.	½d. to 1¼d.	½d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	5s. to 20s.	2s. to 10s.	4s. 6d. to 18s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s.	4d. to 9d.	6d. to 1s.
Turnips ... "	6d. to 2s. 6d.	4d. to 8d.	4d. to 1s. 6d.
Radishes ... "	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 6s.	6d. to 2s.	6d. to 4s.
Cauliflowers ... "	2s. to 8s.	1s. to 4s.	1s. to 5s.
Lettuces ... "	3d. to 1s.	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 1s. 3d.
Green peas ... per lb.	...	1d. to 2d.	1d. to 3d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	£1 10s. to £13 7 ¹ / ₂ est.	9d. to 2s. 8d.	7¼d. to 2s. 6d.
Coffee (in bond) ... "	7½d. to 10¼d.	9d. to 1s. 3½d.	11¼d. to 1s. 4½d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£23 10s. to £51	£24 to £50	£28 to £48
Rice ... "	3d. to 4d. per lb.	£16 10s. to £27	£17 10s. to £24
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	4d. to 2s. 3d.	7d. to 1s. 8d.	7d. to 3s. 4d.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£29 to £35	£21 to £29	£20 to £30
Candles—			
Tallow ... per lb.	6d.	4¼d. to 4½d.	4¾d. to 5½d.
Sperm, Stearine, Paraffine, &c. ... "	9d. to 1s. 0½d.	10½d. to 1s. 0½d.	8½d. to 1s. 3d.
Salt ... per ton	£4 5s. to £8 10s.	£4 10s. to £6 10s.	£3 5s. to £8
Coals ... "	26s.	29s. to 60s.	29s. to 34s.
Firewood ... "	8s. to 12s.	10s. 6d. to 14s.	11s. to 13s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£4 15s. to £9	£7 10s. to £10	£5 to £9 10s.
" " ... per doz.	7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.	8s. 6d. to 13s.	6s. 6d. to 11s.
Porter ... per hhd.	£3 10s. to £6 15s.	£5 5s. to £7 15s.	£6 to £7 7s 6d.
" " ... per doz.	7s. to 10s.	7s. 9d. to 13s. 6d.	7s. to 10s. 9d.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	5s. to 8s. 6d.	3s. 9d. to 9s. 3d.	5s. 3d. to 14s.
Rum ... "	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 10½d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 4s.
Whiskey ... "	4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 10s.
Hollands ... "	1s. 10½d. to 5s.	3s. 1½d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 9d. to 4s.
Port wine ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£20 to £100	£21 to £120
Sherry ... per butt	£20 to £120	£20 to £120	£20 to £135
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	20s. to 70s.	20s. to 80s.	28s. to 110s.
Claret ... "	11s. 6d. to 100s.	11s. 6d. to 100s.	20s. to 85s.
Champagne ... "	30s. to 80s.	30s. to 90s.	25s. to 85s.

769. The price of gold in 1878 ranged from £3 7s. to £4 3s. per oz. Price of gold. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1878 the lowest price quoted (£3 7s. per oz.) was in the Gippsland district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realised as much as £3 19s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 16s. 6d. to £4 1s. 6d.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

770. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1878 the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, but only slightly larger 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, 1878.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	6,794 ...	38,979 ...	534,942
” ” Customs	... 4,449 ...	... 37,526 ...	... 510,529

Imports of
pigs.

771. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1878 numbered 327. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 876, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live
stock over-
land.

772. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1877 was £947,637, and in 1878 £549,563.

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

Abolition of
State aid to
religion.

773. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) reserved for the Royal Assent on the 15th July 1870 and assented to on the 6th January 1871, the repeal to take effect from and after the 31st December 1875. Therefore since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Churches
and clergy.

774. The numbers of registered clergy, of buildings used for public worship, of persons such buildings could accommodate, of those usually attending divine service, and of the services performed in connection with each religious denomination, were returned as follow for the year 1878.