

COMMERCE.

IT would be only natural to suppose that the commerce of these countries would increase in an equal ratio with the population. For many years, however, the expansion of trade was far more rapid; and Australasia now shows a larger ratio of trade compared with population than any other country. If an exception is to be made to this broad statement it is only in favour of Belgium, half of whose trade consists of goods in transit to or from the north of France or the Rhine provinces of Germany. The maritime strike already referred to greatly disturbed the business of the various ports of Australasia during 1890, and much of the trade rightly belonging to this year had perforce to be held over until the following year, with the result that 1891 shows an increase of several millions over the total of the year preceding.

Total trade.

Prior to 1825 no complete returns of commerce are available for Australasia. The following table, commencing with that year, gives the trade, value per inhabitant, and rate of annual increase for each successive period:—

Total Trade of Australasia.

	Value.	Value per inhabitant.	Annual increase per cent. for each period.
	£	£ s. d.	
1825	511,998	10 13 11	.....
1841	5,573,000	22 4 0	16·1
1851	8,957,610	18 10 7	4·9
1861	51,001,071	40 5 5	19·0
1871	69,093,778	35 1 5	3·1
1881	101,710,967	36 12 3	4·0
1890	132,801,164	35 10 3	3·0

Effect of gold discovery on trade.

The impetus given to trade by the opening of the gold-fields is still felt, and though the high ratio obtained during the height of the gold discoveries has not been maintained the volume per inhabitant is still almost twice that of the days prior to 1852.

Although the preceding table shows a slight increase in the trade per inhabitant during the past twenty years, there has been a decline since 1881. This fall is, to some extent, more apparent than real, for the volume of merchandise has increased though the monetary value in proportion to population has slightly declined; the decrease in the trade *per inhabitant* is attributable to a depreciation in the value of wool, which is now, and has always been, the staple of Australasian products.

The following statement shows the price level of wool for twenty years, and shows how greatly the shrinkage in price must have affected the nominal value of the trade of these colonies :—

Price level of wool.

New South Wales Wool.

Year.	Price level.	
	1871, price 1,000.	1890, price 1,000.
1871	1,000	1,636
1872	935	1,403
1873	985	1,455
1874	944	1,432
1875	970	1,406
1876	900	1,350
1877	758	1,286
1878	761	1,220
1879	773	1,301
1880	762	1,317
1881	759	1,312
1882	768	1,293
1883	819	1,314
1884	777	1,318
1885	740	1,110
1886	711	1,030
1887	698	1,059
1888	687	1,015
1889	712	1,069
1890	611	1,000

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The figures hitherto given have referred to the total trade of these colonies—the intercolonial as well as the trade with foreign

External trade.

countries. This latter, which is hereinafter called external, presents some interesting features of comparison. By far the greater part of the external trade of Australasia is with the United Kingdom; and of the remainder the larger proportion is carried on with foreign countries, principally the United States, France, Germany, and Belgium, while the trade with other British possessions has of late years considerably declined.

The subjoined table shows the distribution of the trade in the three divisions to which reference has been made :—

External Trade—Imports and Exports.

Trade with—	1861.	1871.	1881.	1890.	
	£	£	£	£	
The United Kingdom.....	Imports	13,467,370	12,006,419	25,662,185	28,163,348
	Exports	12,207,228	18,486,703	24,342,422	28,200,563
	Total...	25,674,598	30,493,122	50,004,607	56,363,911
British Possessions outside Australasia...	Imports	1,767,391	2,382,148	3,078,195	3,003,450
	Exports	3,656,065	764,652	4,257,961	2,472,954
	Total...	5,423,456	3,146,800	7,336,156	5,476,404
Foreign Countries.....	Imports	3,216,738	2,245,124	4,603,326	7,325,578
	Exports	746,490	3,843,970	2,610,589	6,057,834
	Total...	3,963,228	6,089,094	7,213,915	13,383,412
Total, External Trade	Imports	18,451,499	16,633,691	33,343,706	38,492,376
	Exports	16,609,783	23,095,325	31,210,972	36,731,351
	Total...	35,061,282	39,729,016	64,554,678	75,223,727

The relative proportions of the above trade expressed centesimally are as follows :—

	1861.	1871.	1881.	1890.
United Kingdom.....	73·2	76·8	77·4	74·9
British Possessions outside Australasia.....	15·5	7·9	11·4	7·3
Foreign Countries	11·3	15·3	11·2	17·8
	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

Prior to the year 1883 the trade between Australasia and the United Kingdom had been growing steadily, both absolutely and as compared with the whole volume of the trade. Since then, however, direct commercial relations have been established with the leading European continental countries, and though the trade with the United Kingdom is still large, in 1890 it showed a falling off to the extent of nearly £3,000,000 as compared with the previous year, while the share obtained by Belgium, France, and Germany had considerably increased. During the past nine years trade with the United Kingdom had increased by £6,359,304, equal to nearly 13 per cent.; the trade of Australasia with foreign countries had increased during the same period, £6,169,497 or 86 per cent. The trade with the British possessions outside Australasia has never been of much value, and is now less than formerly, having fallen from £7,336,156 in 1881 to £5,476,404 in 1890.

Trade with the
United
Kingdom.

Other British
Possessions.

Under present conditions no extension of commercial relations with the United States can be looked forward to, but trade with the east gives good promise for the future, especially with India, China, Japan, and the East Indian Archipelago, where markets for Australasian wool will possibly in time be found—little or nothing in that direction having been accomplished up to the present; but Japan has lately established a national line of steamers to foster the trade between that country and Australasia. A large amount of business is already transacted with the island of Ceylon, which bids fair to increase, particularly in regard to tea, which now strongly competes with the Chinese leaf in public estimation. The value of the direct import of Indian teas in 1890 amounted to about £290,000, being an excess of £110,000 over that of the previous year, while the imports from China of this article have correspondingly decreased.

Trade with the
East.

Trade with the South Pacific Islands is valuable, and increasing, consisting mostly of raw articles imported from them, in exchange for Australasian produce. The bulk of this trade is done with

The Island trade.

Improvement of
steamers.

Fiji and New Caledonia, and the latter deals principally with New South Wales, Sydney being the terminal port for the French mail steamers of the Messageries line. The trade with New Guinea is at present but small, though when the resources of that prolific island come to be developed a large amount of trade may be expected. Every year steamers of greater tonnage and higher speed are visiting the Colonies from Europe, and a considerable expansion of commerce must of necessity spring up, owing to the new outlets for trade being constantly opened through this increased communication, and to the striking advance in shipping facilities, which have been fully described in the preceding chapter.

The value of the trade of the principal foreign countries with Australasia may be gathered from the following statement:—

Trade with Foreign Countries.

	Imports.				Exports.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1890.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1890.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium ....	....	....	26,713	281,497	....	....	100,437	1,752,785
France and Possessions	136,124	158,992	340,750	402,841	26,793	101,758	336,498	941,107
Germany	109,172	3,899	225,672	1,728,504	....	....	70,422	678,099
Holland and Possessions	114,304	194,519	466,444	572,555	3,907	39,517	52,192	75,065
Italy .....	....	....	7,874	40,515	....	....	152,914	29,963
Norway and Sweden ..	22,666	106,720	259,156	695,360	....	....	....	....
China	827,347	874,925	1,430,993	706,131	114,149	29,137	73,599	56,269
Japan .....	....	....	23,245	78,417	1,805	9,470	6,872	14,583
South Sea Islands	40,200	135,060	124,447	78,661	36,130	153,568	140,299	170,320
United States	1,080,673	616,625	1,593,088	2,656,354	76,154	367,361	1,298,905	2,073,147
Other Countries ..	886,252	154,384	104,944	84,743	487,552	3,143,159	373,451	206,496
Total....	3,216,738	2,245,124	4,603,326	7,325,578	746,490	3,843,970	2,610,589	6,057,834

Import and
Export trade.

The commerce with foreign countries from the commencement of the period under review exhibits very satisfactory progress ;

the imports have fully doubled, while the exports have increased eightfold, and if the total trade be considered the increase was 238 per cent. This expansion is chiefly due to the development of the European continental trade, consequent on the diversion of ^{Trade with the Continent of Europe.} part of the wool business from London, which was mainly brought about by the display of local resources in the Sydney and Melbourne International Exhibitions of 1879 and 1880. The increase since 1881 in the trade of these colonies with its principal customers amongst foreign countries is given below:—

Countries.	Increase per cent. in		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
Belgium	953	1,645	1,500
France and Possessions.....	18	179	98
Germany	665	862	713
United States.....	66	59	63

Belgium exhibits the greatest progress, the increase of the ^{Trade with Belgium.} export trade being specially marked, but the port of Antwerp is simply a distributing centre for the greater part of the wool destined for the continent; large quantities landed there ultimately find their way to Germany, France, and other countries. The French, early in 1883, were the first to establish direct commercial relations, the steamers of the *Messageries Maritimes*, a subsidised line, making their appearance for the first time in Australian waters in the year named. In 1887 the vessels of the *Nord Deutscher Lloyd* Company, of Bremen, commenced trading with Australasia, and in the latter part of 1888 a line of German cargo boats opened up further communication between the great wool-exporting cities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and the ports of Antwerp, Hamburg, and Dunkirk. Lately a Belgian Company has also established a line of steam-ships, and in addition to these foreign companies there are several English lines running their vessels direct to continental ports.

Direct wool
trade with
Europe.

The effect of these efforts to establish commercial relations is evident from the increase of trade which the foregoing table discloses, and in the diversion, now rapidly being effected, in the channel by which the wool required for Europe reaches the market. The example of the South American Republics, the bulk of whose produce now finds a market at the ports of Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, and Dunkirk, without passing through London, was not lost on continental buyers. It was manifest that direct shipments of wool to Europe could as readily be made from Sydney or Melbourne, as from Buenos Ayres or Monte-Video, hence the presence, in increasing numbers in the local markets, of representative buyers from the principal continental firms.

Wool trade with
the Continent.

The rapid growth of the continental wool trade during the period from 1881 to 1890 is illustrated by the following table, which shows the values exported to the principal countries, and the proportion of the total amount taken by each :—

Value of direct Export Trade of Wool to principal Countries.

Country.	Value.		Proportion.	
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.
	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	15,777,327	16,989,575	97·8	84·5
Belgium	96,557	1,725,186	0·6	8·6
Germany	53,809	590,640	0·3	2·9
France	26,965	524,640	0·2	2·6
United States	132,699	189,237	0·8	0·9
Other Countries.....	48,725	86,740	0·3	0·5
Total	16,136,082	20,106,018	100·0	100·0

Value of Austral-
asian wool.

The value of the wool shipped from Australasia has thus increased by nearly four millions sterling, or more than 24·6 per cent., in the nine years. It will be observed that while the wool exported to the United Kingdom has increased in value to the

extent of over one million, the proportionate share of such exports to the total wool exports has declined from 97·8 to 84·5 per cent. The export of wool to foreign countries has increased both absolutely and relatively.

The following shows the total and proportionate value of the wool shipped by each Colony :—

Value of direct Export Trade of Wool from each Colony :—

Colony.	Value.		Proportion.	
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.
New South Wales.....	£ 4,485,295	£ 6,139,198	27·8	30·5
Victoria	5,327,934	5,862,011	33·0	29·2
Queensland.....	996,047	1,821,988	6·2	9·1
South Australia.....	1,747,696	1,585,601	10·8	7·9
Western Australia	256,689	248,137	1·6	1·2
Tasmania	416,572	307,949	2·6	1·5
New Zealand	2,905,849	4,141,134	18·0	20·6
Australasia.....	16,136,082	20,106,018	100·0	100·0

It will be seen by the table just given that Victoria was credited in 1881 with exporting wool to a considerable value in excess of that of New South Wales. In 1890, however, the positions were reversed, notwithstanding the fact that large quantities of wool from New South Wales are still sent to Melbourne for export, and are shipped as Victorian wool. In 1881 the wool produced in New South Wales, but credited to Victoria, was valued at £2,750,285; in 1890 the value was £2,892,220; the wool imported into and shipped from New South Wales, the produce of other Colonies, for the two years in question was £46,051 and £277,110 respectively. South Australia also receives a large quantity of New South Wales wool for shipment, though not to nearly so great an extent as Victoria.

In connection with this subject a statement of the amount of wool of its own production, which each colony exports, whether

Wool exports from Victoria and New South Wales.

Wool export of each Colony.

TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

direct or by way of the other colonies, may not be without interest. This is given in the following table :—

Wool Exported, the Produce of each Colony, 1890.

Colony.	Wool Exported direct.	Wool Exported by way of the other Colonies.	Total.	Proportion of Export of Australasia.
	£	£	£	per cent.
New South Wales	5,873,764	3,081,798	8,955,562	44·0
Victoria.....	2,671,802	71,562	2,743,364	13·5
Queensland	1,821,988	702,754	2,524,742	12·4
South Australia	1,075,255	220,496	1,295,751	6·4
Western Australia	248,137	13,215	261,352	1·3
Tasmania	307,949	111,224	419,173	2·0
New Zealand	4,139,924	9,465	4,149,389	20·4
Australasia ...	16,138,819	4,210,514	20,349,333	100·0

The difference between £20,349,333, the total just given, and £20,106,018, found in the previous table, arises from the circumstance that about one-third of the clip of Australasia is subject to valuation, first at the border of the colony in which it is produced, and again at the port from which it is finally shipped to Europe.

Trade with the United States.

Australasia has for many years maintained important commercial relations with the United States of America, and in 1890 America's share of the trade of Australasia with foreign countries was about one-third of the whole. The greater part of this trade was carried on with New South Wales and New Zealand. The main exports to the United States are specie, coal, and wool—chiefly the former—so that, though large in its

nominal amount, the trade is less valuable than would at first sight appear. The export of wool, compared with that to other foreign countries, is unimportant, and shows little signs of development, amounting in 1890 to £189,237, out of a total of over twenty millions.

The Australasian exports to China are but small compared with the imports, and evince a considerable falling off since 1861. The figures given by the Customs returns as the imports and exports between Australasia and China do not, however, represent the whole amount of the trade, as a considerable portion of the trade with Hongkong is in reality intended for the Chinese Empire—Hongkong, although a British possession, being to a large extent a distributing centre for the Empire. In view of this fact the following table has been compiled, which shows the trade with the Empire and with Hongkong :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chinese Empire	1,129,241	812,859	706,131	30,397	65,105	56,269
Hongkong	817,227	1,017,946	753,853	365,202	431,884	451,456
Total	1,946,468	1,830,805	1,459,984	395,599	496,989	507,725

Besides the foregoing countries, Australasia maintained a not inconsiderable trade with the South Seas, Java, and Scandinavia ; with the two countries last mentioned the trade consists mainly of imports.

The figures relating to the trade that each colony carries on with countries outside Australasia would be extremely interesting

EXTERNAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

if they could be given with exactness; unfortunately this is impossible as the destination of goods exported overland cannot be traced beyond the colony to which they are in the first instance despatched; all that can be given is the export by sea, which the following series of tables show:—

Imports from Countries outside Australasia.

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	11,357,096	11,633,283	14 18 9	10 11 2
Victoria	10,768,791	14,428,256	12 7 6	12 18 0
Queensland	1,492,305	2,502,008	6 14 3	6 8 9
South Australia.....	3,566,917	3,500,013	12 17 7	10 19 9
Western Australia	208,743	512,608	7 1 5	10 17 3
Tasmania	445,576	743,276	3 16 3	5 3 5
New Zealand	5,504,278	5,172,932	11 3 4	8 6 7
Australasia	33,343,706	38,492,376	12 0 10	10 5 10

Exports to Countries outside Australasia.

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	9,326,349	10,761,197	12 5 4	9 15 4
Victoria	11,515,661	9,202,116	13 4 8	8 4 7
Queensland	1,301,400	2,449,658	5 17 1	6 6 2
South Australia	3,172,920	5,333,729	11 9 2	16 14 11
Western Australia	357,702	483,380	12 2 4	10 4 11
Tasmania	513,363	323,799	4 7 10	2 5 0
New Zealand	5,023,577	8,177,472	10 3 10	13 3 3
Australasia	31,210,972	36,731,351	11 5 5	9 16 6

Combining the two previous tables, the total external trade of Australasia, and the value per head of the population of each Colony, as well as the group, are as follow:—

Total Trade with Countries outside Australasia.

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	20,683,445	22,394,480	27 4 1	20 6 6
Victoria	22,284,452	23,630,372	25 12 2	21 2 7
Queensland.....	2,793,705	4,951,666	12 11 4	12 14 11
South Australia.....	6,739,837	8,833,742	24 6 9	27 14 8
Western Australia	566,445	995,988	19 3 9	21 2 2
Tasmania	958,939	1,067,075	8 4 1	7 8 5
New Zealand	10,527,855	13,350,404	21 7 2	21 9 10
Australasia	64,554,678	75,223,727	23 6 3	20 2 4

It will be seen by the returns treating the imports and exports separately that the expansion of trade in the various Colonies has not been uniform. The imports of New South Wales have not varied much for the two years under review, but the exports of 1890 exceed those of 1881 by nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The Victorian imports have largely increased, while the exports are less by £2,313,545 than they were in 1881; and the Tasmanian import trade presents the same features as that of Victoria, increasing to the extent of 67 per cent., while the exports exhibit a falling off of 37 per cent. compared with that of 1881. The South Australian and New Zealand imports are slightly less than they were in 1881, but the exports have increased at a greater ratio than that of the other Colonies. No rigid deductions can possibly be drawn from the facts just given, for, as is well known, some of the provinces—notably Queensland and Tasmania—are not yet in a position to maintain a direct foreign trade, and in a forced comparison with the rest of Australasia are apt to suffer.

Expansion of trade not uniform.

If the total trade of 1890 be considered, Victoria heads the list with a commerce valued at £23,630,372, then comes New South Wales, with £22,394,480, being a close second, while New Zealand is third, with a trade of £13,350,404. Taking all the Colonies together the external imports and exports combined equal a trade of £20 2s. 4d. per head of the entire population of Australasia.

Total trade.

The value of the direct trade between Australasia and the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries is shown in the following tables :—

Trade with the United Kingdom and other British Possessions.

VALUE OF EXTERNAL IMPORTS.

Imports from Countries outside Australasia.

Country.	1881.	1890.
British Possessions—	£	£
United Kingdom	25,662,185	28,163,348
India	750,056	1,098,488
Canadian Dominion	71,455	85,746
Cape Colony	1,303	322
Fiji	63,190	237,556
Mauritius	1,364,421	663,573
Hong Kong	642,308	753,853
Singapore	59,043	87,644
Other Possessions	126,419	76,268
Total	28,740,380	31,166,798
Foreign Countries—		
France and New Caledonia	340,750	402,841
Germany	225,672	1,728,504
Italy	7,874	40,515
Belgium	26,713	281,497
Norway and Sweden	259,156	695,360
United States	1,593,088	2,656,354
Netherlands and Java	466,444	572,555
S. S. Islands	124,447	78,661
China.....	1,430,993	706,131
Japan	23,245	78,417
Other Countries	104,944	84,743
Total	4,603,326	7,325,578
Total, External Imports	33,343,706	38,492,376

Exports from Countries outside Australasia.

Country.	1881.	1890.
British Possessions—	£	£
United Kingdom	24,342,422	28,200,563
India	225,719	1,340,889
Canadian Dominion .....	.....	70
Cape Colony.....	314,460	157,765
Fiji	157,913	146,053
Mauritius	95,475	109,215
Hongkong.....	359,934	451,456
Singapore	38,767	117,403
Other Possessions	3,065,693	150,103
Total	28,600,383	30,673,517
Foreign Countries—		
France and New Caledonia	336,498	941,107
Germany	70,422	678,099
Italy	152,914	29,963
Belgium	100,437	1,752,785
Norway and Sweden .....	.....	.....
United States	1,298,905	2,073,147
Netherlands and Java	52,192	75,065
South Sea Islands	140,299	170,320
China.....	78,599	56,269
Japan	6,872	14,583
Other Countries	373,451	266,496
Total	2,610,589	6,057,834
Total External Exports...	31,210,972	36,731,351

VALUE OF TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE.

Total Trade with Countries outside Australasia.

Country.	1881.	1890.
British Possessions—	£	£
United Kingdom	50,004,607	56,363,911
India	975,775	2,439,377
Canadian Dominion	71,455	85,816
Cape Colony	315,763	158,087
Fiji	221,103	383,609
Mauritius	1,459,896	772,788
Hongkong.....	1,002,242	1,205,309
Singapore	97,810	205,047
Other Possessions	3,192,112	226,371
Total.....	57,340,763	61,840,315
Foreign Countries—		
France and New Caledonia	677,248	1,343,948
Germany	296,094	2,406,603
Italy	160,788	70,478
Belgium	127,150	2,034,282
Norway and Sweden	259,156	695,360
United States	2,891,993	4,729,501
Netherlands and Java	518,636	647,620
South Sea Islands	264,746	248,981
China	1,509,592	762,400
Japan... ..	30,117	93,000
Other Countries	478,395	351,239
Total.....	7,213,915	13,383,412
Total External Trade.....	64,554,678	75,223,727

The importance to the United Kingdom of its trade with the Australasian Colonies has already been alluded to. The following figures illustrate the position occupied by the imports from these Colonies into Great Britain, as compared with the sum of the imports from all her possessions :—

Imports from British Possessions into the United Kingdom.

Year.	As Returned by British Customs.		Percentage of Imports from Australasia to total from British Possessions.
	Total Imports from British Possessions.	Imports from Australasia.	
1881	£ 91,539,660	£ 26,975,381	29·5
1890	96,161,214	29,350,844	30·5

Value of Australasian trade to United Kingdom.

A comparison of the total trade done by the United Kingdom with some of her principal possessions discloses some peculiar facts. Although it is very little more than a century since the commencement of Australasian settlement, the trade of these countries with the United Kingdom is only exceeded by that of India, while it is more than double that of Canada, and in a larger degree exceeds the trade of any other British Possession. The following table, which is taken from the returns of the Board of Trade, and differs slightly from the figures previously given, shows the trade for the two years, 1881 and 1890, of the principal portions of the Empire with the United Kingdom, and the proportion of the total trade which each transacts :—

Trade between the Mother Country and British Possessions.

Total Trade of the United Kingdom with some of its Possessions.

Country.	1881.	1890.	Per-centage of Trade to total of British Possessions with United Kingdom.	
			1881.	1890.
	£	£		
India.....	63,682,398	67,898,911	35·73	35·61
Canadian Dominion	20,608,159	20,717,232	11·56	10·86
Cape Colony and Natal	13,105,264	15,899,164	7·35	8·34
Straits Settlements.....	6,527,675	8,212,456	3·66	4·31
Hongkong	4,815,905	3,966,468	2·70	2·08
Australasia	50,957,785	54,821,038	28·59	28·75

Trade of United Kingdom with Europe and America.

If a comparison of the trade of the United Kingdom with Australasia during 1890 be made with that of Great Britain and other countries, it will be found it is surpassed only by that of the United States with £143,623,000, France with about £69,539,000, Germany with £56,590,000, and the British Possession India, with £67,899,000, so that Australasia, with a trade of £54,821,000, stands fifth of all countries so far as the value of its commercial relations with the United Kingdom are concerned. The figures of the Board of Trade again are used :—

Total Trade of the United Kingdom with principal Foreign Countries and Australasia.

Country.	1881.	1890.	Per-centage to Total Trade of United Kingdom. 1890.
	£	£	per cent.
France	70,069,848	69,538,951	9·28
Germany	52,927,199	56,589,612	7·56
Belgium	25,047,833	30,978,742	4·14
Spain	14,421,326	18,211,337	2·43
Italy	10,792,615	11,617,127	1·55
United States	139,990,876	143,623,361	19·18
Argentine Republic	4,000,090	12,660,229	1·69
Chili	5,417,363	6,839,172	·91
Brazil	13,254,733	12,145,748	1·62
Uruguay	1,881,522	2,424,702	·32
Australasia	50,957,785	54,821,038	7·32

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

Intercolonial trade.

The intercolonial trade of Australasia is increasing in a slightly higher ratio than does the population. The following figures represent the total value of this important branch of the general trade, as well as the value per inhabitant :—

Year.	Total.	Value per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.
1861	15,939,789	12 11 9
1871	29,364,762	15 5 1
1881	37,156,289	13 8 4
1890	57,577,437	15 7 11

The amount for 1890 represents 43 per cent. of the total trade of Australasia, which in that year reached £132,801,164; but these figures not only include the value of the produce of one Colony exchanged for that of another, but also of goods passing through for foreign countries, and goods imported from abroad and re-exported, and must, therefore, not be taken as affording definite information as to the extent of the trade which the Colonies transact amongst themselves.

The figures given in the following table represent the inter-colonial imports and exports together, and, although labouring under the defect just mentioned, afford interesting evidence of the way in which the prosperity of each colony is bound up with that of the others :—

Total trade
between the
Colonies.

Total Intercolonial Trade and Percentage of Trade of each Colony to Total Trade.

Colony.	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.
	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales.....	13,211,372	22,266,461	35·6	38·7
Victoria	10,686,172	12,589,865	28·8	21·9
Queensland.....	4,810,286	8,669,546	12·9	15·1
South Australia.....	3,089,466	8,462,023	8·3	14·7
Western Australia	341,156	550,272	0·9	0·9
Tasmania	2,027,781	2,317,429	5·5	4·0
New Zealand	2,990,056	2,721,841	8·0	4·7
Australasia.....	37,156,289	57,577,437	100·0	100·0

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE.

Total trade of
the Colonies.

Considering now the general trade of the Colonies, irrespective of its origin or destination, some important results are arrived at, the bearing of which will hereafter be discussed. For the two periods, 1881 and 1890, the imports were :—

Value of External and Intercolonial Imports.

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	17,587,012	22,615,004	23 2 7	20 10 5
Victoria	16,718,521	22,954,015	19 4 3	20 10 5
Queensland.....	4,063,625	5,066,700	18 5 8	13 0 10
South Australia.....	5,320,549	8,333,783	19 4 3	26 3 4
Western Australia	404,831	874,447	13 14 3	18 10 8
Tasmania	1,431,144	1,897,512	12 5 0	13 4 0
New Zealand	7,457,045	6,260,525	15 2 7	10 1 7
Australasia.....	52,982,727	68,001,986	19 2 8	18 3 8

The exports were :—

Value of External and Intercolonial Exports.

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	16,307,805	22,045,937	21 9 0	20 0 2
Victoria	16,252,103	13,266,222	18 13 6	11 17 2
Queensland.....	3,540,366	8,554,512	15 18 6	22 0 5
South Australia.....	4,508,754	8,961,982	16 5 7	28 2 9
Western Australia	502,770	671,813	17 0 8	14 4 9
Tasmania	1,555,576	1,486,992	13 6 3	10 6 11
New Zealand	6,060,866	9,811,720	12 5 11	15 15 11
Australasia.....	48,728,240	64,799,178	17 12 0	17 6 7

The total trade, or imports and exports combined, was as follows :—

Total External and Intercolonial Trade.

Colony.	1881.	1890.	Value per Inhabitant.	
			1881.	1890.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ...	33,894,817	44,660,941	44 11 7	40 10 7
Victoria.....	32,970,624	36,220,237	37 17 9	32 7 7
Queensland	7,603,991	13,621,212	34 4 2	35 1 3
South Australia	9,829,303	17,295,765	35 9 10	54 6 1
Western Australia ...	907,601	1,546,260	30 14 11	32 15 5
Tasmania	2,986,720	3,384,504	25 11 3	23 10 11
New Zealand	13,517,911	16,072,245	27 8 6	25 17 6
Australasia.....	101,710,967	132,801,164	36 14 8	35 10 3

The point most notable in the series of tables just given is the very marked impetus which the trade of South Australia has received during the years which have elapsed since 1881 ; a trade of £54 6s. per inhabitant, the value transacted by South Australia during 1890, is almost without parallel in any important country. This huge trade is, however, not drawn altogether from its own territory, for more than £3,000,000, or about £10 per inhabitant, is due to the Barrier District of New South Wales, of which South Australia is the natural outlet.

Trade of South
Australia.

The trade of New South Wales for 1890 stood at £44,660,941, which, though somewhat less per inhabitant than formerly, is still very large. All of the Colonies have advanced their total trade since 1881, and all, except Victoria, their exports.

Trade of New
South Wales.

It will be interesting to measure the volume of Australasian trade, shown by the foregoing figures with the latest returns of other countries. Such a means of comparison the following table affords, the returns being, in most instances, for the year 1890. As regards Australasia the external trade only has been taken.

Australasian
trade compared

TRADE OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

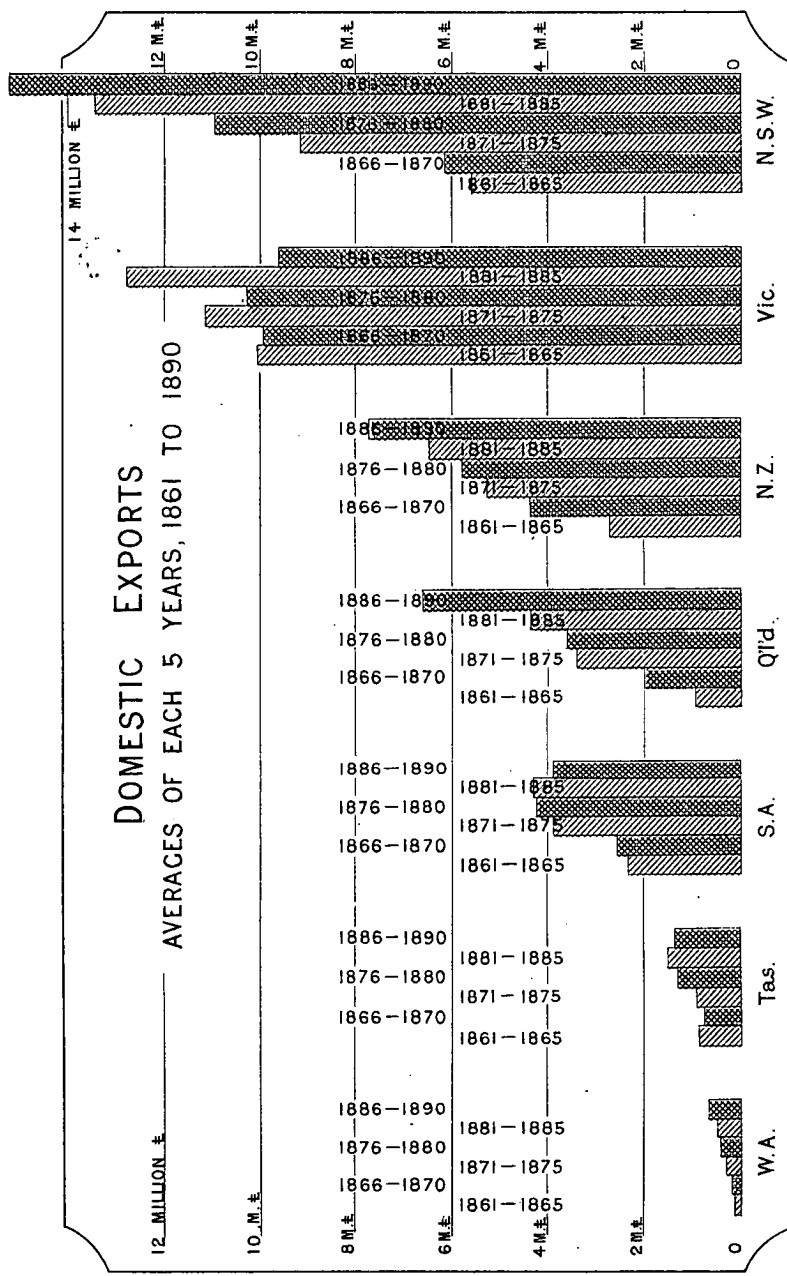
Total Trade of Principal Countries.				
Country.	Total Trade.			Per Inhabitant.
	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	749,421,840	48,260,396	797,682,236	21 3 11
France.....	404,952,000	34,825,000	439,777,000	11 10 10
Germany	527,684,550	11,485,000	539,169,550	11 1 11
Italy	98,081,000	4,187,000	102,268,000	3 6 1
Belgium	244,795,000	9,230,000	254,025,000	41 13 8
Cape Colony	19,518,852	873,167	20,392,019	13 7 7
Canada	44,165,215	723,366	44,888,581	9 6 2
Argentine Republic ...	57,477,000	8,036,000	65,513,000	18 14 3
Chili	28,726,000	1,350,000	30,076,000	11 1 6
United States	339,042,848	16,863,398	355,906,246	5 13 8
Australasia.....	70,270,906	4,952,821	75,223,727	20 2 4

Excess of imports over exports.

From the foregoing pages it will be readily seen that an excess in the value of imports over exports is a prominent feature of the trade of Australasia taken as a whole, although in some Colonies the reverse is the case. The surplus of imports is due to two causes: (1) the importation, by the Governments of the various Colonies, of money to cover the cost of construction of public works; and (2) the private capital sent to Australia for investment. Taking the Colonies as a whole these two items combined, exceed the payments made for interest on past loans, both public and private, and the sums drawn from the country by absentees. Some of the Colonies have ceased to borrow, or the amount of their borrowing falls below their yearly payments for interest; in such cases there is an excess of exports. Hereunder is shown the balance of trade of each Colony and of Australasia for the five years, 1886-1890, and the amount of loan money expended during the same period. There was an excess of imports over exports in all cases except those marked.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

AVERAGES OF EACH 5 YEARS, 1861 TO 1890



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 No. of Lithographs 13,212 1/2

Balance of Trade and Loan Expenditure, 1886-90.

Colony.	Excess of Imports.	Expenditure from Loans.
	£	£
New South Wales	6,691,094	13,435,000
Victoria	45,880,450	17,308,703
Queensland	*4,114,260	8,704,394
South Australia	*1,912,772	5,699,470
Western Australia	720,452	534,349
Tasmania	1,410,970	3,271,631
New Zealand	*8,944,053	4,895,264
Australasia	39,731,881	53,848,811

* Excess of exports.

The values of the exports of Australasia, and of its various provinces, have been given in the previous pages without respect to the locality where the articles were produced. It will be instructive to see to what extent the exports have been the produce of the Colony whence they were shipped. The following table shows the value as returned by the Customs of the exports of domestic produce from each Colony for the years 1881 and 1890, and the value thereof per inhabitant:—

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1890.	1881.	1890.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	11,955,277	17,232,725	15 14 6	15 12 9
Victoria	12,480,567	10,291,821	14 6 10	9 4 0
Queensland	3,478,376	8,412,244	15 12 11	£1 13 1
South Australia	3,755,781	4,550,139	13 11 3	14 5 9
Western Australia	498,634	659,661	10 17 10	13 19 7
Tasmania	1,548,116	1,430,806	13 5 0	9 19 1
New Zealand	5,762,250	9,428,761	11 13 9	15 3 7
Australasia	39,479,001	52,006,157	14 5 2	13 18 2

The foregoing figures show the total external and intercolonial exports of domestic produce for the seven Colonies, but must be

Australasian
trade in
domestic
produce.

regarded as merely an approximation, since it is difficult to ascertain exactly the home produce of some of the Colonies. This is especially the case with Victoria, and in a lesser degree with New South Wales and South Australia. In the first mentioned Colony large quantities of wool, the produce of the other Colonies—chiefly New South Wales—are exported as domestic produce, amounting in 1890 to £2,378,488. There is some export of New South Wales as locally grown wool from South Australia, but the value thereof is by no means large. Tin and copper ore, which are imported for the purpose of being refined, and wool, chiefly from Queensland, are exported as domestic produce by New South Wales; the amount thus unduly credited in 1890 was £275,823. Cattle from Queensland are also imported, and after being fattened are re-exported as local produce, but in this instance a material change is wrought in the imports, which is not the case with wool. An attempt has been made to remove these elements of error, and the amounts shown in the following table may be accepted as the true value of the domestic produce exported from each Colony:—

Colony.	Value.	Percentage to Total Trade of Australasia.
	£	
New South Wales	16,956,902	34·4
Victoria	7,913,333	16·1
Queensland	8,412,244	17·1
South Australia	4,487,175	9·1
Western Australia	659,661	1·3
Tasmania	1,430,806	2·9
New Zealand	9,428,761	19·1
Australasia	49,288,882	100·0

Placing the values of the external exports of domestic production of Australasia side by side with those of some of the more important countries of the world, a useful comparison is afforded, and from whatever standpoint the matter be viewed, these colonies

must appear in a very favourable light. The figures refer to either 1890 or 1889 :—

Exports of Domestic Produce of some of the Principal Countries.

Country.	Exports of Domestic Produce.	Per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom.....	263,530,585	7 0 0
France	148,160,000	4 17 9
Germany	166,327,100	3 7 2
Austria-Hungary	63,848,000	1 11 1
Italy	38,026,000	1 4 7
Belgium	58,341,000	9 11 6
Cape Colony	10,101,739	6 12 7
Canada	17,506,691	3 12 7
Argentine Republic	24,563,000	7 0 4
Chili	14,999,000	5 10 5
United States	180,919,100	2 17 9
Australasia	49,288,882	13 3 8

The extent to which the geographical position of a Colony enables it to benefit by the production of its neighbours, is illustrated by the proportion which the non-domestic bear to the total exports. The following table indicates this proportion for each Colony; and it would appear that South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, in the order named, benefit largely by their position. The re-export trade of the other colonies is insignificant.

Re-export trade of each Colony.

Percentage of Non-domestic Produce Exported to Total Exports.

Colony.	1881.	1890.
New South Wales	26·7	21·9
Victoria.....	23·2	22·4
Queensland	1·8	1·7
South Australia	17·0	49·2
Western Australia	0·8	1·8
Tasmania	0·5	3·8
New Zealand	4·9	3·9
Australasia	19·0	19·7

DOMESTIC EXPORT TRADE.

Re-exports of
other countries.

The proportion of exports of non-domestic produce to the total exports of some of the principal countries of the world, according to the latest returns, was :—

Non-domestic Produce Exported.

Country.	Percentage of Non-domestic Produce Exported to Total Exports.
United Kingdom.....	18·3
France	23·3
Germany	32·3
Italy	5·2
Belgium	53·0
Cape Colony.....	1·8
Canada	11·7
Chili	3·7
United States	3·2
Australasia	19·7

The Pastoral
Industry.

The importance of the pastoral industry to Australasia will be made clear in another part of this volume. Its value to each Colony varies, as the statement hereunder shows. In no Colony does the proportion of exports of this class fall below 35 per cent. of the total value of domestic produce exported, and in the case of New South Wales, it comes to little short of 70 per cent.

Domestic Pastoral Produce Exported, 1890.

Colony.	Wool.	Other Pastoral Produce.	Total.	Percentage of Exports of Pastoral Produce to Total Export of Domestic Products.
New South Wales...	8,955,562	3,017,488	11,973,050	69·5
Victoria	2,743,364	882,291	3,625,655	35·2
Queensland.....	2,524,742	2,347,068	4,871,810	57·9
South Australia.....	1,295,751	306,448	1,602,199	35·2
Western Australia..	261,352	31,188	292,540	44·4
Tasmania	419,173	149,069	568,242	39·7
New Zealand.....	4,149,389	1,779,128	5,928,517	62·9
Australasia.....	20,349,333	8,512,680	28,862,013	55·5

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD.

Since the discovery of gold in the year 1851 large quantities of that metal—in the form of coin as well as bullion—have been exported from the Australasian Colonies every year. The returns for Western Australia were not officially kept prior to 1885, and therefore are not available, but the amount of gold imported and exported from each of the other Colonies, calculated for five-year periods from the year 1851 to the end of 1890, is given herewith. The tables also show the amount by which the exports have exceeded the imports in the various Colonies, or *vice versa*, as the case may be, and the average amount of such excess per annum.

The largest exporters of gold, it will be found, are the largest producers, as Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland. The other Colonies now produce very little more than suffices to meet their local requirements. The returns of the gold imports and exports for New South Wales, it must be remembered, are swollen by large quantities of Queensland gold, which is simply sent to Sydney to be minted, and then exported in the shape of coin.

Excess of Exports over Imports of Gold (Bullion and Specie).

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1851-55	3,713,016	33,378,823	.....	2,000,482	818,228	39,139
1856-60	4,624,051	52,963,311	.....	*99,527	24,801	9,842
1861-65	8,533,232	34,817,803	98,383	*331,204	*9,680	8,256,520
1866-70	5,123,418	27,791,239	1,670,192	*64,429	*30,890	12,038,302
1871-75	4,457,264	22,330,671	4,425,195	*505,355	*1,381	8,600,358
1876-80	791,730	14,891,961	5,004,942	*594,954	160,077	5,614,785
1881-85	1,126,554	14,719,540	3,629,355	*543,306	554,633	4,178,000
1886-90	*849,045	8,386,831	7,910,890	*130,242	318,121	3,459,381
Total, excess of exports	27,520,220	209,280,179	22,738,957	*268,535	1,833,909	42,196,327

* Excess of imports.

Neither in the foregoing nor in the following table, except for the last period, are the figures for Western Australia included ;

the movement of gold in that colony is by no means large ; the excess of exports in the five years which closed with 1890 was only £34,643, or at the rate of £6,928 per annum. For the whole of Australasia the excess of exports of gold since 1851 was £303,335,700, distributed in quinquennial periods as shown below :—

Excess of
Exports of Gold.

Excess of Exports of Gold.

Year.	Amount.	Average per annum.
	£	£
1851-55	39,949,688	7,989,938
1856-60	57,522,478	11,504,496
1861-65	51,365,054	10,273,011
1866-70	46,527,832	9,305,566
1871-75	39,306,752	7,861,350
1876-80	25,868,541	5,173,708
1881-85	23,664,776	4,732,955
1886-90	19,130,579	3,826,116
1851-90	303,335,700	7,583,392

THE TARIFFS.

The tariffs.

The tariffs in force during 1890 were higher in all the other colonies than in New South Wales. They comprised specific duties on some articles, and ad valorem duties, ranging from 5 to 25 per cent.—and in Victoria reaching as high as 35 per cent.—on other goods. In New South Wales specific duties were charged on only a few articles, comparatively speaking, and there were no ad valorem duties. Just before the close of the year 1891, however, the Parliament of New South Wales agreed to a resolution for the imposition of ad valorem duties, as well as an increase in some cases of the specific duties. The new imposts were enforced from the time they were announced, as is usual in such cases, but it is too early yet to give any indication of what the effect has been.

The following table shows the total imports of each colony, the value of the imports for home consumption, and the amount of import duty received :—

Total Imports, 1890.

Colony.	Gross Imports.	Imports for Home Consumption.	Duty.
	£	£	£
New South Wales.	22,615,004	17,801,792	1,879,086
Victoria	22,954,015	17,979,614	2,704,380
Queensland	5,066,700	4,924,432	1,242,342
South Australia	8,262,673	3,845,357	675,086
Western Australia	874,447	862,295	178,231
Tasmania	1,897,512	1,841,326	330,991
New Zealand	6,260,525	5,877,566	1,497,709
Australasia	67,930,876	55,132,382	8,507,825

The Australasian imports for home consumption thus amounted to £55,132,382, included in which there were coin and bullion to the amount of £1,656,053 ; intoxicants and narcotics, £3,394,768, of which wine, beer, and spirits came to £2,587,881, tobacco, £673,957, and opium, £132,930 ; other dutiable goods, £22,543,911 ; and imports admitted free, £27,537,650. The value of intoxicants and narcotics imported into each colony for home consumption during 1890 was :—

Intoxicants and narcotics.

Imports of Intoxicants and Narcotics for home consumption.

Colony.	Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.	Tobacco, &c.	Opium.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	893,622	166,425	35,443	1,095,490
Victoria	804,596	236,661	33,527	1,074,784
Queensland	415,211	96,984	54,796	566,991
South Australia	122,907	32,446	1,048	156,401
Western Australia	54,066	14,772	715	69,553
Tasmania	59,453	23,806	613	83,872
New Zealand	238,026	102,863	6,788	347,677
Australasia	2,587,881	673,957	132,930	3,394,768

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

The duties collected on these articles during 1890 were :—

Import Duties collected on Intoxicants and Narcotics.

Colony.	Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.	Tobacco, &c.	Opium.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	948,405	245,145	16,990	1,210,540
Victoria	768,803	316,223	16,591	1,101,617
Queensland	392,546	168,371	27,373	588,290
South Australia	131,009	63,764	526	195,299
Western Australia	57,687	25,275	715	83,677
Tasmania	82,876	46,117	411	129,404
New Zealand	388,374	242,089	7,554	638,017
Australasia	2,769,700	1,106,984	70,160	3,946,844

If from the value of the total imports be deducted the value of intoxicants and narcotics—on which high specific duties are charged in all the colonies—also the value of coin and bullion, and if the duty on intoxicants and narcotics be subtracted from the total import duties, figures will be obtained on the basis of which an average *ad valorem* duty may be calculated. This has been done in the following table, which shows the value of imported free goods, exclusive of coin and bullion, the value of dutiable goods other than intoxicants and narcotics, and the duty paid on all these. Another column shows the rates of *ad valorem* duty which would produce the same amounts :—

Imports for Home Consumption, exclusive of coin, intoxicants, &c

Colony.	Free Goods, exclusive of Coin and Bullion.	Dutiable Goods exclusive of Intoxicants and Narcotics.	Total.	Duty collected thereon.	Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> Duty.
	£	£	£	£	per cent.
New South Wales	13,072,681	3,140,104	16,212,785	668,546	4·1
Victoria	9,410,822	8,839,887	18,250,709	1,602,763	8·8
Queensland	1,093,057	2,965,082	4,058,139	654,052	16·1
South Australia...	1,105,440	2,592,794	3,698,234	479,787	13·0
Western Australia	104,448	634,654	739,102	94,554	12·8
Tasmania	540,596	1,141,303	1,681,899	201,587	12·0
New Zealand.....	2,210,606	3,230,087	5,440,693	859,692	15·8
Australasia...	27,537,650	22,543,911	50,081,561	4,560,981	9·1

Equivalent *ad valorem* duties.

The next table shows the value of the goods of Australasian origin imported by each Colony, as compared with the value of goods imported from elsewhere. It will be seen that Australasia is so little self-contained that it has to import from other parts of the world nearly three-fourths of the articles it requires for its own consumption :—

Imports for Home Consumption of Australasian and Foreign Produce.

Colony.	Goods the produce or manufacture of Australasian Colonies.	Goods of other than Australasian produce or manufacture.	Total.
	£	£	£
New South Wales.....	5,569,842	12,231,950	17,801,792
Victoria	6,608,447	12,371,167	19,979,614
Queensland	770,480	4,153,952	4,924,432
South Australia	819,831	3,025,526	3,845,357
Western Australia	168,576	693,719	862,295
Tasmania	387,159	1,454,167	1,841,326
New Zealand.....	348,910	5,528,656	5,877,566
Australasia.....	14,673,245	40,459,137	55,132,382

The distribution of the duties collected is shown in the following table :—

Import Duties collected on Australasian and other Products.

Colony.	On Australasian Produce.	On other Produce.	Total.
	£	£	£
New South Wales	156,361	1,722,725	1,879,086
Victoria	226,372	2,478,008	2,704,380
Queensland	65,997	1,176,345	1,242,342
South Australia	46,483	628,603	675,086
Western Australia.....	14,968	163,263	178,231
Tasmania	20,321	310,670	330,991
New Zealand	28,155	1,469,554	1,497,709
Australasia	558,657	7,949,168	8,507,825

Out of the £14,673,245 which represents the value of imports of Australasian produce, coin and bullion amount to £1,186,658;

Imports of Australasian goods.

Distribution of duties.

Duties on Australasian goods.

HOME CONSUMPTION OF AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

intoxicants, to £46,605 ; free goods, £9,374,717 ; and dutiable goods, £4,065,265. Of the £558,657 collected as duties on Australasian produce, only £38,032 was collected on intoxicants. The amount raised by each Colony on the produce which it imports from the other Colonies is shown above ; the amount paid on the produce of each Colony when imported into the other Colonies, is shown in the following table :—

New South Wales produce	£168,300
Victorian "	68,759
Queensland "	161,735
South Australian "	41,598
Western Australian "	6,094
Tasmanian "	26,552
New Zealand "	85,619
Total	£558,657

There is, therefore, an excess of collections on Australasian produce in Victoria of £157,613 ; South Australia, £4,885 ; and Western Australia, £8,874 ; while there is an excess of payments on the produce of New South Wales, £11,939 ; Queensland, £95,738 ; Tasmania, £6,231 ; and New Zealand, £57,464.

Duty on produce
for home con-
sumption.

If the amounts of coin and bullion, and of intoxicants, and the duties collected on the latter be again deducted from the total imports of Australasian produce, and the total duty collected thereon respectively, the following results are arrived at :—

Imports of Australasian Produce for Home Consumption.

Colony.	Free Goods exclusive of Coin and Bullion.	Dutiable Goods exclusive of Intoxicants,	Total.	Duty collected thereon.	Equivalent <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> Duty.
	£	£	£	£	½ cent.
New South Wales..	4,454,931	607,813	5,062,744	140,315	2·8
Victoria	3,622,023	2,467,712	6,089,735	221,274	3·6
Queensland	554,542	220,032	764,574	61,357	8·0
South Australia	385,420	443,287	828,707	46,275	5·6
Western Australia..	15,146	100,248	115,394	14,417	12·5
Tasmania	165,773	144,564	310,337	19,269	6·2
New Zealand.....	186,882	81,609	268,491	17,718	6·6
Australasia.....	9,374,717	4,065,265	13,439,982	520,625	3·9

It has already been shown that the imports of goods of other than Australasian origin amounted to £40,459,137, and that the duty collected thereon was £7,949,168. The value was made up as follows:—Imports of coin and bullion, £469,395; wine, spirits, beer, &c., £2,541,276; tobacco, cigars, &c., £673,957; opium, £132,930; and other goods, £36,641,579; of which articles to the value of £18,162,933, were admitted free of duty, while goods to the value of £18,478,646 were subject to duty. The distribution of the amount of duties collected was as follows:—Wines, spirits, beer, &c., £2,731,668; narcotics, £1,177,144; making together a duty of £3,908,812 while on other articles £4,040,356 was paid.

Imports of other than Australasian Produce.

The imports of intoxicants and narcotics of other than Australasian origin were distributed amongst the various Colonies as follows:—

Import of intoxicants, &c.

Imports for Home Consumption of Intoxicants and Narcotics of other than Australasian origin.

Colony.	Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.	Tobacco, &c.	Opium.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales.....	871,828	166,425	35,443	1,073,696
Victoria	800,939	236,661	33,527	1,071,127
Queensland	409,305	96,984	54,796	561,085
South Australia.....	122,641	32,446	1,048	156,135
Western Australia.....	52,884	14,772	715	68,371
Tasmania	57,487	23,806	613	81,906
New Zealand	226,192	102,863	6,788	335,843
Australasia	2,541,276	673,957	132,930	3,348,163

HOME CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN PRODUCE.

The Duties collected thereon were :—

Colony.	Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.	Tobacco, &c.	Opium.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales.....	932,359	245,145	16,990	1,194,494
Victoria	763,705	316,223	16,591	1,096,519
Queensland	387,906	168,371	27,373	583,650
South Australia.....	130,801	63,764	526	195,091
Western Australia.....	57,136	25,275	715	83,126
Tasmania	81,824	46,117	411	128,352
New Zealand	377,937	242,089	7,554	627,580
Australasia.....	2,731,668	1,106,984	70,160	3,908,812

Foreign produce
for home con-
sumption.

The value of free imports, exclusive of coin and bullion, and dutiable imports, exclusive of intoxicants and narcotics of other than Australasian origin, together with the duties collected thereon, are shown in the following table :—

Imports for Home Consumption of produce not of Australasian origin.

Colony.	Free Goods exclusive of Coin and Bullion.	Dutiable Goods exclu- sive of Intoxi- cants, &c.	Total.	Duty collected thereon.	Equivalent Ad Valorem Duty.
	£	£	£	£	per cent.
New South Wales..	8,617,750	2,532,291	11,150,041	528,231	4·7
Victoria	5,788,799	6,372,175	12,160,974	1,381,489	11·4
Queensland	548,515	2,745,050	3,293,565	592,695	18·0
South Australia ...	720,020	2,149,507	2,869,527	433,512	15·1
Western Australia.	89,302	534,406	623,708	80,137	12·9
Tasmania	374,823	996,739	1,371,562	182,318	13·3
New Zealand	2,023,724	3,148,478	5,172,202	841,974	15·7
Australasia...	18,162,933	18,478,646	36,641,579	4,040,356	11·0

Northern
Territory
omitted.

As the Northern Territory has a different Customs Tariff from that in force in South Australia proper, and the returns of the other Colonies do not distinguish exports to Port Darwin from those to South Australia, while the returns of the latter Colony treat Port Darwin as a separate Colony, the Northern Territory trade has been omitted from all the preceding calculations so that all figures given for South Australia relate to the province only