

PART 5.—INTERCHANGE.

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

762. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries into their English equivalents, which is often necessary in the progress of this work, the operation is performed by using the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is as follows:— Foreign weights and measures

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria - Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	Kilomètre	·621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre	·386 of a square mile
	Are	·0247 of an acre
	Hectare	2·47 acres
	Cubic mètre	1·308 cubic yard
	Mètre	1·094 yard or 3·28 feet
	Kilogramme	2·204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal métrique	} 220·4 lbs. „
	Centner „	
	Tonneau (coal)	2,204 lbs. „
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
„ (cereals, &c.)	2·75 Imperial bushels	
China	Ts ^c un	1·41 inch
	Ch ^c ih	1·175 foot
	Chang	11·75 feet
	Li	2,115 feet
	Tael	1·33 ounce avoirdupois
	Catty	1·33 lb. „
	Picul	133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. „
Denmark	Dansk mil	4·68 miles
	Geo. mil	4·61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil	21·195 square miles
	Töndeland	1·36 acre
	Tönde (corn)	3·8 Imperial bushels
	„ (coal)	4·6775 bushels
	Pund	1·102 lb. avoirdupois
Egypt	Oke	2·7 lbs. „
	Cantar	98·06 lbs. „
	Ardeb of wheat or maize (118 okes)	318·6 lbs. „
	„ barley (88 okes)	237·6 lbs. „
	„ rice (152 okes)	410·4 lbs. „

payable are by law appraised at their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per cent. added.* Valuations of other imported goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the values returned are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. Declarations have to be made of the values of all imports; but in respect to exports such declarations are only required upon goods exported for drawback, or upon those on which an export duty is payable. In the case of both imports and exports, however, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department, and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

765. In the following table the rates of import duty† are given, also the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

766. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article:— Classification and index of imports and exports.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.	CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.
Order 1. Books, &c.	Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
„ 2. Musical instruments.	„ 16. Silk manufactures.
„ 3. Prints, pictures, &c.	„ 17. Cotton and flax manufactures.
„ 4. Carving figures, &c.	„ 18. Drapery and haberdashery.
„ 5. Tackle for sports and games.	„ 19. Dress.
„ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.	„ 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.
„ 7. Surgical instruments.	CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.
„ 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.	Order 21. Animal food.
„ 9. Machines, tools, and implements.	„ 22. Vegetable food.
„ 10. Carriages, harness, &c.	„ 23. Drinks and stimulants.
„ 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith.	CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.
„ 12. Building materials.	Order 24. Animal substances.
„ 13. Furniture.	„ 25. Vegetable substances.
„ 14. Chemicals.	„ 26. Oils.‡

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

† For particulars respecting the Australasian Tariffs see Appendices to this work.

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

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED—*continued.*

<p>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.</p> <p>Order 27. Articles connected with mining.</p> <p>„ 28. Coal, &c.</p> <p>„ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass.</p> <p>„ 30. Water.</p> <p>„ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones.</p> <p>„ 32. Metals other than gold and silver.</p>	<p>CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.</p> <p>Order 33. Animals and birds.</p> <p>„ 34. Plants.</p> <p>CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.</p> <p>Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.</p> <p>„ 36. Indefinite articles.</p>
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INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other ...	14	Birds ...	33	Canvas ...	20
Aërated waters ...	23	Biscuits ...	22	Caps and hats—felt, silk, straw, &c. ...	19
Agricultural—implements, machinery ...	9	Bitters ...	23	Caps, percussion ...	8
Air-bricks ...	12	Black oil ...	26	Carbolic acid ...	14
Ale and porter ...	23	„ sand... ..	32	Cards, playing ...	1
Alkali ...	14	Blacking ...	14	Carpeting ...	15
Almond oil ...	26	Blankets ...	15	Carriages, carriage materials ...	10
Almonds ...	22	Blasting powder ...	8	Cartridges, cartridge cases ...	8
Alum ...	14	Blue ...	25	Carts, waggons, &c. ...	10
Anchors ...	11	Boats ...	11	Carving, figures, &c. ...	4
Animal food ...	21	Boilers, steam ...	9	Casks ...	25
„ substances ...	24	Bolts and nuts ...	32	Castor oil ...	26
Animals and birds ...	33	Bone-dust ...	24	Cattle ...	33
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Bones ...	24	Cement ...	12
Apparel ...	19	Bonnets ...	19	Chaff ...	25
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Books, printed ...	1	Chain cables ...	11
Arrowroot ...	22	Boots ...	19	Chandeliers & gasaliers ...	13
Arsenic ...	14	Boot-webbing ...	20	Charcoal ...	28
Artificial flowers ...	19	Borax ...	14	Cheese ...	21
Artists' materials ...	3	Bottled fruit ...	22	Chemicals ...	14
Asphalt ...	14	Bottles ...	29	Chicory ...	23
Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bran ...	25	China matting ...	20
Axles ...	10	„ bags ...	20	„ ware ...	29
Bacon ...	21	Brandy ...	23	Chinese oil ...	26
Bagging ...	20	Brassware ...	32	Chocolate ...	23
Bags, sacks... ..	20	Bricks—air, clay, fire ...	12	Cider ...	23
„ paper ...	25	„ bath ...	29	Cigars, cigarettes ...	23
Bark ...	25	Bristles ...	24	Clay tobacco pipes ...	4
Barley ...	22	Broadcloths, &c. ...	15	Clocks ...	6
Basket and wicker ware ...	25	Broom corn ...	25	Clover seed ...	25
Bass ...	25	Brooms—hair, brush-ware ...	35	Coal ...	28
Bath bricks ...	29	Brownware... ..	29	Cocoa beans ...	23
Beans ...	22	Brushware, brooms ...	35	Cocoanut fibre ...	25
Bêche de mer ...	21	Buckets and tubs, iron ...	32	Cocoanut oil ...	26
Beef—salted ...	21	Building materials ...	12	Cocoanuts ...	22
Beer ...	23	Butter, butterine ...	21	Cod, cod-liver oil ...	26
Beeswax ...	24	Canary seed ...	25	Coffee ...	23
Benzine ...	26	Candles ...	24	Coir and other matting ...	20
Bicycles, tricycles ...	10	Canes ...	25	Coke ...	28
		Cannons ...	8		

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Kangaroo skins	... 24	Methylated spirits	... 14	Paper—bags, hangings,	
Kerosene oil	... 26	Milk, preserved	... 23	patterns, printing,	
" shale	... 28	Millet	... 25	wrapping, writing	... 25
Lamps and lampware	13	Millinery	... 19	Paraffine	... 28
Lard	... 21	Millstones	... 29	" wax	... 28
" oil	... 26	Mineral earths, clays,		Parasols	... 19
Lead—ore, pig, pipe		&c.	... 32	Patent leather	... 24
sheet	... 32	Mineral oil, undefined	26	" medicines	... 14
Leather, leatherware	... 24	" waters	... 23	Peanuts	... 22
Leeches	... 33	Miscellaneous articles		Pearl barley	... 22
Lime	... 12	of trade	... 35	Pearl shell	... 24
Limejuice	... 23	Molasses	... 22	Peas, split	... 22
Linen piece goods	... 17	Mouldings	... 4	Peel, drained	... 22
Linseed meal	... 25	Musical instruments	... 2	Pepper	... 23
" oil	... 26	Muslins	... 17	" ground	... 23
Liquorice	... 22	Mustard	... 23	Perfumed spirits	... 23
Lithofracteur	... 8	Mutton-bird oil	... 26	Perfumery	... 23
Live animals	... 33			Personal effects	... 36
Lubricating oil	... 26			Phormium, N.Z.	... 25
		Nails	... 32	Photographic goods	... 35
Macaroni	... 22	Naphtna	... 14	Pianofortes	... 2
Machinery—agricultural,		Natural history, speci-		Pickles	... 23
weaving, and		mens of	... 36	Pigs	... 33
spinning	... 9	Neatsfoot oil	... 26	Pine oil	... 26
Machines, tools, and		Nets and netting	... 20	Pipes—iron, lead	... 32
implements	... 9	Nut oil	... 26	" tobacco	... 4
Maize	... 22	Nuts	... 22	Pistols	... 8
Maizena and corn flour	22			Pitch	... 25
Malt	... 22	Oakum	... 25	Plants	... 34
Manufactured articles		Oars	... 11	Plaster of paris	... 29
of cotton, woollens,		Oatmeal	... 22	Platedware	... 32
silks, &c.	... 18	Oats	... 22	Plumbago	... 32
Manufactures of fibrous		Oilcake	... 25	Pollard	... 25
materials	... 20	Oilcloth	... 20	Porcelain	... 29
Manufactures of mixed		Oilmen's stores	... 25	Pork, salted	... 21
metals	... 32	Oils of all kinds	... 26	Potatoes	... 22
Manures	... 14	" in bottles	... 26	Poultry	... 33
Marble	... 29	Olive oil	... 26	Powder — blasting,	
Matches	... 14	Onions	... 22	sporting	... 8
Materials, building	... 12	Opium	... 14	Precious stones	... 31
" carriage	... 10	Opossum skins	... 24	Preserved fish, meats	21
" hatters'	... 19	Optical instruments	... 6	" milk	... 23
" printing	... 35	Ordnance stores	... 35	" vegetables	22
" telegraphic	35	Ore—antimony, cop-		Preserves	... 22
" watchmakers'	6	per, iron, lead, tin	32	Printing ink	... 14
Mats	... 20	" bags	... 20	" materials	... 35
Matting—China, coir	20	Ores, mineral earths,		" paper	... 25
Meal, linseed	... 25	clays, &c.	... 32	Prints, pictures, &c.	... 3
" oat	... 22	Organs	... 2	Provisions, preserved	
Meats—fresh, pre-		Ornamental feathers	... 19	and salted	... 21
served	... 21	Ova	... 33	Pulse	... 22
Medicinal oil	... 26	Oxalic acid	... 14	Pulu	... 25
" roots	... 14			Pumice stone	... 29
Medicines, patent	... 14	Paintings	... 3	Putty	... 29
Meerscham pipes	... 4	Paints	... 14		
Metals, other than gold		Palm oil	... 26	Quartz	... 31
and silver	... 32			Quicksilver	... 32
				Quilts	... 18

INDEX—continued.

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

IMPORTS, 1893.*

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.†		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>				
Free ...	...	Books, printed ...	...	144,461
3s. per doz. packs	699	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	3,652	985
10 per cent.	2	Rolls and fillets (bookbinders')	...	18
35 "	8,473	Stationery‡ (manufactured) ...	...	24,463
Free ...	...	" ...	...	20,163
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
£3 each ...	9	Harmoniums ... No.	4	51
" ...	639	Organs, Cabinet ... "	158	1,925
£15 each ...	195	Pianofortes, Grand ... "	7	526
£5 each ...	4,770	" Upright ... "	819	19,322
25 per cent.	6	Pianoforte actions, &c. ...	...	424
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed... ..	...	8,752
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
Free ...	...	Artists' materials ...	...	3,370
" ...	...	Paintings and engravings ...	...	8,668
" ...	...	Works of art ...	...	4,876
<i>Order 4.—Carving Figures, &c.</i>				
1s. per gross.	35	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	706	195
25 per cent.	6	" " meerschaum... ..	...	25
" "	3,036	" " wooden ... gross	5,386	11,178
" "	62	" " other ...	...	440
" "	51	Pipe cases, &c. ...	...	35
35 "	14	Turnery ...	...	40
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
20 per cent.	130	Fireworks ...	...	1,378
Free ...	...	Toys ...	...	15,218
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
20 per cent.	986	Clocks ...	...	4,604
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ...	...	6,798
" ...	...	" scientific ...	...	4,191
20 per cent.	2,885	Watches ...	...	12,963
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	2,614

* Including all articles imported, whether duty paid from the ship, bonded, or free, except transhipments.

† Includes collections on articles paid direct from the ship, ex warehouse, and on post warrants, but primage duty is excluded. See also notes on page 452 post.

‡ See also "Paper," Order 25.

EXPORTS, 1893.*

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>				
...	61,745	Books, printed, and periodicals ...	...	+ 82,716
591	193	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+ 3,061	+ 792
...	...	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ...	...	+ 18
...	28,119	Stationery† ...	...	+ 16,507
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
31	760	Harmoniums ... No.	- 27	- 709
25	431	Organs ...	+ 133	+ 1,494
343	10,111	Pianofortes ...	+ 483	+ 9,737
...	...	Pianoforte actions, &c. ...	...	+ 424
...	2,100	Others, undescribed ...	...	+ 6,652
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
...	393	Artists' materials ...	...	+ 2,977
...	35,865	Paintings and engravings ...	...	- 27,197
...	487	Works of art ...	...	+ 4,389
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>				
325	74	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+ 381	+ 121
...	155	„ „ meerschaum ...	...	- 130
974	3,319	„ „ wooden ... gross	+ 4,412	+ 7,859
...	...	„ „ other ...	...	+ 440
...	...	Pipe cases ...	...	+ 35
...	316	Turnery ...	...	- 276
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
...	815	Fireworks ...	...	+ 563
...	1,499	Toys ...	...	+ 13,719
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
...	568	Clocks ...	...	+ 4,036
...	1,112	Instruments, optical ...	...	+ 5,686
...	1,250	„ scientific ...	...	+ 2,941
...	8,986	Watches ...	...	+ 3,977
...	27	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	+ 2,587

* Including drawbacks but not transhipments. See also note on page 453 post.

† See also "Paper," Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
Free	...	Instruments, surgical	...	16,286
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>				
Free	...	Arms, pistols, &c.	No. 354	154
"	...	" sporting	4,967	9,108
<i>Ammunition, &c.—</i>				
"	...	Caps	...	495
"	...	Cartridges	...	254
"	...	Cartridge cases	...	4,219
"	...	Detonators	...	3,147
4d. per lb....	910	Dynamite	lbs. 43,560	2,590
1½d. per coil	264	Fuse	coils 28,544	783
1d. per lb....	322	Gelatine, blasting	lbs. 71,000	5,555
"	1,654	" dynamite	" 474,750	34,599
"	1,910	Powder, blasting	" 405,650	8,038
3d. per lb....	1,361	" sporting	" 148,246	10,330
1d. per lb....	624	Shot	" 150,277	1,928
Free	...	Unenumerated	...	1,099
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>				
35 per cent.	207	Boilers, steam	No. 6	197
Free	...	Cream separators	...	14,440
10 per cent.	2,141	Cutlery	...	21,739
35 per cent.	1,088	Engines, steam	No. 20	2,813
Free	...	" traction, &c.	" 10	4,864
25 per cent.	344	" portable	" 21	3,684
20 per cent.	4,212	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	22,592
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	45,671
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	3,225
"	...	" undescribed	...	14,099
35 per cent.	10,750	" "	...	36,207
Free	...	Sewing machines	No. 7,434	32,504
"	...	Tools and utensils	...	28,746
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>				
10s. per arm	218	Axles and arms, with brass caps	No. 416	302
7s. per arm	250	" " mail patent, over 1½in.	686	409
4s. 6d. p. arm	330	" " " to 1½in.	1,592	587
4s. 6d. p. arm	10	" " common nut, over 1½in.	109	47
3s. per arm	780	" " " to 1½in.	5,802	790
25 per cent.	363	" " common dray...	2,054	1,475
35 per cent.	63	Axle-boxes	1,210	181

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
...	693	Instruments, surgical ... ..	...	+ 15,593
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>				
...	...	Arms, pistols, &c. ... No.	+ 354	+ 154
464	1,054	„ sporting	+ 4,503	+ 8,054
<i>Ammunition, &c.—</i>				
...	...	Caps ... ..	...	+ 495
...	613	Cartridges ... ..	...	- 359
...	67	Cartridge cases ... ..	...	+ 4,152
...	91	Detonators ... ..	...	+ 3,056
39,700	2,855	Dynamite ... lbs.	+ 3,860	- 265
24,724	752	Fuse ... coils	+ 3,820	+ 31
...	...	Gelatine, blasting ... lbs.	+ 71,000	+ 5,555
25,850	2,362	„ dynamite	+ 448,900	+ 32,237
77,540	1,417	Powder, blasting	+ 328,110	+ 6,621
10,070	839	„ sporting	+ 138,176	+ 9,491
30,017	311	Shot	+ 120,260	+ 1,617
...	412	Unenumerated ... ..	...	+ 687
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.</i>				
18	2,507	Boilers, steam ... No.	- 12	- 2,310
...	...	Cream separators... ..	...	+ 14,440
...	2,148	Cutlery ... ..	...	+ 19,591
53	11,750	Engines, steam ... No.	- 33	- 8,937
...	...	„ traction	+ 10	+ 4,864
...	...	„ portable	+ 21	+ 3,684
...	48,975	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	- 26,383
...	5,683	Machinery, agricultural ... ..	...	+ 39,988
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ... ..	...	+ 3,225
...	72,339	„ undescribed ... ..	...	- 22,033
4,791	17,583	Sewing machines ... No.	+ 2,643	+ 14,921
...	4,508	Tools and utensils ... ..	...	+ 24,238
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>				
1,208	682	Axles and arms, with brass caps No.	...	...
...	...	„ „ mail patent ..	...	...
...	...	„ „ common nut ..	+ 9,451	+ 2,928
...	...	„ „ common dray ..	...	...
...	...	Axle-boxes	+ 1,210	+ 181

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.** * * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.—continued.</i>				
Carriages and carts—				
£40 each ...	40	Omnibuses and coaches ... No.	1	109
£10 each ...	70	Dog carts, &c.	6	240
£20 each ...	60	Hansom cabs and waggons, &c., with tops	4	279
20 per cent.	53	All carts without springs	51	420
£15 each ...	30	Waggons, &c., without tops	2	165
25 per cent.	390	Unenumerated ... ..	...	1,490
25 per cent.	3,261	Bicycles, tricycles, &c. ... ..	...	13,309
35 per cent.	862	Perambulators and children's carriages	...	2,135
" "	162	Carriage materials ... ..	...	399
Various ...	337	" wheels, poles, shafts, and bars	...	785
35 per cent.	351	Rugs (waterproof) and horse-clothing	...	1,052
45 per cent.	745	Saddlery and harness ... ..	...	1,573
Free ...	...	Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	...	9,870
10s. per doz.	2	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	4	6
20s. per doz.	8	" (riding)	8	47
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
Free ...	...	Anchors No.	4	6
" ...	...	Boats	9	366
" ...	...	Chain cables cwt.	720	653
" ...	...	Oars, ash No.	1,146	269
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 29 <i>post.</i>)				
Free ...	...	Bricks, clay No.	161,700	287
20 per cent.	161	" fire	149,259	803
1s. per cwt.	8,196	Cement cwt.	237,843	32,073
5s. each ...	1	{ Doors No.	1	...
" ...	1	{ Frames, door and window	2	2
Free ...	...	Lime tons	177	382
3s. per pair	1	Sashes, window, glazed ... pairs	5	3
Free ...	...	Slates, roofing No.	220,071	1,327
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
40 per cent.	5,543	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	12,886
35 per cent.	2,454	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	6,768

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.**Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.—
continued.*

Carriages and carts—

107	3,044	Carriages No.	- 96	- 2,416
263	3,742	Carts, drays, waggons, &c. „	- 210	- 3,157
...	...	Unenumerated ... ..	...	+ 1,490
...	4,240	Bicycles, tricycles, &c. ...	...	+ 9,069
...	488	Perambulators and children's carriages	...	+ 1,647
...	7,103	Carriage materials ... ..	...	- 5,919
...	356	Rugs (waterproof) and horse-clothing	...	+ 696
...	4,255	Saddlery and harness ... ..	...	- 2,682
...	745	Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	...	+ 9,125
1	3	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	+ 3	+ 3
3,	17	„ (riding)	+ 5	+ 30

*Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and
matters connected therewith.*

1	10	Anchors... .. No.	+ 3	- 4
23	714	Boats „	- 14	- 348
2	4	Chain cables cwt.	+ 718	+ 649
188	167	Oars, ash No.	+ 958	+ 102

*Order 12.—Building Materials.
(See also Order 29 post.)*

108,690	197	Bricks, clay No.	+ 53,010	+ 90
19,672	107	„ fire „	+ 129,587	+ 696
12,997	2,153	Cement cwt.	+ 224,846	+ 29,920
584	431	Doors No.	- 583	- 431
...	...	Frames, door and window ...	+ 2	+ 2
80	240	Lime tons	+ 97	+ 142
366	218	Sashes, window pairs	- 361	- 215
57,175	430	Slates, roofing No.	+ 162,896	+ 897

Order 13.—Furniture.

...	21,845	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	- 8,959
...	1,189	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	+ 5,579

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>					
Order 14.—Chemicals.					
3d. per lb....	578	Acid, acetic	lbs.	42,037	1,169
5s. per cwt.	37	„ undescrbed	„	16,800	164
Free ...	...	„ „ ... ..	„	642,111	26,577
„ ...	...	Alkali, soda—acetate ...	cwt.	3,424	982
„ ...	...	„ „ ash	„	15,610	5,770
„ ...	...	„ „ bicarbonate	„	10,516	4,026
„ ...	...	„ „ caustic	„	18,152	11,291
40s. per ton	4	„ „ crystals	tons	2	18
Free ...	...	Alum	cwt.	1,527	433
„ ...	...	Arsenic	„	159	207
„ ...	...	Asphalte	„	2,554	790
25 per cent.	664	Blacking ... ..	...	...	2,625
Free ...	...	Borax	cwt.	501	1,127
Drugs and chemicals—					
2d. per lb....	208	Ammonia, carbonate of ...	lbs.	33,595	491
„ ...	2	„ liquid	„	244	24
6d. per lb....	209	Gelatine	„	7,725	1,403
1s. 6d. per oz.	52	Morphia	oz.	699	183
6d. per oz....	...	Nitrate of silver	„	4	1
2d. per lb....	1	Nux vomica	lbs.	72	7
1s. per oz....	251	Strychnine	oz.	9,366	1,190
Free ...	...	Unenumerated ... ..	...	...	59,107
3d. per lb....	119	Glycerine, pure	lbs.	10,211	257
1d. per lb....	1	„ crude	„	287	8
Free ...	...	Nitrate of soda	cwt.	4,405	2,307
„ ...	...	Silicate of soda	„	3,196	867
„ ...	...	Dyes ... ..	...	...	16,046
„ ...	...	Essences and essential oils ...	...	...	5,459
„ ...	...	Guano	tons	563	2,978
„ ...	...	Ink, printing (black)	lbs.	271,781	4,403
6d. per lb....	45	„ „ (coloured)	„	1,802	199
10 per cent.	269	„ writing—liquid or powder ...	...	...	2,713
Free ...	...	Manures, undescrbed	tons	227	994
1s. 3d. per gross	67	Matches and vestas, in metal boxes	gross	1,104	448
1s. per gross	11,458	„ „ in paper boxes	„	217,332	28,043
Free ...	...	„ safety	„	67,970	4,511
6d. per gross	230	„ wooden	„	11,500	907
25 per cent.	10,481	Medicines, patent ... ..	...	...	43,763
Free ...	...	Medicinal roots, &c. ... ..	...	...	576
„ ...	...	Naphtha	galls.	8,944	825
20s. per lb.	11,157	Opium, prepared	lbs.	14,368	23,031
Free ...	...	Paints and colours, dry colours, &c.	cwt.	8,899	8,443
80s. per ton	470	„ „ mixed for use	„	2,630	7,092
40s. per ton	2,137	„ „ ground in oil	„	21,081	21,844
1s. per gal.	50	Spirits, methylated	galls.	517	106
Free ...	...	Sulphur	cwt.	38,199	13,514
„ ...	...	Turpentine	galls.	53,616	5,101

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
Order 14.— <i>Chemicals.</i>				
8,802	261	Acid, acetic lbs.	+ 33,235	+ 908
185,944	4,436	„ undescrined „	+ 472,967	+ 22,305
...	...	Alkali, soda—acetate ... cwt.	+ 3,424	+ 982
1,150	540	„ „ ash „	+ 14,460	+ 5,230
372	211	„ „ bicarbonate „	+ 10,144	+ 3,815
1,326	981	„ „ caustic „	+ 16,826	+ 10,310
19	158	Alkali, soda crystals ... tons	- 17	- 140
49	31	Alum cwt.	+ 1,478	+ 402
383	333	Arsenic „	- 224	- 126
124	98	Asphalte „	+ 2,430	+ 692
...	1,669	Blacking „	...	+ 956
56	208	Borax cwt.	+ 445	+ 916
...
...	20,723	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous	...	+ 41,683
...
89,116	1,056	Glycerine lbs.	- 78,618	- 791
20	17	Nitrate of soda cwt.	+ 4,385	+ 2,290
741	324	Silicate of soda „	+ 2,455	+ 543
...	3,355	Dyes „	...	+ 12,691
...	6,927	Essences and essential oils... .. „	...	- 1,468
267	1,319	Guano tons	+ 296	+ 1,659
56,317	1,130	Ink, printing lbs.	+ 217,266	+ 3,472
...	532	„ writing „	...	+ 2,181
2,873	18,863	Manures, undescrined ... tons	- 2,646	- 17,869
...
31,125	4,350	Matches and vestas ... gross	+ 266,781	+ 29,559
...	11,369	Medicines, patent „	...	+ 32,394
...	185	Medicinal roots „	...	+ 391
441	115	Naphtha galls.	+ 8,503	+ 710
1,114	1,684	Opium lbs.	+ 13,254	+ 21,347
...
4,000	6,795	Paints and colours cwt.	+ 28,610	+ 30,584
...
404	72	Spirits, methylated ... galls.	+ 113	+ 34
391	230	Sulphur cwt.	+ 37,808	+ 13,284
3,398	426	Turpentine galls.	+ 50,218	+ 4,675

IMPORTS, 1893—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
35 per cent.	7,430	Blankets pairs	61,944	23,451
25 per cent.	6,253	Carpeting and druggeting ... ..	...	22,657
Free ...	...	„ printed felt ... ..	...	755
40 per cent.	2,630	Flannels and shirtings ... ..	...	7,293
35 per cent.	731	Rugs, woollen ... ..	...	2,920
Woollen piece goods—				
40 per cent.	73,946	Broad and narrow cloths ... ..	...	188,168
Free ...	...	Dress goods, containing wool ... ..	...	207,003
„ ...	...	Undescribed ... ..	...	12,318
„ ...	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated ... ..	...	4,499
„ ...	...	Yarn lbs.	172,682	2,111
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
25 per cent.	35,492	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	...	142,838
„ ...	...	„ mixed with other material ... ..	...	1,105
„ ...	1,412	Silk ribbons ... ..	...	6,498
„ ...	139	„ velvets and crapes ... ..	...	251
25 per cent.	2,241	„ manufactures of ... ..	...	8,389
Free ...	...	„ „ ... ..	...	22,061
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
Free ...	...	Cotton piece goods ... ..	...	673,180
„ ...	...	„ manufactures ... ..	...	25,777
„ ...	...	„ waste lbs.	812,184	7,411
„ ...	...	„ wick	38,110	1,906
„ ...	...	Linen piece goods ... ..	...	26,614
„ ...	...	„ manufactures, undescribed ... ..	...	2,890
20 per cent.	14	„ tents and tarpaulins ... ..	...	68
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
Free ...	...	Haberdashery ... ..	...	220,074
25 per cent.	384	Bags—Fancy hand, &c. ... ..	...	1,421
30 per cent.	523	Quilts, cosies, &c. ... ..	...	1,702
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
50 per cent.	21,018	Apparel and slops ... ..	...	43,143
35 per cent.	46,032	„ „ ... ..	...	136,292
Free ...	...	„ „ ... ..	...	10,641
25 per cent.	132	Bonnets ... ..	...	505
8s. 6d. to 60s. doz. pairs	11,035	Boots and shoes pairs	167,120	29,439
Free ...	...	„ „ infants', Nos. 0-3 „	91,455	5,488
12s. p. doz. prs.	1,925	„ „ indiarubber and spiked „	47,170	5,416
4s. p. doz. prs.	136	„ „ goloshes and overshoes „	8,162	650

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
9,369	4,088	Blankets ... pairs	+ 52,575	+ 19,363
...	1,892	Carpeting and druggeting ...	...	+ 20,765
...	...	" printed felt ...	...	+ 755
...	502	Flannels and shirtings ...	...	+ 6,791
...	728	Rugs, woollen ...	...	+ 2,192
...	16,595	Woollen piece goods— Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	...	+ 171,573
...	12,586	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	+ 194,417
...	...	Undescribed ...	...	+ 12,318
...	1,010	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	+ 3,489
18,538	397	Yarn ... lbs.	+ 154,144	+ 1,714
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	21,088	Silks and satins, dress ...	...	+ 121,750
...	...	" mixed with other material ...	...	+ 1,105
...	...	Silk ribbons ...	...	+ 6,498
...	...	" velvets and crapes ...	...	+ 251
...	3,177	" manufactures of ...	...	+ 27,273
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
...	52,031	Cotton piece goods ...	...	+ 621,149
...	5,708	" manufactures ...	...	+ 20,069
21,876	361	" waste ... lbs.	+ 790,308	+ 7,050
2,886	188	" wick ...	+ 35,224	+ 1,718
...	6,754	Linen piece goods ...	...	+ 19,860
...	262	" manufactures, undescribed ...	...	+ 2,628
...	...	" tents and tarpaulins ...	...	+ 68
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
...	28,257	Haberdashery ...	...	+ 191,817
...	...	Bags—Fancy hand, &c. ...	...	+ 1,421
...	...	Quilts, cosies, &c. ...	...	+ 1,702
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
...	87,335	Apparel and slops... ..	...	+ 102,741
79	42	Bonnets ... ..	...	+ 463
92,823	19,295	Boots and shoes ... pairs	+ 221,084	+ 21,698

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 19.—Dress—continued.</i>				
20 per cent.	7	Clogs and pattens ... ..	...	37
25 per cent.	4,114	Feathers, ornamental ... ..	...	15,783
Free ...	...	Flowers, artificial ... ..	...	11,857
25 per cent.	1,375	Frillings, ruffings, &c. ... ..	...	5,487
2d. per lb.	48	Furs, dressed lbs.	5,723	4,090
Free ...	...	„ undressed ... ..	...	26
25 per cent.	141	„ hatters' ... ..	...	563
20 per cent.	11,205	Gloves, kid or leather ... ..	...	56,302
Free ...	...	„ other ... ..	...	13,396
10 per cent.	992	Handkerchiefs ... ..	...	9,975
Hats and caps—				
60s. per doz.	244	Dress No.	971	604
36s. per doz.	2,547	Men's, women's, boys', &c., felt, and boys' and men's, with calico or other frames, &c. „	12,799	2,988
20s. per doz.	19	Pith „	402	20
8s. per doz.	348	Cloth, sewn, &c. „	13,599	721
5s. per doz.	104	Felt hoods „	4,379	286
25 per cent.	14,042	Others unenumerated „	1,002,568	55,587
	17,304	Total hats and caps „	1,034,718	60,206
Free ...	...	Hatters' materials .. ...	...	9,349
„ ...	...	Hosiery, cotton, linen, &c. ... ..	...	54,691
35 per cent.	17,250	„ wool and silk ... ..	...	49,207
„ ...	...	Millinery ... ..	...	...
2s. 6d. each	391	Umbrellas and parasols, silk ... No.	3,254	1,736
1s. each ...	29	„ „ other „	558	89
„ ...	...	Umbrella sticks „	32	5
Free ...	...	„ materials... ..	...	13,553
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
Free ...	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... No.	1,394,672	20,425
„ ...	...	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	3,912,633	74,848
„ ...	...	„ „ gunny bags „	854,800	13,877
3s. per doz.	3,080	„ „ woolpacks „	301,775	24,242
6d. per doz.	1	„ „ other (less than three bushels) „	13,687	42
Free ...	...	„ „ other (three bushels and over) „	14,224	189
„ ...	...	Bagging ... ..	...	...
„ ...	...	Boot webbing ... ..	...	1,674
„ ...	...	Canvas ... ..	...	13,245

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.**Order 19.—Dress—continued.*

...	...	Clogs and pattens	...	...	...	+ 37
...	2,857	Feathers, ornamental	...	...	...	+ 12,926
...	1,368	Flowers, artificial	...	...	...	+ 10,489
...	751	Frillings and ruffings	...	...	...	+ 4,736
...	2,724	Furs, dressed	...	...	...	+ 1,366
...	...	„ undressed	...	...	...	+ 26
...	...	„ hatters'	...	...	...	+ 563
...	9,783	Gloves	...	...	...	+ 59,915
...	...	Handkerchiefs	...	...	...	+ 9,975
...	...	Hats and caps—				
...	...	Dress	...	No.	+ 971	+ 604
34,340	4,602	Felt	...	„	- 21,541	- 1,614
...	...	Pith	...	„	+ 402	+ 20
...	...	Cloth, sewn, &c.	...	„	+ 13,599	+ 721
1,632	115	Felt hoods	...	„	+ 2,747	+ 171
{ 120,821	6,312	Straw	...	„	+ 866,132	+ 48,585
{ 15,615	690	Others unenumerated	...	„		
172,408	11,719				+ 862,310	+ 48,487
...	505	Hatters' materials	...	...	...	+ 8,844
...	5,851	Hosiery	...	...	...	+ 98,047
...	129	Millinery	...	...	...	- 129
7,520	1,839	Umbrellas and parasols	...	No.	- 3,708	- 14
...	...	Umbrella sticks	...	„	+ 32	+ 5
...	284	„ materials	...	...	...	+ 13,269
		<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
57,752	1,010	Bags and sacks, bran bags	...	No.	+ 1,336,920	+ 19,415
364,702	7,563	„ „ corn and flour sacks	...	„	+ 3,547,931	+ 67,285
...	...	„ „ gunny bags	...	„	+ 854,800	+ 13,877
51,362	4,325	„ „ woolpacks	...	„	+ 250,413	+ 19,917
420,675	4,281	„ „ undescribed	...	„	- 392,764	- 4,050
2,116	32	Bagging	...	yds.	- 2,116	- 32
...	329	Boot webbing	...	...	...	+ 1,345
...	1,969	Canvas	...	...	...	+ 11,276

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see *Index ante.*

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

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

<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>					
5s. per cwt.	26	Cordage, coir rope ...	cwt.	106	105
12s. per cwt.	59	„ hempen ...	„	685	1,495
„ ...	169	„ white lines ...	„	280	1,709
„ ...	241	„ engine packing ...	„	384	2,667
Free ...	...	„ unserviceable ...	tons	60	351
„ ...	...	Felt, sheathing ...	...	...	667
„ ...	...	Jute piece goods ...	...	...	19,876
35 per cent.	623	Mats and rugs, undescribed ...	...	...	1,869
„ „ ...	93	Matting, coir, jute ...	...	...	168
Free ...	...	„ other ...	...	...	667
„ ...	...	Nets and netting ...	cwt.	73	698
20 per cent.	4,977	Oil and other floorcloths ...	...	...	20,065
2½d. per lb.	794	Twine and lines ...	lbs.	75,379	2,237
8s. per cwt.	430	„ reaper and binder ...	„	125,552	3,256
Free ...	...	„ unenumerated ...	„	244,808	7,903

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 21.—Animal Food.

2d. per lb. ...	374	Butter ...	lbs.	76,716	2,995
1s. per lb. ...	...	Butterine and oleomargarine...	„	4	1
3d. per lb. ...	749	Cheese ...	„	69,370	2,530
2d. per lb. ...	...	Milk, concentrated ...	„	...	...
„ ...	4,836	„ preserved ...	„	574,718	12,532
2s. per gross	264	Eggs ...	No.	380,736	1,118
Free ...	...	Fish, fresh...	...	...	3,291
2d. per lb. ...	14,222	„ preserved ...	lbs.	1,863,383	44,502
5s. per cwt.	2,662	„ salted ...	cwt.	11,794	17,692
Free ...	...	„ shell ...	...	...	13,698
2d. per lb. ...	8	Honey ...	lbs.	1,468	34
10 per cent.	58	Isinglass ...	„	1,859	471
Free ...	...	„ uncut ...	„	32,185	3,474
„ ...	...	Lard ...	„	47,577	827
7s. per centl.	481	Meats, fresh beef, mutton, and veal	„	108,800	1,051
10s. per centl.	12	„ „ pork ...	„	2,300	38
„ ...	...	„ frozen ...	cwt.	...	...
2d. per lb. ...	1,037	„ preserved ...	lbs.	165,452	5,707
„ ...	12	„ bacon ...	„	1,694	60
7s. per centl.	...	„ beef or mutton, salted	„	2,800	33
2d. per lb.	432	„ hams ...	„	46,974	2,217
10s. per centl.	...	„ pork, salted ...	„	1,600	42
20 per cent.	317	„ potted, &c. ...	...	...	1,592
Free ...	...	„ poultry and game ...	...	...	87

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

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

		<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>			
1,533	4,048	Cordage	cwt.	- 462	- 739
118	1,077	„ engine packing ...	„	+ 266	+ 1,590
102	105	„ unserviceable ...	tons	- 40	+ 246
...	262	Felt, sheathing ... ..	...	...	+ 405
...	927	Jute piece goods ... ..	...	...	+ 18,949
...	740	Mats and rugs, undescribed	...	...	+ 1,129
...	296	Matting ... ..	...	...	+ 539
...	114	Nets and netting ... ..	...	...	+ 584
...	1,459	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	+ 18,606
88,208	3,249	Twine and lines	lbs.	- 12,829	- 1,012
179,312	4,196	„ reaper and binder ...	„	- 53,760	- 940
...	...	„ unenumerated	„	+ 244,808	+ 7,903

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 21.—Animal Food.

14,005,350	573,932	Butter	lbs.	- 13,928,634	- 570,937
1,440	36	Butterine and oleomargarine	„	- 1,436	- 35
154,182	4,399	Cheese	„	- 84,812	- 1,869
43,226	1,036	Milk, concentrated	„	- 43,226	- 1,036
194,050	4,531	„ preserved	„	+ 380,668	+ 8,001
147,420	417	Eggs	No.	+ 233,316	+ 701
...	175	Fish, fresh ... ..	...	...	+ 3,116
505,845	12,979	„ preserved	lbs.	+ 1,357,538	+ 31,523
552	963	„ salted	cwt.	+ 11,242	+ 16,729
...	211	„ shell ... ..	...	...	+ 13,487
17,426	337	Honey	lbs.	- 15,958	- 303
13,278	1,898	Isinglass... ..	„	+ 20,766	+ 2,047
41,665	1,033	Lard	„	+ 5,912	- 206
110,096	1,160	Meats, fresh	„	+ 1,004	- 71
48,242	74,866	„ frozen	cwt.	- 48,242	- 74,866
842,171	16,129	„ preserved... ..	lbs.	- 676,719	- 10,422
244,416	7,758	„ bacon	„	- 242,722	- 7,698
66,528	759	„ beef, salted	„	- 63,728	- 726
43,810	1,587	„ hams	„	+ 3,164	+ 630
94,528	1,483	„ pork, salted	„	- 92,928	- 1,441
...	...	„ potted, &c. ... ..	...	...	+ 1,592
...	...	„ poultry and game ...	...	...	+ 87

IMPORTS, 1893—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
Order 22.—Vegetable Food.				
2d. per lb.	605	Arrowroot lbs.	77,373	1,003
" ...	36	Biscuits "	3,533	190
" ...	2,320	Confectionery "	282,848	11,397
" ...	6	" sugar candy "	706	13
*4d. per lb.	2	" " "	122	1
Fruit—				
Dried or preserved—				
18s. per doz.	8	Bottled, &c. ... doz. qts.†	26	35
3s. per doz.	255	" " ... doz. pts.‡	4,094	927
3d. per lb.	5,917	Dried lbs.	414,023	6,516
2d. per lb.	681	Peel, drained, candied, or preserved	193,368	1,883
Free ...	...	" dried "	536	4
3d. per lb.	41,946	Currants "	3,174,626	27,956
" ...	12,438	Raisins "	1,158,099	16,319
Free ...	...	Fresh bananas, &c. ... bushels	267,202	22,150
9d. per bush.	11,301	" oranges and lemons ... "	300,936	44,534
1s. 6d. p. bush.	2,824	" all other "	38,179	11,321
3d. per lb.	1,003	Jams and jellies lbs.	59,686	1,529
2d. per lb....	1,024	Nuts, almonds "	116,879	3,919
Free ...	...	" cocoa No.	177,664	515
2d. per lb....	332	" walnuts lbs.	41,792	814
" ...	242	" unenumerated "	26,189	309
" ...	...	Pulp ... .. "	...	...
3s. per cental	2	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	1,498	601
2s. 11d. p.ctl.	44	" " beans and peas ... "	442	261
" ...	15	" " maize "	103	35
3s. per cental	165	" " oats "	1,938	604
2s. per cental	18	" " paddy "	180	37
" ...	147	" " peanuts "	1,046	734
6s. per cental	7,485	" " rice "	58,520	30,369
4s. per cental	11,121	" " " dressed in bond ... "	62,480	25,495
2s. 11d. p.ctl.	18	" " wheat "	148,013	36,368
2s. p. cental	5	" " unenumerated "	47	44
" prepared—				
7s. 6d. p.ctl.	2	Barley, pearl "	5	4
5s. p. cental	11	Flour "	21,227	8,360
4s. 6d. p. bush.	107	Malt bushels	1,563	735
9s. p. cental	9	Oatmeal centals	126	82
5s. p. cental	9	Peas, split "	138	68
" ...	1	Semolina "	6	...
" ...	22	Unenumerated "	91	80
2d. per lb....	168	Liquorice lbs.	37,806	1,574
Free ...	...	" crude (block juice) ... "	16,688	244
2d. per lb....	608	Macaroni and vermicelli ... "	74,317	1,309
" ...	3,227	Maizena and corn flour ... "	273,423	5,052

* From 14th September.

† And up to a gallon.

‡ And over half-a-pint.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>				
Order 22.—<i>Vegetable Food.</i>				
21,305	413	Arrowroot lbs.	+ 56,068	+ 590
1,230,662	20,026	Biscuits "	- 1,227,129	- 19,836
49,687	1,956	Confectionery "	+ 233,161	+ 9,441
...	...	" sugar candy "	+ 828	+ 14
Fruit—				
Dried or preserved—				
39,472	973	Bottled and canned "	...	- 11
218,741	3,513	Dried "	+ 195,282	+ 3,003
28,719	555	Peel, drained, candied, &c. "	+ 164,649	+ 1,328
...	...	" dried "	+ 536	+ 4
697,718	8,348	Currants "	+ 2,476,908	+ 19,608
522,972	7,745	Raisins "	+ 635,127	+ 8,574
...	...	Fresh bananas bushels	+ 267,202	+ 22,150
...	...	" oranges and lemons "	+ 300,936	+ 44,534
73,195	22,499	" all other "	- 35,016	- 11,178
123,191	2,714	Jams and jellies lbs.	- 63,505	- 1,185
16,691	751	Nuts, almonds "	+ 100,188	+ 3,168
19,925	103	" cocoa No.	+ 157,739	+ 412
...	...	" walnuts lbs.	+ 41,792	+ 814
23,029	574	" unenumerated "	+ 3,160	- 265
38,225	481	Pulp "	- 38,225	- 481
21,309	6,503	Grain and pulse, barley centals	- 19,811	- 5,902
147,406	31,416	" " beans and peas "	- 146,964	- 31,155
66,003	18,747	" " maize "	- 65,900	- 18,712
134,452	35,386	" " oats "	- 132,514	- 34,782
...	...	" " paddy "	+ 180	+ 37
2	2	" " peanuts "	+ 1,044	+ 732
11,962	8,709	" " rice "	+ 109,038	+ 47,155
2,777,979	717,087	" " wheat "	- 2,629,966	- 680,719
...	...	" " unenumerated "	+ 47	+ 44
" prepared—				
135	75	Barley, pearl "	- 130	- 71
838,898	330,470	Flour "	- 817,671	- 322,110
118,510	32,637	Malt bushels	- 116,947	- 31,902
61,922	42,562	Oatmeal centals	- 61,796	- 42,480
1,059	524	Peas, split "	- 921	- 456
...	...	Semolina "	+ 6	...
195	132	Unenumerated "	- 104	- 52
1,969	96	Liquorice lbs.	+ 35,837	+ 1,478
4,480	76	" crude (block juice) "	+ 12,208	+ 168
9,299	262	Macaroni and vermicelli "	+ 65,018	+ 1,047
46,258	1,056	Maizena and corn flour "	+ 227,165	+ 3,996

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>					
Free ...	...	Molasses, unrefined ...	cwt.	13,728	2,274
*2s. per cwt.	83	„ „ ...	„	3,585	454
3s. per cwt.	1	„ refined ...	„	11	13
*6s. per cwt.	1	„ „ ...	„	21	21
2s. per cwt.	2,571	„ refined in bond ...	„	871	245
*4s. per cwt.	882	„ „ „ ...	„	1,733	213
20s. per ton	2	Onions ...	tons	2	7
„ ...	563	Potatoes ...	„	583	2,871
Free ...	...	Sago ...	lbs.	125,826	468
		Sugar—			
3s. per cwt.	7,869	Cane, raw ...	cwt.	40,986	41,977
*6s. per cwt.	4,816	„ „ ...	„	17,234	14,733
2s. per cwt.	47,076	„ refined in bond ...	„	341,374	217,213
*5s. per cwt.	55,177	„ „ „ ...	„	475,607	306,401
3s. per cwt.	2,285	„ refined ...	„	14,646	14,029
*6s. per cwt.	5,037	„ „ ...	„	22,079	17,107
...	...	„ unrefined ...	„	...	...
6s. per cwt.	34	Beet and other ...	„	34	41
*12s. per cwt.	5	„ „ ...	„	8	6
6s. per cwt.	701	Glucose, solid ...	„	2,414	1,799
3s. per cwt.	412	„ liquid ...	„	2,971	1,953
*6s. per cwt.	554	„ ...	„	2,150	1,337
	123,966	Total sugar ...	„	919,503	616,596
Free ...	...	Tapioca ...	lbs.	2,127,272	11,427
18s. per doz.	6	Vegetables, bottled (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.		4	8
3s. per doz.	154	„ bottled (pints and over half-a-pint) „		948	413
3d. per lb....	9	„ preserved ... lbs.		7,428	220
Free ...	...	„ fresh ... cwt.		6,597	3,214
5s. per cwt.	68	„ salted ... „		268	248
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>					
10 per cent.	119	Aërated and mineral waters ... doz.		3,990	1,334
		Beer (ale and porter)—			
1s. 6d. per gal.	28,662	„ bottled ... galls.		378,801	76,059
1s. per gal.	4,294	„ draught ... „		114,954	11,838
1s. 6d. per gal.	1,222	„ lager ... „		3,931	717
3d. per lb.	...	Chicory ... lbs.		18,650	191
„	3,846	Chocolate and cocoa ... „		328,407	25,756
1s. 6d. per gal.	...	Cider and perry, bottled ... galls.		2	1
1s. per gal.	7	„ in bulk ... „		130	17

* From 14th September.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
<i>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.</i>				
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food— continued.</i>				
11,156	9,854	Molasses cwt.	+ 8,793	- 6,634
7,134	31,110	Onions tons	- 7,132	- 31,103
11,681	37,859	Potatoes "	- 11,098	- 34,988
34,134	245	Sago lbs.	+ 91,692	+ 223
...	...	Sugar— Cane, raw cwt.	+ 58,220	+ 56,710
...	...	„ Victorian refined "	+ 816,981	+ 523,614
92,857	89,579	„ refined "	- 56,132	- 58,443
14,536	11,074	„ unrefined... .. "	- 14,536	- 11,074
11	13	Beet "	+ 31	+ 34
515	451	Glucose "	+ 7,020	+ 4,638
107,919	101,117	Total sugar "	+ 811,584	+ 515,479
128,629	890	Tapioca lbs.	+ 1,998,643	+ 10,537
19,817	489	Vegetables, bottled and pre- served "	...	+ 152
5,453	1,729	„ fresh... .. cwt.	+ 1,144	+ 1,485
...	...	„ salted "	+ 268	+ 248
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
6,269	675	Aërated and mineral waters doz.	- 2,279	+ 659
97,821	18,279	Beer (ale and porter)— „ bottled galls.	+ 280,980	+ 57,780
77,571	6,333	„ draught "	+ 37,383	+ 5,505
7,954	1,356	„ lager "	- 4,023	- 639
21,911	216	Chicory lbs.	- 3,261	- 25
49,174	3,039	Chocolate and cocoa "	+ 279,233	+ 22,717
526	199	Cider and perry galls.	- 394	- 181

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
<i>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.</i>					
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—continued.</i>					
Free ...	...	Cocoa, raw ...	lbs.	202,956	7,046
3d. per lb.	1,063	Coffee, roasted and ground, and preparations	"	109,971	5,554
Free ...	...	" raw ...	"	775,714	36,661
" ...	...	Ginger ...	"	69,561	1,946
8d. per lb.	2,825	Hops ...	"	251,374	12,215
20 per cent.	17	Limejuice ...	galls.	369	87
Free ...	...	" ...	"	2,949	270
2d. per lb.	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21)	...	...	...
" ...	1,827	Mustard ...	lbs.	207,233	13,295
Free ...	...	Pepper ...	"	402,432	6,802
2d. per lb....	16	" ground ...	"	2,165	93
20 per cent.	774	Perfumery*	...	...	3,385
3s. per doz.	85	Pickles (quarts and over a pint)	doz.	336	88
2s. 6d. p. doz.	835	" (pints and over half-a-pint)	"	8,984	3,291
1s. per doz.	...	" (half-pints and smaller)	"	21	7
20 per cent.	9	" other ...	...	...	47
20s. per ton	8,689	Salt ...	tons	7,115	13,684
Free ...	...	" rock ...	"	642	1,152
" ...	...	Saltpetre ...	cwt.	1,870	1,887
2s. per doz.	1,129	Sauces (pints and over half-a-pint)	doz.	12,129	6,860
10 per cent.	4	" other ...	...	...	42
Free ...	...	Spices, unenumerated ...	lbs.	242,249	6,410
2d. per lb.	36	" ground ...	"	5,022	204
15s. per gal.	53,349	Spirits, brandy ...	galls.	71,127	30,250
" ...	740	" cordials and bitters ...	"	1,618	1,821
" ...	60,689	" gin ...	"	57,888	15,387
" ...	1	" of wine ...	"	2,272	182
24s. per gal.	1,803	" perfumed ...	"	1,430	5,227
15s. per gal.	9,149	" rum ...	"	18,214	3,220
" ...	240,133	" whisky ...	"	287,840	86,251
" ...	3,183	" other, undescribed ...	"	7,714	4,149
3d. per lb.	121,832	Tea ...	lbs.	14,202,685	412,274
3s. per lb....	176,785	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	"	1,711,795	118,467
1s. per lb. ...	24,469	" (unmanufactured) ...	"	484,397	21,632
6s. per lb. ...	22,801	" cigars ...	"	104,677	37,810
" ...	4,434	" cigarettes ...	"	20,448	8,393
3s. per lb. ...	638	" snuff ...	"	4,774	839
6d. per gal.	1,759	Vinegar ...	galls.	76,819	6,795
12s. per gal.	10,529	Wine, in wood and bottled ...	"	29,467	11,139
15s. per gal.	6,537	" sparkling ...	"	10,003	18,988

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>				
5,600	237	Cocoa, raw lbs.	+ 197,356	+ 6,809
121,449	5,774	Coffee "	+ 764,236	+ 36,441
20,947	688	Ginger "	+ 48,614	+ 1,258
485,752	21,352	Hops "	- 234,378	- 9,137
10,109	1,630	Limejuice galls.	- 6,791	- 1,273
		Milk, preserved (see Order 21)		
57,207	2,617	Mustard lbs.	+ 150,026	+ 10,678
58,767	2,147	Pepper "	+ 345,830	+ 4,748
...	834	Perfumery* "	...	+ 2,551
1,522	1,034	Pickles (quarts) doz.	...	+ 2,399
992	2,972	Salt tons	+ 6,123	+ 10,712
110	289	„ rock... .. "	+ 532	+ 863
142	190	Saltpetre cwt.	+ 1,728	+ 1,697
3,854	2,824	Sauces (quarts) "	- 8,275	+ 4,078
58,697	2,174	Spices lbs.	+ 188,574	+ 4,440
94,386	36,379	Spirits, brandy galls.	- 23,259	- 6,129
3,545	2,034	„ cordials and bitters .. "	- 1,927	- 213
11,876	4,530	„ gin "	+ 46,012	+ 10,857
1,245	205	„ of wine "	+ 1,027	- 23
110	189	„ perfumed... .. "	+ 1,320	+ 5,038
14,994	3,282	„ rum "	+ 3,220	- 62
86,917	32,691	„ whisky "	+ 200,923	+ 53,560
2,823	3,818	„ other, undescribed .. "	+ 4,891	+ 331
6,026,341	265,107	Tea lbs.	+ 8,176,344	+ 147,167
563,872	45,125	Tobacco (manufactured) "	+ 1,147,923	+ 73,342
71,606	4,910	„ (unmanufactured) .. "	+ 412,791	+ 16,722
54,214	18,575	„ cigars "	+ 50,463	+ 19,235
8,645	3,593	„ cigarettes "	+ 11,803	+ 4,800
120	31	„ snuff "	+ 4,654	+ 808
11,823	1,229	Vinegar galls.	+ 64,996	+ 5,566
357,062	65,504	Wine, in wood and bottled... .. "	- 327,595	- 54,365
2,817	5,176	„ sparkling "	+ 7,186	+ 13,812

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1893—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>				
Free ...	...	Beeswax cwt.	6	40
" ...	...	Bones tons	121	317
" ...	...	Bonedust "	564	1,759
" ...	...	Bristles lbs.	10,506	1,904
2d. per lb....	2,956	Candles "	309,211	7,561
10 per cent.	327	Combs "	...	3,275
Free ...	...	Feathers, other than ornamental ...	...	86
" ...	...	Flock cwt.	...	3
2d. per lb....	747	Glue lbs.	105,080	3,188
20 per cent.	90	" liquid "	...	580
2d. per lb....	...	" pieces tons	...	...
60s. per ton	126	Grease, antifriction "	47	952
25 per cent.	73	Hair, artificial, human, made up ...	...	299
2d. per lb....	19	" curled lbs.	1,870	81
Free ...	...	" seating "	...	376
" ...	...	" other... .. lbs.	11,464	441
" ...	...	Hides No.	104,175	82,701
" ...	...	Horns and hoofs cwt.	62	24
" ...	...	Ivory "	6	475
" ...	...	Leather "	...	9,765
6d. per lb....	4,571	" cwt.	1,702	33,413
" ...	486	" calf "	175	3,943
Free ...	...	" kid, calf kid, mock kid, and patent calf ...	...	40,009
45 per cent.	37	" cut into shapes "	...	83
6d. per lb....	6	" patent lbs.	220	22
Free ...	...	" imitation "	...	2,360
1s. per lb....	215	" laces lbs.	5,260	770
35 per cent.	838	" morocco, roan, skiver, &c. .. "	13,249	2,696
20 per cent.	1,106	" " black, and goat levant .. "	27,309	5,782
24s. p. dz. prs.	16	" uppers, closed, men's pairs	225	71
18s. p. dz. prs.	...	" " " women's .. "	8	1
6s. p. dz. prs.	25	" " wellington fronts .. "	984	168
3s. p. dz. prs.	136	" " cashmere, lasting or stuff .. "	7,614	272
45 per cent.	3,064	Leatherware "	...	6,771
Free ...	...	Sausage skins lbs.	171,013	9,826
" ...	...	Skins, kangaroo No.	80,847	5,746
" ...	...	" opossum "	271,492	5,176
" ...	...	" rabbit "	2,460,332	9,821
" ...	...	" sheep, with wool "	1,466,590	158,342
" ...	...	" " without wool "	7,274	199
" ...	...	" undescribed "	90,405	2,962
2d. per lb....	101	Soap, common lbs.	26,899	553
4d. per lb....	4,079	" fancy, perfumed "	241,415	14,731
Free ...	...	Sponges "	7,897	1,881
2d. per lb....	...	Stearine cwt.	...	...

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>				
321	1,611	Beeswax... .. cwt.	- 315	- 1,571
23	148	Bones tons	+ 98	+ 169
1,241	6,041	Bonedust "	- 677	- 4,282
1,388	226	Bristles lbs.	+ 9,118	+ 1,678
222,704	6,112	Candles "	+ 86,507	+ 1,449
...	157	Combs "	...	+ 3,118
...	...	Feathers, other than ornamental ...	...	+ 86
246	183	Flock cwt.	...	- 180
17,276	604	Glue lbs.	+ 87,804	+ 2,584
...	...	„ liquid "	...	+ 580
27	299	„ pieces tons	- 27	- 299
10	228	Grease "	+ 37	+ 724
...	1	Hair, artificial, human "	...	+ 298
3,236	151	„ curled lbs.	- 1,366	- 70
...	51	„ seating "	...	+ 325
131,800	3,406	„ other lbs.	- 120,336	- 2,965
19,759	11,518	Hides No.	+ 84,416	+ 71,183
7,440	4,525	Horns and hoofs cwt.	- 7,378	- 4,501
...	...	Ivory "	+ 6	+ 475
55,566	214,522	Leather "	...	- 127,392
...	48	„ cut into shapes "	...	+ 35
...	541	„ patent "	...	- 519
...	25	„ imitation... .. "	...	+ 2,335
...	...	„ laces lbs.	+ 5,260	+ 770
...	...	„ morocco, roan, &c. .. "	+ 13,249	+ 2,696
...	...	„ „ black, and goat levant .. "	+ 27,309	+ 5,782
20	104	„ uppers pairs	+ 8,811	+ 408
...	3,186	Leatherware "	...	+ 3,585
180,012	8,823	Sausage skins lbs.	- 8,999	+ 1,003
57,537	6,595	Skins, kangaroo No.	+ 23,310	- 849
1,170,774	22,835	„ opossum "	- 899,282	- 17,659
10,374,154	55,039	„ rabbit "	- 7,913,822	- 45,218
1,835,952	292,897	„ sheep, with wool "	- 369,362	- 134,555
65,680	2,266	„ „ without wool... .. "	- 58,406	- 2,067
19,780	623	„ undescribed "	+ 70,625	+ 2,339
483,617	4,313	Soap, common lbs.	- 456,718	- 3,760
164,611	10,414	„ fancy, perfumed "	+ 76,804	+ 4,317
33	10	Sponges "	+ 7,864	+ 1,871
30	73	Stearine cwt.	- 30	- 73

IMPORTS, 1893—continued.

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

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

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—</i>			
		continued.			
Free	...	Tallow	... tons	4,492	94,489
"	...	Whalebone...	... lbs.	1,008	201
"	...	*Wool, greasy	... "	76,158,779	2,025,865
"	...	" scoured	... "	11,107,432	525,945
"	...	" washed	... "	23,510	1,021
"	...	" waste	... "	3,826	102
		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
Free	...	Bark	... tons	275	1,820
"	...	Bass	... "	40	2,013
2d. per lb.	422	Blue	... lbs.	54,453	1,938
5s. p. cental	...	Bran	... centals	10,604	1,528
Free	...	Canes and rattans	... bundles	8,187	1,461
35 per cent.	47	Casks and shooks	... No.	2,949	1,385
Free	...	" empty (returned)	... "	2,759	516
"	...	Cork	... cwt.	180	200
4d. per lb....	2,102	" cut	... lbs.	118,528	10,963
Free	...	Cotton, raw	... "	184,790	3,274
2s. p. cental	...	Dholl	... centals	...	...
Free	...	Fibre, cocoanut	... tons	26	229
"	...	" undescribed	... "	912	10,485
"	...	Firewood	... "	2,378	928
"	...	Flax	... "	493	9,564
"	...	Gum	... "	56	3,530
"	...	Gutta-percha goods	... "	...	204
"	...	Hay and chaff	... tons	1,230	2,221
"	...	Hemp	... "	1,069	28,507
"	...	Indiarubber goods	... "	...	49,934
"	...	Jute	... tons	73	1,075
"	...	Linseed and linseed meal	... lbs.	507,133	2,542
"	...	Millet and broom corn	... tons	276	4,292
"	...	Oakum	... cwt.	10	12
"	...	Oilcake	... tons	10	69
4d. per lb....	1,674	Paper, advertising matter	... lbs.	95,134	3,801
15s. p. cwt.	154	" bags	... cwt.	326	560
25 per cent.	122	" boxes, cardboard	... "	...	466
"	417	" " glove, &c.	... "	...	1,714
Free	...	" printing, uncut	... cwt.	143,269	145,627
6s. per cwt.	1,795	" wrapping	... "	6,357	6,240
2d. per lb.	48	" writing	... lbs.	3,519	183
Free	...	" " uncut	... "	17,886	35,878
2d. per lb....	391	" undescribed, cut	... "	59,391	3,181
6s. per cwt.	3,195	" " ...	... cwt.	9,726	18,337
4s. per cwt.	1,187	" cardboard, &c.	... "	5,911	6,372
Free	...	Paperhangings	... "	...	16,914

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 87,293,547 lbs., valued at £2,552,933, of which all but 26,176,014 lbs., valued at £733,416, was brought overland from New South Wales and South Australia.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

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

11,009	228,092	Tallow	tons	- 6,517	- 133,603
...	31	Whalebone	lbs.	...	+ 170
129,668,894	4,006,342	* Wool, greasy	"	- 53,510,115	- 1,980,477
20,249,072	1,041,036	" scoured	"	- 9,141,640	- 515,091
974,459	56,529	" washed	"	- 950,949	- 55,508
...	...	" waste	"	+ 3,826	+ 102

Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.

3,288	27,627	Bark	tons	- 3,013	- 25,807
1	67	Bass	"	+ 39	+ 1,946
44,770	1,207	Blue	lbs.	+ 9,683	+ 731
32,571	5,551	Bran	centals	- 21,967	- 4,023
1,375	408	Canes and rattans...	bundles	+ 6,812	+ 1,053
...	...	Casks and shooks ...	No.	+ 2,949	+ 1,385
11,435	6,600	" empty	"	- 8,676	- 6,084
5	10	Cork	cwt.	+ 175	+ 190
33,521	3,398	" cut	lbs.	+ 85,007	+ 7,565
...	...	Cotton, raw	"	+ 184,790	+ 3,274
22	14	Dholl	centals	- 22	- 14
1	17	Fibre, cocoanut ...	tons	+ 25	+ 212
101	5,605	" undescribed ...	"	+ 811	+ 4,880
...	...	Firewood	"	+ 2,378	+ 928
...	...	Flax	"	+ 493	+ 9,564
5	621	Gum	"	+ 51	+ 2,909
...	...	Gutta-percha goods	...	...	+ 204
44,958	123,432	Hay and chaff ...	tons	- 43,728	- 121,211
42	751	Hemp	"	+ 1,027	+ 27,756
...	7,250	Indiarubber goods	...	...	+ 42,684
...	...	Jute	tons	+ 73	+ 1,075
20,172	153	Linseed and linseed meal	lbs.	+ 486,961	+ 2,389
20	659	Millet, broom corn, etc.	tons	+ 256	+ 3,633
9	11	Oakum	cwt.	+ 1	+ 1
...	...	Oilcake	tons	+ 10	+ 69
...	...	Paper, advertising matter	lbs.	+ 95,134	+ 3,801
837	910	" bags	cwt.	- 511	- 350
...	1,018	" boxes, cardboard	...	...	+ 1,162
6,376	9,226	" " glove, &c. ...	...	...	...
2,024	2,913	" printing	cwt.	+ 136,893	+ 136,401
38,864	1,235	" wrapping	"	+ 4,333	+ 3,327
...	...	" writing	lbs.	- 17,459	+ 34,826
...	...	" undescribed, cut	"	+ 59,391	+ 3,181
2,106	4,006	" "	cwt.	+ 7,620	+ 14,331
...	...	" cardboard...	"	+ 5,911	+ 6,372
...	981	Paperhangings ...	...	...	+ 15,933

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 150,892,425 lbs., valued at £5,103,907, of which 32,834,151 lbs. valued at £1,050,473, were entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

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

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.				
...	...	Paper patterns	...	...	...	...
Free	...	Pitch and tar	...	cwt.	4,497	1,067
5s. p. cental	...	Pollard	...	centals	786	122
Free	...	Rags	...	tons	587	3,109
"	...	Resin	...	cwt.	10,851	2,923
10 per cent.	286	Seeds, canary	...	centals	3,531	2,942
Free	...	" clover	...	"	616	1,761
"	...	" grass	...	"	10,471	11,832
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	...	8,998
2d. per lb.	3,240	Starch	...	lbs.	368,181	5,502
2s. p. cental	20	Tares	...	centals	195	118
25 per cent.	4	*Timber, bent	...	...	...	18
6d. p. cub. ft.	62	" cut into shapes	...	cub. ft.	1,865	871
Free	...	" deals	...	sup. ft.	1,661,200	13,606
2/6 p. 100 s.f.	1,777	" Oregon, size—7in. x 2½in. and less than 12in. x 6in.	...	"	870,200	4,432
5s. p. 100 s.f.	1	" " less than 7in. x 2½in.	...	"	300	2
1/6 p. 100 s.f.	556	" " of 12in. x 6in. and upwards	...	"	303,900	1,591
4s. p. 100 s.f.	80	" other, of sizes less than 7in. x 2½in.	...	"	40,200	274
3s. p. 100 s.f.	673	" hardwood, undressed	...	"	450,200	3,852
1/6 p. 100 s.f.	6,350	" flooring boards	...	"	8,955,200	56,772
"	715	" lining boards	...	"	1,953,600	7,951
"	860	" weatherboards	...	"	1,146,700	6,080
7s. p. 100 l.f.	77	" mouldings, &c. (3 inches and over)	...	lin. ft.	14,500	202
4s. p. 100 l.f.	1,712	" " (under 3 inches)	...	"	835,400	4,043
1/6 p. 100 s.f.	220	" shelving	...	sup. ft.	293,900	2,607
5s. per 1,000	72	" laths	...	No.	286,000	410
Free	...	" logs	...	sup. ft.	1,892,400	5,804
9d. per 100	15	" palings	...	No.	39,900	190
6d. per 100	23	" pickets, undressed	...	"	91,700	666
Free	...	" posts and rails	...	"	90	2
"	...	" staves, undressed	...	"	178,813	2,695
"	...	" spars and piles	...	sup. ft.	37,600	335
6d. per 100	20	" spokes and felloes, rough	...	No.	79,000	608
Free	...	" spokes, felloes, and rims of hickory, rough	...	"	...	741

* See also Order 13 *ante.*

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

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

		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—</i> <i>continued.</i>				
...	721	Paper patterns	...	...	...	-721
6,142	1,637	Pitch and tar	...	cwt.	-1,645	-570
10,012	1,811	Pollard	...	centals	-9,226	-1,689
223	3,780	Rags	...	tons	-364	-671
3,791	1,208	Resin	...	cwt.	+7,060	+1,715
273	276	Seeds, canary	...	centals	+3,258	+2,666
76	291	„ clover	...	„	+540	+1,470
932	1,745	„ grass	...	„	+9,539	+10,087
...	3,658	„ undescribed	...	...	...	+5,340
155,574	2,549	Starch	...	lbs.	+212,607	+2,953
...	...	Tares	...	centals	+195	+118
...	...	Timber, bent	...	...	...	+18
...	...	„ cut into shapes	...	cub. ft.	+1,865	+871
96,577	976	„ deals	...	sup. ft.	+1,564,623	+12,630
207,802	1,023	„ Oregon	...	„	+966,598	+5,002
176,710	1,842	„ dressed, other	...	„	-136,510	-1,568
...	...	„ hardwood, undressed	...	„	+450,200	+3,852
597,696	4,983	„ flooring boards	...	„	+11,457,804	+65,820
...	...	„ lining boards	...	„		
...	...	„ weatherboards	...	„		
126,663	1,888	„ mouldings and skirt- ings	...	lin. ft.	+723,237	+2,357
...	...	„ shelving	...	sup. ft.	+293,900	+2,607
43,129	122	„ laths	...	No.	+242,871	+288
8,153	80	„ logs	...	sup. ft.	+1,884,247	+5,724
25,390	156	„ palings	...	No.	+14,510	+34
12,665	81	„ pickets	...	„	+79,035	+585
...	...	„ posts and rails	...	„	+90	+2
52,737	379	„ shooks and staves	...	„	+126,076	+2,316
...	...	„ spars and piles	...	sup. ft.	+37,600	+335
14,147	585	„ spokes and felloes	...	„	...	+764

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

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

		Order 25.— <i>Vegetable Substances—</i> <i>continued.</i>				
Free	...	...	*Timber, undressed, unenumerated sup.ft.	6,622,800	39,719	
"	...	...	" other unenumerated	...	590	
		13,217	Total Timber ...	...	154,061	
2s. per gal.	1,911		Varnish ... galls.	20,502	8,846	
Free	...		Wax (other than beeswax and paraffine) lbs.	5,750	153	
45 per cent.	897		Wicker and basket ware	...	1,927	
35 per cent.	6,499		Woodenware	...	19,549	
<i>Order 26.—Oils.†</i>						
Free	...		Black ... galls.	33,879	2,091	
6d. per gal.	2,300		Castor—in bulk	104,042	9,351	}
2s. per doz.	554		" (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	5,200	1,749	
6d. per gal.	596		Chinese ... galls.	26,570	3,173	
Free	...		Cocoanut ... "	13,910	1,673	
"	...		Cod ... "	42,844	4,202	
"	...		Codliver—in bulk ... "	1,617	167	}
2s. per doz.	8		" (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	84	130	
6d. per gal.	139		Colza ... galls.	5,789	737	
Free	...		Kerosene ... "	2,529,443	71,896	
6d. per gal.	82		Lard ... "	1,958	351	
"	4,608		Linseed—in bulk ... "	177,576	17,903	}
2s. per doz.	36		" (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	356	322	
6d. per gal.	7		Lubricating—in bulk ... galls.	181	10	}
Free	...		" " " " " doz.	603,140	34,354	
12s. per doz.	1		" in bottle (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	2	2	
2s. per doz.	139		" in bottle (pints and over half-a-pint) "	1,328	247	
"	5		Medicinal (pints and over half-a-pint) "	47	34	
6d. per gal.	...		Mineral ... galls.	...	...

* See also Order 13 *ante.*† 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.*

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.</i>				
1,335,553	9,956	Timber, undressed, unenumerated sup. ft.	+ 5,287,247	+ 29,763
...	122	„ other unenumerated ...	...	+ 468
...	22,193	Total timber ...	...	+ 131,868
3,216	1,804	Varnish galls.	+ 17,286	+ 7,042
4,480	150	Wax (other than beeswax and paraffine) lbs.	+ 1,270	+ 3
...	422	Wicker and basket ware ...	...	+ 1,505
...	8,058	Woodenware ... ..	...	+ 11,491
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>				
547	47	Black galls.	+ 33,332	+ 2,044
16,557	2,157	Castor „	...	+ 8,943
6,659	1,035	Chinese „	+ 19,911	+ 2,138
266	48	Cocanut „	+ 13,644	+ 1,625
4,829	572	Cod „	+ 38,015	+ 3,630
67	14	Codliver „	...	+ 283
1,007	182	Colza „	+ 4,782	+ 555
137,461	5,662	Kerosene „	+ 2,391,982	+ 66,234
524	116	Lard „	+ 1,434	+ 235
15,423	2,194	Linseed „	...	+ 16,031
80,356	6,660	Lubricating „	...	+ 27,953
...	...	Medicinal (pints and over half- a-pint) doz.	+ 47	+ 34
73,974	6,207	Mineral galls.	- 73,974	- 6,207

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

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*Order 26.—*Oils**—*continued.*

6d. per gal.	...	Neatsfoot galls.	...	...
"	240	Olive "	10,938	2,258
Free ...	...	Palm "	6,978	948
6d. per gal.	...	Pine ... .. "	...	...
2s. per doz.	1,394	Salad (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	11,915	5,104
6d. per gal.	48	Seed galls.	2,232	264
Free ...	...	Shale, waste "	19,416	510
" ...	...	Sperm "	13,337	1,237
" ...	...	Tallow ... .. "	...	...
6d. per gal.	64	Vegetable—in bulk "	2,553	547
12s. per doz.	1	" (over a quart and up to a gallon) "	...	...
2s. per doz.	6	" (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	60	32
Free ...	...	Oils, undescribed galls.	29,985	2,016
6d. per gal.	74	" " (in bulk) "	3,869	824
2s. per doz.	6	" " (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	61	22
	10,308	Total Oils ... ..	...	162,154

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—*Articles connected with Mining.*†Order 28.—*Coal, &c.*

Free ...	...	Coal tons	602,191	418,484
20 per cent.	2	Coal and charcoal, ground ... ..	...	12
Free ...	...	Coke, charcoal tons	3,754	3,686
" ...	...	Kerosene shale "	2,888	8,241
" ...	...	Paraffine wax "	72	2,231

Order 29.—*Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.*—(See also Order 12 *ante.*)

Free ...	...	Bricks, bath No.	45,900	138
20 per cent.	512	Brownware and tiles ... ..	...	2,654
15 per cent.	2,527	Chinaware and porcelain ... ..	...	16,871

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

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

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.**Order 26.—Oils*—continued.*

8,986	1,004	Neatsfoot	...	...	galls.	- 8,986	- 1,004
1,643	420	Olive	...	...	"	+ 9,295	+ 1,838
1,218	167	Palm	...	...	"	+ 5,760	+ 781
15	3	Pine	...	...	"	- 15	- 3
2,571	833	Salad	...	...	"	...	+ 4,271
651	94	Seed	...	...	"	+ 1,581	+ 170
...	...	Shale, waste	...	...	"	+ 19,416	+ 510
2,500	288	Sperm	...	...	"	+ 10,837	+ 949
127,913	9,133	Tallow	...	...	"	- 127,913	- 9,133
129	51	Vegetable	...	...	"	...	+ 528
13,002	1,575	Oils, undescribed	...	...	"	...	+ 1,287
...	38,462	Total Oils	...	...	...	...	+ 123,692

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

*Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†**Order 28.—Coal, &c.*

445	423	Coal	...	...	tons	+ 601,746	+ 418,061
...	...	Coal and charcoal, ground	...	...	...	...	+ 12
449	1,458	Coke, charcoal	...	...	tons	+ 3,305	+ 2,228
...	...	Kerosene shale	...	...	"	+ 2,888	+ 8,241
30	1,063	Paraffine wax	...	...	"	+ 42	+ 1,168
1,380	8	Bricks, bath	...	...	No.	+ 44,520	+ 130
...	935	Brownware and tiles	...	...	...	...	+ 1,719
...	3,336	Chinaware and porcelain	...	...	...	...	+ 13,535

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

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

IMPORTS, 1893—continued.

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

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

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i>		
		(See also Order 12 ante.)		
6d. per doz.	8,892	Bottles, containing liquors ... doz.	355,524	17,777
3d. per doz.	2,223	„ unenumerated ... „	177,847	4,446
8d. per c. ft.	4,917	Earthenware ... cub. feet	137,124	24,542
6d. per c. ft.	187	Glass bottles, for aërated waters „	6,298	1,004
1s. per c. ft.	232	„ for medicines „	4,517	940
Free ...	...	Glass, plate ... sup. feet	65,858	3,601
„ ...	...	„ window ... „	1,252,620	7,304
35 per cent.	23	„ bent ... „	...	66
2s. 6d. p. c. ft.	1,901	Glassware, cut, engraved, &c. cub. feet	16,984	6,369
1s. per c. ft.	4,826	„ other ... „	100,174	18,908
Free ...	...	„ sodawater syphons, &c. ...	...	518
35 per cent.	646	Marble, wrought ...	...	2,038
Free ...	...	„ unwrought ... tons	344	1,591
1s. per cwt.	...	Plaster of paris ... cwt.	4	1
„ ...	116	„ American ... „	2,319	203
40s. per ton	127	Putty ... „	1,142	425
Free ...	...	Slate slabs... No.	200	136
„ ...	...	Stones, grind ... „	3,756	515
„ ...	...	„ unenumerated, unwrought tons	1,482	2,240
35 per cent.	496	„ unenumerated, wrought „	80	1,300
Free ...	...	Whiting ... „	1,817	2,648
		<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>		
Free ...	...	Gold, bullion ... ozs.	233,338	893,805
„ ...	...	„ specie ...	...	1,155,200
„ ...	...	Silver, bullion ... ozs.	60	10
„ ...	...	„ specie ...	...	1,061
„ ...	...	„ ore ... tons	11	1,200
„ ...	...	„ amalgam (silver and lead) ...	...	...
„ ...	...	Copper, specie ...	...	1,001
20 per cent.	441	Gold-leaf ... leaves	1,209,000	2,255
8s. per oz....	2	Gold, plate of ... ozs.	4	11
25 per cent.	3,156	Jewellery, unenumerated ...	...	12,846
4s. per dwt.	15	„ gold rings ... dwts.	92	23
20 per cent.	8	Silver leaf ... leaves	57,000	39
2s. per oz....	567	Silver, plate of ... ozs.	5,675	2,517
Free ...	...	Precious stones, unset ...	...	7,909
„ ...	...	Quartz ... tons	153	1,349

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—		
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).	
	£		Quantity.	Value.	
				£	
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—<i>continued.</i>					
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i>					
(See also Order 12 <i>ante.</i>)					
...	...	Bottles, containing liquors	doz.	+ 355,524	+ 17,777
...	...	„ unenumerated	...	+ 177,847	+ 4,446
...	8,461	Earthenware	...	...	+ 16,081
75,221	5,222	Glass bottles	doz.	...	- 3,278
22,046	2,311	Glass, plate	sup. feet	+ 43,812	+ 1,290
175,748	2,549	„ window	„	+ 1,076,872	+ 4,755
...	...	„ bent	...	...	+ 66
...	8,141	Glassware	...	...	+ 17,654
...	1,113	Marble, wrought	...	...	+ 925
79	761	„ unwrought	tons	+ 265	+ 830
492	106	Plaster of paris	cwt.	- 488	- 105
261	83	„ American	„	+ 2,058	+ 120
2	3	Putty	...	+ 1,140	+ 422
61	105	Slate slabs	No.	+ 139	+ 31
128	62	Stones, grind	„	+ 3,628	+ 453
78	128	„ unwrought	tons	+ 1,404	+ 2,112
276	1,456	„ wrought	„	- 196	- 156
70	288	Whiting	„	+ 1,747	+ 2,360
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>					
23,074	95,992	Gold, bullion	ozs.	+ 210,264	+ 797,813
...	2,755,187	„ specie	...	...	- 1,599,987
39,667	5,983	Silver, bullion	ozs.	- 39,607	- 5,973
...	11,381	„ specie	...	...	- 10,320
5	183	„ ore	tons	+ 6	+ 1,017
...	5	„ amalgam	...	...	- 5
...	375	Copper specie	...	...	+ 626
25,575	76	Gold leaf	leaves	- 1,183,425	+ 2,179
...	...	Gold, plate of	ozs.	+ 4	+ 11
...	2,364	Jewellery	...	...	+ 10,505
...	...	Silver leaf	leaves	+ 57,000	+ 39
3,660	905	Silver, plate of	ozs.	+ 2,015	+ 1,612
...	435	Precious stones, unset	...	...	+ 7,474
...	...	Quartz	tons	+ 153	+ 1,349

IMPORTS, 1893—continued.

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

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

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
Free	...	Antimony, ore	...	tons	...	...
"	...	" regulus	...	"	3	131
35 per cent.	359	Brassware	...	...	...	996
Free	...	"	...	...	...	5,364
"	...	Copper	...	tons	41	1,823
"	...	" ore	...	...	...	...
"	...	" sheet	...	cwt.	961	2,965
"	...	" wire	...	"	259	1,319
"	...	Copperware	...	...	...	7,178
35 per cent.	38	"	...	...	...	107
Free	...	Electric light fittings	...	...	...	14,349
35 per cent.	135	Grates and stoves	...	No.	871	382
Free	...	Iron, bar and rod	...	tons	5,697	38,732
35 per cent.	1,045	" bolts and nuts	...	"	153	2,828
25 per cent.	16	" buckets and tubs	...	No.	1,151	64
60s. per ton	3	" castings, fire bars, &c.	...	tons	1	69
35 per cent.	185	" " undescribed	...	"	24	479
Free	...	" galvanized cordage	...	cwt.	240	194
25 per cent.	...	" " guttering	...	...	...	...
Free	...	" " sheet	...	tons	9,422	143,482
60s. per ton	1,629	" girders, H-rolled	...	"	380	2,985
Free	...	" hoop	...	"	849	6,841
"	...	" pig	...	"	8,532	26,096
60s. per ton	3,272	" pipes, cast	...	"	986	4,264
Free	...	" " wrought	...	"	1,952	31,395
"	...	" plate	...	"	1,731	10,642
"	...	" rails, &c.	...	"	1,433	7,644
"	...	" scrap	...	"	1,839	6,113
"	...	" sheet	...	"	1,175	15,528
"	...	" tanks	...	No.	1,842	5,526
"	...	" wire	...	tons	6,767	59,432
60s. per ton	2,080	" " barbed	...	"	691	9,016
Free	...	" " netting	...	...	...	22,800
Free	...	Lead, ore	...	tons	...	...
2s. 6d. p. cwt.	...	" pig	...	"	1,057	10,584
"	...	" pipe	...	cwt.	1	2
"	...	" sheet	...	"	1	1
35 per cent.	19,183	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	...	56,080
Free	...	" yellow	...	cwt.	25	62
"	...	Metals, undescribed	...	"	140	355
35 per cent.	643	Metalware, mixed	...	...	...	1,708
7s. 6d. p. cwt.	1,150	Nails, iron and steel	...	cwt.	2,972	1,665
14s. per cwt.	486	" horseshoe	...	"	701	1,429

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.**Order 32.—Metals other than Gold
and Silver.*

19	600	Antimony, ore	tons	- 19	- 600
8	301	„ regulus	„	- 5	- 170
...	1,285	Brassware ... ..	...	...	+ 5,075
5	241	Copper	tons	+ 36	+ 1,582
10	30	„ ore	„	- 10	- 30
102	474	„ sheet	cwt.	+ 859	+ 2,491
10	54	„ wire	„	+ 249	+ 1,265
...	768	Copperware ... ..	...	...	+ 6,517
...	1,569	Electrical goods (other than telegraphic materials)	...	...	+ 12,780
165	217	Grates and stoves	No.	+ 706	+ 165
630	5,830	Iron, bar and rod	tons	+ 5,067	+ 32,902
69	1,756	„ bolts and nuts	„	+ 84	+ 1,072
2,493	346	„ buckets and tubs	No.	- 1,342	- 282
97	1,986	„ castings	tons	- 72	- 1,438
147	477	„ galvanized cordage	cwt.	+ 93	- 283
...	1,440	„ „ guttering ... ..	...	...	- 1,440
440	8,032	„ „ sheet	tons	+ 8,982	+ 135,450
...	...	„ girders	„	+ 380	+ 2,985
147	1,476	„ hoop	„	+ 702	+ 5,365
73	318	„ pig	„	+ 8,459	+ 25,778
98	1,080	„ pipes, cast	„	+ 888	+ 3,184
297	5,793	„ „ wrought	„	+ 1,655	+ 25,602
89	881	„ plate	„	+ 1,642	+ 9,761
2,474	6,252	„ railway and tram rails	„	- 1,041	+ 1,392
...	...	„ scrap	„	+ 1,839	+ 6,113
27	388	„ sheet	„	+ 1,148	+ 15,140
129	381	„ tanks	No.	+ 1,713	+ 5,145
512	5,718	„ wire	tons	+ 6,255	+ 53,714
89	1,492	„ „ barbed	„	+ 602	+ 7,524
...	15,224	„ „ netting ... ..	...	...	+ 7,576
16	40	Lead, ore	tons	- 16	- 40
213	2,117	„ pig	„	+ 844	+ 8,467
633	546	„ pipe	cwt.	- 632	- 544
2,319	1,651	„ sheet	„	- 2,318	- 1,650
...	37,430	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	+ 18,650
199	316	„ yellow	cwt.	- 174	- 254
1,043	1,503	Metals, undescribed	„	- 903	- 1,148
...	1,391	Metalware, mixed ... ..	...	...	+ 317
3,512	3,911	Nails	cwt.	- 161	- 817

IMPORTS, 1893—continued.

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

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

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
Free	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c., unenumerated	tons	1,966	8,478
35 per cent.	7,843	Platedware	...	...	24,582
Free	...	Plumbago	cwt.	910	437
"	...	Quicksilver	lbs.	38,575	3,552
"	...	Screws	cwt.	741	1,841
"	...	Spelter	tons	1	20
"	...	Steel	"	1,844	16,863
"	...	" cordage	"	607	23,641
"	...	Tin, block	"	111	10,018
"	...	" foil	lbs.	71,668	1,348
"	...	" ore	tons	...	...
"	...	" " black sand	cwt.	...	...
"	...	" plate	boxes	26,690	19,709
35 per cent.	108	Tinware	...	...	737
Free	...	Zinc, ingots	cwt.	50	59
35 per cent.	56	" perforated	...	...	118
Free	...	" sheet	cwt.	1,488	1,653

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free	...	Birds	No.	2,552	379
"	...	Dogs	"	116	980
"	...	Leeches	"	...	...
5s. each	9	Horses, overland	"	7	11
50s. each	570	" "	"	174	8,514
	335	" seaward	"	134	8,808
Free	...	" overland	"	1,471	65,362
	...	" seaward	"	244	18,330
5s. each	61	Horned cattle, overland	"	120	484
	31	" seaward	"	...	...
25s. each	1,014	" overland	"	711	3,656
30s. each	40,404	" "	"	22,810	98,341
	51	" seaward	"	34	260
Free	...	Cattle, overland	"	20,108	58,194
6d. each	8	Sheep, overland	"	317	63
1s. 6d. each	154	" "	"	2,050	717
2s. each	36,845	" "	"	344,418	110,388
	347	" seaward	"	3,309	30,731
Free	...	" overland	"	231,159	70,463
	...	" seaward	"	173	850
10s. each	49	Pigs, overland	"	97	179
	16	" seaward	"	29	54
Free	...	" overland	"	967	1,474
	...	" seaward	"	438	563

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.*

<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>					
371	3,390	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c., unenumerated	tons	+1,595	+5,088
...	6,678	Platedware	...	...	+17,904
90	88	Plumbago	cwt.	+820	+349
6,059	555	Quicksilver	lbs.	+32,516	+2,997
49	109	Screws	cwt.	+692	+1,732
162	2,406	Spelter	tons	-161	-2,386
104	1,694	Steel	"	+1,740	+15,169
7	467	" cordage	"	+600	+23,174
29	2,657	Tin, block	"	+82	+7,361
7,196	179	" foil	lbs.	+64,472	+1,169
26	932	" ore	tons	-26	-932
9	345	" " black sand	cwt.	-9	-345
1,752	1,492	" plate	boxes	+24,938	+18,217
...	1,491	Tinware	...	...	-754
1,041	817	Zinc, ingots	cwt.	-991	-758
...	264	" perforated	...	...	-146
174	241	" sheet	cwt.	+1,314	+1,412

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>					
365	262	Birds	No.	+2,187	+117
94	800	Dogs	"	+22	+180
15,800	58	Leeches	"	-15,800	-58
2,577	78,054	Horses, overland	"	-925	-4,167
4,974	88,384	" seaward	"	-4,596	-61,246
17,192	47,354	Cattle, overland	"	+26,557	+113,321
188	1,636	" seaward	"	-154	-1,376
76,110	41,763	Sheep, overland	"	+501,834	+139,868
14,380	13,048	" seaward	"	-10,898	+18,533
1,409	1,112	Pigs, overland	"	-345	+541
45	70	" seaward	"	+422	+547

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—
continued.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds— continued.</i>					
Free	...	Poultry	...	...	No.	3,138	884
"	...	Ova, fish	...	...	...	...	7
"	...	Other, undescribed	...	...	No.	2,684	1,246
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>					
Free	...	Plants	...	...	...	...	5,243

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>					
35 per cent.	1,896	Brushware, hair	...	...	...	...	5,427
"	386	"	undescribed	...	...	...	1,097
10 per cent.	2,673	Fancy goods	...	...	...	...	27,006
Free	...	Grindery	...	...	...	...	24,038
"	...	Hardware and ironmongery,	undescribed	...	...	...	68,115
"	...	Holloware	...	...	...	...	2,111
20 and 10 per cent.	3,932	Oilmen's stores,	unenumerated	...	...	...	21,851
Free	...	Ordnance stores	...	...	...	...	31,301
"	...	Packages, empty, returned	...	...	...	...	4,309
"	...	Photographic goods	...	...	...	...	9,462
"	...	Printing materials	...	...	...	...	8,752
"	...	Telegraphic materials (including wire)	...	...	...	...	5,022
"	...	Travellers', &c., samples	...	...	...	...	31,976
		<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>					
Free	...	Curiosities	...	...	...	...	84
"	...	Exhibits undescribed	...	...	...	...	...
"	...	Goods, manufactured, undescribed	...	...	...	...	7,060
"	...	Personal effects	...	...	...	...	40,066
"	...	Specimens of natural history	...	...	...	...	432
"	...	Goods, Victorian, returned	...	...	...	...	7,685
13 per cent.	1,663,800	Total Imports		...	...	...	13,283,814
*	†						

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £2,694,254, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock. The imports consisted of free goods, £8,975,534; goods which paid duties at fixed rates, £1,316,824; those which paid duty at *ad valorem* rates, £1,019,109; and goods warehoused, £1,972,347.

* Average on imports as a whole.

† Inclusive of duty collected and afterwards refunded, amounting to £121,875, but exclusive of 1 per cent. primage duty from the 20th July, 1893, which realized £43,327.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—				
<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—</i>				
<i>continued.</i>				
3,624	623	Poultry No.	- 486	+ 261
...	...	Ova, fish ... ..	...	+ 7
277	536	Other, undescribed ... No.	+ 2,407	+ 710
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>				
...	8,083	Plants ... ..	...	- 2,840
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of</i>				
<i>Trade, &c.</i>				
...	553	Brushware and brooms, hair ...	...	+ 4,874
...	1,888	" " undescribed	...	- 791
...	5,564	Fancy goods ... ..	...	+ 21,442
...	6,718	Grindery ... ..	...	+ 17,320
...	21,594	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	...	+ 46,521
...	191	Holloware ... ..	...	+ 1,920
...	11,695	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	...	+ 10,156
...	1,808	Ordnance stores ... ..	...	+ 29,493
...	...	Packages, empty, returned	...	+ 4,309
...	7,614	Photographic goods ... ..	...	+ 1,848
...	7,317	Printing materials ... ..	...	+ 1,435
...	5,711	Telegraphic materials (including wire)	...	- 689
...	26,545	Travellers' samples ... ..	...	+ 5,431
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
...	190	Curiosities ... ..	...	- 106
...	2,023	Exhibits undescribed ... ..	...	- 2,023
...	1,799	Goods, manufactured ... ..	...	+ 5,261
...	30,304	Personal effects ... ..	...	+ 9,762
...	437	Specimens of natural history	...	- 5
...	...	Goods, Victorian, returned	...	+ 7,685
...	13,308,551	Total Exports ... ..	...	- 24,737

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £795,370. Exports for drawback, valued at £399,742, are also included.

Imports,
exports,
and trade.

767. In 1893 the total declared value of the imports having been £13,283,814 and that of the exports £13,308,551, the excess of exports over imports was £24,737, and the whole value of external trade was £26,592,365.

Imports and
exports last
two years.

768. The value of imports was lower in 1893 than in 1892 by £3,890,731, or by 23 per cent.; and the value of exports was lower than in that year by £905,995, or by 6 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus lower than in the previous year by £4,796,726.

Imports and
exports
latest and
former
years.

769. In 1893 the value of imports was below that in any other year since 1871; the value of exports, although higher than in the years 1890, 1889, 1887, and 1886, was lower than that in any of the other years since 1870 with one exception.*

Imports and
exports per
head, 1884-
1893.

770. In the year under review the value per head of imports was lower by £3 8s. 5d. and the value per head of exports was lower by 17s. 1d. than in 1892. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the ten years ended with 1893:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1884 TO 1893.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population† of—					
	Imports.		Exports.		Both.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
1884	20	11 9	17	4 6	37	16 3
1885	18	17 7	16	5 5	35	3 0
1886	18	16 10	11	19 11	30	16 9
1887	18	14 10	11	3 8	29	18 6
1888	22	15 5	13	3 2	35	18 7
1889	22	8 8	11	14 2	34	2 10
1890	20	10 5	11	17 3	32	7 8
1891	18	18 7	13	19 1	32	17 8
1892	14	15 5	12	4 6	26	19 11
1893	11	7 0	11	7 5	22	14 5

Imports and
exports per
head, 1893
and former
years.

771. It will be observed that in 1893 the value of imports per head was very much lower than in any of the other years named, also that the value of exports per head in 1893 was lower than in any of those years except 1887.

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet to be published later on).

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

772. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian Colonies, the returns being for each of the five years ended with 1892 :—

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 ...	1888	23,972,134	22 15 5	13,853,763	13 3 2
	1889	24,402,760	22 8 8	12,734,734	11 14 2
	1890	22,954,015	20 10 5	13,266,222	11 17 3
	1891	21,711,608	18 18 7	16,006,743	13 19 1
	1892	17,174,545	14 15 5	14,214,546	12 4 6
	Mean of 5 years	...	22,043,012	19 17 8	14,015,201	12 11 7
New South Wales	1888	20,885,557	20 3 4	20,859,715	20 2 10
	1889	22,863,057	21 8 9	23,294,934	21 16 10
	1890	22,615,004	20 10 6	22,045,937	20 0 2
	1891	25,383,397	22 3 11	25,944,020	22 13 9
	1892	20,776,526	17 11 10	21,972,247	18 12 1
	Mean of 5 years	...	22,504,708	20 7 8	22,823,370	20 13 2
Queensland	1888	6,646,738	18 8 0	6,126,362	16 19 2
	1889	6,052,562	16 3 5	7,736,309	20 13 5
	1890	5,066,700	13 2 8	8,554,512	22 3 6
	1891	5,079,004	12 10 11	8,305,387	20 10 4
	1892	4,382,657	10 10 10	9,170,408	22 1 1
	Mean of 5 years	...	5,445,532	14 3 2	7,978,596	20 9 6
South Australia* ...	1888	5,413,638	17 6 9	6,984,098	22 7 4
	1889	6,804,451	21 13 9	7,259,365	23 2 9
	1890	8,262,673	26 2 3	8,827,378	27 17 11
	1891	9,956,542	31 7 3	10,512,049	33 2 3
	1892	7,395,178	22 13 5	7,819,539	23 19 5
	Mean of 5 years	...	7,566,496	23 16 8	8,280,486	26 1 11
Western Australia	1888	786,250	18 11 8	680,344	16 1 7
	1889	818,127	19 0 1	761,392	17 13 8
	1890	874,447	18 4 9	671,813	14 0 3
	1891	1,280,093	24 19 7	799,466	15 12 0
	1892	1,391,109	24 17 0	882,148	15 15 2
	Mean of 5 years	...	1,030,005	21 2 7	759,032	15 16 6
Tasmania	1888	1,610,664	11 14 10	1,333,865	9 14 6
	1889	1,611,035	11 9 9	1,459,857	10 8 2
	1890	1,897,512	13 4 0	1,486,992	10 6 11
	1891	2,051,964	13 15 6	1,440,818	9 13 5
	1892	1,497,161	9 15 11	1,346,965	8 16 3
	Mean of 5 years	...	1,733,667	12 0 0	1,413,699	9 15 10

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

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.
New Zealand	1888	5,941,900	9 16 4	7,767,325	12 16 7
	1889	6,297,097	10 5 11	9,339,265	15 5 4
	1890	6,260,525	10 1 8	9,811,720	15 16 1
	1891	6,503,849	10 6 7	9,566,397	15 3 10
	1892	6,943,056	10 16 3	9,534,851	14 17 0
Mean of 5 years	...	6,389,285	10 5 4	9,203,911	14 15 9

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1893, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet of this work); also Appendix B *post*.

Gross imports and exports of colonies.

773. In 1892 the imports were below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia and New Zealand, but the exports were above the average in all the colonies except New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. The imports in Western Australia and New Zealand, and the exports in Queensland and Western Australia, were of greater value in the last than in any of the previous years named. In only two colonies—viz., Western Australia and New Zealand—did the imports show an increase as compared with the previous year; and in only two—viz., Queensland and Western Australia—did an increase take place in the exports.

Imports and exports of colonies per head.

774. Per head of the population the imports in 1892 were below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia and New Zealand, and the exports were below the average in all the colonies except Queensland and New Zealand. In Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania the imports per head, and in New South Wales and Tasmania the exports per head, were lower in 1892 than in any previous year named; but in all other cases both the imports and exports per head were higher in one or more of the other years named than in 1892. In all the colonies except New Zealand the imports per head in 1892 were lower than those in 1891, whilst the exports per head in that year were also lower than in the previous one in all except Queensland and Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

775. The total value of exports was much higher in New South Wales than in Victoria in each of the five years ended with 1892, but this was the case in regard to the total value of imports in only the last

two of those years ; whilst in all the years the value of both imports and exports in the former colony was higher than in any other Australasian Colony. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1892 and in the five years 1888 to 1892 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Order in 1892.	Order in a Series of Five Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Order in 1892.	Order in a Series of Five Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.	3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.	4. South Australia.
5. South Australia.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

776. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment. It should be borne in mind, however, that a large proportion of this belongs to Victorian capitalists.

New South Wales wool passing through Victoria.

777. The value of imports per head in 1892 was greatest in Western Australia and next in South Australia, but that of exports per head was greatest in South Australia ; whilst Victoria stood fourth in regard to the former and sixth in regard to the latter. Over a series of years South Australia was at the head of the list in regard to the value per head of both imports and exports, Victoria occupying exactly the same positions as in 1892, whilst New South Wales stood third and second respectively. New Zealand stood fifth in regard to the imports per head in 1892, but was at the bottom of the list over a series of years ; whilst, in regard to the exports per head, Tasmania was at the bottom of the list in both cases. Over a series of years Queensland and New Zealand occupy a somewhat higher position, and Western Australia and Victoria a lower one, in the export than in the import list. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard to the imports

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

and the exports per head during the year 1892, and in the whole period of five years :—

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

- Order in 1892.
1. Western Australia.
 2. South Australia.
 3. New South Wales.
 4. Victoria.
 5. New Zealand.
 6. Queensland.
 7. Tasmania.

Order in a Series of Five Years.

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

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

- Order in 1892.
1. South Australia.
 2. Queensland.
 3. New South Wales.
 4. Western Australia.
 5. New Zealand.
 6. Victoria.
 7. Tasmania.

Order in a Series of Five Years.

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

External
trade in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

778. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian Continent taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the five years ended with 1892 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1888 TO 1892.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia	1888	57,704,317	20 11 3	48,504,282	17 5 8
	1889	60,940,957	21 2 1	51,786,734	17 18 8
	1890	59,772,839	20 2 5	53,365,862	17 19 4
	1891	63,410,644	20 13 11	61,567,665	20 1 11
	1892	51,242,284	16 5 8	54,238,062	17 4 9
Mean of 5 years...	...	58,614,208	19 15 1	53,892,521	18 2 1
Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand	1888	65,256,881	18 7 9	57,605,472	16 4 8
	1889	68,849,089	18 18 4	62,585,856	17 3 11
	1890	67,930,876	18 3 9	64,664,574	17 6 3
	1891	71,966,457	18 14 7	72,574,880	18 17 9
	1892	59,682,501	15 2 10	65,119,878	16 10 5
Mean of 5 years...	...	66,737,161	17 17 8	64,510,132	17 4 7

779. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that the imports showed a considerable contraction in 1892, as compared with previous years, but that the exports were higher than in any previous year named in the table except 1891; also that in continental Australia the imports per head in the same year were lower by £3 9s. 5d., and the exports per head by 17s. 4d., than the average of five years, whilst in continental and insular Australia combined the imports per head were lower by £2 14s. 10d., and the exports per head by 14s. 2d., than the average of the same period.

Australian and Australasian trade in 1892.

780. It must be borne in mind that in the last table 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. In the following table the extent of the intercolonial trade is shown separately from that carried on with extra-Australasian countries for each of the colonies during 1892:—

Inter-colonial and external trade of Australasian Colonies.

INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	7,096,862	10,077,683	3,990,976	10,223,570
New South Wales ...	9,201,193	11,575,333	8,917,677	13,054,570
Queensland ...	2,008,652	2,374,005	4,975,667	4,194,741
South Australia ...	4,132,605	3,384,842	3,755,606	4,243,107
Western Australia ...	679,752	711,357	314,272	567,876
Total ...	23,119,064	28,123,220	21,954,198	32,283,864
Tasmania ...	935,428	561,733	1,031,093	315,872
New Zealand ...	1,112,099	5,830,957	1,367,314	8,167,537
Grand Total ...	25,166,591	34,515,910	24,352,605	40,767,273

781. In the case of South Australia and Tasmania, more than half the import trade is with the other colonies of the group, as is also

Proportions of inter-colonial and external trade of Australasian Colonies.

more than half the export trade in the case of Queensland and Tasmania, but in all the other Australasian Colonies more than half the imports are from, and more than half the exports are to, countries outside of Australasia. In regard to the proportions of trade with countries outside of Australasia, Victoria stands second in the case of both imports and exports, New Zealand alone being above it. In New Zealand the proportion of intercolonial trade is but small (about 15 per cent.), and consequently that of external trade is large as compared with the other colonies. The following are the proportions of intercolonial and external trade in the different colonies, which are arranged in the order of the latter :—

PROPORTIONS OF INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Proportion of Imports from—		Colony.	Proportion of Exports to—	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.		Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
New Zealand ...	16·02	83·98	New Zealand ...	14·34	85·66
Victoria ...	41·32	58·68	Victoria ...	28·07	71·93
New South Wales	44·29	55·71	Western Australia	35·63	64·37
Queensland ...	45·83	54·17	New South Wales	40·58	59·42
Western Australia	48·87	51·13	South Australia	46·95	53·05
South Australia	54·97	45·03	Queensland ...	54·26	45·74
Tasmania ...	62·48	37·52	Tasmania ...	76·55	23·45

Proportions of inter-colonial and external trade in Australasia.

782. Of the import trade of all the colonies on the Continent of Australia 45·12 per cent. was between one colony and another, and 54·88 per cent. was with outside countries ; and of the export trade 40·48 per cent. was between colony and colony, and 59·52 per cent. was with outside countries. For the continent and the two insular colonies in combination, similar proportions are respectively 42·17 and 57·83 per cent. and 37·40 and 62·60 per cent.

Inter-colonial trade per head in Australasian Colonies.

783. Per head of the population, South Australia, as regards imports, and Queensland as regards exports, have a larger intercolonial trade than any of the other colonies, followed by Western Australia

in the case of the former and South Australia in that of the latter. Victoria stands fifth in regard to the proportion of intercolonial imports, and sixth in regard to that of intercolonial exports, per head. The following are the proportions in the different colonies:—

VALUE OF INTERCOLONIAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1892.

Intercolonial Imports per Head.				Intercolonial Exports per Head.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. South Australia ...	12	9	6	1. Queensland ...	11	19	4
2. Western Australia	12	2	10	2. South Australia ...	11	6	9
3. New South Wales	7	15	10	3. New South Wales	7	11	0
4. Tasmania ...	6	2	5	4. Tasmania ...	6	14	11
5. Victoria ...	6	2	1	5. Western Australia	5	12	3
6. Queensland ...	4	16	7	6. Victoria ...	3	8	8
7. New Zealand ...	1	14	8	7. New Zealand ...	2	2	7

784. The value per head of intercolonial imports was £7 6s. 11d. in Australia as a whole, and £6 7s. 8d. in Australasia as a whole; and the value per head of intercolonial exports was £6 19s. 7d. in Australia as a whole, and £6 3s. 7d. in Australasia as a whole. Inter-colonial trade of Australasia per head.

785. In regard to the trade with countries outside of Australasia, the value per head of imports was greatest in Western Australia, and of exports in South Australia; Victoria standing fifth in the case of the former and sixth in that of the latter. The following are the proportions for each colony:— External trade per head of Australasian Colonies.

VALUE OF EXTERNAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY PER
HEAD OF POPULATION, 1892.

External Imports per Head.				External Exports per Head.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. Western Australia	12	14	2	1. South Australia ...	12	16	2
2. South Australia ...	10	4	5	2. New Zealand ...	12	14	5
3. New South Wales	9	16	0	3. New South Wales	11	1	1
4. New Zealand ...	9	1	7	4. Western Australia	10	2	11
5. Victoria ...	8	13	4	5. Queensland ...	10	1	9
6. Queensland ...	5	14	3	6. Victoria ...	8	15	10
7. Tasmania ...	3	13	6	7. Tasmania ...	2	1	4

786. The values per head in 1892 of imports from countries outside of Australasia to the colonies on the Australian continent was External trade of Australia per head.

£8 18s. 9d., and the value per head of exports from those colonies to such countries was £10 5s. 2d.

External
trade of
Australasia
per head.

787. To the whole of Australasia, the value per head of goods imported from countries beyond its limits was in the proportion of £8 15s. 2d., and the value per head of goods exported to such countries was £10 6s. 10d. If federation of the Australasian Colonies had become a fact, these figures would be held to represent the value per head of the general imports and exports of Australasia during 1892, instead of £15 2s. 10d. and £16 10s. 5d., as given in a previous table,* the reason being that the colonies would then be considered as one country, and consequently the intercolonial imports and exports would not be included with the general trade, but, if returned at all, would be simply set down under the head of "coastwise traffic."

Overvalua-
tion of
imports and
exports in
some
colonies.

788. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably overstated in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. It is believed that the exports are also over-valued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the imports. It may be remarked that, from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, *e.g.*, cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures;" "haberdashery and millinery," "drapery," &c.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.†

External
trade of
British
dominions.

789. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1892 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents,

* See table following paragraph 778, *ante*.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, paragraph 760.

and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1892.
(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
EUROPE.								
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
United Kingdom*	423,793,882	11	2	5	291,640,166	7	13	1
Gibraltar†	676,101	33	14	10	37,564	1	17	6
Malta	1,040,832	6	4	9	69,000	0	8	3
ASIA.								
India‡	83,288,432	0	7	5	113,533,595	0	10	2
Ceylon	4,565,234	1	9	10	4,021,728	1	6	3
Straits Settlements§ ...	20,035,626	37	10	5	19,073,674	35	14	4
Protected Malay States ...	2,554,822	5	18	10	3,021,649	7	0	7
Labuan	86,782	14	14	2	54,833	9	5	10
British North Borneo ...	180,781	1	0	8	234,965	1	6	10
Hong Kong†	1,972,935	8	10	4	836,705	3	12	3
Sarawak	368,591	1	1	1	463,150	1	6	6
Cyprus	346,821	1	13	2	298,165	1	8	6
AFRICA.								
Mauritius... ..	3,537,444	9	9	2	1,859,844	4	19	5
Natal	3,212,259	5	17	11	1,535,903	2	16	4
Cape of Good Hope ...	9,571,670	5	18	11	12,206,493	7	11	8
St. Helena*	30,386	7	11	11	7,863	1	19	4
Lagos	522,041	6	1	5	577,083	6	14	2
Gold Coast	597,095	0	8	1	665,064	0	9	0
Sierra Leone	413,117	3	5	2	420,451	3	6	4
Gambia	169,973	12	6	7	172,197	12	9	10
AMERICA.								
Canada	26,179,329	5	5	6	23,417,132	4	14	5
Newfoundland || ... ..	1,044,349	5	1	11	1,177,315	5	14	10
Bermudas*	329,283	21	10	9	115,455	7	11	0
Honduras	230,610	7	3	3	228,536	7	1	11
British Guiana	1,780,319	6	11	4	2,433,213	8	19	6

* The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks (*) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1892 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £32,329,614, and exported it to the value of £28,910,690.

† English Customs figures.

‡ Exclusive of Frontier trade.

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

|| Figures for half-year only; records destroyed by fire.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1892—*continued.*

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

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>								
West Indies—								
Bahamas	197,401	4	2	0	145,136	3	0	3
Turk's Island	25,388	5	7	0	27,336	5	15	3
Jamaica	1,941,481	2	19	1	1,759,806	2	13	6
St. Lucia	173,025	3	19	11	179,056	4	2	8
St. Vincent*	102,981	2	8	4	117,572	2	15	2
Barbados*	1,081,572	5	17	7	926,572	5	0	9
Grenada*	158,702	2	17	4	264,681	4	15	8
Tobago*	15,838	0	16	3	13,744	0	14	1
Virgin Islands*	4,643	0	19	3	3,301	0	13	8
St. Christopher*	181,532	3	15	6	229,182	4	15	3
Nevis*								
Antigua*	188,358	5	3	7	244,741	6	14	7
Montserrat	26,774	2	4	4	31,614	2	12	5
Dominica*	61,303	2	4	9	46,165	1	13	8
Trinidad	2,089,380	9	18	6	2,258,063	10	14	6
<i>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</i>								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	59,682,501	15	2	10	65,119,878	16	10	5
Fiji*	253,586	2	0	5	434,791	3	9	4
Falkland Islands	70,138	38	15	10	126,312	69	17	3
Total	652,783,317	2	6	3	550,029,693	1	18	11

790. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, a decrease is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of twenty-four and two-fifth millions sterling, or about $3\frac{3}{5}$ per cent., and a decrease in the value of the exports of twenty and two-fifth millions sterling, or $3\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. The decrease in the import trade was made up of a decrease of eleven and three-fifth millions—or about $2\frac{3}{5}$ per

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† Including intercolonial trade. Exclusive of that trade, the total value of imports is £34,515,910, or £8 15s. 2d. per head; and the total value of exports is £40,767,273, or £10 6s. 10d. per head. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies, see tables following paragraphs 771 and 780, *ante*.

cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and one of about twelve and three-quarter millions—or $5\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.—in the imports of other British Possessions; whilst the decrease in the export trade was nearly twenty and a half millions—or $3\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.,—made up of a decrease of seventeen and a half millions—or about $5\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and one of three millions—or about 1 per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures in the following table, it appears that, although the value of the total trade of the British Dominions has increased considerably since 1886, when it was extremely low, a marked depreciation again took place in 1892 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1883 TO 1892 (000'S OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883 ...	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,
1884 ...	390,019,	216,257,	606,276,	295,968,	217,901,	513,869,
1885 ...	370,968,	215,886,	586,854,	271,474,	211,767,	483,241,
1886 ...	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,959,	198,336,	467,295,
1887 ...	362,227,	210,320,	572,547,	281,263,	211,836,	493,099,
1888 ...	387,636,	223,252,	610,888,	298,578,	220,091,	518,669,
1889 ...	427,638,	238,621,	666,259,	315,592,	234,919,	550,511,
1890 ...	420,692,	247,839,	668,531,	328,252,	248,225,	576,477,
1891 ...	435,441,	241,746,	677,187,	309,114,	261,378,	570,492,
1892 ...	423,794,	228,989,	652,783,	291,640,	258,390,	550,030,

791. The total value of the trade of Victoria† is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Straits Settlements, Canada, New South Wales, and the United Kingdom itself. Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

792. The total value of the trade of the Australasian Colonies,† taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but two and a half times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession. Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

793. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal foreign countries during 1892 is given External trade of foreign countries.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† Including intercolonial trade.

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, 1892.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
EUROPE.				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	51,814*	1 4 3	60,227†	1 8 2
Belgium	112,707	18 3 10	105,773	17 1 6
Bulgaria‡... ..	3,092	0 18 9	2,986	0 18 1
Denmark	18,030	8 6 0	14,018	6 9 1
France	205,436	5 7 2	182,052	5 0 0
German Empire	209,765	4 4 11	158,715	3 4 3
Greece‡	4,642	2 2 5	3,439	1 11 5
Holland	105,574*	22 16 10	94,142†	20 7 5
Italy	48,994	1 12 4	40,386	1 6 8
Portugal‡... ..	10,686	2 9 8	10,505	2 8 9
Roumania... ..	15,230	2 12 6	11,415	1 19 4
Russia	39,954*	0 8 3§	48,941†	0 10 1§
Spain	31,966	1 16 5	28,643	1 12 7
Sweden and Norway	31,056	4 11 3	25,266	3 14 3
Switzerland‡	37,527*	12 17 3	27,521†	9 8 8
Turkey	20,623||	0 14 10	11,553||	0 8 4
ASIA.				
China	29,918	0 1 7	22,839	0 1 2
Japan	10,669	0 5 3	13,627	0 6 8
Persia	3,344	0 7 5	2,414	0 5 4
AFRICA.				
Egypt	9,470*	1 7 9	13,897†	2 0 9
Morocco	1,870	0 4 0	1,540	0 3 6
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation	18,296*	4 5 11	22,674†	5 6 6
Brazil	29,261¶	2 1 10	35,755	2 11 1
Chile‡	18,376	6 8 2	13,948	4 17 4
Mexico‡	10,837¶	0 18 7	13,021	1 2 4
Paraguay	497*	1 0 8	372†	0 15 6
United States	172,375	2 14 10	214,641	3 8 3
Uruguay	3,834*	5 5 4	5,407†	7 8 7
Total	1,255,843	1 8 7	1,185,717	1 6 11

NOTE.—In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ Including bullion and specie.

§ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe, exclusive of Finland.

|| Figures for 1891.

¶ Figures for 1890.

794. By comparing the figures in this with those in a previous table* it will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent a much higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come next in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, and India, which are the only other countries possessing a larger trade with countries outside their borders than the Australasian Colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 13 millions than in Austria-Hungary, by 35 millions than in Italy, and by 36 millions than in Russia. Including her intercolonial trade, the external commerce of Victoria† is much larger than that of Roumania, Japan, Mexico, Egypt, and Portugal, is about equal to that of Denmark, Turkey, and Chile, but is not so extensive as that of Brazil, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden and Norway, China, or Argentine Republic.

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

795. The trade of the United Kingdom,* as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. With the exception of Tasmania the trade of every one of the Australasian Colonies,† as similarly expressed (including that they carry on with each other), is much larger than that of the United Kingdom, or any foreign country except Holland and Belgium; whilst that of South Australia is larger than that of any other country, and that of New South Wales and Western Australia larger than that of any country except Holland.

Trade per
head in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

796. 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

Imports and
exports the
produce of
various
countries.

* See table following paragraph 789, *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 772, *ante*.

values to the total values of imports and exports in 1893, will be found in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1893.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	10,293,926	77·35
The United Kingdom ...	5,580,498	42·01	1,065,618	8·01
Other British Possessions ...	6,140,460	46·23	1,446,898	10·87
Foreign States	1,562,856	11·76	502,109	3·77
Total	13,283,814	100·00	13,308,551	100·00

Exports of Victorian produce.

797. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last ten years :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,* 1884 TO 1893.

Year	Exports of Articles produced or manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1884	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
1885	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
1886	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
1892	11,410,808	9 16 3	80·28
1893	10,293,926	8 15 11	77·35

Decrease of exports of Victorian products.

798. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not 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. The figures, however, may be looked upon as affording some indication of the condition of the external trade in local products, comparing one year with another. It will be seen that, according to the figures, the

* Articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials have been considered by the Customs authorities as Victorian products; for example, imported gold, minted, and then re-exported, would be entered as the produce of the colony.

total value of exports of local productions showed a considerable improvement in 1891 on the exceptionally low values which prevailed in the previous six years; but, owing to a fall in values, especially in the case of wool, as well as to a decrease in the volume of the articles exported, this improvement was not sustained in 1892 and 1893. The value per head, moreover, of the exports of home products, and their proportion to the total exports, which were much above the average in 1891, fell again to a low level in 1893, the amount per head in this year being the lowest with one exception in the last ten years, and the proportion to the total exports the lowest with four exceptions.

799. 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 1893, the names of the most important articles being given:—

Exports of
Victorian
products,
1887 to
1893.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1887 TO 1893.*

(See Index following paragraph 766, ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ..	13,231	15,420	16,097	17,182	21,493	17,679	17,868
9	Agricultural im- plements	15,613	22,076	19,915	27,575	22,421	18,809	32,759
„	Machinery ..	90,403	56,562	62,167	61,105	85,043	53,311	36,037
10	Saddlery and har- ness	7,147	10,018	6,882	8,330	7,947	4,957	3,453
13	Furniture and upholstery	20,286	22,558	17,614	19,680	23,844	15,822	15,968
14	Manure ..	25,431	24,033	23,910	26,145	19,037	28,797	18,817
„	Drugs and che- micals	10,647	7,522	4,711	8,467	8,488	6,823	4,742
15	Woollens and woollen piece- goods	1,820	9,439	2,609	6,817	4,558	2,901	2,319
19	Apparel and slops	117,858	121,801	98,367	118,536	126,242	60,754	54,917
„	Boots and shoes	23,137	20,937	16,254	15,645	15,098	6,916	6,828
20	Cordage ..	5,398	4,012	4,683	3,434	4,773	5,025	2,241
21	Butter and cheese	43,123	68,862	45,274	66,293	232,118	357,789	576,905
„	Hams, bacon, and lard	8,817	7,756	5,455	3,958	3,045	4,404	10,346
„	Beef and pork, salted	4,077	4,931	3,550	3,834	1,609	2,396	2,147
„	Preserved meats	41,561	16,115	16,156	20,197	19,230	51,624	14,349
22	Confectionery ..	3,798	2,883	2,751	2,537	3,156	1,796	1,157
„	Biscuit.. ..	26,870	20,962	20,653	18,975	19,399	17,785	20,007
„	Flour	408,434	380,387	270,499	350,917	438,297	471,545	322,769
„	Grain and pulse—							
„	Wheat	410,524	502,275	70,147	102,603	854,009	754,526	684,061
„	Other†	13,317	8,535	5,581	6,726	18,589	66,962	91,995
„	Fruit	10,105	18,719	15,147	17,869	33,329	14,505	13,943
„	Jams and pre- serves	6,563	6,497	4,638	4,239	3,003	2,238	1,958
„	Malt	4,282	1,465	1,146	1,446	12,469	30,936	31,978
„	Oatmeal	17,978	27,159	28,467	33,796	31,642	33,865	42,530
„	Onions	33,482	40,678	35,308	27,960	32,936	26,016	31,110
„	Potatoes	37,861	94,301	57,612	24,787	52,555	33,525	37,859
„	Sugar (refined) and molasses	41,130	50,617	38,647	40,400	87,242	79,587	88,370

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† Not including malt.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1887 TO 1893.*

(See Index following paragraph 766, ante.)

Order	Articles.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22	Vegetables ..	12,423	4,911	3,292	7,268	5,076	3,676	1,731
23	Brandy ..	..	..	..	..	6,160	11,747	17,470
..	Hops ..	3,557	1,887	914	1,740	6,872	3,750	13,639
..	Wine ..	29,345	33,273	33,240	31,990	32,516	40,066	54,181
24	Bones ..	541	559	539	530	1,012	926	130
..	Bone-dust ..	5,270	11,328	11,057	6,584	11,719	7,903	6,041
..	Candles ..	1,629	551	298	421	504	182	150
..	Glue pieces ..	1,780	1,657	988	823	272	185	299
..	Hides ..	15,250	17,136	25,000	13,717	17,335	13,773	6,473
..	Horns and hoofs	633	1,691	2,691	4,144	3,805	3,338	4,525
..	Leather ..	207,606	181,886	190,322	184,574	206,355	234,864	198,452
..	Skins—sheep, &c.	104,543	185,272	206,931	159,099	206,509	289,778	379,800
..	Soap ..	10,485	10,375	9,856	12,375	14,975	5,417	4,430
..	Stearine ..	96	553	85	411	669	..	73
..	Tallow ..	85,640	157,601	149,429	156,851	163,412	163,685	223,792
..	Wool † ..	4,508,105	3,755,265	5,193,858	5,121,852	6,638,983	5,767,433	4,053,434
25	Bark and timber	23,470	51,813	53,610	76,986	104,259	48,210	34,159
..	Bran and pollard	4,323	9,727	2,101	1,107	4,264	7,798	5,656
..	Hay and chaff ..	63,660	134,971	129,390	83,558	163,653	149,292	123,432
..	Seeds ..	4,412	3,713	4,855	6,203	5,655	3,564	4,303
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	3,625	2,207	1,816	4,159	5,800	7,050	10,109
31	Gold †—bullion ..	243,425	166,877	296,375	516,438	380,369	4,560	95,992
..	„ specie ..	1,011,121	3,523,642	1,983,913	2,223,065	2,217,734	1,844,388	2,455,187
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	14,733	12,731	14,619	19,380	45,530	28,903	26,477
33	Horned cattle ..	71,833	56,662	83,971	55,999	53,646	48,946	36,279
..	Horses ..	148,018	116,732	99,848	179,299	175,334	250,335	113,957
..	Sheep ..	191,246	94,571	119,742	96,350	86,456	86,767	40,316
34	Plants ..	5,920	6,447	6,948	6,666	6,198	6,324	8,079
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	16,440	15,800	15,528	21,500	26,175	26,629	18,697
..	Oilmen's stores..	13,622	11,211	9,284	9,721	9,170	5,290	5,839
..	All other articles	257,335	219,064	231,930	249,558	244,437	174,736	183,391
	Total ..	8,502,979	10,356,633	9,776,670	10,291,821	13,026,426	11,410,808	10,293,926

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

800. It has been already stated that in 1893, as compared with 1892, the decrease in the total exports amounted in value to close on £906,000, which is more than accounted for by a falling-off amounting to nearly £1,117,000 in the value of exports of home produce or manufactures. The falling-off in the exports of such products was spread over 31 articles, the total value of the decrease of which was set down as £2,309,616; but as against this there was an increase in the exports of 27 articles, amounting in all to an increased value of £1,192,734, so that the net decrease in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief decrease was in exports of wool (amounting to as much as £1,714,000), wheat and flour (£219,241), live stock (£195,496), preserved meats (£37,275), leather (£36,412), hay and chaff (£25,860), and machinery (£17,274). The chief

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† It is believed a portion of the wool and gold was produced outside Victoria. For a more reliable estimate of the production of these staples, see Part "Production," post.

articles of home produce of which the exports increased were gold bullion and specie (£702,231), butter and cheese (£219,116), skins (£90,022), tallow (£60,107), and oatmeal and grain other than wheat (£33,698). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling-off in the exports of each article:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME PRODUCE, 1893.

Increase 1893, as compared with 1892.		Decrease 1893, as compared with 1892.	
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Stationery	189	Machinery	17,274
Agricultural implements ...	13,950	Saddlery and harness ...	1,504
Furniture and upholstery ...	146	Manure	9,980
Butter and cheese ...	219,116	Drugs and chemicals ...	2,081
Hams, bacon, and lard ...	5,942	Woollens and woollen piece-goods	582
Biscuit	2,222	Apparel and slops ...	5,837
Grain other than wheat ...	25,033	Boots and shoes ...	88
Malt	1,042	Cordage	2,784
Oatmeal	8,665	Beef and pork, salted ...	249
Onions	5,094	Preserved meats ...	37,275
Potatoes	4,334	Confectionery	639
Sugar (refined) and molasses	8,783	Flour	148,776
Brandy	5,723	Wheat	70,465
Hops	9,889	Fruit	562
Wine	14,115	Jams and preserves ...	280
Glue pieces	114	Vegetables	1,945
Horns and hoofs	1,187	Bones	796
Skins—sheep, &c. ...	90,022	Bone-dust	1,862
Stearine	73	Candles	32
Tallow	60,107	Hides	7,300
Seeds	739	Leather	36,412
Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	3,059	Soap	987
Gold—bullion	91,432	Wool	1,713,999
„ specie	610,799	Bark and timber ...	14,051
Plants	1,755	Bran and pollard ...	2,142
Oilmen's stores	549	Hay and chaff	25,860
All other articles ...	8,655	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	2,426
		Horned cattle	12,667
		Horses	136,378
		Sheep	46,451
		Hardware and manufactures of metals	7,932
		Total decrease	2,309,616
		Deduct increase	1,192,734
		Net decrease	1,116,882
Total increase	1,192,734		

801. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the

Exports of home produce from Australasian Colonies.

Australasian Colonies during the five years 1888 to 1892; also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1888 TO 1892.

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 ...	1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
	1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
	1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
	1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
	1892	11,410,808	9 16 3	80·28
New South Wales ...	1888	17,289,487	16 13 10	82·88
	1889	17,423,311	16 6 9	74·79
	1890	17,232,725	15 12 10	78·17
	1891	21,103,816	18 9 1	81·34
	1892	17,707,102	14 19 10	80·59
Queensland ...	1888	6,012,722	16 12 11	98·15
	1889	7,511,744	20 1 5	97·10
	1890	8,412,244	21 16 1	98·34
	1891	7,979,080	19 14 3	96·07
	1892	9,010,613	21 13 5	98·26
South Australia* ...	1888	4,670,773	14 19 2	66·88
	1889	3,694,692	11 15 6	50·90
	1890	4,410,062	13 18 9	49·96
	1891	4,685,313	14 15 2	44·57
	1892	3,400,388	10 5 4	42·51
Western Australia...	1888	673,519	15 18 4	99·00
	1889	748,898	17 7 11	98·36
	1890	659,661	13 15 2	98·19
	1891	788,767	15 7 10	98·66
	1892	870,804	15 11 1	98·71
Tasmania ...	1888	1,303,908	9 10 1	97·75
	1889	1,442,605	10 5 8	98·81
	1890	1,430,806	9 19 1	96·22
	1891	1,367,927	9 3 8	94·94
	1892	1,330,144	8 14 0	98·75
New Zealand ...	1888	7,255,128	11 19 8	93·41
	1889	9,042,008	14 15 8	96·82
	1890	9,428,761	15 3 9	96·10
	1891	9,400,094	14 18 6	98·26
	1892	9,365,868	14 11 8	98·23

* Including Northern Territory.

802. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1892 was lower than in 1891 in all the colonies except Queensland and Western Australia—the greatest decrease per head being in South Australia and New South Wales. At the same time the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was higher in 1892 than in 1891 in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania; it was about the same in New Zealand, but was slightly lower in the other colonies. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not reliable, as has been already stated,* must also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Exports of home produce, 1891 and 1892.

803. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has of late years been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown; the difference in favour of New South Wales being about £7,000,000 in each of the three years ended with 1890, as much as £8,000,000 in 1891, and about £6,300,000 in 1892. 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 1892:—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1892.

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

804. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1892, Tasmania stood lowest on the list, Victoria being immediately above it. At the top of the list stood

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

* See paragraph 798 ante.

Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales standing next. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1892.

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

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

805. In Victoria during the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore a slightly lower proportion to that of the total exports than in New South Wales, but in both colonies a much smaller proportion than in any other colony except South Australia. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been larger but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1892:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1892.

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

Exports of Australasian produce.

806. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian Colonies amounted in 1892 to £53,095,727, or 81½ per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £58,351,423, or 80½ per cent. of the total exports in 1891. During the last fifteen years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to over 58 millions in 1891; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 79 to 85 per cent.

Trade with various countries, 1893.

807. In 1893, according to value, over 41 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 56 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 44 per cent. of the former, and 27 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to British possessions out of Australia, the imports therefrom and the exports thereto amounted to about 5 and 3 per cent. respectively of the totals; whilst in regard to foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to about 10 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 14 per cent., of the totals. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and foreign countries, and the percentage of such

values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1893.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	5,511,735	41·49	7,490,804	56·29
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	4,005,932	30·16	1,693,724	12·73
Queensland ...	309,253	2·33	347,080	2·61
South Australia ...	388,076	2·92	666,965	5·01
Western Australia ...	350,471	2·64	231,740	1·74
Tasmania ...	321,076	2·42	346,966	2·61
New Zealand ...	460,035	3·46	315,911	2·37
Fiji ...	40,826	·30	14,691	·11
Mauritius ...	42,949	·32	17,993	·14
Hong Kong ...	128,400	·97	44,539	·34
India ...	251,038	1·89	263,476	1·98
Ceylon ...	121,751	·92	4,753	·03
Straits Settlements ...	25,860	·19	5,472	·04
Canada ...	4,040	·03	49	...
Other British Possessions	3,901	·03	23,254	·17
Total ...	11,965,343	90·07	11,467,417	86·17
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	48,679	·37	335,415	2·52
France ...	37,362	·28	951,032	7·14
Germany ...	266,151	2·00	246,280	1·85
Sweden and Norway ...	70,677	·53	869	·01
Java ...	323,150	2·43	6,493	·05
Philippine Islands ...	3,873	·03	752	·01
China ...	167,879	1·27	61	...
United States ...	354,581	2·67	16,452	·12
Others ...	46,119	·35	283,780	2·13
Total ...	1,318,471	9·93	1,841,134	13·83
Grand Total ...	13,283,814	100·00	13,308,551	100·00

808. Comparing the value of imports in 1893 with that in 1892, a decrease of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million is shown in the value of those from the United Kingdom alone. The imports from the other Australasian Colonies show a net decrease of £1,215,068, there having been a decrease in those from New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, but an increase in those from Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania; whilst there was a net decrease of £367,212 in those from Mauritius, Hong Kong, India, Canada, and other British

Increase or decrease of imports from various countries, 1893.

possessions. As regards Foreign countries, there was a reduced import trade in every case save one, the Philippine Islands. The largest decreases were £267,457 in the case of Java, £233,476 in that of the United States, £207,425 in that of Germany, and £104,350 in that of Sweden and Norway; whilst the net decrease from Foreign countries as a whole was £963,096. The following table shows the value of goods imported from each country in the last two years, and the increase or falling-off of such value in the last year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN IMPORTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1893.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.				
	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	6,857,090	5,511,735	...	1,345,355
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	5,308,201	4,005,932	...	1,302,269
Queensland ...	211,155	309,253	98,098	...
South Australia ...	510,222	388,076	...	122,146
Western Australia ...	184,985	350,471	165,486	...
Tasmania ...	306,653	321,076	14,423	...
New Zealand ...	528,695	460,035	...	68,660
Fiji ...	46,949	40,826	...	6,123
Mauritius ...	111,508	42,949	...	68,559
Hong Kong ...	257,984	128,400	...	129,584
India ...	339,862	251,038	...	88,824
Ceylon ...	138,326	121,751	...	16,575
Straits Settlements ...	38,734	25,860	...	12,874
Canada ...	42,445	4,040	...	38,405
Other British Possessions ...	10,169	3,901	...	6,268
Total ...	14,892,978	11,965,343	...	*2,927,635
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	114,622	48,679	...	65,943
France ...	58,774	37,362	...	21,412
Germany ...	473,576	266,151	...	207,425
Sweden and Norway ...	175,027	70,677	...	104,350
Java ...	590,607	323,150	...	267,457
Philippine Islands ...	80	3,873	3,793	...
China ...	220,202	167,879	...	52,323
United States ...	588,057	354,581	...	233,476
Others ...	60,622	46,119	...	14,503
Total ...	2,281,567	1,318,471	...	*963,096
Grand Total ...	17,174,545	13,283,814	...	*3,890,731

* Net figures.

809. In 1893, as compared with 1892, the exports to the United Kingdom decreased by £108,697. The only countries to which the exports increased were Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, India, Ceylon, Canada, British possessions unnamed, Philippine Islands, China (slightly), and foreign countries unnamed. The net falling-off in the exports to British countries taken as a whole was £297,000, and in the exports to foreign countries, £609,000. The following table shows the amount by which the exports to each country increased or decreased in the year :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1893.

Countries.	Exports thereto.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.				
The United Kingdom ...	£ 7,599,501	£ 7,490,804	...	108,697
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	2,269,581	1,693,724	...	575,857
Queensland ...	288,745	347,080	58,335	...
South Australia ...	461,258	666,965	205,707	...
Western Australia ...	209,611	231,740	22,129	...
Tasmania ...	423,010	346,966	...	76,044
New Zealand ...	321,807	315,911	...	5,896
Fiji ...	16,964	14,691	...	2,273
Mauritius ...	31,213	17,993	...	13,220
Hong Kong ...	56,763	44,539	...	12,224
India ...	63,156	263,476	200,320	...
Ceylon ...	1,924	4,753	2,829	...
Straits Settlements ...	5,721	5,472	...	249
Canada ...	...	49	49	...
Other British Possessions ...	15,397	23,254	7,857	...
Total ...	11,764,651	11,467,417	...	*297,234
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	459,436	335,415	...	124,021
France ...	953,658	951,032	...	2,626
Germany ...	678,406	246,280	...	432,126
Sweden and Norway ...	880	869	...	11
Java ...	9,985	6,493	...	3,492
Philippine Islands ...	153	752	599	...
China ...	30	61	31	...
United States ...	241,389	16,452	...	224,937
Others ...	105,958	283,780	177,822	...
Total ...	2,449,895	1,841,134	...	*608,761
Grand Total ...	14,214,546	13,308,551	...	*905,995

* Net figures.

810. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1893 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1883, 1888,
AND 1893.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1883.	1888.	1893.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	8,710,290	10,851,667	5,511,735	7,371,491	8,050,056	7,490,804
Australasia—						
New South Wales	3,906,715	6,609,621	4,005,932	3,776,761	2,200,531	1,693,724
Queensland ...	199,019	159,335	309,253	16,626	501,144	347,080
South Australia	499,833	584,878	388,076	535,737	642,573	666,965
Western Australia	10,668	25,438	350,471	89,466	132,594	231,740
Tasmania ...	371,091	394,544	321,076	588,736	514,956	346,966
New Zealand ...	671,528	710,743	460,035	737,454	315,219	315,911
Fiji ...	13,192	77,379	40,826	44,583	11,614	14,691
Mauritius ...	706,653	383,738	42,949	45,184	36,042	17,993
Hong Kong ...	134,902	282,225	128,400	3,660	43,647	44,539
India ...	341,466	488,008	251,038	127,973	309,796	263,476
Ceylon ...	53,332	51,898	121,751	1,937,812	28,896	4,753
Straits Settlements	27,489	54,345	25,860	...	1,150	5,472
Canada ...	73,809	79,979	4,040	...	...	49
Other British Possessions	5,866	16,608	3,901	12,394	2,527	23,254
Total ...	15,725,853	20,770,406	11,965,343	15,287,877	12,790,745	11,467,417
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	80,990	115,803	48,679	490,787	393,448	335,415
France ...	122,226	197,111	37,362	290,200	96,038	951,032
Germany ...	128,682	391,992	266,151	34,739	115,813	246,280
Sweden and Norway	240,951	450,678	70,677	...	...	869
Java ...	315,427	220,857	323,150	7,901	1,361	6,493
Philippine Islands	38,932	10,600	3,873	97,134	70,150	752
China ...	462,383	598,520	167,879	...	425	61
United States ...	529,413	1,112,520	354,581	184,798	361,380	16,452
Others ...	98,989	103,647	46,119	5,427	24,403	283,780
Total ...	2,017,993	3,201,728	1,318,471	1,110,986	1,063,018	1,841,134
Grand Total	17,743,846	23,972,134	13,283,814	16,398,863	13,853,763	13,308,551

811. The value of imports from the other Australasian Colonies was slightly higher, but the value of those from the United Kingdom, from other British possessions, and from foreign countries was much lower in 1893 than in 1883; moreover, the value of imports from all those countries was much less in 1893 than in 1888. The following

Trade with various countries at three periods.

Imports from various countries at three periods compared.

figures show the differences between the values in 1893 and those in the two other years named:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1893 COMPARED WITH 1883 AND 1888.

Imports from—	Value Greater in 1893 than in 1883.	Value Less in 1893 than in—	
		1883.	1888.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	3,198,555	5,339,932
Other Australasian Colonies ...	175,989	...	2,649,716
Other British Possessions	737,944	815,415
Foreign Countries	699,522	1,883,257
Total	4,460,032*	10,688,320

812. If the imports from the other Australasian Colonies be left out of account, the net value of the imports from other places would be less in 1893 by £4,636,021 than in 1883, and by £8,038,604 than in 1888. External imports three periods compared.

813. In 1893, the value of exports to foreign countries was greater, but the value of those to the other Australasian Colonies and to other British possessions was less than in either 1888 or 1883; whilst the value of those to the United Kingdom was slightly greater than in 1883, but lower than in 1888. The following are the amounts:— Exports from various countries at three periods compared.

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1893 COMPARED WITH 1883 AND 1888.

Exports to—	Value Greater in 1893 than in—		Value Less in 1893 than in—	
	1883.	1888.	1883.	1888.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	119,313	...	...	559,252
Other Australasian Colonies ...	...	...	2,142,394	704,631
Other British Possessions ...	...	...	1,797,379	59,445
Foreign Countries	730,148	778,116	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	3,090,312*	545,212*

* Net figures.

External exports at three periods compared.

814. Omitting the exports to the other Australasian Colonies, the value of the net exports to other places was less in 1893 by £947,918 than in 1883, but greater by £159,419 than in 1888.

Trade with neighbouring colonies, 1883 to 1893.

815. The value in 1893 of imports into Victoria from the neighbouring colonies was lower than in any previous year since 1885; and that of exports was by far the lowest during the last eleven years—a considerable falling-off having taken place since 1891. The following are the figures for the last eleven years:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1883 TO 1893.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of—	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...
1885 ...	5,652,169	5,633,247	18,922	...
1886 ...	6,254,393	4,108,757	2,145,636	...
1887 ...	7,327,467	4,496,504	2,830,963	...
1888 ...	8,484,559	4,307,017	4,177,542	...
1889 ...	8,539,854	4,022,054	4,517,800	...
1890 ...	8,458,178	4,049,206	4,408,972	...
1891 ...	8,666,115	4,909,090	3,757,025	...
1892 ...	7,049,911	3,974,012	3,075,899	...
1893 ...	5,834,843	3,602,386	2,232,457	...

Imports from other colonies in excess of exports thereto.

816. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883, but that the excess of imports in 1893 was smaller than in any previous year since 1886, which was the first year in which the preponderance of exports became very noticeable. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £27,728,379, or an average of nearly £2,521,000 per annum.

* Exclusive of Fiji.

817. In 1893, $78\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the imports were landed, and 87 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. Something less than a fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a nineteenth of the exports was sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports are Echuca and Wodonga, at which about $10\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. respectively of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1893, nearly $6\frac{3}{4}$ 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 the year:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1893.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	10,438,901	78·59	11,550,209	86·79
Geelong	138,798	1·04	893,798	6·72
Portland	456	...	68,574	·52
Port Fairy	45	...	...	...
Warrnambool	11,159	·08	600	...
Bairnsdale	116	...	...	...
Sale	85	...	...	...
Murray Ports and places—				
Cobram	52,964	·40	6,828	·05
Echuca	1,385,987	10·43	79,108	·60
Koondrook	8,806	·07	1,623	·01
Mildura	23,009	·17	28,171	·21
Narung	80	...	...	...
Swan Hill	29,726	·22	4,042	·03
Tocumwal	42,844	·32	12,355	·09
Wahgunyah	248,823	1·87	27,704	·21
Gooramadda	18,337	·15	9,581	·07
Yarrawonga	106,397	·80	26,991	·20
Wodonga	698,367	5·26	125,487	·94
Tintaldra	28,909	·22	7,757	·06
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	392,239*	2·95
Stations, Border, &c.—				
New South Wales	4,937	·04	2,857	·02
South Australia	45,068	·34	70,627	·53
Total	13,283,814	100·00	13,308,551	100·00

* 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 and Border stations.

Imports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

818. The value of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1893, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, are placed side by side in the following table:—

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

(See Index following paragraph 766 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1883.	1888.	1893.
		£	£	£
1	Books	220,711	245,752	144,461
	Stationery	84,402	123,628	44,626
2	Musical instruments	97,927	103,845	31,000
6	Watches, clocks and watchmakers' materials	82,418	101,595	20,181
9	Cutlery	23,307	33,865	21,739
	Machinery	233,356	310,787	125,200
	Sewing machines	118,619	33,931	32,504
	Tools and utensils	48,573	46,140	28,746
12	Building materials	51,324	230,442	34,877
13	Furniture and upholstery	68,299	89,196	12,886
14	Drugs and chemicals	75,544	109,473	62,671
	Matches and vestas	41,041	47,649	33,909
	Opium	57,986	36,364	23,031
	Paints and colours	70,131	83,570	37,804
15	Carpeting and druggeting	72,047	125,925	23,412
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	793,015	923,549	445,652
16	Silks	247,982	416,220	181,142
17	Cottons	836,496	1,129,334	698,957
	Linen piece goods & manufactures	28,340	52,526	29,572
18	Haberdashery	348,672	470,693	220,074
19	Apparel and slops	316,047	461,806	190,076
	Boots and shoes	123,246	135,702	40,993
	Gloves	95,803	121,584	69,698
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	128,241	133,001	60,425
	Hosiery	141,694	174,465	103,898
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	187,076	328,892	133,623
21	Butter and cheese	4,015	4,361	5,525
	Fish	162,502	180,946	79,183
	Meats—fresh, preserved and salted	11,292	27,057	10,827
22	Fruit (including currants & raisins)	193,238	263,871	129,758
	Flour and biscuit	16,141	12,395	8,550
	Grain—wheat	5,123	18,837	36,368
	„ oats	62,400	153,540	604
	„ other (including malt and rice)	201,330	147,641	58,664
	Sugar and molasses	1,358,523	945,978	619,830
23	Beer, cider, and perry	197,702	298,781	88,632
	Coffee... ..	46,211	60,504	42,215
	Hops	93,400	30,491	12,215
	Spirits	409,285	482,858	146,593
	Tea	563,908	777,243	412,274
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	211,773	342,871	187,141
	Wine	158,969	184,621	30,127

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883, 1888, AND 1893—
continued.

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1883.	1888.	1893.
		£	£	£
24	Hides, skins, and pelts	129,975	188,241	264,947
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	164,188	254,092	104,844
	Wool*	2,043,588	2,704,060	2,552,933
25	Paper (including paper bags) ...	203,295	364,685	220,179
	Timber	706,424	1,420,349	154,061
	Woodenware	62,791	70,712	19,549
26	Oil of all kinds	192,896	276,930	162,154
28	Coal	375,947	617,325	418,484
29	Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	82,574	119,983	44,067
	Glass and glassware	112,474	189,756	38,710
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	612,897	461,552	893,805
	Specie—gold	166,768	497,493	1,155,200
	„ other	26,601	68,352	2,062
	Jewellery	67,423	74,967	12,869
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	691,367	977,928	365,749
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	21,589	46,154	10,587
	Manufactures of metal	112,032	241,680	56,080
	Tin	42,284	57,283	31,075
	Nails and screws	42,962	58,432	4,935
	Platedware	27,525	88,277	24,582
33	Live stock	922,936	2,040,213	478,422
35	Fancy goods	94,819	94,262	27,006
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	178,269	238,394	69,266
	Oilmen's stores	102,352	228,203	21,851
	Total	15,472,085	21,381,252	11,853,080
	All other articles	2,271,761	2,590,882	1,430,734
	Total Imports	17,743,846	23,972,134	13,283,814

819. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1893, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—gold (inclusive of specie), cottons, sugar, live stock, woollens, coal, tea, iron and steel, hides, skins and pelts, and paper, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1893 from £2,553,000 for wool to £220,200 for paper. The aggregate value of these eleven items amounted in 1893 to over £8,526,000, or to nearly two-thirds the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1883 of all these articles was £8,698,700, in 1888 £11,627,600, and in 1892 £9,502,300, so that the value in 1893 was much lower than in the earlier years named.

Eleven chief articles of import, 1893.

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

Imports of
three
periods
compared.

820. The total imports show a reduced value in 1893 as compared with 1888 of £10,688,000, and as compared with 1883 of £4,460,000; while the imports of the articles named in the table fell off by £9,528,000 and £3,619,000 respectively. All but nine of the 66 articles show considerably lower values at the last than at either of the former periods, the more noticeable of which are books and stationery, musical instruments, watches and jewellery, machinery, articles used in or connected with the building trade—such as building materials, furniture, timber and woodenware, iron and steel, nails, screws, and other metal manufactures (including hardware and ironmongery); all articles, except linens, embraced under the head of Textile Fabrics and Dress (Orders 15 to 20), which fell off by 34 per cent. as compared with 1883, and by 51 per cent. as compared with 1888; grain other than wheat (chiefly oats and rice); fish, fruit, tea, coffee, and sugar—which fell off by 45 per cent. and 40 per cent. as compared with 1883 and 1888 respectively; alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which fell off by 54 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively; live stock, which fell off by 48 per cent. and 77 per cent.; leather, earthenware, glass, glassware, &c., and oilmen's stores. The articles which show an increase as compared with the two former periods are butter and cheese, wheat, hides, &c., and gold bullion and specie. The articles which showed lower values in 1893 than in 1888, but higher ones than in 1883 are linens, wool, paper, and coal—the latter owing partly to the development of Victorian coal measures, but chiefly to a depreciation in price of over 30 per cent., having fallen off by one-third since 1888. The imports of wool in 1893 show an increase of £510,000 as compared with 1883, but a decrease of £150,000 as compared with 1888; those of coal an increase of £43,000, but a decrease of £200,000, and paper an increase of £17,000, but a decrease of £145,000 as compared with the two periods respectively; whilst those of gold (including specie) show an increase over both periods of £1,270,000 and £1,090,000 respectively. On the other hand, the imports of articles included under Textile Fabrics and Dress fell off by as much as £1,120,000 as compared with 1883, and by no less than £2,300,000 as compared with 1888; sugar, tea, and coffee by £890,000 and £710,000 respectively; timber by £552,000 and £1,266,000; intoxicants and tobacco by £525,000 and £857,000; but such decreases

are so numerous and important that the principal of them are shown in the subjoined list, the amounts being given in round numbers:—

DECREASED VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES, 1893, AS COMPARED WITH 1883 AND 1888 (000'S OMITTED).

Articles.	Decreased Value in 1893 as compared with—		Articles.	Decreased Value in 1893 as compared with—	
	1883.	1888.		1883.	1888.
	£	£		£	£
Textile fabrics and dress	1,120,	2,300,	Machinery ...	108,	185,
Sugar, tea, coffee ...	890,	710,	Oilmen's stores ...	80,	206,
Timber ...	552,	1,266,	Books ...	76,	101,
Intoxicants and tobacco	525,	857,	Glass, &c. ...	74,	151,
Live stock ...	444,	1,562,	Fruit ...	64,	134,
Iron and steel ...	326,	612,	Leather, &c. ...	60,	150,
Grain (exclusive of wheat)	204,	242,	Metal manufactures ...	56,	186,
Hardware and iron-mongery	109,	169,	Oils ...	30,	115,
			Building materials ...	16,	196,

821. The exports of fifty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:—

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

(See Index following paragraph 766 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1883.	1888.	1893.
		£	£	£
1	Books ...	85,080	58,044	61,745
	Stationery ...	44,460	27,863	28,119
9	Machinery ...	184,135	99,272	92,279
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	106,807	89,344	35,509
16	Silks ...	28,911	44,297	24,265
17	Cottons ...	70,544	82,823	57,739
18	Haberdashery ...	70,916	56,969	28,257
19	Apparel and slops	311,597	171,816	87,335
	Boots and shoes	64,015	44,201	19,295
20	Bags and sacks	75,299	38,364	17,179
21	Butter and cheese	117,841	68,933	578,331
	Meats—fresh and preserved	89,052	20,466	92,155
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	40,513	12,511	11,587
22	Fruits (including currants and raisins)	48,888	50,462	43,078
	Flour and biscuit	295,571	422,992	350,496
	Grain—wheat ...	356,156	515,016	717,087
	„ oats ...	10,661	5,551	35,386
	„ other (including malt and rice)	81,935	25,385	98,759

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883, 1888, AND 1893—
continued.

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1883.	1888.	1893.
		£	£	£
22	Onions	31,599	40,678	31,110
	Potatoes	110,885	94,301	37,859
	Sugar and molasses	266,779	142,715	110,971
23	Coffee	20,840	16,273	5,774
	Spirits	93,148	88,919	83,200
	Tea	395,046	355,652	265,107
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	145,551	109,650	72,234
	Wine	44,004	61,119	70,680
24	Bones and bonedust	10,187	11,887	6,189
	Candles	9,672	11,115	6,112
	Horns and hoofs	1,673	1,691	4,525
	Hides	4,118	17,136	11,518
	Skins and pelts	117,538	186,761	380,255
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	387,423	199,257	218,426
	Soap	13,090	17,496	14,727
	Tallow	232,400	157,601	228,092
	Wool*	6,054,613	5,170,930	5,103,907
25	Bark	30,488	41,401	27,627
	Hay, straw, and chaff	125,919	134,971	123,432
	Timber	36,695	29,985	22,193
26	Oil of all kinds	40,340	28,290	38,462
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,665,261	166,877	95,992
	Specie—gold	2,251,278	3,523,642	2,755,187
	„ silver	1,060	16,600	11,381
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c.	2,366	19	901
	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	5,236	1,245	799
	Iron and steel	78,965	53,535	34,952
	Manufactures of metals	52,191	33,079	37,430
	Tin, tin ore, black sand... ..	8,642	4,301	3,934
33	Live stock	804,836	406,777	272,221
35	Hardware and ironmongery	49,347	32,834	23,462
	Travellers' samples	82,245	61,222	26,545
	Total	15,255,816	13,052,268	12,503,805
	All other articles	1,143,047	801,495	804,746
	Total Exports	16,398,863	13,853,763	13,308,551

Eleven chief articles of export, 1893.

822. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1893 was £5,104,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £2,851,200—which two articles alone contributed 60 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1893 were breadstuffs, £1,067,583, and butter and cheese, £578,300; then hides and skins, live stock, tea, tallow, leather, hay and chaff, and sugar, in the order named—the values of

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

which varied in 1893 between £392,000 and £111,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting so far as the process of refining is concerned) and tea are not produced in Victoria, but are merely re-exports. The value of the eleven articles just named amounted in 1893 to £11,211,022, or 84 per cent. of the total exports, and the balance of £2,097,529 is distributed over all other heads.

823. The value of the total exports in 1893 was lower by £545,000 than that in 1888, and by £3,090,000 than in 1883. The exported articles which showed a higher value in 1893 than at either of the previous periods were butter and cheese, fresh and preserved meats, grain of all kinds, wine, horns and hoofs, and skins and pelts. The articles which showed a higher value in 1893 than in 1888, but a lower one than in 1883, were books, stationery, leather, tallow, oil, antimony ore, and manufactures of metals (undefined). The articles exported in 1893 which showed a higher value than in 1883, but a lower one than in 1888, were flour and biscuit, hides, soap, and silver specie. All the other exported articles, 31 in number, or exactly three-fifths of those named in the table, showed a lower value in 1893 than at either of the previous quinquennial periods. Of these gold (inclusive of specie) fell off by £1,065,000 as compared with 1883, and by £839,000 as compared with 1888; wool by about £951,000 and £67,000 respectively; live stock by £533,000 and £135,000; apparel and slops by £224,000 and £84,000; sugar by £156,000 and £32,000; potatoes by £73,000 and £56,000; and boots by £45,000 and £25,000. But breadstuffs (wheat and flour) showed a substantial increase of £416,000 as compared with 1883, and £130,000 as compared with 1888; skins, &c., of £263,000 and £194,000; wine of £27,000 and £10,000; whilst, owing to the stimulus afforded by Government bonuses, the export of butter and cheese rose from less than £120,000 in 1883, and less than £70,000 in 1888, to nearly £580,000 in 1893. Moreover, although meats of all kinds and leather &c. fell off by £26,000 and £170,000 respectively as compared with the former, they increased by £71,000 and £19,000 respectively as compared with the latter year.

824. The foregoing tables deal with values only, but owing to the great fall in prices of recent years these would be incomplete without some reference to quantities. Various devices have been framed to indicate the rise and fall in the volume, as apart from the value of the trade in various commodities, as well as to indicate the variation of prices, and perhaps the most convenient and satisfactory of these is

Exports of
three
periods
compared.

Trade index
numbers.

the use of "index numbers."* Three index numbers have been introduced, one for value, one for volume (or quantity), and one for price. By means of the index of value it is possible to compare the recorded value of the trade of any year with a particular one (say 1883), which may be taken as a standard, the total value of the trade in that year being represented by 1,000. As the total trade in 1883 was £16,398,863, therefore, this is taken to represent an index value of 1,000; whilst the trade of other years is made to correspond proportionately with this index number; and each article likewise in any year has an index number having the same ratio to the total index for that year as the value of the exports of such article has to the value of the total exports. The index of value is also taken in the standard year as the index of volume, and for any other year it is found by simply dividing the index of value by the index of price. The index of price for any article is assumed to be 1.00 (or 100) for the standard year, and this is proportionally increased or diminished in any other year, according to the variation in price; thus, if the price fell one-half, the index number would be .50, and if it rose one-half it would be 1.50. In order to ascertain the index numbers for the total import or export trade of various years it is necessary to enter into minute details as to the index numbers of the leading individual articles of import and export, which form the bulk of the trade, and as this involves laborious calculations, the inquiry on this occasion has been restricted to the export trade for the years 1883, 1888, and 1893. The details of the examination will be found in an appendix at the end of this work, and so in the following paragraphs only the leading results will be dealt with.

825. To make the subject quite clear, the basis of the index numbers used in the following tables is as follows:—

Index of Value ... £16,400,000 (*i.e.*, Value of Exports, 1883) = 1,000.
 „ Price ... Prices, 1883 = 1.00.†
 „ Volume = Index of Value ÷ Index of Price.

826. In the system of index numbers certain assumptions are necessarily made, which may in some degree impair its value from an accurate scientific point of view, but which, it is believed, will not materially affect the results—at all events in brief intervals of time. First, it is assumed that the quantities and values are correctly returned; second, that the quantities returned are fairly representative of the true volume; and third, that the quality of the articles (detailed as far as possible) does not vary. Apart from the question of the reliability of the quantities and uniformity of the qualities returned, it is indeed true

* For application of this method to the trade of the United Kingdom, see paper by Mr. S. Bourne on "Variations in the volume and value of exports and imports of the United Kingdom in recent years," in *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society of London* for September, 1889, page 407, *et seq.*

† For convenience, however, the decimal point will be omitted in the tables.

Basis of
index
numbers.

Conditions
affecting the
reliability
of the
method.

that the quality of articles—for example, woollen cloth, and such simple products as greasy wool, leather, and wheat—does often vary in different years, and that a certain number of yards (the unit in such cases) of cloth may contain, as has been pointed out by critics, more or less by weight of wool, cotton, or other fabric at one period than at another,* and such possibilities must not be altogether overlooked. With a view, however, to minimize as far as possible the effect of such discrepancies, the individual articles have been subdivided as far as the records would allow. Thus, it has not been deemed sufficient to take “sugar” as an individual article without analyzing it into the various kinds of sugar enumerated—such as “cane, refined,” “cane, unrefined,” “beet refined,” &c. “Wool” also has been separated into “greasy,” “washed,” and “scoured,” &c., &c.; but, of course, there must be a narrow limit to such subdivision, which is consequently imperfect.

827. Grouping the exports under five main heads, commencing with gold—the price of which must, as the standard of value, always remain constant, with the result that its index of value is always equal to its index of volume, and its index of price always 100—the following have been ascertained to be the index numbers for the respective years in each group:—

Index numbers of exports arranged in five groups.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF EXPORTS, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Articles.	Index of Value. (Value Total Trade 1883 = 1,000.)			Index of Volume. (Volume Total Trade 1883 = 1,000.)			Index of Price. (Prices 1883 = 100.)	
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1883.	1888.	1893.	1888.	1893.
Gold (including specie)	239	225	174	239	225	174	100	100
Agricultural products†	93	96	128	93	121	191	79	67
Pastoral products† ‡ ...	470	375	385	470	512	619	73	62
Drinks and stimulants†	43	37	32	43	46	50	77	64
All other articles ...	155	112	93	155	138	135	81	69
Total ...	1,000	845	812	1,000	1,042	1,169	81	69

* Then, again, it is held that, in the case of “Wool,” the “bale” is a better representative of quantity than “lbs.” (which is the unit adopted in Victorian Customs returns), for although bales of wool may vary considerably as regards weight, in consequence of the dirt contained (which occupies but small compass), yet there will be little variation in the weight of pure wool (as ascertained after washing) in different bales.

† Chief exports only. Not only raw products, but products which have undergone some slight process of manufacture are included, *e.g.*, salted and tinned meats, leather, &c., under pastoral products; and cheese, flour, jams, &c., under agricultural products.

‡ Owing to some large and extraordinary fluctuations in the prices of live stock, according to the Customs returns, which probably did not actually occur, the index numbers in this line are not considered reliable, but if the doubtful items (horses, cattle, sheep) are omitted, the totals of the other pastoral products would probably be fairly representative of the class. The index numbers of pastoral products (exclusive of the live stock referred to) are as follow:—Value, 421, 350, 360; Volume, 421, 424, 557; Price, 82, 66

Increase in volume, but decrease in value of export trade.

828. It will be observed that, except in the case of gold and "all other articles," there has been a marked increase at each period in the volume of exports, more especially in agricultural (which rose over 50 per cent.) and pastoral products; but, owing to the prices having fallen 33 per cent. since 1883, the value of the trade has actually diminished, except in the case of agricultural products, which increased by 38 per cent. It will also be noticed that in 1888, as compared with 1883, prices of exported commodities fell off by from 18 to 23 per cent., and in 1893 by from 31 to 36 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that this great depreciation relates, for the most part, to wholesale prices, and to raw materials. To what extent retail prices, or prices paid by the consumer, have fallen is still an open question, although it is certain they have not fallen in the same degree, in consequence of the price of labour, which is largely involved in the manufacture of crude materials into articles of consumption and in their final distribution, having either not fallen at all, or fallen only in a slight degree—temporary fluctuations being disregarded.

Index numbers of principal articles exported.

829. The following table shows the index numbers for the same three periods of all the principal articles exported:—

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED,
1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Articles.	Value.			Volume.			Price Level. (Prices 1883 = 100.)	
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1883.	1888.	1893.	1888.	1893.
Gold	238·8	225·1	173·8	238·8	225·0	174·0	1·00	1·00
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.								
Butter	4·7	3·3	35·1	4·7	3·3	39·0	1·01	·91
Cheese	2·5	·9	·3	2·5	1·0	·5	·78	·82
Flour	16·3	24·5	20·0	16·3	29·0	29·0	·84	·70
Wheat	21·7	31·4	43·7	21·7	42·0	74·0	·74	·59
Hay and Chaff	7·7	8·2	7·5	7·7	9·0	16·0	·89	·47
Potatoes	6·8	5·8	2·3	6·8	8·0	3·0	·73	·75
Sugar-cane refined	15·7	8·5	5·5	15·7	13·0	8·8	·66	·63
PASTORAL PRODUCTS.								
Leather	22·9	11·7	13·1	22·9	13·5	18·0	·86	·71
Live Stock*—								
Horses	16·4	9·8	10·1	16·4	22·0	22·0	·45	·45
Cattle	11·9	6·7	3·0	11·9	42·0	33·0	·16	·09
Sheep	20·7	8·3	3·3	20·7	24·0	7·0	·34	·47
Meats—								
Preserved	4·7	1·0	1·0	4·7	1·0	1·2	·97	·81
Frozen	·8	...	4·6	·8	...	3·5	...	1·26
Salt Beef								
Bacon	1·4	·5	·6	1·4	·5	·5	1·00	1·20
Hams								
Skins with wool (sheep)	4·8	5·8	17·9	4·8	7·0	21·0	·84	·87
Tallow	14·1	9·6	14·0	14·1	17·0	23·0	·57	·60
Wool—								
Greasy	242·6	245·2	244·3	242·6	292·0	382·0	·84	·64
Scoured	91·7	50·2	63·5	91·7	67·0	95·0	·75	·67
Washed	35·1	19·9	3·4	35·1	21·5	5·0	·92	·73

* See footnote † to last table.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED,
1883, 1888, AND 1893—*continued.*

Articles.	Value.			Volume.			Price Level. (Prices 1883 = 100.)	
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1883.	1888.	1893.	1888.	1893.
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.								
Hops	3·0	·7	1·3	3·0	3·0	5·0	·26	·26
Tea	24·1	21·7	16·2	24·1	27·0	25·0	·80	·64
Tobacco	5·8	4·5	3·1	5·8	4·7	3·3	·96	·94
Cigars	3·1	2·2	1·3	3·1	2·0	1·2	1·10	1·08
Wine	2·2	3·3	4·0	2·2	5·0	8·5	·66	·47
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bags	4·1	2·1	·8	4·1	2·5	1·3	·84	·62
Boots and Shoes	3·9	2·7	1·2	3·9	3·5	2·0	·79	·65
Total	827·5	713·6	694·9	827·5	885·5	1002·2	·81	·69
All other articles	172·5	131·1	116·6	172·5	157·0	166·8	·84	·69
Grand Total	1000·0	844·7	811·5	1000·0	1042·5	1169·0	·81	·69

830. In the absence of the index prices of imports it is impossible to state for Victoria to what extent the fall in the prices of exported commodities has been compensated by a fall in those of imported articles, but it will perhaps not be far wrong to assume the index of prices for British exports from the United Kingdom as fairly representative of Victorian imports, and these, placed side by side with the index numbers already given, are as follow:—

PRICE LEVEL FOR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMPARED.

	Of Victorian Exports.			Of British Exports (= Victorian Imports).		
1883	100	...	...	100	...
1888	81	...	...	87	...
1893	69	...	...	89*	...

831. From these figures it appears that whilst the colony receives 31 per cent. less for its products, it has to pay only 11 per cent. less than formerly for the products of the United Kingdom imported. This result, however, is subject to verification, for it is just possible that British exports as a whole, which include such articles as coal, may not be fairly representative of British imports into Victoria.

832. In thirty-seven out of the fifty-seven years ended with 1893, the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other twenty years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the

* For 1892.

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 1893.

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	...	1869	444,636	...
1838	45,232	...	1870	...	14,256
1839	127,038	...	1871	...	2,215,825
1840	306,507	...	1872	...	179,873
1841	164,094	...	1873	1,231,402	...
1842	78,644	...	1874	1,512,876	...
1843	...	66,446	1875	1,918,900	...
1844	...	105,785	1876	1,508,867	...
1845	...	215,304	1877	1,204,617	...
1846	...	109,640	1878	1,236,173	...
1847	...	230,815	1879	2,581,368	...
1848	...	301,683	1880	...	1,397,665
1849	...	275,495	1881	466,418	...
1850	...	296,871	1882	2,554,502	...
1851	...	366,472	1883	1,344,983	...
1852	...	3,381,807	1884	3,151,168	...
1853	4,781,093	...	1885	2,492,846	...
1854	5,883,847	...	1886	6,735,254	...
1855	...	1,485,399	1887	7,671,006	...
1856	...	527,491	1888	10,118,371	...
1857	2,176,697	...	1889	11,668,026	...
1858	1,119,040	...	1890	9,687,793	...
1859	1,755,032	...	1891	5,704,865	...
1860	2,131,026	...	1892	2,959,999	...
1861	...	296,154	1893	...	24,737
1862	448,365	...			
1863	552,431	...	Total	98,931,702	14,815,393
1864	1,076,431	...			
1865	106,789	...	Deduct excess of exports	14,815,393	...
1866	1,882,165	...			
1867	...	1,050,347			
1868	...	2,273,328	Net excess of imports	84,116,309	...

Balance of
trade in
fifty-seven
years.

833. It will be observed that in the fifty-seven years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £84,100,000, or an average of about a million and a half per annum; which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports; but diminished if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports. Moreover, profits received on investments in the neighbouring colonies are included in the imports, although they may not be traceable in the returns.

Years in
which
imports
exceeded
exports or
vice versa.

834. The year 1893 was the first since 1880, and the second since 1872, in which there was an excess of exports over imports. In all the other years since 1872 there was a large excess of imports over

exports, culminating in 1888 and 1889, in both of which years it exceeded £10,000,000 sterling. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, next in 1880. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the nine years ended with 1892, it will be remembered that new Government and Corporation loans* of over £2,113,000 were raised in London in 1884, of £899,000 in 1885, £2,500,000 in 1886, £3,368,000 in 1887, £2,120,000 in 1888, £3,718,000 in 1889, £4,555,000 in 1890, £2,865,000 in 1891, and £3,350,000 in 1892; it must also be borne in mind that numerous private loans were floated, and very large amounts of other capital were remitted for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, &c., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports. Then, again, it is known that large sums have been received by the colony in the shape of dividends from the Broken Hill silver mines and other investments in the neighbouring colonies, which amounts, being clear profit, have, as a matter of course, not to be counterbalanced, as is usually the case, by a corresponding export.

835. Experience has shown that the large importations of several years past, and especially of the three years ended with 1890, which have considerably exceeded the exports of the same years, were not warranted by the legitimate requirements of the colony; and as much of the excess referred to represents borrowed money, on which, as well as on amounts previously borrowed, interest has to be met, it has been felt that, if the colony is to pay its way without recourse to further borrowing, and to recover prosperity upon a sound basis it will be necessary to increase the exports of home produce and to diminish the imports until there is a substantial excess of exports, as is now the case in several of the other colonies. With this object in view, it has been the policy of the Government to stimulate production by throwing open large portions of the mallee country and affording facilities for agricultural settlement in that and in other districts; by offering bonuses for the manufacture and exportation of certain agricultural and dairy products; by boring for gold, coal, and other minerals; by voting large amounts for prospecting operations; and by giving free "miners' rights" and free railway passes as well as small sums of money to persons desirous of trying their fortune upon the gold-fields.

Necessity for
restricting
imports and
promoting
exports.

* Exclusive of portions required for redemption of loans falling due. See table following paragraph 391 *ante*.

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

836. In 1892 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, but the reverse was the case in the other colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and Tasmania in each of the last eleven years, also in Western Australia, with one exception; in New South Wales, with three exceptions; in Queensland, with five exceptions; but in New Zealand the exports were in excess of the imports in six, and in South Australia in eight, of the last eleven years. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1892, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1892.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1882	2,554,502	...	64,088,813
	1883	1,344,983	...	
	1884	3,151,168	...	
	1885	2,492,846	...	
	1886	6,735,254	...	
	1887	7,671,006	...	
	1888	10,118,371	...	
	1889	11,668,026	...	
	1890	9,687,793	...	
	1891	5,704,865	...	
	1892	2,959,999	...	
New South Wales	1882	4,564,169	...	21,170,580
	1883	1,074,139	...	
	1884	4,575,479	...	
	1885	6,823,451	...	
	1886	5,417,335	...	
	1887	309,319	...	
	1888	25,842	...	
	1889	...	431,877	
	1890	569,067	...	
	1891	...	560,623	
	1892	...	1,195,721	
Queensland	1882	2,784,011	...	- 5,500,442*
	1883	956,743	...	
	1884	1,708,112	...	
	1885	1,179,086	...	
	1886	1,169,257	...	
	1887	...	632,334	
	1888	520,376	...	
	1889	...	1,683,747	
	1890	...	3,487,812	
	1891	...	3,226,383	
	1892	...	4,787,751	

* Excess of exports over imports

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1892—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
South Australia	1882	1,347,898	...	- 1,685,308*
	1883	1,426,594	...	
	1884	..	874,351	
	1885	...	87,852	
	1886	363,742	...	
	1887	...	234,487	
	1888	...	1,570,460	
	1889	...	454,914	
	1890	...	564,705	
	1891	...	555,507	
	1892	...	481,266	
Western Australia	1882	...	74,301	1,858,881
	1883	69,837	...	
	1884	115,474	...	
	1885	203,699	...	
	1886	127,620	...	
	1887	61,689	...	
	1888	105,906	...	
	1889	56,735	...	
	1890	202,634	...	
	1891	480,627	...	
	1892	508,961	...	
Tasmania	1882	83,483	...	2,980,887
	1883	101,038	...	
	1884	180,261	...	
	1885	443,793	...	
	1886	425,027	...	
	1887	147,446	...	
	1888	276,799	...	
	1889	151,178	...	
	1890	410,520	...	
	1891	611,146	...	
	1892	150,196	...	
New Zealand	1882	1,951,262	...	- 10,546,059*
	1883	878,039	...	
	1884	572,221	...	
	1885	659,982	...	
	1886	86,222	...	
	1887	...	620,654	
	1888	...	1,825,425	
	1889	...	3,042,168	
	1890	...	3,551,195	
	1891	...	3,062,548	
	1892	...	2,591,795	
Total	...	107,965,228	35,597,876	72,367,352†

* Excess of exports over imports.

† Net figures.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

837. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of 64 millions sterling were received by Victoria, more than 21 millions by New South Wales, nearly 3 millions by Tasmania, and $1\frac{4}{5}$ millions by Western Australia, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; whilst on the other hand the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by over $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in New Zealand, by $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions in Queensland, and by over $1\frac{2}{3}$ millions in South Australia.

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

838. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of 80 millions, or with Tasmania, of 83 millions more than it exported, which amount, by deducting the excess of exports over imports in New Zealand, is reduced to something above $72\frac{1}{3}$ millions for the whole of Australasia.

Effects of borrowings on imports and exports.

839. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus the Government debt of Australasia, which at the end of 1892 amounted to over 198* millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest which averages about 4 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value of about £7,900,000 annually. No reliable information is available respecting the amount of private borrowings, but it is known they are extensive.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

840. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1892, this excess amounted in the aggregate to no less than 2,117 millions sterling,† or an average of 106 millions per annum. This balance, however, would be reduced to only 1,123 millions if certain corrections were made by the deduction for freight from imports, and by the addition to the exports for the value of ships built for foreigners, and the cost of ships victualling, and stores and coals for the use of steamers. In 1892 the total excess of imports over exports was 135 millions, which would be reduced by the corrections named to 79 millions.‡ In the twenty years ended with 1875, seventeen years previously, the total excess of imports was 1,200 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.‡

* This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 72 millions. By the end of 1893 the debt had increased to $204\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

† See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., *Journal of the Statistical Society*, Vol. LVI., Part II., pp. 188 and 192. London: Stanford, Charing Cross, S.W. 1893.

‡ For this reason the excess of imports over exports, as here shown, differs from figures derived from subtracting the one from the other, as given in table following paragraph 789. See first footnote to that table.

841. The following are the British possessions in which in 1892 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY, IN 1892.

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

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c.

842. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1892 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 106 millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the exports will be found to have exceeded the imports by over 29 millions sterling. It should be mentioned that, in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in nearly all cases.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

843. During 1892, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table,* with the exceptions of Austria-Hungary and Russia, exceeded the exports; but in Japan, Egypt, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Mexico, United States, and Uruguay the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of foreign countries exceeded the exports by over 70 millions sterling, or by nearly 6 per cent. As the excess of imports over exports of British dominions was 103 millions, as just stated, it would appear that in the countries of the world, taken as a whole, the value of goods imported exceeded that of those exported by 173 millions.

Excess of imports over exports in foreign countries.

844. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the ten years ended with 1893. These goods are not included in the list of imports and exports. It will be noticed, as is also the case with the imports, there has been a considerable falling-off since 1891:—

Transshipments, 1884 to 1893.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1884 TO 1893.

Value of Transshipments.			Value of Transshipments.		
1884	...	£876,527	1889	...	£1,874,338
1885	...	861,427	1890	...	1,542,134
1886	...	724,792	1891	...	1,817,569
1887	...	1,159,080	1892	...	1,449,023
1888	...	1,346,568	1893	...	1,028,908

* See table following paragraph 793 ante.

Transship-
ments to
various
countries

845. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1893, 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, 1893.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	159,339	414,710
Australasia—		
New South Wales	151,128	155,402
New Zealand	54,055	111,062
Queensland	14,661	25,828
South Australia	188,255	102,271
Tasmania	282,448	112,094
Western Australia	3,513	65,271
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	54	250
Mauritius	4,260	2,981
Hong Kong	45,826	5,464
India	42,798	13,388
Ceylon	6,160	2,114
Straits Settlements—Singapore	1,184	1,010
Natal	861	174
Cape Colony	5	803
Malden Island	100	75
Canada	78	...
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium	1,248	1,683
France	2,370	3,016
Germany	37,144	825
Greece	1,649	...
Italy	2,931	36
Norway	162	...
Sweden	2	...
Russia	130	...
Asia—		
China	6,378	...
Japan	1,003	55
Tonga ... ..	...	59
Noumea ... ..	...	5
Philippine Islands	665	...
Java	988	253
United States	19,479	7,910
Africa—Egypt	34	...
Guam ... ..	...	2,169
Total	1,028,908	1,028,908

846. The following table is interesting, as showing the total value ^{Goods} _{Suez Canal.} of goods entered and cleared at ports in Victoria from and to the United Kingdom and each foreign country, *viâ* the Suez Canal, in each of the years 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

VICTORIAN GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,
1891 TO 1893.

Countries from and to which entered and cleared.	Entered Victoria.			Cleared from Victoria.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	2,790,252	1,824,276	1,884,543	4,962,833	3,272,041	5,018,477
Belgium ...	...	17,233	16,200	140,753	384,676	148,744
France ...	153,120	52,382	41,067	721,564	477,922	113,638
Germany ...	336,860	123,438	181,529	393,422	425,795	222,652
Sweden ...	...	...	553	...	...	...
Other countries ...	...	14,113	11,832	7,357	4,211	2,280
Total ...	3,280,232	2,031,442	2,135,724	6,225,929	4,564,645	5,505,791

847. The Customs revenue was smaller in 1893 than in 1892 by nearly £430,000. The receipts from import duties alone fell off by nearly £571,000, in addition to which there was a decrease of £10,600 in those from wharfage and harbor rates, and £3,000 under the head of tonnage, as well as smaller decreases under the heads of licences and fees. On the other hand there was an increase of £105,000 under the head of excise duties on beer, consequent on its having been in force for only four months in the preceding year, £6,000 in that on spirits, and £3,000 in that on tobacco, besides lesser increases under fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous; whilst the primage duty, from which over £43,000 was realized in $5\frac{1}{3}$ months, was altogether a new impost.* It should be stated that numerous alterations were made in the Tariff during 1892, which were fully detailed in the table following paragraph 766, and in an appendix at the end of the second volume of the issue of

* The excise duty on beer was imposed on 1st September, 1892, and the primage duty on 20th July, 1893.

this work for 1893. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the years referred to :—

GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1892 AND 1893.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1892.	1893.
	£	£
Import duties	2,234,735	1,663,800
Primage duty ... ..	...	43,327*
Wharfage and harbor rates†	34,474	23,821
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	106,832	112,432
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ‡	31,424	34,351
Beer	51,940*	156,981
Licences, other than tobacco licences	922	748
Tonnage	17,822	14,854
Fees	8,344	7,723
Fines and forfeitures	501	655
Miscellaneous	12,432	10,588
Total	2,499,426	2,069,280

NOTE.—Drawbacks and repayments have not been deducted from the above figures; they amounted to £105,278 in 1892, and £121,875 in 1893.

Taxation on imports.

848. The import duties received in 1892 amounted to 13·0 per cent., and in 1893 to 12·5 per cent. of the total value of imports. Comparing the imports subject to duty, however, the proportion in 1893 was as high as 38·6 per cent. §

Pilotage rates.

849. The pilotage rates, payable to the Marine Board, amounted in 1892 to £27,324, and in 1893 to £23,086. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenue.

* The excise duty on beer was imposed on 1st September, 1892, and the primage duty on 20th July, 1893.

† Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £30,311 in 1892, and £20,575 in 1893.

‡ Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,435 in 1892, and £1,542 in 1893.

§ See also paragraph 284 *ante*. The particulars of the imports were as follows:—Free goods, £8,975,534; subject to duty, £4,308,280, of which £2,335,933 was the value of goods on which duty was paid during the year, and £1,972,347 the value of goods warehoused.

850. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duty on spirits, wine, and beer, at various periods during the last 27 years:—

Revenue from spirits, wine, and beer.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,* 1866 TO 1893.

Period.	Annual Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Average Amount per Head.	
	Import Duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.			
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer and Cider.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1866-70 (5 years)	460,755	37,618	28,381	36,797	...	563,551	16	11
1871-81 (10 ,,)	500,294	37,023	30,382	37,737	6,256	611,692	15	5
1881-91 (10 ,,)	560,863	44,390	42,107	70,690	11,021	729,071	14	10
1890-91 ...	657,700	41,825	52,381	102,201	...	854,107	15	1
1891-2 ...	692,193	37,871	46,294	114,428	...	890,786	15	5
1892-3 ...	376,225	23,410	38,284	96,581	125,386	659,886	11	4

NOTE.—In 1892-3 the duty on imported spirits was 15s. per gallon; on wine, 15s. for sparkling and 12s. for other kinds; on beer, 1s. 6d. per gallon; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 11s. to 13s. per gallon, and beer, 2d. or 3d. per gallon, according to the material from which made. All these rates have been considerably advanced since 1891-2, with the exception of the newly imposed beer duty.

851. The total amount received during the 27½ years ended with 1892-3 was £17,776,054, or an annual average of 15s. 3d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the average amounts per head have fallen from 16s. 11d. in the five years 1866-70 to 14s. 10d. in the ten years 1881-91; also that the amount received per head in 1892-3, viz., 11s. 4d., was exceptionally low, notwithstanding the increased rates of duty, being 4s. 1d. per head lower than in 1891-2, and 3s. 6d. below the average of the ten years ended with 1891.

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

852. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of im-ported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. From 1872 to the end of 1893, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback amounted to £1,987,952. In 1893 the value of the goods was £106,798 less than in 1892, and £369,279 less than in 1891; but the amount paid

Drawbacks.

* Exclusive of receipts for publicans' and other licences for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors. These amount to about £110,000 per annum, nearly three-fourths of which is paid over to the municipalities. The revenue from spirits, wine, and beer, in 1893-4, was £576,038. For amounts in each year from 1865, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91, Vol. II., page 87.

as drawback, however, though smaller by £22,194 than in 1891, was larger by £4,466 than in 1892. The following are the figures for the last five years :—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1889 TO 1893.*

Year.		Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
		£	£
1889	...	845,065	119,404
1890	...	672,124	116,013
1891	...	769,021	119,019
1892	...	506,540	92,359
1893	...	399,742	96,825

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

853. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1893 goods to the value of £23,118, or $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £3,001, or rather more than 3 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid :—

DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1893.

Articles.				Value.	Amount paid as Drawbacks.†
				£	£
Apparel and Slops	...	...	...	17,684	2,363
Confectionery	...	...	...	602	10 ‡
Jams	...	...	...	1,666	57
Paints (ground in oil)	...	...	...	158	2 ‡
Paper Bags	...	...	...	598	169
Rice (Victorian dressed)	...	...	...	244	46
Saddles	...	...	...	4	3
Sugar (Victorian refined)	...	...	...	2,156	348 ‡
Varnish	...	...	...	6	3 ‡
Total	...	...	...	23,118	3,001

Stocks in bond.

854. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1893. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the

* Particulars for each year from 1872 were given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 81.

† Includes amounts paid on account of 1892.

‡ Approximate.

articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, &c.; also that the values are not given:—

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy	2,087 hhds., 14,147 cases.
Rum	258 hhds., 426 cases.
Geneva	8 hhds., 5,306 cases (4 gals.), 596 cases (2 gals).
Gin, sweetened	23 hhds., 1,278 cases.
Whisky	2,729 hhds., 32,672 cases.
Cordials	426 cases.
Spirits of wine	45 casks.
Other spirits	15 hhds., 866 cases.
Wine	1,753 hhds., 14,168 cases.
Beer	3,348 cases and casks, 700 hhds.
Tobacco, manufactured	8 half-tierces, 4 qr.-tierces, 35 boxes, 1,329 cases.
„ unmanufactured	1,452 hhds. and tierces, 677 bales.
Cigars	835 cases.
Candles	1,179 boxes.
Cocoa and Chocolate	209 cases, 26 tanks.
Coffee	877 lbs.
Chicory	85 lbs.
Opium	80 boxes.
Hops	90 boxes, 55 bales.
Rice	9,060 bags, and 24 tons.
Salt	75,721 bags.
Vinegar	854 casks, 2,957 cases.
Tea	5,011,390 lbs.
Sugar, Mauritius	487 bags.
„ other	7,576 bags, 930 pockets.
„ refinery	14,876 tons, 395 bags.
„ Java	8,305 tons.
„ cases and casks	395 No.
Milk, preserved	4,825 cases.
Woolpacks	511 bales.

855. The number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was smaller in 1893 than in any other year since 1865, but the tonnage of such vessels, although lower than in the five preceding years, was larger than that in any year previous to 1888. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels, inwards and outwards, in 1870 and 1880, also during each of the last five years:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1870 TO 1893.*

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1889 ...	2,855	2,270,827	89,187	2,886	2,328,351	89,489	5,741	4,599,178
1890 ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818	2,459	2,184,790	85,163	4,933	4,363,341
1891 ...	2,531	2,338,864	92,861	2,560	2,376,245	93,197	5,091	4,715,109
1892 ...	2,255	2,224,652	91,244	2,260	2,231,602	90,629	4,521	4,456,254
1893 ...	1,889	2,009,187	83,389	1,887	2,020,551	83,251	3,766	4,029,738

* For particulars of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared for each year since 1836, see first folding sheet of this work.

Nationality
of vessels.

856. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1893, 76 per cent., embracing 52 per cent. of the tonnage, were colonial; 19 per cent., embracing 38 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 5 per cent., embracing 10 per cent. of the tonnage, were foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year 52 per cent. were attached to colonial, 38 per cent. to British, and 10 per cent. to foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1893.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,442	1,050,267	43,362	1,430	1,049,996	43,238
British ...	349	766,473	31,618	356	73,472	31,527
Foreign ...	98	192,447	8,409	101	197,083	8,486
Total ...	1,889	2,009,187	83,389	1,887	2,020,551	83,251

Foreign
vessels.

857. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in each of the last seven years, the greatest number has been German; in 1893 the next largest was French, and the next Norwegian. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1893 being shown:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1893.

Country.	Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany	53	58	111
France	25	26	51
Norway	6	5	11
United States	5	3	8
Holland	4	4	8
Italy	4	4	8
Sweden	1	1	2
Total	98	101	199

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

858. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British and Foreign vessels during the last five years.

With reference to the comparatively smaller number of hands in British and Foreign than in Colonial vessels, it will be remembered that, whilst most of the Colonial vessels are steamers, a larger proportion of British and Foreign vessels are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to 25 tons	25 tons	25 tons	25 tons	23½ tons	24¼ tons
British „ „	27 „	25½ „	25⅓ „	25½ „	24½ „
Foreign „ „	28 „	28 „	27½ „	27 „	23 „
All „ „	26 tons	25½ tons	25⅓ tons	24½ tons	24¼ tons

859. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1893, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1893.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	1,698	1,864,474	80,632
Sailing vessels	191	144,713	2,757
Total	1,889	2,009,187	83,389
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	1,690	1,869,502	80,433
Sailing vessels	197	151,049	2,818
Total	1,887	2,020,551	83,251

860. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 23 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 53 tons.

861. Nearly 97 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1893, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 85½ per cent. of the vessels, embracing 88 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportion was higher in 1893 than in 1892 (when it was 82½ per cent.), than in 1891 (when it was 81 per cent.), or than in 1890 (when it was 73 per cent.). The following are

the numbers and percentages 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, 1893.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,824	96·56	1,970,914	98·10
In ballast	65	3·44	38,273	1·90
Total	1,889	100·00	2,009,187	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,614	85·53	1,785,986	88·40
In ballast	273	14·47	234,565	11·60
Total	1,887	100·00	2,020,551	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

862. In the same year 85 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 96 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 83 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 93 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Mildura and Echuca—both on the River Murray—but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year:—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1893.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	1,604	1,921,677	1,563	1,873,110
Geelong	31	41,390	88	99,263
Portland	4	3,558	7	11,836
Warrnambool	6	2,483	3	828
Bairnsdale	5	282	1	111
Cunninghame	6	427	3	213
Sale	1	139	1	139
Murray Ports—				
Mildura	121	18,245	142	20,482
Echuca	91	17,732	42	8,446
Swan Hill	20	3,254	37	6,123
Total	1,889	2,009,187	1,887	2,020,551

863. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 453 vessels, or about an eighth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted, in the aggregate to only 74,282 tons, or a fifty-fourth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared. Shipping at
Murray
ports.

864. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during 1892 and the three previous years* :— Shipping in
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ...	1889	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351	5,741	4,599,178
	1890	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790	4,933	4,363,341
	1891	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245	5,091	4,715,109
	1892	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602	4,521	4,456,254
New South Wales	1889	3,254	2,632,081	3,229	2,689,098	6,483	5,321,179
	1890	2,889	2,413,247	2,777	2,348,625	5,666	4,761,872
	1891	3,021	2,821,898	3,100	2,872,338	6,121	5,694,236
	1892	2,960	2,804,549	3,067	2,842,635	6,027	5,647,184
Queensland ...	1889	760	506,780	773	494,229	1,533	1,001,009
	1890	616	468,607	606	442,172	1,222	910,779
	1891	607	502,794	563	494,324	1,170	997,118
	1892	566	490,869	532	481,559	1,098	972,428
South Australia ...	1889	1,036	978,532	1,046	980,810	2,082	1,959,342
	1890	1,041	1,075,133	1,081	1,115,309	2,122	2,190,442
	1891	1,140	1,287,644	1,130	1,288,902	2,270	2,576,546
	1892	1,091	1,283,391	1,079	1,261,685	2,170	2,545,076
Western Australia	1889	349	497,232	345	507,586	694	1,004,818
	1890	281	484,534	267	420,327	548	904,861
	1891	310	533,433	288	512,122	598	1,045,555
	1892	356	572,090	320	552,475	676	1,124,565
Tasmania ...	1889	842	458,247	819	453,999	1,661	912,246
	1890	746	475,618	763	475,629	1,509	951,247
	1891	785	514,706	793	529,900	1,578	1,044,606
	1892	816	566,538	829	570,602	1,645	1,137,140
New Zealand ...	1889	781	602,634	762	593,252	1,543	1,195,886
	1890	744	662,769	745	649,705	1,489	1,312,474
	1891	737	618,515	744	625,807	1,481	1,244,322
	1892	686	675,223	689	656,100	1,375	1,331,323

865. It will be noticed that in only three colonies, viz., Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand was the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards higher in the last than in any other year named. At the same time, owing to the larger size of the vessels now employed Shipping in
colonies in
1892 and
former
years.

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see Appendix B and third folding sheet to this work.

in the Australian trade, the number of vessels in 1892, trading to every one of the colonies was exceeded in one or more of the previous years shown.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

866. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian Colonies. The excess in favour of New South Wales is chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of that colony, and it would be still greater were it not that the mail and many other large steamers trading between Australia and Europe make Sydney the terminus of their route, and consequently are entered and cleared only once in New South Wales, whereas most of them are entered twice—viz., on their outward and homeward voyage—in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the number and tonnage of vessels trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

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

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

867. 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 four years 1889 to 1892 :—

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1889 ...	16,533	13,885,526	19,737	15,993,658
1890 ...	14,491	13,131,295	17,489	15,395,016
1891 ...	15,250	15,028,564	18,309	17,317,492
1892 ...	14,492	14,745,507	17,512	17,213,970

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony. The figures for 1893 will be published in Appendix B to this work.

868. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian Colonies is usually observable from year to year; but in 1892, both as regards the Australian Continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it was somewhat smaller than in 1891, but larger than in any of the other years named. The number of vessels in 1892, however, was exceeded in all the previous years except 1890.

Increase in tonnage and vessels to Australia and Australasia.

869. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1892. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

Shipping in British possessions.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1892.
(Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA— <i>continued</i> .	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom* ...	75,867,155	British Guiana ...	635,300
Gibraltar ...	8,753,175	West Indies—	
Malta ...	6,236,424	Bahamas ...	334,079
		Turk's Island ...	224,281
ASIA.		Jamaica ...	1,285,493
India ...	8,950,651	St. Lucia ...	788,430
Ceylon ...	5,790,706	St. Vincent ...	266,256
Straits Settlements ...	9,069,763	Barbados ...	1,247,259
Labuan ...	115,455	Grenada ...	325,252
Hong Kong ...	10,294,152	Tobago ...	53,035
		Virgin Islands' ...	21,751
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	} 470,358
Mauritius ...	655,270	Nevis ...	
Natal ...	1,163,890	Dominica ...	389,915
Cape of Good Hope ...	3,180,532	Montserrat... ..	418,827
St. Helena ...	74,161	Antigua ...	491,473
Lagos ...	679,354	Trinidad ...	1,201,791
Gold Coast ...	826,910		
Sierra Leone ...	800,695	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Gambia ...	217,424	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	17,213,970
AMERICA.		Fiji ...	139,309
Canada ...	10,752,974	Falkland Islands ...	89,328
Newfoundland (1891) ...	656,310		
Bermuda ...	348,576		
Honduras ...	285,324	Total ...	170,315,008

870. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that of any other British possession, being more than half as much again as that to Canada or Hong Kong, and nearly twice as much as that to India.

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

* The coasting trade, not included, amounts to nearly 90,000,000 tons.

† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 864 *ante*.

Shipping in
foreign
countries

871. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal foreign countries, by means of which and the previous table it will be seen that in the United States, France, Spain, Germany, and Austria the tonnage is greater than in Australasia. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available:—

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1892.

Country.				Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	6,046,827	5,840,024	11,886,851
Austria*	...	...	...	8,638,111	8,625,797	17,263,908
Belgium	...	...	...	5,782,157	5,802,111	11,584,268
Chile	...	...	...	2,117,685	3,192,764	5,310,449
China	...	...	...	3,459,969	3,429,613	6,889,582
Denmark	...	...	...	3,905,796	3,992,545	7,898,341
France	...	...	...	13,829,730	14,291,794	28,121,524
Germany	...	...	...	11,215,258	11,190,614	22,405,872
Holland	...	...	...	5,934,407	5,911,468	11,845,875
Italy	...	...	...	6,953,106	6,990,821	13,943,927
Japan†	...	...	...	1,855,698	1,723,093	3,578,791
Mexico	...	...	...	1,528,597	1,441,291	2,969,888
Portugal (1891)	...	...	...	5,544,000	5,538,000	11,082,000
Russia in Europe	...	...	...	4,674,736	4,645,070	9,319,806
Spain	...	...	...	11,495,630	11,396,028	22,891,658
Sweden	...	...	...	5,745,918	5,700,255	11,446,173
Norway	...	...	...	2,902,836	2,883,751	5,786,587
United States‡	...	...	...	18,180,480	18,258,165	36,438,645
Uruguay	...	...	...	1,420,224	1,166,272	2,586,496
Total	...	...	...	121,231,165	122,019,476	243,250,641

Vessels built
and
registered.

872. Three vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1893. These were small, the aggregate burden being only 55 tons. The vessels registered numbered 13, of an average burden of 1,052 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels:—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1893.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamer ...	1	9		Steamers ...	8	11,415	186
Sailing vessels ...	2	46		Ship ...	1	1,539	2
				Barques ...	2	672	9
				Cutters ...	2	46	4
Total ...	3	55		Total ...	13	13,672	201

* Including coasting trade, but exclusive of Hungary.

† The tonnage of Japanese vessels is that of vessels of foreign type only.

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

873. The vessels on the Victorian register, and therefore, presumably, Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1893, the ports of their registration and their net tonnage being distinguished:—

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1893.

Port.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne	154	47,620	274	45,220	428	92,840
Geelong ... ..	...	...	4	358	4	358
Port Fairy	2	293	3	72	5	365
Portland	1	328	1	22	2	350
Total	157	48,241	282	45,672	439	93,913

Vessels on Victorian register.

874. The following is a statement of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australasian Colonies and Fiji on the 30th June, 1894*:

Vessels on registers of Australasian colonies.

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1894.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria	152	45,565	277	44,627	429	90,192
New South Wales	476	53,040	493	56,918	969	109,958
Queensland	89	12,466	122	10,537	211	23,003
South Australia	100	18,036	221	23,555	321	41,591
Western Australia	9	735	149	5,450	158	6,185
Tasmania	53	8,349	171	10,976	224	19,325
New Zealand	177	39,370	303	34,002	480	73,372
Total	1,056	177,561	1,736	186,065	2,792	363,626
Fiji	1	89	8	410	9	499

875. The licences issued in 1893 to lighters numbered 82, and to boats 536. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

Lighters and boats.

876. In 1893 the Melbourne Harbor Trust† possessed thirteen dredges, having an aggregate lifting capacity of 4,600 tons per hour under ordinary circumstances, but varying according to the character of the material dredged, whether silt, sand, clay, rotten rock, &c. Of

Dredges.

* Figures kindly furnished by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria Limited. A table showing the number of vessels owned in various countries was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 105.

† For particulars relating to the constitution of the Trust, and of the works proposed to be carried out, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraphs 108 to 110. For revenue and expenditure of the Trust and loans raised, see tables following paragraphs 296 and 385 in Vol. I.

the above dredges, four are centre-ladder, three end-cutting, three side-cutting, and three grab dredges or silt cranes. One of the principal is a hopper dredge, and this vessel can, when required, take her own dredging to sea. One side-cutting dredge which was added to the Trust's plant in 1891 will lift 400 tons per hour. This dredge was built by the Melbourne Coal, Shipping, and Engineering Company Limited, at a cost of £31,280.

Silt raised.

877. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1893 amounted to 1,523,141 cubic yards, viz., 497,545 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,025,596 cubic yards from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 13,115,360 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 9,585,701 cubic yards, making a total of 22,701,061 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 13,066,873 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 9,634,188 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1893 was 2·56d. per cubic yard.

Postal returns.

878. The number of post offices in Victoria in 1893 was 1,733, as compared with 1,766 in the previous year. The number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them have not been returned since 1890, but for that year they were as follow :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1890.

			Number despatched and received.
Letters	...	...	62,526,448*
Newspapers	...	...	22,729,005
Packets and parcels	...	...	7,491,316
Total	...	...	<u>92,746,769</u>

Letters per head.

879. The letters despatched and received in 1890 were in the proportion of 56 to each head of the population of that year.

Dead letters, &c.

880. The dead and irregularly-posted letters, &c., numbered, in 1892, 462,168, ; and in 1893, 511,714. In the former year they contained notes, cheques, cash, &c., to the value of £8,297, and in the latter of £8,257. In 1892, 7,598 letters, and in 1893, 2,176, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Cash, cheques &c., to the value of £896 in 1892, and nearly £1,000 in 1893, were enclosed in envelopes without correspondence. Fifty-seven letters in 1892, and 113 in 1893, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Under the provisions of the Post Office Act, 961 letters relating to racing sweeps, fortune telling, &c., were intercepted and returned to the senders in

* Including 1,530,180 post cards.

1893. The non-delivery of 4,470 letters was reported in 1893, and of these 2,063 were traced. Eight persons, of whom seven were Post Office employés, were criminally proceeded against in 1893 for stealing letters, and six offenders were convicted and sentenced. Besides letters, numerous packets and newspapers were dealt with at the Dead Letter Office during the last two years.

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

Disposal
of dead
letters.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1892 AND 1893.

			1892.		1893.
Returned, delivered, &c.	...	...	394,122	...	386,053
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	63,807	...	125,661
Total	...	...	<u>457,929*</u>	...	<u>511,714</u>

882. The following information relating to the Parcel Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General. The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1893 was £1,674, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £3,477 †:—

Parcel post.

THE INLAND PARCEL POST.

A decrease of business of about 5½ per cent. took place in the year 1893. The number of Inland Parcels posted was 178,645, and the postage paid on them amounted to £6,924, as against 188,302 parcels and £9,076 for postage for the year 1892.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

A Parcel Post Exchange has now been established with all the colonies; that with New South Wales, however, having commenced only from the 1st October, 1893. Parcels to these colonies are limited to 11 lbs. weight. The number of intercolonial parcels received in 1893 was 5,620, and the number despatched 14,402. The charges for Intercolonial Parcel Post are 8d. for 1 lb. or under, and 6d. for each additional lb. up to limit of weight.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

In 1893 the total number of parcels received was 11,809, and the number despatched was 5,257, or 17,066 in all, as compared with a total of 19,153 parcels in 1892. The charge between Victoria and the United Kingdom is now 1s. 6d. for a 2-lb. parcel and 9d. for each extra lb.

883. Prior to 1890 the postal returns of the various Australasian Colonies were not compiled on a uniform basis. In the following table, for the year 1892, however, the figures are fairly comparable;

Postal
returns of
Austral-
asian
Colonies.

* Number subsequently given as 462,168.

† Including £169 from packets and letters, the Customs examination of which has been performed by the Parcel Post Branch since 1st October, 1893.

the numbers posted in the colony (counted once) being added to those received from abroad :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria † ...	1,766	62,526,448	55·90	22,729,005	20·32
New South Wales ...	1,423	77,402,760	65·53	45,520,500	38·54
Queensland ...	951	15,779,569	37·95	11,405,904	27·43
South Australia ...	638	17,409,769	53·37	8,733,718	26·77
Western Australia ...	188	4,998,975	89·30	4,205,329	75·12
Total ...	4,966	178,117,521	57·50	92,594,456	29·89
Tasmania ...	345	6,063,548	39·66	4,692,676	30·69
New Zealand ...	1,263	28,572,856	44·49	12,027,582	18·73
Grand Total ...	6,574	212,753,925	54·65	109,314,714	28·08

Post offices per square mile in Australasian Colonies.

884. It will be observed that the post offices in Victoria exceeded those in New South Wales by 343, or about a fourth; the business done cannot be compared, as the Victorian Post Office has not been able to keep any account thereof since 1890. So far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, Victoria appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures :—

Victoria has a post office to every 50 square miles.

Tasmania	”	”	76	”
New Zealand	”	”	83	”
New South Wales	”	”	217	”
Queensland	”	”	703	”
South Australia	”	”	1,416	”
Western Australia	”	”	5,191	”

Order of colonies in respect to correspondence per head.

885. Excluding Victoria, the figures for which are not available, the following is the position of the colonies in respect to the number of letters and newspapers per head :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.

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

Order according to Newspapers per Head.

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

Correspondence per head in Victoria, 1890.

886. In 1890, that being the last year in which an account was kept of the business done in the Victorian Post Office, the proportion

* For later information, see Appendix B *post*.

† The figures (except those representing the number of post offices) are for 1890, those for 1891 and 1892 not having been furnished.

of letters per head was higher than in any of the other Australasian Colonies except Western Australia, but the proportion of newspapers per head was lower than in any except New Zealand.

887. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1892-3* :—

Postal
returns of
United
Kingdom

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1892-3.†

Country.	Millions delivered in 1892-3 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales	1,532	582	2,114
Scotland	152	68	220
Ireland	106	45	151
Total United Kingdom ...	1,790†	695	2,485

888. Per head of population, 52 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 37 in Scotland, and 23 in Ireland, during 1892-3. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 47 to each inhabitant, or with post cards in the proportion of 53 to each inhabitant.

Proportion
of letters to
population
of United
Kingdom.

889. Since the 1st October, 1891, when all the Australasian Colonies joined the Postal Union, the following rates of postage have been chargeable on correspondence addressed to all countries outside Australasia :—

Rates of
foreign
postage.

POSTAL UNION CHARGES.

Letters—For every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under	...	...	...	2½d.
Post Cards	...	...	each	1½d.
Reply Post Cards	...	...	..	3d.
Newspapers (except those addressed to places in the United Kingdom), each newspaper, for 4 ozs. or under	...	...	...	1d.
Newspapers addressed to places in the United Kingdom, each newspaper, 4 ozs. or under	...	...	...	1d.
Every additional 2 ozs. or under	...	...	...	½d.
(a) Commercial papers, not exceeding 2 ozs.	...	...	...	3d.
" " each additional 2 ozs. or under (up to 10 ozs.)	...	...	...	½d.
" " each additional 2 ozs. or under (after 10 ozs. and up to 5 lbs.)	...	...	...	1d.
(b) Printed papers (other than Newspapers), for every 2 ozs. or under (up to 5 lbs.)	...	...	...	1d.
(c) Patterns and Samples, for every 2 ozs. or under (up to 1 lb.)	...	...	...	1d.
Registration Fee	...	...	...	3d.
Acknowledgment of delivery of a Registered Article	...	...	...	2½d.

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1892, and ended with the first quarter of 1893.

† Exclusive of 244 millions of post cards.

Ocean mail
services.

890. The following information respecting the various lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

- (a) The weekly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1888, by means of alternate fortnightly trips made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively between Adelaide and Italy. These companies are subsidized to the extent of £170,000 per annum, towards which £95,000 is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the balance by Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia according to population, the amount payable by Victoria in 1894-5 being £25,928. The contracts will continue until the 31st January, 1895.
- (b) The monthly service *viâ* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, which receives a subsidy of £19,800 per annum from Queensland. The existing contract will expire in February, 1895. The company has the option of carrying immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steam-ship Company of New Zealand between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The existing annual contract will expire on the 31st October, 1894. The amount payable by New South Wales as subsidy to this company for 1894 was £4,000, and by New Zealand about £25,500; but the net cost in 1893 to the former colony was only £2,050, and to the latter £7,929.
- (d) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government; the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports.
- (e) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.

Subsidy
payable
by each
colony.

891. The subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies is paid by the different colonies according to the terms of the contract.* All the Australasian Colonies now contribute except New Zealand. Fiji joined in the contribution from the 1st October, 1890, the proportion paid by it (about £47 annually) being divided amongst the other contributing colonies. Omitting Fiji, the amounts of subsidy due for the two years ended 31st January, 1895, by each contributing colony are as follow:—

FEDERAL MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH COLONY, 1893 AND 1894.

Colony.	Amount of Contribution Payable.	
	1893-4.	1894-5.
	£	£
Victoria	26,363	25,928
New South Wales	26,724	27,017
Queensland	9,519	9,547
South Australia	7,608	7,661
Western Australia	1,326	1,437
Tasmania	3,460	3,410
Total	75,000	75,000

* For an account of the terms of the mail contract, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 276 *et seq.*

892. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of various routes, during 1893, were as follow:—

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND
AUSTRALIA, 1893.

Service.	London to Australia.		Australia to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers)	31 14 $\frac{2}{3}$	27 13	33 2 $\frac{2}{3}$	31 14 $\frac{2}{3}$
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	32 21 $\frac{1}{3}$	31 13	32 20 $\frac{1}{3}$	30 1 $\frac{1}{6}$
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Marseilles (French steamers)	31 0	30 0	30 4 $\frac{2}{3}$	28 3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	38 3 $\frac{9}{13}$	...	38 3 $\frac{9}{13}$	...
Melbourne (German contract steamers)	33 0	...	37 0	...

893. It will be remarked that the mails *en route* to Australia were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the P. and O. than by the Orient steamers, and those *en route* to London were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the latter than by the former. The quickest time occupied in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne in 1893 was by a P. and O. steamer, in 27 days 13 hours, and the quickest time to London was by an Orient steamer, in 30 days 1 $\frac{1}{6}$ hours.

894. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. steamers with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from London the average was shorter by 42 hours, but to London longer by 22 hours 44 minutes in 1893 than in 1892; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was longer between London and Melbourne by 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours, and between Melbourne and London by 11 $\frac{1}{3}$ hours in 1893 than in 1892.

895. According to arrangements under the present Australian mail contract the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London averages 35 days 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the time allowed from London to Melbourne averages 35 days 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The following is

a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers :—

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND MELBOURNE.

Section.	Time Allowed.			
	Outwards (London towards Melbourne).		Homewards (Melbourne towards London).	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples—by rail ...	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide—by sea ...	32	0	32	0
„ Adelaide and Melbourne—by rail ...	1	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Total Orient Steamers ...	35	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers ...	0	12	0	12
Total P. and O. Steamers ...	36	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	21 $\frac{1}{2}$

896. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail service with the United Kingdom under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879; under the fortnightly contract which expired in January, 1888, during the last year of its existence; and the cost in the last two years, under the weekly contract, is shown in the following table :—

COST TO VICTORIA OF CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE AT THREE PERIODS.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four-weekly.	Fort-nightly.	Weekly.	
	1879.	1887.	1892.	1893.
PAYMENTS.				
	£	£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy ...	90,000	85,000	26,576	26,382
Premiums for early arrival of mails ...	2,050	2,950	...	...
Cost of landing and shipping mails ...	242	23	166	183
Amount due to Great Britain ...	...	230	...	...
Transit, Italy and France ...	...	...	6,000	4,981
„ Colonial ...	...	...	5,266	3,830
Total ...	92,292	88,203	38,008	35,376
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria ...	15,261	17,986	24,435	23,247
Amount chargeable to Great Britain ...	14,741	...	...	...
„ „ Australasian colonies and Fiji ...	48,535	39,879	6,352*	5,361*
„ „ France and Italy ...	1,100	515	...	...
Total ...	79,637	58,380	30,787	28,608
Net Deficit ...	12,655	29,823	7,221	6,768

NOTE.—Since 1887 Victoria and several of the other colonies have become parties to a joint contract; previously Victoria had a separate contract on her own account.

* Including amount chargeable to non-contributing colonies, viz., £382 in 1892 and £972 in 1893.

897. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000 per annum. The existing weekly service was in 1890 not only self-supporting, but carried on at a profit of nearly £4,000; but the general reduction in the postal rates to the United Kingdom and other countries outside Australasia has had the effect of again creating a deficit, amounting in 1892 to something over £7,000, and in 1893 to about £6,770. Diminished cost of contract mail service.

898. The net cost to Victoria in 1893 of the minor mail services (*viz.*, those *viâ* San Francisco, the Canadian, and the Torres Straits) was £690, which added to the net cost of the Federal Service (£6,768, as shown in the last table) makes a total net cost for all the ocean mail services of £7,458. The net cost for the last two years and for 1887 and 1883 was distributed as follows over the various mail services. No allowance has been made, on account of inland postage, for the cost of conveyance within the colony, and sorting, &c., of foreign mails:— Net cost of ocean mail services.

NET COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.			
	1883.	1887.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£
P. and O. Service { Under joint Australian subsidy since 1887	20,256	29,823	7,221	6,768
Orient " }	...	4,457		
San Francisco Service ...	2,500	3,000	749	491
Canadian " ...	...	...	...	181
Torres Straits " ...	44	30	24	18
French Service (Messageries Maritimes) ...	...	143	...	...
Total ...	22,800	37,453	7,994	7,458

899. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic messages, but of fees, stamp duty, and any other charges for which payment is required to be made in stamps, it has been found impossible to ascertain the true postal revenue as apart from amounts unconnected with postal business also collected by the Post Office, and the Postal authorities express themselves as consequently unable to determine whether the alterations made from time to time in the rates have proved a financial Postal revenue.

success or otherwise. The following is a statement of the amounts collected by the Post Office during the last two years :—

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1892 AND 1893.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
	£	£	£	£
Stamps sold for—				
Telegrams	116,066	105,740	...	10,326
Parcels Post*	9,076	8,598	...	478
Postage, duties, fees, &c.†	507,707	523,668	15,961	...
Total Stamps	632,849	638,006	5,157‡	...
Private boxes, &c.	9,235	11,031	1,796	...
Commission on money orders	15,466	16,642	1,176	...
Telephone Exchange subscriptions and private wires	39,591	39,197	...	394
Grand Total	697,141	704,876	7,735‡	...

Government
correspon-
dence, &c.,
transmitted
free.

900. It should be pointed out that no credit was taken by the Victorian Post Office for the value of Government correspondence, on which postage was not charged. In 1893 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £4,707; and the amount which would have been derived from official correspondence, if charged for, was some years ago estimated at about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for any late year.

Increase in
letter
postage
rate.

901. On the 1st January, 1890, the rate of letter postage in Victoria was reduced from 2d. to 1d., but on the 12th September, 1892, the rate was again raised to 2d., it being provided, however, that the Act under which the increase was legalized should only remain in force until the 30th June, 1894. This has been further extended (Act 57 Vict. No. 1326) to 30th June, 1897.

Postal ex-
penditure.

902. In 1893 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £614,922,§ whilst the capital expenditure returned for the same year—which, however, is known to be understated—was set down as £27,889. The ordinary expenditure, which shows a decrease of £40,798 over the corresponding amount in the previous year, includes all the annual charges—paid either by the Postal Department itself or by other Government Departments—in

* Including the colony's share of the Intercolonial, British, and Foreign Parcels Post.

† The amounts in this line are collected by the Post Office, but a considerable proportion of the stamps sold are used for other than postal purposes, e.g., stamp duty, fees for registration, electoral purposes, &c. Collections in the Registrar-General's Department, formerly paid in stamps, but now taken in cash, are not included. See also table following paragraph 270 *ante*. For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 904 *post*.

‡ Net figures.

§ For estimated proportion of expenditure on account of the Telegraph Branch only, see paragraph 921 *post*.

connexion with the maintenance of the Postal and Telegraphic services, with the exception of rent, or interest on capital expended on works and buildings. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1892 and 1893 were made up of the following items :—

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS,
1892 AND 1893.

Heads of Expenditure.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.				
	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	332,483	328,735	...	3,748
Contingencies	115,444	86,253	...	29,191
Mail service, inland	124,635	119,461	...	5,174
" " British and foreign	37,400	38,376	976	...
Gratuities to masters of vessels ...	4,190	4,244	54	...
Cable subsidy, duplicate service ...	13,969	13,302	...	667
" " Tasmanian	1,718	1,717	...	1
" " guarantee for reduced rates	15,509	12,754	...	2,755
Cost of printing, books, forms, stamps, &c.*	10,372	10,080	...	292
Total	655,720	614,922	...	40,798†
CAPITAL.				
Telegraph lines ‡	8,971	4,766	...	4,205
Telephone exchanges ‡	6,761	3,153	...	3,608
Pneumatic tubes	3,124	3,275	151	...
Erection and extension of offices §	21,462	16,695	...	4,767
Total	40,318	27,889	...	12,429†
Grand Total	696,038	642,811	...	53,227†

903. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1893 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £119,461, of which £61,928 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,194,632 by road, and 4,437,930 by rail, or 8,632,562 in all. Whence it follows the average cost per mile of conveying mails by either road or rail was slightly over $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. The total length of the inland mail service is about 19,860 miles, of which 60 miles is the length of new services opened in 1893. Cost of inland mail service.

904. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted ; but in other respects it is impossible to Stamps issued.

* Figures furnished by the Government Printer.

† Net figures.

‡ Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs also included.

§ Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department. The amounts which relate to the financial years are incomplete, as the post offices often form part of buildings erected for general public purposes.

say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated. On ordinary occasions some idea might be formed of the general tendency of the various branches of the stamp revenue from year to year by arranging the stamps issued from the General Post Office, with their value, according to their denomination and the purposes for which they were probably required; but in 1893 no correct indication could be obtained, owing to the increase of the inland rate of postage to 2d. on the 12th September, 1893, the increased rates and number of stamp duties imposed on the 12th December, 1893, and the general depression in business prevailing. Notwithstanding the increased rates referred to, the value of stamps issued fell off by over £2,300 in 1893 as compared with 1892; whilst the revenue from stamps used for postal purposes and receipts increased by about 11 per cent., and after allowing for stamps used for telegrams—the value of which is known to have fallen off by nearly 9 per cent.*—the revenue from stamps required for duty and fees decreased by over 17 per cent. The following are the numbers and nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office in the last two years:—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1892 AND 1893.

Denomination.	Number in —		Value in—	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
<i>Adhesive.</i>				
One penny†	50,980,455	34,880,845	£ 212,419	£ 145,337
Twopenny	11,858,451	26,123,750	98,821	217,698
Others, up to fivepenny	13,880,152	11,345,380	54,980	44,476
Total (for postage and receipts chiefly)	76,719,058	72,349,975	366,220	407,511
Sixpenny to one shilling (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	3,164,727	2,805,909	94,027	83,163
Others (do.)	378,843	301,504	124,178	87,680
<i>Impressed.</i>				
One penny (duty on cheques, &c.)	9,659,131	8,259,100	40,246	34,413
Sixpenny and one shilling (duty chiefly)	311,087	352,172	10,623	11,816
Others	127,209	112,765	28,231	36,612
Total (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	13,640,997	11,831,450	297,305	253,684
Grand Total	90,360,055	84,181,425	663,525	661,195

Commission
on sale of
stamps.

905. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £7,821 in 1892, and £7,504 in 1893.

* See table following paragraph 899 *ante*.

† Including wrappers and stamped envelopes.

906. Particulars of the finances of the Postal Department of New South Wales are found in the Report of the Postmaster-General of that colony for 1893, but on this occasion the expenditure of the different Branches of the Department—Postal, Money Order, and Telegraphic—is not separately stated. The result on the year's working of the whole Department is a deficit of £167,592, exclusive of interest on cost of construction of telegraph lines and on cost of buildings owned by the Government, which would increase the deficit to £230,946, as compared with £179,668 in 1892. In comparing with Victoria, it should be borne in mind that Government correspondence and telegrams were charged for in New South Wales, but not in Victoria.* The following are the figures:—

Deficit in
Postal
Department
of New
South
Wales.

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1893.†

REVENUE—						
Postage ...	...	...	...	...	£425,960 ‡	
Money Orders and Postal Notes	...	...	...	...	19,597	
Electric Telegrams and Telephones	...	...	...	...	177,116	
Total	...	...	...	...	£622,673	
EXPENDITURE—						
Salaries ...	...	...	...	...	£407,647	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	111,660	
Conveyance of Mails	...	...	...	...	209,792	
Cable Subsidies	...	...	...	...	33,495	
By other Government Departments §	...	...	...	...	27,671	
Total	...	...	...	...	790,265	
Loss—	...	...	...	...	£167,592	
Add Interest on Cost of Construction of Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	32,833	
” ” ” Buildings owned by Government	...	...	...	...	30,521	
TOTAL DEFICIT	...	...	...	...	£230,946	

907. The following are the numbers of male and female officers employed under the Victorian Postal Department in 1893. The figures do not include mail contractors, &c.:—

Postal staff.

POST OFFICE STAFF, 1893.						
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,465
Females	...	...	...	...	...	372
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,837

908. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 451 places up to the end of 1893.

Money orders.

* It has been decided that Government Departments in Victoria should also pay cash for telegrams from 1st January, 1895.

† In addition to ordinary receipts and expenditure, the interest derived from investment of Savings Bank Deposits amounted to £112,349; whilst the interest credited to depositors amounted to £99,566, there being an excess of receipts under this head of £12,783.

‡ Net after deducting £24,000 for stamps used as duty stamps, and £20,906, stamps repurchased from public, &c.

§ Exclusive of furniture and repairs and additions to buildings.

Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid not only in Great Britain and Ireland and the various Australasian Colonies, but in most of the other principal countries of the world. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years :—

MONEY ORDERS,* 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1892	446	267,732	£ 756,309	255,801	£ 779,442
1893	451	269,584	845,296	284,444	910,148
Increase	5	1,852	88,987	28,643	130,706

Rates of commission on money orders.

909. The commission on money orders is sixpence for sums not exceeding £5 to places in Victoria, and for sums not exceeding £2 to places in the other Australasian Colonies; whilst an extra 6d. is charged for every additional £5 in the former, and for every additional £3 and £2 alternately in the latter case. To the United Kingdom and most other countries outside of Australasia the scale is as follows :—Not exceeding £2, one shilling; from £2 to £5, two shillings and sixpence; from £5 to £7, three shillings and sixpence; from £7 to £10, five shillings. Money orders may be made payable by telegraph either in the colony or to any of the other Australasian Colonies (except New Zealand) on payment, in addition to the above rates, for a message of ten† words. Money orders are granted for sums not exceeding £20 to any of the Australasian Colonies, China, India, Italy, or the United States, and for sums not exceeding £10 to other countries.

Money remitted to United Kingdom and from neighbouring colonies.

910. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1893 was less than a fourth of that in 1888, and little more than two-fifths of that in 1883, whilst the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies, although more than twice as large as that in 1888, was less by nearly a third than that in 1883. The following table shows

* Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraphs 916 and 917 *post*.
 † Six words in the case of Victoria.

the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1893 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia :—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Year.	Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from, the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to, the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1883	15,633	51,192	39,333	128,184
1888	26,475	87,742	11,641	40,969
1893	9,586	20,988	29,241	98,382

911. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1893 numbered 530,546, and were of a total value of £1,615,885; those paid numbered 523,747, and were of a total value of £1,556,238. Comparing these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in the same year the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 90 per cent. in number and by 81 per cent. in value. It should be pointed out, however, that if in Victoria postal notes were included with money orders, the number would be more than trebled and the value increased by nearly one-third.

Money orders in New South Wales.

912. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) issued in Victoria was £2 16s. 6d. in 1892 and £3 2s. 9d. in 1893. The average value of those issued in New South Wales was £3 7s. 5d. in 1892 and £3 0s. 11d. 1893, the latter being 1s. 10d. below the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

Average value of money orders.

913. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1892 were of the following number and amount :—

Money orders in United Kingdom.

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1892.

Country.	Money Orders issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	7,394,124	20,614,093
Scotland	1,031,099	2,606,075
Ireland	539,106	1,349,878
Total United Kingdom ...	8,965,229	24,570,046

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 402,421, of the value of £1,101,384.

Average
value of
orders in
Kingdom.

914. The average value of each money order issued during 1892 in England was £2 15s. 9d., in Scotland £2 10s. 7d., and in Ireland £2 10s. 1d., or in the United Kingdom £2 14s. 10d. By reference to a previous paragraph,* it will be found that during 1892 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 1s. 8d. in Victoria and by 12s. 7d. in New South Wales the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Proportion
of money
orders to
population.

915. To every 100 of the population 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1893, which proportion is the same as that in the three previous years. To every 100 of the population, 44 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1893, whilst in 1891, 25 were issued in England, 25 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland.

Postal notes.

916. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are of various amounts up to a maximum of £1; and the poundage therefor varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d. to 3d. for notes of from 10s. to 20s.† Victorian postal notes are payable at all money order offices in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, and postal notes issued in the latter colonies are payable in Victoria, a further charge being paid by the payee equal to the commission first paid. The total number of notes paid in 1893 (including intercolonial notes issued and paid) was 687,641, valued at £291,117; showing an increase of nearly 100,000 in the number and £50,000 in the value, or of about one-sixth as compared with 1892.‡ The following were the numbers and amounts of Victorian and intercolonial notes paid in the last two years:—

POSTAL NOTES, 1892 AND 1893.

Where issued or paid.	Number.		Value.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
			£	£
Victorian notes paid in Victoria ...	565,209	656,534	232,430§	277,908§
" " " other Colonies ...	8,260	13,475	3,810	6,608
Notes of other Colonies paid in Victoria ...	16,523	17,632	5,685	6,601
Total ...	589,992	687,641	241,925	291,117

* See paragraph 912 *ante*.

† For a description of postal notes, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 170.

‡ It should be pointed out that, if postal notes were reckoned in the same manner as money orders, the numbers in 1893 would be:—Notes issued—number 670,009, value £284,516; notes paid—number 674,166, value £284,509.

§ Inclusive of stamps affixed to Victorian notes paid in Victoria, viz., £376 in 1892 and £467 in 1893; there were also affixed to the notes of other colonies paid in Victoria, presumably poundage, stamps to the value of £84 in 1892 and £70 in 1893. These amounts are not included.

917. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of the *Victorian* postal notes issued and paid during the year 1893:—

Denominations of postal notes.

VICTORIAN POSTAL NOTES, 1893.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		£	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1	0	21,088	1,054	8	0
1	6	14,359	1,076	18	6
2	0	31,885	3,188	10	0
2	6	37,583	4,697	17	6
3	0	47,918	7,187	14	0
3	6	30,697	5,371	19	6
4	0	52,333	10,466	12	0
4	6	33,675	7,576	17	6
5	0	80,145	20,036	5	0
7	6	35,556	13,333	10	0
10	0	108,005	54,002	10	0
10	6	19,069	10,011	4	6
15	0	46,607	34,955	5	0
20	0	111,089	111,089	0	0
Stamps affixed		...	467	9	4
Total ...		670,009	284,516	0	10

918. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 779 stations (including 385 railway telegraph stations) within her borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and the submarine cable to New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. Over two-fifths of the line and more than one-third of the wire are worked in connexion with the Government railways, but are for the most part also available for the use of the public; the remainder are under the Postal and Telegraph Department. In 1893, as compared with the previous

Electric telegraphs.

year, the number of stations decreased by 39 and the miles of line in operation by 7. The following are the particulars for the two years:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1892 AND 1893.

Under the control of the	Number of Stations.	Miles open.	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
Postal Department	394*	4,007	9,216
Railway Department... ..	385	3,098	5,004†
Total, 1893	779	7,105	14,220
„ 1892	818	7,112	14,038
Increase ... ..	...	...	182
Decrease	39	7	...

NOTE.—Telephone lines are not included.

Telegrams
and cost to
senders,
1892 and
1893.

919. The number of telegrams transmitted in 1893 was about 2,476,200, and cost the senders about £183,000. As compared with the previous year, the former decreased by nearly 247,000 or by 9 per cent., and the latter by £876 or by less than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Of the total number of messages, five-sixths were inland telegrams, and rather less than one-eighth were to the neighbouring colonies. The returns for the two years are shown in the following table:—

TELEGRAMS AND COST TO SENDERS, 1892 AND 1893.

Whence transmitted.	Number of Telegrams transmitted.		Decrease—	Cost to Senders.		Increase+ Decrease—
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.	
Paid—Inland	2,277,410	2,078,391	– 199,019	£ 76,289	£ 71,058	£ – 5,231
„ To neighbouring colonies	337,471	‡296,633	– 40,838	42,129	34,682	– 7,447
„ To Europe and East	16,063	15,195	– 868	59,220	72,265	+ 13,045
Unpaid—O.H.M. Service	92,152	85,959	– 6,193	5,950	4,707	– 1,243
Total	2,723,096	2,476,178	– 246,918	183,588	182,712	– 876§

NOTE.—The numbers received from abroad are not included.

* Including 105 telephone stations and 63 telegraph and telephone stations.

† Of this extent, about 3,900 miles are available for the use of the public.

‡ Including five cablegrams sent by the cable recently laid to New Caledonia.

§ Net figures.

920. The actual revenue derived from telegrams in 1893 was exceeded by that in 1892 by £10,326, the amounts in the two years being as follow :—* Telegraph revenue.

TELEGRAPH REVENUE, 1892 AND 1893.

1892	...	...	...	...	...	£116,066
1893	...	...	...	...	...	105,740
Decrease						£10,326

921. For the financial year ended 30th June, 1890, it was estimated by the postal authorities that the sum which should be fairly charged to the Telegraph Branch of the Department, exclusive of the cost of construction of telegraph lines, the cable subsidies, and the interest on the capital cost of works and buildings, was £184,923. Deducting from this amount the revenue for the year, viz., £131,013, a net deficiency is shown of £53,910.† The deficiency would be increased to £68,465 if the amount paid on account of cable subsidies were added. There is no later information. Telegraph revenue and expenditure compared.

922. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian Colonies at the end of 1893 :— Telegraphs in Australasian Colonies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph open.		Miles of Line.	
	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	7,105	14,220	80·8	605
New South Wales ...	14,282	27,326	46·2	1,167
Queensland ...	10,004	17,810	15·0	2,313
South Australia ...	5,546	10,894	6·1	1,599
Western Australia ...	3,578	4,303	3·7	5,499
Total ...	40,515	74,553	13·8	1,250
Tasmania‡ ...	2,187	3,397	82·9	1,416
New Zealand§ ...	5,513	13,515	52·8	820
Grand Total ...	48,215	91,465	15·7	1,187

NOTE.—Including railway telegraphs in all the colonies except New Zealand ; but telephone lines and wires are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales.

* For particulars of the telegraph charges in Victoria, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 166.

† See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for 1890, page 38.

‡ Including 366 miles of submarine cable.

§ Cables (about 226 miles) not included.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

923. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1893 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1893.

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

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

924. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1893, a somewhat smaller extent of telegraph line than Tasmania, but a much larger extent than any other colony ; in proportion to population, however, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1893.

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

Telephone wire in Australasian Colonies.

925. In addition to the telegraph wire the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1893 in the five colonies named :— Victoria 9,926 miles, New Zealand 3,811 miles, South Australia 2,188 miles, Western Australia 677 miles, and Tasmania 489 miles. In New South Wales telephone is not distinguished from telegraph wire, and in Queensland it is not returned. The telephone exchanges in Victoria had 2,308 subscribers, in New South Wales 2,842, in Queensland 717, in South Australia 1,061, in Western Australia 234, in Tasmania 668, and in New Zealand 4,244.

Messages in Australasian Colonies.

926. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the various colonies, it would

appear that in 1893 most messages were transmitted* in Victoria, the next largest number in New South Wales, and the next in New Zealand :—

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Number of Messages transmitted.		Number of Messages transmitted.	
Victoria ...	2,476,178	Western Australia	283,592
New South Wales ...	2,375,358	Tasmania ...	207,591
New Zealand ...	2,069,691		
Queensland ...	958,193	Total ...	9,027,066
South Australia ...	656,463		

927. According to returns presented to the Intercolonial Postal and Telegraphic Conference of 1892, the following was the cost of construction of telegraphs in the colonies named, also the revenue derived therefrom. As, however, few, if any, of the colonies keep a regular capital account, and the Postal and Telegraph Departments are generally carried on in the same buildings and under the same management, it is probable the cost is based in part on estimates, and cannot implicitly be relied on. The cost of buildings and instruments is, moreover, probably not included in the amount, except in the case of South Australia, and, perhaps, New South Wales :—

Cost of construction and revenue of Australasian telegraphs.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND REVENUE OF TELEGRAPHS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colonies.	Miles open.		Cost of Construction.		Revenue.	
	Line.	Wire.	Total.	Average per Mile of Line.	Total.	Average [†] per Mile of Wire.
			£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	4,153	9,115	345,297†	87†	135,312	15·0
New South Wales ...	11,697	24,780	767,872	66	198,531	8·0
Queensland ...	9,973	17,622	835,764	84	93,300	5·3
South Australia ...	5,633	8,420	1,182,058	210	95,636	11·4
Tasmania ...	1,722	2,994	64,765	38	22,419	7·5
New Zealand ...	5,349	13,235	578,154†	114†	87,545‡	6·6

NOTE.—The above figures relate solely to lines under the control of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, and are therefore exclusive of those managed by the Railway Department. Telephone line and wire are not included in the figures for Victoria or New Zealand, but are included in those of the other colonies. The averages were computed in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria.

* Exclusive of messages received from other colonies or countries. The figures for South Australia include only her own proportion of the international traffic; if the whole were included, it would increase the number of messages for that colony to 747,563—the messages passing through the colony in both directions being taken into account.

† These figures relate to the year 1890.

‡ Exclusive of the value of Government telegrams (£26,071 in 1890).

Telegrams to
and from
Europe
and other
countries.

928. During 1893 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to countries outside Australasia was 15,195, at a cost to senders of £72,265; and the number received from such countries was 14,621, at a cost to senders of £57,174. Taking the Australasian Colonies as a whole, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted was 45,536, at a cost to senders of £165,071; and the number received was 45,564, at a cost of £151,580. Comparing 1893 with the previous year, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted increased by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the value by 26 per cent.; and the number received by 3 per cent., and the value by 16 per cent. The following are the numbers transmitted from and received in each colony in 1893, the increase in that year being also shown:—

CABLEGRAMS BETWEEN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND EUROPE
AND ASIA, 1893.

Colony.	Transmitted.		Received.	
	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.
		£		£
Victoria	15,195	72,265	14,621	57,174
New South Wales	15,587	50,625	13,409	42,354
Queensland	1,035	3,730	951	4,315
South Australia	5,464	13,046	9,461	27,139
Western Australia	1,452	2,899	1,122	2,621
Tasmania	688	1,597	562	1,245
New Zealand	6,115	20,909	5,438	16,732
Total 1893	45,536	165,071	45,564	151,580
„ 1892	43,959	131,164	44,171	130,632
Increase	1,577	33,907	1,393	20,948

Reduced
cable rates
to Europe,
&c.

929. In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. (Limited), the charge for ordinary telegrams from South Australia to Europe was reduced on the 1st May, 1891, from 9s. 4d. to 4s. per word, but was increased on the 1st January, 1893, to 4s. 9d.;* similar reductions being made to other countries, on condition that one moiety of the deficiency, arising from the reduction in the joint revenue—equal to

* The extra 9d. was distributed thus—7d. to cable company and 2d. to South Australia.

three-fourths of the whole receipts—of the company and the Cis-Indian Administration below that of 1889, should be paid by the contracting colonies, which at first embraced all the Australasian Colonies except Queensland and New Zealand, but the latter colonies have since also joined in the guarantee. The joint revenue in 1889 being £237,736, the deficiency at the latest reduced rate, without any increase of traffic, would amount to about £112,000, of which £56,000 would be borne by the company, and a like amount by the five colonies referred to in proportion to population. It was also agreed that any deficiency in the revenue of South Australia arising from the reduction in the rate over her lines from 1s. 2d. to 7d.—which without any increase of traffic would amount to about £15,000—should be defrayed by the contracting colonies in proportion to their population. The result of the third twelve months' business under the reduced rates showed a deficiency in the joint revenue above referred to of £12,382, of which £6,191 was payable by the contracting colonies; and a deficiency in the South Australian revenue of about £822, or a subsidy of £13,204 in all—of which £2,346 was payable by Victoria. The loss would have been much greater but for the abnormal traffic arising from the financial crisis in 1893.

930. A telegram from Melbourne to London has to travel along 13,695 miles of wire, of which 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance, is in Australia.* At the same time, Australia receives 7d. out of every 4s. 9d. per word, or about an eighth of the amount paid for telegrams transmitted.

Course of a telegram to London.

931. Including the guarantees just referred to, the following are the particulars of telegraph subsidies payable annually by Victoria:—

Telegraph subsidies.

TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES PAYABLE BY VICTORIA.

	£
Towards duplicate telegraph cable (Port Darwin to Penang) ...	13,246
To Eastern Extension Co. on account of reduced cable rates—	
Proportion payable by Victoria, estimated for 1894-5 ...	7,500
To South Australia, do.	2,000
Total	£22,746

* For particulars of the route and distances between the various points of connexion and repetition, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., table following paragraph 167.

Telegraphs
in British
dominions.

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

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1892.
(Exclusive of Telephones.)

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom	34,056	209,046	69,907,
Australasia (1893)	48,215	91,465	9,027,
Bechuanaland Protectorate	300	...	...
Bermuda	32*	...	17,
British Guiana	298*	...	...
British Bechuanaland	226	...	...
Canada	31,841*	68,903	4,615,
Cape of Good Hope	5,482	13,767	1,424,
Ceylon	918	...	...
Cyprus	240	...	...
Gold Coast	265	...	...
Gibraltar	56	...	...
India	38,625*	120,159	3,309,
Malta	65	...	...
Mauritius	164	...	...
Natal	670	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,450	...	...
Protected Malay States	427	...	...
Straits Settlements	255	...	...
St. Helena	11	...	...
West Indies—			
Antigua	30	...	...
Grenada	75	...	...
Jamaica	767	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago	137	...	...
Zululand	32	...	...

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table:—United Kingdom, 28 exchanges with 1,370 subscribers; Cape of Good Hope, 307 miles; Bermuda, 300 miles; Canada, 6,200 miles line and 32,214 miles of wire; British Guiana, 28 miles with 368 subscribers; Mauritius, telephone exchange with 64 subscribers; Straits Settlements, 235 miles; Barbados, 35 miles (but no telegraph lines); Jamaica, 87 miles; Trinidad, 600 miles; and Australasia, about 17,100 miles of telephone wire.

Telegraphs
in foreign
countries.

933. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open and the number of messages sent in some of the principal

* Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda, 15½ in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 230 miles in India.

foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted.)
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria	1892	4,310	10,000	...
Argentine Confederation	1891	19,600	44,450	2,340,
Austria-Hungary ...	1892	30,082	85,474	16,500,
Belgium	1891	4,617	22,739	7,976,
Bolivia	1891	1,300	1,950	16,*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1892	1,765	2,995	297,†
Brazil	1891	17,390	26,000	1,130,
Bulgaria	1892	2,920	5,260	1,057,
Chile	1891	16,340	24,500	619,
China	1889	3,090	6,000	...
Cochin-China	1891	1,840	2,760	198,
Columbia	1891	5,250	7,370	505,‡
Costa Rica	1891	630	840	222,
Cuba	1891	2,810	4,400	...
Denmark	1892	6,690	13,400	1,673,
Ecuador	1891	1,075	1,600	...
Egypt	1891	5,355	8,590	1,470,
France	1892	62,347	194,500	45,329,
Germany	1892	67,423	231,770	31,175,
Greece	1892	4,678	5,555	1,168,§
Guatemala	1892	2,475	3,250§	624,
Hawaii	1890	250	890	...
Holland	1892	3,280	11,428	4,303,
Honduras	1890	1,840	2,760	...
Italy	1891	23,158	80,710	9,002,
Japan	1890	7,988	22,695	4,130,
Java	1889	4,248	...	476,
Luxemburg	1891	496	982	...
Mexico	1892	28,750	49,000	...
Nicaragua	1891	1,710	2,220	...
Orange Free State ...	1891	1,240	2,400	...
Paraguay	1891	390	800	32,
Persia	1891	4,000	6,500	125,
Peru	1891	1,650	2,470	...
Portugal	1890	3,800	8,000	1,730,‡
Roumania	1892	3,454	8,200	1,574,
Russia	1890	88,280	172,360	11,072,‡
Servia	1892	1,846	3,090	617,
Spain	1891	21,720	52,890	4,766,
South African Republic	1891	3,700	7,300	...
Sweden	1892	7,866	23,530	1,850,
Norway	1892	5,727	10,960	1,726,
Switzerland	1891	5,106	15,200	3,630,
Transvaal	1891	3,685	7,300	...
Turkey	1892	20,348	28,000	...
United States	1892	258,174	844,183	59,148,§
Uruguay	1891	3,350	5,300	224,
Venezuela	1892	3,600	5,400	420,||

* Figures for 1886. † Figures for 1883. ‡ Figures for 1889. § Figures for 1891. || Figures for 1890.

Telegraphs
in each
continent.

934. In *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,* the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world are set down as follow. To these the figures for the Australasian Colonies in 1893 have been added:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.		Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	... ..	48,215	9,027,
Europe	... ..	326,709	138,634,
Asia	... ..	42,148	5,029,
Africa	... ..	17,981	1,221,
America	... ..	245,215	50,212,
Cables	... ..	103,096	...
The World		783,364	204,123,

Telegraphs
of the
world.

935. According to Mr. McCarty† (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1891-2 throughout the principal countries of the world was 940,960 miles and that of telegraph wire was 2,601,863 miles. It will be observed that the former, being for a later date, exceeds the total length of line given in the table by 157,600 miles.

Telephones.

936. Including aerial and underground cables, there were 1,287 miles of telephone line and 9,926 miles of telephone wire in the colony at the end of 1893. Some of these lines, however, are exclusively used by the Railway Department and are not available for public use, the wires being, where possible, carried on the same poles as telegraph wires. The telephone wires erected by the Postal Department are carried along 510 miles of special poles, and are for the most part connected with the telephone exchanges. The length of lines and wire, and the number of instruments in use, under the control of each Department are shown in the following table:—

TELEPHONES, 1893.

Under the control of—	Miles open.		Sets of Telephones in use.
	Lines (poles and cables).	Wire.	
Postal Department ...	620‡	9,070	3,516
Railway Department	667	856	710
Total	1,287	9,926	4,226

* Page 1061. The lengths have been reduced from kilometres to miles, on the assumption that a kilometre is equal to 621 of a mile.

† *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1893, page 393.

‡ Consisting of 509½ miles of poles, 100¼ of aerial cable, and 10 of underground cable.

937. Until September, 1887, the telephone exchanges in Victoria Telephone exchange . were worked by a private company, but in that month the business, together with buildings and plant, was purchased by the Government. The price paid was £40,000, but a considerable amount had to be expended to place the exchanges in thorough repair. There are now twelve telephone exchanges in the colony. The receipts for 1893, inclusive of £3,330 from private lines, &c., amounted to £39,197; the total number of subscribers, exclusive of 207 who used private lines, at the end of the year was 2,308, and the amount of subscriptions payable during the year was £33,378. At present only subscribers are supposed to use the lines. Four public telephone offices have been established—the first having been opened on the 1st July, 1891. The number of subscribers at the various exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last three years, together with the amount of subscriptions payable each year, was as follows* :—

SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1891 TO 1893.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Melbourne	1,818	1,782	1,632
Ballarat	119	106	107
Bendigo (Sandhurst)	56	45	28
Geelong†	171‡	185	208‡
Warrnambool	57	59	54
Footscray	12	13	11
Brunswick	13	27	20
Windsor†	60	85	104
Malvern†	46	53	49
Brighton†	34	35	50
Hawthorn†	18	19	21
Williamstown†	—	—	10
New subscribers not entered in register	35	5	14
Total	2,439	2,414	2,308
Subscriptions payable during year	£37,226	£36,642	£33,378

NOTE.—There are also 207 private telephone lines, contributing £3,330 to the revenue.

938. Pneumatic tubes have been laid between the Central Telegraph Office and the Stock Exchange, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and have continued to work satisfactorily. Pneumatic tubes.

* For an account of the Victorian Telephone System, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. II., paragraph 978.

† These exchanges are also connected by means of trunk lines with the Melbourne Exchange.

‡ Including six on Geelong Trunk Line and two on the Cattle-yards.

Railways —
Length,
cost, &c.

939. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1893, was 2,959 $\frac{1}{4}$,* consisting of 2,661 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and 297 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of double lines; and by the 30th June, 1894, the total length open increased to 3,004 miles.* The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1893:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1893.			Cost of Construction.†		Distance travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Melbourne to Bendigo (exclusive of Melb. Terminus)	100 $\frac{3}{4}$...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,795,936‡	47,602	} 2,341,030
Bendigo to Echuca (including bridge over Murray at Echuca)	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	683,372§	12,639	
Lancefield Junction, Lancefield, and Kilmore	...	33	33	184,851	5,602	
Carlsruhe to Creswick ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	336,510	7,276	
Kyneton to Redesdale	16	16	90,893	5,681	
Castlemaine to Dunolly	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	373,253	7,858	
Dunolly to Donald	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	259,670	4,576	
Donald to Birchip	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	32 $\frac{1}{4}$	48,631	1,496	
Castlemaine to Maldon	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	61,467	5,997	
Ballarat to Maryborough	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	274,863	6,467	
Ballarat Race-course Branch Line	...	2	2	7,401	3,701	
Maryborough to Avoca	15	15	62,107	4,140	
Bendigo to Wycheproof	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	423,295	4,743	
Toolamba to Echuca	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	182,684	4,376	
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,934	3,776	
Korong Vale to Boort	18	18	73,314	4,073	
Eaglehawk to Swan Hill	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	451,946	4,156	
Ballarat Race-course to Waubra	...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	70,743	5,145	
Inglewood to Dunolly	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	95,774	3,870	
Wandong, Heathcote, and Bendigo	...	68	68	391,115	5,752	
Maldon to Shelbourne	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	70,108	7,191	
Total ...	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	735	836 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,955,867	10,710	

* Including 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles on disputed territory near the South Australian border; but exclusive of Dookie to Katamatite Tramway, 17 miles.

† Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (§) on page 541 *post*.

‡ Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £1,312,488.

§ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria to 30th June, 1894, being £49,282.

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

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1893.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Williamstown (including Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	493,013†	82,169	} 2,818,867
Newport to Geelong (including line to Geelong Wharf and Williamstown Race-course Line)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,174,938‡	29,745	
North Geelong to Ballarat...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,893,988	34,841
Geelong to Queenscliff— (Queenscliff Junction to Queenscliff)	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	111,993	5,397	
Geelong to Warrnambool (including Geelong Race-course Branch Line)	...	123	123	791,303	6,433	
Mt. Moriac to Wensleydale	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39,661	3,525	
Birregurra to Forrest	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	147,602	7,474	
Irrewarra to Beeac	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,385	5,415	
Camperdown (Curdie's River Junction) to Timboon	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	111,815	5,025	
Terang to Mortlake	13	13	55,450	4,265	
Koroit to Warrnambool	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	82,036	8,635	
Koroit to Port Fairy	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	91,876	8,167	
Lal Lal Race-course	2	2	11,490	5,745	
Ballarat East to Buninyong	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	64,753	8,634	
Ballarat to Ararat ...	3	54	57	401,834	7,050	
Ararat to S.A. Border ...	1	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	§157 $\frac{1}{4}$	945,698	6,014	
Ballarat Cattle Yards	3	3	12,896	4,299	
Ballarat to Lintons	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	137,221	6,457	
Ararat to Portland	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	600,521	4,984	
Dunkeld to Koroit	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	177,716	3,608	
Hamilton to Coleraine	23	23	110,103	4,787	
Hamilton to Penshurst	19	19	77,568	4,083	
Branxholme to Casterton	32	32	176,266	5,508	
Ararat to Avoca	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	173,783	4,400	
Lubeck to Rupanyup	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	45,076	4,745	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	143,092	4,579	
Warracknabeal to Beulah	22	22	37,369	1,625	
Horsham to Noradjuha	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	80,471	3,974	
Footscray to Warrenheip	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	709,005	11,390	
Bacchus Marsh Junction to Newport	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,766	5,635	
Total ...	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	954 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,019 $\frac{3}{4}$	8,972,688	8,799	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (S) on page 541 *post*.

† Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £179,549.

‡ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

§ Includes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles constructed on disputed territory on the border of South Australia.

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

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1893.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essen- don (including Race-course Line)	5	...	5	154,634	30,927	} 2,275,348
Essendon to Wodonga ...	61	121	182	2,064,443	11,343	
Wodonga to Murray River	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36,047	16,021	
North Melbourne to Somer- ton <i>via</i> Coburg	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	276,335	22,107	
Royal Park Junction to Clif- ton Hill	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	154,373	56,136	
Fitzroy Branch ...	...	1	1	76,812	76,812
Fitzroy to Whittlesea ...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	243,815	11,083	
Tallarook to Mansfield and Alexandra Road	...	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	483,338	6,080	
Mangalore to Numurkah ...	...	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	333,177	5,087
Numurkah to Nathalia ...	...	14	14	51,601	3,686
Numurkah to Cobram ...	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,502	3,744
Murchison to Rushworth ...	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	71,741	5,414
Shepparton to Dookie ...	...	15	15	53,686	3,579
Benalla to Yarrawonga ...	...	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	172,856	4,295
Wangaratta to Yackandandah	...	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	256,448	7,173	
Everton to Bright ...	...	35	35	185,867	5,310
Springs to Wahgunyah ...	...	14	14	68,858	4,918
Wodonga to Tallangatta ...	...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	187,737	7,362
Total ...	73	513 $\frac{3}{4}$	586 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,952,270	8,440	
<i>Eastern and South Suburban Systems.</i>						
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	$\frac{3}{4}$...	$\frac{3}{4}$	138,804	185,072	} †
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	274,628	40,686
Oakleigh to Sale ...	10	109	119	1,043,717	8,771	
Caulfield to Frankston ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	175,128	8,756	
Frankston to Stony Point...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	102,575	5,545	
Mornington Junction to Mornington	...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	60,534	7,811	
Warragul to Neerim South	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	123,469	9,146	
Moe to Thorpdale ...	...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	116,609	10,847
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	153,695	7,685
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	121,465	5,224
Heyfield to Bairnsdale ...	...	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	258,977	5,103
Sale to Stratford ...	...	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	42,626	4,608
Maffra to Briagolong ...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	52,767	4,308

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general information. See footnote (\$) on next page.

† For distance travelled see next page.

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

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1893.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Eastern and South Suburban Systems—contd.</i>						
Hawthorn to Healesville ...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	557,246	15,697	} 2,286,772
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,796	58,237
Brighton to Picnic Point ...	2	...	2	71,601	35,801	
Ringwood to Upper Fern- tree Gully ...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,837	7,845
Dandenong to Port Albert ...	...	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	871,469	7,433
Korumburra to Coal Creek ...	...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	5,069	6,759
Fairfield to Waverley Road ...	...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	297,780	27,700
Burnley to Oakleigh ...	...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	171,640	23,674
Collingwood to Heidelberg ...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	188,548†	35,914
Hobson's Bay Lines (including the Port Melbourne Pier)	16 $\frac{1}{2}$...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,897,854‡	115,021		1,053,117
Total ...	58	458$\frac{1}{2}$	516$\frac{1}{2}$	6,857,834	13,278	
Grand Total§ ...	297$\frac{1}{2}$	2,661$\frac{3}{4}$	2,959$\frac{1}{4}$||	29,738,659§	10,050	10,775,134

940. From the 1st February, 1884, to the end of 1891, when the Victorian railways were under the management and control of Commissioners, those officers supervised the construction as well as the working of the lines; but on the 1st January, 1892, the duty of construction was transferred to the Board of Land and Works under the provisions of the *Railways Act* 1891,¶ together with the officers and other persons employed in the Engineer-in-Chief's branch of the Railway Department.

Transfer of
railway
construc-
tion to
Board of
Land and
Works.

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (§) *infra*.

† Including junction station, Alphington, about £50,000.

‡ Including expenditure on works, &c., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £248,627.

§ The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1893, was £37,865,436, viz., £29,738,659 as shown above, £5,132,958 on rolling-stock, £1,312,488 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £1,267,381 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, &c.), and £413,950 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1894, the total cost was (inclusive of cost of floating loans, £563,861) £38,312,424. See paragraphs 956 and 957 *post*.

|| Exclusive of the Dookie and Katamatite Tramway, taken over from the Yarrawonga Shire Council, by which it was constructed and worked, the Railway Department to maintain and work it experimentally for one year. In addition to the Government lines of railway, a line 5 miles in length has been constructed between Rosstown and Elsternwick, suburbs of Melbourne. This line has not yet been worked.

¶ 55 Vict. No. 1250.

Railways in progress.

941. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1893 :—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Names of Lines.						Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.						Miles.
Beulah to Hopetoun	...	...	...	...	...	16
Natimuk to Goroke	...	...	...	...	...	28 $\frac{1}{4}$
Korumburra to Strezlecki and Silkstone	...	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Korumburra to Jumbunna	...	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	...	...	...	...	...	51 $\frac{1}{4}$

NOTE.—The expenditure on lines in progress was £10,378.

Railways authorized but not commenced.

942. The only lines authorized, but not commenced, on the 30th June, 1893, were the Frankston Cemetery line, three-quarters of a mile in length ; Nathalia to Picola, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ; and Heidelberg to Eltham 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The expenditure to 30th June, 1894, on the survey of these lines was £508.

Rolling-stock.

943. According to the following table a small increase took place in 1893 as compared with the previous year in nearly all descriptions of rolling-stock. The increased expenditure on rolling-stock was £87,230 :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended 30th June.	Number constructed of—						Total Expenditure on Rolling-stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1892	462	503	475	693	7,539	546	£ 5,045,728
1893	499	512	458	694	7,892	550	5,132,958
Increase	37	9	...	1	353	4	87,230
Decrease ... ..	...	...	17	...	...	...	...

Miles open and travelled.

944. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods

carried, during the financial years 1891-2 and 1892-3, it is shown that although an increase of nearly 4 per cent. took place in the mileage open, the passenger traffic decreased by 16 per cent. and the goods traffic by 6 per cent. At the same time, by reason of economy exercised, the decrease in the train mileage was 9 per cent.:—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1891-2 AND 1892-3.*

Year.	Extent open.		Train Mileage.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.
	At end of Year.	Average for Year.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1891-2 ...	2,903	2,829	11,807,677	55,148,122	2,720,886
1892-3‡ ...	2,959§	2,933	10,775,134	46,520,784	2,558,378
Increase ...	56	104	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	1,032,543	8,627,338	162,508

945. The following lines or section of lines were opened for traffic during the year 1892-3 at the dates named :—

Lines opened during 1892-3.

RAILWAYS OPENED IN VICTORIA DURING 1892-3.

Date of Opening.	Line or Section.	Length in Miles.
1892. 28th October ...	Korumburra to Coal Creek	$\frac{3}{4}$
1893. 5th January ...	Warracknabeal to Beulah	22
28th March ...	Donald to Birchip	$32\frac{1}{4}$
	Total	55

* During the year 1893-4 the train mileage was 10,145,307; the passengers carried numbered 40,880,378; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 2,455,811 tons.

† 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, 180 for each quarterly, and 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single ticket issued to adults and youths; and half these proportions for tickets issued to boys and girls. Tickets available for two or more systems, however, are reckoned twice or oftener, accordingly; the addition made in 1892-3 for travelling over more than one system being 11,924,291. No addition has been made for free passes.

‡ The extent open is exclusive of the Dookie to Katamatite Tramway, 17 miles, taken over on the 22nd November, 1892, from the Yarrawonga Shire Council, by whom it was constructed and worked, the Railway Department undertaking to maintain and work it experimentally for one year.

§ The extent open is exclusive of Dookie to Katamatite Tramway, 17 miles, but the train mileage and traffic is included. (See last footnote.)

Receipts and
working
expenses.

946. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during the financial years 1891-2 and 1892-3 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES,
1891-2 AND 1892-3.*

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net. Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1892 ...	1,386,843	1,450,807	257,472	3,095,122	2,138,139	956,983	69·08
1893 ...	1,260,880	1,417,081	247,987†	2,925,948	1,850,291	1,075,657	63·23
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	118,674	...
Decrease ...	125,963	33,726	9,485	169,174	287,848	...	5·85

Increase in
railway
income.

947. It will be observed that, whilst the average extent of lines open for traffic in 1892-3 was nearly 4 per cent. above that in 1891-2, the net income increased by £118,674, for, although the receipts fell off by £169,174, the expenditure was reduced by £287,848. The principal falling-off in the receipts occurred in the passenger traffic, whilst the only increase (£6,700) appeared under the item "Rents," owing to the extension of the policy of leasing unoccupied railway lands.

Proportion
of working
expenses to
receipts.

948. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was only 63 per cent. in 1892-3 as compared with 69 per cent. in 1891-2, 70 per cent in 1890-91, 68 per cent. in 1889-90, 62½ per cent. in 1888-9, an average of 60⅔ per cent. during the previous five years, and of 55 per cent. during the five years ended with 1882. Thus a considerable reduction has been effected in the proportion as compared with the three preceding years, when the percentage was unduly augmented in consequence of the rapid extension of new and consequently unre-munerative lines of railway, and of the reduction of passengers' fares and merchandise rates some years previously, when the net revenue was found to be more than sufficient to meet the interest on the railway loans.

Economy
effected in
expenditure.

949. Considerable economy in the expenditure of the Railway Department was effected in 1892-3, by amalgamation of offices—which was still proceeding at the end of that year; by a net reduction in the staff by retirement, dismissal, death, or transfer

* During the year 1893-4, the Railway receipts amounted to £2,726,159, and the working expenses to £1,635,419. The net income was thus £1,090,740; and the proportion of working expenses to receipts 59·99 per cent.

† This amount is made up of parcels, &c., £97,859 (£105,101); horses, carriages, and dogs, £17,409 (£20,938); mails, £63,037 (£63,452); rents, £54,716 (£47,980); miscellaneous, £14,966 (£20,001). The figures for the preceding year are in parentheses.

to another Department of 471 permanent employés—(besides large numbers of casual and other hands not under the provisions of the Railways Act); by a reduction of the working time of workmen, labourers, and others to five and a half days (of eight hours each) per week since the 8th August, 1892; by the reduction of train mileage (which in 1891-2 resulted in a saving of £10,000); by the substitution of cattle-pits for gates at upwards of 200 level crossings, thus resulting in a saving of wages; by the operations in the workshops having been confined as far as possible to necessary repairs, construction of new rolling-stock on a large scale having been abandoned for a time; and by a considerable reduction in the cost of maintenance of the permanent way and works, on which the net expenditure (*i.e.*, after deducting sums credited for sale of old material), fell from £412,336, £146 per mile open, or 8·38d. per train mile in 1891-2, to £327,959, £112* per mile open, or 7·31d.* per train mile in 1892-3. With a view to greater economy and efficiency in haulage power—which it is believed could be effected, both by the cutting down and improvement of grades, and by adapting the locomotives to the traffic—a start was made with two motors for light traffic, originally introduced with the Rowan car, which have been in constant use with great success on two suburban lines, whilst three more, for use on light country lines, were constructed during the year. In regard to the economies in the Locomotive Branch, however, the Commissioners state that the scheme for re-organization and retrenchment in this branch has, as yet, only in a slight degree been carried out, but it is expected to result in large economies without impairing efficiency. The following are a few of the principal items saved during the year by reason of economy and retrenchment:—

REDUCED EXPENDITURE 1892-3 AS COMPARED WITH 1891-2.

	Saving.
Locomotive charges, owing to reduced train mileage, reduction in working hours, &c.	£87,120
Maintenance of permanent way, &c.	84,400
Substitution of kerosene for gas	12,000

950. The two Mallee lines opened in the year under review (viz.:—Warracknabeal to Beulah, and Donald to Birchip) were constructed at a cost (exclusive of rolling-stock) of only £1,625† and £1,496† per mile respectively, as compared with £3,464—the lowest cost for any line previously constructed, and an average for Light lines
constructed.

* These proportions, however, would have been increased to £120, and 7½d. respectively, only for the exceptionally large credits during the year, which went in reduction of the expenditure. In 1890-91, the proportions were as high as £162 and 8·39d.

† According to the latest report, these averages are given as £2,265 and £2,127 respectively.

all lines of over £10,000 per mile. These lines, moreover, are being worked without platforms at stations, and with a minimum of siding accommodation; whilst the booking is done in the train, which is under the thorough surveillance of the guard. Large economies have resulted from the adoption of the system, which is to be extended wherever practicable.

Use of Victorian coal.

951. In reference to Victorian coal, which is now largely used for railway purposes, the Commissioners report that experiments are being conducted with a view to fix a fair price for it commensurate with its value. The rate of carriage for this coal has been reduced from 1d. per ton per mile—the rate charged for all other coal—to $\frac{3}{4}$ d., of which the consignee pays $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the difference of $\frac{1}{4}$ d. being recouped to the Department by the Government. The reduced rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ d., however, has been found unremunerative, and a further subsidy is sought by the Department to cover loss.

Road competition.

952. A large amount of undue competition on roads by teamsters has sprung up, ascribed to the fact that labour, horses, and feed are cheap, and that there has been little or no employment for many carriers. In the Northern and North-western Districts, however, where the competition is most active, the goods revenue of the Department has also increased; and it is thought that, with a slight re-adjustment of rates, the traffic will be restored.

Earnings and expenses per mile.

953. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last twenty years:—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1892-3.

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6	608	1,636	821	815
1877	787	1,443	753	690
1878	967	1,258	647	611
1879	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880	1,194	1,250	682	568*
1881	1,215	1,371	752	619*
1892	1,300	1,370	845	525

* The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1892-3*—continued.

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1883	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)...	1,598	701	425	276
1884-5	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885-6	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886-7	1,791	1,370	797	574
1887-8	1,947	1,415	900†	515
1888-9	2,142	1,452	908	544
1889-90... ..	2,330	1,344	915	429
1890-91... ..	2,650	1,245	872	373
1891-2	2,829	1,094	756	338
1892-3	2,933	998	631	367

954. It will be observed that in 1873-4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off, as the lines were extended, to £611 in 1878, when 1,000 miles were open. Between this year and 1888-9, the profits ranged between £500 and £600 per mile, with one exception; but in 1889-90 they fell below £500 per mile, and in the last three years below £400. The maximum profits since 1878, amounting to rather over £600 per mile, were reached in 1881 and 1885-6. The smallest profits realized were in 1891-2, and the next in 1892-3, the falling being attributable partly to the rapid extension of railways, and partly to commercial and financial depression.

Decrease of net profits per mile.

955. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1892, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, but exclusive of loans paid off from the consolidated revenue, viz.:—£344,200 prior to 1892-3, was £35,806,977, of which £1,024,038 was raised during the year 1892-3. Whilst, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £477,952, on the other hand the expense of floating the loans amounted to £891,902,† and thus the net amount available for railway construction was only £35,393,027.

Railway debt.

956. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £3,147,940, have also been made available for railway construction, viz., £2,803,740 derived from the alienation of Crown lands, and £344,200 from the consolidated revenue towards repayment of loans. The total expenditure on the

Capital account of railways.

* During the year 1893-4, the average number of miles open was 2,983; the gross earnings averaged £914 per mile; the expenses per mile £549; and the net profit per mile £366.

† Including expenses of the Windsor accident.

‡ Including £12,193 increase of debt on conversion of debentures into stock at a lower rate of interest.

construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1893, to £37,876,322, and at the same period the balance at credit of the capital account was £1,078,595. The following is a statement of that account to date :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1893.

RECEIPTS.			
Amount of loans outstanding	...	...	£35,806,977
Capital derived from the Consolidated Revenue—			
Per Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account*	...	...	2,225,000
Per Railway Construction Account*	...	...	578,740
Loans paid off finally	...	...	344,200
			£38,954,917
Total receipts	...	...
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines			
Permanent way	...	...	£29,738,659
Rolling-stock, general construction, &c.†	...	...	8,126,777
Construction of lines in progress, and rolling-stock	...	...	10,378
Preliminary surveys	...	...	508
			37,876,322
Total expenditure	...	...
Balance available	...	...	£1,078,595

Net income
and cost of
railways
compared.

957. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £37,865,436, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1892–3, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £37,590,400. The net income of the Victorian railways in 1892–3 has already been stated‡ to have been £1,075,657. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 2·841 per cent., equal to £2 16s. 10d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 2·619 per cent., or of £2 12s. 4d. per £100, in 1891–2; of 2·886 per cent., or £2 17s. 9d. per £100, in 1890–91; and of 3·234, or £3 4s. 8d. per £100, in 1889–90.§ On the 30th June, 1893, the nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital averaged 4·01 per cent., which, with expenses of paying interest, would be increased to about 4·08 per cent.|| At the end of 1883 the average rate was as high as 5 per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during subsequent years of 4 and 3½ per cent. debentures in

* See footnote (†) on page 124 *ante*.

† Includes net cost—less net premiums—of floating the loans, £413,950; and cost Melbourne station, £1,275,253. See also footnote (§) on page 541 *ante*. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 943 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 946 *ante*.

§ During the year 1893–4, the net income, which amounted to £1,090,700, was equivalent to 2·864 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£38,088,900) of the lines opened for traffic.

|| See table on page 202 *ante*.

lieu thereof, a reduction of £180,195,* upon a total of £527,833, was effected in the annual interest payable.†

958. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways have borne to their capital cost during each of the last twelve financial years :—

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1893.‡

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1881	4·083	1887-8	3·888
1882	3·512	1888-9	4·180
1883	2·958	1889-90	3·234
1884-5	4·081	1890-91	2·886
1885-6	4·373	1891-2	2·619
1886-7	4·196	1892-3	2·841

959. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double line—or $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after the purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines are now double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1893, including rolling-stock, was £2,244,854. This amount includes expenditure on rolling-stock in course of construction, also £248,627 for additions and improvements to the permanent way, portion of which is properly chargeable to other lines.

960. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £311,400, including £30,000§ on 1st July, 1892, have been redeemed since the lines were purchased by the Government. The debentures now outstanding, bearing 5 per cent. interest, represent a total value of £153,900.

961. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been, until the end of 1883, a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. After the railways were placed under the control of Commissioners there was a marked improvement, and in at least four of the last eight financial years the percentage of the proportion of net gain (after payment of interest) to capital cost was apparently even higher than it was before the railways were purchased from the company. In the year 1892-3 the net gain was about £10,118, being equivalent to nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital, which proportion was considerably lower than in all except 1887-8—when an accident

* Excluding interest on £276,100 paid off out of revenue.

† For a comparison of the net earnings with the interest paid, see page 108 *ante*.

‡ Figures for 1893-4 are given in footnote (§) on previous page

§ Of this, however, £1,000 has not yet been actually paid away.

occurred—of the eight preceding years, although higher than in any other previous year since the purchase of the lines. In the years 1885–6 to 1890–91 the gain resulting from the working of these lines varied from £50,000 to over £120,000 per annum, and this helped to cover the loss on non-paying country lines; but in 1892–3 the contribution from this source fell to £10,000. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines:—

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

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net gain (+) or Loss (-) on Working Lines after Payment of Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Annual Rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	£ 1,000,000	£ 56,500‡	5·65	£ 82,627	8·26	+ £ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877–8 ...	1,015,011	57,348‡	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878–9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	- 21,365	- 1·60
1879 (6 months)...	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880 ...	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	- 4,159	- ·31
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	4·71	19,414	1·39	- 46,246	- 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	- 71,828§	- 4·92§	- 139,913	- 9·58
1883 ...	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	- 48,834	- 3·09
1884 (6 months)...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615	+ 1·05
1884–5 ...	1,715,460	77,490	4·52	113,731	6·63	+ 36,241	+ 2·11
1885–6 ...	1,808,450	81,015	4·48	129,709	7·17	+ 48,694	+ 2·69
1886–7 ...	1,886,200	83,736	4·44	141,748	7·52	+ 58,012	+ 3·08
1887–8 ...	1,957,890	86,410	4·41	26,505||	1·35	- 59,905	- 3·06
1888–9 ...	2,020,273	88,910	4·40	212,719	10·53	+ 123,809	+ 6·13
1889–90 ...	2,092,704	91,578	4·36	174,260	8·33	+ 82,682	+ 3·95
1890–91 ...	2,172,132	94,000	4·33	146,462	6·74	+ 52,462	+ 2·41
1891–2 ...	2,218,703	95,990	4·33	129,920	5·86	+ 33,930	+ 1·53
1892–3 ...	2,237,713	96,445	4·31	106,563	4·76	+ 10,118	+ ·45

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

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1892, the capital cost was £2,230,572, and on the 30th June, 1893, £2,244,854, as stated in paragraph 959 *ante*.

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

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

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

|| Small net increase accounted for by the Windsor accident, on account of which £128,988 was paid as compensation during the year.

962. It will be observed that since their purchase by the State there has been an actual loss on the lines during six of the years shown, but a gain in the remaining nine years. During the most recent financial year the net income was equivalent to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained, after providing for interest, was £10,118. The falling-off in the net revenue, as compared with the previous year, was about £23,400, as compared with 1890–91, £40,000, as compared with 1889–90, £67,700, and as compared with 1888–9, £106,100, which is partly to be attributed to the competition of cable trams—worked by a private company—which were largely extended during the two years ended with 1889–90, and partly to the general depression prevailing.

Profit and
loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines.

963. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the fifteen years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1893, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £1,338,522; and the figures in the last column but one show that there was a net gain upon working the lines in the same period amounting, after paying interest on capital, to £136,295.

Gain on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines
in 15 years.

964. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1887–8 was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881, 1882, and 1886–7. During the last fourteen and a half years the amount of compensation so paid was no less than £512,973, equal to about 8 per cent. of the gross receipts, and was almost twice as much as on all the other lines of the colony put together.

Compensa-
tion for
railway
accidents.

965. The revenue returned in 1892–3 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the Hobson's Bay lines, $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on those of the North-Eastern system (which carries the Sydney traffic), and about 3 per cent. on those of the Northern and Western systems, but on the lines of the Eastern system there was a slight excess of working expenses over revenue. Excepting in the case of the Hobson's Bay lines, where there has been a continuous falling-off since 1888–9, these proportions compare favorably with those in the two preceding years, but are somewhat lower than in 1888–9 and

Return on
capital cost
of each
railway
system.

1889-90, except on the Northern system, on which the proportion was higher in 1892-3 than in any year since 1887-8. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the five financial years ended with 1892-3, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1888-9 TO 1892-3.

	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Northern system	2·70	2·81	2·69	2·58	2·96
Western system	4·08	3·24	2·88	2·67	3·13
North-Eastern system	6·30	4·57	4·59	4·21	4·37
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	1·75	·28	—·15	—3·22	—·07
Hobson's Bay lines	10·53	8·33	6·74	5·86	4·76
All lines	4·18	3·23	2·89	2·62	2·87

Gross income and expenditure of railways, 1853 to 1893-4.

966. According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in November, 1894, the aggregate income from the State railways from the earliest time to the 30th June, 1894, was 49½ millions sterling, and the net income, after paying working expenses, nearly 20 millions; but, after allowing for interest paid on borrowed capital, there was a net deficiency of over 7½ millions sterling. The expenditure on construction during the whole period was close on 37¾ millions, of which over 2¾ millions was derived from the sale of land. The following is a summary of the figures given in the statement referred to:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURY, 1853 TO 1893-4.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Income, 1858 to 1893-4	£49,594,526
Working expenses, 1858 to 1893-4	29,900,426*
Net income	19,694,100
Less interest, &c.	27,250,695
Net deficiency	£7,556,595

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

From Loans, 1856 to 1893-4	£34,925,197
„ Land Fund, 1853 to 1893-4	2,819,794†
Total	£37,744,991

* Including interest on Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.
† Derived from the alienation of Crown lands.

967. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian Colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1890, and for the two years ended with 1892 :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.*		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1885	1,676	191	175
	1890	2,471	281	221
	1891	2,764	315	239
	1892	2,903	330	250
New South Wales ...	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1890	2,263	73	205
	1891	2,263	73	198
	1892	2,270	73	192
Queensland ...	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	280
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1890	2,112	32	547
	1891	2,195	33	535
	1892	2,320	35	558
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1890	1,774†	20	561
	1891	1,830†	20	568
	1892	1,824†	20	551
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1890	524	5	1,065
	1891	656	7	1,231
	1892	651	7	1,110

* For the last three years the figures for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia relate to the 30th June of the years named; whilst those for New Zealand relate to the 31st March of the ensuing year. In other cases the figures relate to the 31st December.

† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.*		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Tasmania ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1885	257	97	192
	1890	399	151	275
	1891	425	161	278
	1892	475	180	310
New Zealand ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1890	1,956	187	313
	1891	2,011	192	317
	1892	2,036	195	313

NOTE.—Private lines are included with Government lines in this table. The following are the lengths of private lines so included:—84½ miles in New South Wales, 18 miles in South Australia, 453 miles in Western Australia, 55 miles in Tasmania, and 150 miles in New Zealand. Tramways are not included. For miles of railway open in each colony in 1893, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), also Appendix B *post*.

968. All Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5ft. 3in., which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 1,319 out of 1,824 miles have been constructed upon a 3ft. 6in. gauge. In New South Wales a 4ft. 8½in. 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 5ft. 3in. gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3ft. 6in.

969. During twelve years Victoria added 1,704 miles to the length of her lines of railway, as compared with 1,420 by New South Wales, 1,687 by Queensland, 1,157 by South Australia, and 778 by New Zealand. In 1892 the lines of Victoria extended over 633 miles more than those of New South Wales, and 583 miles more than those of Queensland. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1892, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

Gauges of lines in Australasia.

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

970. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but, in proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position but one on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1892 in these respects :—

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

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

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

971. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1892, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length, in 1892, in Australia was more than ten times, and in Australasia more than thirteen times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :—

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open.*	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	948	948
1875	1,631	2,323
1880	3,421	4,851
1885	6,134	8,045
1890	9,144†	11,499
1891	9,708†	12,144
1892	9,968†	12,479

972. In 1892 there were, on the continent of Australia, an average of 3·5 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or somewhat more than 317 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 4·1

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

* See footnote (*) on page 553 *ante*.

† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 145 miles.

miles to every 1,000 square miles, or rather more than 313 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Austral-
asian and
European
railways in
proportion
to popula-
tion and
area.

973. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would appear to be better provided with railway accommodation than any one of the European countries named below; whilst in proportion to area, Victoria is better provided than Spain, Portugal, or Russia; and New Zealand and Tasmania better than Russia; the other Australasian colonies, however, are in this respect worse provided than any European country:—

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.
Western Australia	1892	90	Germany ...	1888-9	1,886
Queensland ...	"	182	United Kingdom ...	1889	1,928
South Australia ...	"	185	Belgium ...	"	2,195
New Zealand ...	"	319	Austria-Hungary	1888	2,624
Tasmania ...	"	322	Spain ...	"	2,949
Victoria ...	"	402	Italy ...	1887	4,300
New South Wales	"	527	Portugal ...	1886	4,531
Switzerland ...	1888	1,570	Russia in Europe...	1887	5,724
France ...	1889	1,870			

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1889	4·1	Portugal ...	1886	36·4
United Kingdom ...	"	6·2	New Zealand ...	1892	51·3
Germany ...	1888-9	8·4	Tasmania ...	"	55·5
Switzerland ...	1888	8·5	Russia in Europe...	1887	124·0
France ...	1889	10·0	New South Wales	1892	136·2
Italy ...	1887	15·9	Queensland ...	"	288·0
Austria-Hungary	1888	16·9	South Australia ...	"	495·3
Victoria ...	1892	30·3	Western Australia	"	1,499·1
Spain ...	1888	33·2			

974. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the Government railways in each Australasian Colony during the financial year 1892, or 1891-2* :—

Length, cost, and revenue of Government railways in each colony.

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	At end of Financial Year.		During the Financial Year.		
	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria	2,903	37,048,300	3,095,122	2,138,139	956,983
New South Wales ...	2,185	33,312,608	3,107,296	1,914,252	1,193,044
Queensland	2,320	16,046,851	1,052,536	639,502	413,034
South Australia ...	1,660	11,714,434	1,213,290	652,941	560,349
„ Nthn. Territory	146	1,154,034	15,221	11,665	3,556
Western Australia ...	198	914,823	94,201	90,654	3,547
Total	9,412	100,191,050	8,577,666	5,447,153	3,130,513
Tasmania	420	3,499,920	176,926	161,586	15,340
New Zealand	1,886	14,733,120	1,181,521	732,141	449,380
Grand Total ...	11,718	118,424,090	9,936,113	6,340,880	3,595,233

975. The first Standing Committee on Railways stated in their report that, under present conditions, the gross earnings of railways in Victoria must be equal to at least 10 per cent. of their capital cost to pay working expenses and interest. Such a result was not realized in 1891-2, a calculation based on the figures in the table showing that the gross earnings of Victorian railways in that year were equivalent to only 8·35 per cent. of their capital cost.

Victorian railways unremunerative in 1891-2.

976. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its “theoretical cost.” The following figures show that in all the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Western Australia, the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual cost. This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries,

Actual and theoretical cost of Australasian railways.

* The figures for Western Australia and Tasmania are for the year ended 31st December, 1892; for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1893; and those for the other colonies for the year ended 30th June, 1892. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix B post.

and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed :—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Gross Receipts in 1892).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria	37,048,300	30,951,220	6,097,080
New South Wales	33,312,608	31,072,960	2,239,648
Queensland	16,046,851	10,525,360	5,521,491
South Australia Proper	11,714,434	12,132,900	- 418,466*
„ Northern Territory	1,154,034	152,210	1,001,824
Western Australia	914,823	942,010	- 27,187*
Total	100,191,050	85,776,660	14,414,390†
Tasmania	3,499,920	1,769,260	1,730,660
New Zealand	14,733,120	11,815,210	2,917,910
Grand Total	118,424,090	99,361,130	19,062,960

Cost per mile of railways in each colony.

977. The average cost of Government railways per mile ranges from £15,246 in New South Wales, and £12,762 in Victoria, to £4,620 in Western Australia. These comparisons are defective, owing to the differences in gauge and the proportion of double lines not being taken into account. It is estimated that the cost in Victoria is equivalent to about £10,900 per mile of single line on a 3ft. 6in. gauge. The following are the figures for each colony :—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1892.‡

	£		£
1. New South Wales ...	15,246	5. New Zealand ...	7,812
2. Victoria	12,762	6. South Australia ...	7,057
3. Tasmania	8,333	7. Queensland	6,917
4. Northern Territory ...	7,904	8. Western Australia ...	4,620

Cost of railways per mile in various countries.

978. Comparing the figures just quoted with the following, it will be found that the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales as in the United Kingdom,

* Actual less than theoretical cost by this amount.

† Net figures.

‡ See note (*) on preceding page.

France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, or Italy ; that the capital cost has been less in Tasmania and New Zealand than in any of the countries named except Sweden, India, and Norway ; in South Australia and Queensland than in any except Sweden ; and in Western Australia than in any of the countries named :—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Cost per Mile.		Cost per Mile.
England and Wales	£54,567	Italy ...	£16,894
United Kingdom	46,463	Ireland	13,300
Scotland	40,375	Canada	12,067
France ...	27,500	United States	11,157
Belgium	22,381	Australasia	10,106
British Dominions	20,391	Cape Colony	8,580
Germany	20,282	Norway	7,291
Austria	19,833	India and Burma	7,210
Switzerland	19,523	Sweden	6,083
Holland	18,566		

979. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railways receipts to be higher in New South Wales than in Ireland, the Cape Colony, India, or Canada ; whilst in Victoria it is higher than in the last two of these countries ; but in all the other Australasian Colonies it is lower than in any of the other countries named :—

Receipts per mile open in various countries.

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Annual Receipts per Mile open.		Annual Receipts per Mile open.
England and Wales	£4,905	Victoria (1892-3)	£998
United Kingdom	4,039	Cape Colony	998
Scotland...	2,843	India and Burma	867
Belgium...	2,552	Australia	828
Germany	2,353	Australasia	778
France ...	2,269	Canada...	738
British Dominions	1,773	New Zealand (1893-4)	612
Austria-Hungary	1,565	South Australia (1892-3)	606
Russia ...	1,503	Western Australia (1892)...	476
Italy	1,313	Queensland (1892-3)	435
New South Wales (1892-3)	1,264	Tasmania (1893)	362
Ireland ...	1,098		

980. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £2 19s. 11d. in 1891-2, and £2 14s. 10d., in 1892-3.* The former proportion was 18s. lower than that in New South

Daily receipts per mile on Australasian railways.

* These calculations are based upon a comparison of 365 days with the total receipts, but except on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs—where a limited traffic is carried on—the Victorian lines do not run on Sundays. If Sundays be excluded from the computation, the average daily receipts would be £3 10s. 2d. in 1891-2, and £3 4s. 2d. in 1892-3. In 1893-4 the daily receipts per mile were £2 10s. 1d., if Sundays be included, or £2 18s. 1d. if they be excluded.

Wales during the same year, but larger than the average receipts upon any of the other Australasian railways, as shown by the following figures:—

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF AUSTRALASIAN RAILWAYS PER MILE
CONSTRUCTED, 1891-2.

	Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	3	17	11
Victoria	2	19	11
South Australia	2	0	0
New Zealand	1	14	6
Western Australia	1	6	1
Queensland	1	5	1
Tasmania	1	3	1
Northern Territory	0	5	8

Railway
receipts and
working
expenses
per train
mile, 1892.

981. The receipts per train mile ranged from 47d. in Tasmania to 94d. in New Zealand, but was as high as 117d. in the Northern Territory, the proportion being 63d. in Victoria, and averaging 73d. for the whole of Australasia. On the other hand the working expenses varied from 38d. in South Australia to 59d. in New Zealand, but was as high as 90d. in the Northern Territory, the proportion for Victoria being 43d., or somewhat lower than the average for Australasia, viz., 47d. Although the cost of coal in Victoria was so much higher than in New South Wales, the expenses per train mile were 1s. lower in the former than in the latter colony. The following are the averages for the different colonies:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN MILE
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.*

	Average per train mile of—			
	Receipts.		Working Expenses.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Victoria	5	3	3	7
New South Wales	7	5	4	7
Queensland	5	4	3	3
South Australia Proper	5	10	3	2
„ Northern Territory	9	9	7	6
Western Australia	4	8	4	5
Total	6	0	3	9
Tasmania	3	11	3	7
New Zealand	7	10	4	11
Grand Total	6	1	3	11

* See footnote (*) on page 557 ante.

982. Comparing the foregoing with the following figures, it would appear that whilst the gross receipts of the railways per train mile are lower in Victoria by 2s. 7d. than in New Zealand, by 2s. 2d. than in New South Wales, by 7d. than in South Australia, and by 1d. than in Queensland, they are higher in Victoria than in Western Australia, or Tasmania, or in any of the European countries named :—

Receipts per train mile in European countries.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PER TRAIN MILE.*

	Receipts per Train Mile.	
	s.	d.
Austria-Hungary—Companies' lines	5	1
Russia—Companies' lines	4	7
France—Companies' lines	4	3
Austria-Hungary—Private lines worked by the State	4	3
Italy—State lines	4	2
Russia—State lines	3	9
Austria-Hungary—State lines	3	6
Germany—Private lines worked by the State	3	6
„ Companies' lines	3	0
Belgium—Companies' lines	2	9
„ State lines	2	3
France—State lines	2	2

983. The proportion of receipts to working expenses averaged 64 per cent. in the Australasian Colonies as a whole. The proportion was as low as 54 per cent. in South Australia, and as high as 96 per cent. in Western Australia. In Victoria the proportion was 69 per cent., New South Wales and three other colonies having a lower proportion. The following are the proportions :—

Proportion of railway working expenses to receipts in Australasian Colonies, 1892.

PROPORTION OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.†

	Percentage of Receipts.
1. South Australia ‡	54·10
2. Queensland	60·76
3. New South Wales	61·60
4. New Zealand	61·97
5. Victoria	69·08
6. Tasmania	91·33
7. Western Australia...	96·23

984. In 1892 the net railway revenue bore a lower proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian Colonies except Tasmania, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory. The highest proportion was in South Australia, which

Proportion of net railway revenue to cost in each colony.

* These figures have been taken from a paper entitled "The Economics of European Railways," by J. S. Jeans, *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilomètre.

† See footnote (*) on page 557 ante.

‡ Including Northern Territory.

derives a large profit from the traffic to the Broken Hill silver mines, situated just outside her frontier. The following are the particulars:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF STATE
RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY, 1892.*

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. South Australia ...	... 4·85	5. Victoria...	... 2·64
2. New South Wales ...	... 3·67	6. Tasmania ...	... ·46
3. New Zealand ...	... 3·06	7. Western Australia ...	... ·39
4. Queensland ...	... 2·65	8. Northern Territory (S.A.)	·31

985. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of Government railways averaged £10,645 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·19 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £10,106 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·10 per cent.

986. The following figures, with which are embodied the averages relating to the Australasian Colonies during a period of five years, show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been about the same in South Australia and Victoria as in France, but lower than in nine of the countries named; whilst in Australasia as a whole the proportion was lower than in any of the countries outside its limits, except Italy, Norway, and Canada. It must be remembered, however, that, unlike those in the older countries, the Australasian railways were being rapidly extended, and the traffic had been only imperfectly developed:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Cape Colony ...	... 5·74	Ireland ...	... 3·75
Germany ...	... 5·40	Scotland ...	... 3·68
India and Burma ...	... 4·96	Sweden ...	... 3·24
Belgium ...	... 4·55	Holland ...	... 3·18
Argentine Confederation ...	... 4·35	New South Wales(1886-90) ...	3·17
England and Wales ...	... 4·32	Australasia (1886-90) ...	3·12
Switzerland ...	... 4·21	New Zealand (1886-90) ...	2·66
United Kingdom ...	... 4·21	Italy ...	... 2·62
Austria-Hungary ...	... 4·10	Queensland (1886-90) ...	... 1·83
South Australia (1886-90) ...	... 4·00	Norway ...	... 1·78
France ...	... 3·99	Canada ...	... 1·46
Victoria (1886-90) ...	... 3·95	Tasmania (1886-90) ...	... ·54
British Dominions ...	... 3·93	Western Australia (1886-90) -	1·12†

987. The following figures show the comparative traffic on railways in the various Australasian Colonies during their respective financial years ended during 1892. In regard to the number of passengers, the numbers do not agree with those given in the railway reports, an

* For later information see Appendix B post.

† Proportion of net loss to capital cost.

Average cost and profits of railways in Australia and Australasia.

Proportion of railway revenue to cost in various countries.

Railway traffic in Australasian Colonies, 1892.

attempt having been made to show the number of journeys made by periodical as well as daily ticket holders :—

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Passenger Journeys.			Goods and Live Stock.			Train Mileage (000's omitted)
	Number* (000's omitted).	Average per		Tons Carried (000's omitted).	Average Tonnage per		
		Mile open.	Train Mile.		Mile Open.	Train Mile.	
Victoria	55,219,	19,519	4·68	3,655,	1,292	·31	11,808,
New South Wales	19,919,	9,129	2·38	4,151,	1,903	·50	8,356,
Queensland	3,672,	1,598	·93	769,†	334	·19	3,966,
South Australia Proper...	5,744,	3,454	1·37	1,104,	664	·26	4,178,
" Northern Territory	4,	31	·13	3,	18	·10	31,
Western Australia	457,	2,306	1·12	136,	686	·33	407
Total	85,015,	9,126	2·96	9,818,	1,054	·34	28,746,
Tasmania	705,	1,690	·78	178,	427	·20	909,
New Zealand	5,769,	3,074	1·92	2,258,	1,203	·75	3,002,
Grand Total	91,489,	7,880	2·80	12,254,	1,055	·38	32,657,

988. It will be observed that there were in Victoria 19,500 passengers per mile open, or more than twice as many as in New South Wales, and a still larger proportion than in the other colonies, where there were 3,000 or less; whilst there were nearly 5 passengers per train mile in Victoria, or nearly twice as many as in New South Wales, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in any other colony. This preponderance of passenger traffic in Victoria is largely due to the exceptionally large suburban traffic of its metropolis, which amounts to one-half of that of the whole colony. Even the tramway traffic will not account for the difference between Victoria and New South Wales, for $36\frac{2}{5}$ million passengers were carried on tramways during the year in the former, as compared with only $25\frac{1}{4}$ millions in the latter colony. In New South Wales, however, there is, besides, an extensive traffic in omnibuses and steamboats, of which no returns are available.

Railway passengers in Australasian Colonies.

989. In proportion to the mileage open, the tonnage of goods and live stock carried in Victoria was much less than in New South Wales, but larger than in the other colonies; in proportion to the train mileage New Zealand and New South Wales carried much more, and South Australia rather less, goods than Victoria. In the Australasian Colonies, as a whole, the average weight carried was 1,055 tons per mile open, and nearly $7\frac{3}{5}$ cwt. per train mile.

Goods traffic in Australasian Colonies.

* These figures have been compiled on a uniform basis. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., page 475. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 571,300 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly contract tickets available for all lines. From the Victorian figures 14,328,061—added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system—have been deducted. For later figures, see Appendix B post.

† Exclusive of live stock.

Receipts per ton on Australasian and European railways.

990. The Victorian railways received on the average about 11s. 1d. in 1892-3, and about 11s. 2d. in 1891-2, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are lower than those prevailing in South Australia or Russia, but higher than those prevailing in any of the other undermentioned countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that the distances travelled with goods in the various countries, which have an important bearing on the subject, are not taken into account. In reference to the high position of South Australia, it may be mentioned that more than one-half of the goods traffic of that colony is with the rich Broken Hill silver mines :—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT RECEIVED ON RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.

	Receipts per Ton Carried.			Receipts per Ton Carried.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
South Australia (1892-4) ...	14	3	Austria-Hungary ...	6	1
Russia ...	11	11	Denmark ...	4	7
Victoria (1892-4) ...	11	1	Switzerland ...	4	7
New South Wales (1892-4) ...	9	10	Norway ...	3	6
Roumania ...	8	2	Germany ...	3	3
Tasmania (1892-3) ...	8	0	Holland ...	3	1
Italy ...	7	6	Belgium ...	2	8
New Zealand (1892-4) ...	6	8	Luxemburg ...	0	11
France ...	6	3			

Railways in United Kingdom.

991. In 1892 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 3,885 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was 1,763 miles greater than that upon the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole the working expenses were in the proportion of 56 per cent. of the receipts; whilst the net receipts amounted to 3.85 per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1892.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	14,242	777,138,895	762,630,966	69,852,358	39,250,277
Scotland... ..	3,188	128,716,165	79,157,412	9,061,931	4,730,177
Ireland	2,895	38,502,260	22,647,010	3,177,751	1,737,511
Total United Kingdom	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	82,092,040	45,717,965

992. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, Railways
in British
possessions. the figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in the various British possessions during 1892, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1894:—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1892.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom*...	20,325	944,357,320	82,092,040	45,717,965	36,374,075
Malta ...	7½	100,000	3,751	3,154	597
ASIA.					
India and Burma Indian Feudatory States	17,768	128,099,110	15,401,217	7,217,743	8,183,474
Ceylon ...	191½	3,004,677	313,173	152,488	160,685
Protected Malay States	59½	381,150	71,620	36,226	35,394
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	2,252	19,321,755	2,248,980	1,370,904	878,076
Natal ...	399	5,820,419	532,788	365,704	167,084
Mauritius ...	92	800,000	100,581	65,605	34,976
AMERICA.					
Canada ...	14,588	176,039,948	10,767,872	7,601,714	3,166,158
Newfoundland ...	242	523,292	...	...	...
British Guiana ...	20	280,000	38,824	21,398	17,426
West Indies—					
Barbados ...	24	195,204	10,300	11,042	- 742‡
Jamaica ...	94	775,000	71,486	59,964	11,522
Trinidad and Tobago ...	54¼	602,638	51,841	36,642	15,199
Australasia† ...	12,478½	118,424,090	9,936,113	6,340,880	3,595,233
Total ...	68,595¼	1,398,724,603	121,640,586	69,001,429	52,639,157§

993. From the latest official statistics, the following information Railways
in foreign
countries. respecting the railways of the various foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany, France, and the United

* For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see preceding table.

† The length of private lines in Australasia (760½ miles) is included in the first figure column, but the figures in the subsequent columns relate to Government lines only (11,718 miles). For railway financial statistics of the different Australasian Colonies, see table following paragraph 974 *et seq. ante*.

‡ Excess of expenses over receipts.

§ Net figures.

States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction (000's omitted)	Annual Number of Passengers Carried (000's omitted).	Annual Receipts (000's omitted).	Annual Expenses (000's omitted).
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary	1891	17,076	£ 315,814,	118,111,	£ 25,800,	£ 14,670,
Belgium ...	1892	2,810	74,433,	88,226,	7,212,	4,122,
Denmark ...	1891-2	1,048	...	10,040,	937,	765,
France ...	1892	21,661	594,600,	288,077,	47,337,	26,511,
German Empire	1891-2	26,249	533,249,	464,013,	67,176,	43,606,
Greece ...	1892	560	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1889	1,715	31,840,	19,449,	2,291,*	1,277,*
Italy ...	1890	7,983	121,583,	50,856,	10,227,	6,935,
Portugal ...	1888	1,162	...	4,418,	1,122,	464,
Russia in Europe	1887	16,774	...	36,843,	25,217,	14,453,
Spain ...	1889	6,070	...	24,736,	7,135,*	3,144,*
Norway ...	1891-2	970	7,221,	4,848,	501,	377,
Sweden ...	1892	5,255†	30,532,†	13,639,†	2,729,†	1,693,†
Switzerland ...	1892	2,119	40,283,	37,294,	3,830,	2,415,
Turkey in Europe	1892	904	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1890	86	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1892-3	1,880	12,674,	26,978,	1,364,	659,
Persia ...	1891	30	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia...	1892	974	...	...	...	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria ...	1892	1,956	...	...	1,057,	...
Tunis ...	1892	260	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Con- federation	1893	8,023	71,800,†	10,820,†	11,407,†	7,852,†
Brazil ...	1893	6,651	61,019,*	7,315,‡	4,391,‡	29,247,‡
Chile ...	1892	1,735	9,314,§	...	...	...
Colombia ...	1891	230	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1891	231	...	...	...	...
Cuba ...	1891	1,000	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ...	1891	132	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	1892	56	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	1890	69	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1893	6,900	...	21,700,||	2,803,||	...
Nicaragua ...	1891	99	540,	...	...	...
Paraguay ...	1892	90	...	405,¶	24,‡	17,‡
Peru ...	1892	882	...	...	...	...
San Domingo ...	1892	72	...	...	...	...
San Salvador ...	1892	53	...	...	39,908,	27,474,
United States ...	1892	175,223**	1,953,190,	495,125,	251,098,	176,382,
Uruguay ...	1892	974	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	1893	287	...	...	...	...

* Figures for 1888.

§ Figures for 1890.

** The length at the end of the fiscal year, to which the figures in the subsequent columns relate, was 171,866.

Figures for 1891.

Figures for 1892.

‡ Figures for 1887.

¶ Figures for 1889.

994. The length of railways in the United States on the 31st December, 1892,* was 175,223 miles, of which 4,429 miles were constructed within the last twelve months. To the close of their respective financial years in 1892, the total mileage constructed by companies was 171,866, of which the cost of construction and equipment was £1,953,190,418, or an average of £11,384 per mile. The gross earnings during the year amounted to £251,098,338, the working expenses to £176,381,980, and the net earnings to £74,716,358. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 70·40 per cent.; whilst 25 per cent. of the gross receipts were from passengers, 68 per cent. from goods, and 7 per cent. from other sources. The gross earnings per mile were £1,455, and the net earnings £431. The average distance per passenger was 24 miles, and the average hauls per ton 112·7 miles. The proportion of net earnings to capital cost was 3·825 per cent.; whilst the interest and dividends payable on the capital stock, bonds, and debt averaged only £3·01 per cent.†

Railways in
the United
States.

995. The following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, from 1830 to 1885,‡ and for the latest years; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one:—

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1892.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1891-2.

Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	Miles.	Miles.
1830	206	...
1840	5,335	513
1850	23,612	1,828
1855	42,320	3,742
1860	66,376	4,812
1865	90,116	4,748
1870	137,850	9,547
1875	183,681	9,166
1880	221,718	7,607
1885	302,778	16,212
1887-8	354,706	21,000
1888-9	370,259	15,553
1889-90	371,877	1,618
1890-91	376,964	5,087
1891-2	392,697	15,733

* According to McCarty's *Annual Statistician* the number of miles open in 1892 was 210,645, of which 42,242 miles were of side tracks.

† See *Weekly Official Intelligence*, 19th August, 1893, page 86.

‡ The figures for 1885 and previous years have been derived from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, and those for subsequent years from McCarty's *Annual Statistician*. When the length was given in kilometres it has been reduced to English miles on the assumption that a kilometre is equivalent to 0·621 of a mile.

Tramways.

996. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company was authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs, unless the twelve municipalities interested,* who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal property and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the amending Acts (51 Vict. No. 952 and 56 Vict. No. 1278), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1893, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on its part, is required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1893, are to be defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is by Act 48 Vict. No. 788 made a joint and several charge on the properties and revenues of the several municipalities. The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000, which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.† The premiums received amounted to £55,794, making a total of £1,705,794. The whole of this was expended by the 31st December, 1893, when all outlay from loan monies ceased in accordance with Act No. 1278. The

* Their names are as follow:—The cities of Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, and St. Kilda; the towns of North Melbourne, Brunswick, and Port Melbourne; and the borough of Kew.

† For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraph 338 *ante*.

following particulars have been kindly furnished by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust* :—

The total length of tramways authorized and constructed to the 31st December, 1893, amounts to 47 miles 4 furlongs, of which 43 miles 6 furlongs are worked by cables and stationary steam-engines, and the remaining 3 miles 6 furlongs by horses.

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

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *viâ* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7, and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of 1½d. per journey.† All fares will be, by Act No. 765 section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of ten years from the date of the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, *viz.*, on the 31st December, 1897.

The extent of lines completed to the 31st December, 1893, and the dates at which the respective lengths were opened for traffic, were as follow :—

LENGTH OF TRAM LINES AND DATES OF OPENING.

Tram Lines. (c) cable; (h) horse.	Length.				Date of Opening.
	M.	F.	CHS.	FT.	
1. Richmond (c)	3	4	9	13	11th November, 1885
2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (c) ...	3	5	5	42	2nd October, 1886
3. Victoria-street East (c)	2	0	5	59	22nd November, 1886
4. Collingwood and Clifton Hill (c) ...	2	2	9	3	10th August, 1887
5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (c)	3	2	4	44	26th August, 1887
6. Brunswick (c)	4	3	3	19	1st October, 1887
7. Carlton (c)	3	0	0	25	21st December, 1887
8. Kew (h)	1	5	3	18	28th December, 1887
9. St. Kilda (c)	5	0	1	20	11th October, 1888
10. Prahran (c)	3	4	7	23	26th October, 1888
11. North Carlton (c)	1	1	9	5	9th February, 1889
12. Toorak (c)... ..	1	2	8	53	15th February, 1889
13. Hawthorn (h)	2	1	0	13	20th January, 1890
14. North Melbourne (c)	3	5	6	12	25th February, 1890
15. North and West Melbourne (c) ...					18th April, 1890
16. Port and South Melbourne (c) ...	4	3	3	26	17th June, 1890
17. St. Kilda Esplanade (c)	1	7	4	0	27th October, 1891
Total	47	4	1	45	

997. From information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1893-4 was about 35 millions, or fewer than in any previous year since 1888; whilst the total receipts amounted to nearly £360,000, or slightly lower than

Tramway
passengers
and
receipts.

* For a description of the method of constructing the tramways and working them, see issue of this work for 1890-91, vol. II., page 163.

† Tickets available for all the lines are now issued at the price of 2s. 9d. per dozen (2½d. each); and tickets available for Melbourne proper only are issued at the price of 1s. for eight (1½d. each).

in 1888, and considerably lower than in any of the intervening years. Although the tram mileage has also been largely reduced, it was higher in 1894 than in any year prior to 1891. The number of persons employed by the company is about 1,400. The following are the traffic returns for the last nine years, placed side by side with figures showing the average length open :—

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1885-6 TO 1893-4.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Extent Open (Double Track).	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
	Miles.		No.	£
1886	2·29	497,631*	16,353,250	188,531
1887	7·60	1,508,516†	17,992,047	207,329
1888	19·85	4,036,253	31,133,444	362,581
1889	30·99	6,396,874	45,000,364	526,588
1890	37·21	7,453,667	45,273,578	527,342
1891	45·31	9,169,912	48,044,826	562,541
1892	48·00	8,892,962	43,825,439	511,915
1893	48·00	8,594,172	36,404,556	407,929
1894	48·00	8,260,016	34,787,652	359,547

NOTE.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885. The following rates of wages are paid by the Company ;—First-class, Gripmen, 40s.; Conductors, 38s. per week. Second-class, an average of seven-eighths of these amounts, except on special occasions when the men do more work and often earn first-class rates.

Tramway accidents.

998. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons, and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. In 1888 the number of persons fatally injured was also seven, whilst there were three in 1889, ten in 1890, five in 1891, three in 1892, and seven in 1893. Six of the last-named number were passed over by tram cars, and one fell off a car. No information has been furnished respecting non-fatal cases.

Other suburban tramways.

999. Besides the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there is a cable tramway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, between Clifton Hill and Preston; a horse tramway, 7 miles in length, between Sandringham and Cheltenham; a horse tramway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, between Brunswick and Coburg; and an electric tramway, 4 miles in length, between Box Hill and Doncaster. All these lines are the property of, and are worked by, limited liability companies. On the Beaumaris tramway the number of miles run in 1893-4 was about 31,300, being equivalent to 2,236 round trips, the total receipts were £1,369, and the working expenses about £1,245. The cost of construction and equipment of this tramway was £18,983.

* For ten months only.
† For nine months only.

1000. The number of vehicles licensed in Melbourne, and for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1893, was 1,858 for the conveyance of passengers, of which 735 were tramcars and dummies; whilst the number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,116. The following are the particulars:—

NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS
IN 1893.*

FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.						Number.
Cabs (4 wheels)	...	...	...	...	...	836
Hansoms	...	...	...	...	...	257
Omnibuses	...	...	...	...	...	30
Tram cars	...	...	...	...	...	389
„ dummies	...	...	...	...	...	346
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,858

FOR CONVEYANCE OF GOODS.						
Drivers licensed in 1893-4	1,116

1001. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne in 1893. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognized working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1893.†

Description of Labour.	1893.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.	
<i>Males.</i>	
Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners } per week, with board and lodging	20s. to 30s.
Butlers	20s. to 30s.
<i>Females.</i>	
Cooks per annum, with board and lodging	£40 to £75
Laundresses	£40 to £52
Housemaids	£30 to £35
Nursemaids	£30 to £35
General servants	£20 to £35
Girls per week,	8s. to 10s.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.	
<i>Males.</i>	
Barmen per week, with board and lodging	20s. to 30s.
Waiters	20s. to 30s.
Boots	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers	15s. to 20s.
Cooks	20s. to 65s.

* Extending for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits of the city.

† For wages of tramway employes, see note to table following paragraph 997 ante.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1893—continued.

Description of Labour.		1893.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS—Females.		
Barmaids	... per week, with board and lodging	15s. to 25s.
Waitresses	... " " "	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids	... per annum, " "	£30 to £35
Cooks	... " " "	£50 to £100
3.—FARM SERVANTS.		
<i>Males.</i>		
Ploughmen	... per week, and found	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers	... " " "	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies	... " " "	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers	... " " "	25s. to 40s.
Reapers *	... per acre " "	10s. to 15s.
Mowers *	... " " "	4s. to 6s.
Threshers *	... per bushel, " "	5d. to 7d.
Cooks	... per annum, " "	£50 to £60
<i>Females:</i>		
Dairymaids	... per annum, with board and lodging	£30 to £35
Cooks	... " " "	£30 to £40
General servants	... " " "	£20 to £30
Hop-pickers	... per bushel	2d. to 3½d.
Maize-pickers	... per bag	4d. to 6d.
Married couples (generally useful)	... per annum, with board and lodging	£60 to £80
4.—STATION SERVANTS.		
<i>Males.</i>		
Boundary riders	... per annum, with rations	£40 to £60
Shepherds	... " " "	£36 to £52
Stockmen	... " " "	£50 to £60
Cooks	... " " "	£60 to £70
Labourers	... per week, " "	15s. to 20s.
Drovers	... " " "	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers	... " " "	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	... per 100 sheep shorn, with rations	15s. to 16s.
<i>Females.</i>		
Cooks	... per annum, with board and lodging	£30 to £60
General servants	... " " "	£30 to £36
Married couples	... per annum, with rations	£50 to £70
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.		
Printers—		
Compositors	... per 1,000	1s. 1d.
"	... per week	£2 16s. to £5
Machinists	... " "	£2 to £3 10s.
Lithographers	... " "	£2 to £3 10s.
Binders	... " "	£2 16s. to £4
Paper rulers	... " "	£2 16s. to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders (females), per week	... " "	15s. to 27s. 6d.
6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS.		
Watchmakers	... per week	£2 to £4
Manufacturing jewellers	... " "	£2 to £4

* The greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing is done by machinery.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1893—continued.

Description of Labour.	1893.
7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.	
Blacksmiths ... per day	9s. to 11s.
Farriers—Firemen, per week	£2 2s. to £3 10s.
" Floormen "	£2 to £2 2s.
Hammermen ... per day	6s. 9d.
Fitters ...	8s. to 12s.
Turners ...	9s. to 11s.
Boilermakers and platers, per day	10s. to 11s.
Riveters ... per day	10s. to 11s.
Moulders ...	8s. to 12s.
Brassfinishers, coppersmiths, per day	8s. to 12s.
Tinsmiths ... per week	£2 to £2 14s.
Ironworkers ...	£2 to £3 6s.
Galvanizers ...	£2 to £3 6s.
Plumbers, gasfitters ...	£2 to £3
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.	
Smiths ... per week	£2 2s. to £2 10s.
Bodymakers ...	£2 2s. to £2 10s.
Wheelers ...	£2 to £2 8s.
Painters ... per day	5s. to 10s.
Trimmers ... per week	£2 to £3
Vycemen ...	£1 10s. to £2 2s.
Saddlers ...	£1 15s. to £3 15s.
9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS.	
Sailors—	
Sailing vessels... per month, and found	£3 to £5
Steamships ...	£5
Ship carpenters, shipwrights, per month, and found	£5 to £8
Cooks... per month, and found	£4 to £10
Stewards ...	£4 to £10
Engineers ...	£14 10s. to £22 10s.
Firemen ...	£7
Trimmers ...	£5
Stevedores' men, lumpers, per day...	8s. to 10s.
10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.	
Masons ... per day	7s. to 8s.
Plasterers ...	7s. to 8s.
Bricklayers ...	6s. to 8s.
Slaters ...	7s. to 8s.
Carpenters ...	6s. to 8s.
Labourers ...	5s. to 6s.
Painters and glaziers ...	5s. to 8s.
Signwriters ...	9s. to 10s.
Paperhangers ...	6s. to 9s.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.	
Cabinetmakers ... per week	£2 to £3 10s.
Upholsterers ...	£2 5s. to £3 3s.
Polishers ...	£2 to £2 10s.
Coopers ... per day	8s. to 9s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1893—continued.

Description of Labour.						1893.
12.—IN DRESS.						
Tailors ...	... per hour	...	...	...	...	10d. to 1s.
" ...	... per week	...	...	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.
" in factories	"	...	...	...	...	£2 to £3
Mantlemakers	"	...	...	...	...	10s. to 25s.
Milliners—						
First class	"	...	...	...	...	£3 to £4
Second class	"	...	...	...	...	15s. to £2 5s.
Dressmakers	"	...	...	...	...	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen	"	...	...	...	...	12s. to 25s.
Bootmakers	... riveting children's boots, per pair	...	...	...	...	5d.
"	... riveting boys' boots, per pair	...	...	...	...	7½d. to 9d.
"	... riveting women's boots, per pair	...	...	...	...	8d. to 1s. 1d.
"	... riveting men's boots, per pair	...	...	...	...	11d. to 1s. 9d.
"	... making wellingtons to order, sewn	...	...	...	...	13s. 6d.
"	... " " " pegged	...	...	...	...	8s. 6d.
"	... making elastics to order	...	...	...	...	7s. 6d. to 10s.
"	Machinists, per week	...	...	...	...	10s. to 25s.
Hatters—						
Bodymakers	... per dozen	...	...	...	...	10s. to 22s.
Finishers	"	...	...	...	...	12s. to 24s.
Shapers	"	...	...	...	...	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	"	...	...	...	...	3s. 6d. to 4s.
Trimmers	"	...	...	...	...	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—						
Tailoresses	... per week	...	...	...	...	20s. to 37s. 6d.
Pressers	"	...	...	...	...	£1 15s. to £2 15s.
Shirtmakers	"	...	...	...	...	12s. to 25s.
Machinists	"	...	...	...	...	15s. to 30s.
Drapers' assistants, carpet salesmen, per week		...	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £5
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.						
Bakers—						
Foremen	... per week	...	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Second hands	"	...	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.
Butchers—						
Shopmen	... per week	...	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.
Slaughtermen	"	...	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Boys	... with board	...	...	...	...	£1 to £1 12s 6d.
Small-goods men	"	...	...	...	...	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Maltsters	"	...	...	...	...	£2 2s. to £2 15s.
14.—IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.						
Curriers	... per week	...	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £3
Tanners	"	...	...	...	...	32s. to 38s.
Beamsmen	"	...	...	...	...	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen	"	...	...	...	...	35s. to 45s.
Fellmongers	"	...	...	...	...	28s. to 40s.
15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.						
Brickmakers	... per 1,000	...	...	...	...	11s. to 12s.
Navvies	... per day	...	...	...	...	5s. 6d. to 7s.
Quarrymen	"	...	...	...	...	6s. to 9s.
Labourers	"	...	...	...	...	5s. to 6s. 6d.
Stonebreakers	... per cubic yard	...	...	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.

1002. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow for 1893. In Prices, country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, &c., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1893.

Articles.				1893.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.				
Wheat	...	...	per bushel	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.
Barley	{ Malting }	...	"	{ 4s. to 4s. 3d.
	{ Cape }	...	"	{ 2s. to 2s. 2d.
Oats	...	...	"	1s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.
Maize	...	...	"	2s. 10d. to 3s.
Bran	...	...	"	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Hay	...	...	per ton	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Potatoes—				
Wholesale	...	...	"	£2 to £8 10s.
Retail	...	...	per cwt.	2s. 6d. to 9s.
Onions, dried	...	...	"	4s. to 9s.
Flour, first quality	...	...	per ton	£6 5s. to £7 10s.
Bread	...	...	per 4-lb. loaf	4d. to 5d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.				
Horses—				
Draught	...	...	each	£7 to £25
Saddle and harness	...	...	"	£5 to £20
Cattle—				
Fat	...	...	"	£5 to £9
Milch cows	...	...	"	£4 to £6 10s.
Sheep, fat	...	...	"	4s. to 10s. 6d.
Lambs, fat	...	...	"	5s. to 8s.
Butcher's meat—				
Beef, retail	...	...	per lb.	2d. to 7d.
Mutton	...	...	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.
Veal	...	...	"	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d.
Pork	...	...	"	4d. to 7d.
Lamb	...	...	per quarter	1s. to 2s.
Rabbits	...	...	per couple	4d. to 1s. 4d.
Hares	...	...	each	6d. to 4s.
DAIRY PRODUCE.				
Butter	...	...	per lb.	8d. to 2s.
Cheese	...	...	"	6d. to 9d.
Milk	...	...	per quart	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.				
Geese	...	...	per couple	5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Ducks	...	...	"	4s. 6d. to 6s.
Fowls	...	...	"	4s. to 6s.
Pigeons	...	...	"	1s. to 2s.
Turkeys	...	...	each	5s. to 11s. 6d.
Sucking pigs	...	...	"	5s. to 10s.
Bacon	...	...	per lb.	8d. to 10d.
Ham	...	...	"	10d. to 1s.
Eggs	...	...	per doz.	9d. to 1s. 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1893—*continued.*

Articles.	1893.
GARDEN PRODUCE.	
Carrots per dozen bunches	6d. to 8d.
Turnips ”	6d. to 8d.
Radishes ”	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages per doz.	6d. to 2s. 6d.
Cauliflowers ”	1s. to 2s.
Lettuces ”	3d. to 9d.
Green peas per lb.	1d. to 5d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
Tea per lb.	5d. to 2s.
Coffee ”	1s. to 1s. 6d.
Sugar ”	2d. to 3d.
Rice ”	2½d. to 3d.
Tobacco ”	2s. 6d. to 5s.
Soap—Colonial ”	2½d. to 4d.
Candles—Sperm ”	5d. to 8½d.
Salt ”	0¾d. to 1d.
Coals... .. per ton	16s. to 20s.
Brown coal ”	10s. to 15s.
Firewood ”	9s. to 13s. 6d.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.	
Ale—Imported per doz.	8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.
„ Colonial ”	5s. to 6s.
Stout—Imported ”	9s. to 11s.
„ Colonial ”	5s. 6d.
Brandy per gall.	20s. to 30s.
Rum ”	18s. to 25s.
Whisky ”	20s. to 30s.
Geneva per case 15 bottles	70s. to 75s.
Port wine per doz.	30s. to 70s.
Sherry ”	30s. to 70s.
Claret ”	30s. to 100s.
Champagne ”	60s. to 120s.
Colonial wine ”	10s. to 30s.
„ per gall.	1s. 6d. to 10s.

1003. The price of gold in 1893 ranged from £3 to £4 3s. 6d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1893 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in Dark River subdivision of the Beechworth district, and the highest prices quoted (£4 3s. 6d. per oz.) were in the Southern and Buninyong subdivisions of the Ballarat district, and in the Tarrangower subdivision of the Castlemaine district. Taking the colony as a whole, the average price may be set down at £4 per oz.

1004. 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 1893, the latter showed larger numbers of horses and cattle, but smaller numbers of sheep and pigs. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities :—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1893.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	1,497	43,371	584,045	1,374
According to returns of the Customs	1,652	43,749	577,944	1,064

1005. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock imported overland in 1893 was £417,846.* The rates of duty payable on the importation of stock, which have been in force since the 6th June, 1892, are as follow :—

RATES OF IMPORT DUTY ON LIVE STOCK, 1893.

						£	s.	d.
Horses	each	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
Cattle and calves	„	...	...	...	...	1	10	0
Sheep and lambs	„	...	...	...	...	0	2	0
Pigs	„	...	...	...	...	0	10	0

* For further particulars see page 450 *ante*.