

155. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named, and fewer electors than either New South Wales or Queensland. Of the four colonies of which the records are at hand, the colony in which the largest proportion of electors exercised the franchise was Tasmania; but the proportion in Victoria exceeded that in New South Wales and South Australia.

Proportion of members, &c., in each colony.

156. A simple calculation will show that Victoria, instead of sending 86 members to the Legislative Assembly would return, were she represented in the same proportion to population as New South Wales, 97; as South Australia, 161; as Queensland, 176; as New Zealand, 180; as Tasmania, 256.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

157. The United Kingdom returns 650 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 485 for England, 60 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom in 1881 was 1 to every 54,255; or, for England, 1 member to every 53,543 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 62,240 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,332 persons.

Proportion of members of Imperial Parliament to population.

158. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 86 members to Parliament, return only 16; if in the same proportion as England, she would also return 16; if in the same proportion as Ireland, about 19; and if in the same proportion as Scotland, 14.

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

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### PART III.—INTERCHANGE.

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

Weights and measures.

160. The returns of imports and exports during 1880, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,\* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be kept together. The present is the sixth year in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent

Imports and exports classified.

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\* 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.

statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but has not yet been adopted by the other colonies represented at the Conference.

161. The rate of import duty actually charged, according to the tariff in force in 1880, is placed against each dutiable article named in the table of imports and exports. In cases where various rates are chargeable, or the articles appear to require further description, the reader is referred for full details to the Tariff of Victoria in Appendix C *post*. Where such entries as "20 per cent. and free," "3s. per dwt. and 20 per cent." occur, it is intended to imply that "some kinds are subject to a 20 per cent. duty, others are free;" some kinds are subject to a duty of 3s. per dwt., others of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; there being no "compound duties"\* in Victoria—as is the case in the United States.

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

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

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

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

Import  
duties.

Tariffs of  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

Tariff of  
United  
Kingdom.

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

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

- CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.**
- Order 1. Books, &c.
  - „ 2. Musical instruments
  - „ 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
  - „ 4. Carving, figures, &c.
  - „ 5. Tackle for sports and games
  - „ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
  - „ 7. Surgical instruments
  - „ 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
  - „ 9. Machines, tools, and implements
  - „ 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
  - „ 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith
  - „ 12. Building materials
  - „ 13. Furniture
  - „ 14. Chemicals

- CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.**
- Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures
  - „ 16. Silk manufactures
  - „ 17. Cotton and flax manufactures
  - „ 18. Drapery and haberdashery
  - „ 19. Dress
  - „ 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials

- CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.**
- Order 21. Animal food
  - „ 22. Vegetable food
  - „ 23. Drinks and stimulants

- CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.**
- Order 24. Animal substances
  - „ 25. Vegetable
  - „ 26. Oils.\*

- CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.**
- Order 27. Articles connected with mining
  - „ 28. Coal, &c.
  - „ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass
  - „ 30. Water
  - „ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones
  - „ 32. Metals other than gold and silver

- CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.**
- Order 33. Animals and birds
  - „ 34. Plants

- CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.**
- Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.
  - „ 36. Indefinite articles.

INDEX.

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

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

## INDEX—continued.

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

## INDEX—continued.

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

## INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Pork, salted...	... 21	Sewing machines	... 9	Tea	... 23
Potatoes	... 22	Shale	... 28	Telegraphic materials	35
Poultry	... 33	Sheep	... 33	"    wire	... 32
Powder — blasting,		"    skins	... 24	Tents	... 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
Quicksilver	... 32	caustic, crystals, ni-		Unserviceable cordage	20
Rabbits' skins	... 24	trate, silicate	... 14	Upholstery	... 13
Rags	... 25	Specie	... 31	Utensils	... 9
Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Specimens of natural		Varnish	... 25
Raisins	... 22	history	... 36	Vegetable food	... 22
Rape oil	... 26	Spelter	... 32	"    oil	... 26
Rattans	... 25	Sperm oil	... 26	"    substances	25
Raw cotton	... 25	Spices	... 23	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
"    sugar	... 22	Spinning and weaving		served	... 22
Refined sugar	... 22	machinery	... 9	Vermicelli	... 22
Regulus	... 32	Spirits, methylated	... 14	Vestas	... 14
Resin	... 25	"    other	... 23	Vinegar	... 23
Ribbons	... 16	Split peas	... 22	Waggons	... 10
Rice	... 22	Sponges	... 24	Walnuts	... 22
Rock salt	... 23	Starch	... 25	Washed wool	... 24
Roots, medicinal	... 14	Stationery	... 1	Watches	... 6
Rope	... 20	Steam boilers, engines	9	Watchmakers' materials	6
Rugs	... 15	Stearine	... 24	Weaving and spinning	
Rum	... 23	Steel, cordage	... 32	machinery	... 9
Rye	... 22	Stimulants	... 23	Whalebone	... 24
Sacks, bags	... 20	Stone, clay, earthen-		Wheat	... 22
Saddlery	... 10	ware, and glass	29	Whiskey	... 23
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	"    grind, mill, ware,		Whiting	... 29
Saddle-trees...	10	&c.	... 29	Wicker and basket ware	25
Sago	... 22	Stoves	... 32	Wine	... 23
Salad oil	... 26	Straw	... 25	"    spirits of	... 23
Salt	... 23	"    hats	... 19	Wire netting	... 32
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Saltpetre	... 23	fined	... 22	Woodenware	... 25
Sashes	... 12	Sulphur	... 14	Wool	... 24
Sauces	... 23	Surgical instruments...	7	"    and worsted manu-	
Sausage skins	... 24	Tackle for sports and		factures	... 15
Scientific instruments	6	games	... 5	Woollen piece goods	... 15
Scoured wool	... 24	Tallow	... 24	Woolpacks	... 20
Screws	... 32	"    oil	... 26	Works of art	... 3
Seal oil	... 26	Tanks, iron	... 32	Writing paper	... 25
"    skins	... 24	Tapioca	... 22	Yarn	... 15
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tar	... 25	Zinc — ingots, sheet,	
grass	... 25	Tares	... 25	perforated	... 32
Seed oil	... 26	Tarpaulins	... 20		

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.</b>			
<i>Order 1.—Books, &amp;c.</i>			
Free ...	Books, printed ... ..	164,386	64,007
3s. per dozen packs	Cards, playing ... ..	1,423	543
20 p.c. and free	Stationery ... ..	53,623	40,040
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Harmoniums ... ..	1,052	632
25 per cent. ...	Organs ... ..	4,501	5,011
25 per cent. ...	Pianofortes ... ..	41,011	9,552
Free ...	Others, undescribed ... ..	6,646	1,264
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &amp;c.</i>			
Free ...	Paintings and engravings ... ..	12,776	5,799
" ...	Works of art... ..	4,752	314
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &amp;c.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Mouldings, gilt ... ..	7	324
Free ...	" picture frame ... ..	3,755	...
25 per cent. ...	" other, unenumerated ... ..	398	916
25 per cent. ...	Pipes, tobacœo—clay ... ..	1,239	408
25 per cent. ...	" meerschaum ... ..	3,113	3,186
12s. per gross	" " wooden, &c. ... ..	8,898	3,653
25 per cent. ...	Turnery ... ..	478	1,181
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Fireworks ... ..	476	8
Free ...	Toys ... ..	9,346	1,493
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &amp;c.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Clocks ... ..	8,275	2,129
Free ...	Instruments, optical ... ..	5,426	1,577
" ...	" scientific ... ..	3,323	2,015
20 per cent. ...	Watches ... ..	36,824	14,733
Free ...	Watchmakers' materials ... ..	3,024	69
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>			
Free ...	Instruments, surgical ... ..	7,498	311
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &amp;c.</i>			
Free ...	Arms, military ... ..	137	4
" ...	" pistols, &c. ... ..	766	175
" ...	" sporting ... ..	7,842	1,847
" ...	Ammunition, &c., cannons ... ..	3	...
" ...	" caps ... ..	2,604	21
" ...	" cartridges ... ..	1,180	196
" ...	" cartridge cases ... ..	764	...
4d. per lb. ...	" dynamite ... ..	5,000	8,074
1½d. coil 24 feet	" fuse ... ..	3,296	1,399
1d. per lb. ...	" lithofracteur ... ..	...	3,154
" ...	" powder, blasting ... ..	21,680	3,551
3d. per lb. and free	" " sporting and fine ... ..	6,300	1,189
1d. per lb. ...	" shot ... ..	4,713	957

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>			
20 per cent. ...	Agricultural implements, undescribed ...	9,288	10,483
25 per cent. ...	Boilers, steam ... ..	70	3,969
Free ...	Cutlery ... ..	19,839	4,350
25 per cent. ...	Engines, steam ... ..	6,721	14,354
Free ...	Machinery, agricultural ... ..	5,113	13,126
” ...	” weaving and spinning ... ..	6,840	...
25 per cent. ...	” undescribed ... ..	41,744	68,773
Free ...	Sewing machines ... ..	52,256	39,344
” ...	Tools and utensils ... ..	33,073	5,729
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &amp;c.</i>			
Dray, 25 p. c., other 3s. to 10s. $\frac{1}{2}$ arm	Axles and arms ... ..	3,341	1,117
25 per cent. ...	Axle-boxes ... ..	188	...
£10 to £50 each & 20 per cent.	Carriages and carts, waggons, &c. ...	1,843	7,774
25 per cent. ...	Carriage materials ... ..	1,926	1,268
” ...	Saddlery and harness ... ..	2,711	17,715
Free ...	Saddlers' ironmongery... ..	7,361	768
10s. and 20s. dozen	Saddle-trees ... ..	545	217
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>			
Free ...	Anchors ... ..	412	70
25 per cent. ...	Boats ... ..	30	368
Free ...	Chain cables ... ..	555	58
Ash free, other 25 per cent.	Oars ... ..	212	87
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Bricks, air ... ..	38	1
Free ...	” clay ... ..	47	401
20s. per 1000	” fire ... ..	683	168
Free ...	Cement ... ..	25,287	3,265
5s. each ...	Doors ... ..	541	1,388
Free ...	Lime ... ..	46	1,058
2s. per pair ...	Sashes, window ... ..	16	1,606
Free ...	Slates, roofing ... ..	7,475	4,378
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>			
25 per cent. ...	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	30,616	40,926
10 per cent. ...	Furniture springs ... ..	483	...
25 per cent. ...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	3,150	...
” ...	Lamps and lampware ... ..	1,806	926
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>			
3d. per lb. ...	Acid, acetic ... ..	3,452	1,236
6d. per lb. pure & 6d. per gal.	” carbolic ... ..	541	77
2d. per lb. ...	” oxalic ... ..	94	...
3d. per lb. ...	” picric ... ..	3	...
5s. per cwt. and free	” undescribed ... ..	7,253	8,244



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>Order 14.—<i>Chemicals—continued.</i></b>			
Free ...	Alkali, potash ... ..	...	76
" ...	" soda ash ... ..	5,905	173
" ...	" " bicarbonate ... ..	3,706	192
" ...	" " caustic ... ..	11,316	3,411
40s. per ton ...	" " crystals ... ..	349	792
Free ...	" " nitrate ... ..	3,060	10
" ...	" " silicate ... ..	2,150	625
" ...	Alum ... ..	959	115
" ...	Arsenic ... ..	25	51
" ...	Asphalte ... ..	51	13
" ...	Borax ... ..	104	...
Various * ...	Drugs and chemicals ... ..	47,785	25,626
Free ...	Dyes ... ..	11,133	449
" ...	Essences and essential oils ... ..	3,857	2,458
1d. & 3d. per lb.	Glycerine ... ..	...	1,049
Free ...	Guano ... ..	13,560	5,900
" ...	Ink, printing ... ..	4,561	1,726
6d. per lb. ...	" " colored ... ..	413	...
Free ...	" writing ... ..	1,601	21
" ...	Manures, undescribed ... ..	15	11,171
Various * ...	Matches and vestas ... ..	33,660	13,226
25 per cent. ...	Medicines, patent ... ..	34,238	8,858
Free ...	Medicinal roots, &c. ... ..	228	64
" ...	Naphtha ... ..	720	...
20s. per lb. ...	Opium ... ..	94,962	19,108
40s. to 80s. per ton and free	Paints and colors ... ..	54,375	7,432
1s. per gallon	Spirits, methylated ... ..	231	530
Free ...	Sulphur ... ..	6,413	904
" ...	Turpentine ... ..	5,173	992
<b>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</b>			
<b>Order 15.—<i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i></b>			
20 per cent. ...	Blankets ... ..	50,018	8,107
" ...	Carpeting and druggeting ... ..	45,573	3,840
15 per cent. ...	Flannels, piece ... ..	81,267	9,045
" ...	Woollen piece goods, broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c. ... ..	240,600	43,822
7½ per cent. ...	" " dress goods ... ..	228,677	29,228
15 per cent. ...	" " shirtings ... ..	16,108	...
Free ...	" " unenumerated ... ..	16,978	...
" ...	" manufactures unenumerated ... ..	6,031	...
20 per cent. ...	Rugs ... ..	5,864	1,130
Free ...	Yarn ... ..	2,481	...
<b>Order 16.—<i>Silk Manufactures.</i></b>			
20 per cent. ...	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	102,093	12,657
" ...	" dress goods, mixed with other material ... ..	12,438	130
10 per cent. ...	" pongees ... ..	7,936	257
20 per cent. ...	" ribbons ... ..	29,083	1,665
" ...	" velvets and crapes ... ..	10,029	...
20 per c. & free	" other manufactures of ... ..	34,182	169

\* See tariff of Victoria in Appendix C post.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.</b>			
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>			
Free ...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	637,616	51,840
” ...	” manufactures, such as counter-panes, &c.	36,062	6,697
” ...	” waste ...	6,542	1,010
” ...	” wick ...	3,336	1,467
” ...	Linen piece goods ...	30,371	306
” ...	” manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	2,525	...
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>			
Free ...	Haberdashery ...	224,657	46,025
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>			
25 per c. & free	Apparel and slops ...	245,811	246,566
Free ...	Bonnets, straw, untrimmed ...	249	...
25 per cent. ...	” fancy and trimmed ...	4,111	397
4s. to 33s. per dozen pairs	Boots and shoes ...	100,941	122,142
Free ...	Feathers, ornamental ...	15,373	587
” ...	Flowers, artificial ...	13,360	105
25 per cent. ...	Frillings and ruffings ...	18,311	1,339
25 per c. & free	Furs, dressed and undressed ...	1,455	681
20 per cent. ...	Gloves ...	60,558	10,873
Free ...	Hats and caps,* straw, untrimmed ...	41,042	2,522
48s. per dozen	” dress ...	1,214	...
30s. per dozen	” covered with felt, plush, silk, &c. ...	490	43
15s. per dozen	” felt (men’s and women’s), also pith ...	23,917	22,734
8s. per doz. ...	” ” (boys’ and youths’) ...	11,123	
5s. per doz. ...	” ” hoods ...	711	...
25 per cent. ...	” others unenumerated ...	13,149	...
Free ...	Hatters’ materials ...	5,095	101
20 per c. & free	Hosiery ...	90,923	13,751
” ...	Millinery ...	...	1,058
6d. to 1s. each	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton ...	1,115	2,002
2s. 6d. each ...	” ” silk ...	8,021	...
1s. each ...	” ” fancy ...	222	...
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>			
Free ...	Bagging ...	...	448
6d. per dozen.	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	5,124	422
1s. per dozen...	” ” corn and flour sacks ...	67,031	27,212
Free ...	” ” gunny bags ...	9,324	2,185
” ...	” ” ore bags ...	...	853
7s. per doz. ...	” ” woolpacks ...	32,761	40,995
6d. per dozen and free	” ” undescribed ...	8,496	4,412
Free ...	Boot webbing ...	9,992	...
” ...	Canvas ...	11,531	3,112
5s. to 28s. $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.	Cordage ...	4,077	16,413
Free ...	” unserviceable ...	371	90
11s. 3d. per cwt. and free	Engine packing ...	674	219

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Felt, sheathing ... ..	742	9
¼d. & ½d. per yd.	Jute piece goods ... ..	18,962	326
25 per cent. ...	Mats ... ..	3,232	449
20 per cent. ...	Matting, china ... ..	4,165	386
" ...	" coir and other ... ..		1,507
Free ...	Nets and netting ... ..	539	...
20 per c. & free	Oil and other floor cloths ... ..	19,272	2,462
Free ...	Tents and tarpaulins ... ..	357	...
1½d. per lb. ...	Twine and lines ... ..	6,580	2,459
Free ...	" sewing or seaming ... ..	8,985	...
<b>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.</b>			
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Bacon ... ..	360	12,361
Free ...	Bêche de mer ... ..	181	303
5s. per cwt. ...	Beef, salted ... ..	73	8,271
2d. per lb. ...	Butter ... ..	538	50,600
" ...	Cheese ... ..	366	31,890
Free ...	Eggs ... ..	7,114	421
" ...	Fish, fresh ... ..	2,887	109
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ... ..	50,697	14,746
Free ...	" salted ... ..	13,406	1,187
" ...	" shell ... ..	17,665	1,005
2d. per lb. ...	Hams ... ..	6,066	2,590
" ...	Honey ... ..	10	154
10 p. c. and free	Isinglass ... ..	1,968	1,241
Free ...	Lard ... ..	13	1,067
" ...	Meats, fresh ... ..	1,785	1,654
2d. per lb. ...	" preserved ... ..	1,215	142,579
" ...	" potted ... ..	...	237
5s. per cwt. ...	Pork, salted ... ..	946	3,889
" ...	Tongues, salted ... ..	8	...
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>			
2d. per lb. ...	Arrowroot ... ..	1,723	357
2d. per lb., old free	Biscuit ... ..	129	27,656
Free ...	Bread ... ..	49	...
2d. per lb. ...	Confectionery ... ..	10,929	16,984
2s. per cental	Flour ... ..	8,361	256,166
2d. per lb. ...	Fruit, bottled ... ..	1,600	688
" ...	" dried ... ..	6,377	3,763
" ...	" " currants ... ..	48,526	9,565
" ...	" " raisins ... ..	29,544	9,160
9d. per bushel	" green ... ..	60,806	12,076
2s. per cental	Grain and pulse, barley ... ..	22,809	1,809
5s. per cental	" " " pearl ... ..	809	561
2s. per cental*	" " beans and pease ... ..	553	7,694
1s. per cental*	" " gram ... ..	381	372
" ...	" " maize ... ..	106,212	363
3s. per bushel	" " malt... ..	33,007	14,346
2s. per cental*	" " oats ... ..	24,029	11,091

\* From 27th October 1880.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<i>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.</i>			
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>			
2s. per cental *	Grain and pulse, pease, split ... ..	1,529	235
” ” * ...	” ” peanuts ... ..	542	...
6s. per cental	” ” rice ... ..	81,351	70,057
2s. per cental	” ” ” paddy ... ..	23	...
1s. per cental	” ” rye ... ..	24	...
2d. ” ...	” ” wheat ... ..	24,522	603,158
2d. per lb. ...	Jams and preserves ... ..	5,736	14,836
” ...	Liquorice ... ..	2,467	245
” ...	Macaroni and vermicelli ... ..	1,404	348
” ...	Maizena and corn flour ... ..	6,497	2,326
3s. p. cwt. & free	Molasses ... ..	7,954	5,959
2d. per lb. ...	Nuts ... ..	1,027	368
” ...	” almonds... ..	3,118	500
Free ...	” cocoanuts ... ..	1,022	280
2d. per lb. ...	” walnuts ... ..	113	182
3s. per cental †	Oatmeal ... ..	2,072	8,897
20s. per ton ...	Onions ... ..	21	11,238
10s. per ton ...	Potatoes ... ..	270	58,307
Free ...	Sago ... ..	9,216	2,795
2d. per lb. ...	Sugar candy ... ..	24	...
3s. per cwt. ...	” glucose ... ..	6,777	1,370
” ...	” raw ... ..	652,825	...
” ...	” refined... ..	371,509	246,890
Free ...	Tapioca ... ..	11,872	2,528
” ...	Vegetables, fresh ... ..	407	4,563
2d. per lb. ; 5s. per cwt.	” preserved, salted, &c. ... ..	1,642	925
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>			
10 per cent. ...	Aerated and mineral waters ... ..	1,181	1,424
9d. per gallon	Beer (ale and porter) ... ..	168,431	24,584
3d. per lb. ...	Chicory ... ..	869	1,442
” ...	Chocolate and cocoa ... ..	19,364	2,873
9d. per gallon	Cider and perry ... ..	118	4
Free ...	Cocoa beans ... ..	4,979	...
3d. per lb. ...	Coffee ... ..	65,216	24,666
Free ...	Ginger ... ..	2,757	1,167
2d. per lb. ...	” ground... ..	1	...
6d. per lb. ...	Hops ... ..	37,855	13,218
20 p.c. and free	Limejuice ... ..	3,035	652
Free ...	Milk, preserved ... ..	8,426	3,958
2d. per lb. ...	Mustard ... ..	12,058	2,382
Free ...	Pepper ... ..	11,908	7,321
2d. per lb. ...	” ground ... ..	12	...
10 per cent. ...	Perfumery (not alcoholic) ... ..	4,726	983
Quarts 2s. 9d., pints 1s. 9d., per doz. btls.	Pickles ... ..	3,045	2,750
20s. per ton ...	Salt ... ..	32,869	3,742
Free ...	” rock ... ..	2,656	1,229
” ...	Saltpetre ... ..	3,416	263
20 per cent. ...	Sauces ... ..	4,516	1,369

\* From 27th October 1880.

† For present rate of duty, see tariff in Appendix C *post.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see *Index ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
<b>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—contd.</i>			
Free ...	Spices ... ..	8,450	5,475
2d. per lb. ...	„ ground ... ..	351	...
10s. per gallon	Spirits, brandy ... ..	174,942	72,994
„ ...	„ cordials and bitters ... ..	3,121	1,744
„ ...	„ gin ... ..	19,009	12,253
„ ...	„ of wine ... ..	877	1,762
20s. per gallon	„ perfumed ... ..	5,451	836
10s. per gallon	„ rum ... ..	20,763	6,406
„ ...	„ whiskey ... ..	98,574	30,862
„ ...	„ other, undescribed ... ..	12,950	5,042
3d. per lb. ...	Tea ... ..	583,490	258,079
3s. per lb.* ...	Tobacco (manufactured) ... ..	81,800	100,035
1s. per lb. ...	„ (unmanufactured) ... ..	12,706	19,840
6s. per lb.† ...	„ cigars ... ..	61,806	36,886
3s. per lb.* ...	„ snuff ... ..	615	216
6d. per gallon	Vinegar ... ..	10,877	2,171
6s. per gallon	Wine ... ..	65,738	36,234
8s. per gallon	„ sparkling ... ..	31,844	6,294

**CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.**

<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free ...	Beeswax ... ..	40	262
„ ...	Bones ... ..	105	2,037
„ ...	Bonedust ... ..	...	15,131
Free ...	Bristles ... ..	4,037	316
2d. per lb. ...	Candles ... ..	23,493	19,540
10 per cent. ...	Combs ... ..	5,816	1,307
Free ...	Feathers (not ornamental) ... ..	47	28
„ ...	Flock ... ..	76	928
2d. per lb. ...	Glue ... ..	947	889
Free ...	„ pieces ... ..	...	1,524
10 per cent. ...	Grease ... ..	1,586	451
Free ...	Hair ... ..	1,337	763
2d. per lb. ...	„ curled ... ..	2,403	1,315
Free ...	„ seating ... ..	1,769	66
„ ...	Hides ... ..	47,508	9,953
„ ...	Horns and hoofs ... ..	122	3,314
„ ...	Ivory ... ..	729	...
7½ per cent. ...	Leather, calf and kid ... ..	81,523	...
20 per cent. ...	„ cut into shapes ... ..	2,303	1,214
Free ...	„ imitation ... ..	3,912	103
10 per cent. ...	„ patent and colored fancy ... ..	14,441	3,590
„ ...	„ belting ... ..	...	726
20 per c. & free	„ undescribed ... ..	15,424	313,223
25 per cent. ...	Leatherware ... ..	18,947	2,709
Free ...	Sausage skins ... ..	3,727	4,854
„ ...	Shell, pearl ... ..	15	40
„ ...	„ tortoise ... ..	182	...
„ ...	Skins, bird ... ..	...	285
„ ...	„ goat ... ..	...	30

\* From 27th October 1880.

† From 4th November 1880.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.</i>			
Free	... Skins, kangaroo	1,947	1,802
"	... " opossum	1,534	19,285
"	... " rabbit	5,888	21,674
"	... " seal	...	1,576
"	... " sheep, with wool	14,754	42,997
"	... " " without wool	25	490
"	... " undescribed	3,554	...
2d. per lb.	... Soap, common	160	11,220
4d. per lb.	... " fancy	1,853	952
Free	... Sponges	1,375	132
...	... Stearine	...	42,431
Free	... Tallow	17,193	192,394
"	... Whalebone	67	...
"	... Wool, greasy*	2,076,944	3,616,981
"	... " scoured	613,399	1,332,493
"	... " washed	286,921	1,467,979
"	... " Angora	...	13
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free	... Bark	1,237	31,148
"	... Bass	324	...
2d. per lb.	... Blue	2,893	2,626
2s. per cental	... Bran	1,410	15,824
Free	... Canes and rattans	2,369	70
"	... Casks	3,653	4,292
"	... Copra	694	200
"	... Cork	418	...
4d. per lb.	... Corks, cut	11,874	3,913
Free	... Cotton, raw	262	...
"	... Fibre, cocoanut	...	707
"	... " undescribed	3,511	307
"	... Flax	587	...
"	... " "phormium," N. Z.	9,266	152
"	... Gum	8,473	2,040
"	... Gutta-percha goods	146	19
"	... Hay and chaff	450	52,879
"	... Hemp	24,703	2,152
"	... Indiarubber goods	19,471	1,017
"	... Jute	8,058	...
"	... Meal, linseed	254	116
"	... Millet, broom corn, &c.	4,778	232
"	... Oakum	30	16
"	... Oilcake	485	118
10s. per cwt.	... Paper bags	784	5,649
Free	... " printing	96,065	6,889
4s. per cwt.	... " wrapping	10,388	7,548
Free	... " writing, uncut	34,321	2,283

\* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 60,723,152 lbs., valued at £2,977,264, of which all but 5,857,185 lbs., valued at £256,652, was brought overland from New South Wales. The quantity of wool exported amounted to 112,486,053 lbs., valued at £6,417,453, of which 41,256,996 lbs., valued at £2,183,408, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<b>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—<i>continued.</i></b>			
2d. per lb. ...	Paper, writing, cut ... ..	561	...
4s. per cwt. ...	„ undescrbed ... ..	7,126	...
2d. per lb. ...	„ „ cut ... ..	360	...
25 per cent. ...	„ and cardboard boxes ... ..	278	...
Free ...	Paperhangings ... ..	25,736	3,794
„ ...	Pitch and tar ... ..	1,934	838
2s. per cental	Pollard ... ..	220	2,589
Free ...	Pulu ... ..	264	35
„ ...	Rags ... ..	563	4,098
„ ...	Resin ... ..	10,513	1,584
10 per cent. ...	Seeds, canary ... ..	1,346	86
Free ...	„ clover ... ..	100	...
„ ...	„ grass ... ..	6,783	1,657
„ ...	„ undescrbed ... ..	9,000	10,399
2d. per lb. ...	Starch ... ..	18,270	1,209
„ ...	Straw ... ..	...	21
2s. per cental*	Tares ... ..	254	...
Various† ...	Timber ... ..	261,806	48,605
2s. per gallon	Varnish ... ..	9,948	4,601
25 per cent. ...	Wicker and basket ware ... ..	1,411	1,306
„ ...	Woodenware ... ..	29,183	16,626
Free ...	Wood, fire ... ..	98	700
<b>Order 26.—Oils.†</b>			
6d. per gal.* ...	Almond ... ..	48	...
6d. per gal. ...	Benzine ... ..	103	...
6d. per gal.* ...	Black ... ..	1,819	2
1s. per doz. pints, or 6d. per gallon*	Castor ... ..	42,110	17,308
6d. per gal.* ...	Chinese ... ..	12,850	731
„ „ * ...	Cocanut ... ..	2,786	243
„ „ * ...	Cod ... ..	4,252	1,005
1s. per doz. pints, or 6d. per gallon*	Codliver ... ..	1,266	357
6d. per gallon	Colza ... ..	3,828	1,294
Free ...	Cotton-seed ... ..	12	...
6d. per gallon	Gasoline ... ..	48	...
„ „ ...	Kerosene ... ..	72,504	32,636
6d. per gal.* ...	Lard ... ..	1,320	369
„ „ * ...	Linseed ... ..	28,031	3,183
1s. per doz. pints, or 6d. per gallon*	Lubricating ... ..	2,850	...
1s. per doz. pints, or 6d. per gallon*	Medicinal ... ..	140	...

\* From 27th October 1880.

† See Tariff of Victoria in Appendix C *post.*‡ It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante.* The duties on oils have been altered; for present rates, see tariff in Appendix C *post.*

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports. £	Value of Exports. £
<b>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>			
Free ...	Mineral, unrefined ... ..	314	...
" ...	Neatsfoot ... ..	64	496
" ..	Niger seed ... ..	168	...
" ...	Nut ... ..	752	...
6d. per gallon	Olive ... ..	3,287	523
Free ...	Palm ... ..	5,076	337
" ...	Paraffine ... ..	325	...
6d. per gal.† ...	Pine ... ..	73	...
Free ...	Rape ... ..	941	...
" ...	Resin ... ..	30	...
1s. per doz. pints	Salad ... ..	13,490	692
Free ...	Seed ... ..	226	...
" ...	Sperm ... ..	252	222
" ...	Sweet ... ..	383	...
" ...	Tallow ... ..	...	11,882
" ...	Tar ... ..	3	...
6d. per gal.† ...	Vegetable ... ..	10	...
...	Oils in bottles ... ..	...	1,257
<b>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.</b>			
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†</i>			
<i>Order 28.—Coal, &amp;c.</i>			
Free ...	Coal... ..	306,966	196
" ...	Coke, &c. ... ..	2,966	619
" ...	Kerosene shale ... ..	13,521	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.</i>			
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i> )			
Free ...	Bricks, bath ... ..	204	8
20 per cent. ...	Brownware ... ..	1,792	1,115
2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Chinaware and porcelain ... ..	14,044	3,967
1s. 4d. per cub. foot	Earthenware ... ..	31,578	9,286
3d. to 6d. per doz. and 6d. per cub. foot	Glass, bottles ... ..	16,037	2,594
Free ...	" plate ... ..	8,499	2,412
" ...	" window ... ..	7,265	2,738
1s. to 2s. 6d. per cub. foot	Glassware ... ..	25,172	11,113
20 per cent. ...	Marble, wrought ... ..	2,210	3,031
Free ...	" unwrought ... ..	1,609	...
" ...	Plaster of paris ... ..	71	67

\* See footnote (‡) on previous page.

† From 27th October 1880.

‡ The Customs returns of 1880 did not distinguish any mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &amp;c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connection with mining was not shown by the entries.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i>			
<i>(See also Order 12 ante.)</i>			
Free	Plaster of paris, American	1,571	...
"	Putty	480	164
20 p. c. and free	Slate slabs	73	18
Free	Stones, grind	608	509
"	" mill	131	125
"	" unwrought	8,144	11,264
20 per cent.	" wrought	2,094	19,119
"	Stoneware	800	903
Free	Whiting	7,243	333
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>			
Free	Gold	878,820	967,924
10 per cent.	Gold-leaf	2,316	63
3s. to 4s. per dwt., & 20 p. c.	Jewellery	53,237	8,930
20 per cent.	" jet	...	374
2s. per oz.	Plate, silver	3,362	759
Free	Precious stones, cameos, &c.	3,566	...
"	Silver	575	550
"	" ore	112	...
"	Specie, copper	801	20
"	" gold	10,015	2,919,610
"	" silver	126,500	50,000
"	Quartz	1,646	...
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>			
Free	Antimony, ore	1,275	908
"	" regulus	...	13,387
25 per c. & free	Brassware	10,464	1,346
Free	Copper	5,562	17,460
"	" ore and regulus	41	900
"	" sheet	6,452	365
"	" wire	321	...
25 per c. & free	Copperware	2,471	556
20 per cent.	Electro-plated ware	11,073	...
25 per cent.	Grates and stoves	1,064	890
Free	Iron, bar and rod	81,754	16,233
25 per cent.	" bolts and nuts	5,018	831
"	" castings	4,915	3,374
"	" galvanized buckets and tubs	45	891
Free	" cordage	1,212	254
"	" guttering, &c.	...	4,676
"	" sheet	174,560	41,582
"	" hoop	9,976	2,797
"	" pig	23,679	2,728
40s. per ton	" pipes, cast	21,275	1,290

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—continued.

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

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.</b>			
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
Free	Iron pipes, wrought	24,254	4,831
"	" plate	22,622	3,509
"	" railway rails, &c.	48,587	1,504
"	" scrap	148	2
"	" sheet	10,139	2,260
"	" tanks	3,788	4,002
"	" wire, fencing and undescribed	74,017	56,820
"	" " telegraphic	490	606
25 per cent.	Ironware, galvanized	180	558
Free	Lead, ore	4,662	...
"	" pig	1,387	3,239
2s. 6d. per cwt.	" pipe	165	570
"	" sheet	2,016	1,582
25 per cent.	Metal, manufactures of	47,866	32,198
Free	" yellow	7,287	117
"	Metals, undescribed	249	...
20 per cent.	Metalware, mixed	4,025	925
3s. per cwt.	Nails	24,232	8,535
12s. per cwt.	" horseshoe	7,038	1,448
Free	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c.	1,468	2,484
20 per cent.	Platedware	13,507	6,655
Free	Plumbago	752	...
"	Quicksilver	7,446	824
"	Screws	3,557	140
"	Spelter	30	2,260
"	Steel	13,469	1,754
"	" cordage	976	742
"	Tin, block	7,557	849
"	" foil	764	202
"	" ore	291	440
"	" " black sand	50	1,507
Free	" plates	31,530	4,696
25 per cent.	Tinware	2,577	2,426
"	Wire netting	1,251	107
Free	Zinc, ingots	197	...
25 per cent.	" perforated	368	25
Free	" sheet	503	782
<b>CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.</b>			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free	Alligator	1	...
"	Birds	658	58
"	Deer	...	15
"	Dogs	350	256
"	Donkeys	5	...
"	Turtles	20	...
5s. each	Horned cattle*	382,307	49,101
"	Horses*	138,160	191,033

\* For numbers of cattle and horses imported overland, see table following paragraph 809 post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1880—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Rate of Import Duty.	Articles.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
		£	£
<b>CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—<i>continued.</i></b>			
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—continued.</i>			
Free	Kangaroos	32	...
...	Leeches	...	103
2s. each	Pigs	14,978	2,752
Free	Poultry	203	198
6d. each	Sheep*	344,880	97,540
Free	Tiger	3	...
...	Other (menagerie)	...	720
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free	Plants	3,168	5,031
<b>CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.</b>			
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &amp;c.</i>			
25 per cent.	Brushware and brooms, hair	6,468	1,017
"	" undescrbed	3,470	6,288
Free	Fancy goods	29,545	17,461
"	Grindery	19,876	11,110
"	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	76,680	67,130
"	Holloware	7,316	325
20 and 10 p. c.	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	13,726	18,021
Free	Ordnance stores, undescrbed	30,650	36
"	Photographic goods	1,397	1,744
"	Printing materials	13,870	11,702
"	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	7,721	2,830
"	Travellers' samples	51,747	52,110
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>			
Free	Curiosities	610	241
10 p. c. and free	Goods manufactured, undescrbed	20,710	4,693
Free	Personal effects	32,726	29,450
"	Specimens of natural history	882	496
"	Victorian exhibits returned from Sydney	13,518	...
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14,556,894</b>	<b>15,954,559</b>

165. The total declared value of the imports having been £14,556,894, and that of the exports £15,954,559, the whole value of the external trade of the colony in 1880 was £30,511,453. Imports, exports, and trade, 1880.

166. It will be observed that the exports exceeded the imports. Such a circumstance had only happened nine times in the previous twenty-eight years. The excess of exports on this occasion amounted to £1,397,665. Exports in excess of imports.

167. The value of imports was less in 1880 than in the previous year by £478,644; but the value of exports was greater by £3,500,389. It should be pointed out, however, that the value of both imports and exports—more especially the latter—was exceptionally low in 1879. Imports and exports, 1879 and 1880 compared.

\* For numbers of sheep imported overland, see table following paragraph 309 *post.*

168. The imports in 1880, as indicated by the values, were lower than in any other year since 1872. For some years prior to 1872 the import trade, so gauged, had been stagnant, but in that and the two subsequent years a marked improvement was recorded, which was sustained with more or less regularity until 1879, when a falling-off took place, followed by a still further decline in the year under review. The value of exports in 1880, on the other hand, was greater than in any previous year, but 1879 was a year in which the exports were exceptionally low, and the average of the two years shows a slight falling-off as compared with preceding years.\* It should be borne in mind, however, that the values do not always measure the quantities imported and exported, as the increase or decline in the former may be due partly, if not altogether, to fluctuations in the prices of commodities.†

169. In 1880 the value of the imports per head of the population was less by 18s. 2d. than it was in 1879, and less also than in any year since 1851 except 1871, the former being the year in which Victoria became an independent colony; the value per head of the exports, however, exceeded by £3 16s. 4d. that in 1879, and also exceeded the value in 1878, 1877, 1876, 1872, and 1870, but in no other year since 1851. The value per head of the external trade, as measured by the sum of the imports and exports, exceeded by £2 14s. 8d. that in 1879, but was lower than in any other year since 1851 except 1870. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each year, commencing with that in which Victoria was separated from New South Wales:—

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1880.

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

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

† In an able paper presented to the Imperial Parliament in 1879, on the "Précis of Exports of British and Irish Produce in the years 1861-77," Mr. Robert Giffen, the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, shows that the alarming decline which had taken place in the value of articles exported from the United Kingdom was due to a "gigantic fall in prices," amounting to an average of 22 per cent., and not, as might be supposed, to a decrease in the quantities of the articles.

‡ The population returned at the Census of 1881 having been less than that previously estimated, it has been found necessary to recalculate the values in the later years. For the estimated mean populations used in making the calculations, see table "Breadstuffs available for Consumption," Part Production *post*.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1880—continued.

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

170. 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 seven years ended with 1879:—

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1873	16,533,856	21	11	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	15,302,454	19	19	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1874	16,953,985	21	16	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	15,441,109	19	17	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	16,685,874	21	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,766,974	18	15	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1876	15,705,354	19	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,196,487	17	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	16,362,304	20	4	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	15,157,687	18	14	11
	1878	16,161,880	19	13	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	14,925,707	18	3	5
	1879	15,035,538	18	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	12,454,170	14	18	8
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 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1878	14,768,873	21	15	8	12,965,879	19	2	6
	1879	14,198,847	19	17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,086,819	18	6	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

\* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
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 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1875	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 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1878	3,436,077	16	12	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,190,419	15	8	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1879	3,080,889	14	7	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,434,034	16	0	8
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 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1878	5,719,611	23	11	1	5,355,021	22	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	5,014,150	19	14	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,762,727	18	14	10
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 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1878	379,050	13	10	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	428,491	15	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	407,299	14	6	8	494,884	17	8	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
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 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1878	1,324,812	12	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,315,695	12	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,301,097	11	14	0
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 $\frac{1}{2}$	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 $\frac{3}{4}$
	1878	8,755,663	20	15	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,015,525	14	5	4
	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,743,126	12	16	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1880, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Decrease of external trade.

171. It will be noticed that in most of the colonies the value of the external trade in 1879, as also generally in 1878, was below the average. This was the case especially in Victoria and Queensland, also in New Zealand as regards its exports. The only colony in which the external trade showed no signs of depression was Western Australia, the figures of which for 1879 were higher than those for any previous year.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

172. In all the years the total value of imports was higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies; but there was one exception in the

case of the exports, viz., 1879, when the export trade of Victoria was unusually low, and was exceeded by that of New South Wales. It should be remembered, however, that the Victorian figures are each year largely swelled by the value of wool from the neighboring colonies brought to Melbourne for convenience of shipment, and this appears in the returns of both imports and exports. The 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 usually stand in regard to the total value of imports and exports. In 1879 they did so in regard to the imports and in regard to the total of external trade, but, as has been already stated, New South Wales was in that year in advance of Victoria in the case of the exports :—

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

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

173. In 1879 the value of imports per head of the population was greater in New South Wales and the value of exports per head was greater in South Australia than in any of the other colonies. In the following lists, which show the order of the colonies in these respects, Victoria is fourth on the first list, and as low as fifth on the second. New Zealand falls from the third place on the first list to the sixth place on the second, and Tasmania is last in both lists :—

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

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

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

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

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

174. 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 seven years ended with 1879. 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 :—

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,  
1873 TO 1879.

	Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.	
		£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	1873	34,646,171	20	9 9	35,513,872	21	0 0
	1874	35,557,716	20	5 7	36,724,866	20	18 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	1875	38,057,725	20	18 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	37,492,398	20	12 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	1876	37,466,909	19	18 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	36,289,472	19	6 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	1877	40,025,798	20	10 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	37,644,664	19	6 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	1878	40,465,491	19	19 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	36,865,517	18	4 2
	1879	37,736,723	17	19 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	34,232,634	16	6 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1873	42,218,025	20	5 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	42,017,799	20	3 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	1874	44,937,313	20	12 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	42,901,460	19	14 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	1875	47,272,839	20	14 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	44,407,001	19	9 7
	1876	45,505,083	19	3 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	43,093,920	18	3 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	1877	48,307,887	19	12 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	45,389,111	18	8 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	1878	50,545,966	19	15 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	44,196,737	17	5 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	1879	47,378,783	17	16 5	41,276,857	15	10 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

175. By means of this table, it will be observed, in regard to Australia, both with and exclusive of Tasmania and New Zealand, that the total value of imports was less in the last year named than in either of the two previous ones, and that the total value of exports and the value of both imports and exports per head were actually less in that year than in any of the previous ones.

176. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1878 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:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1878.

(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 ...	401,193,697	11	12 6	272,170,404	7	17 10
Malta* ...	15,935,923†	104	9 3	15,249,441‡	99	19 3
ASIA.						
India ...	58,819,644	0	6 2	67,433,324	0	7 1
Ceylon ...	4,980,917	1	18 3	4,438,137	1	14 1
Straits Settlements...	13,420,488	43	11 2	12,739,100	41	7 0
Labuan ...	157,522	32	3 2	156,618	31	19 5

\* 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.

External trade in 1879.

External trade of British dominions.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1878—  
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.
<b>AFRICA.</b>								
Mauritius ... ..	2,229,346	6	5	9	3,777,379	10	13	1
Natal* ... ..	1,719,562	4	16	6	694,192	1	19	0
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	6,588,725	6	10	11	3,532,841	3	10	1
St. Helena... ..	87,659	14	0	11	39,708	6	7	3
Lagos ... ..	483,623	8	0	8	577,336	9	11	9
Gold Coast ... ..	394,153	0	19	4	393,457	0	19	3
Sierra Leone (1876) ... ..	272,606	7	7	0	297,036	8	0	2
Gambia* ... ..	164,982	11	12	6	204,301	14	8	0
<b>AMERICA.</b>								
Canada ... ..	19,392,039	5	5	8	16,525,764	4	10	0
Newfoundland* ... ..	1,430,984	8	17	3	1,173,102	7	5	5
Bermudas* ... ..	243,713	17	12	11	65,455	4	14	10
Honduras* ... ..	191,491	7	15	0	131,007†	5	6	1
British Guiana ... ..	2,150,714	9	7	11	2,507,572	10	19	1
West Indies—								
Bahamas ... ..	191,234	4	17	8	142,673	3	12	11
Turk's Island* ... ..	19,769	3	14	1	26,910	5	0	11
Jamaica* ... ..	1,492,722	2	19	0	1,210,705‡	2	7	10
St. Lucia* ... ..	108,264	3	1	0	151,464	4	5	5
St. Vincent* ... ..	150,397	4	4	4	161,557	4	10	7
Barbadoes* ... ..	1,102,733	6	5	5	1,078,411	6	2	7
Grenada* ... ..	130,686	3	1	11	149,208	3	10	8
Tobago* ... ..	41,406	2	4	5	67,464	3	12	4
Virgin Islands* ... ..	4,171	0	12	7	6,328	0	18	10
St. Christopher* ... ..	173,117	6	2	11	202,484	7	3	10
Nevis* ... ..	32,855	2	16	3	30,583	2	12	3
Antigua* ... ..	183,795	5	3	2	201,177	5	12	10
Montserrat* ... ..	27,311	3	3	1	30,240†	3	9	7
Dominica* ... ..	65,760	2	8	4	84,705	3	2	4
Trinidad ... ..	1,901,401	17	6	11	1,839,068	16	15	6
<b>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</b>								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand § ... ..	50,545,966	19	15	8	44,196,737	17	6	0
Fiji ... ..	136,608	1	2	8	192,865	1	11	11
Falkland Islands* ... ..	36,792	26	7	11	51,055	36	12	6
Total ... ..	586,202,775	2	9	2	451,929,808	1	17	10

177. On comparing this table with the corresponding one in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879–80, a decrease is observed in the total Falling off in external trade.

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

† Exports of domestic produce.

‡ Imports for consumption.

§ For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 170 *ante*.

value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of nearly nine millions and three-quarters sterling, or about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., and in the value of the exports of more than eleven millions and three-quarters sterling, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. If, however, the British possessions are considered exclusive of the United Kingdom—the value of whose imports decreased by about thirty and a half millions, or about 7 per cent., and the exports by nearly twenty millions, or  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.—the value of the imports will be found to have increased by nearly twenty-one millions, or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the value of the exports by more than eight millions, or about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

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

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

180. 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. Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta, the Falkland Islands, and Labuan, the value per head of Victorian imports and exports is greater than that of the imports and exports of any British colony outside of Australia except the Straits Settlements, and, in the case of the exports only, Trinidad.

181. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1878 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, 1878.

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

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
<b>EUROPE.</b>	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Austro-Hungary ...	103,617,	2 13 9	100,219,	2 12 0
Belgium ...	100,060,	18 5 6	84,228,	15 7 8
Denmark ...	11,384,	5 15 8	9,078,	4 12 3
France ...	227,514,	6 3 4	174,260,	4 14 5

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

Trade per head compared with other British possessions.

External trade of Foreign countries.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1878—  
continued.

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

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
<b>EUROPE—continued.</b>				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
German Empire ... ..	238,275,	5 8 10	145,827,	3 6 7
Greece ... ..	5,196,	3 1 11	3,177,	1 17 10
Holland ... ..	67,497,	17 9 3	46,993,	12 3 2
Italy ... ..	46,063,	1 12 8	45,050,	1 11 11
Portugal* ... ..	8,014,	1 19 7	5,418,	1 6 9
Russian Empire ... ..	96,916,	1 6 1†	100,117,	1 6 11†
Spain* ... ..	15,910,	0 19 2	17,253,	1 0 9
Sweden and Norway ... ..	21,306,	3 7 3	15,363,	2 8 6
<b>ASIA.</b>				
China* ... ..	21,651,‡	0 1 2	20,577,‡	0 1 2
Japan ... ..	5,563,	0 3 3	7,264,	0 4 3
Persia ... ..	2,500,	0 11 5	1,500,	0 6 10
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Egypt* ... ..	5,046,	0 18 0	8,434,	1 10 1
Morocco ... ..	1,475,	0 10 9	1,356,	0 9 10
Tunis ... ..	1,100,	0 10 6	1,300,	0 12 5
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Argentine Confederation ... ..	8,822,	3 18 5	7,565,	3 7 3
Brazil ... ..	8,948,	0 16 11	9,234,	0 17 5
Chili ... ..	6,009,	2 11 10	7,315,	3 3 1
Mexico ... ..	5,697,	0 12 2	5,087,	0 10 11
United States ... ..	97,265,	2 1 5	151,808,	3 4 7
Uruguay ... ..	3,310,	7 9 9	3,644,	8 6 5
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>1,109,138,</b>	<b>1 9 10</b>	<b>972,067,</b>	<b>1 6 2</b>

NOTE.—The figures for Persia and Tunis are only estimates; those for Greece and Portugal are for 1875; those for Mexico are for 1876; those for Morocco are for 1877; those for Japan are for 1879; all the rest are for 1878. For Germany, the *special* exports; and for Holland, the Argentine Confederation, and Uruguay the *special* imports and exports only are given (*i.e.*, imports for home consumption and exports of domestic produce). In the cases of the Argentine Confederation and Chili the official values are given, which are 25 per cent. below the real values.

182. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1878 § represent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of France and Germany come next in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total

Trade in  
Australia  
and other  
countries  
compared.

\* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of £1 2s. 3d. and the exports of £1 3s. 0d. to the population of the whole Russian empire.

‡ Original values in Haikwan Taels. A *tael* is assumed to be equal to 5s. 11d., which was its average value during 1878. Its value, however, fluctuates from year to year between 5s. 7d. and 6s. 2d.

§ See table following paragraph 176 *ante*.

trade, the United States, Austro-Hungary, Russia, Belgium, and Holland, which are the only other countries possessing a greater external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively.\* The external commerce of Victoria † is greater than that of Denmark, Greece, or Portugal, but is not quite so extensive as that of Spain; it is, however, much greater than that of most of the extra-European countries shown in the table.

183. 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.

184. 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 1880, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1880.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£	...	£	...
Victoria ... ..	13,518§	09	11,220,467	70·33
The United Kingdom ...	5,654,888	38·84	1,275,904	8·00
Other British possessions ...	6,779,988	46·58	2,747,421	17·22
Foreign States ... ..	2,108,500	14·49	710,767	4·45
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>14,556,894</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>15,954,559</b>	<b>100·00</b>

185. It will be observed that 70 per cent. of the exports were set down as the produce or manufacture of Victoria. This is a higher proportion than that which prevailed in 1879, but a smaller one than in any other year since 1866, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the fourteen years ended with 1880:—

\* See table following paragraph 174 ante.

† See table following paragraph 176 ante.

‡ See table following paragraph 170 ante.

§ Victorian exhibits returned from Sydney.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

Exports of Victorian produce.

## EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1880.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1867 ... ..	9,972,333	15 9 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	78·37
1868 ... ..	11,697,893	17 12 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	75·02
1869 ... ..	9,539,816	13 17 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	70·85
1870 ... ..	9,103,323	12 15 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	73·00
1871 ... ..	11,151,622	15 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	76·60
1872 ... ..	10,758,658	14 5 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	77·56
1873 ... ..	11,876,707	15 10 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	77·61
1874 ... ..	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875 ... ..	10,571,806	13 8 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·59
1876 ... ..	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877 ... ..	11,269,086	13 18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	74·35
1878 ... ..	10,676,499	12 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·53
1879 ... ..	8,069,857	9 13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	64·80
1880 ... ..	11,220,467	13 3 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	70·33

186. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. According to the table, the export trade of local productions had entirely recovered in 1880 from the depression which prevailed in 1879, over three millions sterling out of the three and a half millions by which the total exports had increased being due to locally-produced articles.

Increase of exports of Victorian products, 1874 to 1880.

187. 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 1880, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

Exports of Victorian products, 1874 to 1880.

## EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1874 TO 1880.

(See Index following paragraph 164 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	2,379	2,979	9,499	13,227	20,588	21,950	20,084
9	Agricultural implements	7,322	17,703	10,475	10,492	11,424	10,619	8,476
10	Machinery ...	21,673	30,660	40,675	51,728	68,538	50,929	54,995
10	Saddlery and harness	5,724	8,576	12,582	9,262	14,554	14,244	14,649
13	Furniture and upholstery	12,315	17,534	23,464	28,678	45,567	28,604	29,015
14	Manure ...	15,049	4,946	4,067	2,535	7,612	16,871	11,171
14	Drugs and chemicals	1,169	1,479	3,247	4,682	6,514	8,267	4,916
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	5,609	8,742	15,347	15,972	23,913	18,510	12,213

\* Exclusive of Border traffic in the month of January.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE  
OF VICTORIA, 1874 TO 1880—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 164 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1874.*	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
19	Apparel & slops	107,581	106,463	125,460	138,771	204,525	189,607	178,308
„	Boots and shoes	13,143	14,106	21,321	34,643	43,286	48,906	54,131
20	Cordage ...	8,468	10,761	11,304	14,681	20,627	15,711	15,038
21	Butter, cheese	7,544	19,281	53,857	36,339	67,350	59,714	82,490
„	Hams, bacon, lard	964	1,312	3,025	5,391	7,176	13,584	15,007
„	Beef and pork, salted	2,736	1,979	2,261	2,515	7,583	14,850	10,779
„	Preserved meats	175,774	134,297	166,570	123,406	74,837	69,054	142,368
22	Biscuit... ..	15,752	19,039	17,689	22,147	30,934	26,779	27,656
„	Confectionery	9,626	8,840	12,104	15,156	17,176	14,549	14,440
„	Flour ... ..	39,022	15,011	11,457	113,612	186,515	107,947	244,693
„	Grain and pulse	2,611	7,623	10,615	32,263	96,613	140,558	597,382
„	Fruit ... ..	2,059	3,944	5,940	4,853	12,655	9,663	11,753
„	Jams and pre- serves	1,178	1,216	4,794	4,061	6,005	9,023	12,513
„	Oatmeal ... ..	190	377	4,360	5,590	9,613	9,799	8,800
„	Onions ... ..	1,233	5,939	8,969	5,131	10,394	7,433	11,238
„	Potatoes ... ..	40,891	63,483	65,242	77,840	72,983	59,895	58,307
„	Sugar, refined, and molasses	171,022	142,721	102,796	150,967	139,688	144,721	166,963
„	Vegetables ...	710	1,227	4,151	2,123	2,500	1,554	4,646
23	Wine ... ..	2,681	4,812	4,705	3,172	5,192	7,837	4,558
24	Bones ... ..	2,830	2,017	2,765	1,815	1,895	1,932	2,037
„	Bone-dust ...	8,081	11,983	13,743	27,720	7,663	6,059	15,131
„	Candles ... ..	938	361	5,805	9,060	3,941	686	1,090
„	Glue pieces ...	505	70	538	2,708	2,729	970	1,524
„	Hides ... ..	3,923	2,754	2,996	2,997	9,417	20,217	9,953
„	Horns and hoofs	3,783	3,153	3,733	2,651	3,843	2,806	3,314
„	Leather ... ..	190,199	244,027	194,033	201,583	215,717	227,312	294,043
„	Skins — sheep, &c.	52,459	45,855	56,056	30,037	19,614	30,323	85,554
„	Soap ... ..	6,102	4,978	6,786	7,702	14,882	10,564	11,661
„	Stearine ... ..	...	...	...	28,441	26,616	37,556	42,431
„	Tallow ... ..	199,564	203,243	174,507	90,455	103,879	150,867	192,394
„	Wool † ... ..	4,996,748	4,694,139	4,852,333	4,372,936	4,330,628	3,564,721	4,234,045
25	Bark and timber	17,864	59,596	80,845	68,717	100,817	40,371	59,840
„	Bran and pollard	1,923	1,697	4,171	3,453	17,115	4,469	15,785
„	Hay and chaff	7,474	22,101	56,524	38,838	26,850	15,688	52,879
„	Seeds ... ..	1,103	2,479	4,275	3,670	8,036	8,607	10,815
26	Oil — neatsfoot, and ex tallow	5,157	2,359	7,968	16,518	18,980	16,267	12,378
31	Gold—bullion...	3,617,261	2,841,037	2,026,453	2,037,027	1,385,769	857,294	772,212
„	„ specie	1,354,751	1,479,016	1,587,104	2,814,907	2,399,741	1,352,883	2,919,610
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	26,177	37,098	53,440	57,876	76,059	50,350	65,550
33	Horned cattle	11,789	21,456	31,262	22,072	70,132	57,908	49,066
„	Horses ... ..	69,933	97,998	80,740	115,235	143,654	135,577	182,553
„	Sheep ... ..	24,699	27,175	40,987	178,878	217,950	97,885	96,690
34	Plants ... ..	1,022	1,235	1,620	1,819	5,132	4,623	5,001
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	10,212	13,637	10,366	14,865	22,321	25,761	25,268
„	Oilmen's stores	1,877	1,817	3,897	5,292	10,256	16,286	10,121
„	All other arti- cles	61,716	95,475	96,993	182,577	208,601	210,697	232,933
	Total ... ..	11,352,515	10,571,806	10,155,916	11,269,086	10,676,499	8,069,857	11,220,467

\* Exclusive of Border traffic in the month of January.

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

188. It will be observed that in 1880 the value of exports of Victorian-produced breadstuffs—viz., biscuit, flour, and grain—amounted to £869,731, or to much more than in any other year; that the value of exports of wool entered as Victorian amounted to £4,234,045, or to nearly a fifth more than in 1879, but slightly less than in 1878 and 1877; and that the value of exports of Victorian gold (bullion and specie) amounted to £3,691,822, or to more than half as much again as in 1879, but less than in any of the other years named except 1876; and that the value of the exports of the three articles combined amounted to 78 per cent. of the total value of the exported produce of the colony. It will also be noticed that in 1880, as compared with 1879, a falling-off, according to value, took place in the exports of home-produced stationery, agricultural implements, manure, drugs, woollens, apparel and slops, salt provisions, oatmeal, wine, hides, animal oils, cattle, and oilmen's stores; that the values of the exports of home-produced saddlery, cordage, confectionery, sheep, hardware, and potatoes were about the same in the two years; but that the values of the exports of all the other home-produced articles named in the table were higher in the year under review than in the previous one.

Increase or decrease of certain articles exported.

189. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the four years 1876 to 1879, 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 TO 1879.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13 18 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	74·35
	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	71·53
	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	64·80
New South Wales ...	1876	10,691,953	17 5 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	82·22
	1877	10,704,758	16 11 5	81·55
	1878	10,716,511	15 16 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	82·65
	1879	10,775,644	15 1 10	82·34
Queensland ...	1876	3,807,974	20 13 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	98·26
	1877	4,278,122	21 18 7	98·09
	1878	3,083,441	14 18 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	96·65
	1879	3,259,613	15 4 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	94·92

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876  
TO 1879—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
South Australia ...	1876	4,338,959	19 17 11½	90·09
	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84·79
	1878	4,198,034	17 5 9	78·39
	1879	3,957,854	15 11 5¾	83·10
Western Australia ...	1876	394,553	14 12 1	99·31
	1877	371,246	13 9 2½	99·44
	1878	427,268	15 5 2	99·71
	1879	492,707	17 6 9½	99·56
Tasmania ...	1876	1,117,584	10 13 9	98·82
	1877	1,403,580	13 4 1	99·05
	1878	1,288,011	11 17 4¼	97·90
	1879	1,289,395	11 11 10¾	99·10
New Zealand ...	1876	5,488,901	14 3 3¾	96·75
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8½	96·06
	1878	5,780,508	13 14 2¼	96·09
	1879	5,563,455	12 8 3¾	96·87

190. It will be remarked that the depression already alluded to as prevailing in 1879, although it apparently affected the exports of home produce in several of the colonies, did not disturb it so much in any of them as it did in Victoria. In New South Wales, and to a still greater extent in Western Australia, the colonial products exported were actually greater in value in that than in any of the other years. It is probable, however, that the same circumstance which, it has been stated, makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable may operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

191. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, which Victoria is not, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to produce a much larger quantity of wool than Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown except 1877, and in the last of those years the excess in favor of New South Wales was very considerable. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1879:—

Low export trade of home produce in 1879.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.



ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1879.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. South Australia.

5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.

192. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population, the anomaly existed in the last of the years shown of Western Australia, in many respects the least important colony of the group, being at the head of the list, whilst Victoria, the most populous and wealthy, was at the bottom. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1879.

1. Western Australia.
2. South Australia.
3. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.

5. New Zealand.
6. Tasmania.
7. Victoria.

193. In the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore a lower proportion to that of the total exports in Victoria than in any other colony. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order:—

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1879.

1. Western Australia.
2. Tasmania.
3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.

5. New South Wales.
6. South Australia.
7. Victoria.

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

Exports of Australasian produce.

195. In 1880, two-fifths of the Victorian imports, according to value, were from, and nearly three-fifths of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. Forty-three per cent. of the former, and 29 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighboring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Over 12 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

Trade with various countries, 1880.

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, 1880.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	5,892,834	40·48	9,249,873	57·98
New South Wales ...	4,856,893	33·37	2,192,511	13·74
Queensland ...	32,731	·23	22,091	·14
South Australia ...	282,538	1·94	869,140	5·44
Western Australia ...	8,243	·06	71,416	·45
Tasmania ...	341,951	2·35	647,603	4·06
New Zealand ...	777,241	5·34	765,221	4·80
Other British possessions ...	1,042,891	7·16	1,965,171	12·32
The United States ...	362,844	2·49	83,155	·52
Other Foreign States ...	958,728	6·58	88,378	·55
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,556,894</b>	<b>100·00</b>	<b>15,954,559</b>	<b>100·00</b>

Trade with various countries at three periods.

196. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to the same countries in 1880 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials :—

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1870.	1875.	1880.	1870.	1875.	1880.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	6,198,805	7,809,285	5,892,834	6,205,455	6,980,983	9,249,873
New South Wales ...	1,387,687*	4,209,820	4,856,893	671,104*	1,551,608	2,192,511
Queensland ...	5,707	106,146	32,731	41,787	95,115	22,091
South Australia ...	205,278*	231,521	282,538	153,252*	481,650	869,140
Western Australia ...	1,692	4,756	8,243	37,895	59,360	71,416
Tasmania ...	247,127	275,118	341,951	329,676	386,589	647,603
New Zealand ...	1,691,941	1,062,238	777,241	755,581	1,051,341	765,221
Other British possessions	1,346,023	1,160,089	1,042,891	4,253,014	4,007,043	1,965,171
The United States ...	377,934	353,141	362,844	2,377	103,041	83,155
Other Foreign States	993,564	1,473,760	958,728	19,873	50,244	88,378
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>12,455,758</b>	<b>16,685,874</b>	<b>14,556,894</b>	<b>12,470,014</b>	<b>14,766,974</b>	<b>15,954,559</b>

Trade at three periods compared.

197. It will be observed that the value of imports from the United Kingdom at the last period was slightly less than at the first, and much less than at the second period, but that the value of exports was considerably greater at the last than at either of the former

\* Exclusive of Border traffic.

periods. It should be mentioned that this increase is probably only apparent, and attributable to a larger proportion of merchandise being sent direct to the United Kingdom now than formerly; and this assumption is supported by the fact that a corresponding decrease is found in the exports to "Other British possessions," which includes exports by mail steamers entered as for Ceylon, although their real destination is the United Kingdom. The existence of a system which gives the destination of the vessels rather than of the merchandise is to be regretted, especially since some of the ocean steamers have arrangements for the mutual interchange of cargoes. As regards the Australian colonies, it should be borne in mind that the figures for New South Wales and South Australia for 1870 are not comparable with those for the two subsequent periods, owing to the Border traffic, including the large importations of wool from the former, being at the first period left out of account; a large increase will be observed, however, in the trade with those colonies between the second and third periods; also a steady increase throughout in the trade with Western Australia and Tasmania. It will be noticed that the imports from New Zealand were highest at the first period, and the exports to that colony at the middle period.

198. During the last five years the United Kingdom has absorbed as much as seven-tenths of the Victorian export, and more than half of its import, trade. This trade, however, is by no means steady, being subject to large fluctuations from year to year, which have created the disturbances already pointed out in the total trade of Victoria. The following table shows the value of the imports from and exports to the United Kingdom during each of the last five years, together with the increase or decrease of each from year to year. The trade with "Other British possessions" is included, as it is considered for the most part to belong properly to the British trade\* :—

Trade with  
United  
Kingdom,  
1876 to 1880.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM AND "OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS," 1876 TO 1880.

Year.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Total Value.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Year to Year.	Total Value.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from Year to Year.
	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	8,603,715	...	10,265,006	...
1877 ...	9,467,326	+ 863,611	10,773,451	+ 508,445
1878 ...	8,859,945	- 607,381	10,011,834	- 761,617
1879 ...	7,536,677	- 1,323,268	8,023,014	- 1,988,820
1880 ...	6,935,725	- 600,952	11,215,044	+ 3,192,030

\* See preceding paragraph.

Fluctuations  
in British  
trade.

199. The most noticeable feature in the foregoing table is the large and sudden decrease in 1879, amounting to two millions sterling, in the exports from Victoria to the United Kingdom, followed by an increase in 1880 of close upon  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling. It thus appears that nearly the whole of the increase in the total export trade of Victoria during the year under review, amounting to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  millions, occurred in the British trade alone.\* It will also be observed that, whilst the value of the export trade to the United Kingdom was greater in 1880 than in any previous year shown, the import trade fell off during the last three years by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling.

Trade with  
neighboring  
colonies—  
1876 to 1880.

200. During the last five years the value of imports from the neighboring colonies has generally increased, whilst that of the exports, which had steadily increased till 1878, underwent a diminution in 1879, but again recovered itself in 1880. The recorded value of the imports was in every year considerably above that of the exports, although the difference was much less in the second and third years than in the other three. The following are the results spoken of:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN  
COLONIES, 1876-1880.

Year.	Imports from the Neighboring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighboring Colonies.	Excess in favor of Imports.
	£	£	£
1876 ...	5,477,747	3,811,085	1,666,662
1877 ...	5,214,364	4,229,570	984,794
1878 ...	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034
1879 ...	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876
1880 ...	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615

Imports and  
exports at  
each port.

201. In 1880, 74 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 86 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. A fourth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about an eighteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which over 17 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1880, 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:—

\* For information respecting the nature of the articles in which the increase occurred, see paragraph 207 *post*.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1880.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
Melbourne ... ..	£ 10,817,013	74·31	£ 13,760,108	86·25
Geelong ... ..	126,549	·89	1,150,350	7·22
Portland ... ..	691	·00	130,780	·82
Belfast ... ..	791	·01	2,507	·02
Warrnambool ... ..	16,529	·11	24,392	·15
Port Albert ... ..	848	·01	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana ... ..	1,504	·01	34,553	·22
Echuca ... ..	2,502,750	17·13	231,574	1·45
Narung ... ..	20,778	·15	590	·00
Swan Hill ... ..	68,394	·47	11,909	·08
Tocumwall ... ..	21,105	·15	235	·00
Wahgunyah ... ..	536,937	3·70	30,130	·18
Wodonga ... ..	360,437	2·48	119,761	·75
Howlong ... ..	12,567	·09	6,854	·04
Yarrawonga ... ..	4,459	·04	119	·00
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	450,697*	2·82
Stations, Delegete, &c. ... ..	65,542	·45	...	...
Total ... ..	14,556,894	100·00	15,954,559	100·00

202. 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 of goods on which the duty has not been paid elsewhere in Victoria, and in like manner a port gets credit for the export of such goods only as are shipped therefrom direct to other countries. Besides the foreign trade, however, there exists a coastwise traffic, by means of which the outports receive goods of which the duty has been paid in Melbourne, and send away goods to Melbourne for ultimate shipment there. No return is given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns contain a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland, with the following results for the last five years :—

Exports coastwise from three ports.

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

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

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

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

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

204. The values of sixty-one of the principal articles imported in 1880 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennials are placed side by side in the following table. In comparing the values, it must be borne in mind that at the first period the wool, live stock, and other articles coming across the Murray from New South Wales were not included in the returns of imports:—

### IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

(See Index following paragraph 164 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1870.	1875.	1880.
		£	£	£
1	Books ... ..	107,377	140,723	164,386
	Stationery ... ..	67,899	70,597	53,623
2	Musical instruments ... ..	48,452	47,285	53,210
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	19,354	53,174	48,123
9	Cutlery ... ..	43,252	47,747	19,839
	Machinery ... ..	90,958	112,668	60,488
	Tools and utensils ... ..	77,140	96,425	33,073
12	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	64,320	39,210	30,616
14	Drugs and chemicals ... ..	71,181	99,475	47,785
	Matches and vestas ... ..	31,445	31,188	33,660
	Opium ... ..	140,047	97,163	94,962
	Paints and colors ... ..	30,099	54,300	54,375
15	Carpeting and druggeting ... ..	54,067	45,523	45,573
	Woollens and woollen piece goods ... ..	817,087	898,073	645,543
16	Silks ... ..	196,960	231,775	195,761
17	Cottons ... ..	369,139	575,134	673,678
	Linen piece goods ... ..	52,417	48,622	32,896
18	Drapery ... ..	141,443	137,810	...
	Haberdashery ... ..	139,184	223,986	224,657
19	Apparel and slops ... ..	272,943	345,342	245,811
	Boots and shoes ... ..	303,437	202,532	100,941
	Gloves ... ..	51,733	55,946	60,558
	Hats, caps, and bonnets ... ..	103,577	122,633	95,295
	Hosiery ... ..	111,028	134,070	90,923
	Millinery ... ..	94,310	8,481	...
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	92,098	172,404	122,736
21	Butter and cheese ... ..	67,805	10,085	904
	Fish ... ..	84,819	158,124	84,655
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted ... ..	14,369	12,505	10,453

\* In 1880 articles formerly comprised under the heads of Drapery and Millinery were distributed under other headings.

## IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 164 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1870.	1875.	1880.
		£	£	£
22	Flour and biscuit ... ..	2,707	4,741	8,539
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	133,299	128,099	146,853
	Grain—oats ... ..	100,531	179,927	24,029
	„ wheat ... ..	22,542	66,396	24,522
	„ other (including malt and rice)	351,659	370,259	247,240
	Sugar and molasses ... ..	958,926	1,040,410	1,039,065
23	Beer, cider, and perry ... ..	222,706	173,774	168,549
	Coffee ... ..	46,722	53,400	65,216
	Hops ... ..	85,463	68,217	37,855
	Spirits ... ..	384,664	375,339	335,687
	Tea ... ..	496,623	749,368	583,490
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ... ..	222,268	235,709	156,927
	Wine ... ..	128,983	134,464	97,582
24	Candles ... ..	130,490	91,584	23,493
	Hides, skins, and pelts ... ..	24,218	94,663	75,210
	Leather, leatherware, and leather cloth	40,155	122,477	136,550
	Wool ... ..	88,383*	2,310,477	2,977,264
25	Paper (including paper bags) ... ..	113,320	183,651	149,605
	Timber ... ..	223,767	425,471	261,805
26	Oil of all kinds ... ..	161,109	234,435	199,361
28	Coal ... ..	163,994	263,267	306,966
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	32,278	55,948	47,414
	Glass and glassware ... ..	78,721	92,217	56,973
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ... ..	1,507,068	869,419	878,820
	„ specie ... ..	478,275	140,055	10,015
	Jewellery... ..	40,585	40,655	53,237
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	380,790	733,000	465,826
	Nails and screws ... ..	44,370	64,552	34,827
33	Live stock ... ..	13,387	1,145,751	880,330
35	Fancy goods ... ..	62,851	37,410	29,545
	Hardware and ironmongery ... ..	107,790	56,032	76,680
	Oilmen's stores ... ..	159,348	15,821	13,726
	<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>11,365,932</b>	<b>14,829,988</b>	<b>12,937,725</b>

205. The value of the articles named in the table was less in 1880 than in 1875 by £1,892,016, but greater than in 1870 by £1,572,039. The only articles which at each period showed marked increase, as compared with the former one, are books, cottons, coal, and wool; a falling-off took place in nearly every other item. Those articles showing the greatest decrease throughout are furniture and upholstery, boots and shoes (particularly), butter and cheese, beer, hops, candles, and oilmen's stores—the falling-off being in all probability chiefly

Imports  
of three  
periods  
compared.

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

attributable to their increased production in the colony; whilst of the numerous items which show considerable decrease at the last, as compared with the second, period, the most important are cutlery, machinery, tools and utensils, woollens and woollen piece goods, apparel and slops, grain, tobacco, wine, glass, iron and steel, nails and screws, and live stock.

206. The exports of forty-one of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years. It will be observed that the figures for 1880 in most cases compare favorably with those for the former periods. One important exception, however, is gold (including specie), which shows a falling-off between 1875 and 1880 of more than three quarters of a million sterling; this, however, is more than counter-balanced by an increase amounting to £850,000 in the exports of flour and wheat. Of other articles, those which show a considerable increase from period to period are books, machinery, woollens, and woollen piece goods, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, butter and cheese, grain, leather and skins, wool, and live stock; and those which show a marked decrease throughout are candles and tallow:—

#### EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

(See Index following paragraph 164 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1870.	1875.	1880.
		£	£	£
1	Books, &c. ... ..	16,287	38,316	64,007
	Stationery ... ..	29,209	54,138	40,040
9	Machinery ... ..	27,652	67,587	100,222
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	24,375	79,665	91,332
18	Drapery ... ..	269,072	160,249	...
19	Apparel and slops ... ..	45,714	173,080	246,566
	Boots and shoes ... ..	46,428	76,047	122,142
21	Butter and cheese ... ..	6,258	19,956	82,490
	Meats—fresh and preserved ... ..	151,800	134,345	159,421
	„ salted ... ..	6,962	6,277	12,160
22	Flour and biscuit ... ..	43,997	35,593	283,822
	Grain—oats, ... ..	373	8,970	11,091
	„ wheat ... ..	8,944	483	603,158
	„ other (including malt and rice) ...	39,904	66,132	95,437
	Potatoes ... ..	30,243	63,483	58,307
	Sugar ... ..	137,628	322,619	248,260
23	Coffee ... ..	24,727	35,351	24,666
	Spirits ... ..	87,656	140,548	131,899
	Tea ... ..	165,986	248,224	258,079
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ... ..	141,928	199,224	156,977
	Wine ... ..	37,140	71,450	42,528
24	Bones and bone-dust ... ..	24,148	14,000	17,168
	Candles ... ..	24,033	22,078	19,540
	Hides ... ..	11,508	2,754	9,953
	Horns and hoofs ... ..	1,442	3,153	3,314

Exports of principal articles at three periods.



EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES 1870, 1875, AND 1880—  
continued.

(See Index following paragraph 164 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1870.	1875.	1880.
		£	£	£
24	Leather and leatherware ... ..	112,971	248,503	321,565
	Skins and pelts ... ..	22,141	47,700	88,139
	Soap ... ..	6,882	5,342	12,172
	Tallow ... ..	358,863	203,243	192,394
	Wool * ... ..	3,205,106	6,096,958	6,417,466
25	Bark ... ..	6,484	37,883	31,148
	Hay, straw, and chaff ... ..	9,850	22,101	52,900
26	Oil of all kinds ... ..	62,952	60,367	72,537
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ... ..	6,119,782	3,177,905	967,924
	Specie—gold ... ..	577,840	1,479,016	2,919,610
	„ silver ... ..	7,020	7,662	50,000
	Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ... ..	16,516	27,708	14,295
	Copper ore, regulus, &c. ... ..	952	10,450	18,725
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ... ..	10,476	5,022	2,796
33	Live stock ... ..	41,131	146,662	340,426
35	Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware)	41,957	52,191	67,688
		12,004,337	13,682,435	14,452,364

207. Of the total increase in the exports of 1880, as compared with those of 1879, which amounted, as has been already said, to three and a half millions sterling, 91 per cent., or three and a fifth millions was in breadstuffs, leather, tallow, wool, and gold. The exports of these articles in the two years, also the total exports, are compared in the following table:—

INCREASED EXPORT OF CERTAIN ARTICLES IN 1880.

Articles.	Exports, 1879.	Exports, 1880.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Flour and biscuit... ..	140,124	283,822	143,698
Wheat ... ..	132,314	603,158	470,844
Leather and leatherware ... ..	241,766	321,565	79,799
Tallow ... ..	150,867	192,394	41,527
Wool ... ..	5,269,634	6,417,466	1,147,832
Gold (including specie) ... ..	2,577,421	3,887,534	1,310,113
Total of articles named ... ..	8,512,126	11,705,939	3,193,813
Total Exports ... ..	12,454,170	15,954,559	3,500,389

\* Wool from across the Murray is included in the export returns of all the years. It was not included in the import returns in 1870.

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1837 to 1880.

208. In twenty-five out of the forty-four years ended with 1880 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The year 1880 was one of the latter; it should be pointed out, however, that in the previous year the excess of imports was twice as great as usual. 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 1880.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837 ...	103,201	...	1863 ...	552,431	...
1838 ...	45,232	...	1864 ...	1,076,431	...
1839 ...	127,038	...	1865 ...	106,789	...
1840 ...	306,507	...	1866 ...	1,882,165	...
1841 ...	164,094	...	1867 ...	...	1,050,347
1842 ...	78,644	...	1868 ...	...	2,273,328
1843 ...	...	66,446	1869 ...	444,636	...
1844 ...	...	105,785	1870 ...	...	14,256
1845 ...	...	215,304	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1846 ...	...	109,640	1872 ...	...	179,873
1847 ...	...	230,815	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1848 ...	...	301,683	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1849 ...	...	275,495	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	1879 ...	2,581,368	...
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	1880 ...	...	1,397,665
1855 ...	...	1,485,399			
1856 ...	...	527,491	Total ...	34,376,471	14,790,656
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	Deduct	} 14,790,656	...
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	excess of		
1859 ...	1,755,032	...	exports		
1860 ...	2,131,026	...			
1861 ...	...	296,154	Net excess	} 19,585,815	...
1862 ...	448,365	...	of imports		

Balance of trade in forty-four years.

209. It will be observed that in the forty-four years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by nearly £20,000,000, or an average of £445,000 per annum; and it should be mentioned that this excess would be added to if the value of the British and foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports.

Years in which excess of

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

over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in the year under review.

imports or exports was highest.

211. In 1879 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, but the reverse was the case in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New Zealand in each of the seven years mentioned below; also in Tasmania with two, and in New South Wales with three, exceptions; but in Queensland and Western Australia in all the years but one, and in South Australia in all but two the exports were the greater. In most of the colonies, however, especially those where there is an excess of exports, the proportion of exports to imports appears to be decreasing, the reason perhaps being that an increasingly large proportion of the imports are paid for by loans instead of by exports. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the seven years ended with 1879, 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 1879.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 7 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1873	1,231,402	...	11,194,203	...
	1874	1,512,876	...		
	1875	1,918,900	...		
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
	1878	1,236,173	...		
	1879	2,581,368	...		
New South Wales ...	1873	...	727,441	3,103,947	...
	1874	...	1,051,864		
	1875	...	181,380		
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
	1878	1,802,994	...		
	1879	1,112,028	...		
Queensland ...	1873	...	657,014	...	3,479,706
	1874	...	1,144,023		
	1875	...	529,567		
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1879—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 7 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
South Australia ...	1873	...	746,759	}	1,392,567
	1874	...	419,565		
	1875	...	601,249		
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
	1879	251,423	...		
Western Australia ...	1873	32,111	...	}	232,767
	1874	...	64,574		
	1875	...	41,377		
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
Tasmania ...	1873	213,611	...	}	515,248
	1874	332,460	...		
	1875	99,966	...		
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
New Zealand ...	1873	854,316	...	}	13,174,653
	1874	2,870,543	...		
	1875	2,200,545	...		
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
	1878	2,740,138	...		
	1879	2,631,459	...		
Total ...	...	30,984,444	8,101,433	27,988,051	5,105,040
Deduct excess of exports ...	...	8,101,433	...	5,105,040	...
Net excess of imports ...	...	22,883,011	...	22,883,011	...

212. It will be observed that during the seven years to which the table relates goods to the value of over 11 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of about 3 millions by New South Wales, of about half a million by Tasmania, and of over 13 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; but that goods to the value of nearly 3½ millions were sent away by Queensland, of over 1½ millions by South Australia, and of nearly a quarter of a million by Western Australia, above the value of the goods received.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

213. During the septenniad alluded to it will be found that the Australian Continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of £9,193,110 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to £22,883,011.

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

214. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than one thousand two hundred millions sterling.\* In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was £97,964,001, in 1876 it was £125,968,263 ; in 1877, £139,428,342 ; and in 1878, £129,023,293.†

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

215. The following are the British possessions in which in 1878 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary† :—

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1878, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

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

216. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1878 exceeded the exports in the same year by £134,272,967 ; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be reduced to £5,249,674.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

217. The imports, during 1878, of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table ‡ exceeded the exports, with the exception of Russia and Spain ; but in seven of the twelve Foreign countries outside of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 137 millions sterling, or by 14 per cent.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

218. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the eleven years ended with 1880. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports. The transhipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, in consequence of heavy transhipments having taken place from and to the mail steamers on the Suez route *viâ* Point de Galle, the

Transshipments, 1870 to 1880.

\* 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 176 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 181 *ante*.

terminus of which was, until February 1880, Melbourne. The large decrease in 1879, and further decrease in 1880, were due principally to the small quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, the value thereof amounting in 1878 to £1,359,977, but in 1879 to only £306,391, whilst in 1880 very little, if any, coin and bullion were so received:—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1880.

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

219. The countries from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1880, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1880.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transshipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	502,220	379,862
Australasia—		
New South Wales	150,376*	293,118
New Zealand	25,639	317,244
Queensland	14	2,578
South Australia	278,781†	145,048
Tasmania	152,214†	225,442
Western Australia	205	4,671
Fiji	1,152	5,081
Brouse Island	...	...
Malden Island	...	17
Stewart's Island	...	...
Mauritius	30,257	...
Cape Town	5	3,248
India	101,792	52,597
China—		
Hong Kong	17,070	132
Guam	...	152
Java	2,629	440
Straits Settlements	3,464	...
Canada	10	...
Foreign States, viz. :—		
Austria	5,262	205
France	22,400	...
Germany	7,671	2,031
Italy	152	152

\* Includes copper, £19,095; wool, £12,250.

† Includes copper, £40,374; wool, £168,417.

‡ Includes tin, £61,438; wool, £35,180.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1880—  
continued.

Countries.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
Foreign States, viz. :—		
United States... ..	18,773	16
China ... ..	107,659	...
Cochin China ... ..	1,077	...
Japan ... ..	20	250
Solomon's Islands ... ..	3,485	43
Total ... ..	1,432,327	1,432,327

220. The Customs revenue in 1880 differed from that in 1879 by only £5,000, the excess being in favor of the year under review. Under most of the heads there was a remarkable similarity in the amounts received in the two years. A falling off of £19,000 took place under the head of "import duties," but an increase of £8,000 in the receipts from the excise duty on spirits. New sources of revenue, viz., duties on the manufacture of beer and tobacco, and licenses for the sale of tobacco, produced £17,000. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the two years :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1879 AND 1880.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1879.	1880.
	£	£
Import duties ... ..	1,436,343	1,417,546
Wharfage and harbor rates* ... ..	25,260	24,204
Duties on spirits distilled in Victoria ... ..	38,070	46,388
Duty on beer manufactured in Victoria ... ..	...	14,880†
Duty on tobacco, cigars, and snuff manufactured in Victoria ... ..	...	1,482†
Licenses to sell and manufacture tobacco ... ..	...	553†
Ports and harbors ‡ ... ..	19,706	19,125
Fees ... ..	6,892	7,446
Fines and forfeitures ... ..	238	474
Miscellaneous ... ..	9,233	8,552
Total ... ..	1,535,742	1,540,650

221. The import duties received amounted to  $9\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the total value of imports in 1880, and to  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1879.

\* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £18,924 in 1879, and £16,910 in 1880.

† For two months only.

‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £19,523 in 1879, and to £18,842 in 1880; and the latter to £183 in 1879, and to £283 in 1880.

Pilotage  
rates.

222. The pilotage rates not included in the Customs revenue amounted in 1879 to £21,530, and in 1880 to £23,176.

Drawbacks.

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

## EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1880.

Year.					Value of Goods Ex- ported 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
1879	...	...	...	...	493,816	59,933
1880	...	...	...	...	606,055	68,018

Vessels  
inwards and  
outwards.

224. Partly, no doubt, owing to the increased number of large steamers trading to Melbourne, the tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1880 than in any former year; but these seem to have to a certain extent supplanted smaller vessels, as the number of vessels both in 1879 and 1880 was less than in any year since 1868. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the thirteen years ended with 1880:—

## VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1880.

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



225. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1880, 84 per cent., embracing 59 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 13 per cent., embracing 36 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 3 per cent., embracing 5 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in 1880, 62 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 34 per cent. to British, and 4 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1880.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,743	636,076	32,077	1,771	643,495	32,409
British ...	260	388,295	17,721	271	403,563	17,957
Foreign ...	73	54,514	1,787	73	53,956	1,787
Total ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153

226. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1880 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 previous year the French vessels were more numerous than the Dutch:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1880.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
United States ...	23	24	47
Germany ...	20	22	42
Holland ...	11	11	22
France ...	7	6	13
Norway ...	5	4	9
Sweden ...	3	2	5
Denmark ...	1	1	2
Austria ...	1	1	2
Russia ...	1	...	1
Hawaii ...	1	1	2
Total ...	73	72	145

227. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels much the worst. It is to be remembered, however, that most of the Colonial, and many of the British vessels, are steamers, whilst very nearly all the Foreign ones are sailing vessels;

and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 19 tons	19 tons	19 tons	20 tons	20 tons	20 tons
British " "	25 "	25 "	26 "	25 "	22 "
Foreign " "	45 "	34 "	33 "	31 "	30 "
All " "	<u>21 tons</u>	<u>21 tons</u>	<u>22 tons</u>	<u>22 tons</u>	<u>21 tons</u>

228. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered Victorian ports in 1880, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

#### STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS, 1880.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Steamers ... ..	1,416	790,787	43,974
Sailing vessels ... ..	660	288,098	7,611
Total ... ..	2,076	1,078,885	51,585

229. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 18 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 38 tons.

230. Ninety-five per cent. of the vessels, embracing 97 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1880 arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 82 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :—

#### VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1880.

Inwards.				
Arriving—	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes ... ..	1,968	94·80	1,046,583	97·00
In ballast ... ..	108	5·20	32,302	3·00
Total ... ..	2,076	100·00	1,078,885	100·00
Outwards.				
	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
With cargoes ... ..	1,729	81·75	930,446	84·50
In ballast ... ..	386	18·25	170,568	15·50
Total ... ..	2,115	100·00	1,101,014	100·00

Steam and sailing vessels.

Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

231. In the same year, 71 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 88 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 69 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 86 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels, with the largest amount of tonnage, were entered and cleared at Echuca, on the River Murray. After Echuca, most ships were entered and cleared at Swan Hill, but the largest amount of tonnage at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

## SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1880.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ... ..	1,482	955,593	1,470	945,723
Geelong ... ..	80	26,974	91	38,082
Portland ... ..	43	14,262	51	18,714
Belfast ... ..	12	1,619	14	3,410
Port Albert ... ..	6	545	4	393
Warrnambool ... ..	25	7,485	58	22,399
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah ... ..	4	457	4	457
Echuca ... ..	230	46,859	229	46,745
Swan Hill ... ..	124	17,122	124	17,122
Cowana ... ..	70	7,969	70	7,969
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>1,078,885</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>1,101,014</b>

232. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 855 vessels, or about a fifth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 144,700 tons, or no more than about a fifteenth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

233. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the seven years ended with 1879. It will be noticed that, in the last-named year, the tonnage of vessels trading to all the colonies was greater than in any former one; as also was the number of vessels to all except Victoria, Western Australia, and New Zealand. The vessels to Victoria were exceeded in all the previous years; those to Western Australia were exceeded in 1876, and those to New Zealand were exceeded in 1878 and 1875 :—

## SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1873	2,187	756,103	2,226	762,912	4,413	1,519,015
	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1875	2,171	840,386	2,223	833,499	4,394	1,673,885
	1876	2,086	810,062	2,150	847,026	4,236	1,657,088
	1877	2,192	939,661	2,219	935,324	4,411	1,874,985
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1879	2,084	963,087	2,083	977,135	4,167	1,940,222
New South Wales	1873	2,161	874,804	2,212	887,674	4,373	1,762,478
	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1875	2,376	1,109,086	2,294	1,059,101	4,670	2,168,187
	1876	2,313	1,074,425	2,265	1,053,300	4,578	2,127,725
	1877	2,361	1,136,206	2,301	1,101,775	4,662	2,237,981
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1879	2,391	1,268,377	2,396	1,272,347	4,787	2,540,724
Queensland	1873	582	176,172	569	176,352	1,151	352,524
	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1875	868	395,234	831	368,948	1,699	764,182
	1876	954	454,822	895	419,520	1,849	874,342
	1877	1,055	490,077	1,049	466,767	2,104	956,844
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1879	1,261	637,695	1,251	618,699	2,512	1,256,394
South Australia...	1873	799	265,437	732	250,203	1,531	515,640
	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1875	844	316,823	790	294,558	1,634	611,381
	1876	881	346,812	890	385,518	1,771	732,330
	1877	864	340,201	843	332,575	1,707	672,776
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1879	1,092	467,729	1,039	465,162	2,131	932,891
Western Australia	1873	137	69,669	150	70,568	287	140,237
	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1875	154	66,919	151	67,242	305	134,161
	1876	173	79,108	157	75,018	330	154,126
	1877	142	73,596	148	77,537	290	151,133
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1879	162	84,951	162	85,086	324	170,037
Tasmania	1873	661	118,353	681	119,759	1,342	238,112
	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1875	631	129,102	664	133,107	1,295	262,209
	1876	639	141,181	616	136,303	1,255	277,484
	1877	678	159,308	680	160,209	1,358	319,517
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1879	705	189,087	723	192,808	1,428	381,895
New Zealand	1873	739	289,297	704	281,847	1,443	571,144
	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1875	926	416,727	940	417,820	1,866	834,547
	1876	878	393,180	866	393,334	1,744	786,514
	1877	812	388,568	848	400,609	1,660	789,177
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1879	894	473,940	908	475,752	1,802	949,692

234. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. The number of ships and their tonnage do not cause any variation in the positions of the respective colonies on the list, except in the case of South Australia and New Zealand, in the former of which the ships were the more numerous, and in the latter the tonnage was the greater. It will be seen that New South Wales takes precedence of Victoria, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony. Victoria is, however, in advance of all the other colonies :—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1879.

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

235. 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 seven years ended with 1879. An increase in the tonnage, and generally also in the number of vessels, is observable from year to year, and the figures in the last year are higher than in any previous one :—

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

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

236. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1878. The information is derived entirely from official documents :—

Shipping in British possessions.

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

## SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1878.

(Exclusive of the coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA—continued.	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom ...	51,595,079	West Indies—	
Gibraltar ...	5,128,484	Bahamas ...	181,414
Malta ...	6,503,859	Turk's Island ...	96,154
		Jamaica ...	738,007
ASIA.		St. Lucia ...	93,242
India ...	5,754,379	St. Vincent ...	41,127
Ceylon ...	2,560,002	Barbadoes ...	400,880
Straits Settlements ...	4,391,484	Grenada ...	155,240
Labuan ...	20,868	Tobago ...	10,929
Hong Kong* ...	4,359,616	Virgin Islands ...	8,385
		St. Christopher ...	83,106
AFRICA.		Nevis ...	21,119
Mauritius ...	563,896	Antigua ...	60,167
Natal ...	263,344	Montserrat ...	17,163
Cape of Good Hope ...	1,138,350	Dominica ...	25,975
St. Helena ...	131,414	Trinidad ...	678,286
Lagos ...	362,722		
Gold Coast ...	181,476	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Sierra Leone* ...	277,408	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	7,709,552
Gambia ...	145,882	Fiji ...	47,260
		Falkland Islands ...	20,341
AMERICA.			
Canada ...	6,684,384	Total ...	101,321,412
Newfoundland ...	592,858		
Bermudas ...	193,992		
Honduras ...	83,568		

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

237. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria is greater than that to any British possession outside Australia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australia, even without Tasmania and New Zealand, is greater than that to any other British possession except Canada, and with those two colonies it considerably exceeds that to Canada.

Shipping in Foreign countries.

238. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal foreign countries during 1878. The information has been derived from official documents :—

\* The figures for Hong Kong and Sierra Leone are for 1876.

† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 233 ante.

## SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1878.

Country.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ... ..	896,632	666,589	1,563,221
Austria (exclusive of Hungary) ... ..	4,221,930	4,219,740	8,441,670
Belgium ... ..	3,184,747	3,124,796	6,309,543
Denmark ... ..	1,944,090	1,885,059	3,829,149
France ... ..	10,348,521	10,561,836	20,910,357
Germany ... ..	5,709,559	5,701,066	11,410,625
Greece* ... ..	1,783,180	1,888,144	3,671,324
Holland ... ..	3,110,327	3,116,817	6,227,144
Italy ... ..	3,960,282	4,192,542	8,152,824
Japan* ... ..	615,784	617,501	1,233,285
Russia ... ..	6,754,852	6,677,286	13,432,138
Spain* ... ..	2,032,960	3,750,735	5,783,695
Sweden and Norway ... ..	5,105,651	5,082,611	10,188,262
United States ... ..	11,530,527	14,812,066	26,342,593
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>61,199,042</b>	<b>66,296,788</b>	<b>127,495,830</b>

239. Only 4 vessels were built in Victoria during 1880. These were all small, their average burden being no more than 51 tons. The vessels registered numbered 18, of an average burden of 435 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

## VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1880.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Dredge ... ..	1	42		Barques ... ..	7	5,212	108
Ketch ... ..	1	66		Brigs ... ..	1	291	9
Steamers ... ..	2	97		Dredges ... ..	1	42	7
				Ketches ... ..	3	79	9
				Schooners ... ..	1	27	3
				Steamers ... ..	5	2,177	81
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>205</b>		<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7,828</b>	<b>217</b>

240. The vessels on the register at the end of 1880 numbered 339, viz., 85 steamers and 254 sailing vessels. The former in the aggregate measured 15,558 tons and carried 1,003 men ; and the latter measured 45,655 tons and carried 1,654 men.

241. The lighters licensed in 1880 numbered 193, and the boats licensed, 524. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

\* The figures for Greece are for 1875, those for Spain for 1876, and those for Japan are for 1878-9.

Melbourne  
Harbor  
Trust.

242. 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.

Objects of  
Trust.

243. Under this Act, Commissioners have been appointed, whose principal objects are—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which would, it was stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."\* To carry out the more important of these designs the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and harbor works, were secured from England, who submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The following is a brief summary of the improvements, with their cost, which were either completed or in progress at the end of 1880 †:—

	Cost to 31st December 1880.
Wharves and approaches ... ..	£42,117
Rock raising... ..	6,521
Sea walls and clearing channel ... ..	1,695
Dredging and landing silt ... ..	88,095
Plant ... ..	100,235

Improve-  
ments re-  
commended  
by Sir John  
Coode.

244. In the general scheme of harbor improvement submitted by Sir John Coode, it is recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, in preference to a direct canal, to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, which is to be avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which will reunite with the river lower down. This will materially straighten the river's course, and will reduce the distance from the wharves at Melbourne to its mouth from  $7\frac{3}{4}$  to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles. It is estimated that the quantity of dredgings it will be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose will amount to 4,194,130 cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which will be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering

\* See "Report of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21.  
† For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, see Part IV., Finance, *post*.



upon the river, as also will a further quantity of silt to be raised from the bay, which it is proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. It is also contemplated to construct a dock at Melbourne, which will admit of extension by the formation of additional basins if required. In 1880 the Trust possessed five dredges, three of which are capable of a nominal lifting power of 280, 170, and 80 tons per hour respectively; but a much larger plant will be necessary in order to complete the operations within a reasonable time. The estimate of the cost of the works recommended, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200, or if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present vessels drawing 15 feet commonly get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing 16 feet at high tides, whilst one vessel in 1880 arrived there drawing as much as 17 feet 9 inches.\*

245. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1880 amounted to 413,391 cubic yards, viz., 181,830 cubic yards from the bay, and 231,561 cubic yards from the entrance channel to the river and the river itself. Silt raised in 1880.

246. A commencement of the Fisherman's Bend cutting was made on the 31st March 1880, and at one time as many as 183 men were employed on the work. The whole quantity excavated was 65,000 cubic yards, at a cost of £3,000, when it was decided to suspend operations pending the passing of an Amending Act providing for the transfer to the Trust of 230 acres† of the land through which the proposed channel should be cut. In the meantime, 870 cubic yards of stone for the slopes of the cutting have been prepared and stacked, ready for use. Fisherman's Bend cutting.

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

#### POSTAL RETURNS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.‡	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1879 ...	1,069	23,215,648	10,075,407	3,091,364	36,382,419
1880 ...	1,100	24,195,149	10,640,540	3,558,480	38,394,169
Increase...	31	979,501	565,133	467,116	2,011,750

\* See "Reports of the Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners for the years 1879 and 1880."

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

‡ Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April 1876. The number issued in 1880 was 1,085,015, as against 851,214 in 1879.

Proportion of letters, &c., to population. 248. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 27·8 in 1879, and of 28·6 in 1880.

Registered letters 249. An increase also took place in the letters registered in Victoria, as will be seen by the following figures :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.					
1879	...	...	...	...	218,076
1880	...	...	...	...	241,248
					<hr/>
	Increase	...	...	...	23,172
					<hr/>

Dead letters. 250. The dead and irregularly posted letters numbered, in 1879, 152,815, or 1 in every 152 of the total number received; and in 1880, 158,195, or 1 in 153. In the former year 1,426, and in the latter year 1,731, contained articles of value. The total value of such articles was, in 1879, £15,736, for £13,738 of which, or 87 per cent., owners were found during the year. In 1880 the value of articles found in letters was £18,089, for £16,981 of which, or 94 per cent., owners were in like manner found. In 1879, 1,734, or 1 in every 13,388 letters posted, and in 1880, 1,661, or 1 in every 14,568, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. In 1880, 187 of these were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £3,400, besides 120 articles of value. In the former year, 121, and in the latter 91, bore obscene or libellous addresses; of these, 19 in 1879, and 25 in 1880, were post cards. In 1880, 2,526 letters, including 850 valentines, were refused by the persons addressed, many of them enclosing articles of value; and 1,144 were addressed to deceased persons.

Disposal of dead letters. 251. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follows in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,  
1879 AND 1880.

	1879.	1880.
Returned, delivered, &c. ....	134,682	142,493
Destroyed or on hand ....	18,133	15,702
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	152,815	158,195
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Postal returns of United Kingdom. 252. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1879 :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879.\*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1879 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	950	281	1,231
Scotland ...	102	37	139
Ireland ...	76	27	103
<b>Total United Kingdom</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>1,473 †</b>

253. Per head of population, 37·75 letters were delivered in England and Wales, 28·01 in Scotland, and 14·17 in Ireland, during 1879. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 33·03 to each inhabitant.

Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

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

Letters per head in various countries.

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

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

\* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1879, and ended with the first quarter of 1880.

† Exclusive of 115 millions of post cards.

‡ *Almanach de Gotha*, cent-dix-huitième année, page 1052; Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1881.

Anomalies in  
rates of  
postage.

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

Universal  
Postal  
Union.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Ordinary Union Rate.*

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

\* Parliamentary Paper No. 76, Session 1880-81.

## 2. Rates to and from Distant Countries.

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

to which the Brindisi transit charges may be added.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

257. The following table shows the present relative extent of inland and foreign postal communication :—

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED, 1880.

	Letters.*		Newspapers.	
	Inland and Intercolonial.	British and Foreign.	Inland and Intercolonial.	British and Foreign.
Despatched ...	21,729,544	474,987	7,901,628	699,264
Received ...	1,462,244	528,374	846,144	1,193,504
Total ...	23,191,788	1,003,361	8,747,772	1,892,768

258. There were in 1880 three subsidized mail services existing between Australia and London, *viz.*, one from Melbourne, calling at

Postal communication with United Kingdom.

\* Including official correspondence and post cards.

Glenelg (South Australia) and King George's Sound (Western Australia), to Point de Galle, and thence *viâ* Suez and Brindisi\*; one from Sydney, *viâ* Auckland, Honolulu, San Francisco, and New York; and one from Brisbane, through Torres Straits to Singapore, and thence *viâ* Point de Galle, Suez, and Brindisi.\* The average time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versâ*, by means of these three routes during the past year was as follows:—

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1880.

Direction.	Average Time occupied between London and—					
	Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi.		Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco.		Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi.	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
To Australia ... ..	39	2½	45	0	49	21
To United Kingdom ...	41	12	46	0	51	39

259. As the contract entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of monthly mails by the first-named route as far as Point de Galle expired on the 1st February 1880, arrangements were made by Victoria with the same company for a fortnightly mail service after that date between Melbourne and Ceylon, calling at South and Western Australia, the subsidy being £85,000 per annum, or £5,000 less than under the former monthly service,† and the contract to continue for a period of eight years. The time, including stoppages, allowed to be occupied between Melbourne and Ceylon, or Ceylon and Melbourne, is 456 hours (19 days), and the whole time from Melbourne to Brindisi 958 hours (39 days 22 hours), during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, and 910 hours (37 days 22 hours) at other seasons, and the whole time from Brindisi to Melbourne 895 hours (37 days 7 hours) at all seasons. The company have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy; a penalty of £100 is imposed on them for every day's delay beyond the contract time, but a premium of £50 is paid for every period of 24 hours saved.

260. The time occupied in conveying the letters from Brindisi to London is 63 hours, and from London to Brindisi 55½ hours, so that the total time from Melbourne to London should not exceed 1,021 hours (42 days 13 hours), during the south-west monsoon, and 973 hours

\* Letters were also sent *viâ* Southampton, but this route was abandoned in the early part of 1880.

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

New contract  
with P. and  
O. Company.

Time  
occupied  
between  
London and  
Melbourne.

(40 days 13 hours), at other seasons; and the time between London and Melbourne should not exceed 950½ hours (39 days 14½ hours), at all seasons. The average time actually occupied during 1880 was from Melbourne to London about the same, but from London to Melbourne 12 hours shorter than that estimated.

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

Proportion of postage retained by Imperial Government.

262. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 288 places up to the end of 1880. 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. An increase will be observed in all the items:—

Money orders.

#### MONEY ORDERS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1879 ...	273	138,517	£ 398,019	150,525	£ 453,723
1880 ...	288	151,677	423,313	166,022	485,888
Increase	15	13,160	25,294	15,497	32,165

263. The average amount for which money orders were issued during the two years named in the table was £2 16s. 7½d.; the average amount for which money orders were paid was £2 19s. 4½d.

Average value of money orders.

264. The number and value of money orders issued in favor of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighboring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means had, however, prior to 1880, when a revival took place, been gradually falling off, whilst

Money orders.—Net transactions with United Kingdom and neighboring colonies.

the net amount received from the neighboring colonies has for years past been steadily increasing. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighboring colonies during 1880 and the first year of the two previous quinquennials:—

**MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBORING COLONIES, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.**

Year.	Money Orders sent to in excess of those received from the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from in excess of those sent to the Neighboring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1870 ... ..	17,188	£ 55,171	5,446	£ 25,351
1875 ... ..	13,333	40,157	14,234	60,651
1880 ... ..	14,297	45,711	28,691	108,629

265. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1879 were of the following number and amount:—

**MONEY ORDERS\* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879.**

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
England and Wales ... ..	14,432,935	£ 21,338,049
Scotland ... ..	1,426,098	2,320,313
Ireland ... ..	1,030,949	1,373,899
<b>Total United Kingdom</b>	<b>16,889,982</b>	<b>25,032,261</b>

266. The average value of each money order issued during 1879 in England was £1 9s. 7d., in Scotland £1 12s. 7d., and in Ireland £1 6s. 8d., or in the United Kingdom £1 9s. 8d. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria† is about twice as high as these rates.

267. Seventeen money orders were issued in Victoria during 1880 to every 100 of the population; whereas in the previous year 57 money orders were issued to every 100 of the population in England and Wales, 39 to every 100 of the population in Scotland, and 19 to every 100 of the population in Ireland.

268. The value of stamps issued from the Post Office during 1880 amounted to £423,402, or 43 per cent. more than in 1879. Of the amount received for stamps in 1880, nearly half was for postage stamps,

\* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which in 1879 numbered 161,880, of the value of £427,446.

† See paragraph 263 ante.

Money orders in United Kingdom.

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

Proportion of money orders to population.

Value of stamps issued, 1880.



and £37,546, or 9 per cent., was for duties chargeable from the 1st November 1880 under the "Beer Duties Act 1880" (44 Vict. No. 669). The following are the amounts under each head:—

VALUE OF STAMPS ISSUED, 1880.

Description of Stamps.							Value of Stamps Issued during 1880.
							£
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	195,491
Fee	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,415
Railway freight	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,819
Duty—(a) Adhesive...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,552
„ (b) Impressed upon Cheques, Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c...							27,579
Beer Duty Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,546
Total							£423,402

269. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 284 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1880 the lines were extended by 60 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 283 miles; a substantial increase also occurred in the number of paid telegrams, and in the amount received. The number of stations, the length of lines and wire, and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
1879	257	3,155	5,736
1880	284	3,215	6,019
Increase	27	60	283

Year.	Number of Telegrams.		
	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
1879	725,799	284,317	1,010,116
1880	812,466	348,446	1,160,912
Increase	86,667	64,129	150,796

Telegrams  
to and from  
Europe.

270. During 1880, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to Europe and the East, and *vice versa*, was 9,503, and the cost to the senders was £71,305. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 27,609, and were transmitted at a charge of £181,481.

Course of a  
telegram to  
London.

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

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

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

Time of a  
telegram  
sent to Her  
Majesty.

272. It may be interesting to know that, on the 1st October 1880, a special message from the Governor of this colony to Queen Victoria, announcing the opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition, and consisting of 78 words, was sent from Melbourne to Balmoral, in Scotland, in 23 minutes, including all stoppages.

Post Office  
revenue and  
expendi-  
ture.

273. 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 of over £11,000 will be observed in the revenue, and an

increase of nearly £32,000 in the total expenditure. It is explained, however, that the expenditure of 1880 includes the special items of £5,100 for the manufacture and issue of duty stamps, which do not form part of the revenue of the department, and a subsidy of £14,130 paid towards the duplication of the telegraph cable between Penang, Singapore, Banjoewangie, and Port Darwin :—

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,  
1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Gross Revenue of the—			Gross Expenditure of the Post Office and Telegraphs.*
	Post Office.	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1879 ...	197,675	56,705	254,380	351,854
1880 ...	204,172	61,479	265,651	383,415
Increase ...	6,497	4,774	11,271	31,561

274. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which was set down at £32,311 in 1879, and £39,300 in 1880, is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department. Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

275. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1880, £17,762 was, it is estimated, collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £21,538, as against £17,050 in the previous year, which was distributed as follows amongst the three mail services :— Net cost of mail services.

	Net Cost.
Point de Galle Service ... ..	£18,185
San Francisco „ ... ..	3,094
Torres Straits „ ... ..	259
Total ... ..	£21,538

276. A comparison of the cost of postal communication with the United Kingdom *via* Ceylon, under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879, and under the fortnightly contract in 1880, is given in the following table :— Increased cost of mail service *via* Ceylon.

\* In addition to the amounts in this column, £23,610 in 1879, and £16,756 in 1880, were expended on telegraph lines, the cost of which expenditure had formerly been borne by the Public Works Department.

## COST OF MAIL SERVICE VIA POINT DE GALLE, 1879 AND 1880.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	1879.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.</b>				
	£	£	£	£
Postages collected in Victoria ... ..	15,261	17,761	2,500	...
Amount chargeable to Great Britain ... ..	14,741	4,194	...	10,547
"    "    New South Wales ... ..	13,236	12,941	...	295
"    "    South Australia ... ..	18,321	12,525	...	5,796
"    "    Tasmania ... ..	3,866	3,692	...	174
"    "    Queensland ... ..	1,602	3,232	1,630	...
"    "    Western Australia... ..	2,336	2,446	110	...
"    "    New Zealand ... ..	9,094	9,465	371	...
"    "    Fiji ... ..	80	75	...	5
"    "    France ... ..	1,100	1,100	...	...
Penalties for late arrival of mails ... ..	...	900	900	...
Total... ..	79,637	68,331	...	11,306 net figures
<b>ESTIMATED PAYMENTS.</b>				
Total amount of subsidy ... ..	90,000	85,000	...	5,000
Premiums for early arrival of mails ... ..	2,050	1,200	...	850
Cost of landing and shipping Suez mails ... ..	242	315	73	...
	92,292	86,515	...	5,777 net figures
Net cost to Victoria ... ..	12,655	18,184	5,529 net figures	...

Falling-off  
in receipts  
of mail  
service.

277. It will be observed that in 1880 a falling-off in the receipts of the mail service took place, amounting to £11,306, and a falling-off in the payments of £5,777, resulting in a net increase in the cost of the service to Victoria of £5,529. The principal falling-off in the receipts was in those from the United Kingdom, which is due to the Imperial Government retaining 3½d. out of every 6d. of the postage on outward letters (1½d. being for the transit through France and Italy), instead of only 1d. as formerly; also all the outward newspaper and packet postage. The falling-off in the amount chargeable to South Australia has arisen mainly from the fact that that colony no longer contributes any amount towards the subsidy, whereas before the new contract came into operation it contributed £5,000 per annum, and further, that it, as well as New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, continue to charge 8d. on each letter and 2d. on each newspaper sent by this route, instead of 6d. and 1d., to which the Victorian rates have been reduced, the consequence being that the first three of those colonies use the Galle service less, and the last one only slightly more, under the accelerated fortnightly than they did under the slower weekly service.

Excess of  
expenditure  
over  
revenue.

278. The total expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £97,474, or 38 per cent., in 1879, and by £117,764, or 44 per cent., in 1880.

279. 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 seven years ended with 1879:—

Telegraphs in Australasian colonies.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.**

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
Victoria ...	1873	2,295	3,928
	1874	2,467	4,293
	1875	2,629	4,510
	1876	2,743	4,745
	1877	2,885	5,200
	1878	2,970	5,404
	1879	3,155	5,736
New South Wales*	1873	4,010	6,521
	1874	4,580	7,449
	1875	4,926	8,012
	1876	5,210	8,472
	1877	6,000	9,761
	1878	7,078	11,760
	1879	7,517	12,426
Queensland	1873	3,059	...
	1874	3,616	...
	1875	3,956	...
	1876	4,633	6,081
	1877	5,033	6,778
	1878	5,410	7,125
	1879	5,971	7,891
South Australia*	1873	3,060	3,807
	1874	3,144	3,900
	1875	3,147	3,904
	1876	3,470	4,305
	1877	4,061	5,153
	1878	4,217	5,686
	1879	4,393	5,934
Western Australia	1873	750	...
	1874	763	...
	1875	766	...
	1876	1,159	...
	1877	1,567	...
	1878	1,569	1,581
	1879	1,569	1,581
Tasmania	1873	291	...
	1874	291	...
	1875	396	468
	1876	635	763
	1877	754	976
	1878	825	1,043
	1879	864	1,082

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

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.	
		Line.	Wire.
New Zealand ... ..	1873	2,389	...
	1874	2,632	...
	1875	3,156	...
	1876	3,170	7,093.
	1877	3,307	7,530
	1878	3,434	8,035
	1879	3,605	9,300

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1880, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

280. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1879 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the four previous years :—

## ORDER OF COLONIES IN RESPECT TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1879.

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

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

281. On the continent of Australia there were 22,605 miles, and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 27,074 miles of telegraph line open at the end of 1879. At the same date at least 33,568 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 43,950 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added.

Telegraphs in British possessions.

282. The length of telegraph line opened at the end of 1878 in India, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australasia was as follows. These are the only British colonies of which the particulars are at hand :—

## TELEGRAPHS IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1878.

	Miles of Line Open.
India ... ..	18,210
Ceylon ... ..	813
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	2,713
Australasia ... ..	26,733

Telegraphs in European countries.

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

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles Open of—	
		Line.	Wire.
The United Kingdom ...	1879	...	116,100
Austro-Hungary ...	1878	30,509	86,224
Belgium ...	1879	3,359	14,637
Denmark * ...	1878	2,138	5,720
France † ...	1876	34,683	91,038
Germany ...	1878	30,663	111,045
Holland ...	1879	2,335	8,475
Italy ‡ ...	1878	15,527	51,450
Russia ...	1876	56,571	112,650
Sweden and Norway ...	1878	9,874	21,125

284. Since the purchase by the Government of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines, all the railways in Victoria have belonged to the State. The number of miles open at the end of 1880 was 1,199; consisting of 1,024 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles of single, and 174 $\frac{1}{4}$  of double line. The following figures show the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during 1880:—

**RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED, 1880.**

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 31st December 1880.			Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year. Train Miles.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Main Line, Melbourne to Sandhurst	...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,161,884 §	51,235	} 1,325,001
„ Sandhurst to Echuca	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	610,563	11,051	
Castlemaine and Dunolly Line	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	287,348	6,049	
Ballarat & Maryborough Line	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	255,388	6,009	
Maryborough and Avoca Line	15	...	15	60,279	4,018	
Sandhurst and Inglewood Line	30	...	30	151,159	5,039	
Dunolly and St. Arnaud Line	33	...	33	153,112	4,640	
Carlsruhe & Daylesford Line	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	127,910	5,749	
<b>Total Northern System ...</b>	<b>245<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>	<b>100<math>\frac{3}{4}</math></b>	<b>346<math>\frac{1}{4}</math></b>	<b>6,807,643</b>	<b>19,661</b>	

\* Returns officially given in *lieues géographiques*—line, 455; wire, 1,217. A *lieue* has been assumed to be equal to 4.7 English miles.

† Returns officially given in *kilomètres*—line, 54,550; wire, 145,300; also 1,300 of cable, which is included. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to .621 of an English mile.

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

§ Including the Melbourne Station, which cost £508,837.

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

Names of Lines.	Length open on 31st December 1880.			Cost of Construction.		Distance Travelled in the Year.
	Single Lines.	Double Lines.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Train Miles.
<i>Western System.</i>						
Williamstown Line ...	...	6	6*	413,774†	68,962	} 1,287,626
Geelong Line (including line to wharf)	37¼	1¾	39*	1,056,796†	27,097	
Ballarat Line ...	...	53½	53½*	1,726,266	32,267	
Ballarat and Ararat Line ...	57	...	57	311,869	5,471	
Ararat and Stawell Line ...	18¾	...	18¾	112,266	5,988	
Ararat and Hamilton Line ...	66½	...	66½	307,029	4,617	
Geelong and Colac Line (in- cluding Racecourse Branch)	52½	...	52½	329,244	6,271	
Hamilton and Portland Line (including line to Portland wharf)	54	...	54	267,679	4,957	
Stawell and Horsham Line	53½	...	53½	233,030	4,346	
Geelong and Queenscliff Line	20¾	...	20¾	104,141	5,143	
Warrenheip and Gerdons Line	13	...	13	78,997	6,077	
<b>Total Western System ...</b>	<b>373¼</b>	<b>61¼</b>	<b>434½</b>	<b>4,941,091</b>	<b>11,372</b>	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Line (including Racecourse Branch)	2¼	2½	4¾*	78,210	16,463	} 890,596
North-Eastern Line ...	182¼	...	182¼*	1,563,868	8,581	
Wangaratta & Beechworth Line	23	...	23	154,023	6,697	
Springs and Wahgunyah Line	14	...	14	65,025	4,645	
Mangalore and Shepparton Line	45	...	45	214,916	4,776	
Toolamba and Tatura Line...	7	...	7	24,783	3,540	
<b>Total North-Eastern System</b>	<b>273½</b>	<b>2½</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>2,100,825</b>	<b>7,612</b>	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Gippsland Line ...	118¼	...	118¼	727,675	6,154	} 340,504
South Yarra and Oakleigh Line	6¾	...	6¾	166,887	25,675	
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	¾	...	¾	4,591	6,121	
<b>Total Eastern System ...</b>	<b>125¾</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>125¾</b>	<b>899,153</b>	<b>7,150</b>	
Suburban Lines (late Mel- bourne and Hobson's Bay Company's)	6¾	9¾	16½§	1,229,827	74,535	537,075
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>1024¾</b>	<b>174¼</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>15,978,589  </b>	<b>13,327</b>	<b>4,380,802</b>

\* 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 3¼ miles and 1½ 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 5 miles and 6¾ miles respectively. The length of the Ballarat line is given from West Geelong.

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

‡ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

§ Consisting of the Melbourne and St. Kilda line, 3¼ miles; the Melbourne and Sandridge line, 2¼ miles; the Melbourne and Windsor line, 3½ miles; the Windsor and Brighton line, 5½ miles; and the Richmond and Hawthorn line, 2 miles.

|| The total cost of the railways to the end of 1880, including preliminary surveys, sheds, workshops, machinery, charges on plant, rolling-stock, &c., was £18,041,295.



285. The only railway in course of construction at the end of 1880 was the line from Lancefield junction to Lancefield, of a proposed total length of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles; the amount authorized for its construction being £78,970, of which sum £8,473 had been expended at the date named. Railways in progress.

286. Besides this there were several lines whose construction was authorized under Act 44 Vict. No. 682, but which had not been commenced when the year closed. The estimated length of these lines is 487 miles, and the expenditure sanctioned is, including stations—for country lines, £3,725; and for suburban lines, £9,452 per mile. The gross amount allowed for rolling-stock on the former is £161,260, and on the latter £48,500. Up to the end of 1880, £215 had been expended towards the preliminary survey of these lines. Railways authorized.

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

## ROLLING-STOCK, 1879 AND 1880.

Year.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second and Third Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1879 ... ..	184	224	130	354	2,708	217	£ 1,541,054
1880 ... ..	197	233	138	382	2,803	226	1,643,954
Increase ...	13	9	8	28	95	9	102,900

288. The passenger rates per mile were as follow during 1880. The rates were somewhat higher on country than on suburban lines:— Passenger rates.

## PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE, 1880.

First class, country lines	...	2	Second class, country lines	...	$1\frac{1}{8}$
„ suburban lines	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„ suburban lines	...	$1\frac{1}{8}$

289. The following is a statement of the number of miles open and the number travelled, also of the passengers and goods carried during 1879 and 1880. It must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year.\* All the items show increase:— Miles open and travelled.

\* The Main (Melbourne to Echuca), Castlemaine and Dunolly, Ballarat and Maryborough, Maryborough and Avoca, Sandhurst and Inglewood, Williamstown, Geelong, Ballarat, Ballarat and Ararat, Ararat and Stawell, Essendon, North-Eastern, Wangaratta and Beechworth, the Geelong and Colac, Ararat and Hamilton, Portland and Hamilton, the Gippsland, the Dunolly and St. Arnaud, Springs and Wahgunyah, Stawell and Horsham, South Yarra and Oakleigh, Geelong and Queenscliff, Warrenheip and Gordons, Spencer and Flinders streets Junction lines were opened for traffic prior to the 31st December 1879. The following lines were also opened for traffic in 1880 as follows:—13th January, Mangalore and Shepparton, 45 miles; 13th January, Toolamba and Tatura, 7 miles; 16th February, Carlisle and Trentham, 10½ miles; 17th March, Trentham and Daylesford, 11½ miles; total, 74½ miles.

**RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS  
AND GOODS CARRIED, 1879 AND 1880.**

Year.			Extent Opened.	Distance Travelled.	Passengers.*	Goods.
			Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1879	...	...	1,125	4,002,624	14,584,341	1,114,190
1880	...	...	1,199	4,380,802	15,999,459	1,258,254
Increase			74	378,178	1,415,118	144,064

Receipts and  
working  
expenses.

290. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during 1879 and 1880. A considerable increase will be noticed in the receipts for passenger fares and freight, and a slight increase in those under the head of sundries. There was also a large increase in the working expenses, and the proportion of working expenses to receipts increased by over  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. :—

**RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1879 AND 1880.**

Year.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods.	Sundries.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	
1879	535,112	671,307	177,231	1,383,650	742,617	53·67
1880	567,193	743,422	182,302	1,492,917	814,075	54·53
Increase	32,081	72,115	5,071	109,267	71,458	·86

Earnings and  
expenses  
per mile.

291. The following table, taken from the Report of the Board of Land and Works for the year 1880, 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 seven years. It will be observed that, as the railways are extended, the net profits per mile gradually decrease;† thus the net profits per mile in 1880 were less than half those in 1873-4, when the extent open amounted to only 35 per cent. of that open in 1880 :—

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

† This holds good for 1880 as well as for former years if the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway, which in that year is included for the first time, be omitted. This would reduce the earnings per mile to £1,122, the expenses per mile to £602, and the net profits per mile to £520. Per mile in 1880, the earnings of this line were £10,419, the expenses £6,387, and the net profits £4,032.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,  
1873-4 TO 1880.

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

292. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, consisting of 6½ miles of single and 9½ of double line—or of 16½ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs, on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July 1878. For the first twelve months after their purchase, they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The cost of the lines, to the 31st December 1880, was as follows :—

Purchase by the State of private railways.

Shares—10,694, at £80 per share ... ..	£855,520	
Debenture bonds—4,653, at £100 each ... ..	465,300	
		£1,320,820
Stores—taken at a valuation of ... ..		16,308
New works—expenditure on ... ..		50,377
<b>Total cost</b> ... ..		<b>£1,387,505</b>

293. Six per cent. debentures, of the value of £14,200, were redeemed on the 1st November 1878, and a further number of the value of £100,000 on the 1st July 1880. Subjoined is a statement of the rates of interest on the debentures which remained unredeemed at the end of 1880, and of the amounts outstanding at each rate :—

Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

Rate of Interest.	Amount.
6 per cent. ... ..	£167,000
5 per cent. ... ..	183,900
3½ per cent. ... ..	200
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>£351,100</b>

Revenue of  
suburban  
lines,  
1878-79.

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

Income, &c.,  
of suburban  
lines,  
1879-80.

295. During the first 18 months that the lines were under the control\* of the Government, the net income amounted to £96,017, being equivalent to about  $4\frac{3}{5}$  per cent. of the total cost, but there was a loss of £1,475 on the transactions of the period, as shown below. It is pointed out by the Railway authorities, however, that no credit is taken for the running over these lines by the Gippsland trains, which saved the construction of another line for the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles intervening between Prince's Bridge and South Yarra; and that, if the unredeemed debentures, instead of bearing between 5 and 6 per cent. interest, had borne no more than the rate chargeable on the loans recently contracted, viz.,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the receipts would have not only covered all the expenditure, but left a profit of over £5,000; also, that since the 1st January 1880, about £6,000 per annum has been added to the cost of working by the additions made to salaries and wages. The figures of income and expenditure, for the 18 months alluded to, are as follow:—

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

Gross income	...	...	...	...	£250,619
Working expenditure (including management, &c.),					£148,641
Renewals of way and works	...	...	...	...	5,961
Total working expenses	...	...	...	...	154,602
Net income	...	...	...	...	£96,017
Interest† on debenture capital	...	...	...	...	£38,041
„ share capital, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	57,748
„ amount paid for stores, ditto	...	...	...	...	1,101
„ cost of new works, ditto	...	...	...	...	601
Total expenditure	...	...	...	...	£97,491
Excess of expenditure over receipts	...	...	...	...	£1,475

Railways in  
Austral-  
asian colo-  
nies.

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

\* See paragraph 292 ante.

† For the amounts on which the interest is calculated, see statement following paragraph 293 ante.

**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
	1878	1,052
	1879	1,125 $\frac{1}{4}$
New South Wales	1873	401
	1874	401 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1875	437
	1876	509
	1877	643
	1878	733 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	736
Queensland	1873	218
	1874	249
	1875	265
	1876	298
	1877	357
	1878	428
	1879	503
South Australia	1873	202
	1874	234
	1875	274
	1876	328
	1877	328
	1878	454 $\frac{1}{4}$
	1879	559
Western Australia	1873	80
	1874	88
	1875	88
	1876	88
	1877	68
	1878	68
	1879	72
Tasmania	1873	45
	1874	45
	1875	150
	1876	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1877	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1878	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1879	172 $\frac{1}{2}$
New Zealand	1873	145
	1874	209
	1875	542
	1876	718
	1877	954
	1878	1,070
	1879	1,171

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1880, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

297. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1879 in regard to the lengths of their lines of railway. The lines of New Zealand extended over 46 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. Queensland.        |
| 2. Victoria.        | 6. Tasmania.          |
| 3. New South Wales. | 7. Western Australia. |
| 4. South Australia. |                       |

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

298. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, during the years 1873 to 1879, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in Australia has much more than doubled, and in Australasia nearly trebled, during the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

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

Gauges of lines in Australasia.

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

Zealand there are also two gauges, one of 3 feet 6 inches, and the other of 4 feet 8½ inches.

300. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom Railways in United Kingdom. for the year 1879, taken from the latest official documents. The length of lines open is less in both Ireland and Scotland than on the Australian continent. The working expenses amounted to 54 per cent. of the receipts, which is a higher proportion than that obtaining in Victoria\* :—

#### RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879.

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	12,547	593,155,665	503,652,787	50,437,796	27,112,853
Scotland ...	2,864	90,694,574	42,677,706	6,384,551	3,460,188
Ireland ...	2,285	33,153,230	16,402,397	2,572,935	1,472,232
Total United Kingdom }	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	59,395,282	32,045,273

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

#### RAILWAYS IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1878.

	Miles of Railway Open.		Miles of Railway Open.
British India ...	8,215	Canada ...	5,915
Ceylon ...	109	Jamaica ...	25
Mauritius ...	66	Trinidad ...	16
Natal ...	5	British Guiana ...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	663		

302. In India, in 1878, there were 6,044 miles of guaranteed, and 2,171 miles of State railways open, constructed at a total cost of £115,059,454. The proportion of working expenses to receipts on the former was 47 per cent., and on the latter 78 per cent. Railways in India.

303. Taken in the aggregate, the railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over nearly twice the length of all the lines upon the Australian continent, and the railways in British India extend over nearly twice the length of all the lines in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Railways in Australia, Canada, and India compared.

304. From the latest official statistics of the principal foreign countries, the following information respecting the railways in each Railways in foreign countries.

\* See table following paragraph 290 ante.

country has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

### RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction.	Number of Passengers carried.	Receipts.	Expenses.
<b>EUROPE.</b>					
		£		£	£
Austro-Hungary ...	11,164	249,960,000	37,856,236	21,437,728	11,334,903
Belgium ...	2,443	55,553,212*	53,431,840	5,440,387	3,166,368
Denmark ...	715	...	5,549,430	527,568	344,966
France ...	13,750	392,037,276	152,806,132	37,263,244	18,955,492
German Empire ...	19,256	395,561,000	...	42,595,000	26,029,000
Greece ...	7	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1,380	21,388,365	14,814,852	1,784,530	837,688
Italy ...	5,066	98,319,564	28,187,640	6,185,386	4,088,735
Portugal ...	646	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	12,639	...	28,933,276	23,554,077	15,652,138
Spain ...	3,806	...	13,969,964	4,927,000	...
Sweden and Norway	3,913	24,791,958	8,667,159	1,775,880	1,210,025
Switzerland ...	1,589	30,602,000	22,777,747	57,292,256	33,994,543
Turkey in Europe ...	954	...	...	...	...
<b>AMERICA.</b>					
Argentine Confederation	1,369	11,377,217	2,671,260	917,805	633,939
Chili ...	1,008	...	...	...	...
United States ...	81,841	956,250,000	...	102,079,000	63,125,000
Uruguay ...	127	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The returns for Russia, Spain, the Argentine Confederation and Chili, are for 1876; those for Austro-Hungary and Germany for 1877; those for Belgium and Holland for 1879; and those for other countries for 1878.

305. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1881,† the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of different periods, from 1830 to 1879; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

### RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1879.

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

\* The figures showing the cost of construction in Belgium are for the year 1878.

† Page 1050, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to  $\frac{1}{621}$  of an English mile.



306. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in Melbourne in 1880 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, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Description of Labor.	1870.	1875.	1880.
<b>AGRICULTURAL LABOR.</b>			
Farm laborers ... per week, and found	15s. to 20s.	12s. 6d. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ploughmen ... " "	15s. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.	20s.
Reapers ... per acre, "	7s. to 12s.	12s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Mowers ... " "	4s. to 6s.	3s. to 5s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers... per bushel, "	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.
<b>PASTORAL LABOR.</b>			
Shepherds ... per annum, with rations	£35 to £40	£35 to £52	£39 to £52
Stockkeepers ... " and found	£40 to £50	£40 to £65	£50 to £70
Hutkeepers ... " with rations	£25 to £30	£25 to £40	£26 to £40
Generally-useful } per week, and found	15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
men on stations }			
Sheepwashers ... " "	18s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers ... per 100 sheep sheared ...	12s. to 14s.	11s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.
<b>ARTISAN LABOR.</b>			
Masons ... per day, without board	10s.	11s. to 12s.	10s.
Plasterers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s.
Bricklayers ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s.
Carpenters ... " "	10s.	10s.	10s.
Blacksmiths ... " "	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 13s.
<b>SERVANTS—MALES AND MARRIED COUPLES.</b>			
Married couples, } per annum, with board } without family } and lodging }	£65 to £80	£60 to £80	£70 to £90
Married couples, } " " } with family } " " }	£40 to £55	£40 to £50	£40 to £60
Men cooks, on } " " } farms and stations }	£40 to £55	£40 to £52	£45 to £55
Grooms ... " "	£40 to £55	£45 to £60	£40 to £52
Gardeners ... per week, "	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 40s.	20s. to 30s.
<b>SERVANTS—FEMALES.</b>			
Cooks ... } per annum, with board } and lodging }	£35 to £45	£35 to £60	£35 to £60
Laundresses ... " "	£30 to £40	£30 to £40	£30
General servants ... " "	£26 to £30	£26 to £35	£30 to £35
Housemaids ... " "	£20 to £30	£25 to £35	£25 to £35
Nursemaids ... " "	£20 to £30	£20 to £35	£25 to £30
<b>MISCELLANEOUS LABOR.</b>			
General laborers ... per day, without board	6s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.
Stonebreakers } per cubic yard, without } board }	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
Seamen ... per month, and found	£4 to £5	£5 to £6	£4 10s. to £5
Miners ... per week, without board	£2 5s. to £3	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 5s.

Prices.

307. 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, 1870, 1875, AND 1880.

Articles.	1870.	1875.	1880.
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.</b>			
Wheat ... .. per bushel	4s. 6d. to 6s.	4s. 6½d. to 6s. 9d.	3s. 4d. to 4s. 9d.
Barley ... .. "	3s. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.	2s. to 6s.
Oats ... .. "	3s. 3d. to 3s. 10d.	3s. to 5s. 3d.	1s. 10d. to 3s.
Maize ... .. "	3s. 4d. to 4s. 1d.	4s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.	2s. 3d. to 3s. 7d.
Bran ... .. "	1s. 0½d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.	9d. to 1s.
Hay ... .. per ton	£3 5s. to £8 10s.	£3 10s. to £5 10s.	£2 10s. to £4
Flour, first quality ... .. "	£11 to £13 10s.	£10 5s. to £13 15s.	£8 12s 6d to £10 15s
Bread ... .. per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 7d.	6d. to 7d.	5d. to 6d.
<b>GRAZING PRODUCE.</b>			
<b>Horses—</b>			
Draught... .. each	£12 to £42	£12 to £40	£14 to £58
Saddle and harness .. "	£5 to £25	£5 to £45	£5 to £50
<b>Cattle—</b>			
Fat ... .. each	£5 5s. to £11 5s.	£6 10s. to £15 5s.	£6 to £9 17s. 6d.
Milch cows ... .. "	£6 to £12	£4 to £12 10s.	£3 to £10 10s.
Sheep, fat ... .. "	5s. to 15s.	5s. to 24s.	5s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Lambs, fat ... .. "	4s. to 11s.	3s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.	4s. to 9s. 6d.
<b>Butchers' meat—</b>			
Beef, retail ... .. per lb.	3d. to 6d.	3d. to 9d.	2½d. to 6d.
Mutton, .. .. "	1½d. to 4½d.	1½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 5d.
Veal, .. .. "	6d.	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Pork, .. .. "	8d.	7d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.
Lamb, .. .. per quarter	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
<b>DAIRY PRODUCE.</b>			
<b>Butter—</b>			
Colonial, retail ... .. per lb.	6d. to 1s. 9d.	10d. to 1s. 10d.	6d. to 1s. 8d.
<b>Cheese—</b>			
Colonial, retail ... .. "	9d. to 10½d.	10d. to 1s. 4d.	5d. to 10d.
Imported ... .. "	1s. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Milk ... .. per quart	6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
<b>FARM-YARD PRODUCE.</b>			
Geese ... .. per couple	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 12s.	6s. to 10s.
Ducks ... .. "	4s. 6d. to 6s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 8s.
Fowls ... .. "	3s. 6d. to 5s.	5s. to 7s.	4s. 6d. to 7s.
Rabbits ... .. "	1s. 6d. to 4s.	1s. to 4s.	9d. to 1s. 6d.
Pigeons ... .. "	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.
Turkeys ... .. each	5s. to 12s.	6s. to 15s.	5s. to 12s. 6d.
Sucking pigs ... .. "	7s. to 12s.	12s. to 13s.	10s. to 12s. 6d.
Bacon ... .. per lb.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	1s. to 1s. 2d.	8d. to 1s.
Ham ... .. "	1s. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	10d. to 1s. 2d.
Eggs ... .. per doz.	10d to 2s.	10d. to 2s. 8d.	1s. to 2s.

## PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1870, 1875, AND 1880—continued.

Articles.	1870.	1875.	1880.
<b>GARDEN PRODUCE.</b>			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£3	£3 to £10	£1 15s. to £2 5s.
Retail ... per lb.	½d.	¾d. to 1d.	½d. to 1d.
Onions, dried ... per cwt.	5s. to 17s.	6s. to 12s.	3s. to 6s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	9d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 8d.
Turnips ... "	6d. to 2s.	4d. to 1s.	3d. to 8d.
Radishes ... "	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	3d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 6s.	4d. to 4s.	3d. to 3s.
Cauliflowers ... "	1s. to 8s.	1s. to 4s.	9d. to 4s.
Lettuces ... "	6d. to 1s. 6d.	3d. to 9d.	3d. to 1s.
Green pease ... per lb.	...	1d. to 4d.	1d.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.</b>			
Tea (duty paid) ... per lb.	8d. to 2s. 8d.	7d. to 3s.	8d. to 2s. 3½d.
Coffee (in bond) ... "	6d. to 9d.	10d. to 1s. 2½d.	8d. to 1s. 1d.
Sugar (duty paid) ... per ton	£24 to £56	£20 to £36 10s.	£26 to £38 5s.
Rice ... "	£16 10s. to £23.	£18 to £27 10s.	£17 to £30 10s.
Tobacco (in bond) ... per lb.	6d. to 1s. 7d.	9d. to 3s.	8d. to 2s.
Soap—Colonial ... per ton	£22 to £30	£20 to £30	£20 to £29
Candles—			
Sperm ... per lb.	10¼d. to 1s.	8¾d. to 11½d.	7½d. to 10½d.
Salt ... per ton	£3 15s. to £4 10s.	£3 2s. 6d. to £6 5s.	£3 7s. 6d. to £6 5s.
Coals ... "	20s. to 21s. 6d.	29s. to 35s.	28s. to 40s.
Firewood ... "	9s. to 12s. 6d.	12s. to 13s.	9s. to 12s.
<b>WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.</b>			
Ale (duty paid) ... per hhd.	£5 10s. to £8 10s.	£6 to £9 5s.	£6 10s. to £9
" " ... per doz.	8s. to 10s.	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 11s.
Porter " ... per hhd.	£3 10s. to £6 10s.	£5 10s. to £6 12 6d.	£7 5s. to £7 10s.
" " ... per doz.	7s. to 10s.	7s. 6d. to 11s.	8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy (in bond) ... per gall.	4s. 3d. to 9s.	3s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.	6s. to 10s. 6d.
Rum " ... "	3s. 1½d. to 4s. 6d.	3s. 1d. to 4s. 4½d.	2s. 3d. to 3s. 3d.
Whiskey " ... "	3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	4s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 3d. to 10s.
Hollands " ... "	3s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 9d. to 4s.	3s. to 3s. 9d.
Port wine " ... per pipe	£20 to £100	£16 to £104	£21 to £120
" (duty paid) per doz.	24s. to 50s.	25s. to 55s.	24s. to 50s.
Sherry (in bond) ... per butt	£20 to £120	£18 to £130	£22 to £135
" (duty paid) ... per doz.	20s. to 75s.	25s. to 85s.	52s. to 122s.
Claret ... "	11s. 6d. to 100s.	10s. 9d. to 80s.	13s. to 73s.
Champagne ... "	30s. to 85s.	26s. 9d. to 100s.	25s. to 75s.

308. The price of gold in 1880 ranged from £3 to £4 3s. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1880 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in the Maryborough district, but some gold in the same district was stated to have realized as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s., and the next highest in the Castlemaine district, where the prices ranged from £3 17s. to £4 1s. 6d. Price of gold.

Imports of  
live stock  
overland.

309. 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 1880 the former showed larger numbers as regards horses and cattle, but slightly smaller numbers as regards sheep, than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

## IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1880.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	6,180 ...	76,921 ...	924,115
” ” Customs	3,039 ...	75,403 ...	932,061

Imports of  
pigs.

310. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1880 numbered 1,009. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 10,035, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live  
stock over-  
land.

311. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1879 was £761,185, and in 1880, £751,041.

## PART IV.—FINANCE.

Public  
finance  
accounts.

312. There are in most countries two bodies which have the power of levying taxes for certain defined objects, viz., the Central or General Government, and the Municipal or Local Government; therefore, in dealing with questions affecting the total amounts raised and expended, it is desirable that the accounts of both these bodies should be taken into consideration. It has been too often the custom, in making statements respecting the finances of a country, to take no account of municipal revenue, taxation, and expenditure. It will, however, be at once obvious that these elements cannot be ignored except at the expense of accuracy. Taxation for local purposes forms part of the burdens of a people just as much as that for general services; and in some countries certain functions are performed by the one government which in other countries are performed by the other. It should further be pointed out that, in comparing the amounts raised in the same country in different years, allowance should be made for changes arising from transfer of portion of the revenue of the General Government to Local Bodies, and *vice versa*; also for the abandonment of revenue