

PART VII.—INTERCHANGE.

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

149. 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, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, 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. avoirdupois
	Tonneau (coal) ...	2,204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
Austria ...	„ (cereals, etc.) ...	2·75 Imperial bushels
	Zoll. Centner ...	110 lbs. avoirdupois
China and Japan	Ts'un ...	1·41 inch
	Ch'ih ...	1·175 foot
	Chang ...	11·75 feet
	Li ...	2,115 feet
	Tael ..	12 ounces
	Catty ...	1·33 lb. avoirdupois
	Picul ..	133½ lbs. avoirdupois
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
Greece ...	Ocque ...	2·84 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal ...	123·2 lbs. avoirdupois
	Livre ...	1·1 lb. avoirdupois
	Drachme ...	⅙ ounce

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS—*continued*.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.			English Equivalents.
Russia	{	Verste	...	·663 mile
		Sq. verste	...	·44 square mile
		Desiatine	...	2·7 acres
		Pood	...	36 lbs. avoirdupois
		Berkovet	...	360 lbs. avoirdupois
		Tchetvert	...	5·77 Imperial bushels
		Vedro	...	2·7 Imperial gallons
Sweden	{	Tunnland	...	1·22 acre
		Centner	...	93·7 lbs. avoirdupois
		Kubikfot	...	·72 of an Imperial bushel
		Tunna	...	4·5 Imperial bushels

Imports and exports classified.

150. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means thus being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the twelfth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Mode of valuing imports and exports.

151. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value at the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with

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

10 per cent. added.* Valuations of other goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the valuations are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. In the case of both imports and exports, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

152. In the following table, the rates of import duty†—which were considerably altered by an Act (53 Vict. No. 1,019) which came into force on the 31st July, 1889—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.

153. 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, etc.	Order	15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
„	2. Musical instruments.	„	16. Silk manufactures.
„	3. Prints, pictures, etc.	„	17. Cotton and flax manufactures.
„	4. Carving, figures, etc.	„	18. Drapery and haberdashery.
„	5. Tackle for sports and games.	„	19. Dress.
„	6. Watches, philosophical instruments, etc.	„	20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.
„	7. Surgical instruments.	CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.	
„	8. Arms, ammunition, etc.	Order	21. Animal food.
„	9. Machines, tools and implements.	„	22. Vegetable food.
„	10. Carriages, harness, etc.	„	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.
 † A complete set of the Australasian Tariffs were published in an Appendix to the second volume of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9. References to subsequent amendments therein will be given in an Appendix to this volume.
 ‡ 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.*

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

INDEX.

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

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Copper — ore, regulus,		Flax ...	25	Hardware ...	35
sheet, ware,		„ manufactures ...	17	Hares ...	33
wire ...	32	Flock ...	24	Harmoniums ...	2
„ specie ...	31	Floorcloth ...	20	Harness ...	10
Copra ...	25	Flour ...	22	Hats and caps—felt,	
Cordage ...	20	„ sacks ...	20	silk, straw, etc. ...	19
„ iron, steel ...	32	Flowers, artificial ...	19	Hatters' materials ...	19
Cordials ...	23	Food, animal ...	21	Hay ...	25
Cork and corks cut ...	25	„ vegetable ...	22	Hemp ...	25
Cornsacks ...	20	Fresh fish, meat ...	21	Hides ...	24
Cotton and flax manu-		Fruit — bottled, dried,		Holloware ...	35
factures ...	17	green, currants, rai-		Honey ...	21
Cotton seed oil ...	26	sins ...	22	Hoofs ...	24
Cotton — piece goods,		Fuel ...	28	Hops ...	23
waste, wick ...	17	Furniture, furniture		Horned cattle ...	33
„ raw ...	25	springs ...	13	Horns ...	24
Curiosities ...	36	Furs ...	19	Horses ...	33
Currants ...	22	Fuse ...	8	Hosiery ...	19
Cutlery ...	9				
Dogs ...	33	Galvanized iron—cord-		Implements, agricul-	
Doors ...	12	age, buckets, tubs,		tural ...	9
Drake ...	25	guttering, sheet,		Indefinite articles ...	36
Drapery ...	18	ware ...	32	Indiarubber goods ...	25
Dress ...	19	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13	Ink—printing, coloured	
Dried fruit ...	22	Gasoline oil... ..	26	and writing ...	14
Drinks and stimulants	23	Gelatine, blasting ...	8	Instruments, musical... ..	2
Druggeting... ..	15	Gin ...	23	„ optical ..	6
Drugs ...	14	Ginger, ground ...	23	„ scientific	6
Dyes ...	14	Glass—bottles, plate,		„ surgical ...	7
Dynamite ...	8	window, ware ...	29	Iron—bar, castings, gal-	
		Gloves ...	19	vanized, hoop, ores,	
Earthenware ...	29	Glucose ...	22	pig, pipes, plate, rod,	
Eggs ...	21	Glue, glue pieces ...	24	scrap, sheet, ware,	
Electro-plated ware ...	32	Glycerine ...	14	wire, etc....	32
Emus ...	33	Goat skins ...	24	Ironmongery ...	35
Engine-packing ...	20	Goats ...	33	„ saddlers' ...	10
Engines, steam ...	9	Gold—leaf, plate, specie	31	Isinglass ...	21
Engravings... ..	3	Goods manufactured,		Ivory ..	24
Essences and essential		unenumerated ...	36		
oils ...	14	Grain ...	22	Jaconet frilling and	
Explosives ...	8	Gram ...	22	ruffling, etc. ...	19
		Grass seeds... ..	25	Jams and preserves ...	22
Fancy goods ...	35	Grates and stoves ...	32	Jewellery ...	31
Feathers ...	24	Grease ...	24	Jute ...	25
„ ornamental ...	19	Greasy wool ...	24	„ piece goods ...	20
Felt—sheathing, etc....	20	Grindery ...	35		
„ hoods ...	19	Grindstones... ..	29	Kangaroo skins ...	24
Fencing wire ...	32	Guano ...	14	Kerosene oil ...	26
Fibre ...	25	Gum ...	25	„ shale ...	28
Firearms ...	8	Gun caps ...	8		
Firebricks ...	12	Gun cotton... ..	8	Lamps and lampware	13
Fireworks ...	5	Gunny bags ...	20	Lard ...	21
Firewood ...	25	Gunpowder ...	8	„ oil ...	26
Fish—fresh, preserved,		Gutta-percha goods ...	25	Lead — ore, pig, pipe,	
salted shell ...	21			sheet ...	32
„ ova ...	33	Haberdashery ...	18	Leather, leatherware... ..	24
Flannels—piece ...	15	Hair—curled, seating	24	Leeches ...	33
		Hams ...	21	Lime ...	12

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Limejuice ...	23	Mustard ...	23	Picric acid ...	2
Linen piece goods ...	17	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Pianofortes ...	23
Linseed meal ...	25	Nails ...	32	Pickles ...	14
„ oil ...	26	Naphtha ...	14	Pigs ...	33
Liquorice ...	22	Natural history, speci-		Pine oil ...	26
Lithofracteur ...	8	mens of ...	36	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
Live animals ...	33	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	„ tobacco ...	4
Lubricating oil ...	26	Nets and netting ...	20	Pistols ...	8
Macaroni ...	22	Nut oil ...	26	Pitch ...	25
Machinery—agricultural, weaving and spinning ...	9	Nuts ...	22	Plants ...	34
Machines, tools, and implements ...	9	Oakum ...	25	Plaster of paris ...	29
Maize ...	22	Oars ...	11	Platedware ...	32
Maizena and corn flour ...	22	Oatmeal ...	22	Plumbago ...	32
Malt ...	22	Oats ...	22	Pollard ...	25
Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, etc. ...	18	Oilcake ...	25	Porcelain ...	29
Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	Oilcloth ...	20	Pork, salted ...	21
Manufactures of mixed metals ...	32	Oilmen's stores ...	35	Potatoes ...	22
Manures ...	14	Oils of all kinds ...	26	Poultry ...	33
Marble ...	29	„ in bottles ...	26	Powder—blasting, sporting ...	8
Matches ...	14	Olive oil ...	26	Precious stones ...	31
Materials, building ...	12	Onions ...	22	Preserved fish, meats ...	21
„ carriage ...	10	Opium ...	14	„ milk ...	23
„ hatters' ...	19	Opossum skins ...	24	„ vegetables ...	22
„ printing ...	35	Optical instruments ...	6	Preserves ...	22
„ telegraphic ...	35	Ordinance stores ...	35	Printing ink ...	14
„ watchmakers' ...	6	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin ...	32	„ materials ...	35
Mats ...	20	„ bags ...	20	„ paper ...	25
Matting—China, coir ...	20	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc. ...	32	Prints, pictures, etc. ...	3
Meal, linseed ...	25	Organs ...	2	Provisions, preserved and salted ...	21
„ oat ...	22	Ornamental feathers ...	19	Pulse ...	22
Meats—fresh, preserved ...	21	Ova ...	33	Pulu ...	25
Medicinal oil ...	26	Oxalic acid ...	14	Pumice stone ...	29
„ roots ...	14	Paintings ...	3	Putty ...	29
Medicines, patent ...	14	Paints ...	14	Quartz ...	31
Meerscham pipes ...	4	Palm oil ...	26	Quicksilver ...	32
Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	Paper—bags, hangings, patterns, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25	Rabbit skins ...	24
Methylated spirits ...	14	Parasols ...	19	Rags ...	25
Milk, preserved ...	23	Patent leather ...	24	Railway rails, chairs, etc. ...	32
Millet ...	25	„ medicines ...	14	Raisins ...	22
Millinery ...	19	Peanuts ...	22	Rape oil ...	26
Millstones ...	29	Pearl barley ...	22	Rattans ...	25
Mineral earths, clays, etc. ...	32	„ shell ...	24	Raw cotton ...	25
„ oil, undefined ...	26	Pease ...	22	„ sugar ...	22
Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Peel, drained ...	22	Refined sugar ...	22
Molasses ...	22	Pepper ...	23	Regulus ...	32
Mouldings ...	4	„ ground ...	23	Resin ...	25
Musical instruments ...	2	Perfumed spirits ...	23	Ribbons ...	16
Muslins ...	17	Perfumery ...	23	Rice ...	22
		Personal effects ...	36	Rock salt ...	23
		Phormium, N.Z. ...	25	Roots, medicinal ...	14
		Photographic goods ...	35	Rope ...	20
				Rugs ...	15

INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Rum ...	23	Sperm oil ...	26	Turpentine ...	14
Rye ...	22	Spices ...	23	Turtles ...	33
Saccharum ...	22	Spinning and weaving		Tweeds ...	15
Sacks, bags ...	20	machinery ...	9	Twine ...	20
Saddlery ...	10	Spirits, methylated ...	14	Umbrellas ...	19
Saddler's ironmongery	10	„ other ...	23	Unserviceable cordage	20
Saddle-trees ...	10	Split pease ...	22	Upholstery ...	13
Sago ...	22	Sponges ...	24	Utensils ...	9
Salad oil ...	26	Starch ...	25	Varnish ...	25
Salt ...	23	Stationery ...	1	Vegetable food ...	22
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	Steam boilers, engines	9	„ oil ...	26
Saltpetre ...	23	Stearine ...	24	„ substances ...	25
Sashes ...	12	Steel, cordage ...	32	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Sauces ...	23	Stimulants ...	23	served ...	22
Sausage skins ...	24	Stone, clay, earthen-		Vermicelli ...	22
Scientific instruments	6	ware, and glass ...	29	Vestas ...	14
Scoured wool ...	24	„ grind, mill, ware,		Vinegar ...	23
Screws ...	32	etc. ...	29	Waggon ...	10
Seal oil ...	26	Stoves ...	32	Walnuts ...	22
„ skins ...	24	Straw ...	25	Washed wool ...	24
Seeds—canary, clover,		„ hats ...	19	Watches ...	6
grass ...	25	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Watchmakers' materials	6
Seed oil ...	26	fined ...	22	Weaving and spinning	
Sewing machines ...	9	Sulphur ...	14	machinery ...	9
Shale ...	28	Surgical instruments ...	2	Whalebone ...	24
Sheep ...	33	Tackle for sports and		Wheat ...	22
„ skins ...	24	games ...	5	Whiskey ...	23
Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Tallow ...	24	Whiting ...	29
Shellfish ...	21	„ oil ...	26	Wicker and basketware	25
Ships, boats, etc. ...	11	Tanks, iron ...	32	Wine ...	23
Shoes ...	19	Tapioca ...	22	„ spirits of ...	23
Shot ...	8	Tar ...	25	Wire netting ...	32
Silk—manufactures,		Tares ...	25	Wooden tobacco pipes	4
mixtures; silks ...	16	Tarpaulins, linen	17	Woodenware ...	25
Silver—plate, specie ...	31	Tea ...	23	Wool ...	24
Skins ...	24	Telegraphic materials	35	„ and worsted manu-	
Slate slabs ...	29	„ wire ...	32	factures ...	15
Slates, roofing ...	12	Tents, linen ...	17	Woollen piece goods ...	15
Slops ...	19	Timber, all kinds ...	25	Woolpacks ...	20
Snuff ...	23	Tin—block, foil, ore,		Works of art ...	3
Soap ...	24	plates, ware ...	32	Writing paper ...	25
Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Tobacco ...	23	Yarn ...	15
caustic, crystals, ni-		„ pipes ...	4	Zinc—ingots, sheet, per-	
trate, silicate ...	14	Tools ...	9	forated ...	32
Specie ...	31	Tortoise shell ...	24		
Specimens of natural		Toys ...	5		
history ...	36	Travellers' samples ...	35		
Spelter ...	32	Turnery ...	4		

IMPORTS, 1889.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
Order 1.—Books, etc.				
Free ...	...	Books, printed ...	...	260,494
3s. per doz. packs	1,994	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	12,527	3,258
20 per cent. and free	13,781	Stationery* ...	...	121,861
Order 2.—Musical Instruments.				
25 per cent.	73	Harmoniums No.	46	262 }
£3 each† ...	60	„ „	20	124 }
25 per cent.	2,177	Organs ...	930	11,275 }
£3 each† ...	870	„ „	322	3,967 }
25 per cent.	17,069	Pianofortes ...	3,798	82,174 }
£15 each†...	550	„ Grand „	36	2,161 }
£5 each† ...	6,909	„ Upright „	1,336	30,633 }
25 per cent.†	11	Pianoforte actions, etc.	...	44
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed	...	20,721
Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.				
Free ...	...	Paintings and engravings ...	...	75,173
„ ...	...	Works of art ...	...	28,161
Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.				
25 per cent.	38	Mouldings, gilt ...	...	154
Free ...	...	„ picture frame ...	...	12,089
25 per cent.	153	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	9,554	806 }
1s. ♂ gross†	75	„ „ „ „	1,493	301 }
25 per cent.	327	„ „ meerschaum ...	...	1,498
12s. ♂ gross	2,228	„ „ wooden ... gross	4,552	17,512 }
25 per cent.†	2,372	„ „ „ „	2,899	12,073 }
„ ...	330	„ „ other ...	...	1,518
„ †...	18	Pipe cases ...	...	117
„ †...	108	Turnery ...	...	431
Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
20 per cent.	176	Fireworks ...	...	744
Free ...	...	Toys ...	...	26,922
Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.				
20 per cent.	3,527	Clocks ...	...	18,439
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ...	...	12,243
„ ...	...	„ scientific ...	...	24,741
20 per cent.	11,402	Watches ...	...	60,373
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	4,554

* See also "Paper," Order 25. † After 30th July, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889.

*** 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, etc.</i>				
...	59,745	Books, printed ...	...	+ 200,749
1,330	400	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+ 11,197	+ 2,858
...	29,145	Stationery* ...	...	+ 92,716
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
4	55	Harmoniums ... No.	+ 62	+ 331
151	2,249	Organs ... „	+ 1,101	+ 12,993
372	12,444	Pianofortes ... „	+ 4,798	+ 102,524
...	...	Pianoforte actions, etc. ...	...	+ 44
...	1,963	Others, undescribed ...	...	+ 18,758
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.</i>				
...	15,333	Paintings and engravings ...	...	+ 59,840
...	2,298	Works of art ...	...	+ 25,863
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.</i>				
...	439	Mouldings, gilt ...	...	– 285
...	...	„ picture frame ...	...	+ 12,089
1,139	208	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+ 9,908	+ 899
...	687	„ „ meerschaum ...	...	+ 811
2,167	9,053	„ „ wooden ... gross	+ 5,284	+ 20,532
...	57	„ „ other ...	...	+ 1,461
...	...	Pipe cases ...	...	+ 117
...	429	Turnery ...	...	+ 2
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
...	639	Fireworks ...	...	+ 105
...	421	Toys ...	...	+ 26,501
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.</i>				
...	1,505	Clocks ...	...	+ 16,934
...	2,125	Instruments, optical ...	...	+ 10,118
...	2,099	„ scientific ...	...	+ 22,642
...	17,287	Watches ...	...	+ 43,086
...	102	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	+ 4,452

* See also “Paper,” Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

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

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

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
Free	...	Instruments, surgical	...	...	...	18,983
		<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.</i>				
Free	...	Arms, pistols, etc.	...	No.	883	643
"	...	" sporting	...	"	9,050	23,043
		Ammunition, etc.—	...			
"	...	" caps	...	...	...	814
"	...	" cartridges	...	...	...	4,942
"	...	" cartridge cases	...	...	...	2,822
4d. per lb....	4,437	" dynamite	...	lbs.	276,765	23,244
1½d. per coil	748	" fuse	...	coils	125,442	3,465
5d. per lb....	165	" gelatine, blasting	...	lbs.	26,725	2,562
4d. per lb.*	122	" " "	...	"	5,050	505
1d. per lb.†	25	" " "	...	"	6,000	600
" †	108	" dynamite	...	"	26,000	2,600
...	...	" gun cotton	...	"	...	...
1d. per lb....	6,544	" powder, blasting	...	"	1,756,160	34,296
3d. per lb....	1,527	" " sporting	...	"	182,918	14,901
Free	...	" " fine	...	"	39,585	1,809
1d. per lb....	788	" shot	...	"	188,451	1,571
5d. per lb....	1	" tonite	...	"	...	...
4d. per lb.*	8	" " "	...	"	...	...
		<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple-</i>				
		<i>ments.</i>				
25 per cent.	438	Boilers, steam	...	No.	36	3,297
35 per cent.‡	533	" " "	...	"	33	1,284
Free	...	Cutlery	...	...	...	36,249
25 per cent.	5,582	Engines, steam	...	No.	280	49,345
35 per cent.‡	1,609	" " "	...	"	3	3,111
25 per cent.‡	1,530	" " portable	...	"	18	3,042
20 per cent.	4,452	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	...	23,405
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	...	...	67,279
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	...	...	9,588
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	...	84,497
25 per cent.	35,659	" " "	...	...	...	192,561
35 per cent.‡	8,062	" " "	...	...	...	34,366
Free	...	Sewing machines	...	No.	17,962	61,906
"	...	Tools and utensils	...	...	...	64,206
"	...	Cream separators	...	...	...	4,107

* After 30th July, 1889. † After 24th September, 1889. ‡ After 17th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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>				
...	162	Instruments, surgical ...	...	+ 18,821
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.</i>				
4	10	Arms, pistols, etc.... No.	+ 879	+ 633
625	1,463	„ sporting ... „	+ 8,425	+ 21,580
Ammunition, etc.—				
...	18	„ caps ...	...	+ 796
...	262	„ cartridges ...	...	+ 4,680
...	9	„ cartridge cases ...	...	+ 2,813
118,750	10,239	„ dynamite lbs.	+ 158,015	+ 13,005
70,332	2,332	„ fuse ... coils	+ 55,110	+ 1,133
...	...	„ gelatine, blasting lbs.	+ 37,775	+ 3,667
...	...	„ dynamite „	+ 26,000	+ 2,600
1,000	75	„ gun cotton „	– 1,000	– 75
1,778	62	„ powder, blasting „	+ 1,754,382	+ 34,234
6,949	844	„ „ sporting „	+ 175,969	+ 14,057
...	...	„ „ fine „	+ 39,585	+ 1,809
31,372	445	„ shot ... „	+ 157,079	+ 1,126
300	21	„ tonite ... „	– 300	– 21
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.</i>				
13	2,068	Boilers, steam ... No.	+ 56	+ 2,513
...	1,833	Cutlery ...	...	+ 34,416
101	13,101	Engines, steam ... No.	+ 182	+ 39,355
...	...	„ portable ... „	+ 18	+ 3,042
...	23,709	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	– 304
...	28,863	Machinery, agricultural ...	...	+ 38,416
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ...	...	+ 9,588
...	82,034	„ undescribed ...	...	+ 229,390
4,428	17,782	Sewing machines ... No.	+ 13,534	+ 44,124
...	2,481	Tools and utensils...	...	+ 61,725
...	...	Cream separators ...	...	+ 4,107

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

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

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

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.					
10s. per arm	1,282	Axles and arms	... .. No.	2,735	1,967
7s. per arm	864	„ „ mail patent	... „	2,616	1,384
4s. 6d. p. arm	912	„ „ „	... „	3,958	1,545
4s. 6d. p. arm	59	„ „ common nut	... „	536	226
3s. per arm	1,962	„ „ „	... „	16,148	3,124
25 per cent.	1,618	„ „ common dray	... „	8,861	6,533
„ ...	119	Axle-boxes	... .. „	4,530	471
35 per cent.*	8	„ „ „	... .. „	276	24
Carriages and carts—					
£50 each ...	1,600	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc.	... .. „	45	8,193
20 per cent.	128	All carts and waggons without springs	... .. „	54	1,121
£40 each ...	80	Omnibuses and coaches	... .. „	2	660
£20 each ...	820	Hansom cabs, etc.	... .. „	47	3,227
£15 each ...	54	Express waggons, etc.	... .. „	40	1,683
£10 each ...	420	Dog carts, etc.	... .. „	43	1,637
Free ...	...	Used in border traffic	... .. „	28	1,435
25 per cent. †	394	Unenumerated	... .. „	...	1,721
„ †	1,434	Bicycles, tricycles, etc.	... .. „	...	6,922
25 per cent.	795	Carriage materials	... .. „	...	3,441
35 per cent.*	86	„ „	... .. „	...	229
Various ...	1,422	„ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars. undergear	... .. „	...	2,833
25 per cent.	1,624	Saddlery and harness...	... .. „	...	7,330
Free ...	...	Saddlers' ironmongery	... .. „	...	17,918
10s. per doz.	18	Saddle-trees (harness)	... doz.	41	89
20s. per doz.	175	„ (riding) ...	... .. „	190	712
Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.					
Free ...	...	Anchors	... .. No.	119	366
„ ...	...	Boats	... .. „	24	719
„ ...	...	Chain cables	... .. tons	32	421
„ ...	...	Oars, ash	... .. No.	1,187	271
Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, <i>post</i>).					
25 per cent.	47	Bricks, air	... .. No.	11,292	187
35 per cent.*	26	„ „	... .. „	4,200	74
Free ...	...	„ clay	... .. „	191,350	395
20s. per 1,000	339	„ fire	... .. „	338,490	2,332
Free ...	...	Cement	... .. cwt.	1,080,384	223,052
5s. to 10s. each	543	Doors	... .. No.	2,090	1,562

*After 17th September, 1889. † After 30th July 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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, etc.*

1,450	760	Axles and arms No.		
		„ „ mail patent „		
		„ „ „ „ „	+ 33,404	+ 14,019
		„ „ common nut „		
		„ „ „ „ „		
		„ „ common dray „		
4	1	Axle-boxes „	+ 4,802	+ 494
		Carriages and carts—		
		Barouches, broughams, mail „		
		phaetons, drags, etc.		
		„ „ „ „ „		
		Omnibuses and coaches ... „		
208	8,822	All other kinds... .. „	+ 51	+ 10,855
		Express waggons, etc. ... „		
		Dog carts, etc. „		
		Used in border traffic ... „		
		Unenumerated „		
...	...	Bicycles, tricycles, etc. ...	...	+ 6,922
		Carriage materials		
...	1,690	„ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars	...	+ 4,813
...	8,222	Saddlery and harness ... ..	...	– 892
...	608	Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	...	+ 17,310
...	1	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	+ 41	+ 88
55	293	„ (riding) „	+ 135	+ 419

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

35	85	Anchors No.	+ 84	+ 281
30	461	Boats „	– 6	+ 258
64	242	Chain cables tons	– 32	+ 179
84	25	Oars, ash No.	+ 1,103	+ 246

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

...	...	Bricks, air No.	+ 15,492	+ 261
119,000	258	„ clay „	+ 72,350	+ 137
5,966	49	„ fire „	+ 332,524	+ 2,283
7,605	1,868	Cement cwt.	+ 1,072,779	+ 221,184
339	360	Doors No.	+ 1,751	+ 1,202

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

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

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

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		Order 12.—Building Materials.			
		—continued.			
5s. each* ...	44	Frames, door and window ...	No.	175	204
Free ...	...	Lime ...	tons	79	248
2s. per pair	12	Sashes, window ...	pairs	123	94 }
3s. per pair*	1	„ „ glazed ...	„	9	7 }
Free ...	...	Slates, roofing ...	No.	8,219,417	67,714
Order 13.—Furniture.					
25 per cent.	30,486	Furniture and upholstery ...	...	...	127,430 }
35 per cent.†	7,596	„ „ „ ...	...	...	22,308 }
10 per cent.	100	Furniture springs ...	...	...	1,514
25 per cent.	564	Gasaliers and chandeliers ...	...	...	2,405 }
35 per cent.‡	69	„ „ „ ...	...	...	488 }
25 per cent.	951	Lamps and lampware ...	...	...	4,699
Order 14.—Chemicals.					
3d. per lb....	552	Acid, acetic ...	lbs.	59,705	1,786
6d. per gal.§	31	„ carbolic, crude ...	galls.	1,309	337 }
6d. per lb.§	71	„ „ pure ...	lbs.	3,177	329 }
2d. per lb.§	159	„ oxalic... ...	„	14,659	249 }
3d. per lb.§	7	„ picric... ...	„	524	44 }
5s. per cwt.*	59	„ sulphuric, muriatic, and nitric	cwt.	234	240 }
Free ...	...	„ undescribed ...	lbs.	443,576	27,795 }
Free ...	...	Alkali, soda ash ...	cwt.	19,997	7,357
„ ...	...	„ „ bicarbonate ...	„	8,029	2,837
„ ...	...	„ „ caustic ...	„	24,033	12,023
40s. per ton	40	„ „ crystals ...	tons	18	97
Free ...	...	Alum ...	cwt.	3,298	982
„ ...	...	Arsenic ...	„	713	454
„ ...	...	Asphalte ...	„	15,359	3,983
25 per cent.	427	Blackening ...	...	...	1,570
Free ...	...	Borax ...	cwt.	231	485
Various & free	1,230	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous	...	...	101,919
Free ...	...	Nitrate of soda ...	cwt.	6,491	3,967
„ ...	...	Silicate of soda ...	„	6,297	1,962
„ ...	...	Dyes ...	...	...	20,325
„ ...	...	Essences and essential oils	...	...	7,230
3d. per lb....	226	Glycerine, pure ...	lbs.	35,527	1,116 }
1d. per lb....	6	„ crude ...	„	1,526	15 }
Free ...	...	Guano ...	tons	706	3,645
„ ...	...	Ink, printing ...	lbs.	322,940	6,651
6d. per lb....	264	„ coloured ...	„	10,577	1,066

* After 30th July, 1889.

† After 19th September, 1889.

‡ After 17th September, 1889.

§ To 30th July, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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 12.—Building Materials—
continued.*

...	...	Frames, door and window ...	No.	+ 175	+ 204
203	645	Lime ...	tons	— 124	— 397
609	287	Sashes, window ...	pairs	— 477	— 186
6,800	73	Slates, roofing ...	No.	+ 8,212,617	+ 67,641

Order 13.—Furniture.

...	25,720	Furniture and upholstery ...	...	...	+ 124,018
...	...	Furniture springs ...	...	...	+ 1,514
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ...	...	.	+ 2,893
...	665	Lamps and lampware ...	...	...	+ 4,034

Order 14.—Chemicals.

18,995	621	Acid, acetic ...	lbs.	+ 40,710	+ 1,165
91,972	2,658	„ carbolic, crude ...	}	+ 371,507	+ 26,336
		„ „ pure ...			
		„ oxalic ...			
		„ picric ...			
		„ undescribed ...			
217	99	Alkali, soda ash ...	cwt.	+ 19,780	+ 7,258
116	59	„ „ bicarbonate ...	„	+ 7,913	+ 2,778
1,100	586	„ „ caustic ...	„	+ 22,933	+ 11,437
18	157	„ „ crystals ...	tons	...	— 60
37	28	Alum ...	cwt.	+ 3,261	+ 954
23	26	Arsenic ...	„	+ 690	+ 428
420	204	Asphalte ...	„	+ 14,939	+ 3,779
...	...	Blacking ...	...	...	+ 1,570
21	69	Borax ...	cwt.	+ 210	+ 416
...	21,598	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ...	...	...	+ 80,321
6	6	Nitrate of soda ...	cwt.	+ 6,485	+ 3,961
687	346	Silicate of soda ...	„	+ 5,610	+ 1,616
...	2,861	Dyes ...	...	...	+ 17,464
...	2,256	Essences and essential oils ...	...	...	+ 4,974
40,238	650	Glycerine, pure ...	lbs.	— 3,185	+ 481
		„ crude ...	„		
157	968	Guano ...	tons	+ 549	+ 2,677
45,622	955	Ink, printing ...	lbs.	+ 277,318	+ 5,696
...	...	„ coloured ...	„	+ 10,577	+ 1,066

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

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

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

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.				
Free	...	Ink, writing	...	...	...	2,300 }
10 per cent.*	205	" "	...	...	...	2,121 }
Free	...	Manures, undescribed	...	tons	176	996
1s. & 1s. 3d.	13,459	Matches and vestas (wax)	...	gross	258,259	39,902 }
per gross		" wooden	...	"	108,162	8,340 }
6d. per gross	2,270	Medicines, patent	...	...	...	38,639
25 per cent.	9,750	Medicinal roots	...	...	...	407
Free	...	Naphtha	...	galls.	3,389	766
"	...	Opium, prepared	...	lbs.	20,045	39,986
20s. per lb.	18,303	Paints and colours	...	cwt.	18,269	27,916 }
Free	...	" " mixed for use	...	"	4,592	8,488 }
80s. per ton	790	" " ground in oil	...	"	63,095	78,564 }
40s. per ton	6,257	Spirits, methylated	...	galls.	3,958	834
1s. per gal.	210	Sulphur	...	cwt.	17,734	4,620
Free	...	Turpentine	...	galls.	104,170	12,916
"	...					

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

		Order 15—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.				
20 per cent.	10,135	Blankets	...	pairs	113,167	54,743 }
25 per cent.*	1,598	"	...	"	15,358	6,695 }
20 per cent.	22,120	Carpeting and druggeting	...	...	...	124,951
"	6,435	Flannels, piece	...	...	...	31,341 }
25 per cent.*	577	"	...	...	...	2,725 }
30 per cent.†	451	"	...	...	...	2,701 }
20 per cent.	1,806	Rugs, woollen	...	...	...	10,599 }
25 per cent.*	823	"	...	...	...	2,823 }
		Woollen piece goods—				
20 per cent.	76,163	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, etc.	...	...	...	367,380 }
25 per cent.*	15,994	" " " "	...	...	...	61,051 }
30 per cent.†	12,967	" " " "	...	...	...	56,072 }
7½ per cent.	25,061	Dress goods, containing wool	...	...	...	348,211
...	...	" women's	...	...	...	...
20 per cent.	487	Shirtings	...	...	...	3,237 }
25 per cent.*	93	"	...	...	...	369 }
30 per cent.†	121	"	...	...	...	387 }
Free	...	Undescribed	...	...	...	19,397
Free	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	...	...	1,681
"	...	Yarn	...	lbs.	671,569	9,731
		Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.				
20 per cent.	65,113	Silks and satins, dress	...	...	...	325,700
"	1,156	" dress goods, mixed with other material	...	...	...	5,086

* After 30th July, 1889.

† After 19th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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> — <i>continued.</i>				
...	80	Ink, writing ... ..	...	+ 4,341
2,448	23,910	Manures, undescribed ... tons	- 2,272	- 22,914
34,165	4,811	Matches and vestas (wax) ... gross	+ 332,256	+ 43,431
...	6,857	„ wooden		
...	7	Medicines, patent ... ..	...	+ 31,782
...	...	Medicinal roots ... ..	...	+ 400
52	12	Naphtha galls.	+ 3,337	+ 754
577	1,100	Opium, prepared lbs.	+ 19,468	+ 38,886
3,499	6,250	Paints and colours ... cwt.	+ 82,457	+ 108,718
...	...	„ „ mixed for use „		
...	...	„ „ ground in oil „	+ 3,586	+ 767
372	67	Spirits, methylated ... galls.		
2,962	1,532	Sulphur cwt.	+ 14,772	+ 3,088
2,821	413	Turpentine galls.	+ 101,349	+ 12,503
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
Order 15.— <i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
7,587	4,171	Blankets pairs	+ 120,938	+ 57,267
...	5,209	Carpeting and druggetting ... ..	...	+ 119,742
...	1,586	Flannels, piece ... ..	...	+ 35,181
...	1,475	Rugs, woollen ... ..	...	+ 11,947
Woollen piece goods—				
...	30,337	Broad and narrow cloths, tweed, etc.	...	+ 454,166
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	+ 348,211
...	40,084	„ women's ... ..	...	- 40,084
...	...	Shirtings ... ..	...	+ 3,993
...	...	Undescribed ... ..	...	+ 19,397
...	290	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	+ 1,391
37,872	381	Yarn lbs.	+ 633,697	+ 9,350
Order 16.— <i>Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	45,771	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	...	+ 279,929
...	...	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	+ 5,086

IMPORTS, 1889—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 16—Silk Manufactures—continued.</i>				
10 per cent.	182	Silk pongees	...	...	...	2,005 }
20 per cent.*	251	„ „	...	...	...	1,336 }
20 per cent.	4,578	„ ribbons	...	...	...	24,135
„ ...	149	„ velvets and crapes	...	...	...	434
Free ...	...	„ other manufactures of	...	...	...	27,062 }
20 per cent.	1,639	„ „ „	...	...	...	9,570 }
		<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
Free ...	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	...	...	...	892,566
„ ...	...	„ manufactures, such as counter-panes, etc.	...	...	...	59,696
„ ...	...	„ waste ... lbs.	...	740,986	...	9,013
„ ...	...	„ wick „	...	51,608	...	2,605
„ ...	...	Linen piece goods	...	...	...	39,076
„ ...	...	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	...	...	4,801
20 per cent.	38	„ tents and tarpaulins	...	...	...	231
		<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
Free ...	...	Haberdashery	...	...	...	383,837
25 per cent.*	417	Bags—Fancy	...	...	...	2,196
20 per cent.*	22	Quilts	...	...	...	195 }
30 per cent.†	106	„ „	...	...	...	655 }
		<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
25 per cent.	92,535	Apparel and slops	...	...	...	382,825 }
30 per cent.	16,554	„ „	...	...	...	55,832 }
35 per cent.*	5,549	„ „	...	...	...	17,080 }
Free ...	...	„ „	...	...	...	18,247 }
25 per cent.	798	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed	...	...	...	3,220
4s. to 33s. p.‡	22,585	Boots and shoes	...	...	584,314	106,464 }
doz. pairs						
4s. to 45s. p.‡	11,372	„ „	...	...	143,755	42,771 }
doz. pairs*						
20 per cent.*	2	Clogs and pattens	...	...	...	11
Free ...	...	Feathers, ornamental	...	...	...	4,915 }
25 per cent.*	1,167	„ „	...	...	...	4,585 }
Free ...	...	Flowers, artificial	...	...	...	16,224
25 per cent.	1,439	Frillings and rufflings	...	...	...	5,696
„ ...	60	Furs, dressed	...	...	...	257 }
2d. per lb.*	6	„ „	...	...	1,572	645 }

* After 30th July, 1889. † After 10th September, 1889. ‡ Infants Nos. 0-3 are free.

EXPORTS, 1889.—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 16—Silk Manufactures—continued.</i>				
...	174	Silk pongees ...	...	+ 3,167
...	102	„ ribbons ...	...	+ 24,033
...	...	„ velvets and crapes ...	...	+ 434
...	1,601	„ other manufactures of ...	...	+ 35,031
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
...	62,291	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	...	+ 830,275
...	8,819	„ manufactures, such as counter-panes, etc.	...	+ 50,877
30,664	466	„ waste ... lbs.	+ 710,322	+ 8,547
7,931	598	„ wick ... „	+ 43,677	+ 2,007
...	3,224	Linen piece goods ...	...	+ 35,852
...	298	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	+ 4,503
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ...	...	+ 231
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
...	37,460	Haberdashery ...	...	+ 346,377
...	...	Bags—Fancy ...	...	+ 2,196
...	...	Quilts ...	...	+ 850
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
...	154,467	Apparel and slops ...	}	+ 319,517
...		„ „ ...		
...		„ „ ...		
...	457	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ...		+ 2,763
155,314	39,402	Boots and shoes ... pairs	+ 572,755	+ 109,833
...	...	Clogs and pattens ...	...	+ 11
...	431	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	+ 9,069
...	578	Flowers, artificial ...	...	+ 15,646
...	915	Frillings and rufflings ...	...	+ 4,781
...	1,402	Furs, dressed ...	...	– 500

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

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

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

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

Order 19.—Dress—continued.				
Free ...	...	Furs, undressed ...	...	2,428
25 per cent.*	87	„ hatters... ..	...	860
20 per cent.	27,382	Gloves ... ..	...	138,804
10 per cent.†	1,243	Handkerchiefs ... ..	...	12,738
		Hat and caps—		
48s. per doz.	675	Dress No.	3,089	1,787
60s. per doz.‡	294	„ „	2,028	740
30s. per doz	20	With calico frame and covered, etc. „	159	47
15s. per doz.	9,968	Men's felt, etc. „	136,143	20,913
„ †	1,952	Men's, women's, boys', etc., felt „	34,322	5,794
20s. per doz.‡	4,355	Men's, boys', etc., felt „	74,456	11,520
8s. per doz.	233	Boys' and youths', etc. „	5,299	788
„ †	353	Cloth, sewn, etc. „	54,567	1,959
5s. per doz.	781	Felt hoods „	62,688	2,489
Free	...	Straw, untrimmed „	1,208,751	65,949
25 per cent.	4,499	Others unenumerated „	160,726	16,724
	23,130	Total hats and caps „	1,742,228	128,710
Free ...	...	Hatters' materials ... ..	...	14,932
„ ...	...	Hosiery ... ..	...	77,980
20 per cent.	14,097	„ ... ..	...	69,546
25 per cent.§	2,112	„ ... ..	...	8,651
6d. & 1s. each	32	Millinery ... ..	...	...
2s. 6d. each	1,608	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton... No.	642	162
1s. each ...	6	„ „ silk „	12,969	6,541
„ † ...	77	„ „ fancy „	112	42
„ † ...	1	„ „ cotton & fancy „	1,254	224
		Umbrella sticks „	12	2
Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.				
Free ...	...	Bagging yards	...	...
„ ...	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... No.	1,764,049	35,110
„ ...	...	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	2,092,736	49,200
„ ...	...	„ „ gunny bags „	110,130	1,910
3s. per doz.	2,877	„ „ woolpacks „	189,184	19,495
6d. per doz.	15	„ „ undescribed „	21,192	226
Free	...	„ „ „ „	376,876	6,073
„ ...	...	Boot webbing ... ..	...	2,863
„ ...	...	Canvas ... ..	...	25,707

* After 5th September, 1889.

† After 30th July, 1889.

‡ After 10th September, 1889.

§ After 4th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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.*

...	...	Furs, undressed ...	...	...	+ 2,428
...	...	„ hatters ...	...	...	+ 860
...	27,256	Gloves ...	...	...	+ 111,548
...	...	Handkerchiefs ...	...	...	+ 12,738
135,859	16,277	Hats and caps —			
		Dress ...	No.		
		„ ...	„		
		With calico frame and covered, etc.	„		
		Men's felt, etc. ...	„		
		Men's, women's, boys', etc., felt	„		
		Men's, boys', etc., felt ...	„	+ 1,606,369	+ 112,433
		Boys' and youths', etc. ...	„		
		Cloth, sewn, etc. ...	„		
		Felt hoods ...	„		
		Straw, untrimmed ...	„		
		Other unenumerated ...	„		

...	1,240	Hatters' materials...	...	...	+ 13,692
...	8,673	Hosiery ...	...	...	+ 147,504
...	582	Millinery ...	...	...	- 582
10,886	3,298	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton	No.		
		„ „ silk	„	+ 4,091	+ 3,671
		„ „ fancy	„		
...	...	„ „ cotton & fancy	„		
...	...	Umbrella sticks...	„	+ 12	+ 2

Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.

11,637	232	Bagging...	yards	- 11,637	- 232
194,930	3,518	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	No.	+ 1,569,119	+ 31,592
1,389,802	34,770	„ „ corn and flour sacks „		+ 702,934	+ 14,430
6,250	125	„ „ gunny bags	„	+ 103,880	+ 1,785
287,038	28,983	„ „ woolpacks...	„	- 97,854	- 9,488
122,261	1,473	„ „ undescribed	„	+ 275,807	+ 4,826
...	528	Boot webbing ...	...	...	+ 2,335
...	1,996	Canvas ...	...	...	+ 23,711

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

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

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

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.			
5s. per cwt.	52	Cordage, coir	... cwt.	356	577
11s.3d.p.cwt.	311	„ hempen	... „	680	2,351
12s. per cwt.*	175	„ „	... „	376	1,576
28s. per cwt.	461	„ white lines	... „	347	2,686
12s. per cwt.*	64	„ „	... „	100	732
Free	...	„ unserviceable	... tons	154	835
11s.3d.p.cwt.	20	Engine packing	... cwt.	33	124
12s. per cwt.*	88	„ „	... „	147	693
Free	...	Felt, sheathing	... „	...	3,209
¼d. & ½d. per yard	2,981	Jute piece goods	... yards	2,094,482	30,185
25 per cent.	743	Mats	... „	...	4,425
20 per cent.	708	{ Matting, China	... „	...	} 5,985
Free	...	„ coir and other	... „	...	
20 per cent.	15,197	Nets and netting	... cwt.	128	1,342
2¼d. per lb.	1,736	Oil and other floor cloths	... „	...	89,100
8s. per cwt. †	1,220	Twine and lines	... lbs.	179,530	6,454
Free	...	„ reaper and binder	... „	346,192	9,466
		„ sewing or seaming	... „	512,725	16,324

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		Order 21.—Animal Food.			
Free	...	Bêche de mer	... cwt.	2	7
2d. per lb. ...	513	Butter	... lbs.	81,227	3,777
„ ...	949	Cheese	... „	157,310	4,794
Free	...	Eggs	... No.	5,093,382	21,935
2s. per gross*	3,884	„	... „	5,621,102	18,141
Free	...	Fish, fresh	... „	...	5,078
2d. per lb. ...	34,025	„ preserved	... lbs.	4,725,933	137,439
Free	...	„ salted...	... cwt.	18,484	26,242
„	...	„ shell...	... „	...	30,014
2d. per lb. ...	21	Honey	... lbs.	2,752	76
10 per cent.	114	Isinglass	... „	3,881	988
Free	...	„	... „	10,426	1,692
„	...	Lard	... „	3,128	73
„	...	Meats, fresh	... cwt.	3,162	3,686
2d. per lb. ...	2,211	„ preserved	... lbs.	439,627	16,257
„	162	„ bacon	... „	19,935	694
5s. per cwt.	137	„ beef, salted	... cwt.	1,382	2,214
2d. per lb. ...	1,767	„ hams	... lbs.	218,370	10,178
5s. per cwt.	367	„ pork, salted	... cwt.	1,517	3,988
20 per cent.*	441	„ potted, etc.	... „	...	2,135

* After 30th July, 1889.

† After 24th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous
Materials—continued.*

1,993	5,916	Cordage, coir ... cwt.	}	–134	+ 2,006
		„ hempen ... „			
		„ „ ... „			
		„ white lines ... „			
328	375	„ „ ... „	}	–174	+ 460
		„ unserviceable ... tons			
44	220	Engine packing ... cwt.		+ 136	+ 597
...	102	Felt, sheathing ...			+ 3,107
...	6,670	Jute piece goods ...			+ 23,515
...	662	Mats ...			+ 3,763
...	803	Matting, China ...	}	...	+ 5,182
...		„ coir and other ...			
...	9	Nets and netting ...			+ 1,333
...	3,715	Oil and other floor cloths ...			+ 85,385
182,401	6,721	Twine and lines ... lbs.	}	+ 856,046	+ 25,523
		„ reaper and binder ... „			
		„ sewing or seaming ... „			

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 21.—Animal Food.

...	...	Bêche de mer ... cwt.	+ 2	+ 7
1,029,742	37,799	Butter ... lbs.	– 948,515	– 34,022
312,469	8,610	Cheese ... „	– 155,159	– 3,816
45,256	169	Eggs ... No.	+ 10,669,228	+ 39,907
...	206	Fish, fresh ...	...	+ 4,872
470,643	16,532	„ preserved ... lbs.	+ 4,255,290	+ 120,907
726	1,292	„ salted ... cwt.	+ 17,758	+ 24,950
...	67	„ shell ...	...	+ 29,947
31,024	819	Honey ... lbs.	– 28,272	– 743
6,400	1,111	Isinglass ... „	+ 7,907	+ 1,569
17,999	429	Lard ... „	– 14,871	– 356
1,382	1,489	Meats, fresh ... cwt.	+ 1,780	+ 2,197
904,795	18,921	„ preserved ... lbs.	– 465,168	– 2,664
117,655	4,854	„ bacon ... „	– 97,720	– 4,160
2,471	2,880	„ beef, salted ... cwt.	– 1,089	– 666
26,224	1,243	„ hams ... lbs.	+ 192,146	+ 8,935
543	1,835	„ pork, salted ... cwt.	+ 974	+ 2,153
...	...	„ potted, etc. ...	...	+ 2,135

IMPORTS, 1889—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. ...	844	Arrowroot ...	lbs.	133,891	2,134
“ ...	92	Biscuit, fancy ...	“	13,173	340
Free ...	...	Cocoanuts ...	No.	422,480	1,821
2d. per lb. ...	4,893	Confectionery ...	lbs.	593,150	25,289
“ ...	19	“ sugar candy ...	“	2,305	38
“ ...	765	Fruit, bottled ...	“	89,707	2,355
18s. per doz.*	5	“ (over a quart and up to a gallon)	doz.	110	51
3s. per doz.*	399	“ (pints and over half a pint)	“	27,531	1,642
2d. per lb. ...	8,004	“ dried ...	lbs.	920,462	18,112
“ ...	39,076	“ currants ...	“	4,831,440	60,594
“ ...	17,595	“ raisins ...	“	2,120,974	32,721
9d. per bush.	7,879	“ fresh ...	bushels	210,091	70,498 }
1s.6d.p.bus.*	5,777	“ ...	“	77,048	28,170 }
Free*	...	“ bananas ...	“	83,872	24,888
9d. per bush.†	3,348	“ oranges and lemons	“	89,290	34,171
3d. per lb.*	367	“ pulp ...	lbs.	45,462	429
2s. p. cental	22,140	Grain and pulse, barley ...	centals	218,903	96,432 }
3s. p. cental‡	271	“ “ “ ...	“	1,788	704 }
2s. p. cental	731	“ beans and peas	“	7,265	3,040 }
2s.11d.p.cl.‡	40	“ “ “	“	277	238 }
2s. p. cental	166	“ gram ...	“	1,656	617
1s. p. cental	5,214	“ maize ...	“	103,372	37,305 }
2s.11d.p.cl.‡	1,215	“ “ “	“	8,332	1,803 }
3s. per bush.	3,070	“ malt ...	bushels	8,682	3,183 }
4s.6d.p.bus.§	82	“ “ “	“	3,789	1,398 }
2s. p. cental	70,673	“ oats ...	centals	727,257	292,835 }
3s. p. cental‡	1,417	“ “ “	“	18,085	6,130 }
2s. p. cental	197	“ peanuts ...	“	1,967	1,439
6s. p. cental	14,886	“ rice ...	“	109,710	51,318 }
4s. p. cental	9,381	“ “ dressed in bond	“	55,720	26,234 }
2s. p. cental	...	“ rye ...	“	...	...
“ ...	5,201	“ wheat ...	“	125,336	47,389 }
2s 11d.p.cl.‡	2	“ “ “	“	5,335	1,639 }
5s. p. cental	311	Grain prepared—			
7s. 6d. p. cl.‡	...	Barley, pearl ...	“	1,178	868 }
2s. p. cental	51	“ “ “	“	110	70 }
5s. p. cental§	10	Flour ...	“	6,552	3,726 }
6s. p. cental	6	“ “ “	“	6,040	3,275 }
9s. p. cental‡	3	Oatmeal ...	“	49	35 }
2s. p. cental	226	“ “ “	“	33	37 }
5s. p. cental§	52	Peas, split ...	“	2,008	1,086 }
		“ “ “	“	300	182 }

* After 30th July, 1889. † After 5th September, 1889.
‡ After 23rd October, 1889. § After 24th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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>				
31,454	679	Arrowroot lbs.	+ 102,437	+ 1,455
1,136,936	20,653	Biscuit, fancy „	– 1,123,763	– 20,313
2,340	15	Cocoanuts No.	+ 420,140	+ 1,806
106,491	3,909	Confectionery lbs.	+ 486,659	+ 21,380
...	...	„ sugar candy „	+ 2,305	+ 38
40,043	1,468	Fruit, bottled „	+ 49,664	+ 887
...	...	„ „ (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 110	+ 51
...	...	„ „ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 27,531	+ 1,642
235,267	4,685	„ dried lbs.	+ 685,195	+ 13,427
775,245	11,302	„ „ currants „	+ 4,056,195	+ 49,292
384,253	7,164	„ „ raisins „	+ 1,736,721	+ 25,557
30,646	14,212	„ fresh bushels	+ 256,493	+ 84,456
...	...	„ „ bananas „	+ 83,872	+ 24,888
...	...	„ „ oranges and lemons „	+ 89,290	+ 34,171
...	...	„ pulp lbs.	+ 45,462	+ 429
6,345	2,608	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	+ 214,346	+ 94,528
1,577	1,282	„ „ beans and peas „	+ 5,965	+ 1,996
...	...	„ „ gram „	+ 1,656	+ 617
326	147	„ „ maize „	+ 111,378	+ 38,961
15,620	5,730	„ „ malt bushels	– 3,149	– 1,149
6,158	2,758	„ „ oats centals	+ 739,184	+ 296,207
...	...	„ „ peanuts „	+ 1,967	+ 1,439
18,327	12,676	„ „ rice „	+ 147,103	+ 64,876
120	45	„ „ rye „	– 120	– 45
244,461	84,064	„ „ wheat „	– 113,790	– 35,036
Grain prepared—				
109	109	Barley, pearl „	+ 1,179	+ 829
526,812	299,285	Flour „	– 514,220	– 292,284
35,458	28,467	Oatmeal „	– 35,376	– 28,395
294	277	Peas, split „	+ 2,014	+ 991

IMPORTS, 1889—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—continued.				
Grain, prepared—				
2s. p. cental	17	Semolina centals	172	223 }
5s. p. cental*	23	„ „	90	110 }
2d. per lb...	2,133	Jams and preserves lbs.	285,280	6,806 }
3d. per lb†	1,459	„ „ „	123,773	2,970 }
Free ...	...	„ „ peel, drained „	124,117	2,363 }
2d. per lb†	701	„ „ „ „ „	170,796	3,458 }
Free† ...	...	„ „ „ dried „	1,541	30 }
2d. per lb...	380	Liquorice „	69,942	1,904
„ ...	1,146	Macaroni and vermicelli „	145,963	2,849
„ ..	3,899	Maizena and corn flour „	408,482	9,326
Free ...	...	Molasses cwt.	21,841	2,617 }
3s. per cwt.	90	„ refined „	4,626	1,108 }
2s. per cwt.	750	„ Victorian refined ... .. „	...	..
3s. per cwt.	...	„ saccharum „	97	96
2d. per lb...	845	Nuts lbs.	96,838	1,737
„ ...	2,106	„ almonds „	281,598	8,320
„ ...	594	„ walnuts „	71,462	1,625
20s. per ton	45	Onions tons	44	893
10s. per ton	975	Potatoes „	1,950	10,889
Free ...	...	Sago lbs.	174,558	1,467
Sugar—				
3s. per cwt.	57,629	Cane, raw cwt.	536,985	516,948
2s. per cwt.	33,685	Cane, raw, refined in Victoria „	276,165	145,908
3s. per cwt.	40,792	Cane, refined „	278,490	320,848
6s. per cwt.	321	Beet „	1,051	921
3s. per cwt.	774	Glucose „	5,010	4,277
	133,201	Total Sugar „	1,097,701	988,902
Free ...	...	Tapioca lbs.	2,212,955	19,269
18s. p. doz.†	5	Vegetables, bottled (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	6	8
3s. per doz.†	223	„ bottled (pints and over half a pint) „	2,064	772
Free ...	...	„ fresh cwt.	6,918	3,456
2d. per lb...	229	„ preserved lbs.	25,640	1,220
5s. per cwt.	58	„ salted cwt.	227	332
Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
10 per cent.	197	Aërated and mineral waters ... doz.	7,773	2,057
9d. per gal.	54,800	Beer (ale and porter)... .. galls.	1,643,236	337,648
1s.6d.p.doz.ptst‡	1,168	„ lager „	44,049	8,397
3d. per lb...	1	Chicory lbs.	73,099	450
„ ...	5,419	Chocolate and cocoa „	511,812	39,752

* After 24th September, 1889. † After 30th July, 1889. ‡ After 19th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>				
...	...	Grain, prepared— Semolina centals	+ 262	+ 333
293,184	5,812	Jams and preserves ... lbs.	+ 412,323	+ 9,815
8,365	280	Liquorice "	+ 61,577	+ 1,624
17,852	554	Macaroni and vermicelli ... "	+ 128,111	+ 2,295
53,365	1,418	Maizena and corn flour ... "	+ 355,117	+ 7,908
2,840	2,434	Molasses... .. cwt.	+ 23,627	+ 1,291
...	...	„ Victorian, refined ... "	...	...
...	...	„ saccharum "	+ 97	+ 96
20,843	402	Nuts lbs.	+ 75,995	+ 1,335
28,934	1,209	„ almonds "	+ 252,664	+ 7,111
...	...	„ walnuts "	+ 71,462	+ 1,625
2,774	35,308	Onions tons	– 2,730	– 34,415
9,145	57,612	Potatoes... .. "	– 7,195	– 46,723
67,193	604	Sago lbs.	+ 107,365	+ 863
...	...	Sugar—		
...	...	Cane, raw cwt.	+ 536,985	+ 516,948
...	...	Cane, Victorian refined ... "	+ 276,165	+ 145,908
113,190	124,823	Cane, refined "	+ 165,300	+ 196,025
90	106	Beet "	+ 961	+ 815
892	893	Glucose "	+ 4,118	+ 3,384
114,172	125,822	Total Sugar "	983,529	863,080
137,888	1,442	Tapioca lbs.	+ 2,075,067	+ 17,827
...	...	Vegetables, bottled (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 6	+ 8
...	...	„ bottled (pint and over half a pint) .. "	+ 2,064	+ 772
10,212	3,028	„ fresh cwt.	– 3,294	+ 428
39,466	951	„ preserved lbs.	– 13,826	+ 269
...	...	„ salted... .. cwt.	+ 227	+ 332
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
12,469	1,885	Aërated and mineral waters... doz.	– 4,696	+ 172
153,100	21,019	Beer (ale and porter) ... galls.	+ 1,490,136	+ 316,629
...	...	„ lager "	+ 44,049	+ 8,397
47,884	573	Chicory lbs.	+ 25,215	– 123
68,941	5,059	Chocolate and cocoa "	+ 442,871	+ 34,693

IMPORTS, 1889—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 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.			
9d. per gal.	95	Cider and perry	... galls.	2,207	462
Free	...	Cocoa beans	... cwt.	1,975	6,477
3d. per lb...	13,603	Coffee	... lbs.	1,288,996	58,314
2d. per lb...	1	Ginger, ground	... "	4,310	79 }
Free	...	" other	... "	123,340	1,949 }
6d. per lb...	14,187	Hops	... "	608,005	44,063 }
8d. per lb*	1,792	"	... "	176,649	8,517 }
20 per cent.	39	Limejuice	... galls.	1,495	196 }
Free	...	"	... "	16,620	1,454 }
"	...	Milk, preserved	... lbs.	2,234,127	50,096 }
2d. per lb.†	730	"	... "	465,066	9,691 }
2d. per lb.	3,151	Mustard	... "	387,574	20,990
Free	...	Pepper	... "	472,340	17,795 }
2d. per lb.	11	" ground	... "	1,536	59 }
10 per cent.	560	Perfumery‡...	...	...	5,694 }
20 per cent.†	460	"	...	...	2,125 }
2s. 9d. p. doz.	4	Pickles (quarts)	... doz.	481	93 }
3s. per doz.†	19	"	... "	267	167 }
1s. 9d. p. doz.	1,993	" (pints)	... "	20,138	6,732 }
2s. per doz.†	72	"	... "	1,532	574 }
2s. 6d. per doz.§	457	"	... "	5,455	1,842 }
1s. per doz.	2	" (half-pints)	... "	7	3
10 per cent.†	...	" other	...	...	3
20s. per ton.	10,037	Salt	... tons	11,013	44,276
Free	...	" rock	... "	1,360	4,271
"	...	Saltpetre	... cwt.	2,015	2,212
20 per cent.	1,034	Sauces (quarts)	... doz.	10,948	6,271
2s. per doz.†	665	" (pints)	... "	5,561	2,476
10 per cent.†	1	" other	...	...	14
Free	...	Spices unenumerated...	... lbs.	195,407	8,565
2d. per lb.	80	" ground	... "	9,777	483
12s. per gal.	157,326	Spirits, brandy	... galls.	380,412	187,805
"	2,792	" cordials and bitters	... "	6,206	6,135
"	75,286	" gin	... "	148,756	34,504
"	655	" of wine	... "	3,648	331
24s. per gal.	3,209	" perfumed	... "	2,780	9,532
12s. per gal.	58,366	" rum	... "	109,116	19,598
"	319,673	" whisky	... "	587,176	208,992
"	34,356	" other, undescribed	... "	55,368	32,686
3d. per lb.	111,504	Tea	... lbs.	12,983,508	596,385
3s. per lb....	213,988	Tobacco (manufactured)	... "	2,602,443	192,002
1s. per lb....	23,863	" (unmanufactured)	... "	684,228	41,710

* After 23rd October, 1889.
† See also Spirits, perfumed.

‡ After 30th July, 1889.
§ After 10th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

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

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*

		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>				
105	29	Cider and perry ...	...	galls.	+ 2,102	+ 433
23	102	Cocoa beans ...	...	cwt.	+ 1,952	+ 6,375
325,909	15,926	Coffee ...	...	lbs.	+ 963,087	+ 42,388
16,147	476	Ginger ...	...	"	+ 111,503	+ 1,552
309,525	13,724	Hops ...	...	"	+ 475,129	+ 38,856
8,647	1,453	Limejuice ...	...	galls.	+ 9,468	+ 197
72,647	1,732	Milk, preserved ...	...	lbs.	+ 2,626,546	+ 58,055
40,354	1,729	Mustard ...	...	"	+ 347,220	+ 19,261
65,280	2,897	Pepper ...	...	"	+ 408,596	+ 14,957
...	1,178	Perfumery*	...	...	...	+ 6,641
1,808	1,561	Pickles (quarts) ...	...	doz.	— 1,060	— 1,301
...	...	" (pints) ...	...	"	+ 27,125	+ 9,148
...	...	" (half-pints) ...	...	"	+ 7	+ 3
...	...	" other ...	...	...	...	+ 3
499	1,873	Salt ...	...	tons	+ 10,514	+ 42,403
99	341	" rock ...	...	"	+ 1,261	+ 3,930
75	80	Saltpetre ...	...	cwt.	+ 1,940	+ 2,132
3,021	2,588	Sauces (quarts) ...	...	doz.	+ 7,927	+ 3,683
...	...	" (pints) ...	...	"	+ 5,561	+ 2,476
...	...	" other ...	...	...	...	+ 14
37,249	2,071	Spices, unenumerated ...	...	lbs.	+ 158,158	+ 6,494
...	...	" ground ...	...	"	+ 9,777	+ 483
60,341	23,662	Spirits, brandy ...	...	galls.	+ 320,071	+ 164,143
19,130	15,035	" cordials and bitters ...	...	"	— 12,924	— 8,900
13,195	3,828	" gin ...	...	"	+ 135,561	+ 30,676
1,952	337	" of wine ...	...	"	+ 1,696	— 6
244	659	" perfumed ...	...	"	+ 2,536	+ 8,873
15,638	3,869	" rum ...	...	"	+ 93,478	+ 15,729
85,790	32,963	" whisky ...	...	"	+ 501,386	+ 176,029
4,439	4,293	" other, undescribed ...	...	"	+ 50,929	+ 28,393
6,435,222	355,157	Tea ...	...	lbs.	+ 6,548,286	+ 241,228
1,006,787	75,886	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	...	"	+ 1,595,656	+ 116,116
25,408	1,994	" (unmanufactured) ...	...	"	+ 658,820	+ 39,716

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1889—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 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.				
6s. per lb....	50,945	Tobacco, cigars	...	...	lbs.	249,678 116,635
" ...	10,540	" cigarettes	...	...	"	44,337 19,171
3s. per lb....	728	" snuff	...	...	"	5,733 1,206
6d. per gal.	2,488	Vinegar	...	...	galls.	122,491 12,184
6s. per gal.	38,085	Wine, in wood and bottled	...	...	"	197,770 82,704
8s. per gal.	16,701	" sparkling	...	...	"	42,090 76,066

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		Order 24.—Animal Substances.				
Free	...	Beeswax	...	...	cwt.	4 17
"	...	Bones	...	...	tons	71 202
"	...	Bonedust	...	...	"	... ..
"	...	Bristles	...	...	lbs.	30,571 4,694
2d. per lb.	7,735	Candles	...	...	"	1,010,736 32,139
10 per cent.	832	Combs	...	...	...	... 8,605
Free	...	Flock	...	...	tons	10 152
2d. per lb.	1,261	Glue	...	...	lbs.	153,696 5,657
20 per cent.*	128	" liquid...	...	...	...	... 663
Free	...	" pieces	...	...	tons	... ..
10 per cent.	167	Grease	...	...	"	180 1,759)
60s. per ton†	31	"	...	...	"	18 320)
Free	...	Hair	...	...	lbs.	47,550 2,264
2d. per lb.	1,369	" curled	...	...	"	172,441 6,258
Free	...	" seating	...	...	...	... 2,542
"	...	Hides	...	...	No.	94,957 92,031
"	...	Horns and hoofs	...	...	cwt.	39 86
"	...	Ivory	...	...	"	17 3,618
"	...	Leather	...	...	...	... 7,222
20 per cent.	3,261	"	...	...	cwt.	1,191 17,852
6d. per lb.*	1,610	"	...	...	lbs.	95,369 15,464
7½ per cent.	4,229	" calf and kid	...	...	cwt.	2,346 53,070
6d. per lb.*	1,640	" "	...	...	lbs.	77,944 15,266
7½ per cent.†	717	" kid, calf kid, mock kid, and patent calf	...	...	cwt.	575 15,701
20 per cent.	306	" cut into shapes	...	...	...	... 1,413)
25 per cent*	199	" "	...	...	...	... 766)
10 per cent.	2,743	" fancy, patent, etc.	...	...	...	... 29,562)
6d. per lb.*	1,030	" "	...	...	lbs.	39,248 9,595)
Free	...	" imitation	...	...	...	... 5,383
1s. per lb.*	108	" laces	...	...	lbs.	2,450 368
" †	339	" morocco, roan, skiver, etc.	...	...	"	6,534 1,587
24s. p.dz.prs*	63	" uppers, closed, men's...	...	...	pairs	3,926 433

* After 30th July, 1889. † After 24th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

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

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued*.

		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>			
69,786	29,466	Tobacco, cigars ...	lbs.	+ 179,892	+ 87,169
12,521	5,114	„ cigarettes ...	„	+ 31,816	+ 14,057
254	73	„ snuff ...	„	+ 5,479	+ 1,133
13,221	1,589	Vinegar ...	galls.	+ 109,270	+ 10,595
230,674	57,524	Wine, in wood and bottled ...	„	– 32,904	+ 25,180
4,528	8,759	„ sparkling ...	„	+ 37,562	+ 67,307

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
243	865	Beeswax ...	cwt.	– 239	– 848
68	539	Bones ...	tons	+ 3	– 337
1,932	11,057	Bonedust ...	„	– 1,932	– 11,057
2,583	372	Bristles ...	lbs.	+ 27,988	+ 4,322
265,610	6,251	Candles ...	„	+ 745,126	+ 25,888
...	591	Combs ...	...	...	+ 8,014
34	706	Flock ...	tons	– 24	– 554
7,804	258	Glue ...	lbs.	+ 145,892	+ 5,399
...	...	„ liquid ...	...	...	+ 663
89	988	„ pieces ...	tons	– 89	– 988
35	530	Grease ...	„	+ 163	+ 1,549
135,826	1,571	Hair ...	lbs.	– 88,276	+ 693
3,234	249	„ curled ...	„	+ 169,207	+ 6,009
...	17	„ seating ...	...	...	+ 2,525
33,689	25,000	Hides ...	No.	+ 61,268	+ 67,031
4,000	2,691	Horns and hoofs ...	cwt.	– 3,961	– 2,605
...	...	Ivory ...	„	+ 17	+ 3,618
...
...
...
46,344	209,984	Leather ...	„	– 40,684	– 85,409
...
...	146	„ cut into shapes ...	...	...	+ 2,033
...	2,246	„ fancy, patent, etc. ...	...	+ 39,248	+ 36,911
...	6	„ imitation ...	...	...	+ 5,377
...	...	„ laces ...	lbs.	+ 2,450	+ 368
...	...	„ morocco, roan, skiver, etc. ...	„	+ 6,534	+ 1,587
...	...	„ uppers, closed, men's ...	pairs	+ 3,926	+ 433

IMPORTS, 1889—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 24.—Animal Substances—contd.				
18s. p.dz.prs*	2	Leather, uppers, closed, women's	pairs	24
6s. p.dz.prs.*	40	„ „ wellington	„	1,608
		fronts and grafts		
3s. p. dz. prs.*	283	„ „ cashmere	„	28,917
25 per cent.	11,972	Leatherware	...	48,414
Free	...	Sausage skins	lbs.	327,445
„	...	Skins, kangaroo	No.	273,734
„	...	„ opossum	„	118,891
„	...	„ rabbit	„	1,172,082
„	...	„ sheep, with wool	„	173,405
„	...	„ „ without wool	„	23,631
„	...	„ undescribed	„	34,884
2d. per lb.	273	Soap, common	lbs.	26,792
4d. per lb.	3,746	„ fancy, perfumed	„	273,234
Free	...	Sponges	„	11,484
2d. per lb.	...	Stearine	cwt.	...
Free	...	Tallow	tons	281
„	...	Whalebone	lbs.	2,240
„	...	Wool,† greasy	„	70,232,062
„	...	„ scoured	„	10,001,332
„	...	„ washed	„	157,364
„	...	„ Angora	„	896
				42
Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.				
Free	...	Bark	tons	3,422
„	...	Bass	„	59
2d. per lb.	776	Blue	lbs.	94,705
2s. p. cental	44	Bran	centals	1,759
5s. p. cental‡	58	„	„	1,831
Free	...	Canes and rattans	bundles	20,269
25 per cent.	80	Casks	No.	631
Free	...	„ empty	„	18,136
„	...	Copra	tons	1
„	...	Cork	cwt.	460
4d. per lb....	4,605	„ cut	lbs.	365,268
Free	...	Cotton, raw	„	11,484
2s. p. cental	14	Dholl	centals	256
Free	...	Fibre, cocoanut	tons	109
„	...	„ undescribed	„	750
„	...	Firewood	„	9,696
„	...	Flax, “ Phormium,” N.Z.	„	380
„	...	Gum	„	104

* After 30th July, 1889.

† The quantity of wool imported amounted to 80,391,654 lbs., valued at £3,595,449, of which all but 25,653,494 lbs., valued at £986,706, was brought overland from New South Wales.

‡ After 24th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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—contd.*

...	...	Leather, uppers, closed, women's pairs	+ 24	+ 4
...	...	" " wellington	+ 1,608	+ 354
...	...	fronts and grafts		
...	...	" " cashmere	+ 28,917	+ 1,366
...	5,177	Leatherware		+ 43,237
148,569	6,986	Sausage skins	+ 178,876	+ 8,260
51,285	8,460	Skins, kangaroo	+ 222,449	+ 20,582
323,418	8,385	" opossum	− 204,527	− 6,625
3,429,015	12,303	" rabbit	− 2,256,933	− 7,101
990,846	173,563	" sheep, with wool	− 817,441	− 154,930
211,823	4,126	" " without wool	− 188,192	− 3,433
2,378	123	" undescribed	+ 32,506	+ 4,363
1,217,678	8,884	Soap, common	− 1,190,886	− 8,259
149,985	8,538	" fancy, perfumed	+ 123,249	+ 10,584
180	54	Sponges	+ 11,304	+ 1,983
43	85	Stearine	− 43	− 85
7,491	149,429	Tallow	− 7,210	− 144,476
...	...	Whalebone	+ 2,240	+ 436
113,699,150	4,560,861	Wool,* greasy	− 43,467,088	− 1,627,872
19,872,048	1,224,686	" scoured	− 9,870,716	− 570,024
2,035,352	143,300	" washed	− 1,877,988	− 135,544
820	85	" Angora	+ 76	− 43

Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.

4,454	45,666	Bark	tons	− 1,032	− 13,249
3	187	Bass	"	+ 56	+ 2,340
67,650	1,628	Blue	lbs.	+ 27,055	+ 1,576
10,655	2,989	Bran	centals	− 7,065	− 2,157
469	199	Canes and rattans	bundles	+ 19,800	+ 4,055
...	...	Casks	No.	+ 631	+ 364
9,548	7,673	" empty	"	+ 8,588	− 4,867
2	62	Copra	tons	− 1	− 46
8	22	Cork	cwt.	+ 452	+ 758
38,891	4,218	" cut	lbs.	+ 326,377	+ 28,178
...	...	Cotton, raw	"	+ 11,484	+ 297
12	6	Dholl	centals	+ 244	+ 133
7	111	Fibre, cocoanut	tons	+ 102	+ 1,369
67	4,458	" undescribed	"	+ 683	+ 18,758
...	...	Firewood	"	+ 9,696	+ 2,789
38	789	Flax, "Phormium," N.Z.	"	+ 342	+ 7,314
16	727	Gum	"	+ 88	+ 4,060

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 135,607,370 lbs., valued at £5,928,932, of which 16,789,497 lbs., valued at £734,989, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1889.

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

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

ORDER IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.			
Free	...	Gutta-percha goods	...	...	426
"	...	Hay and chaff	...	tons	2,549 9,866
"	...	Hemp	...	"	1,174 50,992
"	...	Indiarubber goods	...	...	... 64,402
"	...	Jute	...	tons	66 1,165
"	...	Meal, linseed	...	lbs.	2,800 13
"	...	Millet, broom corn, etc.	...	tons.	351 8,222
"	...	Oakum	...	cwt.	8 9
"	...	Oilcake	...	tons	5 50
2d. per lb.*	122	Paper, advertising matter	...	lbs.	15,859 666 }
4d. per lb.†	1,148	" "	...	"	68,572 3,061 }
10s. per cwt.	274	" bags...	...	cwt.	848 2,123 }
15s. p. cwt. ‡	140	" " ...	...	"	215 445 }
25 per cent.	184	" boxes, cardboard	...	...	... 1,084
" §...	507	" " glove, etc.	...	...	... 1,984
Free	...	" printing, uncut	...	cwt.	164,420 239,761 }
4s. per cwt.*	139	" " coloured	...	"	696 907 }
4s. per cwt.	2,585	" wrapping	...	"	15,228 14,637 }
6s. per cwt.†	1,072	" " ...	...	"	3,534 3,703 }
2d. per lb....	177	" writing	...	lbs.	24,509 1,280 }
Free	...	" " uncut	...	"	2,959,712 65,109 }
2d. per lb....	248	" undescribed, cut	...	"	28,654 2,028
4s. per cwt.	1,717	" " uncut	...	cwt.	8,909 20,990 }
6s. per cwt.†	530	" " "	...	"	1,713 4,540 }
4s. per cwt.†	269	" cardboard	...	"	1,367 2,376
Free	...	Paperhangings	...	...	... 36,280
2d. per lb....	...	Paper patterns	...	...	... ..
Free	...	Pitch and tar	...	cwt.	13,390 3,992
2s. p. cental	70	Pollard	...	centals	1,201 294 }
5s. p. cental‡	...	" " ...	...	"	1 1 }
Free	...	Rags	...	tons	993 5,352
"	...	Resin	...	cwt.	35,978 10,921
10 per cent.	185	Seeds, canary	...	centals	3,048 1,905
Free	...	" clover	...	"	833 2,530
"	...	" grass	...	"	15,180 16,271
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	... 14,961
2d. per lb....	5,936	Starch	...	lbs.	802,620 11,338
2s. p. cental	31	Tares	...	centals	309 185
25 per cent.§	70	|| Timber, bent and finished	...	...	... 279
6d. p. cub.ft.§	113	" cut into shapes	...	cub. ft.	6,554 873
Free	...	" deals	...	sup. ft.	24,535,700 223,770

* From 31st July to 10th September, 1889. † After 10th September, 1889.
‡ After 24th September, 1889. § After 30th July, 1889.
|| See also Order 13 ante.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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.
	£			£

ORDER IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.*Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—
continued.*

...	...	Gutta-percha goods	...	...	...	+ 426
23,185	129,390	Hay and chaff	...	tons	— 20,636	— 119,524
37	1,199	Hemp	...	„	+ 1,137	+ 49,793
...	3,776	Indiarubber goods	...	...	...	+ 60,626
...	...	Jute	...	tons	+ 66	+ 1,165
19,236	156	Meal, linseed	...	lbs.	— 16,436	— 143
29	753	Millet, broom corn, etc.	...	tons	+ 322	+ 7,469
17	18	Oakum	...	cwt.	— 9	— 9
...	...	Oilcake	...	tons	+ 5	+ 50
...	...	Paper, advertising matter	...	lbs.	+ 84,431	+ 3,727
818	1,685	„ bags	...	cwt.	+ 245	+ 883
...	...	„ boxes' cardboard	...	...	...	+ 1,084
...	...	„ „ glove, etc.	...	...	...	+ 1,984
4,608	8,072	„ printing	...	cwt.	+ 160,508	+ 232,596
4,071	5,924	„ wrapping	...	„	+ 14,691	+ 12,416
31,920	1,101	„ writing	...	lbs.	+ 2,952,301	+ 65,288
...	...	„ undescribed, cut	...	„	+ 28,654	+ 2,028
...	...	„ „ uncut	...	cwt.	+ 10,622	+ 25,530
...	...	„ cardboard	...	...	+ 1,367	+ 2,376
...	1,658	Paperhangings	...	...	...	+ 34,622
...	1,880	Paper patterns	...	...	...	— 1,880
1,257	495	Pitch and tar	...	cwt.	+ 12,133	+ 3,497
3,359	1,021	Pollard	...	centals	— 2,157	— 726
62	1,460	Rags	...	tons	+ 931	+ 3,892
712	343	Resin	...	cwt.	+ 35,266	+ 10,578
80	88	Seeds, canary	...	centals	+ 2,968	+ 1,817
141	498	„ clover	...	„	+ 692	+ 2,032
1,262	1,765	„ grass	...	„	+ 13,918	+ 14,506
...	4,033	„ undescribed	...	...	...	+ 10,928
100,889	1,966	Starch	...	lbs.	+ 701,731	+ 9,372
...	...	Tares	...	centals	+ 309	+ 185
...	...	Timber, bent and finished	...	...	...	+ 279
...	...	„ cut into shapes	...	cub. ft.	+ 6,554	+ 873
55,839	630	„ deals	...	sup. ft.	+ 24,479,861	+ 223,140

IMPORTS, 1889—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—con.		
2/6 p. 100 s. f.	7,707	Timber, other, of sizes less than sup. ft.	6,166,100	78,796
		7in. x 2½in.		
1/6 p. 100 s. f.*	587	„ „ „ 7in. x 2½in. „	782,600	6,212
		to 12in. x 12in.		
1s. p. 100 s. f.	6,139	„ undressed, hardwood ...	12,570,500	78,888
2s. p. 100 s. f.†	4,994	„ „ „ „ „	4,994,100	34,041
Free	...	„ „ other ...	60,592,500	437,808
1/6 p. 100 s. f.	34,008	„ flooring boards ...	45,344,900	396,463
„	811	„ lining boards ...	1,076,700	9,502
„	819	„ weatherboards ...	1,091,400	8,853
4s. & 7s. p. 100 l. f.	600	„ mouldings ... lin. ft.	323,674	2,197
7s. p. 100 l. f.	2	„ skirtings ... „	650	16
5s. per 1,000	2,990	„ laths ... No.	11,960,200	20,619
Free	...	„ logs ... sup. ft.	6,478,800	48,560
9d. per 100	199	„ palings ... No.	529,200	3,350
6/6 per 100	148	„ pickets, dressed ... „	45,300	690
6d. per 100	483	„ „ undressed ... „	1,932,300	14,055
Free	...	„ posts and rails ... „	38,005	1,275
9d. per 1,000	2	„ shingles ... „	58,000	70
Free	...	„ shooks and staves ... „	142,344	4,407
„	...	„ spars and piles ... „	1,862,986	14,327
6d. per 100	44	„ spokes and felloes ... „	175,568	2,839
Free	...	„ „ „ undressed „	10,405	200
„	...	„ other unenumerated ...	...	1,946
	59,716	Total timber ...	...	1,390,036
2s. per gal.	4,808	Varnish ... galls.	37,579	23,325
25 per cent.	1,676	Wicker and basket ware ...	...	6,792
„	17,678	Woodenware ...	...	77,352
		Order 26.—Oils.‡		
6d. per gal.	...	Almond ... galls.	7	4
Free	...	Black ... „	14,651	1,572
6d. per gal.	6,559	Castor ... „	259,097	36,764
1s. doz.	355	„ (pints) ... doz.	4,456	1,613
12s. per doz.§	1	„ (over a quart and up to „	1	4
		a gallon)		
2s. per doz.§	90	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	1,441	497
6d. per gal.	648	Chinese ... galls.	27,100	3,778
Free	...	Cocoanut ... „	29,324	3,233
„	...	Cod ... „	70,619	8,320
6d. per gal.	30	Codliver ... „	1,356	311
Free	...	„ ... „	217	34

* From 31st July to 19th September, 1889.

† After 19th September, 1889.

‡ 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.

§ After 30th July, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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>continued</i>				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—con.</i>				
894,966	10,319	Timber, dressed, other ... sup. ft.	+ 6,053,734	+ 74,689
1,281,120	11,200	„ undressed ... „	+ 76,875,980	+ 539,537
4,930	72	„ flooring boards ... „	+ 45,339,970	+ 396,391
...	...	„ lining boards ... „	+ 1,076,700	+ 9,502
...	...	„ weatherboards ... „	+ 1,091,400	+ 8,853
44,259	778	„ mouldings and skirtings lin. ft.	+ 280,065	+ 1,435
83,654	137	„ laths ... No.	+ 11,876,546	+ 20,482
14,541	185	„ logs ... sup. ft.	+ 6,464,259	+ 48,375
37,806	274	„ palings ... No.	+ 491,394	+ 3,076
300	2	„ pickets ... „	+ 1,977,300	+ 14,743
1,076	54	„ posts and rails ... „	+ 36,929	+ 1,221
200	1	„ shingles ... „	+ 57,800	+ 69
5,598	74	„ shooks and staves ... „	+ 136,746	+ 4,333
...	...	„ spars and piles ... „	+ 1,862,986	+ 14,327
12,351	410	„ spokes and felloes ... „	+ 163,217	+ 2,429
...	...	„ „ „ undressed „	+ 10,405	+ 200
...	32	„ other unenumerated ...	...	+ 1,914
...	24,168	Total timber ...	...	+ 1,365,868
2,883	1,908	Varnish ... galls.	+ 34,696	+ 21,417
...	863	Wicker and basket ware ...	...	+ 5,929
...	10,331	Woodenware ...	...	+ 67,021
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>				
...	...	Almond ... galls.	+ 7	+ 4
4,115	367	Black ... „	+ 10,536	+ 1,205
18,653	3,112	Castor ... „	+ 240,444	+ 33,652
...	...	„ (pints) ... doz.	+ 4,456	+ 1,613
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) „	+ 1	+ 4
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 1,441	+ 497
4,669	854	Chinese ... galls.	+ 22,431	+ 2,924
388	57	Cocoanut ... „	+ 28,936	+ 3,176
2,347	303	Cod ... „	+ 68,272	+ 8,017
58	29	Codliver ... „	+ 1,515	+ 316

* 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, 1889—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.				
1s. doz. ...	39	Codliver (pints) ...	doz.	773	1,453	
12s. per doz.†	1	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon)	„	1	3	
2s. per doz.†	20	„ (pints and over half a pint)	„	184	244	
6d. per gal.	808	Colza ...	galls.	33,051	4,354	
1s. doz. pts.	...	Dugong ...	doz. pints	3	5	}
2s. doz. pts.†	1	„ ...	„	6	11	
6d. per gal.	...	„ ...	galls.	2	2	
„ ...	41,003	Kerosene ...	„	1,300,334	63,718	
„ ...	341	Lard ...	„	13,803	2,450	
„ ...	9,579	Linseed ...	„	440,278	50,637	
1s. doz. pts.	1	„ ...	doz. pts.	23	6	
6d. per gal.	97	Lubricating... ..	galls.	3,191	473	}
Free ...	...	„ ...	„	61,793	5,802	
1s. doz. ...	213	„ (pints) ...	doz.	4,221	806	
12s. per doz.†	2	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon)	„	3	3	
2s. per doz.†	201	„ (pints and over half a pint)	„	2,005	362	
1s. per doz.	2	Medicinal (pints) ...	„	35	31	
2s. per doz.†	3	„ (pints and over half a pint)	„	25	26	
6d. per gal.	2	Mineral ...	galls.	98	12	
1s. doz. pts.	5	„ ...	doz. pints.	100	31	
Free ...	...	„ unrefined ...	galls.	141,378	9,437	
6d. per gal.	15	Neatsfoot ...	„	325	56	
„ „ ...	338	Olive ...	„	15,556	3,185	
Free ...	...	Palm ...	„	17,451	1,977	
6d. per gal.	...	Pine ...	„	...	...
„ ...	39	Resin ...	„	1,577	135	
1s. doz. pints	1,223	Salad (pints) ...	doz.	20,648	8,138	
12s. per doz.†	12	„ (over a quart and up to a gal.)	„	20	56	
2s. per doz.†	613	„ (pints and over half a pint)	„	9,557	3,952	
6d. per gall.	13	Seed ...	galls.	1,460	213	
1s. per doz.	...	Sperm (pints) ...	doz.	250	31	
2s. per doz.†	...	„ (pints and over half a pint)	„	25	5	
Free ...	...	„ (in bulk) ...	galls.	243	72	
6d. per gal.	21	„ „ ...	„	1,060	211	
„ ...	...	Tallow ...	„	...	...
„ ...	114	Vegetable ...	„	5,107	1,159	}
1s. doz. pints	1	„ (pints) ...	doz.	14	6	
Free ...	...	Oils undescribed ...	galls.	16,106	1,554	}
6d. per gal.	62	„ „ ...	„	2,276	519	
	62,452	Total Oils ...	galls.	2,523,183	217,265	

* 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.
† After 30th July, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—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.				
...	...	Codliver (pints) ... doz.	+ 773	+ 1,453
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) „	+ 1	+ 3
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 184	+ 244
1,761	314	Colza ... galls.	+ 31,290	+ 4,040
...	...	Dugong ... doz. pints	+ 9	+ 16
...	...	„ ... galls.	+ 2	+ 2
182,746	11,275	Kerosene ... „	+ 1,117,588	+ 52,443
758	176	Lard ... „	+ 13,045	+ 2,274
19,440	3,062	Linseed ... „	+ 420,838	+ 47,575
...	...	„ ... doz. pints	+ 23	+ 6
26,560	3,086	Lubricating ... galls.	+ 38,424	+ 3,189
...	...	„ (pints) ... doz.	+ 4,221	+ 806
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) „	+ 3	+ 3
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 2,005	+ 362
...	...	Medicinal (pints) ... „	+ 35	+ 31
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 25	+ 26
16,084	1,674	Mineral ... galls.	— 15,986	— 1,662
...	...	„ ... doz. pints	+ 100	+ 31
...	...	„ unrefined ... galls.	+ 141,378	+ 9,437
2,113	279	Neatsfoot ... „	— 1,788	— 223
1,853	392	Olive ... „	+ 13,703	+ 2,793
2,629	286	Palm ... „	+ 14,822	+ 1,691
35	5	Pine ... „	— 35	— 5
168	12	Resin ... „	+ 1,409	+ 123
2,299	1,382	Salad (pints) ... doz.	+ 18,349	+ 6,756
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) „	+ 20	+ 56
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 9,557	+ 3,952
...	...	Seed ... galls.	+ 1,460	+ 213
...	...	Sperm (pints) ... doz.	+ 250	+ 31
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 25	+ 5
...	...	„ (in bulk) ... galls.	+ 243	+ 72
100	61	„ ... „	+ 960	+ 150
23,288	1,706	Tallow ... „	— 23,288	— 1,706
121	44	Vegetable ... „	+ 5,007	+ 1,121
1,905	324	Oils undescribed ... „	+ 16,477	+ 1,749
313,239	28,800	Total Oils ... galls.	+ 2,209,944	+ 188,465

* 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, 1889—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.*				
Order 28.—Coal, etc.				
Free	...	Coal ... tons	758,315	753,048
„	...	Coke, charcoal ... „	4,906	12,263
„	...	Kerosene shale ... „	4,434	12,346
„	...	Paraffine ... „	166	4,188
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)				
Free	...	Bricks, bath ... No.	80,400	343
20 per cent.	2,683	Brownware ...	...	13,121
2s.6d. per c.ft.	2,722	Chinaware and porcelain ... cub. feet	22,196	29,447
10 per cent. †	247	„ „ ... „	1,758	2,489
15 per cent. ‡	2,288	„ „ ... „	10,860	15,258
1s.4d. per c.ft.	6,783	Earthenware ... „	101,475	64,022
8d. per c. ft.†	4,028	„ „ ... „	120,994	23,114
6d. per c. ft.	1,956	Glass bottles, for aërated waters and medicines „	81,869	22,458
1s. per c. ft. †	1,557	„ for aërated waters „	32,314	4,516
6d. per c. ft. §	604	„ „ „	25,874	3,872
4d. per c. ft. †	73	„ for medicines „	4,277	773
6d. per c. ft. §	244	„ „ „	12,614	1,991
6d. per doz.	26,098	„ containing spirits doz.	431,208	21,545
3d. per doz.	341	„ „ pickles „	14,334	368
Free	...	Glass, plate ... sup. feet	442,185	42,168
„	...	„ window ... „	4,627,852	64,262
20 per cent. †	129	„ bent ...	...	645
2s.6d. per c.ft.	1,445	Glassware, cut ... cub. feet	11,951	13,888
1s.6d. p.c.ft.†	1,230	„ „ ... „	17,481	6,801
1s. per c. ft.	3,039	„ uncut ... „	61,420	37,196
8d. per c. ft.†	472	„ „ ... „	18,653	4,053
6d. per c. ft.§	1,513	„ „ ... „	63,336	10,655
Free †	...	„ sodawater syphons ...	...	1,773
20 per cent.	2,187	Marble, wrought ...	...	11,467
Free	...	„ unwrought ... tons	2,114	14,845
„	...	Plaster of paris ... cwt.	8,805	1,551
„	...	„ American ... „	52,421	11,310
„	...	Putty ... „	4,684	2,218
40s. per ton †	146	„ „ ... „	1,460	617
Free	...	Slate slabs ... No.	19,610	5,605
„	...	Stones, grind ... „	4,063	1,221

* The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., 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.

† After 30th July, 1889.

‡ After 3rd September, 1889.

§ After 10th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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.

*Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.***Order 28.—Coal, etc.*

427	537	Coal	tons	+ 757,888	+ 752,511
439	507	Coke, charcoal	„	+ 4,467	+ 11,756
...	...	Kerosene shale	„	+ 4,434	+ 12,346
29	1,198	Paraffine	„	+ 137	+ 2,990
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)</i>					
3,000	15	Bricks, bath	No.	+ 77,400	+ 328
...	582	Brownware ... ..	...	...	+ 12,539
...	4,784	Chinaware and porcelain ... ..	...	...	+ 42,410
...	8,052	Earthenware ... ..	...	...	+ 79,084
...	...	Glass bottles	cub. ft.	+ 156,948	+ 33,610
28,974	2,290	„	doz.	+ 416,568	+ 19,623
14,683	1,605	Glass, plate	sup. feet	+ 427,502	+ 40,563
131,444	1,944	„ window	„	+ 4,496,408	+ 62,318
...	...	„ bent	„	...	+ 645
...	8,720	Glassware ... ..	...	...	+ 65,646
...	2,419	Marble, wrought ... ..	...	...	+ 9,048
3	67	„ unwrought	tons	+ 2,111	+ 14,778
428	105	Plaster of paris	cwt.	+ 8,377	+ 1,446
846	194	„ American	„	+ 51,575	+ 11,116
62	52	Putty	„	+ 6,082	+ 2,783
...	...	Slate slabs	No.	+ 19,610	+ 5,605
101	81	Stones, grind	„	+ 3,962	+ 1,140

* The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., 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, 1889—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 <i>ante</i> .)						
Free	...	Stones, mill	No.	5	87	
"	...	" unwrought	tons	2,887	5,078	
20 per cent.	1,512	" wrought	"	389	7,754	
Free	...	Whiting	"	2,545	7,170	
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>						
Free	...	Gold, bullion	ozs.	128,592	502,818	
"	...	" specie	...	...	217,166	
"	...	Silver, bullion	ozs.	20,886	3,923	
"	...	" specie	...	...	1,218	
"	...	" ore	tons	242	3,243	
...	...	" amalgam and gold	"	...	...
Free	...	Copper, specie	...	...	3,503	
10 per cent.	636	Gold-leaf	No.	2,984,250	6,350	}
20 per cent.*	268	"	"	1,079,700	1,341	
8s. per oz....	5	Gold, plate of	ozs.	13	63	
20 per cent.	11,707	Jewellery	...	...	66,436	}
4s. per dwt.	17	" rings of gold	dwts.	87	19	
3s. per dwt.	68	" unenumerated	"	3	1	
10 per cent.	2	Silver leaf	No.	37,000	24	
2s. per oz....	1,621	Silver, plate of	ozs.	16,724	8,634	
Free	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset	...	...	8,110	
"	...	Quartz	tons	129	1,602	
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>						
Free	...	Antimony, ore	ton	1	50	
...	...	" regulus	...	...	...
25 per cent.	1,616	Brassware	...	...	6,534	}
35 per cent.†	536	"	...	...	1,448	
Free	...	"	...	...	37,452	
"	...	Copper	tons	187	9,907	
"	...	" ore	...	...	10	
"	...	" sheet	cwt.	5,349	19,496	
"	...	" wire	"	1,613	7,844	
"	...	Copperware	...	...	8,408	}
25 per cent.	208	"	...	...	835	
35 per cent.†	16	"	...	...	45	
25 per cent.	1,170	Grates and stoves	No.	7,153	4,399	}
35 per cent.†	423	"	"	1,448	1,208	
Free	...	Iron, bar and rod	tons	26,407	197,870	

* After 30th July, 1889.

† After 17th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass—continued.</i> (See also Order 12 <i>ante</i> .)				
2	23	Stones, mill No.	+ 3	+ 64
169	119	„ unwrought tons	+ 2,718	+ 4,959
1,782	7,282	„ wrought „	– 1,393	+ 472
39	203	Whiting... .. „	+ 2,506	+ 6,967
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
72,622	296,413	Gold, bullion ozs.	+ 55,970	+ 206,405
...	1,983,913	„ specie „	...	– 1,766,747
28,447	5,550	Silver, bullion ozs.	– 7,561	– 1,627
...	17,810	„ specie „	...	– 16,592
39	429	„ ore tons	+ 203	+ 2,814
72	3,573	„ amalgam and gold „	– 72	– 3,573
...	230	Copper, specie „	...	+ 3,273
39,500	133	Gold-leaf No.	+ 4,024,450	+ 7,558
...	...	Gold, plate of ozs.	+ 13	+ 63
...	10,775	Jewellery „	...	+ 55,681
...	...	Silver leaf No.	+ 37,000	+ 24
2,520	1,588	Silver, plate of ozs.	+ 14,204	+ 7,046
...	100	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset „	...	+ 8,010
...	1,600	Quartz „	...	+ 2
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
6	155	Antimony, ore tons	– 5	– 105
...	11	„ regulus „	...	– 11
...	726	Brassware „	...	+ 44,708
16	546	Copper tons	+ 171	+ 9,361
100	106	„ ore cwt.	...	– 96
160	457	„ sheet „	+ 5,189	+ 19,039
3	21	„ wire „	+ 1,610	+ 7,823
...	523	Copperware „	...	+ 8,765
225	572	Grates and stoves No.	+ 8,376	+ 5,035
487	5,172	Iron, bar and rod tons	+ 25,920	+ 192,698

IMPORTS, 1889—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.

		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.			
25 per cent.	3,483	Iron, bolts and nuts ...	tons	882	14,128 }
35 per cent.*	1,620	„ „ „ ...	„	295	4,500 }
25 per cent.	4,798	„ castings ...	„	2,358	19,304 }
35 per cent. *	700	„ „ ...	„	96	1,998 }
60s. per ton *	354	„ „ sash weights ...	„	116	558
25 per cent.	43	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	No.	4,760	176
Free ...	...	„ „ cordage ...	tons	99	3,705
25 per cent.	...	„ „ guttering ...	...	...	...
Free ...	...	„ „ sheet ...	tons	18,457	304,136
60s. per ton *	2,527	„ girders ...	„	792	4,091
Free ...	...	„ hoop ...	„	1,980	17,941
„ ...	...	„ ore ...	„	383	1,148
„ ...	...	„ pig ...	„	24,986	99,895
40s. per ton	12,387	„ pipes, cast ...	„	6,262	31,483 }
60s. per ton*	3,047	„ „ „ ...	„	981	4,379 }
Free ...	...	„ „ wrought... ..	„	5,322	89,498
„ ...	...	„ plate ...	„	10,248	81,191
„ ...	...	„ railway rails, etc.	„	79,826	436,184
„ ...	...	„ scrap ...	„	1,897	6,940
„ ...	...	„ sheet ...	„	2,283	23,202
„ ...	...	„ tanks ...	No.	3,740	11,374
„ ...	...	„ wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	11,253	100,578 }
60s. per ton†	489	„ „ barbed ...	„	173	2,623 }
Free ...	...	„ „ telegraphic ...	„	6	80
„ ...	...	Lead, ore ...	„	14	134
„ ...	...	„ pig ...	„	2,290	30,068
2s.6d.p.cwt.	9	„ pipe ...	cwt.	65	62
„	1,505	„ sheet ...	„	13,670	10,047
25 per cent.	66,979	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	277,393 }
35 per cent.*	20,197	„ „	...	...	63,037 }
Free ...	...	„ yellow ...	cwt.	660	2,136
„ ...	...	Metals, undescribed ...	„	660	2,311
20 per cent.	3,824	Metalware, mixed ...	...	...	19,561
3s. per cwt.	9,613	Nails ...	cwt.	61,983	36,418 }
5s. per cwt.‡	2,101	„ „	„	11,417	6,891 }
12s. per cwt.	959	„ horseshoe ...	„	1,619	3,488
Free ...	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons	1,517	9,086
20 per cent.	14,437	Platedware ...	...	...	74,944
Free ...	...	Plumbago ...	cwt.	665	549
„ ...	...	Quicksilver ...	lbs.	58,575	6,988
„ ...	...	Screws ...	cwt.	4,389	8,358
„ ...	...	Spelter ...	„	40	52
„ ...	...	Steel ...	tons	4,836	53,179

* After 17th September, 1889. † After 19th September, 1889. ‡ After 30th July, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—*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—continued.*

5	166	Iron, bolts and nuts ... tons	+ 1,172	+ 18,462
31	811	„ castings ... „	+ 2,423	+ 20,491
...	...	„ „ sash weights ... „	+ 116	+ 558
1,589	260	„ galvanised buckets and tubs No.	+ 3,171	- 84
13	752	„ „ cordage ... tons	+ 86	+ 2,953
...	1,520	„ „ guttering ... „	...	- 1,520
504	10,346	„ „ sheet ... tons	+ 17,953	+ 293,790
...	...	„ girders ... „	+ 792	+ 4,091
44	479	„ hoop ... „	+ 1,936	+ 17,462
...	...	„ ore ... „	+ 383	+ 1,148
76	264	„ pig ... „	+ 24,910	+ 99,631
147	1,215	„ pipes, cast ... „	+ 7,096	+ 34,647
168	4,101	„ „ wrought ... „	+ 5,154	+ 85,397
34	440	„ plate ... „	+ 10,214	+ 80,751
123	1,150	„ railway rails, etc. ... „	+ 79,703	+ 435,034
...	...	„ scrap ... „	+ 1,897	+ 6,940
26	320	„ sheet ... „	+ 2,257	+ 22,882
271	954	„ tanks ... No.	+ 3,469	+ 10,420
848	10,076	„ wire, fencing and undescribed tons	+ 10,578	+ 93,125
21	341	„ „ telegraphic ... „	- 15	- 261
...	1	Lead, ore ... „	+ 14	+ 133
26	357	„ pig ... „	+ 2,264	+ 29,711
793	841	„ pipe ... cwt.	- 728	- 779
3,481	3,229	„ sheet ... „	+ 10,189	+ 6,818
...	31,486	Metal, manufactures of ... „	...	+ 308,944
1	4	„ yellow ... cwt.	+ 659	+ 2,132
3	14	Metals, undescribed ... „	+ 657	+ 2,297
...	1,318	Metalware, mixed ... „	...	+ 18,243
3,640	3,929	Nails ... cwt.	+ 69,760	+ 39,380
...	...	„ horseshoe ... „	+ 1,619	+ 3,488
248	4,112	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc. tons	+ 1,269	+ 4,974
...	7,318	Platedware ... „	...	+ 67,626
12	12	Plumbago ... cwt.	+ 653	+ 537
5,667	739	Quicksilver ... lbs.	+ 52,908	+ 6,249
33	72	Screws ... cwt.	+ 4,356	+ 8,286
3,160	2,165	Spelter ... „	- 3,120	- 2,113
77	1,403	Steel ... tons	+ 4,759	+ 51,776

IMPORTS, 1889—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.

		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.				
Free	...	Steel cordage	...	tons	798	32,952
"	...	Tin, block	...	cwt.	4,080	16,665
"	...	" foil	...	lbs.	73,597	1,604
"	...	" ore	...	tons	23	446
"	...	" " black sand	...	cwt.	...	...
"	...	" plate	...	boxes	36,501	30,084
25 per cent.	1,440	Tinware	...	...	...	6,058
35 per cent.*	323	"	...	...	...	913
Free	...	Wire netting	...	...	...	29,915
"	...	Zinc, ingots	...	cwt.	171	171
25 per cent.	146	" perforated	...	...	...	632
35 per cent.*	36	" "	...	...	...	104
Free	...	" sheet	...	cwt.	4,583	4,988

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		Order 33.—Animals and Birds.				
Free	...	Birds	...	No.	5,249	574
"	...	Deer	...	"	20	400
"	...	Dogs	...	"	46	442
5s. each	794	Horses, overland	...	"	3,752	143,608
"	...	" seaward	...	"	453	21,759
"	17,644	Horned cattle, overland	...	"	76,181	458,314
"	...	" seaward	...	"	192	4,555
Free	...	Calves, overland	...	"	776	1,132
6d. each	22,965	Sheep, overland	...	"	1,018,515	422,473
"	...	" seaward	...	"	11,947	18,684
2s. each	604	Pigs, overland	...	"	3,379	4,447
"	...	" seaward	...	"	3,119	5,934
Free	...	Poultry	...	"	6,966	2,571
"	...	Other	...	"	87	475
		Order 34.—Plants.				
Free	...	Plants	...	...	...	7,185

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.				
25 per cent.	3,513	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	...	...	13,081
30 per cent.†	470	" " "	...	...	...	1,356
35 per cent.‡	1,691	" " "	...	...	...	4,604
25 per cent.	66	" undescrbed	...	...	...	1,645
30 per cent.†	...	" "	...	...	...	101
35 per cent.‡	51	" "	...	...	...	260

* After 17th September, 1889. † After 30th July, 1889. ‡ After 3rd September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—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>				
4	298	Steel cordage	...	tons	+ 794	+ 32,654
500	2,316	Tin, block	...	cwt.	+ 3,580	+ 14,349
3,014	95	„ foil	...	lbs.	+ 70,583	+ 1,509
6	221	„ ore	...	tons	+ 17	+ 225
140	147	„ „ black sand	...	cwt.	— 140	— 147
1,059	1,120	„ plate	...	boxes	+ 35,442	+ 28,964
...	1,873	Tinware	...	...	...	+ 5,098
...	5,422	Wire netting	...	...	...	+ 24,493
...	...	Zinc, ingots	...	cwt.	+ 171	+ 171
...	...	„ perforated	...	...	...	+ 736
235	219	„ sheet	...	cwt.	+ 4,348	+ 4,769

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>				
...	...	Birds	...	No.	+ 5,249	+ 574
...	...	Deer	...	„	+ 20	+ 400
19	78	Dogs	...	„	+ 27	+ 364
2,825	103,236	Horses, overland	...	„	+ 927	+ 40,372
3,574	66,833	„ seaward	...	„	— 3,121	— 45,074
22,998	100,424	Horned cattle, overland	...	„	+ 53,183	+ 357,890
1,141	12,354	„ seaward	...	„	— 949	— 7,799
...	...	Calves	...	„	+ 776	+ 1,132
560,308	217,523	Sheep, overland	...	„	+ 458,207	+ 204,950
66,579	37,455	„ seaward	...	„	— 54,632	— 18,771
792	1,065	Pigs, overland	...	„	+ 2,587	+ 3,382
3	5	„ seaward	...	„	+ 3,116	+ 5,929
3,026	330	Poultry	...	„	+ 3,940	+ 2,241
301	54	Other	...	„	— 214	+ 421
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>				
...	6,948	Plants	...	...	...	+ 237

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>				
...	4,037	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	...	...	+ 15,004
...	1,360	„ „ undescribed	...	...	...	+ 646

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

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

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

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS—continued.

		Order 35—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.—continued.			
Free	...	Fancy goods	...	...	64,356 }
10 per cent.*	2,315	"	...	...	23,885 }
Free	...	Grindery	...	...	31,400
"	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	...	...	267,053
"	...	Holloware	...	...	16,187
20 and 10 per cent.	4,679	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated...	...	...	30,065
Free	...	Ordnance stores	...	...	207,001
"	...	Photographic goods	...	...	9,621
"	...	Printing materials	...	...	32,152
"	...	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	...	16,759
"	...	Travellers' samples	...	...	67,087
Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.					
Free	...	Curiosities	...	...	557
"	...	Exhibits undescribed	...	...	...
"	...	Goods, manufactured...	...	...	75,930 }
10 per cent.	22	"	...	...	224 }
Free	...	Personal effects	...	...	53,430
"	...	Specimens of natural history	...	...	2,407
...	2,890,719 †	Total	...	...	24,402,760

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £4,071,041, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock. The imports of exhibits for the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, valued at £303,546, are also included.

- Imports, exports, and trade.

154. In 1889, the total declared value of the imports having been £24,402,760, and that of the exports £12,734,734, the excess of imports over exports was £11,668,026, and the whole value of external trade was £37,137,494.
- Imports and exports last two years.

155. The value of imports was higher in 1889 than in 1888 by £430,626, or by not quite 2 per cent., but the value of exports was lower than in that year by £1,119,029, or by 8 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus lower than in the previous year by £688,403.
- Imports and exports latest and former years.

156. The imports in 1889, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any other year of the colony's history; the exports, however, according to the same standard, were exceeded in all but five of the previous 34 years. ‡

* After 30th July, 1889.

† Inclusive of duty collected and afterwards refunded, amounting to £148,510.

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

EXPORTS, 1889—*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 VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.—continued.</i>				
...	14,335	Fancy goods ... ..	...	+ 73,906
...	4,983	Grindery ... ..	...	+ 26,417
...	33,545	Hardware & ironmongery, undescribed	...	+ 233,508
...	77	Holloware ... ..	...	+ 16,110
...	14,577	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	...	+ 15,488
...	2,383	Ordnance stores ... ..	...	+ 204,618
...	1,374	Photographic goods ... ..	...	+ 8,247
...	10,531	Printing materials ... ..	...	+ 21,621
...	5,813	Telegraphic materials (except wire) ...	...	+ 10,946
...	64,006	Travellers' samples ... ..	...	+ 3,081
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
...	1,131	Curiosities ... ..	...	– 574
...	30,225	Exhibits undescribed ... ..	...	– 30,225
...	10,136	Goods, manufactured ... ..	...	+ 66,018
...	29,452	Personal effects ... ..	...	+ 23,978
...	57	Specimens of natural history ... ..	...	+ 2,350
...	12,734,734	Total ... ..	...	+ 11,668,026

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £1,350,950. Exports for drawback, valued at £845,065, are also included.

157. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was lower by 9s. 5d., and the value per head of exports was lower by £1 10s. 3d. than in 1888. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-nine years ended with 1889:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1889.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population* of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1888—
continued.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population * of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1856	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860	28	5	3	22	5	5	50	10	8
1861	25	1	4	25	12	5	50	13	9
1862	24	12	2	23	15	7	48	7	9
1863	25	1	6	24	1	11	49	3	5
1864	25	10	8	23	13	11	49	4	7
1865	21	13	9	21	10	3	43	4	0
1866	23	9	7	20	9	9	43	19	4
1867	18	2	4	19	15	0	37	17	4
1868	20	1	9	23	10	4	43	12	1
1869	20	4	11	19	11	10	39	16	9
1870	17	9	3	17	9	8	34	18	11
1871	16	14	11	19	15	1	36	10	0
1872	18	3	6	18	8	4	36	11	10
1873	21	12	0	19	19	10	41	11	10
1874	21	16	0	19	17	2	41	13	2
1875	21	3	11	18	15	1	39	19	0
1876	19	14	4	17	16	6	37	10	10
1877	20	4	9	18	14	11	38	19	8
1878	19	13	6	18	3	5	37	16	11
1879	18	0	7	14	18	8	32	19	3
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11
1882	21	1	2	18	3	9	39	4	11
1883	19	9	7	18	0	0	37	9	7
1884	20	11	3	17	3	9	37	15	0
1885	18	16	6	16	4	6	35	1	0
1886	18	15	5	11	19	0	30	14	5
1887	18	13	1	11	2	8	29	15	9
1888	22	11	5	13	0	11	35	12	4
1889	22	2	0	11	10	8	33	12	8

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

Imports and exports per head.

158. It will be observed that in 1889 the value of imports per head, although slightly lower than in 1888, was with that exception the highest in the last 23 years, but except 1865, was lower than in any year prior to that period since 1851; also that the value of exports per head in 1889 was higher than in 1887, but no other year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales.

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

159. 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 eleven years ended with 1888:—

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 ...	1878	16,161,880	19 13 6	14,925,707	18 3 5
	1879	15,035,538	18 0 7	12,454,170	14 18 8
	1880	14,556,894	17 2 4	15,954,559	18 15 3
	1881	16,718,521	19 4 10	16,252,103	18 14 1
	1882	18,748,081	21 1 2	16,193,579	18 3 9
	1883	17,743,846	19 9 7	16,398,863	18 0 0
	1884	19,201,633	20 11 3	16,050,465	17 3 9
	1885	18,044,604	18 16 6	15,551,758	16 4 6
	1886	18,530,575	18 15 5	11,795,321	11 19 0
	1887	19,022,151	18 13 1	11,351,145	11 2 8
	1888	23,972,134	22 11 5	13,853,763	13 0 11
Mean of 11 years	...	17,975,987	19 9 1	14,616,494	16 0 7
New South Wales...	1878	14,768,873	22 9 0	12,965,879	19 14 3
	1879	14,198,847	20 11 2	13,086,819	18 18 11
	1880	13,950,075	19 4 6	15,525,138	21 7 11
	1881	17,409,326	22 18 0	16,049,503	21 2 3
	1882	21,281,130	26 15 5	16,716,961	21 0 8
	1883	20,960,157	25 2 6	19,886,018	23 16 9
	1884	22,826,985	25 18 4	18,251,506	20 14 5
	1885	23,365,196	25 2 0	16,541,745	17 15 4
	1886	20,973,548	21 8 1	15,556,213	15 17 6
	1887	18,806,236	18 7 10	18,496,917	18 1 10
	1888	20,885,557	19 12 6	20,859,715	19 12 0
Mean of 11 years	...	19,038,721	22 9 11	16,721,492	19 16 6
Queensland ...	1878	3,436,077	16 12 4	3,190,419	15 8 7
	1879	3,080,889	14 7 8	3,434,034	16 0 8
	1880	3,087,296	13 18 2	3,448,160	15 10 8
	1881	4,063,625	18 7 9	3,540,366	16 0 4
	1882	6,318,463	26 11 10	3,534,452	14 17 6
	1883	6,233,351	23 5 5	5,276,608	19 14 0
	1884	6,381,976	21 12 11	4,673,864	15 17 1
	1885	6,422,490	20 16 0	5,243,404	16 19 7
	1886	6,103,227	18 7 1	4,933,970	14 16 9
	1887	5,821,611	16 8 2	6,453,945	18 3 10
	1888	6,646,738	17 12 5	6,126,362	16 4 10
Mean of 11 years	...	5,235,977	18 18 2	4,532,326	16 6 9
South Australia* ...	1878	5,719,611	23 11 1	5,355,021	22 1 0
	1879	5,014,150	19 14 7	4,762,727	18 14 10
	1880	5,581,497	21 3 7	5,574,505	21 3 1
	1881	5,244,064	18 3 5	4,407,757	15 5 6
	1882	6,707,788	23 2 9	5,359,890	18 9 9
	1883	6,310,055	21 2 1	4,883,461	16 6 8
	1884	5,749,353	18 12 7	6,623,704	21 9 2

* 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.
South Australia* <i>continued</i>	1885	5,548,403	17	14	5	5,636,255	18	0	0
	1886	4,852,750	15	10	0	4,489,008	14	6	9
	1887	5,096,293	16	5	3	5,330,780	17	0	3
	1888	5,413,638	17	0	7	6,984,098	21	19	5
Mean of 11 years	...	5,567,055	19	5	6	5,400,655	18	12	5
Western Australia..	1878	379,050	13	10	9	428,491	15	6	0
	1879	407,299	14	6	8	494,884	17	8	3
	1880	353,669	12	5	3	499,183	17	6	1
	1881	404,831	13	12	9	502,770	16	18	9
	1882	508,755	16	14	9	583,056	19	3	8
	1883	516,847	16	11	0	447,010	14	6	3
	1884	521,167	16	2	5	405,693	12	11	0
	1885	650,391	19	1	9	446,692	13	2	2
	1886	758,013	20	7	9	630,393	16	19	1
	1887	666,344	15	19	7	604,655	14	10	0
	1888	786,250	18	11	8	680,346	16	1	7
Mean of 11 years	...	541,147	16	2	2	520,288	15	15	8
Tasmania ...	1878	1,324,812	12	4	2	1,315,695	12	2	5
	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11	1,301,097	11	14	0
	1880	1,369,223	12	1	0	1,511,931	13	6	2
	1881	1,431,144	12	4	0	1,555,576	13	5	2
	1882	1,670,872	13	16	10	1,587,389	13	3	0
	1883	1,832,637	14	14	9	1,731,599	13	18	6
	1884	1,656,118	12	18	0	1,475,857	11	9	11
	1885	1,757,486	13	5	11	1,313,693	9	18	10
	1886	1,756,567	12	19	3	1,331,540	9	16	6
	1887	1,596,817	11	8	4	1,449,371	10	7	3
	1888	1,610,664	11	3	3	1,333,865	9	4	10
Mean of 11 years	...	1,570,347	12	11	3	1,446,147	11	13	4
New Zealand ...	1878	8,755,663	20	15	3	6,015,525	14	5	4
	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9	5,743,126	12	16	4
	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,876	12	5	7
	1882	8,609,270	16	18	1	6,658,008	13	1	5
	1883	7,974,038	15	1	4	7,095,999	13	8	2
	1884	7,663,888	13	19	0	7,091,667	12	18	4
	1885	7,479,921	13	4	3	6,819,939	12	0	11
	1886	6,759,013	11	12	3	6,672,791	11	9	3
	1887	6,245,515	10	9	5	6,866,169	11	10	3
	1888	5,941,900	9	16	4	7,767,325	12	16	7
Mean of 11 years	...	7,402,077	14	8	4	6,649,465	12	14	7

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1889, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante* ; also Appendix A. *post*.

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

160. In 1888, as in the previous year, the imports were above the average in all the colonies except South Australia and New Zealand, and the exports were above the average in all except Victoria and Tasmania. The imports in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, and the exports in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand were of greater value in the last than in any of the previous years named. In only one colony—New Zealand—did the imports, and in only two—Queensland and Tasmania—did the exports, show a falling off as compared with the previous year.

Gross im-
ports and
exports of
colonies.

161. Per head of the population, the imports in 1888 were below the average in all the colonies except Victoria and Western Australia; and the exports were only slightly below the average in Queensland and New South Wales, but considerably below it in Victoria and Tasmania. In all the colonies, except Victoria in the case of imports, both imports and exports per head were higher in some of the other years named than in 1888. But in all except Tasmania and New Zealand, the imports per head in 1888 exceeded those in 1887; and the exports per head were also higher in 1888 than in 1887 in all the colonies except Queensland and Tasmania.

Imports and
exports of
colonies per
head.

162. In 1881, and the five years ended with 1886, the total value of imports, and in 1879, and the seven years ended with 1888, the total value of exports was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in New South Wales or any other Australasian colony. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1888 and in the eleven years 1878 to 1888:—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
imports and
exports.

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

Order in 1888.	Order in a Series of 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.

163. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled

New South
Wales wool
passing
through
Victoria.

by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment.

164. The value of imports per head in 1888 was greatest in Victoria, but that of exports per head was greatest in South Australia, Victoria being as low as fifth in regard to exports. Over a series of years Victoria stood second in the case of imports and fourth in the case of exports per head; whilst in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list. Tasmania usually stands at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head, but in the three years ended with 1888 New Zealand was below it in regard to imports per head. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1888, and in the whole period of eleven years:—

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

Order in 1888.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. New South Wales.
2. New South Wales.	2. Victoria.
3. Western Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. Queensland.	4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.	5. Western Australia.
6. Tasmania.	6. New Zealand.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

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

Order in 1888.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. New South Wales.
2. New South Wales.	2. South Australia
3. Queensland.	3. Queensland.
4. Western Australia.	4. Victoria.
5. Victoria.	5. Western Australia.
6. New Zealand.	6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

165. 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 eleven years ended with 1888:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1878 TO 1888.
(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
			£	£	s.		d.	£	£
Continent of Australia... ..	1878	40,465,491	20	13	7	36,865,517	18	16	9
	1879	37,736,723	18	13	4	34,232,634	16	18	8
	1880	37,529,431	17	19	9	41,001,545	19	12	4
	1881	43,840,367	20	4	4	40,752,499	18	16	0
	1882	53,564,217	23	17	8	42,387,938	18	17	11
	1883	51,764,256	22	0	11	46,891,960	20	0	2
	1884	54,681,114	22	6	3	46,005,232	18	15	6
	1885	54,031,084	21	4	6	43,419,854	17	1	2
	1886	51,218,113	19	6	7	37,404,905	14	2	4
	1887	49,412,635	17	19	1	42,237,442	15	7	0
	1888	57,704,317	20	3	0	48,504,284	16	18	9
Mean of 11 years	...	48,358,886	20	8	1	41,791,255	17	15	2
Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1878	50,545,966	20	6	6	44,196,737	17	15	5
	1879	47,378,783	18	7	2	41,276,857	15	19	11
	1880	45,060,665	16	16	6	48,866,168	18	4	10
	1881	52,728,556	18	19	5	48,368,941	17	8	0
	1882	63,844,359	22	4	6	50,633,335	17	12	6
	1883	61,570,931	20	10	11	55,719,558	18	18	6
	1884	64,001,120	20	9	3	54,572,756	17	8	11
	1885	63,268,491	19	10	1	51,553,486	15	17	10
	1886	59,733,693	17	14	9	45,409,236	13	9	8
	1887	57,254,967	16	8	3	50,552,982	14	9	10
	1888	65,256,881	18	1	2	57,605,474	15	18	10
Mean of 11 years	...	57,331,310	19	0	9	49,886,866	16	13	1

166. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that whilst the imports were exceptionally low in 1887, and the exports in both 1886 and 1887, both imports and exports were considerably higher in 1888 than in any of the previous years named in the table; also that, in continental Australia, the imports per head were less by 5s. 1d., and the exports per head were less by 16s. 5d. than the average of eleven years, and, in continental and insular Australia combined, the imports per head were less by 19s. 7d., and the exports per head were less by 14s. 3d. than the average of eleven years.

Australian and Australasian trade in 1888.

167. 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. The

Intercolonial trade

following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during 1887 and 1888 :—

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 AND 1888.*

Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	7,389,676	8,561,938	4,519,376	4,318,631
New South Wales	8,651,954	8,741,847	8,968,491	9,554,200
Queensland	2,938,151	3,072,371	4,349,998	4,069,793
South Australia	2,657,229	2,434,619	1,973,992	2,572,394
Western Australia	382,363	413,998	166,041	176,521
Total	22,019,373	23,224,773	19,977,898	20,691,539
Tasmania	1,110,899	1,081,684	1,098,902	1,111,753
New Zealand	1,030,094	1,218,593	1,457,782	1,563,130
Grand Total	24,160,366	25,525,050	22,534,582	23,366,422

168. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounted in 1887 to 45 per cent., and in 1888 to 48 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their intercolonial export trade amounted in the same years respectively to 47 and 50 per cent. of the whole export trade ; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be respectively 43 and 45 per cent. for 1887, and 45 and 47 per cent. for 1888.

169. In 1888, as compared with the previous year, the intercolonial import trade showed an increase of nearly £1,365,000, and the intercolonial export trade an increase of nearly £832,000. The increase in the intercolonial import trade occurred chiefly in Victoria, but there was some increase in all the colonies except South Australia and Tasmania ; whilst the increase in the intercolonial export trade was chiefly in New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, there having been only slight increases in Western Australia and Tasmania, and a considerable falling off in Victoria and Queensland.

170. 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

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

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,” etc.; 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.*

171. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1888 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

External
trade of
British
dominion:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1888.

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

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.	
	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
EUROPE.						
United Kingdom† ...	387,635,743	10	7 1	297,885,236	7	19 1
Gibraltar ...	763,408	41	6 11	149,119	8	1 6
Malta† ...	930,511	5	14 7	192,030	1	3 8
Heligoland‡ ...	30,805	14	0 1	5,400	2	9 1
ASIA.						
India§ ...	79,830,468	0	7 7	92,148,279	0	8 9
Ceylon ...	4,145,519	1	7 8	2,789,638	0	18 7
Straits Settlements|| ...	22,028,848	39	18 2	18,506,939	33	10 6
Protected Malay States ...	2,055,860	4	11 4	1,189,277	2	12 10
Labuan ...	74,574	12	8 7	87,405	14	11 4
British North Borneo ...	178,782	0	16 3	74,498	0	6 9
Hong Kong ...	1,296,690	6	0 2	3,003,379	13	18 0
Sarawak ...	184,206	0	12 3	213,635	0	14 3
Cyprus ...	232,807	1	3 3	210,297	1	1 0
AFRICA.						
Mauritius ...	2,660,695	6	18 1	3,305,908	8	11 7
Natal ...	2,890,468	6	0 1	1,417,871	2	18 9
Cape of Good Hope ...	7,013,855	4	18 2	8,964,449	6	5 6
St. Helena ...	37,606	7	7 6	4,161	0	16 4
Lagos ...	442,063	4	8 5	508,238	5	1 8
Gold Coast ...	432,112	0	5 9	381,619	0	5 1
Sierra Leone ...	250,147	3	6 8	339,043	4	10 5
Gambia ...	103,067	6	8 10	118,188	7	7 9

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

† The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where daggers (†) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1888 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £22,001,528, and exported it to the value of £22,559,571.

‡ Ceded to Germany in 1890.

§ Exclusive of Frontier trade.

|| Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

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

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.	
AMERICA.	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
Canada ...	22,786,568	4	11 8	18,534,863	3	14 5
Newfoundland ...	1,562,769	7	16 3	1,372,103	6	17 3
Bermuda† ...	299,990	19	6 3	99,650	6	8 4
Honduras... ..	206,450	6	17 8	213,020	7	2 0
British Guiana ...	1,586,056	5	13 11	2,024,733	7	5 5
West Indies—						
Bahamas ...	190,405	3	17 7	121,530	2	9 6
Turk's Island ...	28,268	5	8 9	26,027	5	0 1
Jamaica ...	1,695,605	2	14 11	1,828,590	2	19 3
St. Lucia ...	140,858	3	6 3	122,229	2	17 6
St. Vincent † ...	79,777	1	14 0	81,836	1	14 11
Barbados† ...	1,058,491	5	17 0	1,074,584	5	18 9
Grenada † ...	162,437	3	5 10	229,263	4	12 11
Tobago † ...	28,847	1	7 11	38,900	1	17 7
Virgin Islands † ...	2,969	0	11 11	3,472	0	13 11
St. Christopher † ...	173,916	3	18 10	237,099	5	7 6
Nevis † ...						
Antigua † ...	157,792	4	10 2	198,961	5	13 6
Montserrat ...	21,359	1	18 10	27,875	2	10 8
Dominica † ...	49,161	1	13 11	42,221	1	9 1
Trinidad ...	1,943,789	10	5 1	2,132,761	11	5 0
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.						
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	65,256,881	18	1 2	57,605,472	15	18 10
Fiji† ...						
Falkland Islands† ...						
Total ...	610,887,852	2	5 6	517,975,521	1	18 7

* Including intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies see tables following paragraphs 159 and 167 *ante*
† See footnote (†) on page 125.

172. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of over thirty-eight millions sterling, or over 6½ per cent., and an increase in the value of the exports of nearly fifteen and a half millions sterling, or over 3 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of over twenty-five millions—or about 7 per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and an increase of thirteen millions—or over 6 per cent.—in that of other British possessions; whilst the increase in the export trade was seventeen millions—or 5½ per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom,

External trade of British possessions 1876-88.

and of over eight millions—or 4 per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures in the following table, it appears that, although the total trade of the British Dominions has fallen off considerably since 1882 and 1883, in 1888 it revived considerably, and was higher than in any of the previous twelve years, except 1882 and 1883, as will be seen by the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1888 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876	375,155,	158,507,	533,662,	256,777,	166,074,	422,851,
1877	394,420,	164,360,	558,780,	252,346,	171,645,	423,991,
1878	368,770,	185,009,	553,779,	245,484,	179,760,	425,244,
1879	362,992,	172,866,	535,858,	248,783,	177,984,	426,767,
1880	411,229,	172,636,	583,865,	286,414,	188,191,	474,605,
1881	307,022,	201,669,	508,691,	297,083,	199,889,	496,972,
1882	413,020,	223,580,	636,600,	306,661,	222,148,	528,809,
1883	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,
1884	390,019,	216,257,	606,276,	295,968,	217,901,	513,869,
1885	370,968,	215,886,	586,854,	271,404,	211,767,	483,171,
1886	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,667,	198,336,	467,003,
1887	362,227,	210,320,	572,547,	280,763,	211,836,	492,599,
1888	387,636,	223,252,	610,888,	297,885,	220,091,	517,976,

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

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

174. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but nearly three times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

175. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1888 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

External trade of foreign countries.

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

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, India, and Russia, which are the only other countries possessing a larger external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 30 millions than in Italy, and by 14 millions than in Austria-Hungary. The external commerce of Victoria* is much larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Roumania, or Turkey, but is not so extensive as that of Spain or Sweden and Norway; it is also somewhat less than that of the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, or China, but it is larger than that of the other extra-European countries shown in the table.

177. The external trade of the United Kingdom,† as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any Foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Uruguay. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,* as similarly expressed, is much larger than that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, is usually nearly as large as that of Belgium, and that of New South Wales is nearly as large as that of Holland.

178. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1889, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1889.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	9,776,670	76·77
The United Kingdom ...	11,186,806	45·84	1,085,998	8·53
Other British possessions ...	9,324,971	38·21	1,262,149	9·91
Foreign States	3,890,983	15·95	609,917	4·79
Total	24,402,760	100·00	12,734,734	100·00

* See table following paragraph 159 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 171 *ante*.

179. 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 twenty-three years :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1889.

Year.			Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
			Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
			£	£ s. d.	
1867	...	...	9,972,333	15 9 7	78·37
1868	...	...	11,697,893	17 12 10	75·02
1869	...	...	9,539,816	13 17 8	70·85
1870	...	...	9,103,323	12 15 3	73·00
1871	...	...	11,151,622	15 2 7	76·60
1872	...	...	10,758,658	14 5 8	77·56
1873	...	...	11,876,707	15 10 4	77·61
1874	...	...	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875	...	...	10,571,806	13 8 6	71·59
1876	...	...	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877	...	...	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
1878	...	...	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
1879	...	...	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
1880	...	...	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
1881	...	...	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
1882	...	...	12,570,788	14 2 5	77·63
1883	...	...	13,292,294	14 11 9	81·06
1884	...	...	13,155,484	14 1 9	81·96
1885	...	...	12,452,245	12 19 10	80·06
1886	...	...	9,054,687	9 3 5	76·77
1887	...	...	8,502,979	8 6 9	74·91
1888	...	...	10,356,633	9 15 0	74·76
1889	...	...	9,776,670	8 17 1	76·77

180. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. It will be seen that the total value of exports of local productions shows a considerable falling off during the last four years as compared with previous ones. The worst year was 1887, when such value was lower than in any of the previous twenty years, except 1879, and the value of such exports per head was absolutely the lowest in the whole period; but since then the local export trade has somewhat revived, although it is still considerably below the standard of the earlier years. The proportion of exports of home products to the total exports was higher in 1889 than in the great majority of previous years.

181. 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 1889, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

Exports of
Victorian
products,
1883 to
1889.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1883 TO 1889.*
(See Index following paragraph 153 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	23,387	22,113	17,949	14,395	13,231	15,420	16,097
9	Agricultural im- plements	14,119	10,347	11,017	11,732	15,613	22,076	19,915
„	Machinery ...	138,407	98,468	73,227	48,034	90,403	56,562	62,167
10	Saddlery and harness	22,417	14,260	13,105	9,866	7,147	10,018	6,882
13	Furniture and upholstery	46,832	43,734	39,143	24,109	20,286	22,558	17,614
14	Manure ...	27,869	21,987	19,780	24,579	25,431	24,033	23,910
„	Drugs and chemicals	15,400	12,398	17,144	13,164	10,647	7,522	4,711
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	12,546	10,633	4,189	2,751	1,820	9,439	2,609
19	Apparel & slops	245,998	257,269	242,617	155,358	117,858	121,801	98,367
„	Boots and shoes	39,958	36,916	25,482	20,926	23,137	20,937	16,254
20	Cordage... ..	27,613	29,312	20,695	9,195	5,398	4,012	4,683
21	Butter & cheese	117,835	145,484	103,365	90,221	43,123	68,862	45,274
„	Hams, bacon, and lard	15,422	17,232	13,061	10,343	8,817	7,756	5,455
„	Beef and pork, salted	26,901	33,072	18,905	9,951	4,077	4,931	3,550
„	Preserved meats	76,015	116,903	99,861	88,187	41,561	16,115	16,156
22	Confectionery ...	15,712	13,062	11,290	6,703	3,798	2,883	2,751
„	Biscuit	27,663	40,370	45,015	37,689	26,870	20,962	20,653
„	Flour	250,674	277,556	303,305	313,709	408,434	380,387	270,499
„	Grain & pulse—							
„	Wheat	353,309	1,426,905	407,668	165,391	410,524	502,275	70,147
„	Other†	17,275	23,316	8,307	10,387	13,317	8,535	5,581
„	Fruit	18,573	38,021	23,662	21,967	10,105	18,719	15,147
„	Jams and pre- serves	23,276	28,515	15,932	14,678	6,563	6,497	4,638
„	Oatmeal... ..	22,512	28,540	29,550	25,222	17,978	27,159	28,467
„	Onions	31,599	38,710	31,868	34,696	33,482	40,678	35,308
„	Potatoes	110,885	148,929	103,644	120,532	37,861	94,301	57,612
„	Sugar, refined, and molasses	216,501	106,483	52,048	32,462	41,130	50,617	38,647
„	Vegetables ...	30,706	99,031	17,480	4,436	12,423	4,911	3,292
23	Wine	11,493	13,450	15,362	27,094	29,345	33,273	33,240
24	Bones	1,287	1,951	1,211	500	541	559	539
„	Bone-dust	8,900	11,380	14,458	9,674	5,270	11,328	11,057
„	Candles	341	3,655	7,163	5,561	1,629	551	298
„	Glue pieces ...	667	1,055	1,400	1,783	1,780	1,657	988
„	Hides	4,118	8,696	10,284	9,581	15,250	17,136	25,000
„	Horns and hoofs	1,673	1,174	678	1,005	633	1,691	2,691
„	Leather	359,870	338,029	342,252	254,597	207,606	181,886	190,322
„	Skins—sheep, etc.	117,538	139,942	92,149	98,763	104,543	185,272	206,931

* 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, 1883 TO 1889*—continued.

(See Index following paragraph 158 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	
24	Soap	12,709	15,559	18,189	13,354	10,485	10,375	9,856
„	Stearine... ..	13,486	6,247	...	5	96	553	85
„	Tallow	232,400	256,686	155,918	121,900	85,640	157,601	149,429
„	Wool†	5,213,198	5,707,668	4,428,231	4,306,352	4,508,105	3,755,265	5,193,858
25	Bark and timber	50,239	33,472	32,782	37,481	23,470	51,813	53,610
„	Bran and pollard	11,487	16,102	9,598	23,010	4,323	9,727	2,101
„	Hay and chaff...	125,919	194,393	84,825	174,139	63,660	134,971	129,390
„	Seeds	2,083	13,722	9,699	6,227	4,412	3,713	4,855
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	8,209	9,016	7,634	7,478	3,625	2,207	1,816
31	Gold—bullion ...	1,569,819	760,875	353,362	336,874	243,425	166,877	296,375
„	„ specie	2,251,278	1,249,420	3,956,173	1,610,829	1,011,121	3,523,642	1,983,913
32	Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	75,846	31,858	25,716	32,393	14,733	12,731	14,619
33	Horned cattle ...	193,188	235,019	101,935	57,604	71,833	56,662	83,971
„	Horses	268,911	171,732	170,926	133,691	148,018	116,732	99,848
„	Sheep	327,598	307,609	426,149	101,232	191,246	94,571	119,742
34	Plants	8,736	7,561	7,343	5,664	5,920	6,447	6,948
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	28,057	24,911	19,405	20,834	16,440	15,800	15,528
„	Oilmen's stores	13,133	15,421	14,400	11,898	13,622	11,211	9,284
...	All other articles	410,707	439,315	375,694	324,481	265,174	222,416	233,990
	Total	13,292,294	13,155,484	12,452,245	9,054,687	8,502,979	10,356,633	9,776,670

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

Increase or decrease of exports of articles of home produce.

182. It has been already stated that in 1889, as compared with 1888, the decrease in the total exports amounted in value to £1,119,029, of which decrease £579,963 was in exports of home produce or manufactures. The decrease in the exports of such products was spread over 37 articles, the total value of which was set down as £2,264,700; but as against this there was an increase in the exports of 18 articles, amounting in all to a value of £1,684,700, so that the net increase in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief decrease was in exports of gold specie, amounting to about £1,540,000, and wheat and flour (£542,000), in comparison with which other decreases were but slight, the chief being potatoes (£36,700), butter and cheese (£23,600), apparel and slops (£23,400), horses (£16,900), and sugar (£12,000). The chief articles of home produce of which the exports increased were wool (£1,438,600), gold bullion (£129,500), cattle and sheep (£52,500), and skins (£21,700). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling-off in the exports of each article:—

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.
† It is believed a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME PRODUCE, 1889.

Increase 1889, as compared with 1888.			Decrease 1889, as compared with 1888.		
Articles.		Amount of Increase.	Articles.		Amount of Decrease.
		£			£
Stationery ...	...	677	Agricultural implements ...	...	2,161
Machinery ...	...	5,605	Saddlery and harness ...	...	3,136
Cordage ...	...	671	Furniture and upholstery ...	...	4,944
Preserved meats ...	...	41	Manure ...	...	123
Oatmeal ...	...	1,308	Drugs and chemicals ...	...	2,811
Hides ...	...	7,864	Woollens and woollen piece goods	...	6,830
Horns and hoofs ...	...	1,000	Apparel and slops ...	...	23,434
Leather ...	...	8,436	Boots and shoes ...	...	4,683
Skins—sheep, etc. ...	...	21,659	Butter and cheese ...	...	23,588
Wool ...	...	1,438,593	Hams, bacon and lard ...	...	2,301
Bark and timber ...	...	1,797	Beef and pork, salted ...	...	1,381
Seeds ...	...	1,142	Confectionery ...	...	132
Gold—bullion ...	...	129,498	Biscuit ...	...	309
Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	...	1,888	Flour ...	...	109,888
Horned cattle ...	...	27,309	Grain and pulse—Wheat ...	...	432,128
Sheep ...	...	25,171	„ „ Other ...	...	2,954
Plants ...	...	501	Fruit ...	...	3,572
All other articles ...	...	11,574	Jams and preserves ...	...	1,859
			Onions ...	...	5,370
			Potatoes ...	...	36,689
			Sugar—refined, and molasses	...	11,970
			Vegetables ...	...	1,619
			Wine ...	...	33
			Bones ...	...	20
			Bone-dust ...	...	271
			Candles ...	...	253
			Glue pieces ...	...	669
			Soap ...	...	519
			Stearine ...	...	468
			Tallow ...	...	8,172
			Bran and pollard ...	...	7,626
			Hay and chaff ...	...	5,581
			Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	...	391
			Gold—specie ...	...	1,539,729
			Horses ...	...	16,884
			Hardware and manufactures of metals	...	272
			Oilmen's stores ...	...	1,927
			Total decrease ...	...	2,264,697
			Deduct increase ...	...	1,684,734
Total increase ...	...	1,684,734	Net decrease...	...	579,963

183. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the eleven years 1878 to 1888, also Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1878 TO 1888.

Colony.	Year.	Export of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
	1882	12,570,788	14 2 5	77·63
	1883	13,292,294	14 11 9	81·06
	1884	13,155,484	14 1 8	81·96
	1885	12,452,245	12 19 10	80·06
	1886	9,054,687	9 3 6	76·77
	1887	8,502,979	8 6 9	74·91
	1888	10,356,633	9 15 0	74·76
New South Wales ...	1878	10,716,511	16 5 9	82·65
	1879	10,775,644	15 12 0	82·34
	1880	12,679,782	17 9 5	81·67
	1881	12,895,493	16 19 2	80·35
	1882	13,208,459	16 12 4	79·01
	1883	16,129,867	19 6 8	81·11
	1884	14,595,736	16 11 4	79·97
	1885	12,957,881	13 18 5	78·33
	1886	12,884,200	13 3 0	82·82
	1887	15,472,361	15 2 8	83·65
	1888	17,289,487	16 4 11	82·88
Queensland ...	1878	3,083,441	14 18 2	96·65
	1879	3,259,613	15 4 5	94·92
	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91·36
	1881	3,289,253	14 17 8	92·91
	1882	3,183,947	13 8 0	90·01
	1883	5,156,835	19 5 1	97·73
	1884	4,553,477	15 8 11	97·43
	1885	5,116,293	16 11 5	97·58
	1886	4,813,092	14 9 6	97·55
	1887	6,338,205	17 17 4	98·21
	1888	6,012,722	15 18 10	98·15
South Australia ...	1878	4,198,034	17 5 9	78·39
	1879	3,957,854	15 11 6	83·10
	1880	4,829,577	18 6 6	86·64
	1881	3,643,402	12 12 6	82·66
	1882	4,187,840	14 8 11	78·13
	1883	3,487,827	11 13 3	71·42
	1884	5,292,222	17 2 11	79·90
	1885	4,385,599	14 0 2	77·81
	1886	2,822,138	9 0 3	62·87
	1887	3,348,561	10 13 9	62·82
	1888	4,670,773	14 13 10	66·88

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
1878 TO 1888—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Western Australia ...	1878	427,268	15 5 2	99·71
	1879	492,707	17 6 9	99·56
	1880	496,408	17 4 2	99·44
	1881	498,634	16 14 1	99·18
	1882	580,765	19 2 2	99·61
	1883	444,764	14 4 10	99·50
	1884	404,000	12 9 11	99·58
	1885	445,208	13 1 4	99·67
	1886	626,524	16 17 0	99·40
	1887	601,656	14 8 7	99·50
	1888	673,519	15 18 4	99·00
Tasmania ...	1878	1,288,011	11 17 4	97·90
	1879	1,289,395	11 11 11	99·10
	1880	1,481,330	13 0 9	97·98
	1881	1,548,116	13 3 11	99·52
	1882	1,578,517	13 1 6	99·44
	1883	1,698,334	13 13 2	98·08
	1884	1,448,714	11 5 8	98·16
	1885	1,299,011	9 16 7	98·88
	1886	1,312,416	9 13 8	98·57
	1887	1,425,457	10 3 10	98·35
	1888	1,303,908	9 0 8	97·75
New Zealand ...	1878	5,780,508	13 14 2	96·09
	1879	5,563,455	12 8 4	96·87
	1880	6,102,400	12 17 4	96·06
	1881	5,762,250	11 13 5	95·07
	1882	6,253,350	12 5 7	93·94
	1883	6,855,244	12 19 0	96·61
	1884	6,942,486	12 12 10	97·90
	1885	6,591,911	11 12 10	96·66
	1886	6,386,682	10 19 5	95·71
	1887	6,551,081	10 19 8	95·41
	1888	7,255,128	11 19 8	93·41

184. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1888 was less than in 1887 in Queensland and Tasmania, but more than in 1887 in the other five colonies—the greatest increase per head being in South Australia; moreover, in 1888, as compared with 1887, the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was lower in all the colonies except South Australia, but only slightly so in the case of Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which

Exports of home produce, 1887 and 1888.

makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* may probably also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

185. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown; the difference in favour of New South Wales being greatest in 1887 and 1888, in each of which it amounted to close upon 7 millions sterling, and next greatest in 1886, when it amounted to $3\frac{4}{5}$ millions sterling. Victoria is, however, far 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 1888:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1888.

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

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

186. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1888, Victoria stood lowest but one on the list, at the top of which stood New South Wales, Queensland standing second. 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, 1888.

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

* See paragraph 180 *ante*.

187. In Victoria during the same year, the value of articles of domestic produce bore a much larger proportion to that of the total exports than in South Australia, but a much smaller proportion than in any other colony. 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 1888:—

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1888.

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

188. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1888 to £47,562,170, or over 82½ per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £42,240,300, or 83½ per cent. of the total exports in 1887. During the last eleven years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to 47½ millions in 1888; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 81 to 85 per cent.

Exports of Australasian produce.

189. In 1889, according to value, 47 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 55 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 35 per cent. of the former, and 32 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 amounted to about 5 per cent. and the exports thereto to about 4 per cent. of the totals; whilst in regard to Foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to about 13 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 9 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:—

Trade with various countries 1889.

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1889.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	11,414,682	46·78	7,036,585	55·25
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,326,440	25·93	2,114,034	16·60
Queensland ...	189,072	·77	358,272	2·81
South Australia ...	633,035	2·59	616,097	4·84
Western Australia ...	90,654	·37	83,673	·66
Tasmania ...	418,053	1·71	493,766	3·88
New Zealand ...	882,600	3·62	356,212	2·80
Fiji ...	65,789	·27	17,430	·14
Mauritius ...	390,185	1·60	32,826	·26
Hong Kong ...	353,873	1·45	71,233	·56
India ...	252,860	1·04	400,145	3·14
Ceylon ...	77,313	·31	17,810	·14
Straits Settlements ...	45,519	·19	1,618	·01
Canada ...	21,994	·09	...	...
Other British Possessions ...	71,276	·29	3,142	·02
Total ...	21,233,345	87·01	11,602,843	91·11
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	111,053	·46	597,641	4·69
France ...	181,490	·74	133,513	1·05
Germany ...	606,673	2·49	218,652	1·72
Sweden and Norway ...	512,165	2·10	...	...
Java ...	239,154	·98	1,317	·01
Philippine Islands ...	10,483	·04	17,045	·13
China ...	444,529	1·82	8	...
United States ...	991,009	4·06	153,563	1·21
Others ...	72,859	·30	10,152	·08
Total ...	3,169,415	12·99	1,131,891	8·89
Grand Total ...	24,402,760	100·00	12,734,734	100·00

Increase or decrease of imports from various countries, 1889.

190. Comparing the imports of 1889 with those of 1888, an increase is shown in the values of those from all the British countries named, except New South Wales, India, Canada, Fiji, and the Straits Settlements, the first two showing a falling off of £283,000 and £235,000 respectively, the third of £58,000, and the last two of smaller amounts. The principal increases were from the United Kingdom (£563,000) and New Zealand (£172,000). As regards Foreign countries, there was a large decrease in the imports from China and the United States, amounting to £154,000 and £121,500 respectively, and a decrease from most of the other Foreign states,

the only Foreign countries which showed increase being Germany (£215,000), Sweden and Norway, and Java. There was a net increase in the value of imports from British countries of about £463,000, but a net decrease in that from Foreign countries of about £32,000. 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,
1889.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888.	1889.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	10,851,667	11,414,682	563,015	...
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,609,621	6,326,440	...	283,181
Queensland ...	159,335	189,072	29,737	...
South Australia ...	584,878	633,035	48,157	...
Western Australia ...	25,438	90,654	65,216	...
Tasmania ...	394,544	418,053	23,509	...
New Zealand ...	710,743	882,600	171,857	...
Fiji ...	77,379	65,789	...	11,590
Mauritius ...	383,738	390,185	6,447	...
Hong Kong ...	282,225	353,873	71,648	...
India ...	488,008	252,860	...	235,148
Ceylon ...	51,898	77,313	25,415	...
Straits Settlements ...	54,345	45,519	...	8,826
Canada... ..	79,979	21,994	...	57,985
Other British Possessions ...	16,608	71,276	54,668	...
Total ...	20,770,406	21,233,345	*462,939	...
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	115,803	111,053	...	4,750
France ...	197,111	181,490	...	15,621
Germany ..	391,992	606,673	214,681	...
Sweden and Norway ...	450,678	512,165	61,487	..
Java ...	220,857	239,154	18,297	...
Philippine Islands ...	10,600	10,483	...	117
China ...	598,520	444,529	...	153,991
United States ...	1,112,520	991,009	...	121,511
Others ...	103,647	72,859	...	30,788
Total ...	3,201,728	3,169,415	...	*32,313
Grand Total ...	23,972,134	24,402,760	*430,626	...

*. Net figures.

191. In 1889, as compared with 1888, the exports to the United Kingdom fell off by £1,013,000. The only countries to which the exports increased were New Zealand, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Straits Settlements, "other British Possessions," Belgium, France, and Germany. The net decrease in the exports to British countries, taken as a whole, was £1,188,000, as against which there was a net increase to Foreign countries, taken as a whole, of about £69,000. The following table shows the amount by which the exports to each country increased or decreased in the year :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1889.

Countries.	Exports thereto.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888.	1889.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	8,050,056	7,036,585	...	1,013,471
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	2,200,531	2,114,034	...	86,497
Queensland ...	501,144	358,272	...	142,872
South Australia ...	642,573	616,097	...	26,476
Western Australia ...	132,594	83,673	...	48,921
Tasmania ...	514,956	493,766	...	21,190
New Zealand ...	315,219	356,212	40,993	...
Fiji ...	11,614	17,430	5,816	...
Mauritius ...	36,042	32,826	...	3,216
Hong Kong ...	43,647	71,233	27,586	...
India ...	309,796	400,145	90,349	...
Ceylon ...	28,896	17,810	...	11,086
Straits Settlements ...	1,150	1,618	468	...
Other British Possessions ...	2,527	3,142	615	...
Total ...	12,790,745	11,602,843	...	1,187,902*
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	393,448	597,641	204,193	...
France ...	96,038	133,513	37,475	...
Germany ...	115,813	218,652	102,839	...
Sweden and Norway ...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	1,361	1,317	...	44
Philippine Islands ...	70,150	17,045	...	53,105
China ...	425	8	...	417
United States ...	361,380	153,563	...	207,817
Others ...	24,403	10,152	...	14,251
Total ...	1,063,018	1,131,891	68,873	...
Grand Total ...	13,853,763	12,734,734	...	1,119,029*

192. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1889 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

* Net figures.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1879, 1884
AND 1889.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1879.	1884.	1889.	1879.	1884.	1889.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	6,069,405	9,149,076	11,414,682	5,901,351	7,745,415	7,036,585
Australasia—						
New South Wales ...	4,494,386	4,646,303	6,326,440	1,977,138	3,754,467	2,114,034
Queensland ...	26,137	141,747	189,072	37,339	9,584	358,272
South Australia ...	193,967	553,590	633,035	636,244	686,896	616,097
Western Australia ...	10,752	1,913	90,654	82,377	110,518	83,673
Tasmania ...	304,097	323,613	418,053	536,925	573,190	493,766
New Zealand ...	1,101,651	808,749	882,600	914,091	692,171	356,212
Fiji ...	21,686	25,407	65,789	19,002	36,014	17,430
Mauritius ...	639,181	613,744	390,185	26,476	39,005	32,826
Hong Kong ...	121,811	266,245	353,873	932	1,603	71,233
India ...	316,348	339,704	252,860	52,686	78,386	400,145
Ceylon ...	299,346	55,919	77,313	2,012,006	880,161	17,810
Straits Settlements ...	21,868	32,368	45,519	1,408	111	1,618
Canada ...	24,364	28,755	21,994	...	...	...
Other British possessions	22,668	60,468	71,276	9,153	2,151	3,142
Total ...	13,667,667	17,047,601	21,233,345	12,207,128	14,609,672	11,602,843
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	...	77,828	111,053	...	523,100	597,641
France ...	72,457	135,042	181,490	...	260,635	133,513
Germany ...	16,137	125,549	606,673	420	65,785	218,652
Sweden and Norway	87,918	260,427	512,165	...	...	...
Java ...	277,668	256,832	239,154	20,768	1,571	1,317
Philippine Islands ...	20,678	35,749	10,483	14,344	509,638	17,045
China ...	388,335	578,657	444,529	...	...	8
United States ...	484,876	617,933	991,009	169,003	62,717	153,563
Others ...	19,802	66,015	72,859	42,507	17,347	10,152
Total ...	1,367,871	2,154,032	3,169,415	247,042	1,440,793	1,131,891
Grand Total ...	15,035,538	19,201,633	24,402,760	12,454,170	16,050,465	12,734,734

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

193. It will be observed that the imports from the Mauritius, India, Canada, Java, and the Philippine Islands represented a higher value at both former periods than in the year under review, as also did those from New Zealand and Ceylon at the first period, and those from China at the second period. From all the other countries the value represented was much larger at the latest than at either of the former periods, the increase in imports from British countries taken as a whole being over £7,500,000 as compared with the first, and about £4,200,000 as compared with the second period; and the increase in imports from Foreign countries taken as a whole being £1,800,000 as compared with the first, and over £1,000,000 as compared with the second period.

Imports at
three
periods
compared.

Exports at
three
periods
compared.

194. In regard to the exports it will be noticed that the value of those to the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Western Australia, Mauritius, and the Philippine Islands, although higher than at the first period, were considerably lower than at the second period. The only countries to which the exports were greater at the last than at either former period were Queensland, Hong Kong, India, the Straits Settlements, Belgium, and Germany; whilst on the other hand the exports were lowest at the last period to South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, Ceylon, France, and Java. The exports to British countries, taken as a whole, showed a falling-off of £600,000 as compared with the first, and of £3,000,000 as compared with the second period; whilst those to Foreign countries, taken as a whole, showed a falling-off of about £310,000 as compared with the second period, but an increase of nearly £900,000 as compared with the first period. The great falling-off in the exports to Ceylon is partly explained by the fact that the mail steamers leaving Australia, now go right through to England, instead of transshipping to other steamers at Ceylon; and therefore the gold shipped in these vessels which was formerly entered for the latter, although intended to be sent in to the former country, is now entered at the Customs as for England direct.

Trade with
neighbour-
ing colo-
nies, 1879
to 1889.

195. The value in 1889 of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies was slightly higher than in 1888, but considerably higher than in any other of the previous ten years. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been steadily increasing up to 1884, has since shown a considerable falling off, and was lower in 1889 than in any of the previous ten years, as will be seen by the following figures:—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES,* 1879 TO 1889.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1879 ...	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876	...
1880 ...	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615	...
1881 ...	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288	...
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488	...
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...
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	...

* Exclusive of Fiji.

196. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883, and that the excess of imports in 1889 was very much larger than in any other year shown. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £19,834,293, or an average of over £1,800,000 per annum.

Imports
from other
colonies in
excess of
exports
thereto.

197. In 1889, 82 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 84 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. Nearly a sixth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a tenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1889, 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.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1889.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	20,034,980	82·10	10,702,876	84·05
Geelong	241,357	·99	510,618	4·01
Portland	13,050	·05	140,964	1·11
Port Fairy (Belfast)	1,329	...	27,000	·21
Warrnambool	40,808	·17	2,326	·02
Bairnsdale	195	...	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Echuca	2,340,363	9·59	172,293	1·35
Koondrook	8,585	·04	5,910	·04
Mildura	19,670	·08	21,900	·17
Narung	225	...	...	...
Swan Hill	38,737	·16	22,480	·18
Tocumwall	21,045	·09	19,979	·16
Wahgunyah	341,289	1·40	115,539	·91
Gooramadda	26,955	·11	15,747	·12
Yarrawonga	33,741	·14	6,310	·05
Wodonga	1,079,922	4·42	306,590	2·41
Tintaldra	46,597	·19	15,473	·12
Ports unspecified . . . . .	...	...	*607,956	4·77
Stations, Border, etc.	113,912	·47	40,773	·32
Total	24,402,760	100·00	12,734,734	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.

Imports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

198. The values of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1889 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, 1879, 1884, AND 1889.

(See Index following paragraph 153 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1879.	1884.	1889.
		£	£	£
1	Books	193,235	248,216	260,494
	Stationery	69,339	95,915	121,861
2	Musical instruments	56,968	110,013	151,361
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	54,075	99,067	83,366
9	Cutlery	20,298	29,258	36,249
	Machinery	86,264	249,925	448,370
	Sewing machines	67,962	87,533	61,906
	Tools and utensils	31,476	35,423	64,206
12	Building materials	46,715	111,328	295,869
13	Furniture and upholstery	36,161	73,719	149,738
14	Drugs and chemicals	62,237	96,694	103,050
	Matches and vestas	38,367	34,073	48,242
	Opium	68,806	52,294	39,986
	Paints and colours	51,121	81,659	117,803
15	Carpeting and druggeting	43,214	79,685	124,951
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	701,292	923,072	969,412
16	Silks	200,996	266,040	395,328
17	Cottons	534,124	946,305	952,262
	Linen piece goods	35,228	44,825	39,076
18	Haberdashery	210,938	362,319	383,837
19	Apparel and slops	282,298	315,903	473,984
	Boots and shoes	179,830	100,756	149,235
	Gloves	70,140	95,672	138,804
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	116,880	120,684	126,212
	Hosiery	107,232	111,961	156,177
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	181,269	270,772	112,014
21	Butter and cheese	8,488	1,665	8,571
	Fish	121,436	159,338	198,773
	Meats—fresh, preserved and salted	9,516	8,337	39,152
22	Fruit(including currants and raisins)	139,434	188,672	273,631
	Flour and biscuit	3,734	18,774	7,341
	Grain—wheat	17,029	9,194	49,028
	„ oats	104,348	52,082	298,965
	„ other (including malt and rice)	459,169	94,423	226,241
	Sugar and molasses	1,082,130	1,292,246	992,761
23	Beer, cider, and perry	193,498	218,294	346,507
	Coffee	46,830	41,957	58,314
	Hops	35,084	20,486	52,580
	Spirits	386,526	433,203	500,417
	Tea	513,271	667,800	596,385
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	177,792	217,309	370,724
	Wine	91,600	102,042	158,770

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—*continued*.
(See Index following paragraph 153 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1879.	1884.	1889.
		£	£	£
24	Hides, skins and pelts ...	55,352	164,265	151,847
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	138,657	191,969	173,249
	Wool* ...	2,494,573	2,575,905	3,595,449
25	Paper (including paper bags) ...	179,505	253,420	361,626
	Timber ...	318,187	733,766	1,390,036
	Woodenware ...	34,420	50,604	77,352
26	Oil of all kinds ...	219,006	208,922	217,265
28	Coal ...	354,924	412,697	753,048
29	Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	61,103	105,656	147,451
	Glass and glassware ...	102,487	155,318	236,964
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	983,048	718,817	502,818
	Specie—gold ...	157,000	549,798	217,166
	„ other ...	104,417	4,962	4,721
	Jewellery ...	47,505	63,602	66,456
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, etc.)	357,729	664,945	1,002,840
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	11,901	19,061	40,311
	Manufactures of metal ...	70,315	102,043	340,430
	Tin ...	26,371	60,217	48,799
	Nails and screws ...	31,692	49,439	55,155
	Plated ware ...	18,302	25,180	74,944
33	Live stock ...	890,126	1,333,154	1,081,348
35	Fancy goods ...	33,609	94,658	88,241
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	98,142	191,441	267,096
	Oilmen's stores ...	15,649	17,680	30,065
	Total ...	13,740,370	17,316,452	21,106,630
	All other articles ...	1,295,168	1,885,181	3,296,130
	Total Imports...	15,035,538	19,201,633	24,402,760

199. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1889, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—timber, live stock, iron and steel, sugar, woollens, cottons, coal, gold, and tea, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1889 from £3,600,000 for wool to £596,400 for tea. The aggregate value of these ten items amounted in 1889 to over £12,050,000, or to nearly half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1879 of these articles was £8,386,000, in 1884 £10,819,000, and in 1888 £12,500,000, so that the value in 1889 was not quite so high as in 1888, but much higher than in the earlier years named.

Ten chief
articles of
import,
1889.

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

Imports of
three
periods
compared.

200. The total imports show an increased value in 1889, as compared with 1884, of over five millions, and as compared with 1879, of nearly nine and a half millions; while the imports of the articles named in the table have increased by over three and three-quarters millions and over seven and a quarter millions respectively. Nearly all the items show very considerable increase at the last period as compared with either of the former periods, and of these the more important are musical instruments, tools and utensils, machinery, building materials and timber, iron and steel, furniture, apparel and slops, gloves, fish, meats, fruit, oats, beer, spirits, tobacco, wine, wool, paper, coal, plated ware, metal manufactures, and hardware and ironmongery. The imports of wool show an increase as compared with 1884 of £1,000,000, timber of £6,600,000, coal and iron of £340,000 each, machinery of £198,000, building materials of £184,000, and apparel of £160,000. The items of import which showed decrease at the last period as compared with either of the former ones were few in number, the chief being sewing machines, opium, bags and sacks, sugar and molasses, gold, and specie other than gold. Imports of bags and sacks fell off as compared with 1884 by nearly £160,000, and of sugar by £300,000. The large falling-off in the imports of sugar is attributable to the temporary cessation of refining operations in the colony, a considerable proportion of refined sugar having been formerly exported.

Exports of
principal
articles at
three
periods.

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

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1879, 1884, AND 1889.
(See Index following paragraph 153 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1879.	1884.	1889.
		£	£	£
1	Books	76,798	87,053	59,745
	Stationery	43,652	49,525	29,145
9	Machinery	75,640	136,819	126,066
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	101,910	91,358	77,943
16	Silks	16,670	29,459	47,648
17	Cottons	37,884	71,328	72,174
18	Haberdashery	68,396	78,358	37,460
19	Apparel and slops	247,717	311,617	154,467
	Boots and shoes	128,217	57,467	39,402
20	Bags and sacks	58,560	64,102	69,101
21	Butter and cheese	59,714	145,545	46,409
	Meats—fresh and preserved... ..	70,721	118,812	20,410
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	29,119	48,099	10,812
22	Fruits (including currants and raisins)	32,115	18,833	75,085

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 153 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1879.	1884.	1889.
		£	£	£
22	Flour and biscuit ...	140,124	339,811	319,938
	Grain—wheat ...	132,314	1,429,715	84,064
	„ oats ...	12,172	15,833	2,758
	„ other (including malt and rice) ...	88,218	88,136	22,880
	Onions ...	7,433	38,710	35,308
	Potatoes ...	59,895	148,929	57,612
	Sugar and molasses ...	236,598	232,474	128,256
23	Coffee ...	28,577	19,329	15,926
	Spirits ...	118,254	112,023	84,713
	Tea ...	258,675	359,325	355,157
	Tobacco, cigars and snuff ...	152,871	115,473	112,533
	Wine ...	47,935	46,563	66,283
24	Bones and bone dust ...	7,991	13,331	11,596
	Candles ...	13,859	13,055	6,251
	Horns and hoofs ...	2,806	1,174	2,691
	Hides ...	20,217	8,696	25,000
	Skins and pelts ...	30,685	139,942	206,960
	Leather, leatherware and leathern cloth ...	241,766	371,497	217,559
	Soap ...	10,857	16,186	17,422
	Tallow ...	150,867	256,686	149,429
	Wool* ...	5,269,634	6,342,887	5,928,932
	Bark ...	14,999	21,807	45,666
25	Hay, straw and chaff ...	15,695	194,393	129,390
	Timber ...	47,616	33,989	24,168
26	Oil of all kinds ...	68,414	51,272	28,800
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	1,224,538	760,875	296,413
	Specie—gold ...	1,352,883	1,249,420	1,983,913
	„ silver ...	32,950	1,237	17,810
32	Antimony ore, regulus, etc. ...	13,176	3,796	166
	Copper ore, regulus, etc. ...	29,158	269	1,130
	Iron, etc. ...	76,413	57,435	38,367
	Manufactures of metals ...	50,510	47,969	31,486
	Tin, tin ore, black sand ...	2,299	6,668	2,684
33	Live stock ...	321,296	762,988	538,973
35	Hardware and ironmongery ...	69,750	45,944	35,325
	Travellers' samples ...	72,390	77,502	64,006
	Total ...	11,470,948	14,789,966	11,919,178
	All other articles ...	983,222	1,260,499	815,556
	Total Exports ...	12,454,170	16,050,465	12,734,734

202. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1889 was £5,929,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £2,280,300—which two articles alone contributed 64 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1889 were live stock, £539,000; breadstuffs, £404,000; then tea, hides and skins, leather, apparel and slops,

Twelve chief
articles of
export,
1889.

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

tallow, hay, straw and chaff, sugar, and machinery, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1889 between £335,000 and £126,000. 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 twelve articles just named amounted in 1889 to £10,644,500, which leaves the balance of £2,090,200 distributed over all the other heads.

203. The value of the total exports in 1889 shows a slight increase as compared with the first period, but a very large falling-off as compared with the second period, it being only £280,000 higher than the value in 1879, but nearly $3\frac{1}{3}$ millions lower than the value in 1884. As against the two former periods, the articles showing decrease are numerous, the most important being wool and tallow, grain of all kinds, especially wheat, potatoes, sugar, butter and cheese, meats, candles, leather, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, and antimony ore. On the other hand there was more or less increase, as compared with both the previous periods, in the exports of silks, cottons, wine, hides, skins and pelts, and bark. The exports of gold were not so high at the last as at the first, but higher than at the middle period; whilst those of live stock were much highest at the middle period. In reference to the falling-off in the total exports in 1889 it should be borne in mind that the quantities of agricultural and pastoral products raised in that year were considerably below the average in consequence of the drought.

204. With reference to the falling-off in the declared values of sugar and wool exported, it should be pointed out that this has partially arisen from the reduced value of those articles, and not altogether from a diminution of the quantities. This is made plain by the following figures:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL, 1879-1889.

Year:		Refined Sugar and Molasses.			Wool.		
		Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
			Total.	Per cwt.		Total.	Per lb.
		cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	d.
1879	...	148,841	231,605	1·56	95,628,281	5,269,634	13·2
1884	...	169,247	230,675	1·36	119,542,407	6,342,887	12·8
1885	...	154,443	172,062	1·11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11·4
1886	...	139,364	143,618	1·03	107,984,839	4,999,662	11·1
1887	...	140,282	140,163	1·00	115,461,606	5,073,491	10·5
1888	...	140,785	141,444	1·00	118,453,968	5,170,930	10·5
1889	...	116,030	127,257	1·10	135,607,370	5,928,932	10·5

205. It will be noticed that whilst the declared value of sugar exported was greater in 1879 than in 1889 by £104,348, or by 82 per cent., the quantity exported was less by only 32,811 cwt., or about 28 per cent.; also, that although the declared value of wool exported in 1884 exceeded that in 1889 by over £400,000, the quantity of such wool in the latter exceeded that in the former year by over 16 million pounds weight. The figures show that the average price of sugar has fallen off 30 per cent., and that of wool by nearly 20 per cent., since 1879.

Falling-off more in value than quantity.

206. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that lately a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,* showing a reduced value, it is true, but one of much less extent than when the wool is considered as a whole without reference to its condition when exported. The following table shows the quantity and declared value of greasy wool exported in the same seven years† :—

Exports of greasy wool, 1889.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL, 1879-1889.

Year.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per lb.
	lbs.	£	d.
1879 ...	60,622,578	2,788,385	11·0
1884 ...	93,226,346	4,353,578	11·2
1885 ...	83,927,788	3,478,404	9·9
1886 ...	82,473,370	3,324,839	9·7
1887 ...	91,635,136	3,538,195	9·3
1888 ...	99,685,415	4,022,032	9·7
1889 ...	113,699,150	4,560,861	9·6

207. The quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in 1884 was less than in 1889 by over 20 million pounds weight; yet, at the same time, the declared value was higher by only £210,000. Had greasy wool continued to fetch the price per pound at which it was quoted in 1884, the increase in value would have amounted to over £900,000 sterling.

Falling-off in value of greasy wool.

* The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 63 per cent. in 1879, 78 per cent. in 1884, 79 per cent. in 1885, 76 per cent. in 1886, 80 per cent. in 1887, 84 per cent. in 1888 and 1889.

† For average prices of different classes of wool in Melbourne and London, see Part "Production" post.

Excess of imports over exports, etc., 1837 to 1889.

208. In thirty-four out of the fifty-three years ended with 1889, the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1889.

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	...	1867		1,050,347
1838	45,232	...	1868 ... ..	...	2,273,328
1839	127,038	...	1869	444,636	...
1840	306,507	...	1870 ... ..	...	14,256
1841	164,094	...	1871 ... ..	...	2,215,825
1842	78,644	...	1872 ... ..	...	179,873
1843 ... ..	...	66,446	1873	1,231,402	...
1844 ... ..	...	105,785	1874	1,512,876	...
1845 ... ..	...	215,304	1875	1,918,900	...
1846 ... ..	...	109,640	1876	1,508,867	...
1847 ... ..	...	230,815	1877	1,204,617	...
1848 ... ..	...	301,683	1878	1,236,173	...
1849 ... ..	...	275,495	1879	2,581,368	...
1850 ... ..	...	296,871	1880 ... ..	...	1,397,665
1851 ... ..	...	366,472	1881	466,418	...
1852 ... ..	...	3,381,807	1882	2,554,502	...
1853	4,781,093	...	1883	1,344,983	...
1854	5,883,847	...	1884	3,151,168	...
1855 ... ..	...	1,485,399	1885	2,492,846	...
1856 ... ..	...	527,491	1886	6,735,254	...
1857	2,176,697	...	1887	7,671,006	...
1858	1,119,040	...	1888	10,118,371	...
1859	1,755,032	...	1889	11,668,026	...
1860	2,131,026	...			
1861 ... ..	...	296,154	Total	80,579,045	14,790,656
1862	448,365	...			
1863	552,431	...	Deduct excess of exports	14,790,656	...
1864	1,076,431	...			
1865	106,789	...	Net excess of imports	65,788,389	...
1866	1,882,165	...			

Balance of trade in fifty-three years.

209. It will be observed that in the fifty-three years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £66,000,000, or an average of over £1,240,000 per annum, which excess, it should

be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports, but diminished if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports.

210. In 1889 the imports exceeded the exports by a much larger amount than in any previous year, such excess being greater than that in 1888 by £1,550,000, than that in 1887 by about £4,000,000, and greater than that in 1886 by nearly £5,000,000, which years follow next in order in respect to excess of imports over exports. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, next in 1880; the last mentioned year being the only one during the last 17 years in which the exports were in excess of the imports. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the last six, and especially in the last four years, it will be remembered that a new loan of nearly £1,400,000 was raised in London in 1884,* £819,000 in 1885,† £1,500,000 in 1886, £3,000,000 in 1887, £1,500,000 in 1888, and £3,000,000 in 1889; and, besides that, numerous municipal and private loans, and very large amounts of other capital, have been 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, etc., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports. The Melbourne Exhibition, moreover, must, to a certain extent, have stimulated the imports in 1888.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

211. In 1888 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria (largely), New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, but the reverse was the case in South Australia and New Zealand. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New South Wales in each of the last eleven years, with one exception; also in Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, with three exceptions; in South Australia, with four exceptions; and in Western Australia with five exceptions. 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 1888, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

Excess of imports, etc., in Australasian colonies.

* Not including a redemption loan of £2,636,600.

† Not including a redemption loan of £3,180,620.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1878	1,236,173	...	36,954,424
	1879	2,581,368	...	
	1880	...	1,397,665	
	1881	466,418	...	
	1882	2,554,502	...	
	1883	1,344,983	...	
	1884	3,151,168	...	
	1885	2,492,846	...	
	1886	6,735,254	...	
	1887	7,671,006	...	
	1888	10,118,371	...	
New South Wales	1878	1,802,994	...	25,489,516
	1879	1,112,028	...	
	1880	...	1,575,063	
	1881	1,359,823	...	
	1882	4,564,169	...	
	1883	1,074,139	...	
	1884	4,575,479	...	
	1885	6,823,451	...	
	1886	5,417,335	...	
	1887	309,319	...	
	1888	25,842	...	
Queensland	1878	245,658	...	7,740,159
	1879	...	353,145	
	1880	...	360,864	
	1881	523,259	...	
	1882	2,784,011	...	
	1883	956,743	...	
	1884	1,708,112	...	
	1885	1,179,086	...	
	1886	1,169,257	...	
	1887	...	632,334	
	1888	520,376	...	
South Australia	1878	364,590	...	1,830,396
	1879	251,423	...	
	1880	6,992	...	
	1881	836,307	...	
	1882	1,347,898	...	
	1883	1,426,594	...	
	1884	...	874,351	
	1885	...	87,852	
	1886	363,742	...	
	1887	...	234,487	
	1888	...	1,570,460	

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Western Australia	1878	...	49,441	229,445
	1879	...	87,585	
	1880	...	145,514	
	1881	...	97,939	
	1882	...	74,301	
	1883	69,837	...	
	1884	115,474	...	
	1885	203,699	...	
	1886	127,620	...	
	1887	61,689	...	
	1888	105,906	...	
Tasmania	1878	9,117	...	1,366,202
	1879	...	33,622	
	1880	...	142,708	
	1881	...	124,432	
	1882	83,483	...	
	1883	101,038	...	
	1884	180,261	...	
	1885	443,793	...	
	1886	425,027	...	
	1887	147,446	...	
	1888	276,799	...	
New Zealand	1878	2,740,138	...	8,278,742
	1879	2,631,459	...	
	1880	...	190,681	
	1881	1,396,179	...	
	1882	1,951,262	...	
	1883	878,039	...	
	1884	572,221	...	
	1885	659,982	...	
	1886	86,222	...	
	1887	...	620,654	
	1888	...	1,825,425	
Total	92,367,407	10,478,523	81,888,884
Deduct excess of exports	...	10,478,523
Net excess of imports	...	81,888,884	...	81,888,884

212. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of 37 millions sterling were received by Victoria, nearly $25\frac{1}{2}$ millions by New South Wales, nearly 8 millions by Queensland, nearly 2 millions by South Australia, £230,000 by Western Australia, over $1\frac{1}{3}$ million by Tasmania, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

Imports in excess of exports, etc., in Australia and Australasia.

213. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of over 72 millions more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly 82 millions.

Effects of borrowings on imports and exports.

214. 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 at the end of 1888, amounting to close upon 168* 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 4·1 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value amounting to about £6,880,000 annually.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

215. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.† In the five years ended with 1880, the total excess of imports over exports was 626 millions; in the five years ended with 1885 it was 518 millions; in the year 1886 it was 95 millions; in the year 1887 it was 90 millions; and in 1888, 89 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.‡

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, etc., 1888.

216. The following are the British possessions in which in 1888 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1888, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

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

* This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 27 millions. By the end of 1889, the debt had increased to over 175 millions.

† See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl, part i., p. 23. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

‡ 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 171 *ante*. See first footnote to that table.

217. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1888 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 92½ millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been only about 3 millions sterling. It should be mentioned that in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in the returns of the United Kingdom, and are generally also included in the returns of other British dominions. Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

218. During 1888, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table,* with the exceptions of Austro-Hungary, Russia, and Spain, exceeded the exports; but in Egypt, Chile, and Mexico the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by nearly 66 millions sterling, or by 5½ per cent. Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

219. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the twenty years ended with 1889. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports:— Transshipments, 1870 to 1889.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1889.†

Value of Transshipments.			Value of Transshipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1880	...	£1,432,327
1871	...	1,191,169	1881	...	1,946,804
1872	...	1,292,656	1882	...	1,334,137
1873	...	1,827,842	1883	...	1,059,427
1874	...	3,527,461	1884	...	876,527
1875	...	4,280,798	1885	...	861,427
1876	...	3,193,644	1886	...	724,792
1877	...	3,398,207	1887	...	1,159,080
1878	...	3,318,219	1888	...	1,346,568
1879	...	1,914,884	1889	...	1,874,338

220. It will be observed that the transshipments fell off considerably in the three years ended with 1886. This is attributed to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney. Since 1886, however, there has been a recovery, and the value of transshipments in 1889 was larger than in any previous year since 1879, except 1881. Falling-off of transshipments.

221. The countries from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1889, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table:— Transshipments to various countries.

* See table following paragraph 175 *ante*.

† In 1887 and previous years the full values of the transshipments are not represented by the figures given, in consequence of a number of packages not having any values assigned to them. It is understood that since then values have been assigned to all the packages.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1889.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	544,066	745,546
Australasia—		
New South Wales	263,991	313,006
New Zealand	120,835	192,037
Queensland	16,063	45,026
South Australia	202,460	237,027
Tasmania	364,586	221,188
Western Australia	3,882	26,064
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	13,368	4,325
Malta ... ..	...	13
Mauritius	74,190	612
Aden ... ..	...	8
Hong Kong	40,451	855
India	69,064	2,434
Ceylon	611	467
Straits Settlements—Singapore	3,222	325
Malden Island ... ..	...	4
Gibraltar	10	...
Cape Town	244	856
Seychelles ... ..	...	9
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium	1,348	4,527
France	24,402	18,178
Germany	72,844	34,553
Holland	100	..
Italy	85	798
Norway	752	...
Portugal	12	...
Sweden	183	...
Asia—		
China	5,639	2
Japan	405	...
Java	104	2,064
Philippine Islands ... ..	...	818
Siam ... ..	...	804
South America—Peru	1,860	...
United States	49,453	6,970
Africa—Port Said	108	...
South Seas—		
New Britain ... ..	...	191
Noumea ... ..	...	975
Guam ... ..	...	14,656
Total	1,874,338	1,874,338

222. The Customs revenue was larger in 1889 than in 1888 by over £106,000. The receipts from import duties alone increased by £92,000, in addition to which there was an increase of £21,000 in those from excise duty on spirits, as well as smaller increases under the head of wharfage and harbour rates, licences, tonnage, fees, and miscellaneous receipts. On the other hand there was a decrease of £11,600, under the head of excise duties on tobacco, and of £500 from fines and forfeitures. It should be stated that a revised tariff came into force on the 31st July 1889, but the alterations in the rates of duty on several articles did not take effect until the latter part of the year.* The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the last two years:—

GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1888 AND 1889.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1888.	1889.
	£	£
Import duties	2,798,491	2,890,719
Wharfage and harbour rates†	48,550	52,897
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	74,695	95,825
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ‡	62,545	50,937
Licences, other than tobacco licences	909	968
Tonnage §	41,923	42,449
Fees	7,040	7,095
Fines and forfeitures	1,506	1,005
Miscellaneous	12,009	12,023
Total	3,047,668	3,153,918

NOTE.—In 1889, the net revenue, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments £148,752, was £3,005,166.

223. The import duties received both in 1888 and 1889 amounted to nearly 12 per cent. of the total value of imports. ||

224. The pilotage rates, formerly payable over to the Pilot Board, but latterly to the newly constituted Marine Board, amounted in 1888 to £37,034, and in 1889 to £38,752. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenues.

* For full particulars see table following paragraph 153 *ante*; also Appendix C, to Vol. II. of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888–9.

† Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £43,834 in 1888, and to £46,223 in 1889.

‡ Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,200 in each year.

§ The tonnage rate was 1s. per ton. It has, however, been reduced to 6d. since 1st January, 1890.

|| See also paragraph 347 *ante*.

225. 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, during the last $24\frac{1}{2}$ years:—

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,* 1865 TO 1889.

Year.	Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	Import duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1865	503,346	46,509	34,847	16,821	...	601,523	0 19 8
1866	452,439	40,493	30,621	29,147	...	552,700	0 17 7
1867	596,294	40,886	31,474	28,603	...	697,257	1 1 8
1868	353,899	40,355	28,429	48,180	...	470,863	0 14 2
1869	445,220	38,250	28,170	43,176	...	554,816	0 16 2
1870	455,925	28,107	23,209	34,877	...	542,118	0 15 2
1871 (six months)	224,700	17,574	12,283	14,445	...	269,002	0 7 4
1871-2	476,408	34,890	26,723	32,479	...	570,500	0 15 3
1872-3	476,859	26,048	28,954	31,036	...	562,897	0 14 10
1873-4	501,044	32,235	32,729	32,869	...	598,877	0 15 6
1874-5	507,631	36,012	32,100	32,475	...	608,218	0 15 6
1875-6	520,557	37,716	27,096	33,437	...	618,806	0 15 8
1876-7	499,568	39,139	30,352	34,768	...	603,827	0 15 1
1877-8	489,236	37,893	29,346	36,309	...	592,784	0 14 6
1878-9	455,157	31,462	27,143	36,088	...	549,850	0 13 3
1879-80	420,872	34,095	27,372	41,230	...	523,569	0 12 5
1880-81	430,909	43,171	29,721	52,232	62,557	618,590	0 14 5
1881-2	443,431	45,112	29,770	52,620	98,955	669,888	0 15 3
1882-3	468,746	44,100	32,372	52,522	11,256	608,996	0 13 6
1883-4	472,259	39,096	33,845	53,638	...	598,838	0 12 11
1884-5	518,370	42,101	35,210	68,930	...	664,611	0 14 0
1885-6	545,170	41,086	37,904	67,250	...	691,410	0 14 2
1886-7	566,134	41,335	41,126	56,557	...	705,152	0 14 0
1887-8	611,256	44,688	46,047	65,603	...	767,594	0 14 9
1888-9	664,438	53,147	55,580	88,867	...	862,032	0 15 11

NOTE.—The duty on imported spirits is 12s. per gallon; on wine, 8s. for sparkling, and 6s. for other kinds; on beer, 9d. per gallon; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, according to the material from which made.

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

226. The total amount received during the $24\frac{1}{2}$ years was £15,104,718, or an annual average of 15s. 3d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the amounts per head vary from £1 1s. 8d. in 1867 to 12s. 5d. in 1879-80; also that the amount per head received in 1888-9 was 1s. 2d. more than in the preceding year, and more also than in any previous year since 1869.

Drawbacks.

227. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872.

* 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 approximate revenue from spirits, etc., in 1889-90 was £368,000.

Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. In 1889, as in the previous year, although the value of the goods was exceeded in several previous years, the amount paid as drawback was larger than in any previous year except 1885. This will be seen by the following figures:—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1889.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£		£	£
1872 ...	461,559	29,083	1881 ...	725,957	92,412
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1882 ...	784,806	93,414
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1883 ...	765,342	95,241
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1884 ...	863,163	113,087
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1885 ...	934,620	122,342
1877 ...	854,509	87,021	1886 ...	748,135	114,646
1878 ...	573,454	69,168	1887 ...	791,871	115,938
1879 ...	493,816	59,933	1888 ...	743,394	116,479
1880 ...	606,055	68,018	1889 ...	845,065	119,404

228. 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 1889, goods to the value of £35,500, or 4 per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £2,582, or 2 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid:—

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1889.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.*
	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	26,782	2,081
Boots and shoes ...	922	19
Confectionery ...	1,408	32†
Jams and preserves ...	4,034	142
Paints ...	242	7
Paper bags ...	531	74
Rice (Victorian dressed) ...	277	66
Saddles and harness ...	1,132	135
Sugar (Victorian refined) ...	203	26†
Total ...	35,531	2,582

* Includes amounts paid on account of 1888.

† Approximate.

Stocks in
bond.

229. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1889. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, etc., also that the values are not given :—

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy	4,176 hhds., 27,427 cases.
Rum	855½ hhds., 1,054 cases.
Geneva	11 hhds., 7,963 cases (4-gal.), 766 cases (2-gal.)
Gin, sweetened	46 hhds., 3,978 cases.
Whisky	4,270¾ hhds., 49,418 cases.
Cordials	1,574 cases.
Spirits of wine	188 casks.
Other spirits	2½ hhds., 6,490 cases.
Wine	2,311¾ hhds., 18,651 cases.
Beer	678 hhds., 37,977 cases and casks.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	20 half-tierces, 12 qr.-tierces, 9 kegs, 661 ¾-boxes and boxes, 5,114 cases.
„ unmanufactured ...	380 tierces, hhds., and casks, 978 cases, 601 bales, 602 boxes.
Cigars	1,599 cases.
Candles	489 chests and cases, 13 boxes.
Kerosene	79,337 cases.
Cocoa and chocolate ...	608 packages.
Coffee	1,483 bags, 109 tierces, 29 casks, 151 cases, 228 barrels.
Chicory	796 packages.
Opium	92 packages.
Oats	4,133 bags.
Hops	800 packages.
Rice	33,739 bags, 114 tons.
Salt	35,510 bags.
Vinegar	1,634 casks, 2,540 cases.
Tea	7,747 chests, 178,670 half-chests, 130,541 boxes.
Sugar, Mauritius	7,214 bags, 93 pockets.
„ other	12,925 bags, 1,517 mats.
„ refinery	345 tons.
„ Java	1,585 bags, 183 mats, 17,289 baskets.
„ cases and casks ...	1,345 No.

Vessels
inwards
and out-
wards.

230. The number and tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1889 than in any former year. The excess over the preceding year was 387 vessels, or over 7 per cent., and 291,295 tons, or about 7 per cent. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the twenty-two years ended with 1889 :—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1889.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1868 ...	2,067	653,362	33,613	2,172	685,207	35,332	4,239	1,338,569
1869 ...	2,320	721,274	35,628	2,334	730,961	35,696	4,654	1,452,235
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1871 ...	2,137	663,002	33,789	2,257	692,023	35,050	4,394	1,355,025
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353	4,338	1,360,762
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	4,413	1,519,015
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	4,222	1,569,619
1875 ...	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454	4,394	1,673,885
1876 ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600	4,236	1,657,088
1877 ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985
1878 ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391	4,292	1,913,427
1879 ...	2,084	963,087	43,676	2,083	977,135	43,648	4,167	1,940,222
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1881 ...	2,125	1,219,231	54,792	2,123	1,192,671	54,521	4,248	2,411,902
1882 ...	2,089	1,349,093	55,814	2,079	1,341,791	54,855	4,168	2,690,884
1883 ...	2,023	1,464,752	61,630	2,064	1,499,579	61,969	4,087	2,964,331
1884 ...	1,986	1,569,162	64,488	1,989	1,582,425	64,546	3,975	3,151,587
1885 ...	2,154	1,631,266	66,624	2,119	1,628,892	66,201	4,273	3,260,158
1886 ...	2,307	1,848,058	73,949	2,324	1,887,329	73,908	4,631	3,735,387
1887 ...	2,435	1,920,180	80,918	2,418	1,938,063	79,888	4,853	3,858,243
1888 ...	2,724	2,182,071	85,879	2,630	2,125,812	84,233	5,354	4,307,883
1889 ...	2,855	2,270,827	89,187	2,886	2,328,351	89,489	5,741	4,599,178

231. Some idea of the extension of Victorian commerce may be formed from the circumstance that, although the population of the colony increased by not quite 66 per cent. during the twenty-two years ended with 1889, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the last as compared with the first year of that period increased more than threefold; also, that whilst the population in the nine years ended with 1889 increased only 27 per cent., the tonnage in 1889 as compared with that in 1880 more than doubled. Increase in shipping.

232. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1889, 77 per cent., embracing 52 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 15 per cent., embracing 36 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 8 per cent., embracing 12 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 54 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 35 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:— Nationality of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1889.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	2,218	1,197,655	48,419	2,200	1,193,934	48,276
British ...	428	807,444	31,267	461	860,917	31,616
Foreign ...	209	265,728	9,501	225	273,500	9,597
Total ...	2,855	2,270,827	89,187	2,886	2,328,351	89,489

Foreign
vessels.

233. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in the last three years, the greatest number have been German, the next Norwegian, the next American, the next French, and the next Swedish. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1889 being shown :—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1889.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany	76	75	151
Norway	34	52	86
United States	41	40	81
France	30	32	62
Sweden	16	15	31
Holland	3	2	5
Italy	2	3	5
Austria	2	1	3
Bolivia	1	1	2
Belgium	1	1	2
Denmark	1	1	2
Russia	1	1	2
Hawaii	1	1	2
Total	209	225	434

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

234. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels usually the worst. In 1887 and 1888 there was in this respect no difference between British and Foreign vessels. With reference to the comparatively small number of hands in Foreign vessels in former years, it will be remembered that, whilst most of the Colonial and many of the British vessels were steamers, until the French and German lines of steamers were running, most of the Foreign vessels were 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 :—

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	23 tons	24 tons	23 tons	24 tons	25 tons
British „ „	26 „	26 „	25 „	27 „	27 „
Foreign „ „	28 „	29 „	25 „	27 „	28 „
All „ „	25 tons	25 tons	24 tons	25 tons	26 tons

235. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1889, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

Steam and sailing vessels.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1889.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	2,090	1,772,897	79,479
Sailing vessels	765	497,930	9,708
Total	2,855	2,270,827	89,187
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	2,084	1,790,931	79,693
Sailing vessels	802	537,420	9,796
Total	2,886	2,328,351	89,489

236. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 22 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 53 tons.

Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

237. Ninety-six per cent. of the vessels, embracing 99 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1889, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 62 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 68 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportion has shown a gradual falling-off since 1884, when as many as 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. 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.

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1889.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	2,751	96·36	2,254,242	99·27
In ballast ...	104	3·64	16,585	·73
Total ...	2,855	100·00	2,270,827	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	1,798	62·30	1,593,586	68·44
In ballast ...	1,088	37·70	734,765	31·56
Total ...	2,886	100·00	2,328,351	100·00

Vessels at
each port.

238. In the same year, 74 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 92 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 76 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, Echuca, and Swan Hill, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1889.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	2,126	2,082,044	2,199	2,168,977
Geelong ...	147	111,513	121	81,054
Portland ...	15	5,642	17	9,631
Port Fairy ...	9	628	9	2,474
Warrnambool ...	24	6,829	17	5,122
Bairnsdale ...	1	59	1	57
Murray ports—				
Mildura ...	195	13,444	193	13,125
Echuca ..	177	27,858	168	25,101
Swan Hill ...	161	22,810	161	22,810
Total ...	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351

Shipping at
Murray
ports.

239. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 1,055 vessels, or over a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 125,148 tons, or a thirty-seventh part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

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

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
	1883	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	4,087	2,964,331
	1884	1,986	1,569,162	1,989	1,582,425	3,975	3,151,587
	1885	2,154	1,631,266	2,119	1,628,892	4,273	3,260,158
	1886	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,329	4,631	3,735,387
	1887	2,435	1,920,180	2,418	1,938,063	4,853	3,858,243
	1888	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812	5,354	4,307,883
New South Wales†	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665
	1883	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,071,048	5,361	4,006,237
	1884	2,935	2,284,517	3,010	2,376,441	5,945	4,660,958
	1885	2,601	2,088,307	2,583	2,044,770	5,184	4,133,077
	1886	2,684	2,114,618	2,755	2,143,986	5,439	4,258,604
	1887	2,815	2,142,457	2,906	2,180,301	5,721	4,322,758
	1888	2,955	2,414,750	2,972	2,350,669	5,927	4,765,419
Queensland‡	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
	1883	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	882,491
	1884	1,042	572,124	1,061	579,988	2,103	1,152,112
	1885	920	496,277	967	532,904	1,887	1,029,181
	1886	918	557,026	977	563,453	1,895	1,120,479
	1887	838	468,180	879	456,052	1,717	924,232
	1888	928	478,517	936	517,712	1,864	996,229
South Australia ...	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
	1883	1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
	1884	1,120	909,335	1,111	925,197	2,231	1,834,532
	1885	1,072	893,092	1,091	913,950	2,163	1,807,042
	1886	859	770,922	878	787,554	1,737	1,558,476
	1887	907	841,422	905	836,461	1,812	1,677,883
	1888	969	973,479	1,019	1,000,172	1,988	1,973,651

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

† In consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which call at Sydney and Newcastle being counted at both ports, the earlier figures for New South Wales somewhat overstate the truth. It is understood that this practice has been discontinued since 1884.

‡ The figures of Queensland for the last six years named are not comparable with those for previous years, inasmuch as since 1882 the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony have been counted at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as in previous years.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Western Australia	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
	1883	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
	1884	231	227,881	211	215,005	442	442,886
	1885	232	231,761	229	236,274	461	468,035
	1886	287	260,286	255	237,222	542	497,508
	1887	255	249,813	185	214,824	440	464,637
	1888	263	402,807	266	409,586	529	812,393
Tasmania	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
	1883	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
	1884	676	304,574	664	309,624	1,340	614,198
	1885	689	342,745	669	335,061	1,358	677,806
	1886	690	343,656	715	348,773	1,405	692,429
	1887	677	360,404	714	374,895	1,391	735,299
	1888	770	385,650	795	390,628	1,565	776,278
New Zealand	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
	1883	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491
	1884	852	529,188	872	534,242	1,724	1,063,430
	1885	786	519,700	780	513,000	1,566	1,032,700
	1886	725	502,572	707	488,331	1,432	990,903
	1887	653	489,754	675	493,583	1,328	983,337
	1888	683	526,435	701	531,478	1,384	1,057,913

Shipping in colonies in 1888 and former years.

241. It will be noticed that in all the colonies except Queensland and New Zealand, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was greater in the last than in any other year named, but a falling-off, as compared with some previous years, took place in the last-named colonies. The increase in the case of Western Australia was especially noticeable. In consequence mainly of the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number of vessels in all the colonies, except Victoria and Tasmania, was exceeded in some of the years.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

242. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony, but also to the fact that the mail steamers coming from the westward now go on from Melbourne to Sydney, whilst the San Francisco mail steamers do not come on from Sydney

to Melbourne ; but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. The ships stand in the same order in regard to their numbers as they do in regard to their tonnage, except in the case of New Zealand and Queensland, and of Western Australia and Tasmania, which respectively change places:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF SHIPPING
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1888.

1. New South Wales.

2. Victoria.

3. South Australia.

4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.

6. Western Australia.

7. Tasmania.

243. 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 the years named:—

Shipping in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874 ...	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1878 ...	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1882 ...	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859
1883 ...	13,818	9,746,926	16,779	11,221,139
1884 ...	14,696	11,242,075	17,760	12,919,703
1885 ...	13,968	10,697,493	16,892	12,407,999
1886 ...	14,244	11,170,454	17,081	12,853,786
1887 ...	14,543	11,247,753	17,262	12,966,389
1888 ...	15,662	12,855,575	18,611	14,689,766

244. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. Both as regards the Australian continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand the number and tonnage of vessels were larger in 1888 than in any of the years named.

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

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

Shipping in
British
possessions.

245. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1888. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1888.
(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* ...	68,519,145	British Guiana ...	558,274
Gibraltar ...	11,986,032	West Indies—	
Malta ...	10,545,957	Bahamas ...	198,478
		Turk's Island ...	193,078
ASIA.		Jamaica ...	1,084,657
India ...	7,189,465	St. Lucia ...	504,074
Ceylon ...	4,453,418	St. Vincent ...	239,157
Straits Settlements ...	8,136,605	Barbados ...	1,126,335
Labuan ...	74,930	Grenada ...	329,636
Hong Kong ...	9,006,677	Tobago ...	111,992
		Virgin Islands ...	9,122
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	} 410,941
Mauritius ...	622,344	Nevis ...	
Natal ...	727,057	Dominica ...	274,471
Cape of Good Hope ...	2,080,677	Montserrat ...	313,344
St. Helena ...	127,163	Antigua ...	366,489
Lagos ...	525,857	Trinidad ...	1,271,383
Gold Coast ...	560,025		
Sierra Leone ...	517,681	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Gambia ...	193,511	Australia, Tasmania, and	14,689,766
		New Zealand†	
AMERICA.		Fiji ...	101,127
Canada ...	9,197,803	Falkland Islands ...	54,960
Newfoundland ...	596,528		
Bermuda ...	228,385		
Honduras ...	253,152	Total ...	157,379,696

Shipping
compared
with that
of other
British
possessions.

246. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that to any other British possession, being more than half as much again as that to Canada, and twice as much as that to India.

Shipping in
Foreign
countries.

247. 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 Austria, France, Germany, Russia

* The coasting trade in addition amounted to 89,500,000 tons. In 1889 the tonnage entered and cleared was 71,889,895 tons.

† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 240 *ante*.

(slightly), Spain, and the United States, the tonnage is greater than in Australasia.. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available :—

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1888.

Country.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	4,885,777	4,319,439	9,205,216
Austria* ...	7,545,655	7,536,882	15,082,537
Belgium ...	4,912,601	4,907,498	9,820,099
Chile ...	2,073,902	1,811,453	3,885,355
China ...	2,820,262	2,775,664	5,595,926
Denmark ...	3,379,336	3,368,618	6,747,954
France ...	14,032,567	14,459,098	28,491,665
Germany ...	9,441,813	9,434,353	18,876,166
Holland ...	5,108,164	5,093,169	10,201,333
Italy ...	6,669,236	6,401,017	13,070,253
Japan† ...	1,338,570	1,336,590	2,675,160
Portugal ...	3,958,245	3,919,715	7,877,960
Russia in Europe ...	7,413,144	7,370,954	14,784,098
Spain ...	11,443,457	10,880,251	22,323,708
Sweden ...	5,022,278	4,982,587	10,004,865
Norway ...	2,303,225	2,422,056	4,725,281
United States (30th June)‡ ...	12,956,159	13,252,197	26,208,356
Uruguay ...	1,624,928	1,589,546	3,214,474
Total ...	106,929,319	105,861,087	212,790,406

248. Two vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1889. These were small, their aggregate burden being only 89 tons. The vessels registered numbered 25, of an average burden of 391 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1889.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamers ...	1	44	Steamers ...	10	5,729	139
Sailing vessels ...	1	45	Barques ...	3	2,073	31
			Brig ...	1	232	2
			Schooner ...	1	61	6
			Ketches ...	3	147	11
			Cutter ...	1	23	4
			Hopper Barges ...	3	779	3
			Steam Dredge ...	1	363	10
			Steam Hopper Barge	2	366	4
Total ...	2	89	Total ...	25	9,773	210

* Including coasting trade, 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.

249. The vessels on the Victorian register, and, therefore, presumably Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1889, the ports of their registration being distinguished :—

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1889.

Port.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne	129	38,437	259	45,424	388	83,861
Geelong ... ..	...	...	4	358	4	358
Port Fairy	3	303	3	72	6	375
Portland	1	328	1	22	2	350
Warrnambool	1	344	...	...	1	344
Total	134	39,412	267	45,876	401	85,288

250. 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, 1890* :—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1890.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria	134	38,930	269	42,701	403	81,631
New South Wales	496	52,606	607	72,101	1,103	124,707
Queensland	93	12,101	104	9,877	197	21,978
South Anstralia	92	10,688	231	26,272	323	36,960
Western Australia	6	682	108	4,993	114	5,675
Tasmania	45	6,223	171	12,338	216	18,561
New Zealand	173	33,841	345	33,031	518	66,872
Total	1,039	155,071	1,835	201,313	2,874	356,384
Fiji ... ..	...	...	13	579	13	579

251. The next table † shows the tonnage and estimated value of British, Colonial, and Foreign owned vessels which entered the Port of Melbourne during the year 1885 :—

* Figures kindly furnished by the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association Limited.
† Compiled in the Department of Trade and Customs.

VALUE OF BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN VESSELS TRADING TO
PORT OF MELBOURNE, 1885.

Ownership of Vessels.				Tons.	Estimated Value.
					£
British	...	...	...	614,371	15,422,040
Colonial	..	...	...	695,502	20,071,330
Foreign	...	...	...	203,691	4,462,680
Total	...	...	...	1,513,564 *	39,956,050

252. The licences issued in 1889 to lighters numbered 80, and to boats 528. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passengers, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

253. An Act† for the establishment of a Harbor Trust for the Port of Melbourne was passed in 1876, and came into force on the 1st January, 1877. This Statute was afterwards amended by an Act‡ which came into operation in April, 1883. Melbourne Harbor Trust.

254. To carry out the more important of the designs of the Harbor Trust, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., were secured from England, and this eminent engineer submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. For the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, he recommended that the channel of the River Yarra be widened and deepened throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, and that this should be avoided by cutting through the bank a deep water canal which re-unites with the river lower down. This materially straightens the river's course, and reduces the distance from the wharves at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It was originally estimated that the quantity of dredgings it would be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose would amount to 4,194,130 cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which would be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also would a further quantity of silt and earth, estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic yards Harbour Improvements recommended.

* This represented over 92 per cent. of the tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria.

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

‡ *The Melbourne Harbor Trust Amendment Act 1883* (46 Vict. No. 749).

to be raised from the Bay, which it was proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. Sir John Coode's scheme also contemplates the construction of a dock at Melbourne, admitting of extension by the formation of additional basins if required.

Fisherman's
Bend
cutting.

255. The canal at Fisherman's Bend is of a total length of 6,006 feet, or 1 mile and 11 chains, having a total width at the upper level of the paved slope of 308 feet, a surface width at low water of 266 feet, a depth at low water of 20 feet and at high water of 22 feet, and a width in bottom of 146 feet. The work was first commenced on the 31st March, 1880, and was carried on by either the Trust or the Government—the latter of which required material for raising low-lying lands—until the 19th February, 1884, when the Trust accepted a contract for the completion of the work (excepting a length of 400 feet at each end) within 18 months at a cost of £65,060. This contract, however, was not completed until August, 1886, on the 11th of which month the ceremony of letting the water into the canal was performed by His Excellency the Governor. The canal was finally opened for the passage of vessels on the 27th July, 1887.

Excava-
tions, etc.,
and cost of
canal.

256. The total quantity of excavation made in constructing the canal was 1,325,000 cubic yards, and 200,000 cubic yards more in opening the ends, or 1,525,000 cubic yards in all. Moreover, 24,750 tons of stone pitching, covering a surface of 45,000 square yards, were used upon the slopes; there were also used 19,000 lineal feet of timber piles in rings, and 40,000 feet of sawn red-gum timber in sheet piling. The total cost of the cutting was £96,000.

Total cost of
works
recom-
mended.

257. The estimated total cost of the works recommended by Sir John Coode, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200; or, if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present, vessels of 1,500 tons, drawing 19 feet 6 inches, commonly get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 20 feet at spring tides; whilst one steamer, in 1889, came to the wharf, drawing as much as 21 feet 8 inches. The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 6 feet since the formation of the Trust, and the minimum depth at low water spring tides is now 19 feet in a channel 180 feet wide.

Dredges.

258. In 1889, the Trust possessed twelve dredges, seven of which are able to lift 600, 280, 280, 170, 170, 170, and 150 tons of silt per

hour respectively. The latest addition was the dredge *Willunga*, capable of lifting 150 tons of silt per hour, which was purchased in 1889 from the South Australian Government. One of the dredges in the possession of the Trust, *The Melbourne*, has, probably, the largest dredging capacity of any dredge existing, but not being a hopper dredge, is not the largest in size. The length of this dredge is 151 feet; its burden 356 tons; it has two pairs of engines each of 90 horse power nominal, but capable, when combined, of working up to 500 horse power; each of the 38 buckets has a capacity of 21 cubic feet; and the dredge can, under ordinary circumstances, lift about 600 tons per hour from a depth of 35 feet; it has twin screws and can steam 7 knots per hour; besides the main engines, it has 8 subsidiary engines for performing work which in other dredges is done by the main engine. This dredge, which arrived in the colony on the 5th November, 1885, was constructed by Messrs. W. Simons and Company, of Renfrew, Scotland, at a cost of £31,250.*

259. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1889 amounted to 1,976,541 cubic yards, viz., 279,060 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,697,481 from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 8,557,453 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 4,293,388 cubic yards, together making a total of 12,850,841 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 6,892,275 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 5,958,566 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1889 was 4·15d. per cubic yard, and the average cost of landing silt was 15·60d. per cubic yard.

260. The following is a brief summary of the cost of improvements (exclusive of maintenance) completed and in progress at the end of 1889 :—

				Cost to 31st December, 1889.
Wharves and approaches ...	...	...	...	£796,681
Harbor improvements ...	...	...	..	266,507
Reclamations ...	...	...	...	93,542
Dredging and disposal of silt ...	...	...	...	444,943
Plant ...	...	...	...	524,572

261. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years :—

* In addition to the dredges here mentioned, a dredge capable of lifting 280 tons of silt per hour, belonging to the Otago Harbor Board, was chartered for 12 months, from the 9th September, 1889.

POSTAL RETURNS,* 1888 AND 1889.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets and Parcels.	Total.
1888 ...	1,585	47,700,776	21,702,876	9,090,362	78,494,014
1889 ...	1,640	48,097,268	20,662,732	6,959,508	75,719,508
Increase	55	396,492	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	1,040,144	2,130,854	2,774,506

Falling-off in correspondence explained.

262. In consequence of the International Exhibition having caused a large increase in the number of letters, newspapers and packets sent through the post in 1888, the newspapers and packets in 1889 show a serious falling-off, whilst the letters show only a small increase, as compared with the numbers in the former year. The three items combined show a falling-off of $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions.

Proportion of letters per head.

263. The letters despatched and received in proportion to each head of population were 45 in 1888, and $43\frac{1}{2}$ in 1889.

Registered letters.

264. The number of registered letters in 1889 was 849,827, or 1 in 56 of all the letters posted, as compared with 823,029, or 1 in 57, in the previous year.

Dead letters, etc.

265. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1888, 378,624 or 1 in every 107; and in 1889, 473,231, or about 1 in every 102 of the total number posted. In the former year 3,893, and in the latter year 3,783, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, etc., included, in 1888, was £34,543, for £33,147 of which, or 96 per cent., owners were found during the year; and in 1889, £26,718, for £25,796 of which, or 97 per cent., owners were found. In 1888, 11,288, or 1 in every 4,226 letters posted, and in 1889, 12,646, or 1 in every 3,803, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 414 in 1888, and 379 in 1889, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, etc., to the value of over £7,000 and £5,500 respectively. Fifty-one letters in 1888, but only 7 letters in 1889 bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that reason. In 1888, 3,122 letters, and in 1889, 4,264 letters, were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly

* The paragraphs relating to postal matters have been revised under the direction of Mr. J. Smibert, the Deputy Postmaster-General.

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued was 3,573,180 in 1888, and 3,611,334 in 1889.

on account of postal charges, which were, however, subsequently recovered in most cases from the senders. In compliance with the provisions of the *Post Office Act* 1883, 2,639 letters in 1888, and 4,016 in 1889, having been unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed, were forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Under the powers given by the same Act, 39 letters in 1888, and 7 letters in 1889, intended for promoters of lotteries, etc., were detained during the year. Ten letters in 1888 and 19 letters in 1889, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, packets and newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1889; most of the former were returned, delivered, etc., but most of the latter were destroyed.

266. 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,
1888 AND 1889.

			1888.		1889.
Returned, delivered, etc.	...	...	356,115	...	445,853
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	22,509	...	27,378
Total	...	...	378,624	...	473,231

267. Of the total number of letters, newspapers, and packets which passed through the Victorian Post Office in 1889, 79 per cent. were posted for delivery within the colony, 13 per cent. were despatched for or received from the neighbouring colonies, and 8 per cent. were despatched for or received from British or Foreign countries. The following table shows the number under each of these heads :—

Inland and
Foreign
corre-
spondence.

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1888.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted.)	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and Post Cards	40,515,531	2,546,122	3,110,613	914,741	1,010,261
Newspapers ...	13,853,256	1,693,211	1,983,979	1,115,079	2,017,207
Packets ...	5,355,462	413,359	498,889	106,509	585,289
Total ...	59,724,249	4,652,692	5,593,481	2,136,329	3,612,757

268. Within the colony of Victoria, on the 1st January, 1890, the postage on letters was reduced from 2d. to 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof; whilst to the other Australasian colonies it remains at 2d. per oz. To the United Kingdom, *viâ* Italy, France, or America, or to any country on the continent of Europe, the postage on letters is now 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof, but to the United Kingdom by

Rates of
postage.

the long sea route the rate is only 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Post cards available for transmission to places within Victoria, also, since the 1st July, 1887, to places in every other Australasian colony, except New Zealand and Fiji, are issued at 1d. each, but to frank such post cards to the two colonies named it is necessary to affix thereon a penny stamp. The postage on newspapers is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to places in Victoria or any of the other Australasian colonies, and 1d. to the United Kingdom.

269. The postal returns of the various Australasian colonies during the year 1888 are given in the following table :—

Postal Returns of Australasian Colonies, 1888.*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria ...	1,585	47,700,776	44·91	21,702,876	20·43
New South Wales ..	1,203	48,986,000	46·03	33,755,400	31·72
Queensland ...	766	12,897,102	34·19	10,347,451	27·43
South Australia ...	594	17,012,577	53·52	7,884,453	24·83
Western Australia ...	78	2,104,500	49·74	1,545,327	36·52
Total ...	4,226	128,700,955	44·94	75,235,507	26·27
Tasmania ...	278	4,716,244	32·68	4,319,394	29·93
New Zealand ...	1,145	42,052,117	69·47	16,202,849	26·77
Grand Total ...	5,649	175,469,316	48·56	95,757,750	26·50

270. Although the letters despatched and received in New South Wales exceed those in Victoria by nearly 3 per cent., the post offices in the latter exceed those in the former by 382, or nearly a fourth. Indeed, Victoria, so far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, 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 55 square miles.			
New Zealand	„	91	„
Tasmania	„	95	„
New South Wales	„	257	„
Queensland	„	872	„
South Australia	„	1,521	„
Western Australia	„	12,512	„

271. In regard to the number of letters per head, Victoria stands above Tasmania and Queensland, but below all the other colonies ; but in regard to newspapers per head, Victoria is very much below any

* For later information, see Appendix A. post.

of the others which furnish the information. The following is the position of the colonies in these respects :—

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

Order according to Letters per Head.	Order according to Newspapers per Head.
1. New Zealand.	1. Western Australia.
2. South Australia.	2. Tasmania.
3. Western Australia.	3. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.	4. New Zealand.
5. Victoria.	5. South Australia.
6. Queensland.	6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.	

272. In making the returns of newspapers despatched and received, it is probable that some of the neighbouring colonies have included packets, and this may to a certain extent account for the extremely low position Victoria occupies in regard to the number per head. Should packets be combined with newspapers in the Victorian returns, the total number in 1888 would be 30,800,000, or nearly 29 per head, which proportion is higher than in any of the other colonies, for which the particulars are available, except New Zealand and Tasmania. It may be remarked, moreover, that in consequence of the facilities existing in Victoria for communication with the interior by means of railways, newspapers are to a large extent transmitted by rail in parcels, in preference to being posted. It must also be remembered that in this colony there is a postage fee on newspapers, whereas, subject to certain exceptions and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, for places within the Australasian colonies, and in Western Australia for places within its own boundaries, are carried free. The fact of a fee being charged no doubt acts as a check on the posting of newspapers, and is probably the chief reason why the number here compares unfavourably with the numbers in those colonies in which they are carried free of charge.

Small number of newspapers posted in Victoria.

273. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1888-9 :—

Postal returns of United Kingdom.

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888-9.

Country.	Millions delivered in 1888-9 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,326½,	471,	1,797½,
Scotland ...	136,	57,	193,
Ireland ...	95½,	36,	131½,
Total United Kingdom	1,558,†	564,	2,122,

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1888, and ended with the first quarter of 1889.

† Exclusive of 201 millions of post cards.

Proportion
of letters to
population
of United
Kingdom.

274. Per head of population, 46·33 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 33·71 in Scotland, and 19·93 in Ireland, during 1888-9. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 41·61 to each inhabitant, or with post cards, in the proportion of 46·99 to each inhabitant.

Letters per
head in
various
countries

275. By the following table, showing the number of letters per head in the principal countries in the world, it appears that Australasia, in regard to the extent of her correspondence, heads the list with a proportion slightly higher than that in Great Britain, but more than twice as high as that in any other country named—except Switzerland :—

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1884-5.*

Country.	Number of Letters† per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters† per Head.
Australasia ... (1888)	48·6	Algeria ...	3·3
United Kingdom (1888-9)	47·0	Argentine Republic ...	3·3
Switzerland ...	29·5	Brazil ...	3·0
United States ...	21·8	Uruguay ...	2·4
Belgium ...	21·1	Roumania ...	2·1
Germany ...	19·3	Japan ...	2·0
Holland ...	18·8	Greece ...	2·0
Luxemburg ...	17·5	Finland ...	1·9
France ...	16·7	Peru ...	1·8
Denmark ...	16·0	Russia ...	1·7
Canada ... (1887)	15·2	Egypt ...	·8
Austria-Hungary ...	10·7	British India ...	·7
Norway ...	9·3	Servia ...	·7
Sweden ...	9·2	Bulgaria ...	·6
Italy ...	5·3	Mexico ...	·4
Spain ...	5·0	Turkey ...	·4
Hawaii ...	4·8	Netherlands-India ...	·2
Chile ...	4·5	Columbia ...	·2
Portugal ...	4·2	Persia ...	·05

New mail
Contracts.

276. The contract entered into between Victoria and the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of fortnightly mails between Melbourne and Ceylon having expired on the 31st January, 1888, arrangements were made by the British Postal authorities, with the concurrence of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, for the performance of a weekly service for a period of seven years, by

* The figures, except those for Australasia, the United Kingdom, and Canada, have been taken from the *Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, page 1063, Justus Perthes, Gotha.
† Including post cards in the case of Australasia and the United Kingdom, but it is not stated whether post cards are included in the other countries.

means of alternate fortnightly voyages by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies, between Adelaide and Brindisi in the former case, and Adelaide and Naples in the latter. The total annual subsidy was fixed at £85,000 to each company, or £175,000 in all, of which £95,000 is to be contributed by the Imperial Government, and £75,000 by such of the Australasian colonies as may give their adhesion to the contract. The duration of the passage between Adelaide and Naples by the Orient steamers is not to exceed 32 days (768 hours) at all seasons; and the duration of the passage between Adelaide and Brindisi by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers is not to exceed 32½ days (780 hours), except during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, when one day extra is allowed on the passage towards Europe. The companies have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy, and a reduction of £100 is made for every day's delay beyond the contract time, unless it can be shown that such delay was due to circumstances beyond their control.

277. All the Australasian colonies, except New Zealand, have now joined in the contracts, and contribute to the subsidy in proportion to their estimated yearly populations. Queensland, which was the last to join, did so on the 1st April, 1889. The non-contributing colony is required to pay for conveyance of its mails despatched by the contract vessels—for letters, 25s. 4d. per lb.; packets, 1s. per lb.; newspapers, 6d. per lb.; the amount received from this source being divided rateably between the contributing colonies. It may be remarked that so far as Victoria is concerned the subsidy is more than counterbalanced by the amount of postages, etc., collected.* The amounts of subsidy payable for the two years ended 31st March, 1891, by each contributing colony are as follow†:—

MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH CONTRIBUTING COLONY,
1889 AND 1890.

	1889-90.			1890-91.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	26,710	5	11	26,534	5	11
New South Wales ...	26,633	17	7	26,632	2	10
South Australia ...	7,643	11	3	7,574	9	5
Tasmania ...	3,523	9	3	3,571	4	1
Western Australia ...	1,028	15	9	1,037	0	11
Queensland ...	9,460	0	3	9,650	16	10
Total ...	75,000	0	0	75,000	0	0

* See table following paragraph 286 *post*.

† The amounts payable by each colony were settled at a Postal Conference, at which all the Australasian colonies were represented, held at Sydney, in January, 1888. For full account of this Conference, see Report of the Victorian Post Office, 1887, page 47 *et seq.* (Parliamentary Paper No. 73, Session 1888).

Reduction
in mail
charges in
connexion
with
European
mails.

278. The transit charges for train service through France and Italy have been reduced from about 14 francs 81 centimes hitherto charged to 10 francs 80 centimes per kilogramme of letters; and from about 79 centimes to 72½ centimes per kilogramme of other matter; besides which, liberty has been resumed to send correspondence by other routes than through the countries named, in which case any charge may be made for postage on letters, but the rates for newspapers, books, and packets so sent must not be lower than those on such articles forwarded *viâ* Brindisi. Consequent upon these concessions, the postage on letters to any part of Europe has been fixed at 6d. per half ounce, and letters to the United Kingdom by the long sea route may be sent for 4d. as already stated.*

Ocean mail
services.

279. The following information respecting the various lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by Mr. James Smibert, 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 1889-90 being £26,710. The contracts with these companies 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 £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but is required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The total subsidy is £37,000 per annum. Of this sum the United States contributes £3,000, and of the balance New Zealand pays two-thirds and New South Wales one-third. (This contract has recently expired, but negotiations are being entered into for a fresh service).
- (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.

* See paragraph 268 *ante*.

280. According to arrangements under the old contract with the P. and O. Company, the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London was 42 days and 11 hours during the period of the south-west monsoon, and 40 days and 11 hours* at all other periods; and the time allowed from London to Melbourne was 39 days and 18½ hours at all seasons. But according to the new arrangements the time allowed for the transmission of mails is reduced by nearly 3 days in the homeward route (Melbourne to London); and by about 4 days in the outward route (London to Melbourne). 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.

Sections.	Time Allowed.			
	Outwards (London towards Melbourne).		Homewards (Melbourne towards London).	
	dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples ...	2	7½	2	9½
„ Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide ..	32	0	32	0
„ Adelaide and Melbourne ...	1	5¾	3	0
Total Orient Steamers ...	35	13½	37	9½
Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers...	0	12	0	12
Total P. and O. Steamers ...	36	1½	37	21½*

281. It will be observed that nearly 2 days longer are occupied on the section between Melbourne and Adelaide than on that between Adelaide and Melbourne; this is owing to the homeward mail steamer being timed to leave Adelaide on Monday afternoon, and as no train for that city leaves Melbourne on Saturday or Sunday, the mail for Adelaide is necessarily closed on Friday, and the two following days are wasted.†

282. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of the various routes during 1889, were as follow :—

* The P. and O. Steamers were also allowed an extra day during the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon.
† This inconvenient arrangement was changed in 1890, and the steamer now leaves Melbourne on Saturday, and Adelaide on the following Wednesday. This admits of mails forwarded overland from Melbourne by the afternoon express train on Tuesday being carried by the steamer.

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1889.

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)	33 5½	30 9¼	36 1½	32 21⅞
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	34 1	32 13⅔	35 21½	33 4
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Suez (French steamers)	36 20	35 0	34 18⅞	33 1¼
Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	40 3⅔	39 0	40 1⅝	38 0
Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers)	42 23⅞	39 1⅞	44 11	42 0

Comparative speed of Orient and P. & O. mails.

283. It will be remarked that the mails *en route* to Australia were delivered in quicker time by the P. and O. than by the Orient steamers; but those *en route* to London were delivered on the average in quicker time by the latter than by the former. The quickest time in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne, in 1889, was by a P. and O. steamer, in less than 30½ days, and the quickest time to London was also by a P. and O. steamer in a fraction less than 33 days.

Time occupied 1888 and 1889 compared.

284. 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 time occupied in 1889 was shorter by about 5 hours, and in their conveyance to London it was shorter by 3 hours, than in 1888; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was longer between London and Melbourne by nearly 12 hours, and between Melbourne and London by 22½ hours in 1889 than in 1888.

Time occupied by German mail service.

285. The average time in 1889 occupied in the transit of mails from Berlin to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was 37 days and 20 hours, and the quickest time was 32 days. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and Berlin was 38 days, and the quickest time was 33 days.

Cost of various mail services with Italy, 1879 to 1889.

286. 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 the fortnightly contract which expired in January, 1888, during the last two years 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 SERVICES AT
THREE PERIODS.**

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four-weekly. 1879.	Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
PAYMENTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy ...	90,000	85,000	85,000	34,725†	27,595
Premiums for early arrival of mails ...	2,050	2,550	2,950	200	...
Cost of landing and shipping mails ...	242	170	23	48	156
Amount due to Great Britain ...	...	105	230	2,468	152
Amount paid to New South Wales ...	...	...	...	2,982	...
Transit, Italy and France ...	...	...	...	...	5,308
„ South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	1,161
Total ...	92,292	87,825	88,203	40,423	34,372
RECEIPTS.					
Postages collected in Victoria ...	15,261	17,893	17,986	29,383	32,255
Amount chargeable to Great Britain ...	14,741	...	...	...	} 2,890
„ „ New South Wales ...	13,236	16,352	16,793	1,915	
„ „ South Australia ...	18,321	7,290	7,115	776	
„ „ Tasmania ...	3,866	3,012	3,377	384	
„ „ Western Australia ...	2,336	3,793	4,226	420	
„ „ Queensland ...	1,602	5,257	6,410	618	
„ „ New Zealand ...	9,094	1,956	1,876	202	
„ „ Fiji ...	80	76	82	23	
„ „ Non-contributing colonies—New contracts	...	...	...	2,007	1,448
„ „ France ...	1,100	...	...	...	...
„ „ Italy ...	...	474	515	933	...
Balance on Parcels' Post Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	609
Total ...	79,637	56,103	58,380	36,661	37,202
Net Deficit ...	12,655	31,722	29,823	3,762	...
„ Surplus ...	...	...	...	...	2,830

NOTE.—In 1888 Victoria and several of the other colonies became parties to a joint contract, prior to that date Victoria had a separate contract on her own account. See paragraphs 276 and 277 *ante*.

287. 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 present weekly service is now, it will be observed, not only self-supporting, but is carried on at a profit.

Diminished
cost of con-
tract mail
service.

* See also paragraph 292 *post*.

† Viz., £7,083 under old contract to 31st January, and £27,642 proportion under new contract paid by Victoria.

Parcel post.

288. The following information relating to the Parcel Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General:—

THE INLAND PARCEL POST

Came into operation on the 1st July, 1887, and an increase of business of about 30 per cent. took place in 1889. The number of Inland Parcels posted during the year 1889 was 149,220, and the postage paid on them amounted to £7,240, as against 114,001 parcels and £5,597 postage for the year 1888.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

A Parcels Post Exchange has been established with Western Australia, South Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania; but that with New Zealand commenced only on 1st January, 1890, and that with Tasmania from 1st February, 1890. Parcels to these colonies are limited to 11lbs. weight. The number of intercolonial parcels received in 1889 was 684, and the number despatched 1,299. The charges for Intercolonial Parcel Post are 1s. 2d. for 2lbs. or under, and 7d. for each additional lb. up to limit of weight.

As soon as the necessary legal authority has been given by the Legislatures of the other Australasian colonies, the system will come into operation between them and Victoria.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

This system came into operation on the 1st July, 1886. In 1889, the total number of parcels received was 12,412, and the number despatched was 3,366, or 15,778 in all, as compared with a total of 12,022 parcels in 1888. At first the business was almost solely confined to presents, now it is being used for mercantile purposes, and is made the medium for the consignment of watches, diamonds, jewellery, works of art, etc. The charge for parcels between Victoria and the United Kingdom is now 1s. 6d. for a 2-lb. parcel and 9d. for each extra lb.

A direct Parcel Post exchange with Germany has been established since June, 1888, and parcels are now forwarded by each German mail steamer up to 11lbs. weight.

PARCEL POST WITH INDIA AND THE EAST.

The parcels exchanged between India and the East and Victoria increased from 395 for 1888 to 528 for 1889.

Arrangements have been made for direct exchanges with Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, and for parcels to be sent through the latter colony to China, Japan, Macao, and Siam; but the business is as yet small.

The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1889 was £1,165, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £2,465.

Postal revenue.

289. 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 collected by the Post Office, and the Postal Department express themselves as consequently unable to determine whether the alterations made from time to time in the rates have proved a financial 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 IN 1888 AND 1889.

Heads of Revenue:	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888.	1889.		
	£	£	£	£
Stamps on telegrams	125,343	127,720	2,377	...
Stamps for payment of postage, duties, fees, etc.*	765,931	693,964	...	71,967
Total Stamps	891,274	821,684	...	69,590†
Commission on money orders... ..	12,900	13,448	548	...
Telephone Exchange subscriptions and private wires	21,601	31,373	9,772	...
Grand Total	925,775	866,505	...	59,270†

290. It should be pointed out that no credit is taken by the Post Office for the value of Government correspondence, on which postage is not charged. In 1887 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £6,149; and the estimated amount which would have been derived from official correspondence if charged for, was about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for any later year.

Government
corre-
spondence,
etc.,
trans-
mitted
free.

291. In 1889 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £582,910, whilst the capital expenditure during the same year amounted to £110,663, which includes cost of erection and extension of the General Post Office, Melbourne, etc. The ordinary expenditure, which shows an increase of about £25,600 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 connexion with the maintenance of the postal and telegraphic services, with the exception of interest on capital expended on buildings, or rent. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1888 and 1889 were made up of the following items:—

Postal ex-
penditure.

* 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. Revenue from parcels post is included, viz., £5,597 in 1888, and £7,240 in 1889. For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 294 post.

† Net figures.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS,
1888 AND 1889.

Heads of Expenditure.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	269,617	277,593	7,976	...
Contingencies	105,559	116,962	11,403	...
Mail service, inland	111,140	115,100	3,960	...
„ „ British and foreign ...	40,823	43,141	2,318	...
Gratuities to masters of vessels ...	1,924	4,316	2,392	...
Duplicate cable subsidy	14,586	12,897	...	1,689
Cost of printing, books, forms, stamps, etc.*	13,653	12,901	...	752
Total	557,302	582,910	25,608†	...
CAPITAL.				
Telegraph lines‡	19,214	25,842	6,628	...
Erection and extension of offices § ...	60,950	84,821	23,871	...
Total	80,164	110,663	30,499	...
Grand Total	637,466	693,573	56,107	...

Net cost of
ocean mail
service.

292. The cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom payable in 1889, was £36,410, but as a set-off against this it is estimated that £34,294 was collected in Victoria for postages. || The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £2,116, as against £7,532 in 1888, £37,453 in 1887, whilst in 1883, or six years previously, it was £22,800.** The reduced cost in 1888 and 1889 arises from the favourable contracts entered into by the Australasian colonies with the P. and O. and Orient Companies. The net cost for 1889, 1888, and 1883 was distributed as follows amongst the five mail services :—

COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.			
	1883.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£	£	£	£
P. and O. Service { Under joint Australian {	20,256	29,823	} 3,762	Cr. 2,830
Orient „ { subsidy in 1888 {	...	4,457		
San Francisco Service	2,500	3,000	3,536	4,916
Torres Straits „	44	30	14	36
French Service (Messageries Maritimes) ...	...	143	Cr. 180	...
Total	22,800	37,453	7,532	2,116

* Figures furnished by the Government printer.
† Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs also included.
§ Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department.
|| The cost referred to differs from that shown in the preceding statement, viz., £43,141 ; the one being the amount payable, the other that paid. The postages referred to were as follows :— Subsidized Service, £32,255 ; San Francisco Service, £2,039.
** See also table following paragraph 286 ante.

† Net figures.

293. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1889 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £115,100, of which £54,239 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,519,663 by road, and 3,490,320 by rail, or 8,009,983 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was a little over 3¼d., and by rail not quite 3¾d., the average being 3½d. Moreover, if the total cost be compared with the whole number of inland letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets, it will be found that the average cost of transmitting each such item of correspondence was nearly one half-penny (·46d.). The total length of the inland mail service is 18,656 miles.

Cost of inland mail service.

294. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and stamp 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 say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated.* 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.

STAMPS ISSUED, 1888 AND 1889.

Description.	Number.		Nominal Value.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
			£	£
Adhesive	67,131,664	72,952,300	803,739	764,251
Impressed on Cheques and Receipts	11,059,893	10,383,160	46,083	43,263
Impressed on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, etc.	163,347	430,168	24,916	39,299
Total	78,354,904	83,765,628	874,738	846,813

NOTE.—This table contains a statement of the stamps issued in the last two years, which differ considerably from the stamps sold. The value of the latter was £891,274 in 1888, and £821,684 in 1889. See table following paragraph 289 ante.

295. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £10,844 in 1888, and £10,537 in 1889; and that to licensed vendors of freight stamps was £344 in 1888, and £336 in 1889. The total value of commission paid on the sale of stamps was thus £11,188 in 1888, and £10,873 in 1889.

Commission on sale of stamps.

* See also paragraph 289 ante.

Stamp
revenue
affected by
reduced
postage.

296. A reduction in the rate of letter postage within the colony, from 2d. to 1d., came into force on the 1st January, 1890. As was to be expected the increased demand for 1d. stamps has caused a proportionate falling-off in the sale of other stamps, and of post and letter cards, but the fact that the same stamps are used for postage as for duty prevents, as has been already stated,* any certain check being kept on the state of the postal revenue. It was estimated that the falling off in consequence of the reduced rate of postage would be £96,000 for the first year, but so far as can be judged from the returns of the first six months of 1890 the falling-off will be no more than £83,000, resulting from an estimated revenue from the sale of two-penny and penny stamps and post cards of £264,500 in 1890, as against one of £347,500 in 1889. It should be stated that on account of the increased work consequent upon the introduction of the penny post, it was found necessary to add to the Post Office staff 90 persons, at an annual cost of £9,150.

Money
orders.

297. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 390 places up to the end of 1889. 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,† 1888 AND 1889.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1888 ...	383	246,586	£ 762,483	226,850	£ 697,357
1889 ...	390	251,245	780,590	226,279	705,653
Increase ...	7	4,659	18,107	...	8,296
Decrease ...	...	...	...	571	...

Rates of
commission
on money
orders.

298. The commission on money orders for sums not exceeding £5 is sixpence to places in Victoria, and one shilling to places in the other Australasian colonies. For sums over £5 and under £10, the commission is one shilling to places in Victoria, and two shillings to places in the other colonies. 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;

* See paragraph 289 *ante*.

† Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraph 305 *post*.

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 not granted for sums exceeding £10.

299. 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 1889 was more than double that in 1879, and half as large again as in 1884; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has fallen off to about a third of the amount received in the two earlier periods. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1889 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia :—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1879, 1884, AND 1889.

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.
		£		£
1879	12,527	39,619	24,466	95,136
1884	17,337	56,995	27,841	108,094
1889	27,168	86,746	7,158	32,283

300. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1889 numbered 400,487, and were of a total value of £1,188,227; those paid numbered 390,414, and were of a total value of £1,108,086. 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 66 per cent. in number, and by 55 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 doubled, and the value increased by 18 per cent.

301. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) issued in Victoria was £3 1s. 10d. in 1888, and £3 2s. 2d. in 1889. The average value of those issued in New South Wales in 1889 was

* Six words in the case of Victoria.

£2 19s. 4d., or 2s. 10d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

302. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1888 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	7,630,441	19,253,924
Scotland	1,081,836	2,413,660
Ireland	592,495	1,259,727
Total United Kingdom ...	9,304,772	22,927,311

303. The average value of each money order issued during 1888 in England was £2 10s. 6d., in Scotland £2 4s. 8d., and in Ireland £2 2s. 6d., or in the United Kingdom £2 9s. 3d. By reference to a previous paragraph,† it will be found that during 1888 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 12s. 7d. in Victoria, and by 13s. 4d. in New South Wales, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

304. To every 100 of the population nearly 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1889, which proportion differs but little from that in the previous year. To every 100 of the population, 36 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1889, and 27 in England, 27 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland, in 1888.

305. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are for various amounts, £1 being the maximum, and their denominations have been so arranged that any sum of shillings and sixpences up to £1 may be remitted by not more than two notes. Should it be desired to add thereto broken sums of pence, uncanceled stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed to the back of a note, in which case the amount of the note and stamps will be paid. The notes, if left blank as issued by the Department, are payable to bearer at any money order office in Victoria; but if the sender or holder so desire, he can make them payable to any person named, at any such office, by inserting the particulars in spaces reserved for the purpose on the face of the notes. The poundage or price charged is

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 329,313, of the value of £887,761.

† See paragraph 301 *ante*.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d.; 1d. for notes from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in value; 2d. for notes of 5s. or 7s. 6d. in value; and 3d. for notes from 10s. to 20s. in value. As the charge is 6d. for money orders under £5, it may be expected that such orders will be supplanted by postal notes so far as remittances up to £2 are concerned. The number of postal notes issued in 1889 was 310,677 as compared with 256,429 in 1888, 222,047 in 1887, 140,191 in 1886, and 95,530 in 1885. The aggregate value of these notes was £132,487 in 1889, as compared with £109,964 in 1888, £95,178 in 1887, £61,074 in 1886, and £42,190 in 1885. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of postal notes paid during the year 1889:—

POSTAL NOTES PAID, 1889.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	10,179	508	19	0
1	6	7,022	526	13	0
2	0	14,531	1,453	2	0
2	6	16,979	2,122	7	6
3	0	21,389	3,208	7	0
3	6	13,531	2,367	18	6
4	0	23,966	4,793	4	0
4	6	13,159	2,960	15	6
5	0	38,133	9,533	5	0
7	6	17,293	6,484	17	6
10	0	50,547	25,273	10	0
10	6	10,866	5,704	13	0
15	0	22,130	16,597	10	0
20	0	50,952	50,952	0	0
Total	...	310,677	132,487	2	0

306. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 656 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1889, the telegraph stations were increased by 55, and the telegrams were more numerous by 142,000.* The number of stations and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

Electric telegraphs.

* See next paragraph.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1888 AND 1889.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—		Number of Telegrams.		
		Line (poles.)	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1888 ...	601	...	...	2,653,000	90,938	2,743,938
1889 ...	656	3,967	8,241	2,782,751	103,168	2,885,919
Increase ...	55	...	...	129,751	12,230	141,981

307. Besides the above, there were in operation 261 miles of line and about 4,051½ miles of wire for private wires and telephone† lines. There were also nearly 46¼ miles of aërial cable, having a length of wire of 939½ miles ; moreover, 6¾ miles of underground cable had been laid, giving a length of wire of 321½ miles.

308. The charge upon telegraphic messages to places in Victoria is 6d. for six words or less, and 1d. for each extra word ; to places in New South Wales 1s. for ten words, and 2d. for each extra word ; to places in South Australia and Tasmania 2s. for ten words, and 2d. for each extra word ; to places in Queensland and Western Australia 3s. for ten words, and 3d. for each extra word ; to places in New Zealand 10s. for ten words, and 1s. 1d. for each extra word ; to places in the United Kingdom and Europe 9s. 4d. for each word. In the case of telegrams to places on the Australian Continent, names and addresses are not charged for ; to places in Tasmania they are not charged for unless they exceed ten words, but all words above that number are charged for as part of the message. In the case of telegrams to New Zealand, the addresses United Kingdom, India, and other countries, the names and of both sender and receiver are charged for as part of the message.

309. During 1889 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and other countries outside Australasia, and *vice versa*, was 21,541, and the cost to the senders was £119,680 ; which figures shows an increase of 1,027 and £4,761 respectively as compared with 1888. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 62,909, and were transmitted at a charge of £324,636. The revenue, which fell from £276,551 in 1885 to £256,527 in 1886, in consequence of a reduction in the rates, has since steadily increased, the amount received in 1889 being 17½ per cent. in excess of that in 1885.

* These are Government telegrams, but are exclusive of telegrams on railway service, which were formerly included.
† For an interesting account of the working of the telephone system contributed to the *Victorian Year-Book* by the Post Office Department, see that work 1887-8, Vol. II., p. 131. See also a subsequent paragraph.

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

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND LONDON.

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

311. 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 1889:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	3,967	8,241	45·1	355
New South Wales	10,732	22,606	34·7	956
Queensland	9,456	16,981	14·2	2,325
South Australia	5,511	9,921	6·1	1,698
Western Australia	2,961	3,330	3·0	6,776
Total	32,627	61,079	11·1	1,082
Tasmania	1,979	2,590	75·0	1,306
New Zealand	4,874	11,827	46·8	786
Grand Total	39,480	75,496	12·8	1,042

* As an alternative line to that between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie, a cable has recently been successfully laid between the latter and Roebuck Bay in Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

312. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1889 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, 1889.

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

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

313. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1889, a larger extent of telegraph line than any other colony except Tasmania and New Zealand; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1889.

Proportion to Area.	Proportion to Population.
1. Tasmania.	1. Western Australia.
2. New Zealand.	2. Queensland.
3. Victoria.	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.

314. In addition to the telegraph wire, the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1889 in the four colonies named—Victoria 5,313 miles, South Australia 1,756 miles, New Zealand 1,662 miles, and Tasmania 346 miles. No information has been received from New South Wales, but in Queensland there were 634 telephones in use. The Telephone Exchanges in Victoria had 1,988 subscribers.

Messages in Australasian colonies.

315. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the different colonies, it would appear that in 1889 most messages by far are transmitted in New South Wales, the next largest number in Victoria, and the next in New Zealand :—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Number of Messages.			
1. New South Wales ...	...	...	3,433,562
2. Victoria ...	...	...	2,885,919*
3. New Zealand ...	...	...	1,802,987
4. Queensland ...	...	...	1,568,872
5. South Australia ...	...	...	984,180
6. Tasmania ...	...	...	280,559
7. Western Australia ...	...	...	197,587
Total ...	...	...	11,153,666

* Exclusive of messages on railway service.

316. 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, 1888.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's Omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom	30,726	183,502	57,765,
Australasia (1889)	39,480	75,496	11,154,
Bermuda	350*	...	...
British Guiana	260*	...	...
British Bechuanaland	200	...	...
Canada	29,245*	61,219	4,064,
Cape of Good Hope	4,339	...	1,064,
Ceylon	715	...	...
Cyprus	2,400	...	...
Gold Coast	171	...	...
Gibraltar	11	...	...
Hong Kong	323	...	...
India	31,894	93,517	2,808,
Indian Feudatory States	1,200	...	...
Malta	65	...	...
Mauritius	117	...	...
Natal	501	...	...
Newfoundland	995	...	...
Protected Malay States	360	...	...
Straits Settlements	438†	...	...
St. Helena	10½	...	...
West Indies—			
Antigua	30	...	...
Barbados	58	...	...
Grenada	50	...	...
Jamaica	611	...	81,
Trinidad	717†	...	...
Zululand	30	...	...

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table :— United Kingdom, 28 exchanges with 1,370 subscribers ; Canada, 15,448 miles ; British Guiana, 32 ; Jamaica, 87 ; Australasia, about 7,000 miles.

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

* Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda in 1886, 12 in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 187 miles in India.

† Including telephone lines.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria	1888	6,925	15,902	...
Argentine Confederation	1888	18,366	42,632	3,511,*
Austria-Hungary ...	1888	37,085	110,661	10,347,†
Belgium	1888	3,976	18,845	4,954,
Bolivia	1888	180	290	16,‡
Bosnia	1883	1,730	2,995	297,
Brazil	1889	6,657	11,481	568,
Bulgaria	1889	2,733	4,100	621,§
Chile	1888	10,640	15,835	572,
Cochin-China... ..	1888	1,840	...	...
Columbia	1887	2,800	4,970	...
Costa Rica	1888	420	850	113,
Cuba	1889	2,795	5,400	...
Denmark	1888	2,688	7,270	1,525,
Egypt	1888	3,172	5,423	667,
France	1888	65,104	240,978	22,341,
Germany	1888	57,369	204,659	17,782,
Greece	1889	4,334	5,030	937,§
Guatemala	1888	2,030	4,060	457,
Hawaii	1888	245	890	...
Holland	1888	3,094	10,877	4,060,
Honduras	1888	1,340	2,680	...
Italy	1887-8	21,020	73,592	8,140,
Japan	1889	5,880	15,609	2,565,†
Java	1885	5,746	...	378,
Luxemburg	1888	479	871	...
Mexico	1889	27,861	46,000	...
Nicaragua	1888	1,110	2,220	...
Orange Free State	1889	1,175	2,350	...
Paraguay	1888	95	190	32,†
Persia	1889	3,189	5,804	76,§
Peru	1888	2,700	5,200	...
Portugal	1889	3,191	7,420	1,730,
Roumania	1889	2,631	8,033	1,318,§
Russia	1888	88,280	172,360	10,477,†
Servia	1889	1,806	3,008	471,§
Spain	1887	13,226	33,208	3,770,
Sweden	1888	5,086	13,261	1,368,
Norway	1888	4,649	8,701	1,246,
Switzerland	1888	4,418	10,768	3,380,
Transvaal	1889	1,423	2,200	...
Turkey	1889	15,000	28,000	...
United States	1889	248,920	776,289	51,464,§
Uruguay	1888	1,965	3,800	148,
Venezuela	1888	2,982	5,600	409,

Telegraphs in each continent.

318. According to *L' Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,|| the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great

* Figures for 1889. † Figures for 1887. ‡ Figures for 1886. § Figures for 1888.

|| Page 1,061. The lengths have been reduced from kilomètres to miles, on the assumption that a kilomètre is equal to '621 of a mile.

continents of the world were as follow in 1884-5. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1886 have been added :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	37,099	9,022,
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	772,248	204,118,

319. According to Mr. McCarty* (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1888-9 throughout the principal countries of the world was 853,010 miles, and that of telegraph wire was 2,440,710 miles. It will be observed that the former exceeds the total length of line given in the table by about 80,700 miles. Telegraphs
of the
world.

320. Until September, 1887, the Telephones in Victoria 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 seven Telephone Exchanges in the colony—three of which were opened during the year 1889, viz., at Warrnambool, Windsor and Malvern. In the Central Exchange there are now ten sections of switch-board employed with a capacity to accommodate 2,000 subscribers; forty-six female switch-hands are employed during the day, and four male hands at night. The revenue for 1889 was £21,603; the total number of subscribers at the end of the year was 1,988, and the amount subscribed during the year was £29,203. At present only subscribers are supposed to use the lines. The establishment of public telephone offices is now under consideration. The number of subscribers at the various Exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last three years, together with the total amount of annual subscriptions payable at the respective dates, were as follow† :— Telephones.

* *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1890, page 384.

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

SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1887, 1888 AND 1889.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Melbourne*	864	1,339	1,608
Ballarat	140	135	137
Sandhurst	117	112	100
Geelong* ... ..	...	51	81
Warrnambool ... ..	...	...	Nil
Windsor* ... ..	...	...	26
Malvern* ... ..	...	...	36
Total	1,121	1,637	1,988
Annual Subscriptions payable ...	£16,647	£24,649	£29,203

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

322. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1889, was 2,198½, consisting of 1,929¾ miles of single and 268¾ miles of double line; and by the 30th June, 1890, the total length open increased to 2,470 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, 1889 :—

* The Exchanges at Geelong, Windsor and Malvern are also connected by means of trunk lines with the Melbourne Exchange.

† The report on the Victorian Railways for the year 1889-90 which was presented to Parliament at the end of September, was received too late for the details to be carried into the main body of this work. The leading particulars will, however, be given in footnotes.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1889.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System.</i>	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
Melbourne to Sandhurst (ex- clusive of Melb. Terminus)	100 $\frac{3}{4}$...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,747,981†	47,126	2,603,294
Sandhurst to Echuca (includ- ing bridge over Murray at Echuca)	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	679,517‡	12,299	
Lancefield Junction to Lance- field	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,515	4,380	
Carlsruhe to Daylesford ...	...	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	162,779	7,155
Castlemaine to Dunolly ...	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	329,361	6,934
Dunolly to St. Arnaud ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	161,705	4,900	
St. Arnaud to Donald ...	...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	94,786	3,991
Castlemaine to Maldon ...	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	58,692	5,726
Ballarat to Maryborough ...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	272,194	6,405
Ballarat Racecourse Branch Line	...	2	2	7,332	3,666	
Maryborough to Avoca ...	...	15	15	61,586	4,106
Sandhurst to Inglewood ...	...	30	30	160,616	5,354
Inglewood to Charlton ...	...	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	169,436	3,963
Charlton to Wycheproof ...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	84,479	5,120
Toolamba to Tatura ...	...	7	7	27,597	3,942
Tatura to Echuca ...	...	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	34 $\frac{3}{4}$	149,726	4,309
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,291	3,640	
Korong Vale to Boort ...	...	18	18	72,366	4,020
Eaglehawk to Kerang ...	...	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	286,926	3,891
Creswick to Daylesford ...	...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	161,966	6,892
Ballarat Racecourse to Waubra ...	...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	60,409	4,395
Inglewood to Dunolly ...	...	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	93,096	3,761
Sandhurst to Heathcote (por- tion of Wandong, Heath- cote and Sandhurst line)	...	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	27 $\frac{3}{4}$	302,079	...	
Wandong to Kilmore (portion of Wandong, Heathcote and Sandhurst line)	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Total ...	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	592 $\frac{3}{4}$	694	8,225,435	11,852	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Wil- liamstown (including Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	481,219§	80,203	¶
Newport to Geelong (includ- ing line to Geelong Wharf and Williamstown Race- course Line)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,146,035||	29,013	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (§) on page 201 post.

† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £985,532.

‡ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria to 30th June, 1884, being £49,282.

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

|| Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

¶ For distance travelled see next page.

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

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1889.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Western System—contd.</i>						
North Geelong to Ballarat...	53½	...	53½	1,820,837	34,034	2,707,844
Geelong to Queenscliff— (Queenscliff Junction to Queenscliff)	...	20¾	20¾	111,072	5,353	
Geelong to Colac (including Geelong Racecourse Branch Line)	...	52½	52½	314,386	5,988	
Colac to Camperdown ...	...	28	28	125,437	4,480
Lal Lal Racecourse ...	...	2	2	11,332	5,666
Warrenheip to Gordons ...	...	13	13	86,941	6,688
Ballarat to Ararat ...	...	57	57	357,961	6,280
Ararat to Stawell ...	...	18¾	18¾	137,220	7,318
Stawell to Horsham ...	1	53	54	274,528	5,084	
Horsham to Dimboola ...	...	21¼	21¼	78,570	3,697
Dimboola to S.A. Border ...	...	63¼	†63¼	365,470	5,778
Ballarat Cattle Yards ...	...	3	3	12,303	4,101
Ballarat to Scarsdale ...	...	13¼	13¼	59,456	4,487
Ararat to Hamilton ...	...	66½	66½	315,661	4,747
Hamilton to Portland ...	...	54	54	279,871	5,183
Bransholme to Casterton ...	...	32	32	175,963	5,499
Lubeck to Rupanyup ...	...	9½	9½	40,633	4,277
Murtoa to Warracknabeal ...	...	31¼	31¼	133,574	4,274
Horsham to Noradjuha ...	...	20¼	20¼	76,907	3,798
Footscray to Bacchus Marsh	...	24¼	24¼	245,346	10,117	
Bacchus Marsh Junction to Newport	...	4¾	4¾	26,515	5,582	
Hamilton to Coleraine ...	...	23	23	101,976	4,434
Camperdown to Terang (por- tion of Camperdown to Warrnambool Line)	...	13¾	13¾	252,653	...	
Gordons to Ballan (portion of Bacchus Marsh to Gordons Line)	...	7¼	7¼	288,411	...	
Total ...	62¼	670	732¼	7,320,277	9,997	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essen- don (including Racecourse Line)	5	...	5	142,367	28,473	†
Essendon to Wodonga ...	54	128	182	2,004,633	11,014	
Wodonga to Murray River...	...	2¼	2¼	36,040	16,018	
North Melbourne to Coburg	2¾	2¼	5	173,420	34,684	
Royal Park Junction to Clif- ton Hill	¾	2	2¾	146,190	53,160	
Fitzroy Branch ...	...	1	1	76,387	76,387
Tallarook to Yea	23¾	23¾	148,862	6,268	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (§) on page 201 *post*.

† Includes 1¼ mile constructed on disputed territory on the border of South Australia.

‡ For distance travelled see next page.

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

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1889.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double. Miles	Single. Miles.	Total. Miles.	Total. £	Average per mile. £	
<i>North-Eastern System—con.</i>						
Mangalore to Shepparton	45	45	247,333	5,496	2,241,964
Shepparton to Numurkah ...	2¼	18¼	20½	73,738	3,597	
Benalla to St. James ...	...	20½	20½	75,004	3,659
St. James to Yarrawonga ...	...	19¾	19¾	89,090	4,511
Wangaratta to Beechworth ...	...	23	23	158,256	6,881
Everton to Myrtleford ...	...	16½	16½	75,105	4,552
Springs to Wahgunyah ...	...	14	14	67,970	4,855
Numurkah to Nathalia ...	...	14	14	47,319	3,380
Numurkah to Cobram ...	...	21½	21½	75,736	3,522
Shepparton to Dookie ...	...	15	15	49,342	3,289
Total ...	64¾	366¾	431½	3,686,792	8,544	
<i>Eastern and South Suburban Systems.</i>						
Spencer to Flinders-street Junction	¾	¾	26,680	35,573	2,107,573
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6¾	...	6¾	261,058	38,675	
Oakleigh to Sale ...	...	118¼	118¼	870,807	7,364
Caulfield to Frankston ...	9½	10½	20	168,965	8,448	
Moe to Thorpedale ...	...	10¾	10¾	112,392	10,455
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	149,434	7,472
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	23¼	23¼	119,710	5,149
Heyfield to Bairnsdale ...	...	50¾	50¾	244,083	4,810
Sale to Stratford ...	...	9¼	9¼	40,787	4,409
Hawthorn to Lilydale ...	5¾	14½	20¼	260,367	12,858	
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	1¼	1¼	69,463	55,570
Brighton to Picnic Point ...	2	...	2	69,352	34,676	
Lilydale to Healesville ...	...	15¼	15¼	194,088	12,727
Dandenong to Tooradin (portion of Dandenong to Leongatha Line)	...	16	16	213,731	...	
Frankston to Mornington Junction (portion of Frankston to Crib Point Line)	...	4½	4½	76,896	...	
Collingwood to Heidelberg...	...	5¼	5¼	172,769†	32,908	1,020,068
Hobson's Bay Lines (includ- ing the Port Melbourne Pier)	16½	...	16½	1,792,978‡	108,665	
Total ...	40½	300¼	340¾	4,843,560	14,214	...
Grand Total ...	268¾	1,929¾	2,198½	24,076,064§	10,951	10,680,743

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (§) *infra*. † Including junction station, Alphington, £49,918.

‡ Including expenditure on works, etc., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £207,701.

§ The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1889, was £29,125,280, viz., £24,076,064 as shown above, £3,066,701 on rolling-stock, £985,532 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £920,373 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, etc.), and £76,610 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1890, the total cost was £31,800,515. See paragraphs 333 and 334 *post*.

Railways in progress.

323. Under the *Railway Construction Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), which came into operation on the 12th December, 1884, 62 new lines, of an aggregate length of about 1,200 miles, were authorized, at a total estimated cost of nearly 6 millions sterling. Of these lines, 54, of a total length of about 1,172 miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of 28 miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, was £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material, but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only) £415,000. Of the 1,200 miles authorized under the Act, 501 had been completed and opened for traffic on the 30th June, 1889, whilst $683\frac{3}{4}$ miles were in progress, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles had not been commenced. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1889:—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1889.

Names of Lines.						Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.						Miles.
Avoca to Ararat	...	...	...	...	...	$38\frac{3}{4}$
Bacchus Marsh and Gordons (section Ballan to Maddingley)	...	...	...	...	...	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Ballarat East and Buninyong	...	...	...	...	...	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Birregurra and Cape Otway Forest	...	...	...	...	...	$19\frac{3}{4}$
Camperdown and Curdie's River	...	...	...	...	...	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Coburg and Somerton	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dandenong and Leongatha (section Tooradin to Leongatha)	...	...	...	...	...	$53\frac{3}{4}$
Fitzroy and Whittlesea	...	...	...	...	...	22
Frankston and Crib Point (section Mornington Junction to Crib Point)	...	...	...	...	...	$14\frac{1}{4}$
Hamilton and Penshurst	...	...	...	...	...	18
Kerang and Swan Hill	...	...	...	...	...	35
Koroit Railway <i>via</i> Penshurst	...	...	...	...	...	49
Koroit and Belfast	...	...	...	...	...	11
Koroit and Warrnambool	...	...	...	...	...	9
Kyneton and Redesdale	...	...	...	...	...	$16\frac{1}{4}$
Lancefield and Kilmore	...	...	...	...	...	$17\frac{3}{4}$
Leongatha and Port Albert	...	...	...	...	...	$47\frac{1}{4}$
Maffra and Briagolong	...	...	...	...	...	$11\frac{3}{4}$
Mornington	...	...	...	...	...	$7\frac{3}{4}$
Mount Moriac and Forest	...	...	...	...	...	11
Murchison and Rushworth	...	...	...	...	...	$12\frac{3}{4}$
Myrtleford and Bright	...	...	...	...	...	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Ondit and Beeac	...	...	...	...	...	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Ringwood and Fern Tree Gully	...	...	...	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Scarsdale and Lintons	...	...	...	...	...	8

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1889—continued.

Names of Lines.						Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.						Miles.
Terang and Mortlake ...	..	...	...	...	...	12
Camperdown and Warrnambool (section Terang and Warrnambool) ...						30
Wandong, Heathcote and Sandhurst (section Heathcote to Kilmore) ...						30
Warragul and Neerim	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wodonga and Tallangatta	...	...	...	...	...	26
Yackandandah and Beechworth	...	...	...	...	...	13
Yea and Mansfield	...	...	...	...	...	55½
Total	...	...	...	...	...	668
SUBURBAN LINES.						
Burnley to Junction with Outer Circle	...	...	...	...	...	5¼
Outer Circle Railway—Oakleigh <i>via</i> Camberwell to Richmond and Alphington						10½
Total	...	...	...	...	...	15¾
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	683¾

NOTE.—For expenditure on lines in progress see paragraph 333 *post*.

324. The following is a list of the lines, or sections of lines, authorized but not commenced up to the 30th June, 1889, together with a statement of their proposed lengths :—

Railways authorized, but not commenced

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT COMMENCED, 30TH JUNE, 1889.

Names of Lines.						Approximate Length.
						Miles.
Frankston Cemetery	...	...	...	...	...	¾
Maldon and Laanecoorie	...	...	...	...	...	14½*
Total	...	...	...	...	...	15¼

NOTE.—A Bill is now (September, 1890) under the consideration of Parliament for the further construction of about 800 miles of railway.

325. According to the following table a considerable increase took place in 1889 as compared with the previous year in all descriptions of rolling-stock, especially locomotives, and sheep and cattle and goods trucks, etc. The increase in the total expenditure in rolling-stock was £336,000 :—

Rolling-stock.

* About 2½ miles over the authorized length. The contract was let in July, 1889, for this line.

ROLLING-STOCK, 1888 AND 1889.*

Year ended 30th June.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling- stock.
	Loco- motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, etc.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1888	397	517	303	408	5,786	434	£ 3,259,490
1889	461	538	337	595	7,469	552	3,595,323
Increase ...	64	21	34	97	1,683	118	335,833

326. The passenger rates are higher on country lines than on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs, which are now defined to be those within a radius of 15 miles from the heart of the city. The following are the respective rates per mile:—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE.

First class, country lines ...	2d.	Second class, country lines ...	1½d.
„ suburban lines ...	1d.	„ suburban lines ...	0¾d.

327. 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 1887-8 and 1888-9, it is shown that a considerable increase took place in all the items, the train mileage having increased by 18 per cent., the passenger traffic by 23 per cent., and the goods traffic by 16 per cent. The increases referred to were, no doubt, partly due to the traffic which took place in connexion with the late Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition:—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1887-8 AND 1888-9.†

Year.		Average Extent Opened.	Train Mileage.	Passengers. ‡	Goods and Live Stock.
		Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1887-8		1,947	9,082,312	55,911,394	3,564,043
1888-9		2,144	10,680,743	68,904,427	4,160,126
Increase ...		197	1,598,431	12,993,033	596,083

* Including rolling-stock in course of construction at the end of each year. In 1889, the amount expended thereon was £528,622.

† During the year 1889-90, the train mileage was 11,773,152; the passengers carried numbered 71,058,940; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 4,170,436 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, and 60 for each monthly ticket issued to adults; 120 for each quarterly, and 40 for each monthly ticket issued to youths; 90 for each quarterly, and 30 for each monthly ticket issued to boys; and 2 for each day-return ticket issued; an addition of 138,380 has also been made each year for the estimated number of free journeys made.

328. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during the financial years 1887-8 and 1888-9 :—

Receipts and
working
expenses.

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1887-8 AND 1888-9.*

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.
1888 ...	1,200,046	1,358,999	197,004	2,756,049	1,753,019†	1,003,030	63·61
1889 ...	1,456,037	1,441,600	212,503†	3,110,140	1,945,837	1,164,303	62·56
Increase	255,991	82,601	15,499	354,091	192,818	161,273	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05

329. It will be observed that, whilst the average extent of lines open for traffic in 1888-9 was 10 per cent. above that in 1887-8, the net income increased by over £161,000,—resulting from an increase of £354,000 in the gross receipts, less one of £193,000 in the working expenses. It should, however, be remembered that the revenue of 1888-9 was considerably augmented by the large traffic induced by the late International Exhibition held in Melbourne during that year, also that the expenses of 1887-8 were swelled to the extent of £128,988 by the cost of the railway accident. On the other hand, the Railway Commissioners point out that certain reductions were made in the rates of freights in favour of agricultural interests, which practically reduced the revenue during the year by £50,000; also that the following exceptional items appear amongst the working expenses for the year :—£37,828 increased expenditure necessitated by the Newcastle coal strike, £23,682 for special renewal of rails—“ properly chargeable to capital ”—to meet growing requirements of traffic as well as to secure more rapid communication on some of the principal lines. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1888-9, as compared with an average of $60\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. during the previous five years, and an average of 55 per cent. during the five years ended with 1882. An explanation of this increase is partly to be found in the policy of the department in reducing passenger fares and merchandize rates, whenever the net revenue reaches an amount which is more than sufficient to meet the interest on the railway loans. The Railway Commissioners estimate that the aggregate amount of

Increase in
railway
income.

* During the year 1889-90, the Railway receipts amounted to £3,131,866, and the working expenses to £2,132,158. The net income was thus £999,708; and the proportion of working expenses to receipts 68 per cent.

† This amount is made up of parcels, etc., £82,382; horses, carriages, and dogs, £19,322; mails, £55,153; rents, £28,371; miscellaneous, £17,275.

‡ The whole cost of the Windsor accident, which occurred in 1886-7, amounting to £128,988, is here included.

concessions so made during the last five years was not less than £600,000; and that had no such concessions been made the railway revenue of 1888-9 would have been increased by £200,000, and the proportion of working expenses to receipts in these years would have been as low as $58\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.*

330. 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 sixteen years:—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 to 1888-9.†

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4 ...	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5 ...	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6 ...	608	1,636	821	815
1877 ...	787	1,443	753	690
1878 ...	967	1,258	647	611
1879 ...	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880 ...	1,194	1,250	682	568‡
1881 ...	1,215	1,371	752	619‡
1882 ...	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883 ...	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276
1884-5 ...	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885-6 ...	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886-7 ...	1,791	1,370	797	573
1887-8 ...	1,947	1,415	900§	515
1888-9 ...	2,144	1,451	908	543

331. 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 £533 in 1879, and to as low as £436 in 1883. Since the latter year the proportion has ranged between £500 and £600 per mile. In 1888-9, when the length of line open was over five times as great as in 1873-4, the net profits per mile were only £543, or lower than in any previous year shown in the table except 1887-8, 1883, 1882, or 1879.

332. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1889, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, was

* See Report of the Victorian Railway Commissioners for the year ending 30th June, 1889, pages xiv. and xv.
† During the year 1889-90, the average number of miles open was 2,330; the gross earnings averaged £1,344 per mile; the expenses per mile £915; and the net profit per mile £429.
‡ 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.
§ Including expenses of the Windsor accident.

£29,099,619, of which £2,673,913 was raised during the year 1888-9. As, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £204,958,* whilst on the other hand the expenses of floating the loans amounted to £281,568, the net amount available for railway construction was only £29,023,009.

333. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,936,662, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £2,568,562 derived from the alienation of Crown lands† and £368,100 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1889, to £31,266,126, and at the same period the balance at credit was £770,155. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1889.

RECEIPTS.			
Total amount of loans, exclusive of redemption loans	£29,099,619		
Railway loan liquidation and construction account†	2,200,000		
Railway construction account†	368,562		
From consolidated revenue	368,100‡		
Total receipts		£32,036,281	
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines—			
Permanent way	£24,076,064§		
Rolling-stock, general construction, etc.	5,049,216||		
Construction of lines in progress, and rolling-stock	2,140,846§		
Preliminary surveys			
Total expenditure		£31,266,126	
Balance available		£770,155	

334. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £29,125,280, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1888-9, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £27,853,130. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1888-9 has already been stated¶ to have been £1,164,303. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 4·180 per cent., equal to £4 3s. 7d. per £100, as compared with a proportion

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

† See footnote (†) on page 168 in Vol. I.

‡ Viz., £68,100 loan paid off, and £300,000 under Act 879 for rolling-stock.

§ For the particulars of the expenditure, see tables following paragraphs 322 and 323 ante.

|| Includes net cost of floating the loans, etc., £76,610; and cost Melbourne and North Melbourne station, £985,532. See also footnote (§) on page 201 ante. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 325 ante.

¶ See table following paragraph 328 ante.

of 3·888,* or £3 17s. 9d. per £100 in 1887-8.† The nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital now averages 4·14 per cent; or £4 2s. 10d. per £100.‡ In 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 per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £161,684, upon a total of £485,052, was effected in the annual interest payable.

Proportion
of income to
capital cost.

335. 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 eight full financial years:—

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1889.†

		Per cent.			Per cent.
1881	...	4·083	1885-6	...	4·373*
1882	...	3·512	1886-7	...	4·196*
1883	...	2·958	1887-8	...	3·888*
1884-5	...	4·081*	1888-9	...	4·180

Purchase by
the State of
private
railways.

336. 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 now are double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1889, including rolling-stock, was £2,047,978. This amount includes expenditure on rolling-stock in course of construction, also about £200,000 for additions and improvements to the permanent way, a portion of which is properly chargeable to other lines.

Rates of
interest on
debentures
of pur-
chased
railways.

337. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £281,200, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures of the value of £200, were redeemed prior to the 30th June, 1888. The debentures now outstanding bear 5 per cent. interest, and represent a total value of £183,900.

Hobson's
Bay lines
before and
after
purchase.

338. 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 the financial

* Figures revised and amended since last publication.

† During the year 1889-90, the net income, which amounted to £999,708, was equivalent to 3·28 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£30,462,900) of the lines opened for traffic.

‡ See table on page 229 of Vol. I.

years 1885-6, 1886-7, and 1888-9 the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was apparently even higher than it was before the railways were purchased from the company. In the year 1888-9 the net gain was nearly £124,000, being equivalent to over 6 per cent. upon the capital, which was much larger than in any previous year. In 1887-8 there was a net loss—in consequence of the large amount (£128,988) paid on account of the Windsor accident—of £60,000, or 3 per cent. 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

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878. During the year 1889-90, the gross receipts amounted to £402,341, and the working expenses to £228,081. The net proceeds were thus £174,260, or 8·33 per cent. of the mean capital cost (£2,092,700).

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1888, the capital cost was £1,992,568, and on the 30th June, 1889, £2,047,978, as stated in paragraph 336 *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 exceed the receipts.

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

Loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines.

339. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital (share and debenture combined), which, however, probably included the accumulated reserve funds; and if interest be allowed on the whole at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net gain, after payment of interest on capital, will be found to have been from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Since the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there has been an actual loss on the lines during six of the years shown, but a gain in the remaining five and a half years. During the most recent financial year the net income was equivalent to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was 6 per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained, after providing for interest, was £124,000. This satisfactory result is no doubt largely attributable to the increased settlement which has recently sprung up in the outlying suburbs of Melbourne. It will be borne in mind that the railways were placed under the control of the Commissioners on the 1st February, 1884.

Loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines
in 11 years.

340. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the 11 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1889, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £781,317; and the figures in the last column but one show that the total loss upon working the lines in the same period amounted, after paying interest on capital, to £42,897.

Compens-
tion for
railway
accidents.

341. 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 $10\frac{1}{2}$ years the amount of compensation so paid was no less than £321,500, equal to over a tenth of the gross receipts, which was nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ times as much as on all the other lines of the colony put together. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:—

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1888-9.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1879	936	5,310	6,246
1880	76	3,010	3,086
1881	45,160	19,835	64,995
1882	114,587†	17,141	131,728
1883	25,802	27,737	53,539
1884 (first 6 months)	1,630	30,098	31,728
1884-5	1,042	4,774	5,816
1885-6	647	4,875	5,522
1886-7	784	5,871	6,655
1887-8	129,305	10,854	140,159
1888-9	1,537	17,492	19,029
Total	321,506	146,997	468,503

342. The revenue returned in 1888-9 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Hobson's Bay lines, and $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on those of the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic, but varied from $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to 4 per cent. on the other lines. In proportion to the capital cost, the net returns on all but the Northern and the Eastern systems show an improvement in 1888-9 as compared with those of the previous two years. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the three financial years ended with 1888-9, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1886-7 TO 1888-9.

	1886-7.†	1887-8.†	1888-9.
Northern system	2.93	3.39	2.70
Western system	4.10	4.04	4.08
North-Eastern system	6.20	6.71	6.30
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines) ...	2.83	2.53	1.75
Hobson's Bay lines	7.52	1.35§	10.53
All lines	4.20	3.89	4.18

* Compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, etc., is included prior to 1884-5, up to which date no separate account was kept, but in 1884-5, and subsequent years, the amount paid for personal damage only is included.

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

‡ Figures amended since last publication.

§ Low proportion due to Windsor accident.

Railways in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

343. 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 1885, and for the three years ended with 1888 :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		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	173
	1886	1,743	198	177
	1887	1,880	214	184
	1888	2,018	230	185
New South Wales ...	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1886	1,935	63	193
	1887	2,081	67	200
	1888	2,206	71	203
Queensland ...	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	280
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1886	1,555	23	455
	1887	1,765	26	481
	1888	1,931	29	498
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1886	1,382	15	442
	1887	1,420	16	441
	1888	1,518	17	477
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1886	154	2	389
	1887	239	2	562
	1888	272	3	646

* The figures for Victoria since 1885 relate to the 30th June of each year.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		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
	1886	303	115	221
	1887	318	121	223
	1888	327	124	224
New Zealand	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1886	1,809	174	307
	1887	1,841	177	305
	1888	1,865	179	307

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1889, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also Appendix A. *post*.

344. In 1888 the lines of Victoria extended over about 150 miles more than those of New Zealand, but nearly 200 miles less than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood, in 1888, in regard to the length of their lines of railway :—

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

1. New South Wales.

2. Victoria.

3. Queensland.

4. New Zealand.
5. South Australia.

6. Tasmania.

7. Western Australia.

345. 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 on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1888 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.

1. Victoria.

2. New Zealand.

3. Tasmania.

4. New South Wales.

5. Queensland.

6. South Australia.

7. Western Australia.
- To Population.

1. Western Australia.

2. Queensland.

3. South Australia.

4. New Zealand.

5. Tasmania.

6. New South Wales.

7. Victoria.

346. 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 1888, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1888 in Australia was over eight times, and in Australasia nearly eleven times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.				Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.*	
				Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	...	...	...	948	948
1875	...	...	...	1,631	2,323
1880	...	...	...	3,421	4,851
1885	...	...	...	6,134	8,045
1886	...	...	...	6,769	8,881
1887	...	...	...	7,385	9,544
1888	...	...	...	7,945	10,137

347. In 1888, there were on the continent of Australia, an average of 2·7 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or 272 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 3·3 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or 276 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

348. All the Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as over 700 out of 1,500 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches.

349. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the railways in each Australasian colony during the year 1888:—

* See footnote to table following paragraph 343 ante.

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF
RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.*

Colony.	At end of the Year.		During the Year.†		
	Number of Miles Open.†	Capital Cost.‡	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,018	27,468,258	2,756,049	1,753,019	1,003,030
New South Wales ...	2,206	26,630,664	2,509,527	1,578,590	930,937
Queensland ...	1,931	§13,064,598	776,794	507,961	268,833
South Australia ...	1,518	9,666,223	948,382	453,385	494,997
Western Australia ...	272	892,243	38,371	44,080	—5,709||
Total ...	7,945	77,721,986	7,029,123	4,337,035	2,692,088
Tasmania ...	327	2,353,585	135,984	129,265	6,719
New Zealand ...	1,865	13,472,837	997,615	647,045	350,570
Grand Total ...	10,137	93,548,408	8,162,722	5,113,345	3,049,377

350. The average cost of Government railways per mile, as deduced from the figures in the above table, ranges from £13,612 in Victoria to £4,374 in Western Australia. The following are the figures for each colony :—

Cost per mile of railways in each colony.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY.*

(At the end of 1888.)

	£		£
1. Victoria ...	13,612	5. Queensland ...	6,766
2. New South Wales ...	12,532	6. South Australia ...	6,444
3. Tasmania ...	8,436	7. Western Australia ...	4,374
4. New Zealand ...	7,582		

351. According to the following figures, the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales, as in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria or Russia. In Tasmania the capital cost has been less than in any of the following countries except Cape Colony; whilst in the other Australasian colonies it has been lower than the capital cost in even that country :—

Cost of railways per mile in various countries.

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1888, for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1889, and those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1888. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix A. *post*.

† The following lengths of private railways are included, viz. :—81 miles in New South Wales; 18 miles in South Australia; 68 miles in Western Australia; 48 miles in Tasmania; and 88 miles in New Zealand.

‡ Government lines only.

§ Including expenditure on lines in progress.

|| Excess of working expenses over receipts.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Cost per Mile.			Cost per Mile.		
£			£		
England and Wales	...	51,075	Russia and Austria	...	19,968
United Kingdom	...	43,645	Ireland ...	...	13,369
Scotland	...	36,855	Canada ...	...	11,930
France ...	...	27,045	United States	...	11,268
Belgium	...	25,865	India and Burma	...	9,772
British Dominions	...	21,297	Australasia	...	9,513
Germany	...	20,400	Cape Colony	...	8,004

Proportion
of railway
revenue to
cost in each
colony.

352. In 1888 the net railway revenue bore a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other colonies except South Australia, which derives a large profit from the traffic to the Broken Hill silver mines, the proportion for the year referred to being nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than in South Australia, but $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. higher than in New South Wales. This will be observed from the following figures, which also show that the railways of Western Australia are worked at a loss; and those of Tasmania pay little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., whilst those of Queensland and New Zealand pay respectively $2\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. upon their capital cost:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS
IN EACH COLONY, 1888.*

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
1. South Australia	...	5·26	5. Queensland	...	2·13
2. Victoria	...	3·80	6. Tasmania	...	·30
3. New South Wales	...	3·50	7. Western Australia	...	—·67
4. New Zealand	...	2·61			

Average
cost and
profits of
railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

353. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of railways averaged £9,993 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·55 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,513 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·33 per cent.

Proportion
of railway
revenue to
cost in
various
countries.

354. The following figures compared with those relating to the Australasian colonies show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been higher in South Australia than in any of the countries named except the Argentine Confederation, and Cape Colony, and higher in Victoria than in one half of the countries; whilst in all the other colonies, the proportion was lower than in most of the countries named:—

* For later information see Appendix A. *post*.

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

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Argentine Confederation ...	5.65	France ...	3.75
Cape Colony ...	5.34	Ireland ...	3.75
India and Burma ...	5.12	Scotland ...	3.64
Germany ...	5.11	Australasia (1888) ...	3.33
Holland ...	4.81	Austria-Hungary ...	3.06
Belgium ...	4.55	Sweden ...	2.75
Switzerland ...	4.25	Italy ...	2.61
England and Wales ...	4.15	Norway ...	1.86
United Kingdom ...	4.06	Canada ...	1.58
British Dominions ...	3.82		

355. 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 Victoria, the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual cost. This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries, and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed:—

Actual and
theoretical
cost of Aus-
tralasian
railways.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Annual receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria ...	27,468,258	27,560,490	— 92,232*
New South Wales ...	26,630,664	25,095,270	1,535,394
Queensland ...	13,064,598	7,767,940	5,296,658
South Australia ...	9,666,223	9,483,820	182,403
Western Australia ...	892,243	383,710	508,533
Total ...	77,721,986	70,291,230	7,430,756
Tasmania ...	2,353,585	1,359,840	993,745
New Zealand ...	13,472,837	9,976,150	3,496,687
Grand Total ...	93,548,408	81,627,220	11,921,188

356. The actual has been less than the theoretical cost of constructing the railways in Cape Colony, British India, Germany, Russia, and the United States; but the reverse has been the case in the rest of the following countries:—

Actual and
theoretical
cost of
railways in
various
countries.

* Actual less than theoretical cost by this amount.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten times the Annual Receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.	Actual less than Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	864,695,963	728,946,650	135,749,313	...
Scotland ...	114,120,119	79,944,270	34,175,849	...
Ireland ...	36,539,273	28,946,050	7,593,223	...
Australasia (1888) ...	93,548,408	81,627,220	11,921,188	...
Cape Colony ...	14,214,308	15,144,160	...	929,852
India and Burmah ...	132,718,660	137,377,200	...	4,658,540
Canada ...	151,495,927	86,148,230	65,347,697	...
Germany ...	495,107,000	545,900,000	...	50,793,000
France ...	531,120,000	424,220,000	106,900,000	...
Italy ...	121,583,000	94,510,000	27,073,000	...
Belgium ...	71,438,000	67,860,000	3,578,000	...
Russia ...	277,860,000	282,950,000	...	5,090,000
United States ...	1,738,397,000	1,980,460,000	...	242,153,000

Railways in
United
Kingdom.

357. In 1888 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 2,115 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was about 3,900 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 52 per cent. of the receipts; whilst the net receipts amounted to barely 4 per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888.

Country.	Miles of Railway open on the 31st December	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, etc.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales ...	13,982	714,036,571	654,172,918	62,005,633	32,391,197
Scotland ...	3,097	114,120,119	68,413,349	7,994,427	3,845,366
Ireland ...	2,733	36,539,273	19,912,897	2,894,605	1,525,544
Total United Kingdom	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	72,894,665	37,762,107

Daily
receipts per
mile on
Victorian
and British
railways.

358. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £3 17s. 7d. in 1887-8, and £3 19s. 6d. in 1888-9.* These amounts are much larger than the average receipts upon any of the British railways, except the Metropolitan, as shown by the following figures:—

* 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 £4 10s. 5d. in 1887-8, and £4 12s. 8d. in 1888-9.

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF BRITISH RAILWAYS PER MILE CONSTRUCTED.*

				Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
				£	s.	d.
Metropolitan	...	...	...	11	9	1
London and Yorkshire	...	...	...	2	19	7
London, Chatham, and Dover	...	...	...	2	13	9
London and North-Western	...	...	...	2	4	6
London, Brighton, and South Coast	...	...	...	2	1	6
Midland	...	...	...	2	1	5
Great Northern	...	...	...	1	15	5
London and South-Western	...	...	...	1	12	11
North-Eastern	...	...	...	1	12	4
Great Eastern	...	...	...	1	7	1
Great Western	...	...	...	1	6	7
Caledonian	...	...	...	1	6	7
North British	...	...	...	1	0	1
Average				1	14	6

359. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, the figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in the various British possessions during 1888, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1890 :—

Railways in
British
possessions.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1888.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom† ...	19,812	£ 864,695,963	£ 72,894,665	£ 37,762,107	£ 35,132,558
Malta ...	7½	90,000	...	...	...
ASIA.					
India and Burma ...	13,581	132,718,660	13,737,720	6,848,410	6,889,310
Indian Feudatory States	872	4,099,030	262,410	143,598	118,812
Ceylon ...	181	2,636,552	244,513	108,780	135,733
Protected Malay States	43	180,000	52,225	18,670	33,555
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	1,776	14,214,308	1,514,416	756,060	758,356
Natal ...	233	2,765,500	347,982	199,364	148,618
Mauritius ...	92	800,000	110,730	70,819	39,911
AMERICA.					
Canada ...	12,701	151,495,927	8,614,823	6,385,843	2,228,980
Newfoundland ...	109	2,500,000	‡46,772	‡46,974	—202
British Guiana ...	20	280,000	32,080	17,673	14,407
West Indies—					
Barbados ...	23½	200,000	11,253	13,317	—2,064
Jamaica ...	64	804,311	53,646	34,356	19,290
Trinidad and Tobago	54	602,638	54,980	55,561	—581
Australasia§ ...	10,137	93,548,408	8,162,722	5,113,345	3,049,377
Total ...	59,706	1,271,631,297	106,140,937	57,574,877	48,566,060||

* See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 122.

† For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see table following paragraph 357 ante.

‡ Figures for 1886.

§ For railway statistics of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 343 et seq. ante.

|| Net figures.

Railways in
India.

360. On the Indian railways (including those of the Native States), the number of passengers carried during the year 1888, was 103,156,013, and the weight of goods carried was 22,393,202 tons. The net earnings of the year 1887-8 was at the rate of £5 2s. 5d. per £100 invested.*

Railways in
Foreign
countries.

361. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom:—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	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 ...	1887	15,050	298,489,	65,440,	20,823,	11,701,
Belgium ...	1888	2,762	71,438,	73,360,	6,786,	3,539,
Denmark ...	1887-8	1,048	...	8,822,	783,	682,
France ...	1887	19,528	531,120,	218,367,	42,422,	22,427,
German Empire ...	1887-8	24,270	495,107,	315,992,	54,590,	29,318,
Greece ...	1889	364	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1888	1,697	21,325,†	18,482,	2,291,	1,277,
Italy ...	1887	7,197	121,583,	45,519,	9,451,	6,264,
Portugal ...	1885	949	...	2,607,	856,	365,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	16,774	...	36,843,	25,217,	14,453,
Spain ...	1888	5,920	...	...	...	...
Norway ...	1887-8	970	7,072,	3,319,	419,	293,
Sweden ...	1887	4,579	27,855,	10,078,	2,087,	1,313,
Switzerland ...	1888	1,869	36,489,	27,079,	3,291,	1,754,
Turkey in Europe...	1888	904	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1887	118	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1889	909	...	11,660,	635,	247,
Persia ...	1888	6	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	1888	357	...	...	...	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria ...	1889	1,600	...	...	843,†	...
Tunis ...	1888	260	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confeder- ation	1889	6,940	20,000,§	...	4,200,||	3,063,||
Brazil ...	1889	5,582	56,109,	7,315,‡	4,391,‡	29,247,‡

* See *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1889, page 19.

† State railways only.

‡ Figures for 1887.

§ Figures for 1885.

|| Figures for 1888.

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued*.

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.)
AMERICA— <i>contd.</i>			£		£	£
Chile	1889	1,748	...	...	...	...
Colombia	1888	148	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	1888	180	...	...	...	...
Cuba	1889	931	...	...	...	...
Guatemala	1888	99	...	...	...	...
Hawaii	1888	56	...	...	...	...
Honduras	1888	69	...	...	...	...
Mexico	1889	4,981	...	...	...	...
Nicaragua	1888	94	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	1888	94	...	...	...	...
Peru	1888	1,630	...	...	...	...
San Domingo	1889	71	...	...	...	...
San Salvador	1888	59	...	...	...	...
United States	1888	154,276	1,738,397,	451,354,	198,046,	135,097,
Uruguay	1888	400	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	1889	183	...	...	...	...

362. 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 ; but in proportion to area, worse provided than any except Russia ; Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania, being in this respect, however, better provided than that country :—

Australasian
and
European
railways in
proportion
to popula-
tion and
area.

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...	1888	155	Germany	1882	2,061
Queensland	"	201	France	"	2,121
South Australia	"	208	Belgium	"	2,378
New Zealand	"	326	Austria-Hungary	"	3,101
Tasmania	"	447	Spain	"	3,134
New South Wales	"	492	Portugal	"	4,427
Victoria	1887-8	525	Italy	"	5,010
Switzerland	1882	1,620	Russia in Europe	"	6,077
United Kingdom	"	1,910			

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 ...	1882	4·9	Victoria ...	1887·8	43·5
United Kingdom ...	„	8·5	New Zealand ...	1888	55·9
Switzerland ...	„	9·1	Tasmania ...	„	80·6
Germany ...	„	9·5	Russia in Europe	1882	136·7
France ...	„	11·5	New South Wales	1888	140·9
Italy ...	„	19·4	Queensland ...	„	346·1
Austria-Hungary ...	„	19·7	South Australia ...	„	595·1
Portugal ...	„	36·5	Western Australia	„	3,587·9
Spain ...	„	36·8			

Receipts per mile open in various countries.

363. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in Victoria than in Italy, Ireland or India, and in New South Wales than in the two last-named countries, whilst all the other Australasian colonies, as well as the Cape and Canada, are below India :—

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

Annual Receipts per mile open.			Annual Receipts per mile open.		
England ...	...	£4,435	Ireland ...	...	£1,059
United Kingdom ...	...	3,679	India and Burma ...	...	1,012
Scotland ...	...	2,581	Australia ...	...	904
Belgium ...	...	2,457	Cape Colony...	...	853
Germany ...	...	2,249	Australasia ...	...	831
France ...	...	2,172	Canada ...	...	722
Austria-Hungary ...	...	1,384	South Australia	...	632
British Dominions ...	...	1,778	New Zealand	...	561
Russia ...	...	1,503	Tasmania ...	...	487
Victoria ...	...	1,366	Queensland ...	...	402
Italy ...	...	1,313	Western Australia	...	188
New South Wales ...	...	1,181			

Receipts per train mile in various countries.

364. By the following figures it would appear that the gross receipts of the Victorian Railways per train mile are higher than those of the railways of any of the European countries named :—

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

				Receipts per Train Mile.	
				s.	d.
Victoria—State lines (1888-9)	...	...	...	5	10
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

365. The Victorian railways received on the average about 7s. 8d. in 1887-8, and about 6s. 6d. in 1888-9, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are higher than those prevailing in any of the undermentioned countries except Russia, Roumania, and Italy:—

Receipts per
ton on Vic-
torian and
European
railways.

AVERAGE RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES
PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED. †

			Receipts per Ton Carried.				Receipts per Ton Carried.		
			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>				<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Russia ...	...	...	11	11	Switzerland	...	...	4	7
Roumania	...	...	8	2	Norway	...	...	3	6
Italy ...	...	...	7	6	Germany	...	...	3	3
Victoria (1888)	...	...	6	6	Holland	...	...	3	1
France ...	...	...	6	3	Belgium	...	...	2	8
Austria-Hungary	...	...	6	1	Luxemburg	...	...	0	11
Denmark	...	...	4	7					

366. 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 also for the latest years; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one:—

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1889.

* The figures relating to European countries 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 J. S. Jeans' paper, page 127, receipts there given in francs.

‡ 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 kilomètres it has been reduced to English miles on the assumption that a kilomètre is equivalent to .621 of a mile.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1888-9.

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	15,500

Tramways.

367. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs. It was provided by the fourth schedule of that Act that the option of constructing the tramways should first be given to the twelve municipalities interested,† any two of which were required to notify to the company their intention of doing so before the expiration of three months from the passing of the Act; but in case the municipalities should not elect to construct the tramways, the sole right was then to be vested in the company. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, 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 Act (51 Vict. No. 952), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1890, 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

* Approximate.

† Their names are as follow :—The cities of Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, and St. Kilda; the towns of North Melbourne and Brunswick; and the boroughs of Port Melbourne and Kew.

their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay 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, 1892, 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 to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities, according to the cost of the tramways within their municipal limits.* The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000,† of which all but £150,000 has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.‡ The expenditure of the Trust up to the 31st December, 1889, amounted to £1,507,115. The following account of the tramways, and mode of working them, has been kindly furnished and brought on to the latest date by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust:—

The total length of tramways to be constructed amounts to 47 miles 3 furlongs, of which 41 miles 5 furlongs are to be worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 5 miles 6 furlongs by horses.

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

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

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

Each passenger car is accompanied by a “dummy” car, on which the arrangements for working the car are fixed. A mechanical hand, called a “gripper,” fixed on the dummy, passes through the continuous groove above-mentioned, and on working a lever the gripper tightens on the rope, and the car proceeds on its course. To

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

† Including £150,000 authorized on 22nd September, 1890, under Act 54 Vict., No. 1173.

‡ For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraphs 424 and 425 in Vol. I.

stop, the gripper is released and brakes are applied, by means of which, on level ground, the car can be brought to rest, without shock, in a few feet. The rate of travel of the cable will be about 7 miles an hour, which will give a mean rate for the cars, including stoppages, of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will be understood that the speed will be perfectly uniform, whether on the level or ascending or descending hills. The methods of running round curves, of enabling one cable line to cross another, keeping the tension of the rope uniform, and of taking up automatically the slack caused by stretching, and by the diurnal variation of temperature, necessitate the application of various complicated and ingenious contrivances.

The cable lines are paved with red gum blocks; the horse lines are laid on wooden sleepers and are macadamized.

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

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. 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 three half-pence per journey. All fares will be, by Act No. 765, Section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of 10 years from the date of 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, *viz.*, on the 31st December, 1897.

The extent of lines open for traffic to the end of 1889 was 35 miles, consisting of 33½ miles of cable lines and 1½ miles of horse lines.

DATES OF OPENING LINES.

The following are dates of the opening to traffic of the several lines :—

Tram Lines. (<i>(c)</i> cable ; (<i>(h)</i> horse).	Length.				Date of Opening.
	M.	F.	CHS.	FT.	
1. Richmond (<i>(c)</i>)	3	4	9	10	11th November, 1885
2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (<i>(c)</i>)... ..	3	5	4	58	2nd October, 1886
3. Victoria-street East (<i>(c)</i>)	2	0	5	59	22nd November, 1886
4. Collingwood and Clifton Hill (<i>(c)</i>)	2	1	9	33	10th August, 1887
5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (<i>(c)</i>)	3	2	4	53	26th August, 1887
6. Brunswick (<i>(c)</i>)	4	3	3	19	1st October, 1887
7. Carlton (<i>(c)</i>)	3	0	0	13	21st December, 1887
8. Kew (incomplete) (<i>(h)</i>)	1	5	0	0	28th December, 1887
9. St. Kilda (<i>(c)</i>)	5	0	1	20	11th October, 1888
10. Prahran (<i>(c)</i>)	3	4	7	23	26th October, 1888
11. North Carlton (<i>(c)</i>)	1	2	0	0	9th February, 1889
12. Toorak (<i>(c)</i>)	1	2	8	23	15th February, 1889
13. Hawthorn (<i>(h)</i>)	2	1	0	0	20th January, 1890
14. North Melbourne (<i>(c)</i>)	3	5	0	0	25th February, 1890
15. North and West Melbourne (<i>(c)</i>)					18th April, 1890
16. Port and South Melbourne (<i>(c)</i>)					17th June, 1890

368. From information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Co., it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1889 was about 44½ millions, and the total receipts amounted to nearly £520,000. The number of persons employed by the company in September, 1890, was about

Tramway
passengers
and
receipts.

2,150. The following are the traffic returns for the last four years placed side by side with figures showing the average length open :—

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1886 TO 1889.

Year.			Average Extent Open.	Passengers Carried.	Total Receipts.
			Miles.	No.	£
1886	...	...	4·74	6,845,141	74,340
1887	...	...	12·60	17,769,979	196,318
1888*	...	...	25·73	34,087,552	393,819
1889	...	...	34·87	44,556,404	519,617

NOTE.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885.

369. 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 fatal accidents was also 7, and in 1889 there were 3. Of the latter, 2 were run over, and one came into collision with a car. No information has been furnished respecting non-fatal cases. The company have caused a protector, made of iron, extending round the front and sides, to be fastened to the dummy cars, in consequence of which serious accidents have not of late been so frequent as they were formerly.

370. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne, in 1889, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognised working day for artizans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889.

Description of Labour.		1879.	1884.	1889.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.				
<i>Males.</i>				
Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners	} per week, with board and lodging }	15s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.
Butlers		20s. to 40s.	20s. to 40s.	20s. to 40s.

* A large increase of traffic occurred in this year, owing to the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, which was opened on the 1st August. It was virtually closed on 2nd February, 1889.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—*continued.*

Description of Work.				1879.	1884.	1889.
1. DOMESTIC SERVANTS— <i>continued.</i>						
<i>Females.</i>						
Cooks	... per annum, with board and lodging			£35 to £60	£40 to £75	£40 to £75
Laundresses	... „ „			£30	£35 to £52	£40 to £52
Housemaids	... „ „			£25 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Nursemaids	... „ „			£25 to £35	£20 to £40	£30 to £40
General servants	... „ „			£30 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Girls	... per week, „			7s. to 10s.	7s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.						
<i>Males.</i>						
Barmen	... per week, with board and lodging			20s. to 40s.	30s. to 45s.	30s. to 45s.
Waiters	... „ „			25s. to 35s.	20s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Boots	... „ „			15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers	... „ „			17s. 6d. to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.
Cooks	... „ „			25s. to 40s.	20s. to 65s.	20s. to 65s.
<i>Females.</i>						
Barmaids	... per week, with board and lodging			15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
Waitresses	... „ „			12s. 6d. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids	... per annum, „			£30 to £35	£30 to £40	£30 to £40
Cooks	... „ „			£50 to £80	£50 to £100	£50 to £100
3.—FARM SERVANTS.						
<i>Males.</i>						
Ploughmen	... per week, and found	...		20s. to 21s.	20s. to 25s.	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers	... „ „	...		15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies	... „ „	...		15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers	... „ „	...		...	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Reapers*	... per acre, „	...		7s. 6d. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers*	... „ „	...		3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers*	... per bushel, „	...		6d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.
Cooks	... per annum, „	...		£50	£50 to £60	£50 to £60
<i>Females.</i>						
Dairymaids	... per annum, with board and lodging			£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Cooks	... „ „			£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
General servants	... „ „			£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Hop-pickers	... per bushel	...		...	3½d. to 4½d.	3½d. to 4½d.
Maize-pickers	... per bag	...		...	6d.	6d.
Married couples (generally useful)	} per annum, with board and lodging			£60 to £70	£60 to £90	£70 to £90
4.—STATION SERVANTS.						
<i>Males.</i>						
Boundary Riders	... per annum, with rations			£40 to £60	£40 to £60	£40 to £60
Shepherds	... „ „			£40 to £50	£36 to £52	£36 to £52
Stockmen...	... „ „			£40 to £60	£50 to £75	£50 to £75
Hutkeepers	... „ „			£26	£26 to £40	£30 to £40

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

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—*continued.*

Description of Labour.				1879.	1884.	1889.
4.—STATION SERVANTS— <i>continued.</i>						
<i>Males.</i>						
Cooks	...	per annum, with rations		£40 to £50	£50 to £60	£50 to £60
Labourers	...	per week,	„	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Drovers	...	„	„	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers	...	„	„	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	...	per 100 sheep shorn, with rations		15s.	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 16s.
<i>Females.</i>						
Cooks	...	per annum, with board and lodging		£45 to £55	£30 to £50	£30 to £50
General servants	...	„	„	£18 to £40	£20 to £40	£30 to £45
Married couples	...	per annum, with rations		£50 to £80	£60 to £90	£70 to £90
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.						
Printers—						
Compositors	...	per 1,000	...	1s.	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.
Machinists	...	per week	...	...	...	£3 to £4
Lithographers	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 5s. to £3 15s.
Binders	...	„	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£3 to £3 10s.
Paper rulers	...	„	...	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders	...	„	...	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
(females)						
6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS.						
Watchmakers	...	per week	...	£3 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5	£3 to £4
Manufacturing jewellers	...	„	...	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £4
Enamellers	...	„	...	£6 to £8	£6 to £8	£3 to £4
7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Blacksmiths	...	per day	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Farriers—Firemen	...	per week	...	£2 15s.	£2 15s.	£2 10s.
„ Floormen	...	„	...	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	35s. to 40s.
Hammermen	...	per day	...	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.
Fitters	...	„	...	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 13s.
Turners	...	„	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 13s.	9s. to 13s.
Boilermakers and platers	...	„	...	12s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Riveters	...	„	...	9s. to 11s.	9s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.
Moulders	...	„	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Brassfinishers, copersmiths	...	„	...	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.
Tinsmiths	...	per week	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Ironworkers	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 2s. to £3
Galvanizers	...	„	...	£3	£3	£2 10s. to £3
Plumbers, gasfitters	...	„	...	£3	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£3
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Smiths	...	per week	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £4	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Bodymakers	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £4 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Wheelers	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3
Painters	...	per day	...	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s. 6d.	8s. to 11s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	1879.	1884.	1889.
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS— <i>continued.</i>			
Trimmers ... per week ...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.
Vycemen ... „ ...	25s. to 40s.	30s. to 50s.	30s. to 50s.
Saddlers ... „ ...	£2 15s.	£2 to £3	£1 10s. to £3
9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS.			
Sailors—			
Sailing vessels ... per month, and found ...	£4 10s. to £5	£4 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5
Steamships ... „ „ ...	£6	£6	£7
Ship carpenters, ship- per day ...	13s.	12s. to 13s.	13s.
wrights			
Stevedores' men, per hour ...	12s.	10s. to 12s.	1s.
lumpers			
10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.			
Masons ... per day ...	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Plasterers ... „ ...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 13s.
Bricklayers ... „ ...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Slaters ... „ ...	10s.	12s.	10s. to 12s.
Carpenters ... „ ...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Labourers ... „ ...	6s. 6d. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	7s. to 8s.
Painters and glaziers „ ...	9s.	9s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.			
Cabinetmakers ... per week ...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 15s.
Upholsterers ... „ ...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 to £4	£2 5s. to £3
Polishers ... „ ...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Coopers ... per day ...	10s.	10s.	9s. to 10s.
12.—IN DRESS.			
Tailors ... per hour ...	10d. to 1s.	10d.	10d.
„ ... per week ...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3
„ in factories „ ...	£2	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Mantlemakers ... „ ...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 30s.	12s. to 25s.
Milliners—			
First class ... „ ...	£3 10s.	£3 10s.	£3 to £4
Second class ... „ ...	35s.	35s.	£1 to £2
Dressmakers ... „ ...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 35s.	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen ... „ ...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 35s.	10s. to 20s.
Bootmakers ... riveting children's boots, per pair	6d.	6d.	6d.
„ ... riveting boys' boots, per pair	10d.	10d.	10d.
„ ... riveting women's boots, per pair	1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.
„ ... riveting men's boots, per pair	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
„ ... making wellingtons to order	10s.	10s.	10s.
„ ... making elastics to order...	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
„ Machinists per week ...	15s. to 35s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 30s.
Hatters—			
Bodymakers ... per dozen ...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 22s.	10s. to 22s.
Finishers ... „ ...	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—*continued.*

Description of Labour.				1879.	1884.	1889.
12.—IN DRESS— <i>continued.</i>						
Hatters—						
Shapers	... per dozen	...	...	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	... „	...	...	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Trimmers	... „	...	...	6s.	6s.	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—						
Tailoresses	... per week	...	...	20s. to 35s.	12s. 6d. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Pressers	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £3
Shirtmakers	... „	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Machinists	... „	...	...	15s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Drapers' assistants,						
carpet salesmen	... „	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £4 10s.	£2 10s. to £5
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.						
Bakers—						
Foremen	... per week	...	...	£3	£3	£3
Second hands	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 2s.	£2 10s.	£2 10s.
Butchers—						
Shopmen	... per week	...	...	35s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.
Slaughtermen	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Boys	... „ with board	...	...	12s. 6d. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Small-goods men	... „	...	...	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2
Maltsters	... „	...	...	...	£2 5s. to £3	£2 5s.
14.—IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.						
Curriers	... per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Tanners	... „	...	...	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 40s.
Beamsmen	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen	... „	...	...	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	38s. to 50s.
Fellmongers	... „	...	...	36s. to 60s.	36s. to 60s.	36s. to 50s.
15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.						
Brickmakers	... per 1,000	...	...	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.
Navvies	... per day	...	...	6s. 6d.	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Quarrymen	... „	...	...	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Labourers	... „	...	...	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Stonebreakers	... per cubic yard	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
16.—IN MINES.						
General managers	... per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £12	£2 10s. to £12	£2 10s. to £10
Legal	... „	...	...	10s. to £5	10s. to £5	10s. to £5
Mining	... „	...	...	£2 5s. to £8	£2 5s. to £7	£2 to £7
Engineers	... „	...	...	£2 to £6	£2 to £5	£2 to £5
Engine-drivers	... „	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.
Pitmen	... „	...	...	£1 16s. to £4	£2 to £4	£2 to £4
Blacksmiths	... „	...	...	£2 to £4	£1 15s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Carpenters	... „	...	...	£2 2s. to £4	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 8s. to £3 12s.
Foremen of shift	... „	...	...	£2 2s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Miners	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Surfacemen (labourers)	... „	...	...	£1 to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Boys	... „	...	...	10s. to £2	15s. to £1 16s.	15s. to £1 16s.
Chinese	... „	...	...	10s. to £2	12s. to 36s.	12s. to £2

Prices.

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

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889.

Articles.	1879.	1884.	1889.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.			
Wheat per bushel	4s. 7d. to 6s. 1d.	3s. 7½d. to 4s. 3d.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 9d.
Barley „	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 7d.	3s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.
Oats „	2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.	2s. 9d. to 4s. 7d.
Maize „	2s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.	4s. 4d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.
Bran „	11½d. to 1s. 4d.	10½d. to 1s. 2d.	8½d. to 1s. 4d.
Hay per ton	£3 to £6 15s.	£3 10s. to £6	£3 to £8
Flour, first quality „	£9 17s. 6d. to £12 15s.	£8 to £10	£10 to £13 15s.
Bread per 4lb. loaf	6d. to 7d.	5d. to 6½d.	5d. to 7d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught each	£20 to £45	£21 to £46	£10 to £43
Saddle and harness .. „	£5 to £52	£10 to £28	£6 10s. to £13
Cattle—			
Fat each	£4 10s. to £11 10s.	£6 to £19	£4 10s. to £16 15s.
Milch cows „	£5 to £8 15s.	£5 to £10	£3 to £15
Sheep, fat... .. „	4s. 6d. to 16s.	7s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.	6s. to 18s. 6d.
Lambs, fat „	3s. 6d. to 13s.	4s. to 14s.	3s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Butchers' Meat—			
Beef, retail per lb.	2d. to 7d.	3d. to 8d.	3d. to 10d.
Mutton „ „	1½d. to 4d.	2d. to 5d.	1½d. to 5d.
Veal „ „	4d. to 7d.	5d. to 8d.	5d. to 8d.
Pork „ „	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.
Lamb „ per quarter	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter per lb.	8d. to 2s. 2d.	8d. to 2s.	6d. to 2s. 6d.
Cheese „	7d. to 1s. 2d.	5d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.
Milk per quart	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 10s.	6s. to 12s.	4s. to 8s. 6d.
Ducks „	4s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. 6d. to 8s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
Fowls „	4s. to 6s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 7s.	3s. to 5s. 6d.
Rabbits „	1s.	9d. to 2s.	6d. to 1s. 4d.
Pigeons „	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. 6d. to 3s.	1s. to 2s. 6d.
Turkeys each	6s. to 15s.	4s. to 12s. 6d.	5s. to 19s.
Sucking pigs „	8s. to 10s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Bacon per lb.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.
Ham „	11d. to 1s. 3d.	10d. to 1s. 1d.	10d. to 1s. 1d.
Eggs per doz.	10d. to 2s. 6d.	10d. to 2s. 4d.	11d. to 2s. 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—*continued*.

Articles.	1879.	1884.	1889.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£2 10s. to £7 10s.	£2 7s. to £6 15s.	£3 to £15 10s.
Retail ... per cwt.	4s. 6d. to 14s.	4s. 6d. to 9s.	3s. to 18s.
Onions, dried ... „	4s. 6d. to 14s.	3s. 6d. to 18s.	6s. to 37s. 4d.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s. 6d.
Turnips ... „	3d. to 1s. 6d.	5d. to 1s.	6d. to 2s.
Radishes ... „	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 6s.	6d. to 3s.	6d. to 7s.
Cauliflowers ... „	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 10s.
Lettuces ... „	3d. to 1s. 6d.	3d. to 1s.	3d. to 1s. 6d.
Green peas ... per lb.	1l. to 5d.	1d. to 3d.	1d. to 2½d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea ... per lb.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	6d. to 1s. 11d.
Coffee ... „	10d. to 1s. 6d.	7d. to 10d.	8d. to 1s. 2d.
Sugar ... „	3d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Rice ... „	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.
Tobacco ... „	3s. 4d. to 6s.	3s. to 6s.	3s. to 6s.
Soap—Colonial ... „	2d. to 3½d.	2½d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.
Candles—			
Sperm ... „	6¾d. to 1s. 3½d.	7½d. to 10½d.	5d. to 11d.
Salt ... „	1d.	1d.	1d.
Coals ... per ton	29s. to 35s.	25s. to 36s.	26s.
Firewood ... „	9s. to 12s.	9s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.	10s. to 14s. 6d.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale ... per doz.	8s. to 11s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.
Porter ... „	7s. to 10s. 6d.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy ... per gall.	21s. to 33s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.
Rum ... „	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
Whisky ... „	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	18s. to 28s.	18s. to 28s.
Geneva ... per case 15 bottles	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.
Port wine ... per doz.	35s. to 70s.	33s. to 72s.	...
Sherry ... „	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 75s.	...
Claret ... „	30s. to 65s.	32s. 6d. to 70s.	15s. to 87s.
Champagne ... „	75s. to 100s.	70s. to 105s.	33s. to 95s.
Colonial wine ... „	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.	12s. to 30s.

372. The price of gold in 1889 ranged from £2 15s. to £4 3s. 8d. Price of gold.
per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1889 the lowest price quoted (£2 15s. per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but the great bulk of the gold was stated to have realized from £3 15s. to as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 3d. to £4 3s. 8d.

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

officers of the Customs. In 1889, the former showed larger numbers in regard to horses and cattle, but smaller numbers in regard to sheep and pigs than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities:—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1889.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	... 4,345 ...	77,669 ...	1,009,156 ...	2,687
According to returns of the Customs	... 3,752 ...	76,957 ...	1,018,515 ...	3,379

Value of
live stock
overland

374. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (inclusive of pigs), imported overland in 1889 was £1,029,974. The import duty payable on such stock in 1889 was £45,783, equivalent to not quite $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value; the rate of duty is 5s. each for horses and cattle (calves being free), 6d. for sheep, and 2s. for pigs.
