

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1893.

PART VI.—INTERCHANGE.

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

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

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	Kilomètre	·621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre	·386 of a square mile
	Are	·0247 of an acre
	Hectare	2·47 acres
	Cubic mètre	1·308 cubic yard
	Mètre	1·094 yard or 3·28 feet
	Kilogramme	2·204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal métrique	220·4 lbs. „
	Centner „	
	Tonneau (coal)	2,204 lbs. „
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
	„ (cereals, etc.)	2·75 Imperial bushels
China	Ts'un	1·41 inch
	Ch'ih	1·175 foot
	Chang	11·75 feet
	Li	2,115 feet
	Tael	1·33 ounce avoirdupois
	Catty	1·33 lb. „
	Picul	133½ lbs. „
Denmark	Dansk mil	4·68 miles
	Geo. mil	4·61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil	21·195 square miles
	Töndeland	1·36 acre
	Tönde (corn)	3·8 Imperial bushels
	„ (coal)	4·6775 bushels
	Pund	1·102 lb. avoirdupois
Egypt	Oke	2·7 lbs. „
	Cantar	98·06 lbs. „
	Ardeb of wheat or maize (118 okes)	318·6 lbs. „
	„ barley (88 okes)	237·6 lbs. „
„ rice (152 okes)	410·4 lbs. „	

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

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Greece	{	Ocque 2·84 lbs. avoirdupois
		Quintal 123·2 lbs. „
		Livre 1·1 lb. „
		Drachme $\frac{1}{9}$ ounce
Japan	{	Ri 2·4403 miles
		Ri carré 5·9552 square miles
		Tchô 5·4229 chains
		Tchô carré 2·4507 acres
		Ken 1·9884 yard
		Tsoubo 3·9538 square yards
		Kokou (liquid) 39·7033 gallons
		„ (dry) 4·9629 bushels
		Chô (liquid) 1·5881 quart
		„ (dry) ·1985 peck
Russia	{	Kwan 8·2817 lbs. avoirdupois
		Verste ·663 mile
		Sq. verste ·44 square mile
		Dessiatine 2·7 acres
		Pood 36 lbs. avoirdupois
		Berkovet 360 lbs. „
		Tchetvert 5·77 Imperial bushels
Vedro 2·7 Imperial gallons		

Imports and exports classified.

3. 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 then 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 connection with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the eighteenth 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.

4. 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 in the

* 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.

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

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

6. 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.

<p>CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.</p> <p>Order 1. Books, etc. „ 2. Musical instruments. „ 3. Prints, pictures, etc. „ 4. Carving, figures, etc. „ 5. Tackle for sports and games. „ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, etc. „ 7. Surgical instruments. „ 8. Arms, ammunition, etc. „ 9. Machines, tools and implements. „ 10. Carriages, harness, etc. „ 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith. „ 12. Building materials. „ 13. Furniture. „ 14. Chemicals.</p>	<p>CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</p> <p>Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures. „ 16. Silk manufactures. „ 17. Cotton and flax manufactures. „ 18. Drapery and haberdashery. „ 19. Dress. „ 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.</p> <p>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.</p> <p>Order 21. Animal food. „ 22. Vegetable food. „ 23. Drinks and stimulants.</p> <p>CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.</p> <p>Order 24. Animal substances. „ 25. Vegetable substances. „ 26. Oils.‡</p>
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* This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

† For particulars respecting the Australasian Tariffs see Appendices at the end of 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.*

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

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

INDEX—continued.

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

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

INDEX—continued.

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

IMPORTS, 1892.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
<i>Order 1.—Books, etc.</i>				
Free ...	...	Books, printed ... ..	...	187,251
3s. per doz. packs	967	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	8,410	1,698
10 per cent.	6s.	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ... ..	...	3
20 "	4,795	Stationery* ... ..	...	24,079
†35 "	7,144	" ... ..	...	21,026
Free ...	...	" ... ..	...	23,585
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
£3 each ...	39	Harmoniums No.	13	126
" ...	1,560	Organs "	556	6,090
£15 each ...	375	Pianofortes, Grand "	21	1,578
£5 each ...	11,540	" Upright "	2,696	64,208
25 per cent.	88	Pianoforte actions, etc. ... ..	...	353
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed ... ..	...	11,395
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.</i>				
Free ...	...	Artists' materials ... ..	...	4,505
" ...	...	Paintings and engravings ... ..	...	45,446
" ...	...	Works of art ... ..	...	3,320
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.</i>				
1s. per gross	21	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	285	187
25 per cent.	5	" " meerschaum ... ..	...	18
" "	4,052	" " wooden ... gross	4,496	17,622
" "	121	" " other ... ..	...	406
" "	20	Pipe cases ... ..	...	79
" "	40	Turnery ... ..	...	160
†35 "	8	" ... ..	...	22
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
20 per cent.	244	Fireworks ... ..	...	1,459
Free ...	...	Toys ... ..	...	21,214
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.</i>				
20 per cent.	2,130	Clocks ... ..	...	11,334
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ... ..	...	10,971
" ...	...	" scientific ... ..	...	5,716
20 per cent.	5,683	Watches ... ..	...	33,039
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ... ..	...	2,883

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

† After 28th July.

EXPORTS, 1892.

** 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>				
...	67,971	Books, printed ... ..	...	+ 119,280
629	241	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+ 7,781	+ 1,457
...	...	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ...	...	+ 3
...	31,312	Stationery* ... ..	...	+ 37,378
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
27	619	Harmoniums No.	- 14	- 493
19	1,016	Organs "	+ 537	+ 5,074
340	11,449	Pianofortes "	+ 2,377	+ 54,337
...	...	Pianoforte actions, etc. ... ..	...	+ 353
...	1,058	Others, undescribed ... ..	...	+ 10,337
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.</i>				
...	187	Artists' materials ... ..	...	+ 4,318
...	40,661	Paintings and engravings ... ..	...	+ 4,785
...	710	Works of art ... ..	...	+ 2,610
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.</i>				
599	172	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	- 314	+ 15
...	328	" " meerschaum ... ..	...	- 310
1,235	7,101	" " wooden ... gross	+ 3,261	+ 10,521
...	...	" " other ... ..	...	+ 406
...	...	Pipe cases ... ..	...	+ 79
...	469	Turnery ... ..	...	- 287
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
...	681	Fireworks ... ..	...	+ 778
...	1,118	Toys ... ..	...	+ 20,096
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.</i>				
...	1,419	Clocks ... ..	...	+ 9,915
...	3,425	Instruments, optical ... ..	...	+ 7,546
...	903	" scientific ... ..	...	+ 4,813
...	11,352	Watches ... ..	...	+ 21,687
...	15	Watchmakers' materials ... ..	...	+ 2,868

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1892—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	...	19,839
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.</i>				
Free	...	Arms, pistols, etc.	No. 1,846	550
*20 per cent.	49	" "	702	245
Free	...	" sporting	7,744	17,939
*20 per cent.	814	" "	2,338	4,283
<i>Ammunition, etc.—</i>				
Free	...	" caps	pkgs. 39	819
*20 per cent.	16	" "	6	80
Free	...	" cartridges	1,471	8,096
*20 per cent.	106	" "	135	592
Free	...	" cartridge cases	231	3,727
*20 per cent.	89	" "	79	709
"	...	" detonators	87	1,474
4d. per lb....	689	" dynamite	lbs. 48,200	4,516
1½d. per coil	308	" fuse	coils 73,743	2,011
1d. per lb....	42	" gelatine, blasting	lbs. 10,000	975
"	1,530	" dynamite	415,750	30,496
"	1,519	" powder, blasting	212,698	4,314
3d. per lb....	1,848	" sporting	234,258	17,079
†Free	...	" fine	250	7
1d. per lb....	529	" shot	127,007	1,366
4d. per lb....	1	" tonite	20	2
Free	...	" unenumerated	...	3,825
*20 per cent.	220	" "	...	1,263
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>				
35 per cent.	461	Boilers, steam	No. 23	2,516
‡45 per cent.	235	" "	11	603
Free	...	Cream separators	...	13,212
"	...	Cutlery	...	17,541
§10 per cent.	1,072	"	...	11,030
35 per cent.	1,420	Engines, steam	No. 95	7,418
‡45 per cent.	440	" "	26	1,526
Free	...	" traction	50	7,053
25 per cent.	1,272	" portable	63	9,866
20 per cent.	6,006	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	32,884
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	21,303
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	2,696

* From 29th July to 18th October.
+ To 28th July.‡ From 29th July to 25th October.
§ From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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>				
...	561	Instruments, surgical ... ..	...	+ 19,278
<i>..Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.</i>				
...	...	Arms, pistols, etc....	No. + 2,548	+ 795
432	1,341	„ sporting	„ + 9,650	+ 20,881
<i>Ammunition, etc.—</i>				
...	4	„ caps ... ..	...	+ 895
...	1,668	„ cartridges ... ..	...	+ 7,020
...	40	„ cartridge cases ... ..	...	+ 4,396
...	752	„ detonators ... ..	...	+ 722
102,762	8,360	„ dynamite ... lbs.	- 54,562	- 3,844
21,977	671	„ fuse ... coils	+ 51,766	+ 1,340
9,000	860	„ gelatine, blasting lbs.	+ 1,000	+ 115
35,450	2,853	„ „ dynamite „	+ 380,300	+ 27,643
101,026	2,066	„ powder, blasting „	+ 111,672	+ 2,248
11,735	1,192	„ „ sporting „	+ 222,523	+ 15,887
...	...	„ „ fine „	+ 250	+ 7
33,402	450	„ shot	+ 93,605	+ 916
...	...	„ tonite	+ 20	+ 2
...	44	„ unenumerated ... ..	...	+ 5,044
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.</i>				
35	5,013	Boilers, steam	No. - 1	- 1,894
...	...	Cream separators ... ..	...	+ 13,212
...	2,308	Cutlery ... ..	...	+ 26,263
64	10,011	Engines, steam	No. + 57	- 1,067
...	...	„ traction	„ + 50	+ 7,053
...	...	„ portable	„ + 63	+ 9,866
...	47,134	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	- 14,250
...	13,340	Machinery, agricultural ... ..	...	+ 7,963
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ... ..	...	+ 2,696

IMPORTS, 1892—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements—continued.</i>				
Free ...	...	Machinery, undescribed ...	...	11,062
35 per cent.	21,541	„ „ ...	...	75,246
*45 per cent.	2,500	„ „ ...	...	16,080
Free ...	...	Sewing machines ... No.	12,220	44,255
„ ...	...	Tools and utensils ...	...	43,023
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i>				
10s. per arm	412	Axles and arms, with brass caps No.	817	616
7s. per arm	537	„ „ mail patent, over 1½ in. „	1,537	862
4s. 6d. p. arm	531	„ „ „ to 1½ in. „	2,464	1,031
4s. 6d. p. arm	194	„ „ common nut, over 1½ in. „	840	278
3s. per arm	1,284	„ „ „ to 1½ in. „	7,807	1,019
25 per cent.	672	„ „ common dray ... „	3,752	2,599
35 per cent.	88	Axle-boxes ... „	3,129	251
*45 per cent.	32	„ „ „ „ „	856	71
Carriages and carts—				
£50 each ...	350	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc. No.	5	1,080
£10 each ...	155	Dog carts, etc. ... „	15	521
£20 each ...	120	Hansom cabs, etc. ... „	7	381
20 per cent.	87	All carts and waggons without springs „	61	569
£15 each ...	30	Express waggons, etc. ... „	5	175
Free ...	...	Used in Border traffic ...	21	491
25 per cent.	922	Unenumerated ...	...	3,842
25 per cent.	2,289	Bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, etc....	...	10,144
†25 per cent.	1,468	Bicycles, tricycles, etc. ...	...	6,834
†35 per cent.	740	Perambulators, etc. ...	...	1,525
35 per cent.	212	Carriage materials ...	...	645
*45 per cent.	24	„ „ „ „ „	...	44
Various ...	629	„ wheels, poles, shafts, bars, and under-gear	...	1,429
†35 per cent.	49	Rugs (waterproof) and horse-clothing, including saddlecloths, girths, etc., from 26th October	...	293
25 per cent.	569	Saddlery and harness... „	...	2,458
†45 per cent.	210	„ „ „ „ „	...	850
Free ...	...	Saddlers' ironmongery ...	...	14,962
10s. per doz.	7	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	13	39
20s. per doz.	104	„ (riding) ... „	103	411

* From 29th July to 25th October.

† From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements—continued.</i>				
...	77,966	Machinery, undescribed ... ..	...	+ 24,422
4,636	16,161	Sewing machines No.	+ 7,584	+ 28,094
...	4,619	Tools and utensils... ..	...	+ 38,404
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i>				
1,208	901	Axles and arms, with brass caps No.	+ 16,009	+ 5,504
		" " mail patent "		
		" " " " "		
		" " common nut "		
		" " " " common dray "		
...	...	Axle-boxes	+ 3,985	+ 322
Carriages and carts—				
183	4,660	Carriages No.	- 156	- 2,678
97	1,647	Carts, waggons, etc.	- 10	- 412
...	...	Unenumerated ... ..	...	+ 3,842
...	2,544	Bicycles, tricycles, perambulators, etc.	...	+ 15,959
...	1,393	Carriage materials ... ..	...	+ 725
		" wheels, poles, shafts, bars, and under-gear		
...	153	Rugs (waterproof) and horse-clothing	...	+ 140
...	5,660	Saddlery and harness ... ..	...	- 2,352
...	621	Saddlers' ironmongery ... ..	...	+ 14,341
...	...	Saddle-trees (harness) doz.	+ 13	+ 39
111	71	" (riding)	- 8	+ 340

IMPORTS, 1892—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 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
Free	...	Anchors ...	No. 39	65
"	...	Boats ...	" 17	353
"	...	Chain cables ...	tons 53	725
"	...	Oars, ash ...	No. 1,243	352
25 per cent.	...	" unenumerated ...	136	83
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)</i>				
*35 per cent.	7	Bricks, air ...	No. 600	18
Free	...	" clay ...	56,600	110
20s. per 1,000	190	" fire ...	192,246	1,405
†20 per cent.	43	" " ...	47,435	218
Free	...	Cement ...	cwt. 510,189	78,490
‡6d. per cwt.	2,373	" ...	97,225	15,097
†1s. per cwt.	1,183	" ...	54,675	7,392
5s. to 10s. each	75	Doors ...	No. 848	634
5s. each	10s.	Frames, door and window	" 2	1
Free	...	Lime ...	tons 59	170
3s. per pair	1	Sashes, window, glazed	pairs 7	4
Free	...	Slates, roofing ...	No. 1,617,762	10,156
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
35 per cent.	12,758	Furniture and upholstery	...	39,035
§50 per cent.	1,535	" "	...	4,300
||40 per cent.	1,623	" "	...	4,156
10 per cent.	13	Furniture springs	...	131
35 per cent.	270	Gasaliers and chandeliers	...	384
¶45 per cent.	...	" "	...	38
25 per cent.	2,454	Lamps and lampware	...	10,414
**45 per cent.	719	" "	...	1,736
††35 per cent.	522	" "	...	1,209
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>				
3d. per lb....	513	Acid, acetic ...	lbs. 44,156	1,418
5s. per cwt.	47	" undescribed ...	" 21,068	136
Free	...	" "	" 648,750	31,480
"	...	Alkali, soda—acetate...	cwt. 783	714
"	...	" " ash ...	" 19,192	8,152
"	...	" " bicarbonate	" 10,371	4,680
"	...	" " caustic	" 11,748	8,689

* To 28th July.

† From 20th October.

‡ From 29th July to 19th October.

§ From 29th July to 26th October.

|| From 27th October.

¶ From 29th July to 25th October.

** From 29th July to 2nd November.

†† From 3rd November.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>				
...	...	Anchors No.	+ 39	+ 65
29	873	Boats "	- 12	- 520
...	3	Chain cables tons	+ 53	+ 722
...	...	Oars, ash No.	+ 1,243	+ 352
86	72	" unenumerated "	+ 50	+ 11
<i>Order 12.—Building Materials.</i> (See also Order 29, <i>post.</i>)				
...	...	Bricks, air No.	+ 600	+ 18
204,190	395	" clay "	- 147,590	- 285
21,657	188	" fire "	+ 218,024	+ 1,435
3,444	652	Cement cwt.	+ 658,645	+ 100,327
939	669	Doors No.	- 91	- 35
...	...	Frames, door and window "	+ 2	+ 1
155	442	Lime tons	- 96	- 272
602	419	Sashes, window pairs	- 595	- 415
40,780	289	Slates, roofing No.	+ 1,576,982	+ 9,867
<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>				
...	25,497	Furniture and upholstery "	...	+ 21,994
...	...	Furniture springs "	...	+ 131
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers "	...	+ 422
...	1,664	Lamps and lampware "	...	+ 11,695
<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>				
5,837	171	Acid, acetic lbs.	+ 38,319	+ 1,247
101,131	3,119	" undescribed "	+ 568,687	+ 28,497
...	...	Alkali, soda—acetate cwt.	+ 783	+ 714
416	222	" " ash "	+ 18,776	+ 7,930
224	138	" " bicarbonate "	+ 10,147	+ 4,542
1,355	1,033	" " caustic "	+ 10,393	+ 7,656

IMPORTS, 1892—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.

40s. per ton	14	Alkali, soda crystals ...	tons	7	48
Free	...	Alum ...	cwt.	3,198	1,087
"	...	Arsenic ...	"	248	254
"	...	Asphalt ...	"	2,937	1,038
25 per cent.	1,058	Blacking ...	...	...	4,884
Free	...	Borax ...	cwt.	339	2,103
Drugs and chemicals—					
2d. per lb....	341	Ammonia, carbonate of ...	lbs.	41,446	651
"	24	" liquid ...	"	2,860	164
6d. per lb....	397	Gelatine ...	"	17,462	2,703
1s. 6d. per oz.	77	Morphia ...	oz.	1,023	218
6d. per oz....	3	Nitrate of silver ...	"	122	16
2d. per lb....	6s.	Nux vomica ...	lbs.	35	9
1s. per oz....	371	Strychnine ...	oz.	12,806	1,646
Free	...	Unenumerated ...	...	...	69,697
3d. per lb....	199	Glycerine, pure ...	lbs.	28,485	760
1d. per lb....	1	" crude ...	"	224	6
Free	...	Nitrate of soda ...	cwt.	5,114	3,015
"	...	Silicate of soda ...	"	5,937	1,752
"	...	Dyes ...	...	...	20,229
"	...	Essences and essential oils ...	...	...	8,328
"	...	Guano ...	tons	950	2,588
"	...	Ink, printing ...	lbs.	202,864	4,015
6d. per lb....	158	" coloured ...	"	6,242	693
10 per cent.	411	" writing—liquid or powder ...	...	...	4,183
Free	...	Manures, undescribed ...	tons	568	3,390
1s. 3d. per gross	118	Matches and vestas in metal boxes	gross	3,251	857
1s. per gross	15,202	" " " in paper boxes	"	328,556	45,218
Free	...	" safety ...	"	114,747	8,897
6d. per gross	225	" wooden ...	"	10,500	990
25 per cent.	13,069	Medicines, patent ...	...	...	59,626
Free	...	Medicinal roots ...	...	...	562
"	...	Naphtha ...	galls.	6,974	579
20s. per lb.	10,465	Opium, prepared ...	lbs.	8,857	17,540
Free	...	Paints and colours, dry colours, etc.	cwt.	13,787	14,920
80s. per ton	658	" " mixed for use	"	3,644	9,359
40s. per ton	4,413	" " ground in oil	"	44,466	49,637
1s. per gal.	63	Spirits, methylated ...	galls.	818	221
Free	...	Sulphur ...	cwt.	50,884	10,194
"	...	Turpentine ...	galls.	104,079	9,928

EXPORTS, 1892—*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.*

		<i>Order 14.—Chemicals—continued.</i>			
11	123	Alkali, soda crystals	... tons	- 4	- 75
48	35	Alum ... ..	... cwt.	+ 3,150	+ 1,052
202	203	Arsenic ... ..	... "	+ 46	+ 51
940	288	Asphalt ... ..	... "	+ 1,997	+ 750
...	1,191	Blacking ... ..	... ..	...	+ 3,693
19	39	Borax ... ..	... cwt.	+ 320	+ 2,064
...	28,690	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ...	...	...	+ 46,414
50,287	1,271	Glycerine ... ..	... lbs.	- 21,578	- 505
41	37	Nitrate of soda ... ..	... cwt.	+ 5,073	+ 2,978
362	172	Silicate of soda ... ..	... "	+ 5,575	+ 1,580
...	3,043	Dyes ... ..	... ..	...	+ 17,186
...	10,567	Essences and essential oils ... ..	... ..	...	- 2,239
294	1,465	Guano ... ..	... tons	+ 656	+ 1,123
45,473	1,088	Ink, printing ... ..	... lbs.	+ 157,391	+ 2,927
...	...	„ coloured ... ..	... "	+ 6,242	+ 693
...	374	„ writing ... ..	... ..	...	+ 3,809
3,134	29,189	Manures, undescribed ... ..	... tons	- 2,566	- 25,799
33,717	4,940	Matches and vestas ... ..	... gross	+ 423,337	+ 51,022
...	10,273	Medicines, patent ... ..	... ..	...	+ 49,353
...	56	Medicinal roots ... ..	... ..	...	+ 506
85	15	Naphtha ... ..	... galls.	+ 6,889	+ 564
1,117	2,247	Opium, prepared ... ..	... lbs.	+ 7,740	+ 15,293
4,450	7,044	Paints and colours ... ..	... cwt.	+ 57,447	+ 66,872
341	61	„ „ mixed for use „		
603	355	„ „ ground in oil ... ..	... „	+ 477	+ 160
8,578	940	Spirits, methylated ... ..	... galls.	+ 50,281	+ 9,839
		Sulphur ... ..	... cwt.	+ 95,501	+ 8,988
		Turpentine ... ..	... galls.		

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
25 per cent.	9,522	Blankets pairs	78,167	31,348
* 35 per cent.	407	„ „ „ „	13,163	4,534
20 per cent.	8,528	Carpeting and druggeting ... packages	1,767	44,858
† 35 per cent.	3,513	„ „ „ „	450	10,446
‡ 25 per cent.	1,433	„ „ „ „	165	3,912
Free ...	...	„ printed felt	74	596
30 per cent.	6,231	Flannels, piece	...	15,035
§ 45 per cent.	208	„ „	...	1,186
|| 40 per cent.	214	„ „	...	1,624
25 per cent.	1,356	Rugs, woollen	...	5,229
* 35 per cent.	180	„ „	...	546
Woollen piece goods—				
30 per cent.	75,313	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, etc.	...	238,001
§ 45 per cent.	19,760	„ „ „	...	52,142
|| 40 per cent.	6,644	„ „ „	...	19,058
Free ...	...	Dress goods, containing wool	...	266,342
...	...	„ women's	...	...
30 per cent.	123	Shirtings	...	654
§ 45 per cent.	36	„	...	80
|| 40 per cent.	...	„	...	75
Free ...	...	Undescribed	...	14,552
„ ...	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	5,005
„ ...	...	Yarn lbs.	234,822	3,531
¶ 8s. per cwt.	226	„ „ „ „	83,776	2,145
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
20 per cent.	21,000	Silks and satins, dress	...	104,689
** 35 per cent.	14,417	„ „ „	...	41,788
†† 25 per cent.	4,106	„ „ „	...	15,680
‡‡ 20 per cent.	36	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	394
†† 25 per cent.	...	„ pongees	...	61
20 per cent.	591	Silk ribbons	...	3,678
** 35 per cent.	516	„ „	...	1,216
†† 25 per cent.	259	„ „	...	1,038
20 per cent.	102	„ velvets and crapes	...	689
** 35 per cent.	42	„ „	...	374
†† 25 per cent.	36	„ „	...	23

* From 29th July.

† From 29th July to 19th October.

‡ From 20th October.

§ From 29th July to 18th October.

|| From 19th October.

¶ From 29th July to 26th October.

** From 29th July to 25th October.

†† From 26th October.

‡‡ To 28th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
8,172	3,923	Blankets pairs	+ 83,158	+ 31,959
270	3,544	Carpeting and druggeting ... packages	+ 2,112	+ 55,672
...	...	„ printed felt	+ 74	+ 596
...	966	Flannels, piece ... ..	...	+ 16,879
...	1,135	Rugs, woollen ... ..	...	+ 4,640
Woollen piece goods—				
...	19,383	Broad and narrow cloths, tweed, etc.	...	+ 289,818
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	+ 266,342
...	18,579	„ women's ... ..	...	- 18,579
...	...	Shirtings ... ..	...	+ 809
...	...	Undescribed ... ..	...	+ 14,552
...	1,099	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	+ 3,906
20,085	586	Yarn lbs.	+ 298,513	+ 5,090
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	27,560	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	...	+ 134,597
...	...	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	+ 394
...	...	„ pongees ... ..	...	+ 61
...	...	Silk ribbons ... ..	...	+ 5,932
...	...	„ velvets and crapes ... ..	...	+ 1,086

IMPORTS, 1892—*continued.** * * For the position of any article, see *Index ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures—continued.</i>				
20 per cent.	2,280	Silk, other manufactures of ... ..	...	12,367
*35 per cent.	1,331	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	3,888
†25 per cent.	85	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	492
Free ...	...	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	12,344
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
Free ...	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	...	693,177
„ ...	...	„ manufactures, such as counterpanes, etc.	...	48,918
„ ...	...	„ waste lbs.	1,075,463	8,681
„ ...	...	„ wick „	52,117	3,105
„ ...	...	Linen piece goods ... ..	...	31,356
„ ...	...	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	2,870
20 per cent.	11	„ tents and tarpaulins ... ..	...	104
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
Free ...	...	Haberdashery ... ..	...	183,257
25 per cent.	717	Bags—Fancy ... ..	...	2,766
30 per cent.	1,054	Quilts, cosies, etc. ... ..	...	3,444
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
35 per cent.	27,009	Apparel and slops, woollen ... ..	...	76,352
‡45 per cent.	6,354	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	13,845
§50 per cent.	1,549	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	3,471
25 per cent.	45,110	„ „ unenumerated ... ..	...	166,692
||35 per cent.	24,733	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	75,653
||Free ...	...	„ „ „ „ „ „	...	85,182
25 per cent.	654	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ... ..	...	2,767
4s. to 45s. doz. prs	13,373	Boots and shoes pairs	188,355	43,954
||4s. to 60s. dz. prs	8,877	„ „ „ „ „ „	148,947	27,518
Free ...	...	„ „ infants', Nos. 0-3 „	68,640	5,481
12s. p. doz. prs	1,548	„ „ indiarubber, spiked „	39,457	6,886
4s. p. doz. prs	138	„ „ goloshes	8,870	975
20 per cent.	14	Clogs and pattens ... ..	...	68
25 per cent.	5,621	Feathers, ornamental ... ..	...	23,445
Free ...	...	Flowers, artificial ... ..	...	11,800
25 per cent.	1,413	Frillings and ruffings ... ..	...	5,610
2d. per lb.	54	Furs, dressed lbs.	6,495	4,020

* From 29th July to 25th October.

† From 26th October.

‡ From 29th July to 18th October.

§ From 19th October.

|| From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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</i> — <i>continued.</i>				
...	255	Silk, other manufactures of ...	...	+ 28,836
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax</i> <i>Manufactures.</i>				
...	70,668	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	...	+ 622,509
...	7,034	„ manufactures, such as counter-panes, etc.	...	+ 41,884
50,182	926	„ waste ... lbs.	+ 1,025,281	+ 7,755
5,448	255	„ wick ... „	+ 46,669	+ 2,850
...	3,199	Linen piece goods ...	...	+ 28,157
...	221	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	+ 2,649
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ...	...	+ 104
<i>Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.</i>				
...	29,752	Haberdashery ...	...	+ 153,505
...	234	Bags—Fancy ...	...	+ 2,532
...	67	Quilts, cosies, etc....	...	+ 3,377
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
...	109,733	Apparel and slops ...	...	+ 311,462
...	49	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ...	...	+ 2,718
118,449	26,339	Boots and shoes ... pairs	+ 335,820	+ 58,475
...	...	Clogs and pattens ...	...	+ 68
...	3,242	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	+ 20,203
...	852	Flowers, artificial ...	...	+ 10,948
...	1,170	Frillings and ruffings ...	...	+ 4,440
...	2,469	Furs, dressed ...	...	+ 1,551

IMPORTS, 1892—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 19.—Dress—continued.</i>				
Free ...	...	Furs, undressed ...	...	366
25 per cent.	440	„ hatters' ...	...	1,761
20 per cent.	16,753	Gloves, kid or leather ...	1,406	81,547
Free ...	...	„ other ...	...	24,122
10 per cent.	1,692	Handkerchiefs ...	...	16,793
		Hats and caps—		
60s. per doz.	495	Dress ... No.	2,223	1,089
30s. per doz.	99	With calico frames and covered, etc. „	800	222
*36s. per doz.	33	„ „ „ „ „	220	74
†20s. per doz.	10,239	Men's, boys', etc., felt or pith „	105,450	16,916
*36s. per doz.	2,409	„ „ „ felt ... „	28,741	5,305
*20s. per doz.	43	„ „ „ pith ... „	571	34
8s. per doz.	975	Cloth, sewn, etc. ... „	24,918	1,429
5s. per doz.	236	Felt hoods ... „	7,774	435
Free ...	...	Straw, untrimmed ... „	883,511	38,459
25 per cent.	3,350	Others unenumerated .. „	142,480	13,938
	17,879	Total hats and caps ... „	1,196,688	77,901
Free ...	...	Hatters' materials ...	...	8,176
„ ...	...	Hosiery, cotton, linen, etc. ...	...	59,909
25 per cent.	15,792	„ wool and silk ...	...	59,688
*35 per cent.	5,397	„ „ „ „ ...	...	17,172
„ ...	...	Millinery ...	...	...
2s. 6d. each	720	Umbrellas and parasols, silk ... No.	3,806	3,387
1s. each ...	29	„ „ other ... „	620	98
„ ...	2	Umbrella sticks ... „	2	...
Free ...	...	„ materials ...	...	19,525
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
Free ...	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... No.	1,767,550	29,507
„ ...	...	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	5,096,819	114,208
„ ...	...	„ „ gunny bags ... „	574,950	9,957
3s. per doz.	2,785	„ „ woolpacks ... „	233,092	25,652
6d. per doz.	20	„ „ undescribed ... „	29,652	301
Free ...	...	„ „ „ „ „	129,290	2,128
„ ...	...	Boot webbing ...	...	2,305
„ ...	...	Canvas ... pkgs	562	14,352
5s. per cwt.	31	Cordage, coir ... cwt.	123	117
12s. per cwt.	278	„ hempen ... „	1,004	3,072
„ ...	208	„ white lines ... „	346	2,246
„ ...	315	„ engine packing ... „	526	4,088
Free ...	...	„ unserviceable ... tons	274	1,245

* From 29th July.

† To 28th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-)	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.				
<i>Order 19.—Dress—continued.</i>				
...	...	Furs, undressed ... ..	...	+ 366
...	...	„ hatters' ... ..	...	+ 1,761
...	11,155	Gloves ... ..	...	+ 94,514
...	...	Handkerchiefs ... ..	...	+ 16,793
...	...	Hats and caps—		
...	...	Dress No.	+ 2,223	+ 1,089
...	.....	With calico frames and covered, etc., „	+ 1,020	+ 296
47,213	6,832	Men's, boys', etc., felt or pith „	+ 87,549	+ 15,423
...	...	Cloth, sewn, etc.	+ 24,918	+ 1,429
1,812	164	Felt hoods	+ 5,962	+ 271
69,422	4,326	Straw	+ 814,089	+ 34,133
...	...	Others unenumerated	+ 142,480	+ 13,938
118,447	11,322		+ 1,078,241	+ 66,579
...	226	Hatters' materials... ..	...	+ 7,950
...	8,078	Hosiery ... ..	...	+ 128,691
...	29	Millinery ... ..	...	- 29
7,403	1,954	Umbrellas and parasols ... No.	- 2,977	+ 1,531
...	...	Umbrella sticks	+ 2	...
...	...	„ materials ... ..	...	+ 19,525
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
158,190	3,051	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... No.	+ 1,609,360	+ 26,456
558,744	12,168	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	+ 4,538,075	+ 102,040
24,036	555	„ „ gunny bags „	+ 550,914	+ 9,402
126,802	11,711	„ „ woolpacks... ..	+ 106,290	+ 13,941
408,486	5,568	„ „ undescribed „	- 249,544	- 3,139
...	469	Boot webbing ... ..	...	+ 1,836
...	2,284	Canvas ... ..	...	+ 12,068
2,128	5,408	Cordage cwt.	- 655	+ 27
165	1,358	„ engine packing	+ 361	+ 2,730
343	1,563	„ unserviceable tons	- 69	- 318

IMPORTS, 1892—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.				
Free	...	Felt, sheathing	...	...	...	1,779
"	...	Jute piece goods	...	...	...	33,125
25 per cent.	441	Mats	...	...	...	1,792
*35 per cent.	182	"	...	...	...	706
20 per cent.	52	Matting, coir, jute	...	...	...	306
*35 per cent.	171	" " "	...	...	...	550
Free	...	" other	...	...	...	1,270
"	...	Nets and netting	...	cwt.	111	981
20 per cent.	9,891	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	...	50,133
2½d. per lb.	1,392	Twine and lines	...	lbs.	152,788	4,648
8s. per cwt.	413	" reaper and binder	...	"	99,904	2,462
Free	...	" unenumerated...	...	"	282,650	9,445

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		Order 21.—Animal Food.				
2d. per lb. ...	4,596	Butter	...	lbs.	556,505	28,667
1s. per lb. ...	...	Butterine	...	"	108	3
2d. per lb. ...	1,653	Cheese	...	"	247,234	6,749
*3d. per lb.	1,330	"	...	"	90,157	2,323
2d. per lb. ...	7,506	Milk, preserved	...	"	1,189,867	25,880
2s. per gross	824	Eggs	...	No.	1,191,600	4,047
Free	...	Fish, fresh	...	...	...	5,715
2d. per lb. ...	20,378	" preserved	...	lbs.	2,213,312	56,756
†3d. per lb.	1,797	" "	...	"	296,456	8,565
Free	...	" salted...	...	cwt.	13,348	15,362
*5s. per cwt.	911	" " ...	...	"	3,848	6,588
Free	...	" shell ...	...	...	...	18,577
2d. per lb. ...	12	Honey	...	lbs.	1,742	34
10 per cent.	54	Isinglass	...	"	2,391	636
Free	...	" uncut	...	"	36,056	3,354
"	...	Lard	...	"	59,961	724
"	...	Meats, fresh	...	cwt.	192,528	4,344
†7s. per centl.	343	" " beef, mutton, and veal	...	lbs.	113,400	1,413
†10s. p. centl.	26	" " pork	...	"	5,300	99
...	...	" frozen	...	cwt.	...	...
2d. per lb. ...	1,546	" preserved	...	lbs.	231,689	9,281
†3d. per lb.	261	" "	...	"	34,922	1,369
2d. per lb. ...	59	" bacon	...	"	8,768	301

* From 29th July.

† From 29th July to 25th October.

‡ From 8th June.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

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

		<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.</i>				
...	362	Felt, sheathing	...	...	...	+ 1,417
...	3,022	Jute piece goods	...	...	...	+ 30,103
...	533	Mats	...	...	...	+ 1,965
...	391	Matting	...	...	...	+ 1,735
...	1,649	Nets and netting	...	...	...	- 668
...	1,839	Oil and other floor cloths	...	...	...	+ 48,294
130,287	4,396	Twine and lines	...	lbs.	+ 22,501	+ 252
149,184	3,618	„ reaper and binder	...	„	- 49,280	- 1,156
...	...	„ unenumerated	...	„	+ 282,650	+ 9,445

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		<i>Order 21.—Animal Food.</i>				
7,098,233	355,941	Butter	...	lbs.	- 6,541,728	- 327,274
...	...	Butterine	...	„	+ 108	+ 3
91,105	2,702	Cheese	...	„	+ 246,286	+ 6,370
218,544	5,280	Milk, preserved	...	„	+ 971,323	+ 20,600
135,972	502	Eggs	...	No.	+ 1,055,628	+ 3,545
...	87	Fish, fresh	...	...	...	+ 5,628
407,021	11,928	„ preserved	...	lbs.	+ 2,102,747	+ 53,393
1,075	1,746	„ salted	...	cwt.	+ 16,121	+ 20,204
...	40	„ shell	...	...	...	+ 18,537
31,154	656	Honey	...	lbs.	- 29,412	- 622
15,056	2,393	Isinglass	...	„	- 12,665	- 1,757
...	...	„ uncut	...	„	+ 36,056	+ 3,354
18,343	483	Lard	...	„	+ 41,618	+ 241
99,568	1,214	Meats, fresh	...	„	+ 211,660	+ 4,642
10,530	12,403	„ frozen	...	cwt.	- 10,530	- 12,403
2,081,070	54,211	„ preserved	...	lbs.	- 1,814,459	- 43,561
105,522	3,795	„ bacon	...	„	- 96,754	- 3,494

IMPORTS, 1892—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.				
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food—continued.</i>				
*5s. per cwt.	159	Meats, beef, salted lbs.	71,232	1,089 } 61 } 3,057 } 120 } 22 } 3,282 } 544 }
†7s. per centl.	9	„ beef or mutton, salted „	4,500	
2d. per lb....	834	„ hams „	73,315	
5s. per cwt.	16	„ pork, salted „	9,408	
†10s. p. centl.	12	„ „ „ „	2,500	
20 per cent.	471	„ potted, etc. „	...	
Free ...	...	„ poultry and game „	...	
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>				
2d. per lb....	814	Arrowroot lbs.	128,356	1,896
„ ...	72	Biscuit, fancy „	10,400	327
„ ...	2,972	Confectionery „	366,673	15,608
„ ...	9	„ sugar candy „	1,046	19
Fruit—				
Dried or preserved—				
18s. per doz.	9	„ „ bottled and canned doz. (over a quart and up to a gallon)	11	48 } 3,385 } 11,874 } 6,773 } 3,569 } 36,855 } 22,040 } 20,426 } 11,577 } 73,133 } 97,112 } 64,508 } 5,507 } 6,078 } 863 } 1,159 } 1,301 } ... } 112 } 409 } 721 } 12,465 } 2,119 } 34,083 } 31,730 }
3s. per doz.	941	„ „ bottled and canned doz. (pints and over half a pint)	10,274	
2d. per lb....	6,010	„ „ dried lbs.	741,695	
†3d. per lb.	2,676	„ „ „ „	348,399	
2d. per lb....	1,784	„ „ peel, drained, can- died, etc. „	181,895	
„	24,040	„ „ currants „	2,906,848	
†3d. per lb.	12,137	„ „ „ „	1,817,700	
2d. per lb....	10,482	„ „ raisins „	1,257,379	
†3d. per lb.	5,132	„ „ „ „	711,434	
Free ...	...	Fresh, bananas bushels	334,396	
9d. per bush.	10,930	„ oranges and lemons „	291,459	
1s. 6d. p. bush.	5,197	„ all other „	146,376	
3d. per lb....	1,998	Jams and preserves lbs.	183,100	
2d. per lb....	1,348	Nuts, almonds „	163,255	
Free ...	...	„ cocoa No.	287,058	
2d. per lb....	407	„ walnuts lbs.	53,152	
„ ...	683	„ unenumerated „	107,124	
„ ...	...	Pulp „	...	
3s. p. cental	3	Grain and pulse, barley centals	314	
2s. 11d. p. ctl.	95	„ „ beans and peas „	620	
„ ...	211	„ „ maize „	1,449	
3s. p. cental	251	„ „ oats „	47,925	
2s. p. cental	229	„ „ peanuts „	2,525	
6s. p. cental	10,610	„ „ rice „	57,906	
4s. p. cental	10,127	„ „ „ dressed in bond „	58,185	

* To 7th June.

† From 8th June.

‡ From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—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 21.—Animal Food—continued.</i>				
152,096	1,596	Meats, beef, salted ... lbs.	-76,364	-446
27,759	949	„ hams ... „	+45,556	+2,108
28,560	868	„ pork, salted ... „	-16,652	-726
...	...	„ potted, etc. ... „	...	+3,282
...	...	„ poultry and game ... „	...	+544
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>				
25,698	452	Arrowroot ... lbs.	+102,658	+1,444
1,093,313	17,807	Biscuit, fancy ... „	-1,082,913	-17,480
65,059	2,579	Confectionery ... „	+301,614	+13,029
...	...	„ sugar candy ... „	+1,046	+19
Fruit—				
Dried or preserved—				
44,847	1,310	„ „ bottled and canned „	...	+2,123
227,203	4,218	„ „ dried ... „	+862,891	+14,429
17,637	523	„ „ peel, drained, candied, etc. „	+164,258	+3,046
456,392	6,110	„ „ currants ... „	+4,268,156	+52,785
377,646	6,490	„ „ raisins ... „	+1,591,167	+25,513
...	...	Fresh, bananas ... bushels	+334,396	+73,133
...	...	„ oranges and lemons „	+291,459	+97,112
91,812	19,177	„ all other ... „	+54,564	+45,331
148,535	3,490	Jams and preserves ... lbs.	+34,565	+2,017
19,214	810	Nuts, almonds ... „	+144,041	+5,268
15,175	64	„ cocoa ... No.	+271,883	+799
...	...	„ walnuts ... lbs.	+53,152	+1,159
20,695	380	„ unenumerated ... „	+86,429	+921
160	3	Pulp ... „	-160	-3
30,826	9,313	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	-30,512	-9,201
113,726	28,939	„ „ beans and peas „	-113,106	-28,530
56,428	18,901	„ „ maize ... „	-54,979	-18,180
37,398	10,771	„ „ oats ... „	+10,527	+1,694
...	...	„ „ peanuts ... „	+2,525	+2,119
14,726	11,255	„ „ rice ... „	+101,365	+54,558

IMPORTS, 1892—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.— continued.</i>				
...	...	Grain and pulse, rye centals	...	...
2s. 11d. p. ctl.	62	„ „ wheat „	116,235	47,111
2s. p. cental	12	„ „ unenumerated „	100	102
		„ prepared—		
7s. 6d. p. ctl.	6	Barley, pearl „	15	11
5s. p. cental	12	Flour „	32,499	17,999
4s. 6d. p. bush.	9s.	Malt bushels	1,082	401
9s. p. cental	18	Oatmeal centals	375	213
5s. p. cental	93	Peas, split „	437	249
5s. p. cental	8	Semolina „	11	16
„ ...	33	Unenumerated „	163	148
2d. per lb.	279	Liquorice lbs.	51,934	2,177
Free ...	...	„ crude „	12,544	258
2d. per lb....	684	Macaroni and vermicelli „	77,133	1,466
„ ...	4,271	Maizena and corn flour „	545,880	14,248
Free ...	...	Molasses, unrefined cwt.	11,914	3,271
3s. per cwt.	59	„ refined „	1,450	907
2s. per cwt.	2,713	„ Victorian refined (in bond) ... .. „	...	...
20s. per ton	1	Onions tons	1	11
10s. per ton	146	Potatoes „	292	887
* 20s. per ton	486	„ „	493	1,530
Free ...	...	Sago lbs.	117,860	608
		Sugar—		
3s. per cwt.	20,512	Cane, raw cwt.	142,061	140,219
2s. per cwt.	88,028	„ Victorian refined (in bond) „	904,830	630,923
3s. per cwt.	12,254	„ refined „	90,292	91,249
...	...	„ unrefined ... .. „	...	...
6s. per cwt.	187	Beet and other „	258	427
3s. per cwt.	599	Glucose „	3,458	2,808
† 6s. per cwt.	378	„ „	1,865	1,625
‡ 6s. per cwt.	34	„ solid „	343	251
‡ 3s. per cwt.	212	„ liquid „	1,345	758
3s. per cwt.	3s.	Saccharine „	1	...
	122,204	Total Sugar „	1,144,453	868,260
Free ...	...	Tapioca lbs.	1,611,903	11,166
3s. per doz.	674	Vegetables, bottled (pints and over half a pint) doz.	4,893	1,858
Free ...	3	„ fresh cwt.	7,966	4,828
2d. per lb....	128	„ dried lbs.	16,639	330
§ 3d. per lb.	8	„ „ „	672	42
5s. per cwt.	48	„ salted cwt.	172	176

* From 29th July.

† From 29th July to 19th October.

‡ From 20th October.

§ From 27th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—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 22.—Vegetable Food.—</i>				
<i>continued.</i>				
82	28	Grain and pulse, rye ... centals	-82	-28
2,219,355	776,278	„ „ wheat ... „	-2,103,120	-729,167
...	...	„ „ unenumerated ... „	+100	+102
791	324	„ prepared—		
987,441	492,391	Barley, pearl ... „	-776	-313
137,899	34,429	Flour ... „	-954,942	-474,392
46,537	33,962	Malt ... bushels	-136,817	-34,028
601	437	Oatmeal ... centals	-46,162	-33,749
...	...	Peas, split ... „	-164	-188
462	169	Semolina ... „	+11	+16
8,560	295	Unenumerated ... „	-299	-21
7,436	145	Liquorice ... lbs.	+43,374	+1,882
8,675	296	„ crude ... „	+5,108	+113
50,865	1,303	Macaroni and vermicelli ... „	+68,458	+1,170
10,877	8,939	Maizena and corn flour ... „	+495,015	+12,945
...	...	Molasses... cwt.	+2,487	-4,761
7,439	26,016	„ Victorian, refined ... „	...	...
11,245	33,525	Onions ... tons	-7,438	-26,005
48,071	367	Potatoes... „	-10,460	-31,108
...	...	Sago ... lbs.	+69,789	+241
102,811	99,827	Sugar—		
15,184	11,677	Cane, raw ... cwt.	+142,061	+140,219
389	490	„ Victorian refined ... „	+904,830	+630,923
422	402	„ refined ... „	-12,519	-8,578
...	...	„ unrefined ... „	-15,184	-11,677
118,806	112,396	Beet ... „	-131	-63
108,476	855	Glucose ... „	+6,589	+5,040
...	...	Saccharine ... „	+1	...
5,247	3,653	Total Sugar ... „	+1,025,647	+755,864
19,006	501	Tapioca ... lbs.	+1,503,427	+10,311
...	...	Vegetables, bottled (pint and over half a pint) doz.	+4,893	+1,858
...	...	„ fresh ... cwt.	+2,719	+1,175
...	...	„ preserved ... lbs.	-1,695	-129
...	...	„ salted... cwt.	+172	+176

IMPORTS, 1892—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.					
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>					
10 per cent.	113	Aërated and mineral waters ...	doz.	4,950	1,154
*9d. per gal.	28,247	Beer (ale and porter)...	galls.	727,307	140,223
†1s. 6d. per gal.	12,711	„ bottled ...	„	306,584	65,548
†1s. per gal.	1,646	„ draught ...	„	60,705	7,097
1s. 6d. p. doz. pts.	1,324	„ lager ...	„	19,745	4,734
†1s. 6d. per gal.	907	„ „ ...	„	21,418	4,574
3d. per lb...	15	Chicory ...	lbs.	20,160	161
„ ...	...	„ root ...	...	...	...
„ ...	5,220	Chocolate and cocoa ...	„	396,313	33,144
9d. per gal.	3	Cider and perry ...	galls.	85	16
†1s. per gal.	7s.	„ „ ...	„	7	1
Free ...	...	Cocoa, raw ...	lbs.	173,085	9,286
3d. per lb...	979	Coffee, ground ...	„	76,000	4,376
Free ...	...	„ raw ...	„	1,077,350	52,688
„ ...	...	Ginger ...	„	92,013	1,874
2d. per lb....	1	„ ground ...	„	210	8
8d. per lb....	4,092	Hops ...	„	233,261	15,611
20 per cent.	20	Limejuice ...	galls.	276	40
Free ...	...	„ „ ...	„	2,514	309
2d. per lb.	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21)...	...	...	...
„ ...	2,920	Mustard ...	lbs.	363,376	18,327
Free ...	...	Pepper ...	„	460,733	10,153
2d. per lb.	3	„ ground ...	„	390	20
20 per cent.	1,006	Perfumery§ ...	...	...	5,252
3s. per doz.	75	Pickles (quarts and over a pint)	doz.	629	197
2s. 6d. p. doz.	1,424	„ (pints and over half a pint)	„	10,657	4,588
1s. per doz.	17	„ (half-pints and smaller)	„	345	84
20 per cent.	6	„ other ...	...	...	29
20s. per ton.	9,703	Salt ...	tons	11,002	34,973
Free ...	...	„ rock ...	„	567	1,249
„ ...	...	Saltpetre ...	cwt.	1,878	2,292
2s. per doz.	1,309	Sauces (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	14,797	8,621
10 per cent.	6	„ other ...	...	...	61
Free ...	...	Spices, unenumerated ...	lbs.	167,481	6,830
2d. per lb.	83	„ ground ...	„	11,091	574
12s. per gal.	89,775	Spirits, brandy ...	galls.	119,038	64,643
†15s. per gal.	14,951	„ „ ...	„	58,085	30,994
12s. per gal.	1,413	„ cordials and bitters ...	„	2,802	2,899
†15s. per gal.	365	„ „ „ ...	„	1,661	1,355
12s. per gal.	61,840	„ gin ...	„	94,648	20,343
†15s. per gal.	9,209	„ „ „ ...	„	56,483	17,335
12s. per gal.	207	„ of wine ...	„	518	39
†15s. per gal.	10s.	„ „ „ ...	„	2,676	205

* To 12th July.
† From 13th July.‡ From 29th July.
§ See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1892—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
<i>CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.</i>				
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
7,530	850	Aërated and mineral waters... doz.	-2,580	+304
145,046	23,106	Beer (ale and porter) ... galls.	+949,550	+189,762
15,522	3,480	„ lager ... „	+25,641	+5,828
20,224	247	Chicory ... lbs.	-64	-86
2	40	„ root ... tons	-2	-40
29,233	1,867	Chocolate and cocoa ... lbs.	+367,080	+31,277
272	111	Cider and perry ... galls.	-180	-94
10,192	515	Cocoa, raw ... lbs.	+162,893	+8,771
83,262	4,108	Coffee ... „	+1,070,088	+52,956
8,983	240	Ginger ... „	+83,240	+1,642
217,300	11,295	Hops ... „	+15,961	+4,316
10,374	1,663	Limejuice ... galls.	-7,584	-1,314
...	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21) ...	...	...
60,412	2,280	Mustard... lbs.	+302,964	+16,047
56,115	2,276	Pepper ... „	+405,008	+7,897
...	870	Perfumery* ...	...	+4,382
1,762	1,518	Pickles (quarts and over a pint) doz.	-1,133	-1,321
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+10,657	+4,588
...	...	„ (half-pints and smaller) „	+345	+84
...	...	„ other ...	...	+29
786	2,773	Salt ... tons	+10,216	+32,200
152	428	„ rock ... „	+415	+821
143	196	Saltpetre ... cwt.	+1,735	+2,096
10,338	3,767	Sauces (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+4,459	+4,854
...	...	„ other ...	...	+61
67,277	2,619	Spices, unenumerated ... lbs.	+100,204	+4,211
...	...	„ ground ... „	+11,091	+574
89,745	35,019	Spirits, brandy ... galls.	+87,378	+60,618
7,854	4,263	„ cordials and bitters ... „	-3,391	-9
13,361	5,031	„ gin ... „	+137,770	+32,647
1,440	218	„ of wine ... „	+1,754	+26

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1892—*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.*

		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>			
24s. per gal.	2,315	Spirits, perfumed	... galls.	1,922	7,072
12s. per gal.	33,205	„ rum	... „	38,465	6,909
*15s. per gal.	3,486	„ „	... „	21,660	4,266
12s. per gal.	264,850	„ whisky	... „	343,360	118,797
*15s. per gal.	67,606	„ „	... „	267,180	91,662
12s. per gal.	20,776	„ other, undescribed	... „	33,279	17,428
*15s. per gal.	1,732	„ „ „	... „	2,865	1,937
1d. per lb.	37,250	Tea	... lbs.	5,384,505	243,937
*3d. per lb.	34,317	„	... „	9,651,849	374,075
3s. per lb....	201,625	Tobacco (manufactured)	... „	1,891,362	142,968
1s. per lb....	37,690	„ (unmanufactured)	... „	889,103	43,894
6s. per lb....	44,312	„ cigars	... „	198,992	89,170
„ „	11,170	„ cigarettes	... „	41,764	18,797
3s. per lb....	661	„ snuff	... „	4,258	831
6d. per gal.	2,762	Vinegar	... galls.	114,588	11,803
6s. per gal.	15,194	Wine, in wood and bottled	... „	63,973	22,046
†10s. per gal.	4,033	„ „ „	... „	19,239	7,576
†12s. per gal.	3,211	„ „ „	... „	39,886	10,076
8s. per gal.	7,386	„ sparkling	... „	15,731	31,615
12s. per gal.	1,382	„ „	... „	6,088	12,187
†15s. per gal.	1,140	„ „	... „	3,065	5,290

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
Free	...	Beeswax	... cwt.	35	95
„	...	Bones	... tons	144	397
„	...	Bonedust	... „	54	393
„	...	Bristles	... lbs.	18,976	3,676
2d. per lb.	4,391	Candles	... „	787,030	18,740
10 per cent.	335	Combs	... „	...	3,279
Free	...	Feathers, other than ornamental	... „	...	271
„	...	Flock	... tons	2,018	57
2d. per lb.	969	Glue	... lbs.	137,259	4,227
20 per cent.	154	„ liquid...	... „	...	801
Free	...	„ pieces	... tons	...	...
60s. per ton	162	Grease, antifriction	... „	53	1,105
25 per cent.	11	Hair, artificial, human, made up	... lbs.	...	43
2d. per lb.	203	„ curled	... „	26,729	1,280

* From 13th July.

† From 13th July to 26th October.

‡ From 27th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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>			
255	492	Spirits, perfumed ...	galls.	+ 1,667	+ 6,580
14,473	3,453	„ rum ...	„	+ 45,652	+ 7,722
86,978	33,136	„ whisky ...	„	+ 523,562	+ 177,323
4,484	3,908	„ other, undescribed ...	„	+ 31,660	+ 15,457
7,627,307	364,774	Tea ...	lbs.	+ 7,409,047	+ 253,238
767,757	67,325	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	„	+ 1,123,605	+ 75,643
61,990	4,218	„ (unmanufactured) ...	„	+ 827,113	+ 39,676
74,500	30,334	„ cigars ...	„	+ 124,492	+ 58,836
9,208	3,690	„ cigarettes ...	„	+ 32,556	+ 15,107
120	25	„ snuff ...	„	+ 4,138	+ 806
9,815	1,009	Vinegar ...	galls.	+ 104,773	+ 10,794
269,279	55,314	Wine, in wood and bottled ...	„	- 146,181	- 15,616
3,974	7,921	„ sparkling ...	„	+ 20,910	+ 41,171

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances.</i>			
233	1,163	Beeswax... ..	cwt.	- 198	- 1,068
120	926	Bones	tons	+ 24	- 529
1,638	7,903	Bonedust	„	- 1,584	- 7,510
2,028	349	Bristles	lbs.	+ 16,948	+ 3,327
255,059	6,710	Candles	„	+ 531,971	+ 12,030
...	316	Combs ... ..	...	...	+ 2,963
...	...	Feathers, other than ornamental	...	...	+ 271
383	293	Flock	tons	+ 1,635	- 236
11,503	417	Glue	lbs.	+ 125,756	+ 3,810
...	...	„ liquid ... ..	...	...	+ 801
11	185	„ pieces	tons	- 11	- 185
11	232	Grease	„	+ 42	+ 873
...	...	Hair	lbs.	...	+ 43
3,710	142	„ curled	„	+ 23,019	+ 1,138

IMPORTS, 1892—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— continued.			
Free	...	Hair, seating	...	...	864
"	...	" other	...	lbs. 34,630	1,282
"	...	Hides	...	No. 100,831	86,005
"	...	Horns and hoofs	...	cwt. 46	64
"	...	Leather	...	...	7,164
6d. per lb.	6,800	"	...	cwt. 2,259	42,364
"	351	" calf	...	" 157	3,225
Free	...	" kid, calf kid, etc.	...	" 654	34,477
25 per cent.	93	" cut into shapes	...	...	372
*45 per cent.	14	" " "	...	...	200
6d. per lb.	6	" fancy, patent, etc.	...	lbs. 680	326
Free	...	" imitation	...	...	3,597
1s. per lb.	277	" laces	...	lbs. 4,864	815
"	353	" morocco, roan, etc.	...	" 9,474	2,874
†35 per cent.	220	" " (except black)	...	" 3,774	703
†20 per cent.	138	" " black, and goat levant	...	" 6,278	864
24s. p. dz. prs.	7	" uppers, closed, men's	...	pairs 506	27
18s. p. dz. prs.	9s.	" " women's	...	" 6	1
6s. p. dz. prs.	21	" " wellington fronts and grafts	...	" 690	142
3s. p. dz. prs.	325	" " cashmere, etc.	...	" 26,002	960
25 per cent.	3,262	Leatherware	...	...	13,260
*45 per cent.	2,928	"	...	...	6,881
Free	...	Sausage skins	...	lbs. 250,137	13,433
"	...	Skins, kangaroo	...	No. 79,933	9,394
"	...	" opossum	...	" 162,089	3,822
"	...	" rabbit	...	" 2,668,255	9,202
"	...	" sheep, with wool	...	" 600,166	71,670
"	...	" " without wool	...	" 6,753	602
"	...	" undescribed	...	" 29,738	2,502
2d. per lb.	143	Soap, common	...	lbs. 24,882	364
4d. per lb.	4,642	" fancy, perfumed	...	" 296,067	17,786
Free	...	Sponges	...	" 13,311	2,177
"	...	Tallow	...	tons 1,017	18,767
"	...	Whalebone	...	lbs. 112	51
"	...	‡Wool, greasy	...	" 76,003,837	2,594,715
"	...	" scoured	...	" 10,024,140	535,101
"	...	" washed	...	" 116,524	5,101

* From 29th July.

† From 28th October.

‡ The quantity of wool imported amounted to 86,144,501 lbs., valued at £3,134,917, of which all but 29,019,144 lbs., valued at £1,024,737, was brought overland from New South Wales and South Australia.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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.*

		<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances— continued.</i>				
...	62	Hair, seating	...	...	...	+ 802
165,799	3,222	„ other	...	lbs.	- 131,169	- 1,940
30,192	17,260	Hides	...	No.	+ 70,639	+ 68,745
5,200	3,338	Horns and hoofs	...	cwt.	- 5,154	- 3,274
60,364	257,279	Leather	...	„	- 57,294	- 170,049
...	151	„ cut into shapes	...	...	...	+ 421
...	123	„ fancy, patent, etc.	...	...	...	+ 203
...	61	„ imitation	...	...	...	+ 3,536
...	...	„ laces	...	lbs.	+ 4,864	+ 815
...	...	„ morocco, roan, etc.	...	„	+ 13,248	+ 3,577
...	...	„ (except black) „ black and goat Levant	...	„	+ 6,278	+ 864
...	70	„ uppers	...	...	...	+ 1,060
...	3,882	Leatherware	...	...	...	+ 16,259
147,218	7,535	Sausage skins	...	lbs.	+ 102,919	+ 5,898
71,628	9,460	Skins, kangaroo	...	No.	+ 8,305	- 66
553,438	10,305	„ opossum	...	„	- 391,349	- 6,483
7,501,864	31,905	„ rabbit	...	„	- 4,833,609	- 22,703
1,392,394	232,592	„ sheep, with wool	...	„	- 792,228	- 160,922
100,149	5,530	„ „ without wool	...	„	- 93,396	- 4,928
...	...	„ undescribed	...	„	+ 29,738	+ 2,502
618,579	5,086	Soap, common	...	lbs.	- 593,697	- 4,722
150,843	9,140	„ fancy, perfumed	...	„	+ 145,224	+ 8,646
338	75	Sponges	...	„	+ 12,973	+ 2,102
8,182	163,685	Tallow	...	tons	- 7,165	- 144,918
...	...	Whalebone	...	lbs.	+ 112	+ 51
143,770,551	5,344,871	*Wool, greasy	...	„	- 67,766,714	- 2,750,156
20,783,831	1,212,635	„ scoured	...	„	- 10,759,691	- 677,534
1,035,995	61,635	„ washed	...	„	- 919,471	- 56,534

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 165,590,377 lbs., valued at £6,619,141, of which 22,702,647 lbs., valued at £851,708, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

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

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

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>				
Free	...	Bark	...	tons	200	1,920
"	...	Bass	...	"	111	4,815
2d. per lb.	655	Blue	...	lbs.	78,067	2,212
5s. p. cental	7	Bran	...	centals	5,953	1,247
Free	...	Canes and rattans	...	bundles	12,271	2,480
25 per cent.	141	Casks	...	No.	2,769	1,309
*35 per cent.	11	"	...	"	741	322
Free	...	" empty	...	"	3,527	533
"	...	Cork	...	cwt.	200	361
4d. per lb....	3,580	" cut	...	lbs.	208,330	21,896
Free	...	Cotton, raw	...	"	84,065	1,293
2s. per cental	4	Dholl	...	centals	44	16
Free	9	Fibre, cocoanut	...	tons	68	882
"	...	" undescribed	...	"	1,841	16,261
"	...	Firewood	...	"	2,467	1,324
"	...	Flax	...	"	...	6,129
"	...	Gum	...	"	81	4,091
"	...	Hay and chaff	...	"	2,337	5,545
"	...	Hemp	...	"	1,045	30,391
"	...	Indiarubber goods	...	...	...	56,333
"	...	Jute	...	tons	3	43
"	...	Linseed and linseed meal	...	lbs.	396,829	2,441
"	...	Millet, broom corn, etc.	...	tons	251	5,012
"	...	Oakum	...	cwt.	15	21
"	...	Oilcake	...	ton	1	8
4d. per lb.	2,035	Paper, advertising matter	...	lbs.	181,326	6,327
15s. p. cwt.	473	" bags...	...	cwt.	616	1,121
25 per cent.	189	" boxes, cardboard	...	...	...	763
"	528	" " glove, etc.	...	...	...	2,118
Free	...	" printing, uncut	...	cwt.	166,230	171,175
6s. per cwt.	2,860	" wrapping	...	"	9,784	9,343
2d. per lb....	65	" writing	...	lbs.	7,405	337
Free	...	" " uncut	...	"	2,553,936	46,221
2d. per lb....	433	" undescribed, cut	...	"	51,373	1,964
6s. per cwt.	3,669	" " "	...	cwt.	11,619	21,906
4s. per cwt.	1,160	" cardboard	...	"	6,753	5,994
Free	...	Paperhangings	...	...	...	27,655
...	...	Paper patterns	...	...	...	...
Free	...	Pitch and tar	...	cwt.	4,083	1,457
5s. per cental	1	Pollard	...	centals	4,477	725
Free	...	Rags	...	tons	956	3,424
"	...	Resin	...	cwt.	23,983	5,011
10 per cent.	212	Seeds, canary	...	centals	4,479	2,141
Free	...	" clover	...	"	432	1,261

* From 27th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—continued.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (-).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>				
4,028	38,883	Bark tons	- 3,828	- 36,963
2	182	Bass "	+ 109	+ 4,633
38,660	1,032	Blue lbs.	+ 39,407	+ 1,180
27,190	7,166	Bran centals	- 21,237	- 5,919
2,611	475	Canes and rattans... bundles	+ 9,660	+ 2,005
...	...	Casks No.	+ 3,510	+ 1,631
7,072	3,749	„ empty "	- 3,545	- 3,216
18	38	Cork cwt.	+ 182	+ 323
46,844	5,183	„ cut lbs.	+ 161,486	+ 16,713
2,594	29	Cotton, raw "	+ 81,471	+ 1,264
...	...	Dholl "	+ 44	+ 16
5	50	Fibre, cocoanut tons	+ 63	+ 832
115	6,800	„ undescribed "	+ 1,726	+ 9,461
...	...	Firewood "	+ 2,467	+ 1,324
...	...	Flax "	...	+ 6,129
16	1,106	Gum "	+ 65	+ 2,985
40,748	149,292	Hay and chaff "	- 38,411	- 143,747
28	914	Hemp "	+ 1,017	+ 29,477
...	5,606	Indiarubber goods "	...	+ 50,727
...	1	Jute tons	...	+ 42
12,386	99	Meal, linseed lbs.	+ 384,443	+ 2,342
22	682	Millet, broom corn, etc. tons	+ 229	+ 4,330
10	13	Oakum cwt.	+ 5	+ 8
...	...	Oilcake "	+ 1	+ 8
...	...	Paper, advertising matter lbs.	+ 181,326	+ 6,327
705	1,229	„ bags cwt.	- 89	- 108
...	94	„ boxes, cardboard "	...	+ 669
...	...	„ „ glove, etc. "	...	+ 2,118
6,756	11,527	„ printing cwt.	+ 159,474	+ 159,648
4,430	6,793	„ wrapping "	+ 5,354	+ 2,550
89,936	2,308	„ writing lbs.	+ 2,471,405	+ 44,250
...	...	„ undescribed, cut "	+ 51,373	+ 1,964
...	...	„ „ uncut cwt.	+ 11,619	+ 21,906
...	...	„ cardboard "	+ 6,753	+ 5,994
...	1,449	Paperhangings "	...	+ 26,206
...	1,028	Paper patterns "	...	- 1,028
7,671	2,349	Pitch and tar cwt.	- 3,588	- 892
7,574	1,979	Pollard centals	- 3,097	- 1,254
112	2,148	Rags tons	+ 844	+ 1,276
1,224	362	Resin cwt.	+ 22,759	+ 4,649
111	111	Seeds, canary centals	+ 4,368	+ 2,030
113	419	„ clover "	+ 319	+ 842

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

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

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

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.

Free ...	...	Seeds, grass ...	centals	12,927	11,836
" ...	...	" undescrbed ...	...	...	13,691
2d. per lb....	3,746	Starch ...	lbs.	455,824	6,828
2s. p. cental	14	Tares ...	centals	144	77
25 per cent.	4	*Timber, bent and finished ...	...	...	16
†35 per cent.	...	" " " ...	...	...	63
6d. p. cub. ft.	176	" cut into shapes ...	cub. ft.	9,174	1,513
Free ...	...	" deals ...	sup. ft.	566,900	2,594
‡2/6 p.100s.f.	3,529	" Oregon, size—7in. x 2½in.	"	5,476,000	27,747
		and over			
§5s. p.100 s.f.	1	" " dressed, less than	"	300	3
		7in. x 2½in.			
§2/6 p.100s.f.	291	" " " of 7in. x	"	922,000	4,865
		2½in. and less than 12in.			
		x 6in.			
§1/6 p.100s.f.	242	" " " 12in. x	"	838,600	4,727
		6in. and over			
2/6 p. 100 s. f.	1,951	" other, of sizes less than 7in.	"	1,560,700	15,735
		x 2½in.			
†4s. p. 100 s. f.	414	" other, of sizes less than 7in.	"	207,300	1,686
		x 2½in.			
2s. p. 100 s. f.	1,630	" hardwood ...	"	1,644,500	8,242
†3s. p. 100 s. f.	104	" " ...	"	69,900	219
Free ...	...	" " undressed ...	"	19,935,700	138,180
1/6 p. 100 s. f.	16,581	" flooring boards ...	"	22,132,800	165,490
" ...	1,068	" lining boards ...	"	1,425,300	8,006
" ...	227	" weatherboards ...	"	302,900	1,334
7s. per 100 l. f.	222	" mouldings (3 inches and	lin. ft.	80,200	1,418
		over)			
4s. per 100 l. f.	2,854	" " (under 3 inches)	"	1,568,100	8,718
5s. per 1,000	444	" laths ...	No.	1,777,500	2,401
Free ...	...	" logs ...	sup. ft.	2,149,500	14,326
9d. per 100	38	" palings ...	No.	100,800	554
6d. per 100	113	" pickets, undressed ...	"	451,600	2,913
Free ...	...	" posts and rails ...	"	...	...
9d. per 1,000	6	" shingles ...	"	168,000	93
Free ...	...	" staves, rough ...	"	127,786	3,125
25 per cent.	...	" " shaped ...	"	...	...
Free ...	...	" spars and piles ...	sup. ft.	779,000	8,052
6d. per 100	22	" spokes and felloes (except	No.	90,025	781
		hickory)			

* See also Order 13 ante.

† From 29th July.

‡ From 29th July to 2nd November.

§ From 3rd November.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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.*

		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.</i>			
535	843	Seeds, grass	... centals	+ 12,392	+ 10,993
...	4,200	„ undescrbed	... ..	...	+ 9,491
221,140	3,825	Starch	... lbs.	+ 234,684	+ 3,003
...	...	Tares	... centals	+ 144	+ 77
...	...	Timber, bent and finished	... ..	...	+ 79
...	...	„ cut into shapes	... cub. ft.	+ 9,174	+ 1,513
26,905	433	„ deals	... sup. ft.	+ 539,995	+ 2,161
...	...	„ Oregon	... ..	+ 7,236,900	+ 37,342
230,321	2,363	„ dressed, other	... ..	+ 1,537,679	+ 15,058
...	...	„ hardwood	... ..	+ 1,714,400	+ 8,461
3,191,556	23,037	„ undressed	... ..	+ 16,744,144	+ 115,143
679,531	5,277	„ flooring boards	... ..	+ 21,453,269	+ 160,213
...	...	„ lining boards	... ..	+ 1,425,300	+ 8,006
...	...	„ weatherboards	... ..	+ 302,900	+ 1,334
135,625	1,970	„ mouldings and skirtings	lin. ft.	+ 1,512,675	+ 8,166
81,025	141	„ laths	... No.	+ 1,696,475	+ 2,260
4,500	60	„ logs	... sup. ft.	+ 2,145,000	+ 14,266
46,776	309	„ palings	... No.	+ 54,024	+ 245
13,640	105	„ pickets	... ..	+ 437,960	+ 2,808
1,013	56	„ posts and rails	... ..	- 1,013	- 56
...	...	„ shingles	... ..	+ 168,000	+ 93
10,786	217	„ shooks and staves	... ..	+ 117,000	+ 2,908
...	...	„ spars and piles	... sup. ft.	+ 779,000	+ 8,052
13,315	717	„ spokes and felloes	... ..	+ 76,710	+ 64

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.</i>				
Free	...	*Timber, spokes and felloes of sup. ft. hickory undressed	10,772	337
„	...	„ other unenumerated ...	...	2,338
	29,917	Total timber ...	...	425,476
2s. per gal.	4,312	Varnish ... galls.	44,305	20,686
Free	...	Wax, vegetable ... tons	46	1,851
25 per cent.	418	Wicker and basket ware ...	...	1,386
†45 per cent.	957	„ „ ...	...	2,229
25 per cent.	4,472	Woodenware ...	...	18,679
†35 per cent.	4,418	„ „ ...	...	12,528
<i>Order 26.—Oils.†</i>				
6d. per gal.	6	Almond ... galls.	254	121
Free	...	Black ... „	5,191	232
6d. per gal.	5,927	Castor—in bulk ... „	233,046	22,888
12s. per doz.	4	„ (over a quart and up to doz. a gallon)	6	10
2s. per doz.	679	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	7,074	2,809
6d. per gal.	761	Chinese ... galls.	32,560	4,218
Free	...	Cocoanut ... „	19,351	1,864
„	...	Cod ... „	35,320	3,515
„	...	Codliver—in bulk ... „	1,333	217
2s. per doz.	10	„ (pints and over half a pint) doz.	99	118
6d. per gal.	74	Colza ... galls.	2,915	456
Free	...	Kerosene ... „	2,803,650	92,320
6d. per gal.	1s.	Lanoline ... „	2	5
„	314	Lard ... „	14,206	2,165
„	7,117	Linseed—in bulk ... „	308,236	32,724
2s. per doz.	4	„ (pints and over half a pint) doz.	38	13
6d. per gal.	17	Lubricating—in bulk ... galls.	692	103
Free	...	„ „ ... „	334,968	20,575
12s. per doz.	10	„ in bottle (over a quart doz. and up to a gallon)	17	23
2s. per doz.	113	„ in bottle (pints and over „ half a pint)	1,113	206
„	43	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint) „	433	651
6d. per gal.	8	Mineral—in bulk ... galls.	300	60
Free	...	„ refined ... „	13,102	723
„	...	„ unrefined—in bulk ... „	11,639	971

* See also Order 13 ante.

† From 29th July.

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

EXPORTS, 1892—*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— continued.</i>				
...	...	Timber, spokes and felloes, sup. ft. undressed	+ 10,772	+ 337
...	47	„ other unenumerated ...	...	+ 2,291
...	34,732	Total timber ...	...	+ 390,744
4,683	3,185	Varnish ... galls.	+ 39,622	+ 17,501
2	78	Wax, vegetable ... tons	+ 44	+ 1,773
...	383	Wicker and basket ware ...	...	+ 3,232
...	9,749	Woodenware ...	...	+ 21,458
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>				
...	...	Almond ... galls.	+ 254	+ 121
3,762	284	Black ... „	+ 1,429	- 52
20,258	2,669	Castor ... „	+ 212,788	+ 20,219
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 6	+ 10
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 7,074	+ 2,809
6,188	1,017	Chinese ... galls.	+ 26,372	+ 3,201
1,308	171	Cocanut ... „	+ 18,043	+ 1,693
13,619	1,431	Cod ... „	+ 21,701	+ 2,084
367	80	Codliver—in bulk ... „	+ 966	+ 137
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 99	+ 118
1,360	248	Colza ... galls.	+ 1,555	+ 208
141,033	6,219	Kerosene ... „	+ 2,662,617	+ 86,101
...	...	Lanoline ... „	+ 2	+ 5
375	82	Lard ... „	+ 13,831	+ 2,083
...	...	Linseed—in bulk ... „	+ 308,236	+ 32,724
29,259	4,230	„ in bottle doz. pints	- 29,221	- 4,217
18,660	2,081	Lubricating—in bulk ... galls.	+ 317,000	+ 18,597
...	...	„ in bottle (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 17	+ 23
...	...	„ in bottle (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 1,113	+ 206
...	...	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 433	+ 651
37,213	3,516	Mineral ... galls.	- 12,172	- 1,762

* 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, 1892—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—<i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>				
6d. per gal.	1	Mutton bird galls.	40	3
" ...	1	Neatsfoot "	78	12
" ...	...	Nut "	250	35
" ...	257	Olive "	10,126	2,276
Free ...	...	Palm "	7,418	884
6d. per gal.	3	Pine "	100	8
Free ...	...	Resin "	1,046	52
" ...	...	Salad ... .. "	...	...
12s. per doz.	7	" (over a quart and up to a gal.) doz.	11	17
2s. per doz.	1,956	" (pints and over half a pint) "	17,880	8,066
6d. per gal.	98	Seed galls.	4,891	573
Free ...	...	Shale, waste "	37,156	1,040
" ...	...	Sperm "	13,308	1,095
" ...	...	Tallow ... .. "	...	...
6d. per gal.	102	Vegetable—in bulk "	4,080	691
12s. per doz.	1	" (over a quart and up to a gallon) "	...	...
2s. per doz.	12	" (pints and over half a pint) doz.	119	111
Free ...	...	Oils undescribed galls.	26,370	2,479
6d. per gal.	63	" " " "	4,125	694
	17,588	Total Oils galls.	...	205,023

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†

<i>Order 28.—Coal, etc.</i>				
Free ...	...	Coal tons	739,703	675,047
20 per cent.	4	Coal and charcoal, ground ... ..	...	19
Free ...	...	Coke, charcoal tons	3,995	7,184
" ...	...	Kerosene shale "	3,537	10,546
" ...	...	Paraffine ... .. "	...	...
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)</i>				
Free ...	...	Bricks, bath No.	33,806	143
20 per cent.	1,737	Brownware and tiles ... ..	...	8,671
15 per cent.	3,958	Chinaware and porcelain ... ..	...	26,550

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

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

EXPORTS, 1892—*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 26.—Oils*—continued.</i>				
...	...	Mutton bird galls.	+ 40	+ 3
5,701	702	Neatsfoot "	- 5,623	- 690
...	...	Nut "	+ 250	+ 35
4,242	939	Olive "	+ 5,884	+ 1,337
308	53	Palm "	+ 7,110	+ 831
...	...	Pine "	+ 100	+ 8
290	22	Resin "	+ 756	+ 30
4,257	1,301	Salad "	- 4,257	- 1,301
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 11	+ 17
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) „	+ 17,880	+ 8,066
...	...	Seed galls.	+ 4,891	+ 573
...	...	Shale, waste "	+ 37,156	+ 1,040
2,650	197	Sperm "	+ 10,658	+ 898
90,856	6,421	Tallow "	- 90,856	- 6,421
438	154	Vegetable "	+ 3,642	+ 537
...	...	„ (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 119	+ 111
6,559	881	Oils undescribed "	+ 23,936	+ 2,292
...	32,698	Total Oils galls.	...	+ 172,325

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†

<i>Order 28.—Coal, etc.</i>				
517	517	Coal tons	+ 739,186	+ 674,530
...	...	Coal and charcoal, ground ... ..	...	+ 19
482	1,524	Coke, charcoal tons	+ 3,513	+ 5,660
...	...	Kerosene shale "	+ 3,537	+ 10,546
26	1,040	Paraffine "	- 26	- 1,040
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)</i>				
1,172	11	Bricks, bath No.	+ 32,634	+ 132
...	952	Brownware ... ..	...	+ 7,719
...	2,721	Chinaware and porcelain ... ..	...	+ 23,829

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

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, 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, 1892—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		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>)				
8d. per c. ft.	8,451	Earthenware cub. feet	257,086	46,195
6d. per c. ft.	914	Glass bottles, for aërated waters ,,	36,740	6,188
		and medicines		
*1s. p. cub. ft.	13	,, for aërated waters ,,	262	58
† ,,	289	,, for medicines ... ,,	8,058	1,247
6d. per doz.	18,267	,, containing spirits doz.	730,729	22,600
3d. per doz.	130	,, ,, pickles ,,	10,387	259
†3d. per doz.	959	,, unenumerated ... ,,	76,690	1,915
Free ...	...	,, containing 1 fluid dram or less	...	...
,, ...	...	Glass, plate sup. feet	282,174	15,888
,, ...	...	,, window ,,	2,744,365	22,735
20 per cent.	254	,, bent ... ..	...	1,251
†35 per cent.	116	,, ,, ... ..	...	351
1s. 6d. p. c. ft.	1,362	Glassware, cut cub. feet	17,497	6,832
†2s. 6d. p. c. ft.	1,004	,, ,, ,,	8,955	3,239
6d. per c. ft.	2,771	,, uncut ,,	109,543	20,401
†1s. p. cub. ft.	3,830	,, ,, ,,	76,605	14,401
Free ...	...	,, sodawater syphons, etc. ...	...	2,324
20 per cent.	439	Marble, wrought ... ..	...	1,912
†35 per cent.	341	,, ,, ... ..	...	1,111
Free ...	...	,, unwrought tons	685	4,228
,, ...	...	Plaster of paris cwt.	761	179
†1s. per cwt.	1	,, ,, ,,	20	8
Free ...	...	,, American ,,	11,556	1,936
†1s. per cwt.	95	,, ,, ,,	2,096	237
40s. per ton	165	Putty	1,768	667
Free ...	...	Slate slabs No.	6,083	3,010
†35 per cent.	172	,, ,, ,,	658	549
Free ...	...	Stones, grind ,,	3,496	800
,, ...	...	,, mill ,,	6	30
,, ...	...	,, unenumerated, unwrought tons	4,360	8,810
20 per cent.	913	,, unenumerated, wrought ,,	280	4,703
†35 per cent.	703	,, ,, ,,	118	2,088
Free ...	...	Whiting ,,	1,574	2,923
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
Free ...	...	Gold, bullion ozs.	216,607	828,201
,, ...	...	,, specie ... ..	...	10
,, ...	...	Silver, bullion ozs.	3,699	690

* From 29th July to 19th October.
† From 29th July.

‡ From 20th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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. (See also Order 12 ante.)</i>				
...	5,839	Earthenware ... ..	...	+ 40,356
...	...	Glass bottles cub. ft.	+ 45,060	+ 7,493
88,071	3,598	„ doz.	+ 729,735	+ 21,176
27,911	2,439	Glass, plate sup. feet	+ 254,263	+ 13,449
149,737	2,517	„ window „	+ 2,594,628	+ 20,218
...	...	„ bent „	...	+ 1,602
...	6,216	Glassware ... ..	...	+ 40,981
...	1,090	Marble, wrought ... ..	...	+ 1,933
...	144	„ unwrought tons	...	+ 4,084
145	55	Plaster of paris cwt.	+ 636	+ 132
398	90	„ American „	+ 13,254	+ 2,083
3	3	Putty „	+ 1,765	+ 664
76	67	Slate slabs No.	+ 6,665	+ 3,492
69	75	Stones, grind „	+ 3,427	+ 725
...	...	„ mill „	+ 6	+ 30
150	426	„ unwrought tons	+ 4,210	+ 8,384
433	2,303	„ wrought „	- 35	+ 4,488
50	262	Whiting... .. „	+ 1,524	+ 2,661
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
1,200	4,560	Gold, bullion ozs.	+ 215,407	+ 823,641
...	1,844,388	„ specie ... ..	...	- 1,844,378
25,232	4,330	Silver, bullion ozs.	- 21,533	- 3,640

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
<i>CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.</i>				
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.</i>				
Free	...	Silver specie	...	520
"	...	" ore	... tons	83 562
"	...	" amalgam (silver and lead)	... ozs.	56 8
"	...	Copper, specie	...	540
20 per cent.	725	Gold-leaf	... No.	1,816,500 3,626
8s. per oz....	4	Gold, plate of	... ozs.	9 31
20 per cent.	3,052	Jewellery, unenumerated	...	17,365
*25 per cent.	2,093	"	...	8,644
20 per cent.	9	Silver leaf	... No.	85,000 44
2s. per oz....	721	Silver, plate of	... ozs.	7,761 3,581
Free	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset	...	648
"	...	Quartz	... tons	71 6,250
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
Free	...	Antimony, ore	... tons	...
"	...	" regulus	... "	1 45
35 per cent.	535	Brassware	...	1,519
†45 per cent.	158	"	...	351
Free	...	"	...	12,695
"	...	Copper	... tons	41 2,191
"	...	" ore	...	11
"	...	" sheet	... cwt.	2,272 8,937
"	...	" wire	... "	945 4,144
"	...	Copperware	...	2,317
35 per cent.	14	"	...	68
Free	...	Electric light fittings	...	8,446
35 per cent.	651	Grates and stoves	... No.	1,717 1,979
†50 per cent.	208	"	...	954 452
Free	...	Iron, bar and rod	... tons	9,609 64,415
35 per cent.	1,129	" bolts and nuts	... "	166 3,466
†45 per cent.	357	" " "	... "	44 905
35 per cent.	767	" castings	... "	148 2,502
60s. per ton	501	" " "	... "	34 359
†45 per cent.	305	" " "	... "	31 957
†£4 per ton	2	" " "	... "	1 5
25 per cent.	56	" galvanized buckets and tubs	... No.	3,233 224
Free	...	" " cordage	... tons	61 497
25 per cent.	...	" " guttering	...	...
Free	...	" " sheet	... tons	9,955 161,886
60s. per ton	3,372	" girders	... "	10,248 9,462
†£4 10s.p.ton	1,041	" " "	... "	523 3,885

* From 29th July.

† From 29th July to 25th October.

‡ From 29th July to 2nd November.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.</i>				
...	11,242	Silver specie	...	...	...	- 10,722
1	30	„ ore	...	tons	+ 82	+ 532
...	...	„ amalgam	...	ozs.	+ 56	+ 8
...	348	Copper, specie	...	...	...	+ 192
48,325	126	Gold-leaf	...	No.	+ 1,768,175	+ 3,500
2	17	Gold, plate of	...	ozs.	+ 7	+ 14
...	2,499	Jewellery	...	...	...	+ 23,510
...	...	Silver leaf	...	No.	+ 85,000	+ 44
2,606	1,439	Silver, plate of	...	ozs.	+ 5,155	+ 2,142
...	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset	...	...	...	+ 648
1	5	Quartz	...	tons	+ 70	+ 6,245
		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
78	1,830	Antimony, ore	...	tons	- 78	- 1,830
7	299	„ regulus	...	„	- 6	- 254
...	1,510	Brassware	...	...	...	+ 13,055
36	1,495	Copper	...	tons	+ 5	+ 696
21	400	„ ore	...	„	...	- 389
170	713	„ sheet	...	cwt.	+ 2,102	+ 8,224
157	1,160	„ wire	...	„	+ 788	+ 2,984
...	865	Copperware	...	...	...	+ 1,520
...	2,192	Electric light fittings	...	...	...	+ 6,254
69	267	Grates and stoves	...	No.	+ 2,602	+ 2,164
452	4,760	Iron, bar and rod	...	tons	+ 9,157	+ 59,655
139	2,321	„ bolts and nuts	...	„	+ 71	+ 2,050
169	2,927	„ castings	...	„	+ 45	+ 896
2,045	353	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	...	No.	+ 1,188	- 129
12	723	„ „ cordage	...	tons	+ 49	- 226
...	2,557	„ „ guttering	...	...	...	- 2,557
958	15,763	„ „ sheet	...	tons	+ 8,997	+ 146,123
...	...	„ girders	...	„	+ 10,771	+ 13,347

IMPORTS, 1892—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 ...	...	Iron, hoop ...	...	...	tons	1,898	13,974
” ...	...	” pig ...	...	...	”	9,634	31,015
60s. per ton	8,589	” pipes, cast	...	...	”	2,809	11,042
*£4 per ton	3,225	” ” ”	...	...	”	863	3,873
Free ...	...	” ” wrought...	...	...	”	3,165	59,022
” ...	...	” plate ...	...	...	”	4,997	33,379
” ...	...	” railway rails	...	...	”	648	4,192
” ...	...	” scrap ...	...	...	”	203	593
” ...	...	” sheet ...	...	...	”	1,595	16,869
” ...	...	” tanks ...	...	...	No.	1,851	5,551
” ...	...	” wire, fencing and undescribed	...	...	tons	11,165	94,439
60s. per ton	3,563	” ” barbed	...	...	”	1,297	22,920
Free ...	...	Lead, ore ...	...	...	”	...	...
” ...	...	” pig ...	...	...	”	1,617	17,125
2s. 6d. p. cwt.	3s.	” pipe ...	...	...	cwt.	1	3
”	65	” sheet ...	...	...	”	525	402
35 per cent.	29,549	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	...	...	82,786
*45 per cent.	6,877	” ”	...	...	...	...	16,780
†35 per cent.	6,333	” ...	...	...	...	...	17,285
*50 per cent.	409	” baths, brackets, etc.	...	...	...	...	888
Free ...	...	” yellow	...	...	cwt.	274	749
” ...	...	Metals, undescribed	...	...	”	1,540	282
20 per cent.	616	Metalware, mixed	...	...	...	...	2,927
†35 per cent.	567	” ”	...	...	...	...	1,609
5s. per cwt.	5,236	Nails	...	...	cwt.	20,966	11,285
†7s. 6d. p. cwt.	586	”	...	...	”	3,468	1,929
12s. per cwt.	417	” horseshoe	...	...	”	620	1,277
†14s. per cwt.	269	”	...	...	”	607	1,189
Free ...	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	...	...	tons	2,358	11,423
20 per cent.	5,331	Platedware	...	...	...	...	27,131
†35 per cent.	4,063	”	...	...	...	...	13,248
Free ...	...	Plumbago	...	...	cwt.	785	756
” ...	...	Quicksilver	...	...	lbs.	50,651	5,239
” ...	...	Screws	...	...	cwt.	1,411	4,036
” ...	...	Spelter	...	...	”	20	20
” ...	...	Steel	...	...	tons	2,675	25,433
” ...	...	” cordage	...	...	”	1,284	32,266
” ...	...	Tin, block	...	...	”	152	14,011
” ...	...	” foil	...	...	lbs.	92,300	1,953
” ...	...	” ore	...	...	tons	3	8
” ...	...	” ” black sand	...	...	cwt.	...	...
” ...	...	” plate	...	...	boxes	55,483	43,270

* From 29th July to 25th October.
† From 26th October.

‡ From 29th July.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>				
27	341	Iron, hoop tons	+ 1,871	+ 13,633
118	580	„ pig „	+ 9,516	+ 30,435
177	1,355	„ pipes, cast „	+ 3,495	+ 13,560
319	7,997	„ „ wrought „	+ 2,846	+ 51,025
55	629	„ plate „	+ 4,942	+ 32,750
4,711	14,505	„ railway rails „	- 4,063	- 10,313
...	...	„ scrap „	+ 203	+ 593
56	689	„ sheet „	+ 1,539	+ 16,180
168	846	„ tanks No.	+ 1,683	+ 4,705
848	9,514	„ wire, fencing and undescribed tons	+ 10,317	+ 84,925
232	4,440	„ „ barbed „	+ 1,065	+ 18,480
...	30	Lead ore „	...	- 30
191	2,291	„ pig „	+ 1,426	+ 14,834
1,852	1,915	„ pipe cwt.	- 1,851	- 1,912
4,158	3,789	„ sheet „	- 3,633	- 3,387
...	42,185	Metal, manufactures of ... ..	...	+ 75,554
391	763	„ yellow cwt.	- 117	- 14
363	357	Metals, undescribed „	- 1,177	- 75
...	707	Metalware, mixed ... ..	...	+ 3,829
3,889	4,135	Nails cwt.	+ 20,545	+ 9,079
...	...	„ horseshoe „	+ 1,227	+ 2,466
272	5,492	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc. tons	+ 2,086	+ 5,931
...	10,490	Platedware ... ..	...	+ 29,889
73	78	Plumbago cwt.	+ 712	+ 678
5,203	591	Quicksilver lbs.	+ 45,448	+ 4,648
39	77	Screws cwt.	+ 1,372	+ 3,959
239	3,989	Spelter „	- 219	- 3,969
64	1,232	Steel tons	+ 2,611	+ 24,201
6	268	„ cordage „	+ 1,278	+ 31,998
43	4,023	Tin, block „	+ 109	+ 9,988
10,918	312	„ foil lbs.	+ 81,382	+ 1,641
8	336	„ ore tons	- 5	- 328
220	62	„ „ black sand cwt.	- 220	- 62
1,638	1,304	„ plate boxes	+ 53,845	+ 41,966

IMPORTS, 1892—*continued.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

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

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

		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
35 per cent.	350	Tinware	...	...	2,154
*50 per cent.	337	"	...	...	830
Free	...	Wire netting	...	...	64,797
"	...	Zinc, ingots	...	cwt. 345	426
†45 per cent.	54	" perforated	...	...	119
35 per cent.	79	" "	...	...	228
Free	...	" sheet	...	cwt. 2,340	2,928

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
Free	...	Birds	...	No. 747	184
"	...	Dogs	...	" 56	1,248
...	...	Leeches	...	"	...
5s. each	279	Horses, overland	...	" 1,851	110,606
"	57	" seaward	...	" 281	16,847
†50s. each	481	" overland	...	" 1,143	58,595
"	192	" seaward	...	" 77	7,473
5s. each	10,012	Horned cattle, overland	...	" 43,124	186,487
"	10	" seaward	...	" 111	3,346
†30s. each	26,551	" overland (including calves)	...	" 26,976	156,131
"	1,116	" seaward	...	" 681	5,552
Free	...	Calves, overland	...	" 792	756
6d. each	16,078	Sheep, overland	...	" 679,700	224,638
"	9	" seaward	...	" 409	856
†2s. each	33,394	" overland	...	" 455,414	189,470
"	248	" seaward	...	" 993	22,666
2s. each	81	Pigs, overland	...	" 1,323	1,948
"	126	" seaward	...	" 2,040	3,730
†10s. each	50	" overland	...	" 432	583
"	39	" seaward	...	" 77	181
Free	...	Poultry	...	" 5,725	1,627
"	...	Other	...	" 46	572
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>			
Free	...	Plants	...	...	11,542

* From 29th July to 2nd November.

† From 8th June.

‡ From 29th July to 25th October.

EXPORTS, 1892—*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>			
...	2,753	Tinware ...	...	...	+ 231
...	23,984	Wire netting ...	...	..	+ 40,813
1,295	1,239	Zinc, ingots ...	cwt.	- 950	- 813
...	...	„ perforated ...	...	...	+ 347
114	114	„ sheet ...	cwt.	+ 2,226	+ 2,814

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
772	71	Birds ...	No.	- 25	+ 113
31	183	Dogs ...	„	+ 25	+ 1,065
8,380	31	Leeches ...	„	- 8,380	- 31
4,726	178,108	Horses, overland ...	„	- 1,732	- 8,907
4,576	86,808	„ seaward ...	„	- 4,218	- 62,488
17,923	60,597	Horned cattle, overland ...	„	+ 52,177	+ 282,021
140	1,750	„ seaward ...	„	+ 652	+ 7,148
...	...	Calves ...	...	+ 792	+ 756
131,116	91,104	Sheep, overland ...	No.	+ 1,003,998	+ 323,004
20,156	23,661	„ seaward ...	„	- 18,754	- 139
1,998	1,390	Pigs, overland ...	„	- 243	+ 1,141
52	116	„ seaward ...	„	+ 2,065	+ 3,795
1,164	562	Poultry ...	„	+ 4,561	+ 1,065
502	24	Other ...	„	- 456	+ 548
...	6,324	<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>		...	+ 5,218

IMPORTS, 1892—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>				
35 per cent.	3,850	Brushware and brooms, hair ... ..	...	10,846
”	168	” undescrbed ... ..	...	562
10 per cent.	4,085	Fancy goods ... ..	...	41,205
Free	...	Grindery ... ..	...	21,868
”	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescrbed	...	116,213
”	...	Holloware ... ..	...	7,266
20 and 10 per cent.	5,078	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated...	...	26,821
Free	...	Ordnance stores ... ..	...	66,568
”	...	Packages, empty, returned ... ..	...	3,829
”	...	Photographic goods ... ..	...	8,956
”	...	Printing materials ... ..	...	16,761
”	...	Telegraphic materials (including wire)	...	11,883
”	...	Travellers' samples ... ..	...	43,338
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Free	...	Curiosities ... ..	...	123
”	...	Exhibits undescrbed ... ..	...	4,114
”	...	Goods, manufactured... ..	...	17,846
”	...	Personal effects ... ..	...	42,078
”	...	Specimens of natural history ... ..	...	584
13 per cent.	2,234,735	Total Imports ... ..	...	17,174,545
*	†			

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £3,333,276, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.

Imports, exports, and trade. 7. In 1892, the total declared value of the imports having been £17,174,545, and that of the exports £14,214,546, the excess of imports over exports was £2,959,999, and the whole value of external trade was £31,389,091.

Imports and exports last two years. 8. The value of imports was lower in 1892 than in 1891 by £4,537,063, or by 21 per cent., and the value of exports was lower than in that year by £1,792,197, or by 11 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus lower than in the previous year by £6,329,260.

* Average on imports as a whole.

† Inclusive of duty collected and afterwards refunded, amounting to £105,278.

EXPORTS, 1892—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>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>				
...	1,521	Brushware and brooms, hair ...	...	+ 9,325
...	1,024	" " undescribed ...	...	- 462
...	7,229	Fancy goods ...	...	+ 33,976
...	7,949	Grindery ...	...	+ 13,919
...	28,696	Hardware & ironmongery, undescribed ...	...	+ 87,517
...	189	Holloware ...	...	+ 7,077
...	13,230	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ..	...	+ 13,591
...	4,260	Ordnance stores ...	...	+ 62,308
...	...	Packages, empty, returned ...	...	+ 3,829
...	6,573	Photographic goods ...	...	+ 2,383
...	8,296	Printing materials ...	...	+ 8,465
...	4,508	Telegraphic materials ...	...	+ 7,375
...	38,437	Travellers' samples ...	...	+ 4,901
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
...	156	Curiosities ...	...	- 33
...	23	Exhibits undescribed ...	...	+ 4,091
...	2,641	Goods, manufactured ...	...	+ 15,205
...	30,445	Personal effects ...	...	+ 11,633
...	47	Specimens of natural history ...	...	+ 537
...	14,214,546	Total Exports ...	...	+ 2,959,999

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £993,571. Exports for drawback, valued at £506,540, are also included.

9. In 1892, the value of imports was below that in any other year since 1881, but above that in 1881 or any prior year except 1854 and 1857; the value of exports, although above that in the five years ended with 1890, was below that not only in 1891 but in fifteen previous years.*

10. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was lower by £4 3s. 2d., and the value per head of exports was lower by £1 14s. 7d. than in 1891. The following table shows the value of

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

imports and exports per head in each of the ten years ended with 1892:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population* of—										
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
1883	19	10	2	18	0	7	37	10	9
1884	20	11	9	17	4	6	37	16	3
1885	18	17	7	16	5	5	35	3	0
1886	18	16	10	11	19	11	30	16	9
1887	18	14	10	11	3	8	29	18	6
1888	22	15	5	13	3	2	35	18	7
1889	22	8	8	11	14	2	34	2	10
1890	20	10	5	11	17	3	32	7	8
1891	18	18	7	13	19	1	32	17	8
1892	14	15	5	12	4	6	26	19	11

Imports and exports per head 1892 and former years.

11. It will be observed that in 1892 the value of imports per head was much lower than in any of the other years named, also that the value of exports per head in 1892 was lower than in any of those years except 1890, 1889, 1887, and 1886.

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

12. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the five years ended with 1891:—

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	1887	19,022,151	18 14 10	11,351,145	11 3 8
	1888	23,972,134	22 15 5	13,853,763	13 3 2
	1889	24,402,760	22 8 8	12,734,734	11 14 2
	1890	22,954,015	20 10 5	13,266,222	11 17 3
	1891	21,711,608	18 18 7	16,006,743	13 19 1
Mean of 5 years	...	22,412,534	20 13 7	13,442,521	12 7 6
New South Wales...	1887	18,806,236	18 14 4	18,496,917	18 8 2
	1888	20,885,557	20 3 4	20,859,715	20 2 10
	1889	22,863,057	21 8 9	23,294,934	21 16 10
	1890	22,615,004	20 10 6	22,045,937	20 0 2
	1891	25,383,397	22 3 11	25,944,020	22 13 9
Mean of 5 years	...	22,110,650	20 12 2	22,128,305	20 12 4

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
Queensland ...	1887	£ 5,821,611	£ s. d. 16 16 0	£ 6,453,945	£ s. d. 18 12 6
	1888	6,646,738	18 8 0	6,126,362	16 19 2
	1889	6,052,562	16 3 5	7,736,309	20 13 5
	1890	5,066,700	13 2 8	8,554,512	22 3 6
	1891	5,079,004	12 10 11	8,305,387	20 10 4
	Mean of 5 years ...		5,733,325	15 8 3	7,435,303	19 15 9
South Australia* ...	1887	5,096,293	16 7 8	5,330,780	17 2 9
	1888	5,413,638	17 6 9	6,984,098	22 7 4
	1889	6,804,451	21 13 9	7,259,365	23 2 9
	1890	8,262,673	26 2 3	8,827,378	27 17 11
	1891	9,956,542	31 7 3	10,512,049	33 2 3
	Mean of 5 years ...		7,106,719	22 11 6	7,782,734	24 14 7
Western Australia..	1887	666,344	15 19 7	604,655	14 10 0
	1888	786,250	18 11 8	680,344	16 1 7
	1889	818,127	19 0 1	761,392	17 13 8
	1890	874,447	18 4 9	671,813	14 0 3
	1891	1,280,093	24 19 7	799,466	15 12 0
	Mean of 5 years ...		885,052	19 7 2	703,534	15 11 6
Tasmania ...	1887	1,596,817	11 18 8	1,449,371	10 16 8
	1888	1,610,664	11 14 10	1,333,865	9 14 6
	1889	1,611,035	11 9 9	1,459,857	10 8 2
	1890	1,897,512	13 4 0	1,486,992	10 6 11
	1891	2,051,964	13 15 6	1,440,818	9 13 5
	Mean of 5 years ...		1,753,598	12 8 7	1,434,181	10 3 11
New Zealand ...	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
	1889	6,297,097	10 5 11	9,339,265	15 5 4
	1890	6,260,525	10 1 8	9,811,720	15 16 1
	1891	6,503,849	10 6 7	9,566,397	15 3 10
	Mean of 5 years ...		6,249,777	10 4 0	8,670,175

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1892, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix C. *post*.

13. In 1891, the imports were above the average in all the colonies except Victoria and Queensland, and the exports were above the average in all the colonies. The imports in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and the exports in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western

Gross imports and exports of colonies.

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

Australia were of greater value in the last than in any of the previous years named. In only one colony, viz., Victoria, did the imports show a falling-off as compared with the previous year; but in three, viz., Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, a falling-off took place in the exports.

Imports and exports of colonies per head.

14. Per head of the population, the imports in 1891 were above the average in all the colonies except Victoria and Queensland, and the exports were above the average in all the colonies except Tasmania. In New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania the imports per head, and in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia the exports per head were higher in 1891 than in any previous year named; but, in all other cases, both the imports and exports per head were higher in one or more of the other years named than in 1891. In all the colonies except Victoria and Queensland the imports per head in 1891 exceeded those in 1890; whilst the exports per head in that year were higher than in the previous one in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

15. In 1891 the total value of imports was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, as was also the total value of exports in each of the five years ended with 1891, but in the first four years named the value of imports was higher in Victoria than in New South Wales; and in all the years the value of both imports and exports in the latter colony was higher than in any other Australasian colony. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1891, and in the five years 1887 to 1891:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. Victoria.
2. Victoria.	2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.	3. New Zealand.
4. New Zealand.	4. South Australia.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

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

New South
Wales wool
passing
through
Victoria.

17. The value of imports and exports per head in 1891 was greatest in South Australia, Victoria standing fourth in regard to the former and sixth in regard to the latter, whilst New South Wales stood third and second. Over a series of years, South Australia was also at the head of the list in regard to the value per head of both imports and exports, Victoria being second in the case of the former and sixth in that of the latter, whilst New South Wales stood third and second. New Zealand was at the bottom of the list in regard to the imports per head, both in 1891 and over a series of years, whilst, in regard to the exports per head, Tasmania was at the bottom of the list in both cases. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1891, and in the whole period of five years:—

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

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

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. South Australia.
2. Western Australia.	2. Victoria.
3. New South Wales.	3. New South Wales.
4. Victoria.	4. Western Australia.
5. Tasmania.	5. Queensland.
6. Queensland.	6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

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

Order in 1891.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. South Australia.
2. New South Wales.	2. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.	3. Queensland.
4. Western Australia.	4. Western Australia.
5. New Zealand.	5. New Zealand.
6. Victoria.	6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

18. 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

External
trade in
Australia
and Aus-
tralia.

found in the following table for each of the five years ended with 1891 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1887 TO 1891.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

—	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
		£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.		
Continent of Australia... ..	1887	49,412,635	18	3	3	42,237,442	15	10	6
	1888	57,704,317	20	11	3	48,504,282	17	5	8
	1889	60,940,957	21	2	1	51,786,734	17	18	8
	1890	59,772,839	20	2	5	58,365,862	17	19	4
	1891	63,410,644	20	13	11	61,567,665	20	1	11
Mean of 5 years...	...	58,248,278	20	2	7	51,492,397	17	15	3
Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1887	57,254,967	16	11	10	50,552,982	14	13	0
	1888	65,256,881	18	7	9	57,605,472	16	4	8
	1889	68,849,089	18	18	4	62,585,856	17	3	11
	1890	67,930,876	18	3	9	64,664,574	17	6	3
	1891	71,966,457	18	14	7	72,574,880	18	17	9
Mean of 5 years...	...	66,251,654	18	3	3	61,596,753	16	17	1

19. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that both imports and exports show considerable increase since 1887, both being considerably higher in 1891 than in any of the previous years named in the table, also that in continental Australia the imports per head in the same year were higher by 11s. 4d., and the exports per head by £2 6s. 8d., than the average of five years, whilst in continental and insular Australia combined, the imports per head were higher by 11s. 4d., and the exports per head by £2 0s. 8d. than the average of five years.

20. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. In the following table the extent of the intercolonial trade is shown separately from that carried on with extra-Australasian countries for each of the colonies during 1891 :—

Australian and Australasian trade in 1891.

Inter-colonial and external trade of Australasian colonies.

INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	8,731,080	12,980,528	4,926,325	11,030,418
New South Wales ...	11,127,178	14,256,219	11,603,170	14,340,850
Queensland ...	1,895,795	3,183,209	4,926,571	3,378,816
South Australia ...	5,960,886	3,995,656	4,930,159	5,581,890
Western Australia ...	584,735	695,358	237,690	561,776
Total ...	28,299,674	35,110,970	26,623,915	34,943,750
Tasmania ...	1,352,991	698,973	1,058,437	382,381
New Zealand ...	1,013,549	5,490,300	1,705,561	7,860,836
Grand Total ...	30,666,214	41,300,243	29,387,913	43,186,967

21. In the case of South Australia and Tasmania, more than half the import trade is with the other colonies of the group, as is also more than half the export trade in the case of Queensland and Tasmania, but in all the other Australasian colonies more than half the imports are to, and more than half the exports are from, countries outside of Australasia. In regard to the proportions of trade with countries outside of Australasia, Victoria stands third in the case of both imports and exports, Queensland and New Zealand being above it in the case of the former, and Western Australia and New Zealand in that of the latter. In New Zealand the proportion of intercolonial trade is but small, and consequently that of external trade is large as compared with the other colonies. The following are the proportions of intercolonial and external trade in the different colonies, which are arranged in the order of the latter:—

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

PROPORTIONS OF INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Proportion of Imports from		Colony.	Proportion of Exports to	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.		Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
New Zealand ...	15·58	84·42	New Zealand ..	17·83	82·17
Queensland ...	37·33	62·67	Western Australia	29·73	70·27
Victoria ...	40·21	59·79	Victoria	30·78	69·22
New South Wales	43·84	56·16	New South Wales	44·72	55·28
Western Australia	45·68	54·32	South Australia...	46·90	53·10
South Australia ...	59·87	40·13	Queensland ...	59·32	40·68
Tasmania ...	65·94	34·06	Tasmania	73·46	26·54

Proportions
of inter-
colonial and
external
trade in
Australasia.

22. Of the import trade of all the colonies on the continent of Australia, 44·63 per cent. was between one colony and another, and 55·37 per cent. was with outside countries; and of the export trade, 43·24 per cent. was between colony and colony, and 56·76 per cent. was with outside countries. For the continent and the two insular colonies in combination, similar proportions are respectively 42·61 and 57·39 per cent. and 40·49 and 59·51 per cent.

Inter-
colonial
trade per
head of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

23. Per head of the population, South Australia, as regards both imports and exports, has a larger intercolonial trade than any of the other colonies, followed by Western Australia in the case of the former and Queensland in that of the latter. Victoria stands fifth in regard to the proportion of intercolonial imports, and sixth in regard to that of intercolonial exports, per head. The following are the proportions in the different colonies :—

VALUE OF INTERCOLONIAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY
PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1891.

Intercolonial Imports per Head.				Intercolonial Exports per Head.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. South Australia ...	18	15	6	1. South Australia ...	15	10	7
2. Western Australia	11	8	3	2. Queensland ...	12	3	5
3. New South Wales	9	14	7	3. New South Wales	10	2	11
4. Tasmania ...	9	1	8	4. Tasmania ...	7	2	1
5. Victoria ...	7	12	3	5. Western Australia	4	12	9
6. Queensland ...	4	13	8	6. Victoria... ...	4	5	11
7. New Zealand ...	1	12	2	7. New Zealand ...	2	14	2

Inter-
colonial
trade of
Australasia
per head.

24. The value per head of intercolonial imports was £9 4s. 9d. in Australia as a whole, and £7 19s. 7d. in Australasia as a whole; and the value per head of intercolonial exports was £8 13s. 10d. in Australia as a whole, and £7 12s. 11d. in Australasia as a whole.

External
trade per
head of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

VALUE OF EXTERNAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY PER
HEAD OF POPULATION, 1891.

External Imports per Head.				External Exports per Head.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1. Western Australia	13	11	4	1. South Australia ...	17	11	8
2. South Australia ...	12	11	9	2. New South Wales	12	10	10
3. New South Wales	12	9	4	3. New Zealand ...	12	9	8
4. Victoria... ...	11	6	4	4. Western Australia	10	19	3
5. New Zealand ...	8	14	4	5. Victoria... ...	9	13	2
6. Queensland ...	7	17	3	6. Queensland ...	8	6	11
7. Tasmania ...	4	13	10	7. Tasmania ...	2	11	4

26. The values per head in 1891 of imports from countries outside of Australasia to the colonies on the Australian continent was £11 9s. 2d., and the value per head of exports from those colonies to such countries was £11 8s. 1d. External trade of Australia per head.

27. To the whole of Australasia, the value per head of goods imported from countries beyond its limits was in the proportion of £10 15s., and the value per head of goods exported to such countries was £11 4s. 10d. If federation of the Australasian colonies had become a fact, these figures would be held to represent the value per head of the general imports and exports of Australasia during 1891, instead of £18 14s. 7d. and £18 17s. 9d., as given in a previous table,* the reason being that the colonies would then be considered as one country, and consequently the intercolonial imports and exports would not be included with the general trade, but, if returned at all, would be simply set down under the head of "coastwise traffic."

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

29. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1891 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents External trade of British dominions.

* See table following paragraph 18 *ante*.

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

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891.

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

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom* ...	435,441,264	11	8	7	309,113,718	8	2	3
Gibraltar† ...	800,293	41	18	0	48,400	2	10	8
Malta† ...	1,019,467	6	3	7	122,135	0	14	10
ASIA.								
India‡ ...	84,150,228	0	7	7	111,464,673	0	10	1
Ceylon ...	4,858,830	1	12	4	4,287,481	1	8	6
Straits Settlements§ ...	21,656,866	42	4	6	20,129,982	39	4	11
Protected Malay States ...	2,109,396	5	2	3	2,620,205	6	7	1
Labuan ...	54,537	9	6	4	39,766	6	15	11
British North Borneo ...	274,344	1	11	4	175,422	1	0	1
Hong Kong † ...	2,732,157	12	6	9	1,101,702	4	19	6
Sarawak ...	226,961	0	15	2	274,817	0	18	4
Cyprus ...	344,125	1	12	11	432,419	2	1	4
AFRICA.								
Mauritius... ..	2,562,250	6	18	3	2,430,840	6	11	2
Natal	3,647,494	6	14	1	1,458,082	2	13	7
Cape of Good Hope ...	8,582,776	5	12	5	11,131,024	7	5	8
St. Helena*	27,382	6	13	1	3,126	0	15	2
Lagos	650,192	7	11	11	717,643	8	7	8
Gold Coast	665,781	0	7	0	684,305	0	7	2
Sierra Leone	453,378	6	1	2	477,656	6	7	8
Gambia	172,118	12	1	4	180,052	12	12	5
AMERICA.								
Canada	24,650,884	5	2	1	20,222,732	4	3	9
Newfoundland	1,431,137	7	4	7	1,549,408	7	16	7
Bermuda*	325,976	21	11	1	129,803	8	11	8
Honduras... ..	272,355	8	13	1	280,521	8	18	3
British Guiana	1,707,770	5	18	6	2,532,554	8	15	8
West Indies—								
Bahamas	190,670	4	0	2	128,010	2	13	10
Turk's Island	26,892	5	13	4	26,567	5	12	0
Jamaica	1,759,890	2	15	0	1,722,096	2	13	10
St. Lucia	222,178	5	4	1	181,503	4	5	0
St. Vincent*	97,839	2	7	8	98,672	2	8	1
Barbados*	1,067,617	5	17	1	814,254	4	9	4
Grenada*	176,929	3	5	5	236,643	4	7	7
Tobago	23,945	1	6	1	24,241	1	6	4
Virgin Islands*	4,446	0	19	2	4,633	1	0	0

* The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks (*) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1891 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £39,591,218, and exported it to the value of £37,228,791.

† English Customs figures.

‡ Exclusive of Frontier trade.

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891—*continued*.

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

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.					
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.				
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.				
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>								
West Indies—								
St. Christopher*... } ...	161,105	3 7 7	187,455	3 18 8				
Nevis*... } ...								
Antigua* } ...					167,110	4 10 9	157,463	4 5 6
Montserrat } ...					25,846	2 3 11	24,339	2 1 5
Dominica* } ...					60,780	2 5 3	38,910	1 9 0
Trinidad } ...					2,096,797	10 9 8	2,058,761	10 5 10
<i>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</i>								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	71,966,457	18 14 7	72,574,880	18 17 9				
Fiji* ...	253,049	2 0 4	474,334	3 15 8				
Falkland Islands* ...	67,827	37 18 3	130,752	73 1 9				
Total ...	677,187,338	2 8 5	570,491,979	2 0 9				

30. 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 eight and two-third millions sterling, or about $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., but a decrease in the value of the exports of nearly six millions sterling, or more than 1 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of nearly fourteen and three-quarter millions—or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, against which has to be deducted a decrease of about six millions—or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in the imports of other British Possessions; whilst the decrease in the export trade was over nineteen millions—or 6 per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom, against which has to be placed an increase of thirteen millions—or about 5 per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures in the following table, it appears that, although the value of the total trade of the British Dominions had fallen off considerably since 1882 and 1883, it has in the last few years been gradually recovering, and was higher in 1890 and 1891 than in any of the previous years named in the following table:—

External
trade of
British
possessions
1882-91.

* See footnote (*) on page 62.

† Including intercolonial trade. Exclusive of that trade, the total value of imports is £41,300,243, or £10 15s. per head, and the total value of exports is £43,186,967, or £11 4s. 10d. per head. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies, see tables following paragraphs 12 and 20 *ante*.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1882 TO 1891 (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.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
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,	271,474,	211,767,	483,241,
1886 ...	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,959,	198,336,	467,295,
1887 ...	362,227,	210,320,	572,547,	281,263,	211,836,	493,099,
1888 ...	387,636,	223,252,	610,888,	298,578,	220,091,	518,669,
1889 ...	427,638,	238,621,	666,259,	315,592,	234,919,	550,511,
1890 ...	420,692,	247,839,	668,531,	328,252,	248,225,	576,477,
1891 ...	435,441,	241,746,	677,187,	309,114,	261,378,	570,492,

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

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

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

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

External trade of foreign countries.

33. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal foreign countries during 1891, is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
EUROPE.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary ...	51,111,‡	1 3 11	65,559,§	1 10 8
Belgium ...	124,785,	20 6 8	113,880,	18 11 2
Bulgaria||	3,254,	1 9 8	2,842,	1 5 11
Denmark ...	18,590,	8 11 2	13,835,	6 7 4
France ...	237,532,	6 3 11	189,220,	4 18 8
German Empire ...	224,545,	4 10 10	170,215,	3 8 10
Greece|| ...	6,221,	2 16 11	4,418,	2 0 5

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† Including intercolonial trade.

‡ Imports for home consumption only.

§ Exports of home produce only.

|| Including bullion and specie.

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1891
—continued.

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.			Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		
EUROPE—continued.								
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Holland ...	112,926,*	24	8	8	94,786,†	20	10	2
Italy ...	47,912,	1	11	7	37,920,	1	5	0
Portugal‡	14,297,	3	6	5	15,058,	3	9	11
Roumania‡	17,467,	3	3	6	10,986,	1	19	11
Russia ...	37,158,*	0	7	10§	72,161,†	0	15	2§
Spain ...	36,054,	2	1	1	36,455,	2	1	7
Sweden and Norway	32,860,	4	16	7	25,186,	3	14	1
Switzerland‡	39,290,*	13	9	4	28,154,†	9	13	0
Turkey ...	20,623,	0	14	10	11,553,	0	8	4
ASIA.								
China ...	33,436,	0	1	9	25,310,	0	1	4
Japan ...	10,488,	0	5	2	13,254,	0	6	7
Persia|| ...	2,000,	0	4	5	1,000,	0	2	3
AFRICA.								
Egypt ...	9,584,*	1	8	1	14,457,†	2	2	5
Morocco ...	1,836,	0	3	11	1,730,	0	3	8
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation ...	13,442,*	3	5	9	20,644,†	5	1	0
Brazil¶ ...	29,261,	2	1	10	35,755,	2	11	1
Chile‡ ...	13,268,*	4	14	2	13,688,†	4	17	2
Mexico‡ ...	10,871,¶	0	19	1	13,182,	1	3	2
Paraguay ...	360,*	1	1	10	633,†	1	18	5
United States ...	176,024,	2	16	0	184,267,	2	18	7
Uruguay ...	3,954,*	5	16	10	5,625,†	8	6	2
Total ...	1,329,149,	1	10	0	1,221,773,	1	7	7

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

34. By comparing the figures in this with those in a previous table,** it will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent much higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of France and Germany come next in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, and India, which are the only other countries

Trade in
Australasia
and other
countries
compared.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ Including bullion and specie.

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

|| The figures for Persia are only estimates.

¶ Figures for 1890.

** See table following paragraph 29 ante.

possessing a larger trade with countries outside their borders than the Australasian colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 18 millions than in Austria-Hungary, by 35 millions than in Russia, and by 59 millions than in Italy. Including her intercolonial trade, 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, Switzerland, or Sweden and Norway; it is also less than that of Brazil or China, but it is larger than that of the other extra-European countries shown in the table, except of course the United States.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

35. The trade of the United Kingdom,† as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any Foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. The trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,* as similarly expressed (including that they carry on with each other), is much larger than that of the United Kingdom, or any Foreign country except Holland and Belgium; whilst that of South Australia is larger than, and that of New South Wales is equal to, that of the former; and that of both these colonies is larger than that of the latter country.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

36. 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 1892, will be found in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1892.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	11,410,808	80·28
The United Kingdom ...	6,700,301	39·01	956,619	6·73
Other British possessions ...	7,469,869	43·50	1,194,762	8·40
Foreign States	3,004,375	17·49	652,357	4·59
Total	17,174,545	100·00	14,214,546	100·00

* See table following paragraph 12 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 29 *ante*.

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

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1883	13,292,294	14 12 1	81·06
1884	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
1885	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
1886	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
1892	11,410,808	9 16 3	80·28

38. 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, according to the figures, the total value of exports of local productions showed a considerable improvement in 1891, on the exceptionally low values which prevailed in the previous six years; but, owing to a fall in values, especially in the case of wool, as well as to a decrease in the volume of the articles exported, this improvement was not sustained in 1892. The value per head, moreover, of the exports of home products, and their proportion to the total exports, were not so high in 1892 as in 1891; the former, however, was higher than in any other year since 1885, and the latter than in any other year since 1884.

39. 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 1892, the names of all the most important articles being given :—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1886 TO 1892.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	14,395	13,231	15,420	16,097	17,182	21,493	17,679
9	Agricultural im- plements	11,732	15,613	22,076	19,915	27,575	22,421	18,809
"	Machinery ...	48,034	90,403	56,562	62,167	61,105	85,043	53,311
10	Saddlery and harness	9,866	7,147	10,018	6,882	8,330	7,947	4,957
13	Furniture and upholstery	24,109	20,286	22,558	17,614	19,680	23,844	15,822
14	Manure ...	24,579	25,431	24,033	23,910	26,145	19,037	28,797
"	Drugs and chemicals	13,164	10,647	7,522	4,711	8,467	8,488	6,823
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	2,751	1,820	9,439	2,609	6,817	4,558	2,901
19	Apparel & slops	155,358	117,858	121,801	98,367	118,536	126,242	60,754
"	Boots and shoes	20,926	23,137	20,937	16,254	15,645	15,098	6,916
20	Cordage... ..	9,195	5,398	4,012	4,683	3,434	4,773	5,025
21	Butter & cheese	90,221	43,123	68,862	45,274	66,293	232,118	357,789
"	Hams, bacon, and lard	10,343	8,817	7,756	5,455	3,958	3,045	4,404
"	Beef and pork, salted	9,951	4,077	4,931	3,550	3,834	1,609	2,396
"	Preserved meats	88,187	41,561	16,115	16,156	20,197	19,230	51,624
22	Confectionery ...	6,703	3,798	2,883	2,751	2,537	3,156	1,796
"	Biscuit	37,689	26,870	20,962	20,653	18,975	19,399	17,785
"	Flour	313,709	408,434	380,387	270,499	350,917	438,297	471,545
"	Grain & pulse—							
"	Wheat	165,391	410,524	502,275	70,147	102,603	854,009	754,526
"	Othert†	10,387	13,317	8,535	5,581	6,726	18,589	66,962
"	Fruit	21,967	10,105	18,719	15,147	17,869	33,329	14,505
"	Jams and pre- serves	14,678	6,563	6,497	4,638	4,239	3,003	2,238
"	Oatmeal... ..	25,222	17,978	27,159	28,467	33,796	31,642	33,865
"	Onions	34,696	33,482	40,678	35,308	27,960	32,936	26,016
"	Potatoes	120,532	37,861	94,301	57,612	24,787	52,555	33,525
"	Sugar, refined, and molasses	32,462	41,130	50,617	38,647	40,400	87,242	79,587
"	Vegetables ...	4,436	12,423	4,911	3,292	7,268	5,076	3,676
23	Wine	27,094	29,345	33,273	33,240	31,990	32,516	40,066
24	Bones	500	541	559	539	530	1,012	926
"	Bone-dust	9,674	5,270	11,328	11,057	6,584	11,719	7,903
"	Candles	5,561	1,629	551	298	421	504	182
"	Glue pieces ...	1,783	1,780	1,657	988	823	272	185
"	Hides	9,581	15,250	17,136	25,000	13,717	17,335	13,773
"	Horns and hoofs	1,005	633	1,691	2,691	4,144	3,805	3,338
"	Leather	254,597	207,606	181,886	190,322	184,574	206,355	234,864
"	Skins—sheep, etc.	98,763	104,543	185,272	206,931	159,099	206,509	289,778
"	Soap	13,354	10,485	10,375	9,856	12,375	14,975	5,417
"	Stearine... ..	5	96	553	85	411	669	...
"	Tallow	121,900	85,640	157,601	149,429	156,851	163,412	163,685
"	Wool‡	4,306,352	4,508,105	3,755,265	5,193,858	5,121,852	6,638,983	5,767,433
25	Bark and timber	37,481	23,470	51,813	53,610	76,986	104,259	48,210
"	Bran and pollard	23,010	4,323	9,727	2,101	1,107	4,264	7,798

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

† Not including malt.

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

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE
OF VICTORIA, 1886 TO 1892*—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
25	Hay and chaff ...	174,139	63,660	134,971	129,390	83,558	163,653	149,292
„	Seeds	6,227	4,412	3,713	4,855	6,203	5,655	3,564
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	7,478	3,625	2,207	1,816	4,159	5,800	7,050
31	Gold—bullion ...	336,874	243,425	166,877	296,375	516,438	380,369	4,560
„	„ specie ...	1,610,829	1,011,121	3,523,642	1,983,913	2,223,065	2,217,734	1,844,388
32	Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	32,393	14,733	12,731	14,619	19,380	45,530	28,903
33	Horned cattle ...	57,604	71,833	56,662	83,971	55,999	53,646	48,946
„	Horses	133,691	148,018	116,732	99,848	179,299	175,334	250,335
„	Sheep	101,232	191,246	94,571	119,742	96,350	86,456	86,767
34	Plants	5,664	5,920	6,447	6,948	6,666	6,198	6,324
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	20,834	16,440	15,800	15,528	21,500	26,175	26,629
„	Oilmen's stores...	11,898	13,622	11,211	9,284	9,721	9,170	5,290
...	All other articles	324,481	265,174	222,416	233,990	252,744	269,938	221,169
	Total ...	9,054,687	8,502,979	10,356,633	9,776,670	10,291,821	13,026,426	11,410,808

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

40. It has been already stated that in 1892, as compared with 1891, the increase in the total exports amounted in value to £2,959,999, but this increase was entirely confined to re-exportations of imported goods, there being a falling-off amounting to £1,615,618 in the value of exports of home produce or manufactures. The falling-off in the exports of such products was spread over 36 articles, the total value of the decrease of which was set down as £2,069,962; but as against this there was an increase in the exports of 19 articles, amounting in all to an increased value of £454,344, so that the net increase in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief decrease was in exports of wool, amounting to £871,550, gold bullion and specie (£749,155), wheat (£99,483), apparel and slops (£65,488), bark and timber (£56,049), machinery (£31,732), onions, potatoes, and other vegetables (£27,350), and fruit and jams (£19,589). The chief articles of home produce of which the exports increased were butter and cheese (£125,671), leather and skins (£111,778), flour, oatmeal and grain, other than wheat (£83,844),

Increase or
decrease of
exports of
articles of
home pro-
duce.

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

and horses and sheep (£75,312). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling-off in the exports of each article:—

**INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME
PRODUCE, 1892.**

Increase 1892, as compared with 1891.		Decrease 1892, as compared with 1891.	
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Manure	9,760	Stationery	3,814
Cordage	252	Agricultural implements ...	3,612
Butter and cheese... ..	125,671	Machinery	31,732
Hams, bacon and lard ...	1,359	Saddlery and harness ...	2,990
Beef and pork, salted ...	787	Furniture and upholstery ...	8,022
Preserved meats	32,394	Drugs and chemicals ...	1,665
Flour	33,248	Woollens and woollen piece goods	1,657
Grain, other than wheat ...	48,373	Apparel and slops ...	65,488
Oatmeal	2,223	Boots and shoes	8,182
Wine	7,550	Confectionery	1,360
Leather	28,509	Biscuit	1,614
Skins—sheep, etc. ...	83,269	Wheat	99,483
Tallow	273	Fruit	18,824
Bran and pollard	3,534	Jams and preserves ...	765
Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	1,250	Onions	6,920
Horses	75,001	Potatoes	19,030
Sheep	311	Sugar—refined, and molasses	7,655
Plants	126	Vegetables	1,400
Hardware and manufactures of metals	454	Bones	86
		Bone-dust	3,816
		Candles	322
		Glue pieces	87
		Hides	3,562
		Horns and hoofs... ..	467
		Soap	9,558
		Stearine	669
		Wool	871,550
		Bark and timber	56,049
		Hay and chaff	14,361
		Seeds	2,091
		Gold—bullion	375,809
		„ specie	373,346
		Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	16,627
		Horned cattle	4,700
		Oilmen's stores	3,880
		All other articles	48,769
		Total decrease	2,069,962
		Deduct increase	454,344
Total increase	454,344	Net decrease	1,615,618

41. 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 five years 1887 to 1891; also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1887 TO 1891.

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 ...	1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
	1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
	1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
	1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
	1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
New South Wales ...	1887	15,472,361	15 7 11	83·65
	1888	17,289,487	16 13 10	82·88
	1889	17,423,311	16 6 9	74·79
	1890	17,232,725	15 12 10	78·17
	1891	21,103,816	18 9 1	81·34
Queensland ...	1887	6,338,205	18 5 10	98·21
	1888	6,012,722	16 12 11	98·15
	1889	7,511,744	20 1 5	97·10
	1890	8,412,244	21 16 1	98·34
	1891	7,979,080	19 14 3	96·07
South Australia ...	1887	3,348,561	10 15 4	62·82
	1888	4,670,773	14 19 2	66·88
	1889	3,694,692	11 15 6	50·90
	1890	4,410,062	13 18 9	49·96
	1891	4,685,313	14 15 2	44·57
Western Australia ...	1887	601,656	14 8 7	99·50
	1888	673,519	15 18 4	99·00
	1889	748,898	17 7 11	98·36
	1890	659,661	13 15 2	98·19
	1891	788,767	15 7 10	98·66
Tasmania ...	1887	1,425,457	10 13 1	98·35
	1888	1,303,908	9 10 1	97·75
	1889	1,442,605	10 5 8	98·81
	1890	1,430,806	9 19 1	96·22
	1891	1,367,927	9 3 8	94·94
New Zealand ...	1887	6,551,081	10 19 8	95·41
	1888	7,255,128	11 19 8	93·41
	1889	9,042,008	14 15 8	96·82
	1890	9,428,761	15 3 9	96·10
	1891	9,400,094	14 18 6	98·26

Exports of home produce, 1890 and 1891.

42. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1891 was higher than in 1890 in all the colonies except Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand—the greatest increases per head being in New South Wales and Victoria. At the same time, the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was higher in 1891 than in 1890 in all the colonies except Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* must also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

43. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has of late years been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown; the difference in favour of New South Wales being about £7,000,000 in each of the four years ended with 1890, and as much as £8,000,000 in 1891. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1891:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1891.

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 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.

44. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1891, Tasmania stood lowest on the list, Victoria being immediately above it. At the top of the list stood Queensland, New South Wales standing second. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

* See paragraph 38 *ante*.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF
EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1891.

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

45. In Victoria during the same year, the value of articles of domestic produce bore a slightly larger proportion to that of the total exports than in New South Wales, and in both colonies a much larger proportion 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 1891:—

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, 1891.

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

46. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1891 to £58,351,423, or $80\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £51,866,080, or $80\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the total exports in 1890. During the last fourteen years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to over 58 millions in 1891; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 79 to 85 per cent.

Exports of Australasian produce.

47. In 1892, according to value, 40 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 53 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 41 per cent. of the former, and 28 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to British possessions out of Australia, the imports therefrom and the exports thereto amounted to about 6 and 1 per cent. respectively of the totals; whilst in regard to Foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to about 13 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 17 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, 1892.

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1892.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.				
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	6,857,090	39·93	7,599,501	53·46
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	5,308,201	30·91	2,269,581	15·97
Queensland ...	211,155	1·23	288,745	2·03
South Australia ...	510,222	2·97	461,258	3·25
Western Australia ...	184,985	1·08	209,611	1·47
Tasmania ...	306,653	1·79	423,010	2·98
New Zealand ...	528,695	3·08	321,807	2·26
Fiji ...	46,949	·27	16,964	·12
Mauritius ...	111,508	·65	31,213	·22
Hong Kong ...	257,984	1·50	56,763	·40
India ...	339,862	1·98	63,156	·44
Ceylon ...	138,326	·80	1,924	·01
Straits Settlements ...	38,734	·22	5,721	·04
Canada ...	42,445	·25	...	...
Other British Possessions ...	10,169	·06	15,397	·11
Total ...	14,892,978	86·72	11,764,651	82·76
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	114,622	·67	459,436	3·23
France ...	58,774	·34	953,658	6·71
Germany ...	473,576	2·76	678,406	4·77
Sweden and Norway ...	175,027	1·02	880	·01
Java ...	590,607	3·44	9,985	·07
Philippine Islands ...	80	...	153	...
China ...	220,202	1·28	30	...
United States ...	588,057	3·42	241,389	1·70
Others ...	60,622	·35	105,958	·75
Total ...	2,281,567	13·28	2,449,895	17·24
Grand Total ...	17,174,545	100·00	14,214,546	100·00

Increase or decrease of imports from various countries, 1892.

48. Comparing the value of imports in 1892 with that in 1891, a decrease of over 2 millions (£2,096,509) is shown in the value of those from the United Kingdom alone. The imports from the other Australasian colonies show a net decrease of £1,616,204, there having been a decrease in those from New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but an increase in those from Western Australia; whilst there was a net decrease of £164,852 in those from Mauritius, Hong Kong, and other British possessions. As regards Foreign countries, there was a reduced import trade in

most cases, the only exceptions being that with Belgium and Java. The largest decreases were £197,545 in the case of the United States, £175,083 in that of China, £126,122 in that of Sweden and Norway, and £103,776 in that of Germany; whilst the net decrease from Foreign countries as a whole was £659,498. 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,
1892.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	8,953,599	6,857,090	...	2,096,509
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,644,289	5,308,201	...	1,336,088
Queensland ...	253,213	211,155	...	42,058
South Australia ...	585,380	510,222	...	75,158
Western Australia ...	97,416	184,985	87,569	...
Tasmania ...	328,712	306,653	...	22,059
New Zealand ...	757,105	528,695	...	228,410
Fiji ...	64,965	46,949	...	18,016
Mauritius ...	273,248	111,508	...	161,740
Hong Kong ...	168,614	257,984	89,370	...
India ...	404,117	339,862	...	64,255
Ceylon ...	99,200	138,326	39,126	...
Straits Settlements ...	53,367	38,734	...	14,633
Canada ...	84,083	42,445	...	41,638
Other British Possessions ...	3,235	10,169	6,934	...
Total ...	18,770,543	14,892,978	...	*3,877,565
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	94,326	114,622	20,296	...
France ...	156,325	58,774	...	97,551
Germany ...	577,352	473,576	...	103,776
Sweden and Norway ...	301,149	175,027	...	126,122
Java ...	553,299	590,607	37,308	...
Philippine Islands ...	2,089	80	...	2,009
China ...	395,285	220,202	...	175,083
United States ...	785,602	588,057	...	197,545
Others ...	75,638	60,622	...	15,016
Total ...	2,941,065	2,281,567	...	*659,498
Grand Total ...	21,711,608	17,174,545	...	*4,537,063

* Net figures.

Increase or decrease in exports to various countries.

49. In 1892, as compared with 1891, the exports to the United Kingdom decreased by £393,988. The only countries to which the exports increased were Western Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, British possessions unnamed, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Java, and Foreign countries unnamed. The net falling-off in the exports to British countries taken as a whole was £1,800,000, but there was a small net increase (amounting to £8,000) in the exports to Foreign countries. The following table shows the amount by which the exports to each country increased or decreased in the year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1892.

Countries.	Exports thereto.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.				
The United Kingdom ...	£ 7,993,489	£ 7,599,501	...	393,988
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	2,556,005	2,269,581	...	286,424
Queensland ...	304,186	288,745	...	15,441
South Australia ...	831,734	461,258	...	370,476
Western Australia ...	188,876	209,611	20,735	...
Tasmania ...	722,020	423,010	...	299,010
New Zealand ...	306,269	321,807	15,538	...
Fiji ...	17,235	16,964	...	271
Mauritius ...	26,735	31,213	4,478	...
Hong Kong ...	82,933	56,763	...	26,170
India ...	464,558	63,156	...	401,402
Ceylon ...	58,074	1,924	...	56,150
Straits Settlements ...	8,124	5,721	...	2,403
Other British Possessions ...	4,622	15,397	10,775	...
Total ...	13,564,860	11,764,651	...	1,800,209*
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium ...	363,901	459,436	95,535	...
France ...	978,936	953,658	...	25,278
Germany ...	387,341	678,406	291,065	...
Sweden and Norway ...	2	880	878	...
Java ...	4,933	9,985	5,052	...
Philippine Islands ...	298,433	153	...	298,280
China ...	98	30	...	68
United States ...	385,691	241,389	...	144,302
Others ...	22,548	105,958	83,410	...
Total ...	2,441,883	2,449,895	8,012*	...
Grand Total ...	16,006,743	14,214,546	...	1,792,197*

* Net figures.

50. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1892 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1882.	1887.	1892.	1882.	1887.	1892.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	8,980,420	8,290,046	6,857,090	7,763,065	5,476,229	7,599,501
Australasia—						
New South Wales ...	4,313,262	5,256,572	5,308,201	3,089,255	2,447,279	2,269,581
Queensland ...	10,051	477,901	211,155	18,652	529,286	288,745
South Australia ...	412,925	520,190	510,222	703,893	527,703	461,258
Western Australia ...	8,590	18,789	184,985	95,382	155,984	209,611
Tasmania ...	429,026	347,510	306,653	570,597	543,523	423,010
New Zealand ...	740,473	706,505	528,695	748,060	292,729	321,807
Fiji ...	17,320	62,209	46,949	29,394	22,872	16,964
Mauritius ...	824,507	246,308	111,508	26,701	28,312	31,213
Hong Kong ...	204,562	234,864	257,984	2,552	32,458	56,763
India ...	470,352	371,914	339,862	124,744	421,552	63,156
Ceylon ...	71,613	41,352	138,326	2,341,991	50,696	1,924
Straits Settlements ...	42,160	59,104	38,734	...	5,832	5,721
Canada ...	98,669	24,236	42,445	...	...	...
Other British possessions	621	14,821	10,169	4,151	10,097	15,397
Total ...	16,624,551	16,672,321	14,892,978	15,518,437	10,544,552	11,764,651
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	29,311	73,299	114,622	285,025	228,268	459,436
France ...	78,089	182,187	58,774	5,682	155,940	953,658
Germany ...	105,469	298,269	473,576	35,054	107,920	678,406
Sweden and Norway	239,801	328,789	175,027	...	20	880
Java ...	296,585	179,777	590,607	4,277	2,071	9,985
Philippine Islands ...	47,563	5,380	80	248,364	79,051	153
China ...	628,405	585,259	220,202	7,285	45	30
United States ...	680,863	671,231	588,057	38,744	223,443	241,389
Others ...	17,444	25,639	60,622	50,711	9,835	105,958
Total ...	2,123,530	2,349,830	2,281,567	675,142	806,593	2,449,895
Grand Total ...	18,748,081	19,022,151	17,174,545	16,193,579	11,351,145	14,214,546

51. The value of imports from the other Australasian colonies and from Foreign countries was greater, but the value of those from the United Kingdom and from other British possessions was less, in 1892 than in 1882; moreover, the value of imports from all those countries was less in 1892 than in 1887. The following figures show the differences between the values in 1892 and those in the two other years named :—

Imports from various countries at three periods compared.

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1892 COMPARED
WITH 1882 AND 1887.

Imports from—	Value Greater in 1892 than in 1882.	Value Less in 1892 than in—	
		1882.	1887.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	...	2,123,330	1,432,956
Other Australasian Colonies ...	1,135,584	...	277,556
Other British Possessions ...	...	743,827	68,831
Foreign Countries	158,037	...	68,263
Total ... ..	...	1,573,536*	1,847,606

52. If the imports from the other Australasian colonies be left out of account, the net value of the imports from other places would be less in 1892 by £2,709,120 than in 1882, and by £1,570,050 than in 1887.

53. The value of exports to Foreign countries was greater in 1892 than in 1882, and the value of those to the United Kingdom and to Foreign countries was greater in 1892 than in 1887, but the value of the exports to the United Kingdom, to the other Australasian colonies and to other British possessions, was less in 1892 than in 1882, and the value of those to the other Australasian colonies and to other British possessions was less in 1892 than in 1887. The following are the amounts:—

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1892 COMPARED
WITH 1882 AND 1887.

Exports to—	Value Greater in 1892 than in—		Value Less in 1892 than in—	
	1882.	1887.	1882.	1887.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	...	2,123,272	163,564	...
Other Australasian Colonies...	...	...	1,251,827	522,492
Other British Possessions ...	...	...	2,338,395	380,681
Foreign Countries	1,774,753	1,643,302	...	...
Total ... ..	...	2,863,401*	1,979,033*	...

54. Omitting the exports to the other Australasian colonies, the value of the net exports to other places was less in 1892 by £727,206 than in 1882, but greater by £3,385,893 than in 1887.

* Net figures.

55. The value in 1892 of imports into Victoria from the neighbouring colonies was lower than in any previous year since 1886. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been steadily increasing up to 1884, fell off in the years 1886 to 1890, recovered considerably in 1891, but in 1892 was lower than in any other year named in the table, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Trade with neighbouring colonies, 1882 to 1892.

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1882 TO 1892.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of—	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
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	...
1890 ...	8,458,178	4,049,206	4,408,972	...
1891 ...	8,666,115	4,909,090	3,757,025	...
1892 ...	7,049,911	3,974,012	3,075,899	...

56. 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 1892, although considerably smaller than in the four preceding years, was larger than in any other years shown. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £26,184,410, or an average of over £2,380,000 per annum.

Imports from other colonies in excess of exports thereto.

57. In 1892, 79 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 88 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. Something less than a fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a fifteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports are Echuca and Wodonga, at which about 9 and 5½ per cent. respectively of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1892, rather more than 4½ 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.

* Exclusive of Fiji.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1892.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	13,616,498	79·28	12,458,513	87·65
Geelong	202,936	1·18	648,748	4·56
Portland	1,415	·01	108,576	·76
Port Fairy	260	...	3	...
Warrnambool	19,350	·11	5,135	·04
Bairnsdale	341	...	...	...
Port Albert	31	...	...	...
Sale	438	...	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cobram	32,297	·19	2,377	·02
Echuca	1,567,464	9·13	96,924	·68
Koondrook	29,888	·17	1,446	·01
Mildura	33,029	·19	23,954	·17
Narung	302	...	...	...
Swan Hill	52,664	·31	2,598	·02
Tocumwal	98,012	·57	12,575	·09
Wahgunyah	290,003	1·69	39,342	·28
Gooramadda	101,224	·59	15,007	·10
Yarrawonga	35,177	·21	25,706	·18
Wodonga	955,877	5·57	285,698	2·01
Tintaldra	35,929	·21	13,334	·09
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	296,020*	2·08
Stations, Border, etc.—				
New South Wales	14,749	·09	8,258	·06
South Australia	86,661	·50	170,332	1·20
Total	17,174,545	100·00	14,214,546	100·00

Imports of principal articles at three periods.

58. The value of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1892, 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, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

(See Index following paragraph 6 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
1	Books	199,784	204,055	187,251
	Stationery	92,653	85,706	68,690
2	Musical instruments	115,292	87,403	83,750
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	84,776	84,930	47,256
9	Cutlery	26,501	20,739	28,571
	Machinery	151,401	242,343	155,369
	Sewing machines	119,161	36,651	44,255

* 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, 1882, 1887, AND 1892—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
9	Tools and utensils	56,150	30,564	43,023
12	Building materials	90,433	127,486	115,966
13	Furniture and upholstery	76,990	57,053	47,491
14	Drugs and chemicals	84,365	82,155	75,870
	Matches and vestas	43,724	55,292	55,962
	Opium	77,089	37,280	17,540
	Paints and colours	79,636	71,436	74,583
15	Carpeting and druggeting	88,463	79,823	59,812
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	924,905	724,436	655,411
16	Silks	258,709	288,173	198,721
17	Cottons	1,048,306	825,883	742,095
	Linen piece goods & manufactures	31,817	49,374	34,330
18	Haberdashery	337,812	358,748	183,257
19	Apparel and slops	313,699	323,848	421,195
	Boots and shoes	121,818	95,307	84,818
	Gloves	90,145	98,762	105,669
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	129,164	113,932	80,233
	Hosiery	134,955	130,194	136,769
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	318,617	260,906	181,753
21	Butter and cheese	26,053	7,441	37,739
	Fish	131,672	165,361	111,563
	Meats—fresh, preserved and salted	12,599	23,954	24,982
22	Fruit(including currants and raisins)	204,150	280,335	347,731
	Flour and biscuit	16,176	13,638	18,326
	Grain—wheat	18,805	17,716	47,111
	„ oats	58,171	141,764	12,465
	„ other (including malt and rice)	175,370	153,154	69,410
	Sugar and molasses	1,315,402	1,127,556	872,457
23	Beer, cider, and perry	207,830	266,509	222,193
	Coffee	50,442	52,683	57,064
	Hops	57,866	42,422	15,611
	Spirits	397,210	401,083	386,105
	Tea	745,226	694,898	618,012
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	252,215	252,426	295,660
	Wine	152,531	128,489	88,790
24	Hides, skins and pelts	110,568	144,465	183,197
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	151,645	148,684	116,307
	Wool*	2,734,738	2,778,927	3,134,917
25	Paper (including paper bags)	214,341	224,906	264,388
	Timber	715,420	760,553	425,466
	Woodenware	65,537	47,341	31,207
26	Oil of all kinds	183,553	198,074	205,023
28	Coal	341,666	533,577	675,047
29	Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	114,654	95,440	81,416
	Glass and glassware	116,839	147,692	94,915

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

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	677,075	588,527	828,201
	Specie—gold... ..	82,587	51,927	10
	„ other	69,424	31,176	1,060
	Jewellery	75,021	49,700	26,009
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, etc.)	761,084	726,636	537,481
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	17,543	26,814	17,530
	Manufactures of metal ...	114,760	147,483	99,566
	Tin	59,360	45,282	59,242
	Nails and screws	63,960	35,558	19,716
	Plated ware	24,707	62,901	40,379
33	Live stock	794,486	1,362,591	991,113
35	Fancy goods	68,641	85,866	41,205
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	169,374	192,553	116,213
	Oilmen's stores	15,957	22,775	26,821
	Total	16,661,023	16,851,356	15,171,288
	All other articles	2,087,058	2,170,795	2,003,257
	Total Imports... ..	18,748,081	19,022,151	17,174,545

59. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1892, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—live stock, sugar, gold, cottons, coal, woollens, tea, iron and steel, timber, and apparel and slops, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1892 from £3,135,000 for wool to £421,200 for apparel and slops. The aggregate value of these eleven items amounted in 1892 to over £9,900,000, or to considerably more than half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1882 of all these articles was £10,454,600, in 1887 £10,499,400, and in 1891 £12,657,000, so that the value in 1892 was much lower than in the earlier years named.

60. The total imports show a reduced value in 1892, as compared with 1887, of £1,848,000, and as compared with 1882, of £1,574,000; while the imports of the articles named in the table fell off by £1,680,000 and £1,490,000 respectively. More than half the items show considerable decrease at the last period as compared with either of the former periods; these are books, stationery, musical instruments, watches and clocks, furniture, drugs, opium, carpets, woollens, silks, cottons, haberdashery, boots and shoes, hats, caps and bonnets, bags and sacks, fish, oats, sugar, hops, spirits,

Eleven chief articles of import, 1892.

Imports of three periods compared.

tea, wine, leather, timber, woodenware, earthenware, glass, specie, jewellery, iron and steel, lead, nails, and other manufactures of metal, fancy goods, and ironmongery. The articles which show an increase as compared with the two former periods are cutlery, matches, apparel and slops, gloves, hosiery, butter and cheese, preserved meats, fruit, flour and biscuit, wheat, coffee, tobacco, hides and skins, wool, paper, coal, gold (exclusive of specie), and oilmen's stores. The articles which showed lower values in 1892 than in 1887, but higher ones than in 1882, were machinery, building materials, linens, beer and cider, plated ware, and live stock, and the articles which showed lower values in 1892 than in 1882, but higher ones than in 1887, were sewing machines, tools, paints, and tin. The imports of wool in 1892 show increases of £356,000 and £400,000, as compared with 1887 and 1882; those of gold (exclusive of specie) increases of £239,674 and £151,126; those of coal increases of £141,500 and £333,400; those of apparel and slops increases of £97,300 and £107,500; and those of fruit increases of £67,000 and £144,000. On the other hand imports of tea show decreases of £77,000 and £127,000; those of sugar decreases of £255,000 and £443,000; and those of wine and spirits decreases of £55,000 and £75,000.

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

Exports of principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
1	Books	80,934	65,236	67,971
	Stationery	44,039	34,855	31,312
9	Machinery	168,613	138,851	106,330
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	109,042	89,290	45,085
16	Silks	30,184	39,086	27,815
17	Cottons	103,431	88,541	77,702
18	Haberdashery	66,096	63,931	29,752
19	Apparel and slops	334,688	199,450	109,733
	Boots and shoes	73,037	42,261	26,339
20	Bags and sacks	62,059	47,450	33,053
21	Butter and cheese	113,852	43,307	358,643
	Meats—fresh and preserved... ..	93,966	42,627	67,828
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	35,742	12,462	7,208
22	Fruits (including currants and raisins)	50,802	62,090	37,308
	Flour and biscuit	339,458	451,543	510,198
	Grain—wheat	627,029	416,487	776,278
	„ oats	28,550	14,774	10,771
	„ other (including malt and rice)	175,390	42,037	102,865
	Onions	35,398	33,482	26,016
	Potatoes	110,544	37,861	33,525

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1882.	1887.	1892.
		£	£	£
22	Sugar and molasses	278,564	142,316	121,335
23	Coffee	25,578	18,593	4,108
	Spirits	110,734	101,337	85,581
	Tea	331,916	420,859	364,774
	Tobacco, cigars and snuff	156,009	123,813	105,592
	Wine	53,319	58,404	63,235
24	Bones and bone dust	14,822	5,811	8,829
	Candles	10,847	13,069	6,710
	Horns and hoofs	2,586	633	3,338
	Hides	6,838	15,250	17,260
	Skins and pelts	129,267	104,874	289,792
	Leather, leatherware and leathern cloth	361,309	238,603	261,566
	Soap	15,747	13,933	14,226
	Tallow	189,304	85,640	163,685
	Wool*	5,902,624	5,073,491	6,619,141
25	Bark	23,845	16,152	38,883
	Hay, straw and chaff	146,199	63,660	149,292
	Timber	49,306	24,690	34,732
26	Oil of all kinds	60,968	34,957	32,698
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	1,497,116	243,425	4,560
	Specie—gold	2,208,221	1,011,121	1,844,388
	„ silver	8,007	1,415	11,242
32	Antimony ore, regulus, etc.	12,072	80	2,129
	Copper ore, regulus, etc.	2,854	3,747	3,768
	Iron, etc.	100,709	49,020	43,234
	Manufactures of metals	44,918	33,854	42,185
	Tin, tin ore, black sand	5,405	1,541	4,421
33	Live stock	609,761	529,782	443,717
35	Hardware and ironmongery	63,849	36,731	28,696
	Travellers' samples	67,089	40,558	38,437
	Total	15,172,637	10,472,980	13,337,286
	All other articles	1,020,942	878,165	877,260
	Total Exports	16,193,579	11,351,145	14,214,546

Eleven chief articles of export, 1892.

62. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1892 was £6,619,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £1,849,000—which two articles alone contributed 60 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1892 were breadstuffs, £1,286,500, and live stock, £444,000; then tea, butter and cheese, hides and skins, leather, tallow, hay and chaff, and sugar, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1892 between £365,000 and £121,000. 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

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

merely re-exports. The value of the eleven articles just named amounted in 1892 to £11,907,369, which leaves the balance of £2,307,177 distributed over all the other heads.

63. The value of the total exports in 1892 was greater by £2,860,000 than that in 1887, although it was lower than the value in 1882 by £1,980,000. The exported articles which showed a higher value in 1892 than at either of the previous periods were butter and cheese, flour and biscuit, wheat, wine, horns and hoofs, hides, skins and pelts, wool, bark, hay, straw and chaff, silver specie, and copper ore or regulus. The articles which showed a higher value in 1892 than in 1887, but a lower one than in 1882, were books, fresh and preserved meats, grain (exclusive of wheat and oats), bones, leather, soap, tallow, timber, gold specie, antimony ore, manufactures of metals (undefined), and tin and tin ore. The only article exported in 1892 which showed a higher value than in 1882, but a lower one than in 1887, was tea. All the other exported articles, 25 in number, or exactly half those named in the table, showed a lower value in 1892 than at either of the previous quinquennial periods. The exports of gold fell off by nearly £1,860,000 as compared with 1882, but increased by £594,400 as compared with 1887; those of breadstuffs were higher by nearly £320,000 than in 1882, and by nearly £420,000 than in 1887; whilst those of wool were higher by about £717,000 and by nearly £1,546,000 respectively. Owing to the stimulation afforded by Government bonuses, the export of butter and cheese was more than three times that of 1882, and more than eight times that of 1887.

64. With reference to the declared values of sugar and wool exported, it should be pointed out that these articles would have shown a much larger value in 1892 had it not been for a fall in their price.* This is made plain by the following figures:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL, 1880-1892.

Year.	Refined Sugar and Molasses.			Wool.		
	Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per cwt.		Total.	Per lb.
	cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	d.
1880 ...	155,469	254,219	1.63	112,486,206	6,417,466	13.7
1885 ...	154,443	172,062	1.11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11.4
1890 ...	130,154	131,524	1.01	132,149,027	5,933,699	10.8
1891 ...	159,865	155,201	.97	164,805,907	7,165,092	10.4
1892 ...	113,688	108,766	.96	165,590,377	6,619,141	9.6

* This is probably also true of numerous other articles, so great has been the fall in prices. According to Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck's index prices of the principal commodities, the following is the relative fall between 1882 and 1892 in the prices of the articles named, also the average index price of each during the five years ended with 1892:—Wheat (American) from 87 to 59, average (1888-92) 64; mutton (middling) from 100 to 76, average 82; butter from 98 to 86, average 83; wool (Australian merino), from 92 to 61, average 72; hides from 100 to 63, average 68; tallow from 107 to 80, average 74. See also paragraph 809 in Vol. I.

Relation
between
value and
quantity
1880 and
1892
compared.

65. It is ascertained from the figures that, whilst the declared value of sugar exported was greater in 1880 than in 1892 by 134 per cent., the quantity exported was greater by only about 37 per cent.; also that, whilst the declared value of wool exported in 1880 was less than that in 1892 by about 3 per cent., the quantity of such wool was greater in 1892 than in 1880 by as much as 47 per cent. The figures show that—supposing the qualities to have been the same, which might not have been the case—the average price of sugar has fallen off 41 per cent., and that of wool 30 per cent., since 1880.

Exports of
greasy
wool.

66. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that latterly a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,* showing a reduced average price, 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 five years †:—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL,
1880-1892.

Year.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per lb.
	lbs.	£	d.
1880 ...	76,808,471	3,616,981	11·3
1885 ...	83,927,788	3,478,404	9·9
1890 ...	113,157,230	4,742,739	10·1
1891 ...	142,272,653	5,823,364	9·8
1892 ...	143,770,551	5,344,871	8·9

Relative
value of
greasy
wool in 1880
and 1892.

67. Although, as will be observed, the quantity of greasy wool exported in 1892 was twice as large as in 1880, the total value of such wool was only about half as high again. The average price of greasy wool in 1892 was about 1d. per lb. lower than in 1891, 1890, or 1885, and about 2½d. lower than in 1880. Had greasy wool continued to fetch the price at which it was quoted in 1880, the value in 1892 would have exceeded by nearly a million and a half the amount set down in the table.

Excess of
imports
over
exports,
etc., 1837
to 1892.

68. In thirty-seven out of the fifty-six years ended with 1892, 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

* The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 68 per cent. in 1880, 79 per cent. in 1885, 85½ per cent. in 1890, 86 per cent. in 1891, and 87 per cent. in 1892.

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

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 1892.

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	...	1868 ... ..	...	2,273,328
1838	45,232	...	1869	444,636	...
1839	127,038	...	1870 ... ..	...	14,256
1840	306,507	...	1871 ... ..	...	2,215,825
1841	164,094	...	1872 ... ..	...	179,873
1842	78,644	...	1873	1,231,402	...
1843 ... ..	...	66,446	1874	1,512,876	...
1844 ... ..	...	105,785	1875	1,918,900	...
1845 ... ..	...	215,304	1876	1,508,867	...
1846 ... ..	...	109,640	1877	1,204,617	...
1847 ... ..	...	230,815	1878	1,236,173	...
1848 ... ..	...	301,683	1879	2,581,368	...
1849 ... ..	...	275,495	1880 ... ..	...	1,397,665
1850 ... ..	...	296,871	1881	466,418	...
1851 ... ..	...	366,472	1882	2,554,502	...
1852 ... ..	...	3,381,807	1883	1,344,983	...
1853	4,781,093	...	1884	3,151,168	...
1854	5,883,847	...	1885	2,492,846	...
1855 ... ..	...	1,485,399	1886	6,735,254	...
1856 ... ..	...	527,491	1887	7,671,006	...
1857	2,176,697	...	1888	10,118,371	...
1858	1,119,040	...	1889	11,668,026	...
1859	1,755,032	...	1890	9,687,793	...
1860	2,131,026	...	1891	5,704,865	...
1861 ... ..	...	296,154	1892	2,959,999	...
1862	448,365	...			
1863	552,431	...	Total ...	98,931,702	14,790,656
1864	1,076,431	...	Deduct excess of exports	14,790,656	...
1865	106,789	...			
1866	1,882,165	...	Net excess of imports	84,141,046	...
1867 ... ..	...	1,050,347			

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

Balance of
trade in
fifty-six
years.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

70. In 1892 the excess of imports over exports was about £2,745,000 lower than in 1891, £6,700,000 lower than in 1890, £8,700,000 lower than in 1889, £7,200,000 lower than in 1888, and also lower than in 1886 and 1887; but, with these exceptions, the imports in the last year exceeded the exports by a much larger amount than in any previous year except 1884, 1854, and 1853. 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 20 years in which the exports were in excess of the imports.* In connexion with the large excess of imports in the eight years ended with 1891, 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, £3,000,000 in 1889, £4,000,000 in 1890, and £2,150,000† in 1891; it must also be borne in mind that numerous municipal and private loans were floated, and very large amounts of other capital were remitted for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, 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. Then, again, it is known that large sums have been received by the colony in the shape of dividends from the Broken Hill silver mines and other investments in the neighbouring colonies, which amounts, being clear profit, have as a matter of course not to be counterbalanced, as is usually the case, by a corresponding export.

Necessity for restricting imports and promoting exports.

71. Experience has shown that the large importations of several years past, and especially of the three years ended with 1890, which have considerably exceeded the exports of the same years, were not warranted by the legitimate requirements of the colony; and as much of the excess referred to represents borrowed money, on which, as well as on amounts previously borrowed, interest has to be met, it has been felt that, if the colony is to pay its way without recourse to further borrowing, and to recover prosperity upon a sound basis, it will be necessary to increase the exports of home produce and to diminish the imports until there is a substantial excess of exports, as is now the case in several of the other colonies.* With this object in view, it has been the policy of the Government to stimulate production

* In 1893, according to figures just received, the exports were in excess, the figures being—Imports, £13,283,814; exports, £13,308,551.

† Exclusive of the portion required for redemption of loans falling due.

by throwing open large portions of the mallee country and affording facilities for agricultural settlement in other districts; by offering bonuses for the manufacture and exportation of certain agricultural and pastoral products; by boring for gold and other minerals and metals; by voting large amounts for prospecting operations; and by giving free "miners' rights" and free railway passes as well as small sums of money to persons desirous of trying their fortune upon the goldfields.

72. In 1891 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria (largely), Western Australia, and Tasmania, but the reverse was the case in the other colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria in each of the last eleven years, also in Tasmania, with one exception; in New South Wales and Western Australia, with two exceptions; in Queensland, with four exceptions; in New Zealand, with five exceptions; and in South Australia, with seven 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 1891, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

Excess of imports, etc., in Australasian colonies.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1891.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1881	466,418	...	61,595,232
	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	...	
	1889	11,668,026	...	
	1890	9,687,793	...	
	1891	5,704,865	...	
New South Wales	1881	1,359,823	...	23,726,124
	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	...	
	1889	...	431,877	
	1890	569,067	...	
	1891	...	560,623	

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1891—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Queensland ...	1881	523,259	...	-189,432*
	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	...	
	1889	...	1,683,747	
	1890	...	3,487,812	
	1891	...	3,226,383	
South Australia ...	1881	836,307	...	-367,735*
	1882	1,347,898	...	
	1883	1,426,594	...	
	1884	...	874,351	
	1885	...	87,852	
	1886	363,742	...	
	1887	...	234,487	
	1888	...	1,570,460	
	1889	...	454,914	
	1890	...	564,705	
	1891	...	555,507	
Western Australia ...	1881	...	97,939	1,251,981
	1882	...	74,301	
	1883	69,837	...	
	1884	115,474	...	
	1885	203,699	...	
	1886	127,620	...	
	1887	61,689	...	
	1888	105,906	...	
	1889	56,735	...	
	1890	202,634	...	
	1891	480,627	...	
Tasmania ...	1881	...	124,432	2,706,259
	1882	83,483	...	
	1883	101,038	...	
	1884	180,261	...	
	1885	443,793	...	
	1886	425,027	...	
	1887	147,446	...	
	1888	276,799	...	
	1889	151,178	...	
	1890	410,520	...	
	1891	611,146	...	

* Excess of exports over imports.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1891—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
New Zealand ...	1881	1,396,179	...	-6,558,085*
	1882	1,951,262	...	
	1883	878,039	...	
	1884	572,221	...	
	1885	659,982	...	
	1886	86,222	...	
	1887	...	620,654	
	1888	...	1,825,425	
	1889	...	3,042,168	
	1890	...	3,551,195	
	1891	...	3,062,548	
Total	108,928,058	26,763,714	82,164,344†

73. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of nearly $61\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling were received by Victoria, nearly $22\frac{3}{4}$ millions by New South Wales, nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions by Tasmania, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ million by Western Australia, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; whilst on the other hand the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by over $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in New Zealand, by £368,000 in South Australia, and by £190,000 in Queensland.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

74. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of 86 millions, or, with Tasmania, of close upon 89 millions more than it exported, which amount, by deducting the excess of exports over imports in New Zealand, is reduced to something above 82 millions for the whole of Australasia.

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

75. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus, the Government debt of Australasia, which at the end of 1891 amounted to over 190† millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value of about £7,600,000 annually. No reliable information is available respecting the amount of private borrowings, but it is known they are extensive.

Effects of borrowings on imports and exports.

* Excess of exports over imports.

† Net figures.

‡ This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 64 millions. By the end of 1892, the debt had increased to 198 millions.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

76. 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; and in the year 1886 it was 95 millions; in the year 1887 it was 90 millions; in 1888, 89 millions; in 1889, 115 millions; in 1890, 101 millions; and in 1891, 129 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.†

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, etc.

77. The following are the British possessions in which in 1891 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY, IN 1891.

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

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

78. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1891 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 107 millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the exports will be found to have exceeded the imports by something less than 20 millions sterling. It should be mentioned that, in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in nearly all cases.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

79. During 1891, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table,‡ with the exceptions of Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Russia, and Spain, exceeded the exports; but in Japan, Egypt, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, the United States, and Uruguay the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by over 107 millions sterling, or by 9 per cent. As the excess of imports over exports of British dominions was also 107 millions, as just stated, it would appear that in the countries of the

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

† 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 29 *ante*. See first footnote to that table.

‡ See table following paragraph 33 *ante*.

world, taken as a whole, the value of goods imported exceeded that of those exported by 214 millions.

80. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the ten years ended with 1892. These goods are not included in the list of imports and exports :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1883 TO 1892.

Value of Transhipments.			Value of Transhipments.		
1883	...	£1,059,427	1888	...	£1,346,568
1884	...	876,527	1889	...	1,874,338
1885	...	861,427	1890	...	1,542,134
1886	...	724,792	1891	...	1,817,569
1887	...	1,159,080	1892	...	1,449,023

Transshipments, 1883 to 1892.

81. It will be observed that the transhipments fell off considerably in the three years ended with 1886. This is attributed to the reduced quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transhipment, 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 although the value of transhipments in 1892 was not so high as in the three previous years, it was much larger than in any other year shown above.

Falling-off of transhipments.

82. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1892, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

Transshipment to various countries.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	281,417	550,153
Australasia—		
New South Wales	210,185	252,173
New Zealand	98,111	201,659
Queensland	24,726	22,469
South Australia	240,251	133,619
Tasmania	320,308	187,267
Western Australia	1,331	74,179
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	5,602	224
Mauritius	23,680	3,901
Aden	20	20
Hong Kong	42,219	117
India	53,208	3,870

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1892
—continued.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
Other British Possessions— <i>continued</i> —	£	£
Ceylon	3,682	423
Straits Settlements—Singapore	2,390	...
Cape Town	60	44
Natal	3,433	...
Malden Island ... ..	...	153
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium	7,048	298
France	2,344	2,772
Germany	65,421	1,240
Greece	1,630	...
Italy	905	364
Norway	494	...
Turkey	10	...
Asia—		
China	18,099	...
Japan	610	...
Java	772	742
United States	41,034	4,829
Africa—Egypt	30	...
South Seas—		
New Guinea ... ..	...	2
Tonga ... ..	...	2
Guam	3	8,503
Total	1,449,023	1,449,023

Goods *via*
Suez Canal.

83. The following table is interesting, as showing the total value of goods entered and cleared at ports in Victoria from and to the United Kingdom and each foreign country, *via* the Suez Canal, in each of the years 1890, 1891, and 1892:—

VICTORIAN GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,
1890 TO 1892.

Countries from and to which Entered and Cleared.	Entered Victoria.			Cleared from Victoria.		
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,873,557	2,790,252	1,824,276	4,121,482	4,962,833	3,272,041
Belgium ... ..	...	...	17,233	301,202	140,753	384,676
France	191,920	153,120	52,382	357,785	721,564	477,922
Germany	556,208	336,860	123,438	382,009	393,422	425,795
Sweden	11,648	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries ... ..	...	...	14,113	...	7,357	4,211
Total	3,633,333	3,280,232	2,031,442	5,162,478	6,225,929	4,564,645

84. The Customs revenue was smaller in 1892 than in 1891 by nearly £228,000. The receipts from import duties alone fell off by £269,000, in addition to which there was a decrease of £9,500 in those from wharfage and harbour rates, as well as smaller decreases under the heads of excise duties on spirits, tonnage, fees, fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous receipts. On the other hand there was an increase of £2,600 under the head of excise duties on tobacco, a small increase under licences; and the excise duty on beer, from which nearly £52,000 was realized, was altogether a new impost.* It should be stated that numerous alterations were made in the tariff during 1892, which are fully detailed in the table following paragraph 6 *ante*, and in an appendix at the end of this volume. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the years referred to:—

GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1891 AND 1892.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1891.	1892.
	£	£
Import duties	2,503,438	2,234,735
Wharfage and harbour rates†	43,948	34,474
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	107,785	106,832
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ‡	28,856	31,424
Beer* ... ..	...	51,940
Licences, other than tobacco licences	907	922
Tonnage	19,825	17,822
Fees	8,400	8,344
Fines and forfeitures	1,519	501
Miscellaneous	12,794	12,432
Total	2,727,472	2,499,426

NOTE.—Drawbacks and repayments have not been deducted from the above figures; they amounted to £129,154 in 1891, and £105,278 in 1892.

85. The import duties received in 1891 amounted to 11·5 per cent. and in 1892 to 13·0 per cent. of the total value of imports. §

86. The pilotage rates, payable to the Marine Board, amounted in 1891 to £33,227, and in 1892 to £27,324. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenue.

* The Act imposing an excise duty on beer (56 Vict. No. 1257) did not come into operation until the 1st September, 1892. The duty thereby legalized is 2d. per gallon on beer brewed from malt and hops, and 3d. per gallon on beer brewed from sugar or any other ingredient except malt and hops.

† Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £38,914 in 1891, and £30,311 in 1892.

‡ Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,374 in 1891 and £1,43 in 1892.

§ See also paragraph 286, Vol I.

Revenue from spirits, wine, and beer.

87. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duty on spirits, wine, and beer, at various periods during the last 26 years:—

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,* 1866 TO 1892.

Period.	Annual Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Average Amount per Head.
	Import Duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer and Cider.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
1866-70 (5 years)	460,755	37,618	28,381	36,797	...	563,551	16 11
1871-81 (10 ,,)	500,294	37,023	30,382	37,737	6,256	611,692	15 5
1881-91 (10 ,,)	560,863	44,390	42,107	70,690	11,021	729,071	14 10
1886-7 ...	566,134	41,335	41,126	56,557	...	705,152	14 1
1887-8 ...	611,256	44,688	46,047	65,603	...	767,594	14 10
1888-9 ...	664,438	53,147	55,580	88,867	...	862,032	16 0
1889-90 ...	661,129	51,409	56,830	98,712	...	868,080	15 9
1890-91 ...	657,700	41,825	52,381	102,201	...	854,107	15 1
1891-2 ...	692,193	37,871	46,294	114,428	...	890,786	15 5

NOTE.—In 1891-2 the duty on imported spirits was 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.

88. The total amount received during the 26½ years ended with 1891-2 was £17,116,168, or an annual average of 15s. 3d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the average amounts per head have fallen from 16s. 11d. in the five years 1866-70 to 14s. 10d. in the ten years 1881-91; also that the amount received per head in 1891-2 was 4d. higher than that received in the preceding year, but was just equal to the average of the two previous years as well as to the average of the ten years 1871-1881.

Drawbacks

89. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. From 1872 to the end of 1892, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback amounted to £1,891,127. In 1892 the value of the goods was £262,500 less than in 1891, and £165,600 less than in 1890; whilst the amount paid as drawback was smaller by £26,660 than in 1891, and by £23,654 than in 1890. The following are the figures for the last five years:—

* Exclusive of receipts for publicans' and other licences for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors. These amount to about £110,000 per annum, nearly three-fourths of which is paid over to the municipalities. The revenue from spirits, wine, and beer, in 1892-3, was £534,500. For amounts in each year from 1865, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91, Vol. II., page 87.

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1888 TO 1892.*

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£
1888 ...	743,394	116,479
1889 ...	845,065	119,404
1890 ...	672,124	116,013
1891 ...	769,021	119,019
1892 ...	506,540	92,359

90. 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 1892 goods to the value of £27,713, or 5½ per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £3,358, or 3½ 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, 1892.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback. †
	£	£
Apparel and slops ...	22,485	2,729
Jams ...	1,941	70
Paper bags ...	736	159
Sugar (Victorian refined) ...	2,550	400‡
Varnish ...	1	...
Total ...	27,713	3,358

91. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1892. 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.

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy ...	2,902 hhds., 23,453 cases.
Rum ...	504 hhds., 782 cases.
Geneva ...	6 hhds., 11,571 cases (4-gal.), 1,490 cases (2-gal.)
Gin, sweetened ...	28 hhds., 19,907 cases.
Whisky ...	3,065 hhds., 65,919 cases.
Cordials ...	2,714 cases.

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

† Includes amounts paid on account of 1891.

‡ Approximate.

STOCKS IN BOND—*continued.*

Article.	Quantity.
Spirits of wine	57 casks.
Other spirits	9 hhds., 1,150 cases.
Wine	2,135 hhds., 16,915 cases.
Beer	936 hhds., 47,807 cases and casks.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	8 half-tierces, 31 qr.-tierces, 1,231 cases.
„ unmanufactured ...	533 hhds., 856 cases, 997 bales.
Cigars	978 cases.
Candles	8,476 boxes.
Cocoa and chocolate ...	202 cases, 26 tanks.
Coffee	301 lbs.
Chicory ... ..	.98 lbs.
Opium	34 boxes.
Oats	634 bags.
Hops	85 cases, 48 bales.
Rice	8,696 bags, 15 tons.
Salt	108,045 bags.
Vinegar	1,245 casks, 2,683 cases.
Tea	4,763,599 lbs.
Sugar, Mauritius	6,654 bags.
„ other	27,010 bags, 1,287 pockets.
„ refinery	1,293 tons.
„ Java	42,423 bags, 53,134 baskets.
„ cases and casks ...	378 No.
Milk, preserved	7,379 cases.
Woolpacks	164 bales.
Dynamite	1,517 lbs.
Tanks	15 No.

Vessels
inwards
and
outwards.

92. The number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was smaller in 1892 than in any other year since 1885, but the tonnage of such vessels was larger than that in any previous year except 1891 and 1889. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards, in 1870 and 1880, also during each of the last five years:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1870 TO 1892.*

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
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
1890 ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818	2,459	2,184,790	85,163	4,933	4,363,341
1891 ...	2,531	2,338,864	92,861	2,560	2,376,245	93,179	5,091	4,715,109
1892 ...	2,255	2,224,652	91,244	2,266	2,231,602	90,629	4,521	4,456,254

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

93. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1892, 76 per cent., embracing 51 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 18 per cent., embracing 38 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 6 per cent., embracing 11 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 53 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 36 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 ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,698	1,129,769	48,355	1,717	1,140,571	48,566
British ...	409	839,829	33,399	402	834,810	32,497
Foreign ...	148	255,054	9,490	147	256,221	9,566
Total ...	2,255	2,224,652	91,244	2,266	2,231,602	90,629

94. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in each of the last six years, the greatest number have been German; in 1892, the next largest was French, the next Norwegian, and the next American. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1892 being shown:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany ...	64	63	127
France ...	30	28	58
Norway ...	25	27	52
United States ...	14	16	30
Sweden ...	6	4	10
Denmark ...	4	3	7
Belgium ...	2	3	5
Italy ...	2	2	4
Hawaii ...	1	1	2
Total ...	148	147	295

95. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. With reference to the comparatively smaller number of hands in British and Foreign than in Colonial vessels, it will be remembered

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

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	24 tons	25 tons	25 tons	25 tons	23½ tons
British „ „	27 „	27 „	25½ „	25½ „	25½ „
Foreign „ „	27 „	28 „	28 „	27½ „	27 „
All „ „	25 tons	26 tons	25½ tons	25½ tons	24½ tons

Steam and
Sailing
vessels.

96. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1892, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	1,972	2,005,609	87,191
Sailing vessels	283	219,043	4,053
Total	2,255	2,224,652	91,244
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	1,980	2,005,755	86,657
Sailing vessels	286	225,847	3,972
Total	2,266	2,231,602	90,629

Crews in
steam and
sailing
vessels.

97. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 23 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 55 tons.

Vessels with
cargoes and
in ballast.

98. Nearly 96 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1892, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 80 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 82½ per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportion was higher in 1892 than in 1891 (when it was 81 per cent.), than in 1890 (when it was 73 per cent.), or than in 1889 (when it was 68½ per cent.) The following are the numbers and percentages of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year:—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1892.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	2,163	95·92	2,187,363	98·32
In ballast ...	92	4·08	37,289	1·68
Total ...	2,255	100·00	2,224,652	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	1,815	80·10	1,841,085	82·50
In ballast ...	451	19·90	390,517	17·50
Total ...	2,266	100·00	2,231,602	100·00

99. In the same year, 82 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 96 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 78 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 91 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Swan Hill, Echuca, and Mildura—all 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, 1892.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,844	2,128,726	1,768	2,030,047
Geelong ...	32	32,453	101	120,591
Portland ...	...	...	9	14,779
Warrnambool ...	8	2,919	10	4,244
Bairnsdale ...	2	199	2	204
Sale ...	4	128	...	...
Murray ports—				
Mildura ...	103	13,839	104	13,811
Echuca ...	119	24,958	129	26,496
Swan Hill ...	143	21,430	143	21,430
Total ...	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602

100. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 741 vessels, or about a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 121,964 tons, or a thirty-seventh part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

101. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during 1891 and the three previous years* :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1888	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812	5,354	4,307,883
	1889	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351	5,741	4,599,178
	1890	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790	4,933	4,363,341
	1891	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245	5,091	4,715,109
New South Wales	1888	2,955	2,414,750	2,972	2,350,669	5,927	4,765,419
	1889	3,254	2,632,081	3,229	2,689,098	6,483	5,321,179
	1890	2,889	2,413,247	2,777	2,348,625	5,666	4,761,872
	1891	3,021	2,821,898	3,100	2,872,338	6,121	5,694,236
Queensland	1888	928	478,517	936	517,712	1,864	996,229
	1889	760	506,780	773	494,229	1,533	1,001,009
	1890	616	468,607	606	442,172	1,222	910,779
	1891	607	502,794	563	494,324	1,170	997,118
South Australia	1888	969	973,479	1,019	1,000,172	1,988	1,973,651
	1889	1,036	978,532	1,046	980,810	2,082	1,959,342
	1890	1,041	1,075,133	1,081	1,115,309	2,122	2,190,442
	1891	1,140	1,287,644	1,130	1,288,902	2,270	2,576,546
Western Australia	1888	263	402,807	266	409,586	529	812,393
	1889	349	497,232	345	507,586	694	1,004,818
	1890	281	484,534	267	420,327	548	904,861
	1891	310	533,433	288	512,122	598	1,045,555
Tasmania	1888	770	385,650	795	390,628	1,565	776,278
	1889	842	458,247	819	453,999	1,661	912,246
	1890	746	475,618	763	475,629	1,509	951,247
	1891	785	514,706	793	529,900	1,578	1,044,606
New Zealand	1888	683	526,435	701	531,478	1,384	1,057,913
	1889	781	602,634	762	593,252	1,543	1,195,886
	1890	744	662,769	745	649,705	1,489	1,312,474
	1891	737	618,515	744	625,807	1,481	1,244,322

Shipping in
colonies in
1891 and
former
years.

102. It will be noticed that in all the colonies, except Queensland and New Zealand, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was higher in the last than in any other year named; the tonnage of 1891, however, was exceeded in 1889 in the case of the former and in 1890 in that of the latter colony. At the same time, owing to the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number

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

of vessels in 1891, trading to every one of the colonies, except South Australia, was exceeded in one or more of the previous years shown.

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

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1891.

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

104. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the four years 1888 to 1891:—

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1888	15,662	12,855,575	18,611	14,689,766
1889	16,533	13,885,526	19,737	15,993,658
1890	14,491	13,131,295	17,489	15,395,016
1891	15,250	15,028,564	18,309	17,317,492

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony. For the figures for 1892, see Appendix C, *post*.

Increase in tonnage and vessels to Australia and Australasia.

105. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year, and both as regards the Australian continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it was larger in 1891 than in any of the other years named. The number of vessels in 1891, however, was exceeded both in 1889 and 1888.

Shipping in British possessions.

106. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1891. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891.

(Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		Tons.	
United Kingdom*	74,812,620	British Guiana	631,787
Gibraltar	10,665,744	West Indies—	
Malta	8,187,726	Bahamas	303,121
ASIA.		Turk's Island	203,391
India...	7,684,954	Jamaica	1,179,063
Ceylon	5,696,940	St. Lucia	864,637
Straits Settlements	9,385,413	St. Vincent	261,771
Labuan	124,134	Barbados	1,178,305
Hong Kong	10,279,043	Grenada	515,096
AFRICA.		Tobago	64,319
Mauritius	585,675	Virgin Islands	24,215
Natal	1,063,014	St. Christopher	} 457,485
Cape of Good Hope	2,891,607	Nevis	
St. Helena	65,636	Dominica	383,633
Lagos	593,634	Montserrat	345,731
Gold Coast	777,169	Antigua	456,002
Sierra Leone	842,523	Trinidad	1,276,246
Gambia	229,958	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
AMERICA.		Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	17,317,492
Canada	10,694,196	Fiji	138,141
Newfoundland	656,310	Falkland Islands	86,209
Bermuda	287,694		
Honduras	354,273	Total	171,564,907

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

107. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta,

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

† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 101 *ante*.

India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that of any other British possession, being more than half as much again as that to Canada or Hong Kong, and more than twice as much as that to India.

108. 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 France, the United States, Spain, Germany, and Austria the tonnage is greater than in Australasia. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available:—

Shipping in
Foreign
countries.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1891.

Country.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	5,275,092	4,673,847	9,948,939
Austria* ...	8,756,751	8,754,175	17,510,926
Belgium ...	6,025,339	6,060,913	12,086,252
Chile ...	2,245,572	2,089,466	4,335,038
China ...	3,377,495	3,366,915	6,744,410
Denmark ...	3,988,909	3,989,483	7,978,392
France ...	15,600,607	16,002,269	31,602,876
Germany ...	11,544,906	11,604,848	23,149,754
Holland ...	5,719,280	5,689,364	11,408,644
Italy ...	7,280,921	6,790,922	14,071,843
Japan† ...	1,727,232	1,599,135	3,326,367
Mexico ...	1,680,696	1,499,010	3,179,706
Portugal ...	5,544,000	5,538,000	11,082,000
Russia in Europe ...	5,838,862	5,804,532	11,643,394
Spain ...	11,738,414	11,607,387	23,345,801
Sweden ...	5,621,909	5,663,446	11,285,355
Norway ...	2,914,916	2,852,942	5,767,858
United States ‡ ...	15,394,211	15,410,710	30,804,921
Uruguay ...	1,429,661	1,283,049	2,712,710
Total ...	121,704,773	120,280,413	241,985,186

109. Ten vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1892. These were small, the aggregate burden being only 1,231 tons. The vessels registered numbered 19, of an average burden of 267 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels:—

Vessels built
and
registered.

* Including coasting trade, but exclusive of Hungary.

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

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

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1892.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.		Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamers ...	2	523		Steamers ...	5	2,703	68
Sailing vessels ...	8	708		Barges ...	5	531	5
				Barques ...	3	1,127	12
				Schooners ...	2	195	9
				Ketch ...	1	60	3
				Steam Dredge ...	1	426	20
				Cutters ...	2	37	5
Total ...	10	1,231		Total ...	19	5,079	122

Vessels on
Victorian
register.

110. The vessels on the Victorian register, and therefore, presumed, Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1892, the ports of their registration being distinguished:—

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1892.

Port.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	150	44,807	274	44,235	424	89,042
Geelong ...	...	...	4	358	4	358
Port Fairy ...	2	293	3	72	5	365
Portland ...	1	328	1	22	2	350
Total ...	153	45,428	282	44,687	435	90,115

Vessels on
registers of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

111. 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, 1893* :—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria ...	154	50,827	288	44,418	442	95,245
New South Wales ...	478	53,232	501	57,350	979	110,582
Queensland ...	92	13,110	124	10,027	216	23,137
South Australia ...	94	15,550	228	24,932	322	40,482
Western Australia ...	9	735	145	5,350	154	6,085
Tasmania ...	57	7,843	174	11,185	231	19,028
New Zealand ...	173	38,811	303	32,844	476	71,655
Total ...	1,057	180,108	1,763	186,106	2,820	366,214
Fiji ...	...	...	5	161	5	161

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

112. The licences issued in 1892 to lighters numbered 90, and to boats 652. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

113. In 1892 the Melbourne Harbor Trust* possessed thirteen dredges, having an aggregate lifting capacity of 4,600 tons per hour under ordinary circumstances, but varying according to the character of the material dredged, whether silt, sand, clay, rotten rock, etc. Of the above dredges, four are centre-ladder, three end-cutting, three side-cutting, and three grab dredges or silt cranes. One of the principal is a hopper dredge, and this vessel can, when required, take her own dredging to sea. One side-cutting dredge which was added to the Trust's plant in 1891 will lift 400 tons per hour. This dredge was built by the Melbourne Coal, Shipping, and Engineering Company Limited, at a cost of £31,280. Dredges.

114. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1892 amounted to 2,805,327 cubic yards, viz., 1,510,476 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,294,851 cubic yards from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 12,089,764 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 9,088,156 cubic yards, making a total of 21,177,920 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 11,810,956 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 9,366,964 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1892 was 5·51d. per cubic yard. Silt raised.

115. The number of post offices in Victoria in 1892 was 1,766, as compared with 1,729 in the previous year. The number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them have not been returned since 1890, but for that year they were as follow:— Postal returns.

POSTAL RETURNS, 1890.

	Number despatched and received.
Letters	62,526,448†
Newspapers	22,729,005
Packets and parcels	7,491,316
Total	92,746,769

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

117. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1891, 450,965; and in 1892, 457,929. In the former year 7,503, and in the Dead letters, etc.

* For particulars relating to the constitution of the Trust, and of the works proposed to be carried out, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraphs 108 to 110. For revenue and expenditure of the Trust and loans raised, see tables following paragraphs 295 and 379 in Vol. I.

† Including 1,530,180 post cards.

latter year 5,187, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, etc., included, in 1891, was £9,735, and in 1892, £8,297; for about 92 per cent. of the amount in such cases owners are usually found. In 1891, 10,128 letters, and in 1892, 7,598, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Cash, cheques, etc., to the value of £3,000 in 1891, and £896 in 1892, were enclosed in envelopes without correspondence. In 1891, 2,305 letters, and in 1892, 5,314 letters were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges. Under the provisions of the *Post Office Act* authorizing the return of undelivered letters within any period stated by the sender about 150 letters are dealt with daily. Thirty-four letters in 1891, and 57 in 1892, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 12,362 packets and 90,969 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1892; most of the letters and packets were returned or delivered, but the newspapers were generally destroyed.

Disposal of
dead
letters.

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

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS,
1891 AND 1892.

	1891.	1892.
Returned, delivered, etc.	403,311	394,122
Destroyed or on hand	47,654	63,807
Total	<u>450,965</u>	<u>457,929</u>

Parcel post.

119. The following information relating to the Parcel Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General. The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1892 was £1,828, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £3,843:—

THE INLAND PARCEL POST.

An increase of business of about 5 per cent. took place in the year 1892. The number of Inland Parcels posted was 188,302, and the postage paid on them amounted to £9,076, as against 179,582 parcels and £8,610 for postage for the year 1891.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

A Parcel Post Exchange has now been established with all the colonies; that with New South Wales, however, having commenced only from the 1st October, 1893. Parcels to these colonies are limited to 11lbs. weight. The number of inter-colonial parcels received in 1892 was 4,070, and the number despatched 12,275. The charges for Intercolonial Parcel Post are 8d. for 1lb. or under, and 6d. for each additional lb. up to limit of weight.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

In 1892 the total number of parcels received was 13,739, and the number despatched was 5,414, or 19,153 in all, as compared with a total of 20,459 parcels in 1891. 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 between Victoria and the United Kingdom is now 1s. 6d. for a 2lb. parcel and 9d. for each extra lb.

PARCEL POST WITH INDIA AND THE EAST.

The parcels exchanged between India and the East and Victoria increased from 659 for 1891 to 831 for 1892.

120. Prior to 1890 the postal returns of the various Australasian colonies were not compiled on a uniform basis. In the following table, for the year 1891, however, the figures are fairly comparable; the numbers posted in the colony (counted once) being added to those received from abroad:—

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria† ...	1,729	62,526,448	55·90	22,729,005	20·32
New South Wales ..	1,385	64,153,600	56·10	42,517,300	37·18
Queensland ...	903	15,345,842	37·91	11,896,148	29·39
South Australia ...	629	17,836,092	56·18	8,883,103	27·98
Western Australia ...	188	3,904,772	76·20	2,976,895	58·09
Total ...	4,834	163,766,754	53·45	89,002,451	29·05
Tasmania ...	315	5,852,381	39·29	5,376,142	36·09
New Zealand ...	1,231	26,537,545	42·14	11,312,200	17·96
Grand Total ...	6,380	196,156,680	51·05	105,690,793	27·50

121. It will be observed that the post offices in Victoria exceeded those in New South Wales by 344, or about a fourth; the business done cannot be compared, as the Victorian post office has not been able to keep any account thereof since 1890. So far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, Victoria appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures:—

Victoria	has a post office to every	51 square miles.
Tasmania	„ „	84 „
New Zealand	„ „	85 „
New South Wales	„ „	223 „
Queensland	„ „	740 „
South Australia	„ „	1,436 „
Western Australia	„ „	5,191 „

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

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

Order of colonies in respect to correspondence per head.

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

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

Order according to Letters per Head.

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

Order according to Newspapers per Head.

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

Correspondence per head in Victoria, 1890.

123. In 1890, that being the last year in which an account was kept of the business done in the Victorian post office, the proportion of letters per head was higher than in any of the other Australasian colonies except Western Australia, but the proportion of newspapers per head was lower than in any except New Zealand.

Postal returns of United Kingdom.

124. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1891-2* :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891-2.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1891-2 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,516	554	2,070
Scotland	147	62	209
Ireland	105	42	147
Total United Kingdom	1,768†	658	2,426

Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

125. Per head of population, 52 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 36 in Scotland, and 22 in Ireland, during 1891-2. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 47 to each inhabitant, or with post cards in the proportion of 53 to each inhabitant.

Rates of Foreign postage.

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

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1891, and ended with the first quarter of 1892.

† Exclusive of 241½ millions of post cards.

POSTAL UNION CHARGES.

Letters—For every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under ...	...	...	...	2½d.
Post Cards ...	...	...	each	1½d.
Reply Post Cards ...	...	...	„	3d.
Newspapers (excepting those addressed to places in the United Kingdom), for 4oz. or under ...	...	...	...	1d.
Each additional 2oz. or fraction thereof ...	...	...	...	½d.
Newspapers addressed to places in the United Kingdom, irrespective of weight ...	...	...	each	1d.
(a) Commercial Papers, 5oz. or under ...	...	...	...	2½d.
„ „ each additional 2oz. or under ...	...	...	...	1d.
(b) Printed Papers (other than Newspapers), for every 2oz. or under ...	...	...	...	1d.
(c) Patterns and Samples, for every 2oz. or under ...	...	...	...	1d.
Registration Fee ...	...	...	...	3d.
Acknowledgment of delivery of a Registered Article ...	...	...	...	2½d.

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

- (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 1893-4 being £26,363. The contracts will continue until the 31st January, 1895.
- (b.) The monthly service *via* 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 existing annual contract will expire in November, 1893. The amount payable by New South Wales as subsidy to this company for 1893 was £4,000, and the amount paid in 1892 by New Zealand was £23,756.
- (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.

128. The subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies is paid by the different colonies according to the terms of the contract.* All the Australasian colonies now contribute except New Zealand. Fiji joined in contribution from the 1st October, 1890, the proportion paid by it (about £47 annually) being divided amongst the other contributing colonies. Omitting Fiji, the amounts of Subsidy payable by each colony.

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

subsidy due for the two years ended 31st January, 1894, by each contributing colony are as follow:—

FEDERAL MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH COLONY,
1892 AND 1893.

Colony.	Amount of Contribution Payable.	
	1892-3.	1893-4.
	£	£
Victoria	26,595	26,363
New South Wales	26,767	26,724
Queensland	9,425	9,519
South Australia	7,483	7,608
Western Australia	1,224	1,326
Tasmania	3,506	3,460
Total	75,000	75,000

129. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of various routes, during 1892, were as follow:—

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND
AUSTRALIA, 1892.

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>via</i> Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers)	32 4 $\frac{1}{30}$	28 12 $\frac{11}{12}$	33 8 $\frac{13}{20}$	31 22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	32 8 $\frac{29}{30}$	28 19 $\frac{3}{4}$	32 9 $\frac{1}{6}$	30 13 $\frac{2}{3}$
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Marseilles (French steamers)	31 0	30 0	30 17 $\frac{41}{80}$	28 0 $\frac{5}{6}$
Sydney, <i>via</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	39 7 $\frac{5}{13}$	37 0	37 9 $\frac{3}{13}$	37 0
Brisbane, <i>via</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers)	46 18 $\frac{5}{12}$	45 15 $\frac{13}{15}$	...	...
Melbourne (German contract steamers)	35 0	30 0	36 0	32 0

130. It will be remarked that the mails *en route* to Australia were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the P. and O. than by the Orient steamers, and those *en route* to London were on the average delivered in quicker time by the latter than by the former. The quickest time occupied in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne, in 1892, was by a P. and O. steamer, in 28 days 13 hours, and the

Time occupied by mail services.

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

quickest time to London was by an Orient steamer in 30 days 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours.

131. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. steamers with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from London the average was shorter by 23 hours 55 minutes, and to London shorter by 12 hours 17 minutes in 1892 than in 1891; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was shorter between London and Melbourne by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and between Melbourne and London by 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours in 1892 than in 1891.

Time occupied 1891 and 1892 compared.

132. The average time in 1892 occupied in transit of mails from London to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was 35 days, and the quickest time was 30 days. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and London was 36 days, and the quickest time was 32 days.

Time occupied by German mail service.

133. According to arrangements under the present Australian mail contract the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London averages 35 days 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the time allowed from London to Melbourne averages 35 days 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. The following is a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers:—

Contract time of mail steamers.

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND MELBOURNE.

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

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

Cost of Victorian mail services with Italy, 1879 to 1892.

COST TO VICTORIA OF CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE AT THREE PERIODS.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four-weekly. 1879.	Fort-nightly.	Weekly.	
		1887.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£
PAYMENTS.				
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	26,383	26,576
Premiums for early arrival of mails	2,050	2,950	...	...
Cost of landing and shipping mails	242	23	129	166
Amount due to Great Britain... ..	...	230	73	...
Transit, Italy and France ... ..	...	...	6,366	6,000
„ Colonial ... ..	...	...	3,488	5,266
Total	92,292	88,203	36,439	38,008
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	17,986	24,274	24,435
Amount chargeable to Great Britain	14,741	...	} 3,224	5,470
„ „ New South Wales	13,236	16,793		
„ „ South Australia	18,321	7,115		
„ „ Tasmania	3,866	3,377		
„ „ Western Australia	2,336	4,226		
„ „ Queensland	1,602	6,410		
„ „ New Zealand	9,094	1,876		
„ „ Fiji	80	82		
„ „ Non-contributing colonies— New contracts ... ..	...	...	381	882
„ „ France	1,100	...	...	...
„ „ Italy ... ..	...	515	...	...
Balance on Parcel Post Accounts ... ..	...	...	707	...
Total	79,637	58,380	28,586	30,787
Net Deficit	12,655	29,823	7,853	7,221

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

135. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000 per annum. The existing weekly service was in 1890 not only self-supporting, but carried on at a profit of nearly £4,000; but the general reduction in the postal rates to the United Kingdom and other countries outside Australasia has had the effect of again creating a deficit, amounting in 1891 to not quite £8,000, and in 1892 to something over £7,000.

136. The net cost to Victoria in 1892 of the minor mail services, viz., those *via* San Francisco and the Torres Straits, was £773, which added to the net cost of the Federal Service, £7,221, as shown in the

Diminished
cost of con-
tract mail
service.

Net cost of
ocean mail
services.

last table, makes a total net cost for all the ocean mail services of £7,994. The net cost for the last three years and for 1887 and 1883 was distributed as follows over the various mail services. No allowance has been made, on account of inland postage, for the cost of conveyance within the colony, and sorting, etc., of foreign mails:—

NET COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.				
	1883.	1887.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£
P. and O. Service	20,256	29,823	Cr. 3,891	7,853	7,221
Orient	...	4,457			
Under joint Australian subsidy since 1887					
San Francisco Service	2,500	3,000	4,552	171	749
Torres Straits	44	30	40	28	24
French Service (Messageries Maritimes)	...	143	...	...	...
Total	22,800	37,453	701	8,052	7,994

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

Postal revenue.

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1891 AND 1892.

Heads of Revenue:	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	£	£	£	£
Stamps sold for—				
Telegrams	135,312	116,066	...	19,246
Parcels Post*	10,496	10,904	408	...
Postage, duties, fees, etc.†	536,664	507,707	...	28,957
Total Stamps	682,472	634,677	...	47,795‡

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

† The amounts in this line are collected by the Post Office, but a considerable proportion of the stamps sold are used for other than postal purposes, e.g., stamp duty, fees for registration, electoral purposes, etc. Collections in the Registrar-General's Department, formerly paid in stamps, but now taken in cash, are not included. For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 142 post.

‡ Net figures.

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1891 AND 1892

—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	£	£	£	£
Private boxes, etc.	7,734	9,235	1,501	...
Commission on money orders... ..	15,276	15,466	190	...
Telephone Exchange subscriptions and private wires	38,384	39,591	1,207	...
Grand Total	743,866	698,969	...	44,897*

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

138. It should be pointed out that no credit is taken by the Victorian Post Office for the value of Government correspondence, on which postage is not charged. In 1892 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £5,950; and the amount which would have been derived from official correspondence, if charged for, was some years ago estimated at about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for any late year.

Increase in
letter
postage
rate.

139. On the 1st January, 1890, the rate of letter postage in Victoria was reduced from 2d. to 1d., but on the 12th September, 1892, the rate was again raised to 2d., it being provided, however, that the Act† under which the increase was legalized should only remain in force until the 30th June, 1894.

Postal ex-
penditure.

140. In 1892 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £655,720,‡ whilst the capital expenditure returned for the same year—which, however, is known to be understated—was set down as £40,318, which includes cost of extension of the General Post Office, Melbourne, etc. The ordinary expenditure, which shows a decrease of £14,534 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 rent, or interest on capital expended on works and buildings. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1891 and 1892 were made up of the following items:—

* Net figures.

† 56 Vict., No. 1258.

‡ For estimated proportion of expenditure on account of the telegraph branch only, see paragraph 159 *post*.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS,
1891 AND 1892.

Heads of Expenditure.	1891.	1892.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	325,030	332,483	7,453	...
Contingencies	131,377	115,444	...	15,933
Mail service, inland	136,023	124,635	...	11,388
" " British and foreign ...	40,707	37,400	...	3,307
Gratuities to masters of vessels ...	3,161	4,190	1,029	...
Cable subsidy, duplicate service ...	13,799	13,969	170	...
" " Tasmanian ... ..	...	1,718	1,718	...
" guarantee* for reduced rates	8,000	15,509	7,509	...
Cost of printing, books, forms, stamps, etc.†	12,157	10,372	...	1,785
Total	670,254	655,720	...	14,534‡
CAPITAL.				
Telephone lines§	} 32,022	{ 8,971 }	...	16,290
Telephone exchanges§		{ 6,761 }	...	
Pneumatic tubes ... ..	...	3,124	3,124	...
Erection and extension of offices||	60,898	21,462	...	39,436
Total	92,920	40,318	...	52,602‡
Grand Total	763,174	696,038	...	67,136‡

141. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1892 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £124,635, of which £61,445 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,716,591 by road, and 4,548,560 by rail, or 9,265,151 in all. Whence it follows the average cost per mile of conveying mails by either road or rail was nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ d. The total length of the inland mail service is about 19,800 miles, of which 322 miles is the length of new services opened in 1892. Cost of inland mail service.

142. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and duty, also—since the first 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. Some idea, however, may be formed of the general tendency of the various branches of the stamp revenue from Stamps issued.

* Commencing 1st May, 1891.

† Figures furnished by the Government printer.

‡ Net figures.

§ Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs also included.

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

year to year by arranging the stamps issued from the General Post Office, with their value, according to their denomination, and the purposes for which they were probably required. Such a statement affords an indication that the revenue from stamps used for postal purposes increased by about $7\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in 1892 as compared with the previous year; but that after allowing for stamps used for telegrams—the value of which is known to have fallen off by $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.,* the revenue from stamps required for duty and fees decreased by over 20 per cent. The following are the numbers and nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office, in the last two years:—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1891 AND 1892.

Denomination.	Number in—		Value in—	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
<i>Adhesive.</i>				
One penny†	60,579,082	50,980,455	£ 252,413	£ 212,419
Twopenny	3,712,414	11,858,451	30,937	98,821
Others, up to fivepenny	15,838,504	13,880,152	57,034	54,980
Total (for postage and receipts chiefly)	80,130,000	76,719,058	340,384	366,220
Sixpenny to one shilling (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	3,623,572	3,164,727	107,150	94,027
Others (do.)	448,980	378,843	179,182	124,178
<i>Impressed.</i>				
One penny (duty on cheques, etc.) ...	10,579,136	9,659,131	44,080	40,246
Sixpenny and one shilling (duty chiefly)	284,232	311,087	9,933	10,623
Others	132,212	127,209	23,547	28,231
Total (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly)	15,068,132	13,640,997	363,892	297,305
Grand Total	95,198,132	90,360,055	704,276	663,525

Commission on sale of stamps.

143. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £8,706 in 1891, and £7,821 in 1892.

Deficit in postal department of New South Wales.

144. Complete particulars of the finances of the Postal Department of New South Wales are found in the Report of the Postmaster-General of that colony for 1892, and the result on the year's working

* See table following paragraph 137 *ante*.

† Including wrappers and stamped envelopes.

of the Postal, Telegraphic, and Money Order Branches is a deficit of £118,750, exclusive of interest on cost of construction of telegraph lines and on cost of buildings owned by the Government, which would increase the deficit to £179,670. In comparing with Victoria, it should be borne in mind that Government correspondence and telegrams are charged for in New South Wales, but not in Victoria. The following are the figures:—

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1892.*

REVENUE—

Postal Branch ...	...	...	...	£447,946	
Money Order do....	...	...	...	19,309	
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	185,014	
Total ...	...	...	...		£652,269

EXPENDITURE—

Postal Branch ...	...	...	...	£447,726	
Money Order do....	...	...	...	269,791	
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	22,601	
By other Government Departments†	...	...	...	30,898	
Total ...	...	...	...		771,016

Loss ...	...	...	...	...	£118,747
Add Interest on Cost of Construction of Telegraphs	32,077
" " " Buildings owned by Government	28,844

TOTAL DEFICIT	£179,668
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145. The following are the numbers of male and female officers Postal staff. employed under the Victorian Postal Department in 1892. The figures do not include mail contractors, etc. :—

POST OFFICE STAFF, 1892.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	2,551
Females	...	...	...	...	389
Total	...	...	...	...	2,940

146. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Money orders. Office had been established in 446 places up to the end of 1892. 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.

* In addition to ordinary receipts and expenditure, the interest derived from investment of Savings Bank deposits amounted to £90,355; whilst the interest credited to depositors amounted to £81,781, there being an excess of receipts under this head of £8,574.

† Exclusive of furniture and repairs and additions to buildings.

The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years:—

MONEY ORDERS,* 1891 AND 1892.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1891 ...	443	258,776	£ 767,757	244,453	£ 761,120
1892 ...	446	267,732	756,309	255,801	779,442
Increase ...	3	8,956	...	11,348	18,322
Decrease ...	...	...	11,448	...	...

Rates of commission on money orders.

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

Money remitted to United Kingdom and from neighbouring colonies.

148. 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 1892 was a third less than that in 1887, and slightly less than that in 1882; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies, although larger by a sixth than that in 1887, was less by more than a third than that in 1882. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1892 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia:—

* Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraphs 154 and 155 *post*.

† Six words in the case of Victoria.

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

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.
1882	14,208	£ 47,417	36,869	£ 127,516
1887	21,297	66,056	18,030	70,550
1892	16,157	44,275	8,789	82,165

149. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1892 numbered 522,805, and were of a total value of £1,762,713; those paid numbered 561,164, and were of a total value of £1,739,812. 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 107 per cent. in number, and by 128 per cent. in value. It should be pointed out, however, that if, in Victoria, postal notes were included with money orders, the number would be more than trebled, and the value increased by nearly one-third.

Money orders in New South Wales.

150. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) issued in Victoria was £2 19s. 4d. in 1891, and £2 16s. 6d. in 1892. The average value of those issued in New South Wales was £3 4s. 7d. in 1891, and £3 7s. 5d. in 1892, the latter being 10s. 11d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

Average value of money orders.

151. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1891 were of the following number and amount:—

Money orders in United Kingdom.

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
England and Wales	7,342,299	£ 20,471,068
Scotland	1,021,698	2,573,456
Ireland	542,579	1,339,045
Total United Kingdom ...	8,906,576	24,383,569

152. The average value of each money order issued during 1891 in England was £2 15s. 9d., in Scotland £2 10s. 5d., and in Ireland

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom.

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 390,575, of the value of £1,078,550.

£2 9s. 4d., or in the United Kingdom £2 14s. 9d. By reference to a previous paragraph,* it will be found that during 1891 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 4s. 7d. in Victoria, and by 9s. 10d. in New South Wales, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Proportion
of money
orders to
population.

153. To every 100 of the population 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1892, which proportion is the same as that in the two previous years. To every 100 of the population, 44 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1892; whilst, in 1891, 25 were issued in England, 25 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland.

Postal notes.

154. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are of various amounts up to a maximum of £1; and the poundage therefor varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d. to 3d. for notes of from 10s. to 20s.† Victorian postal notes are payable at all money order offices in South Australia and Tasmania, and postal notes issued in the latter colonies are payable in Victoria, a further charge being paid by the payee, equal to the commission first paid. The total number of notes paid in 1892 (including intercolonial notes issued and paid) was 589,992, valued at £241,549; showing an increase of about 97,000 in the number and £39,800 in the value, or of about one-fifth as compared with 1891.‡ The following were the numbers and amounts of Victorian and intercolonial notes paid in the last two years:—

POSTAL NOTES, 1891 AND 1892.

Where Issued or Paid.	Number.		Value.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Victorian Notes paid in Victoria ...	468,775	565,209	£ 192,667	£ 232,054
" " " other Colonies	7,257	8,260	3,376	3,810
Notes of other Colonies paid in Victoria	16,889	16,523	5,740	5,685
Total	492,921	589,992	201,783§	241,549§

Denomina-
tions of
postal
notes.

155. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of the *Victorian* postal notes issued and paid during the year 1892:—

* See paragraph 150 *ante*.

† For a description of postal notes, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 160.

‡ It should be pointed out that, if postal notes were reckoned in the same manner as money orders, the numbers in 1892 would be:—Notes issued—number 573,469, value £235,864; notes paid—number 581,732, value £237,739.

§ Exclusive of stamps affixed to notes paid in Victoria, the value of them in 1892 was £460—viz., £376 on Victorian, and £84 on notes of other colonies.

VICTORIAN POSTAL NOTES, 1892.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	19,090	954	10	0
1	6	12,843	963	4	6
2	0	29,766	2,976	12	0
2	6	32,990	4,123	15	0
3	0	42,116	6,317	8	0
3	6	26,050	4,558	15	0
4	0	45,510	9,102	0	0
4	6	27,219	6,124	5	6
5	0	69,336	17,334	0	0
7	6	31,481	11,805	7	6
10	0	93,828	46,914	0	0
10	6	17,939	9,417	19	6
15	0	40,116	30,087	0	0
20	0	85,185	85,185	0	0
Total	...	573,469	235,863	17	0

156. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 818 ^{Electric telegraphs.} stations (including 432 railway telegraph stations) within her borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and the submarine cable to New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. Over two-fifths of the line and more than one-third of the wire are worked in connexion with the Government railways, but are for the most part also available for the use of the public; the remainder are under the Postal and Telegraph Department. In 1892, as compared with the previous year, the number of stations increased by 31, and the miles of wire in operation by 49. The following are the particulars for the two years:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1891 AND 1892.

Under the control of the	Number of Stations.	Miles Open.	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
Postal Department ...	386	4,072	9,141
Railway Department ...	432	3,040	4,897*
Total, 1892 ...	818	7,112	14,038
„ 1891 ...	787	7,170	13,989
Increase ...	31	— 58†	49

NOTE.—Telephone lines are not included.

* Of this extent, about 3,900 miles is available for use of the public.

† Decrease.

Telegrams
and cost to
senders,
1891 and
1892.

157. The number of telegrams transmitted in 1892 was about 2,723,000, and cost the senders about £183,500. As compared with the previous year, the former decreased by over 342,000 or by 11 per cent., and the latter by £17,437 or by over 8½ per cent. Of the total number of messages, five-sixths were inland telegrams, and rather less than one-eighth were to the neighbouring colonies. The returns for the two years are shown in the following table:—

TELEGRAMS AND COST TO SENDERS, 1891 AND 1892.

Whence Transmitted.	Number of Telegrams Transmitted.		Increase+ Decrease—	Cost to Senders.		Increase+ Decrease—
	1891.	1892.		1891.	1892.	
				£	£	£
Paid—Inland ...	2,550,672	2,277,410	—273,262	87,006	76,289	—10,717
„ To neighbouring colonies	411,028	337,471	—73,557	50,555	42,129	—8,426
„ To Europe and East	13,682	16,063	+ 2,381	57,656	59,220	+ 1,564
Unpaid—O.H.M. Service	89,969	92,152	+ 2,183	5,808	5,950	+ 142
Total ...	3,065,351	2,723,096	—342,255*	201,025	183,588	—17,437*

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

Telegraph
revenue.

158. The actual revenue derived from telegrams in 1892 was exceeded by that in 1891 by £19,246, the amounts in the two years being as follow†:—

TELEGRAPH REVENUE, 1891 AND 1892.

1891	...	...	...	...	£135,312
1892	...	...	..	...	116,066
			Decrease ...	...	£19,246

Telegraph
revenue and
expenditure
compared.

159. For the financial year ended 30th June, 1890, it was estimated by the postal authorities that the sum which should be fairly charged to the Telegraph Branch of the Department, exclusive of the cost of construction of telegraph lines, the cable subsidies, and the interest on the capital cost of works and buildings, was £184,923. Deducting from this amount the revenue for the year, viz., £131,013,

* Net figures.

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

a net deficiency is shown of £53,910.* The deficiency would be increased to £68,465 if the amount paid on account of cable subsidies were added. There is no later information.

160. 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 1892:—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	7,112	14,038	80·9	609
New South Wales ...	14,090	26,443	45·6	1,177
Queensland ...	9,996	17,646	14·9	2,373
South Australia ...	5,493	10,779	6·1	1,631
Western Australia ...	3,288	4,013	3·3	5,604
Total ...	39,979	72,919	13·5	1,257
Tasmania† ...	2,222	3,749	84·2	1,451
New Zealand‡ ...	5,479	13,459	52·4	843
Grand Total ...	47,680	90,127	15·5	1,197

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

161. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1892 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each:—

Order of
colonies in
respect to
length of
telegraphs.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1892.

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

162. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1892, a somewhat smaller extent of telegraph line than Tasmania, but a much larger extent than any other colony; in proportion to population, however, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists:—

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

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

† Including 366 miles of submarine cable.

‡ Including 226 miles of submarine cable.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE
TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1892.

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

Telephone
wire in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

163. In addition to the telegraph wire, the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1892 in the five colonies named:—
Victoria 9,460 miles, New Zealand 3,160 miles, South Australia 2,132 miles, Western Australia 642 miles, and Tasmania 556 miles. In New South Wales telephone is not distinguished from telegraph wire, and in Queensland it is not returned. The Telephone Exchanges in Victoria had 2,414 subscribers, in New South Wales 2,354, in Queensland 705, in South Australia 1,070, in Western Australia 197, in Tasmania 711, and in New Zealand 3,811.

Messages
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

164. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the various colonies, it would appear that in 1892 most messages were transmitted* in Victoria, the next largest number in New South Wales, and the next in New Zealand:—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES* IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, 1892.

	Number of Messages Transmitted.		Number of Messages Transmitted.
Victoria ...	2,723,096	South Australia ...	765,143
New South Wales ...	2,578,197	Tasmania ...	329,334
New Zealand ...	1,904,143	Western Australia	252,110
Queensland ...	994,440	Total ...	<u>9,546,463</u>

Cost of con-
struction
and re-
venue of
Austral-
asian
telegraphs.

165. According to returns presented to the Intercolonial Postal and Telegraphic Conference of 1892, the following was the cost of construction of telegraphs in the colonies named, also the revenue derived therefrom. As, however, few, if any, of the colonies keep a regular capital account, and the postal and telegraph departments are generally carried on in the same buildings and under the same

* Exclusive of messages received from other colonies or countries. The figures for South Australia include only her own proportion of the international traffic; if the whole were included, it would increase the number of messages for that colony to 853,273—the messages passing through the colony in both directions being taken into account.

management, it is probable the cost is based in part on estimates, and cannot implicitly be relied on. The cost of buildings and instruments is, moreover, probably not included in the amount, except in the case of South Australia, and, perhaps, New South Wales :—

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

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

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

166. During 1892 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to countries outside Australasia was 16,063, at a cost to senders of £59,220; and the number received from such countries was 16,454, at a cost to senders of £48,688. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted was 43,959, at a cost to senders of £131,164; and the number received was 44,171, at a cost of £130,632. Comparing 1892 with the previous year, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted increased by 10 per cent., and the number received by 12 per cent.; the value of the former, however, owing to reduced rates which were in operation throughout the whole year, whilst they were only in force for a portion of the previous year, decreased by over 10 per cent., and that of the latter by 6 per cent. The following are the numbers transmitted from and received in each colony in 1892, the increase in that year being also shown :—

Telegrams to and from Europe and other countries.

* These figures relate to the year 1890.

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

CABLEGRAMS BETWEEN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND EUROPE
AND ASIA, 1892.

Colony.	Transmitted.		Received.	
	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.
		£		£
Victoria	16,063	59,220	16,454	48,688
New South Wales	16,511	41,746	14,558	38,816
Queensland	1,041	3,662	918	3,521
South Australia	5,129	10,698	7,728	25,240
Western Australia	1,488	2,906	1,107	2,665
Tasmania	791	1,675	646	1,254
New Zealand	2,936	11,257	2,760	10,448
Total 1892	43,959	131,164	44,171	130,632
„ 1891	39,903	146,311	39,575	139,205
Increase	4,056	...	4,596	...
Decrease ... ..	...	15,147	...	8,573

Reduced
cable rates
to Europe,
etc.

167. In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Co. Limited, the charge for ordinary telegrams from South Australia to Europe was reduced on the 1st May, 1891, from 9s. 4d. to 4s. per word, similar reductions being made to other countries, on condition that one moiety of the deficiency, arising from the reduction in the joint revenue—equal to three-fourths of the whole receipts—of the Company and the Cis-Indian Administration below that of 1889, should be paid by the contracting colonies, which at first embraced all those in the Australasian colonies except Queensland and New Zealand, but the latter colony has recently also joined in the guarantee. The joint revenue in 1889 being £237,736, the deficiency at the reduced rate, without any increase of traffic, would amount to £131,810, of which £65,905 would be borne by the Companies, and a like amount by the five colonies referred to in proportion to population. It was also agreed that any deficiency in the revenue of South Australia arising from the reduction in the rate over her lines from 1s. 2d. to 5d.—which without any increase of traffic would amount to £22,200—should be defrayed by the contracting colonies in proportion to their populations. The result of the second twelve months' business under the reduced rates showed a deficiency in the joint revenue above referred to of £43,556, of which £21,778 was payable by the contracting colonies; and a deficiency in the South Australian revenue of about £8,240, or a subsidy of £30,018 in all—of which £11,641 was payable by Victoria.*

* The rate was raised from 4s. to 4s. 9d. per word from 1st January, 1893. This will probably reduce the total subsidy to about £12,000, of which less than £5,000 will be payable by Victoria.

168. A telegram from Melbourne to London has to travel along 13,695 miles of wire, of which 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance, is in Australia.* At the same time, Australia receives 5d. out of every 4s. per word, or about one-tenth of the amount paid for telegrams transmitted. Course of a telegram to London.

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

TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES PAYABLE BY VICTORIA.

	£
Towards duplicate telegraph cable (Port Darwin to Penang) ...	13,800
To Eastern Extension Co. on account of reduced cable rates—Proportion payable by Victoria, based on actual returns of second twelve months' experience ...	8,570
To South Australia, do. ...	3,070
Total ...	25,440

170. 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:— Telegraphs in British dominions.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891.

(Exclusive of Telephones.)

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom ...	33,054	202,286	69,685,
Australasia (1892) ...	47,580	90,127	9,744,
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	300	...	...
Bermuda ...	32†	...	18,
British Guiana ...	260†	...	...
British Bechuanaland ...	170	...	...
Canada ...	30,987†	66,925	4,368,
Cape of Good Hope ...	4,930	...	1,317,
Ceylon ...	864	...	...
Cyprus ...	249	...	...
Gold Coast ...	232	...	...
Gibraltar ...	4	...	...
India ...	37,070†	113,512	3,507,
Malta ...	65	...	...
Mauritius ...	164	...	...
Natal ...	652	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	2,087	...	...

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

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

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891—continued.
(Exclusive of Telephones.)

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
Protected Malay States ...	427	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	255	...	...
St. Helena ...	13	...	...
West Indies—			
Antigua ...	30	...	...
Grenada ...	73	...	...
Jamaica ...	695	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago ...	70	...	...
Zululand ...	32	...	...

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table:—United Kingdom, 28 exchanges with 1,370 subscribers; Bermuda, 300 miles; Canada, 5,015 miles; British Guiana, 189; Mauritius, telephone exchange with 64 subscribers; Straits Settlements, 235 miles; Barbados, 58 miles (but no telegraph lines); Jamaica, 87 miles; Trinidad, 600 miles; and Australasia, about 16,000 miles of telephone wire.

171. 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:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted)
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria ...	1892	4,310	10,000	...
Argentine Confederation	1891	19,600	44,450	2,340,
Austria-Hungary ...	1892	41,097	123,793	14,293,*
Belgium ...	1891	4,487	21,361	5,414,
Bolivia ...	1891	1,300	1,950	16,†
Bosnia ...	1883	1,730	2,995	297,
Brazil ...	1891	17,390	26,000	1,130,
Bulgaria ...	1892	2,920	5,260	765,‡
Chile ...	1891	16,340	24,500	619,
Cochin-China...	1888	1,840	...	...
Columbia ...	1891	5,250	7,370	505,§
Costa Rica ...	1891	630	840	222,
Cuba ...	1891	2,810	4,400	...
Denmark ...	1891	2,821	7,874	1,629,
Egypt ...	1891	3,168	5,430	1,304,
France ...	1890	73,550	275,370	31,076,
Germany ...	1891	67,536	238,355	28,114,
Greece ...	1891	4,686	5,563	1,168,
Guatemala ...	1891	2,170	3,250	506,
Hawaii ...	1890	250	890	...

* Figures for 1891.

† Figures for 1886.

‡ Figures for 1890.

§ Figures for 1889.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
		Line.	Wire.	
Holland	1891	3,309	11,779	4,481,
Honduras	1890	1,840	2,760	...
Italy	1890-91	23,196	86,849	8,420,
Japan	1890	8,004	22,737	4,130,
Java	1889	4,248	...	476,
Luxemburg	1891	496	982	...
Mexico	1892	28,750	49,000	...
Nicaragua	1891	1,710	2,220	...
Orange Free State	1891	1,540	2,400	...
Paraguay	1891	390	800	32,
Persia	1891	4,150	6,700	120,
Peru	1891	1,650	2,470	...
Portugal	1890	3,800	8,000	1,730,*
Roumania	1891	3,460	8,238	1,574,
Russia	1891	88,280	172,360	11,072,*
Servia	1891	1,849	3,093	617,
Spain	1891	15,684	34,726	4,537,†
Sweden	1892	7,866	23,530	1,755,†
Norway	1892	5,727	10,960	1,594,‡
Switzerland	1890	4,471	11,326	3,696,
Transvaal	1891	3,685	7,300	...
Turkey	1892	20,348	28,000	...
United States	1892	258,174	844,183	59,148,‡
Uruguay	1891	3,350	5,300	233,†
Venezuela	1892	3,600	5,400	420,†

172. In *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,§ the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world are set down as follow. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1892 have been added:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	47,680	9,546,
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	782,829	204,642,

* Figures for 1889.

† Figures for 1890.

‡ Figures for 1891.

§ Page 1,061. The lengths have been reduced from kilometres to miles, on the assumption that a kilometre is equal to .621 of a mile.

Telegraphs
of the
world.

173. According to Mr. McCarty* (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1891-2 throughout the principal countries of the world was 940,960 miles, and that of telegraph wire was 2,601,863 miles. It will be observed that the former, being for a later date, exceeds the total length of line given in the table by 158,131 miles.

Telephones.

174. Including aerial and underground cables, there were 1,246 miles of telephone line and 9,460 miles of telephone wire in the colony at the end of 1892. Some of these lines, however, are exclusively used by the Railway Department and are not available for public use, the wires being, where possible, carried on the same poles as telegraph wires. The telephone wires erected by the Postal Department are carried along 474 miles of special poles, and are for the most part connected with the Telephone Exchanges. The length of lines and wire, and number of instruments in use, under the control of each department are shown in the following table:—

TELEPHONES, 1892.

Under the control of—	Miles open.		Sets of Telephones in use.
	Line (poles and cable).	Wire.	
Postal Department ...	579†	8,604	3,500
Railway Department ...	667	856	705
Total ...	1,246	9,460	4,205

Telephone
exchanges.

175. Until September, 1887, the Telephone Exchanges 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 eleven Telephone Exchanges in the colony. At the Central Exchange the cables were extended during the year to the new change and lightning arrester boards, thus completing the work of reconstruction commenced in 1891. There are now 26 sections of switch-board employed with a capacity to accommodate 2,400 subscribers;

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

† Consisting of 474½ miles of poles, 94½ of aerial cable, and 10 of underground cable.

80 female switch hands are employed during the day, and 6 male hands at night. The receipts for 1892, exclusive of £3,935 from private lines, etc., amounted to £35,656; the total number of subscribers, exclusive of 220 who used private lines, at the end of the year was 2,414, and the amount of subscriptions payable during the year was £36,642. At present only subscribers are supposed to use the lines. Four public telephone offices have been established—the first having been opened on the 1st July, 1891. The number of subscribers at the various Exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last three years, together with the amount of subscriptions payable each year, was as follows* :—

SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1890 TO 1892.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Melbourne ...	1,769	1,818	1,782
Ballarat ...	126	119	106
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	70	56	45
Geelong† ...	143	171†	185
Warrnambool ...	54	57	59
Footscray ...	...	12	13
Brunswick ...	...	13	27
Windsor† ...	53	60	85
Malvern† ...	45	46	53
Brighton† ...	34	34	35
Hawthorn† ...	13	18	19
New subscribers not entered in register		35	5
Total ...	2,307	2,439	2,414
Subscriptions payable } during year ... }	£34,580	£37,226	£36,642

NOTE.—There are also 220 private telephone lines.

176. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1892, was $2,904\frac{1}{4}$ §, consisting of $2,606\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $297\frac{1}{2}$ miles of double line; and by the 30th June, 1893, the total length open increased to $2,976\frac{1}{4}$ § 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, 1892 :—

Railways—
Length,
cost, etc.

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

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

‡ Including 6 on Geelong Trunk Line, and 2 on the Cattle Yards.

§ Including $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile on disputed territory near the South Australian border.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1892.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year. Miles.
	Double. Miles	Single. Miles.	Total. Miles.	Total. £	Average per Mile. £	
<i>Northern System.</i>						
Melbourne to Bendigo (ex- clusive of Melb. Terminus)	100 $\frac{3}{4}$...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,795,717†	47,600	} 2,633,731
Bendigo to Echuca (includ- ing bridge over Murray at Echuca)	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	682,061‡	12,345	
Lancefield Junc., Lancefield, and Kilmore	...	33	33	175,891	5,330	
Carlsruhe to Creswick ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	45 $\frac{3}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	335,608	7,256	
Kyneton to Redesdale ...	...	16	16	90,710	5,669
Castlemaine to Dunolly ...	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	366,773	7,722
Dunolly to Donald ...	...	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	257,873	4,544
Castlemaine to Maldon ...	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	61,311	5,982
Ballarat to Maryborough ...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	274,284	6,454
Ballarat Racecourse Branch Line	...	2	2	7,361	3,681	
Maryborough to Avoca ...	...	15	15	61,999	4,133
Bendigo to Wycheproof ...	...	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	420,515	4,712
Toolamba to Echuca ...	...	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	182,325	4,367
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,871	3,762	
Korong Vale to Boort ...	...	18	18	73,149	4,064
Eaglehawk to Swan Hill ...	...	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	450,617	4,144
Ballarat Racecourse to Waubra ...	...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	70,194	5,105
Inglewood to Dunolly ...	...	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	95,630	3,864
Wandong, Heathcote, and Bendigo	...	68	68	390,497	5,743	
Maldon to Shelbourne ...	...	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	70,011	7,181
Total ...	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	702 $\frac{3}{4}$	804	8,880,397	11,045	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Wil- liamstown (including Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	491,465§	81,911	} ¶
Newport to Geelong (includ- ing line to Geelong Wharf and Williamstown Race- course Line)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,171,298||	29,653	
North Geelong to Ballarat...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,893,154	35,386
Geelong to Queenscliff— (Queenscliff Junction to Queenscliff)	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	111,723	5,384	
Geelong to Warrnambool (including Geelong Race- course Branch Line)	...	123	123	788,916	6,414	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (ii) on page 136 post.

† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £1,275,253.

‡ 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, 1892.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year. Miles.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>Western System—contd.</i>						
Mt. Moriac to Wensleydale	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	39,640	3,524	3,055,056
Birregurra to Forrest	...	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	147,491	7,468	
Irrewarra to Beeac	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,370	5,414	
Camperdown (Curdie's River Junction) to Timban	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	106,637	4,793	
Terang to Mortlake	...	13	13	55,442	4,265	
Koroit to Warrnambool	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	81,814	8,612	
Koroit to Port Fairy	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	91,867	8,166	
Lal Lal Racecourse	...	2	2	11,490	5,745	
Ballarat East to Buninyong	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	63,361	8,448	
Ballarat to Ararat	3	54	57	401,553	7,045	
Ararat to S.A. Border	1	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	†157 $\frac{1}{4}$	944,783	6,008	
Ballarat Cattle Yards	...	3	3	12,833	4,278	
Ballarat to Lintons	...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	136,418	6,420	
Ararat to Portland	...	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	599,919	4,979	
Dunkeld to Koroit	...	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	176,574	3,585	
Hamilton to Coleraine	...	23	23	109,984	4,782	
Hamilton to Penshurst	...	19	19	77,491	4,078	
Branzholme to Casterton	...	32	32	176,110	5,503	
Ararat to Avoca	...	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	173,568	4,394	
Lubeck to Rupanyup	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	44,777	4,713	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal	...	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	139,735	4,472	
Horsham to Noradjuha	...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	80,160	3,959	
Footscray to Warrenheip	...	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	708,395	11,380	
Bacchus Marsh Junction to Newport	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,673	5,615	
Total	65$\frac{1}{4}$	932$\frac{1}{2}$	997$\frac{3}{4}$	8,910,641	8,931	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essen- don (including Racecourse Line)	5	...	5	154,946	30,989	†
Essendon to Wodonga	61	121	182	2,061,967	11,329	
Wodonga to Murray River	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36,047	16,021	
North Melbourne to Somer- ton <i>via</i> Coburg	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	273,618	21,889	
Royal Park Junction to Clif- ton Hill	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	154,030	56,011	
Fitzroy Branch	...	1	1	76,806	76,806	
Fitzroy to Whittlesea	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	238,744	10,852	
Tallarook to Mansfield and Alexandra Road	...	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	479,605	6,033	
Mangalore to Numurkah	...	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	332,160	5,071	
Numurkah to Nathalia	...	14	14	51,581	3,684	
Numurkah to Cobram	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	80,228	3,732	
Murchison to Rushworth	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	71,530	5,398	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (II) on next page.

† Includes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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, 1892.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double. Miles	Single. Miles.	Total. Miles.	Total. £	Average per mile. £	
<i>North-Eastern System—con.</i>						
Shepparton to Dookie	15	15	53,658	3,577	} 2,600,996
Benalla to Yarrawonga ...	...	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	172,121	4,276
Wangaratta to Yackandandah ...	...	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{3}{4}$	252,103	7,052
Everton to Bright ...	...	35	35	185,716	5,306
Springs to Wahgunyah ...	...	14	14	68,526	4,895
Wodonga to Tallangatta ...	...	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	187,601	7,357
Total ...	73	513 $\frac{3}{4}$	586 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,930,987	8,404	
<i>Eastern and South Suburban Systems.</i>						
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction ...	$\frac{3}{4}$...	$\frac{3}{4}$	136,468	181,957	} 2,428,638
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	274,477	40,663
Oakleigh to Sale ...	10	109	119	1,039,412	8,735	
Caulfield to Frankston ...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	20	174,445	8,722	
Frankston to Stony Point ...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	101,970	5,512
Mornington Junction to Mornington ...	...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	58,009	7,485
Warragul to Neerim South ...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	123,012	9,112
Moe to Thorpdale ...	...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	116,379	10,826
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	153,279	7,664
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	121,393	5,221
Heyfield to Bairnsdale ...	...	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 $\frac{3}{4}$	258,790	5,099
Sale to Stratford ...	...	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	42,622	4,608
Maffra to Briagolong ...	...	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	52,674	4,300
Hawthorn to Healesville ...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	555,327	15,643	
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	72,780	58,224
Brighton to Picnic Point ...	2	...	2	71,859	35,929	
Ringwood to Upper Fern Tree Gully ...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	58,619	7,816
Dandenong to Port Albert ...	...	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	117 $\frac{1}{4}$	850,333	7,252
Fairfield to Waverley Road ...	...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	292,235	27,185
Burnley to Oakleigh ...	...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	171,432	23,646
Collingwood to Heidelberg ...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	188,349†	35,876
Hobson's Bay Lines (including the Port Melbourne Pier)	16 $\frac{1}{2}$...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,883,573‡	114,156	1,089,256
Total ...	58	457 $\frac{3}{4}$	515 $\frac{3}{4}$	6,797,437	13,180	
Grand Total|| ...	297 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,606 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,904 $\frac{1}{4}$	29,519,462	10,164	11,807,677

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

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

‡ Including expenditure on works, etc., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £247,885.

§ In addition to the Government lines of railway, a line five miles in length has been constructed between Rosstown and Elsternwick, suburbs of Melbourne. This line has not yet been worked.

|| The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1892, was £37,315,360, viz., £29,519,462 as shown above, £5,045,728 on rolling-stock, £1,275,253 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations £1,220,071 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, etc.), and £254,846 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1893, the total cost was (exclusive of cost of floating loans) £37,451,485. See paragraphs 189 and 190 *post*.

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

Transfer of railway construction to Board of Land and Works.

178. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1892:—

Railways in progress.

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Names of Lines.							Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.							Miles.
Donald to Birchip	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Warracknabeal to Beulah	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Total							54

NOTE.—The expenditure on lines in progress was approximately £24,800.

179. The only line authorized, but not commenced, on the 30th June, 1892, was the Frankston Cemetery line, three-quarters of a mile in length.

Railways authorized but not commenced

180. According to the following table a small increase took place in 1892 as compared with the previous year in all descriptions of rolling-stock. The increased expenditure on rolling-stock was £243,159:—

Rolling-Stock.

ROLLING-STOCK, 1891 AND 1892.

Year ended 30th June.	Number constructed of—						Total Expenditure on Rolling-Stock.
	Locomotives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, etc.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1891 ...	455	495	456	688	7,398	520	£ 4,802,569
1892 ...	462	503	475	693	7,539	546	5,045,728
Increase ...	7	8	19	5	141	26	243,159

* 55 Vict. No. 1250.

Miles open
and
travelled.

181. 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 1890-91 and 1891-2, it is shown that, although an increase of 7 per cent. took place in the mileage open, the passenger traffic decreased by $3\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. and the goods traffic by 17 per cent. At the same time, by reason of economy exercised, the decrease in the train mileage was $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS
AND GOODS CARRIED, 1890-91 AND 1891-2.*

Year.	Extent Open.		Train Mileage.	Passengers. †	Goods and Live Stock.
	At end of Year.	Average for Year.			
1890-91 ...	Miles. 2,764	Miles. 2,650	Miles. 12,249,747	No. 71,970,885	Tons. 4,425,609
1891-2 ...	2,904	2,829	11,807,677	69,546,921	3,654,967
Increase ...	140	179	..	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	442,070	2,423,964	770,642

Lines
opened
during
1891-2.

182. The following lines or sections of lines were opened for traffic during the year 1891-2 at the dates named :—

RAILWAYS OPENED IN VICTORIA DURING 1891-2.

Date of Opening.	Line or Section.	Length in Miles.
1891.		
23rd July ...	Beechworth to Yackandandah ...	$12\frac{3}{4}$
24th „ ...	Bolga to Tallangatta ...	$4\frac{3}{4}$
6th Oct. ...	Maidample to Mansfield ...	$8\frac{3}{4}$
17th Dec. ...	Korumburra to Leongatha ...	$9\frac{1}{4}$
1892.		
13th Jan. ...	Leongatha to Port Albert ...	$58\frac{1}{2}$
18th Mar. ...	Rokeby to Neerim South ...	$5\frac{1}{4}$
5th April ...	Curdie's River Junction to Timboon ...	$22\frac{1}{4}$
6th „ ...	Lancefield to Kilmore ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$
	Total ...	140

* During the year 1892-3, the train mileage was 10,775,134 ; the passengers carried numbered 58,445,075 ; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 3,386,888 tons.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, and 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single, ticket issued to adults and youths ; and half these proportions for tickets issued to boys and girls. Tickets available for two or more systems, however, are reckoned twice or oftener accordingly ; the addition made in 1891-2 for travelling over more than one system being 14,328,061. No addition has been made for free passes.

183. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses Receipts and working expenses. during the financial years 1890-91 and 1891-2 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES,
1890-91 AND 1891-2.*

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.
1891 ...	1,463,720	1,591,764	243,083	3,298,567	2,310,645	987,922	70·05
1892 ...	1,386,843	1,450,807	257,472†	3,095,122	2,138,139	956,983	69·08
Increase Decrease	... 76,877	... 140,957	14,389 ...	... ‡203,445	... 172,506	... 30,939	... ·97

184. It will be observed that, although the average extent of lines open for traffic in 1891-2 was 7 per cent. above that in 1890-91, the net income fell off by £30,939,—resulting from a decrease of £203,445 in the receipts, less one of £172,506 in the working expenses. Decrease in railway income.

185. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was 69 per cent. in 1891-2, as compared with 70 per cent. in 1890-91, 68 per cent. in 1889-90, 62½ per cent. in 1888-9, an average of 60⅔ per cent. during the previous five years, and of 55 per cent. during the five years ended with 1882. An explanation of the increase in the last three as compared with previous years, was given by the late commissioners as partly resulting from the rapid extension of new and consequently unremunerative lines of railway, and partly from the reduction of passengers' fares and merchandize rates some years previously, when the net revenue was found to be more than sufficient to meet the interest on the railway loans. Proportion of working expenses to receipts.

186. 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 nineteen years :— Earnings and expenses per mile

* During the year 1892-3, the Railway receipts amounted to £2,925,948, and the working expenses to £1,850,291. The net income was thus £1,075,657; and the proportion of working expenses to receipts 63·24 per cent.

† This amount is made up of parcels, etc., £105,101; horses, carriages, and dogs, £20,938; mails, £63,452; rents, £47,980; miscellaneous, £20,001.

‡ Net figures.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1891-2.*

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
1889-90	2,330	1,344	915	429
1890-91	2,650	1,245	872	373
1891-2	2,829	1,094	756	338

Decrease of
net profits
per mile.

187. It will be observed that in 1873-4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off, as the lines were extended, to £611 in 1878, when 1,000 miles were open. Since then the profits have ranged between £500 and £600 per mile, except in 1883 and 1889-90, when they were below £500, and in 1890-91 and 1891-2, when they were below £400 per mile. The maximum profits, amounting to rather over £600 per mile, were reached in 1881 and 1885-6. The smallest profits realized were in the last two years, and especially in the last year, the falling being attributable partly to the rapid extension of railways, and partly to commercial and financial depression.

Railway
debt.

188. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1892, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, but exclusive of loans paid off from the consolidated revenue—viz., £344,200 prior to 1891-2, was £34,782,939,§ of which £833,333§ was raised during the year 1891-2. Whilst, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £477,952, on the other hand the

* During the year 1892-3, the average number of miles open was 2,933; the gross earnings averaged £998 per mile; the expenses per mile £631; and the net profit per mile £367.

† 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.

§ Exclusive of a 3½ per cent. loan for £1,666,667, floated just at the close of the financial year 1891-2.

expense of floating the loans amounted to £732,798,* and thus the net amount available for railway construction was only £34,528,093.

189. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £3,147,940, have also been made available for railway construction, viz., £2,803,740 derived from the alienation of Crown lands, and £344,200 from the consolidated revenue toward repayment of loans. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1892, to £37,340,155, and at the same period the balance at credit of the capital account was £590,724. The following is a statement of that account to date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1892.

RECEIPTS.			
Amount of loans outstanding	...	...	£34,782,939
Capital derived from the consolidated revenue—			
Per railway loan liquidation and construction account†	...	...	2,225,000
Per railway construction account†	...	...	578,740
Loans paid off finally	...	...	344,200
		...	£37,930,879
Total receipts	...	...
EXPENDITURE.			
Construction of completed lines—			
Permanent way	...	...	£29,519,462
Rolling-stock, general construction, etc.‡	...	...	7,795,898
Construction of lines in progress, and rolling-stock	...	...	24,795
Preliminary surveys	...	...
		...	37,340,155
Total expenditure	...	...
Balance available	...	...	£590,724

190. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £37,315,360, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1891-2, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £36,540,664. The net income of the Victorian railways in 1891-2 has already been stated§ to have been £956,983. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 2·619 per cent., equal to £2 12s. 4d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 2·886 per cent., or £2 17s. 9d. per £100, in 1890-91; of 3·234, or £3 4s. 8d. per £100, in 1889-90; and of 4·180, or £4 3s. 7d. per £100, in 1888-9.¶ On the 30th June, 1892, the nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital averaged

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

† See footnote (†) on page 122 in Vol. I.

‡ Includes net cost—less net premiums—of floating the loans, £254,846; and cost Melbourne station, £1,275,253. See also footnote (||) on page 136 ante. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 180 ante.

§ See table following paragraph 183 ante.

¶ During the year 1892-3, the net income, which amounted to £1,075,657, was equivalent to 2·862 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£37,590,397) of the lines opened for traffic.

4 per cent.* At the end of 1883 the average rate was as high as 5 per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during subsequent years of 4 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £180,194,† upon a total of £527,833, was effected in the annual interest payable.‡

Proportion of income to capital cost.

191. 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 eleven financial years:—

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1892.§

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

Purchase by the State of private railways.

192. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double line—or $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after the purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines are now double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1892, including rolling-stock, was £2,230,573. This amount includes expenditure on rolling-stock in course of construction, also £247,885 for additions and improvements to the permanent way, a portion of which is properly chargeable to other lines.

Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

193. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £281,400 have been redeemed since the lines were purchased by the Government. The debentures now outstanding, bearing 5 per cent. interest, represent a total value of £183,900.

Hobson's Bay lines before and after purchase.

194. 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 four of the last seven financial years the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was apparently even higher than it was before the railways were

* See table on page 279 of Vol. I. † Excluding interest on £276,100 paid off out of revenue.
‡ For a comparison of the net earnings with the interest paid, see page 106, Vol. I.
§ Figures for 1892-3 are given in footnote (||) on previous page.

purchased from the company. In the year 1891-2 the net gain was about £33,930, being equivalent to over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital, which proportion was considerably lower than in all except 1887-8 of the seven preceding years, but higher than in any other previous year since the purchase of the lines. In 1887-8 there was a net loss—in consequence of the large amount 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
1889-90 ...	2,092,704	91,578	4.36	174,260	8.33	+ 82,682	+ 3.95
1890-91 ...	2,172,132	94,000	4.33	146,462	6.74	+ 52,462	+ 2.41
1891-2 ...	2,218,703	95,990	4.33	129,920	5.86	+ 33,930	+ 1.53

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878. During the year 1892-3, the gross receipts amounted to £300,865, and the working expenses to £194,303. The net proceeds were thus £106,562, or 4.76 per cent. of the mean capital cost (£2,237,713).

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1891, the capital cost was £2,206,835, and on the 30th June, 1892, £2,230,572, as stated in paragraph 192 *ante*.

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

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

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

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

Profit and
loss on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines.

195. It will be observed that since their purchase by the State there has been an actual loss on the lines during six of the years shown, but a gain in the remaining eight years. During the most recent financial year the net income was equivalent to over $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained, after providing for interest, was £33,930. The falling-off in the net revenue, as compared with the previous year, was £16,542, as compared with 1889-90, £44,340, and as compared with 1888-9, £82,800, which has partly been attributed to the competition of cable trams—worked by a private company—which were largely extended during the two years ended with 1889-90.

Gain on
working
Hobson's
Bay lines
in 14 years.

196. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the 14 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1892, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £1,231,959; and the figures in the last column but one show that there was a net gain upon working the lines in the same period amounting, after paying interest on capital, to £126,177.

Compensa-
tion for
railway
accidents.

197. 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 $13\frac{1}{2}$ years the amount of compensation so paid was no less than £323,571, equal to about 8 per cent. of the gross receipts and was almost twice as much as on all the other lines of the colony put together. 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 1891-2.

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

* 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.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1891-2
—continued.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
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
1889-90	1,401	20,344	21,745
1890-91	597	9,579	10,176
1891-2	67	7,514	7,581
Total	323,571	184,434	508,005

198. The revenue returned in 1891-2 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling stock) was nearly 6 per cent. on the Hobson's Bay Lines, and $4\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. on those of the North-Eastern system (which carries the Sydney traffic), but was less than $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the other lines. The results on all the lines compare unfavourably with those in the four preceding years; whilst on the Eastern system the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by a proportion to the cost of nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the five financial years ended with 1891-2, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1887-8 TO 1891-2.†

	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
Northern system... ..	3·39	2·70	2·81	2·69	2·58
Western system	4·04	4·08	3·24	2·88	2·67
North-Eastern system	6·71	6·30	4·57	4·59	4·21
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	2·53	1·75	·28	—·15	—3·22
Hobson's Bay lines	1·35‡	10·53	8·33	6·74	5·86
All lines	3·89	4·18	3·23	2·89	2·62

199. According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1893, the aggregate income from the State railways from the earliest time to the 30th June, 1893, was £46,887,842, and the aggregate expenditure on construction, maintenance, and working (including expenditure from loans and interest

Gross income and expenditure of railways, 1853 to 1892-3.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† According to the Report of the Commissioners for 1892-3, recently published, the results for the five systems for that year were respectively as follow:—2·87, 3·14, 4·39, loss (but only a fourth of the loss in the previous year), and 4·75.

‡ Low proportion due to Windsor accident.

thereon), was £91,563,621, thus leaving a debtor balance over the whole period of 40½ years, during which the railways have been in existence, of £44,675,779. Of this account, however, £37,450,026 still appears in the railway account as capital expenditure, and the balance—£7,225,753—represents the deficiency which has been finally charged to the revenue of the colony. The following is a summary of the figures given in the statement referred to:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURY,
1853 TO 1892-3.

Income in 40½ years				£46,887,842
Expenditure from—				
Loans (construction only)			£34,630,232	
Revenue—Construction			2,819,794*	
„ Interest and expenses			25,768,914	
„ All other (chiefly working expenses)			28,344,681	
Aggregate expenditure			91,563,621	
Dr. balance				£44,675,779

NOTE.—Advances from the revenue on account of loans have been included with loans.

200. 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 four years ended with 1891:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open. †		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1885	1,676	191	175
	1888	2,018	230	191
	1889	2,199	250	202
	1890	2,471	281	221
	1891	2,764	315	239
New South Wales	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1888	2,206	71	210
	1889	2,252	73	208
	1890	2,263	73	205
	1891	2,263	73	198

* Derived from the alienation of Crown Lands.

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

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.*		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Queensland ...	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	280
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1888	1,931	29	525
	1889	2,064	31	542
	1890	2,112	32	547
	1891	2,195	33	535
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1888	1,518	17	488
	1889	1,774	20	562
	1890	1,774†	20	561
	1891	1,830†	20	568
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1888	272	3	646
	1889	497	5	1,137
	1890	524	5	1,065
	1891	656	7	1,231
Tasmania ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1885	257	97	192
	1888	327	124	237
	1889	374	142	263
	1890	399	151	275
	1891	425	161	278
New Zealand ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1888	1,865	179	307
	1889	1,912	183	310
	1890	1,956	187	313
	1891	2,011	192	317

NOTE.—Private lines are included with Government lines in this table. The following are the lengths of private lines so included:—81 miles in New South Wales, 18 miles in South Australia, 453 miles in Western Australia, 48 miles in Tasmania, and 142 miles in New Zealand. Tramways are not included. For miles of railway open in each colony in 1892, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also Appendix C. *post*.

* See footnote (†) on page 146.

† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory.

Gauges of lines in Australasia.

201. All 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 1,326 out of 1,830 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.

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

202. During eleven years Victoria added 1,565 miles to the length of her lines of railway, as compared with 1,400 in New South Wales, 1,560 in Queensland, 1,160 in South Australia, and 750 in New Zealand. In 1891 the lines of Victoria extended over 569 miles more than those of Queensland, and 501 miles more than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1891, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

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

203. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but in proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position but one on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1891 in these respects:—

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

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

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

204. 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 1891, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length, in 1891, in Australia was more

than ten times, and in Australasia nearly thirteen times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period:—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open.*	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	948	948
1875	1,631	2,323
1880	3,421	4,851
1885	6,134	8,045
1888	7,945	10,137
1889	8,786	11,072
1890	9,144†	11,499
1891	9,708†	12,144

205. In 1891, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 3·3 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or somewhat more than 310 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand there were 3·9 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or rather more than 310 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

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

Australasian and European railways in proportion to population 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...	1891	81	Germany	1888-9	1,886
South Australia ...	"	178	United Kingdom ...	1889	1,928
Queensland	"	187	Belgium	"	2,195
New Zealand	"	315	Austria-Hungary	1888	2,624
Tasmania	"	359	Spain	"	2,949
Victoria	"	419	Italy	1887	4,300
New South Wales ...	"	515	Portugal	1886	4,531
Switzerland	1888	1,570	Russia in Europe	1887	5,724
France	1889	1,870			

* See footnote (†) on page 146 *ante*.

† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles.

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1889	4·1	Portugal ...	1886	36·4
United Kingdom ...	"	6·2	New Zealand ...	1891	51·9
Germany ...	1888-9	8·4	Tasmania ...	"	62·1
Switzerland ...	1888	8·5	Russia in Europe	1887	124·0
France ...	1889	10·0	New South Wales	1891	136·6
Italy ...	1887	15·9	Queensland ...	"	304·4
Austria-Hungary ...	1888	16·9	South Australia ...	"	493·7
Victoria ...	1891	31·8	Western Australia	"	1,487·7
Spain ...	1888	33·2			

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

207. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the Government railways in each Australasian colony during the financial year 1891 or 1890-91* :—

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

Colony.	At end of Financial Year.		During the Financial Year.		
	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,764	35,518,871	3,298,567	2,310,645	987,922
New South Wales ...	2,182	31,768,617	2,974,421	1,831,371	1,143,050
Queensland ...	2,195	15,101,617	908,704	645,597	263,107
South Australia† ...	1,666	11,398,839	1,223,999	617,179	606,820
Western Australia ...	203	905,974	67,760	63,884	3,876
Total ...	9,010	94,693,918	8,473,451	5,468,676	3,004,775
Tasmania ...	377	3,093,037	169,050	147,944	21,106
New Zealand ...	1,869	14,656,691	1,115,431	706,517	408,914
Grand Total ...	11,256	112,443,646	9,757,932	6,323,137	3,434,795

* The figures for Western Australia and Tasmania are for the year ended 31st December, 1891; for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1892; and those for the other colonies for the year ended 30th June, 1891. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix C. *post*.

† Exclusive of Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles, opened for traffic on the 1st October, 1889. The returns for the twelve months were as follow:—Cost (including interest during construction and expenses of floating loans), £1,145,530; working expenses, £13,910, or £1,400 in excess of gross receipts.

208. The late Standing Committee on Railways stated in their report that, under present conditions, the gross earnings of railways in Victoria must be equal to at least 10 per cent. of their capital cost to pay working expenses and interest. These conditions were not quite fulfilled in 1890-91, a calculation based on the figures in the table showing that the gross earnings of Victorian railways in that year was equivalent to 9·28 per cent. of their capital cost.

Victorian railways unremunerative in 1890-91.

209. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its "theoretical cost." The following figures show that in all the Australasian colonies, except South Australia, 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 Australasian railways.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Gross Receipts in 1891).	Actual in Exces of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria	35,518,871	32,985,670	2,533,201
New South Wales	31,768,617	29,744,210	2,024,407
Queensland	15,101,617	9,087,040	6,014,577
South Australia	11,398,839	12,239,990	— 841,151*
Western Australia	905,974	677,600	228,374
Total	94,693,918	84,734,510	9,959,408†
Tasmania	3,093,037	1,690,500	1,402,537
New Zealand	14,656,691	11,154,310	3,502,381
Grand Total	112,443,646	97,579,320	14,864,326

210. The average cost of Government railways per mile ranges from £14,559 in New South Wales, and £12,850 in Victoria, to £4,463 in Western Australia. These comparisons are defective, owing to the difference in gauges and the proportion of double lines not being taken into account. It is estimated that the cost in Victoria is equivalent to about £10,900 per single line on a 3ft. 6in. gauge. The following are the figures for each colony:—

Cost per mile of railways in each colony.

* Actual less than theoretical cost by this amount.

† Net figures.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.*

	£		£
1. New South Wales ...	14,559	5. Queensland ...	6,880
2. Victoria ...	12,850	6. South Australia ...	6,842
3. Tasmania ...	8,204	7. Western Australia ...	4,463
4. New Zealand ...	7,842		

Cost of rail-ways per mile in various countries.

211. Comparing the figures just quoted with the following, it will be found that the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales as in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, or Italy; that the capital cost has been less in Tasmania than in any of the countries named except Sweden, Norway, and Cape Colony; in New Zealand than in any except Sweden and Norway; in Queensland and South Australia than in any except Sweden; and in Western Australia than in any of the countries named:—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Cost per Mile. £		Cost per Mile. £
England and Wales ...	51,559	Italy ...	16,894
United Kingdom ...	43,955	Ireland ...	13,270
Scotland ...	37,198	Canada ...	11,416
France ...	27,500	United States ...	11,157
Belgium ...	22,381	Australasia ...	9,990
British Dominions ...	20,751	India and Burma ...	8,997
Germany ...	20,282	Cape Colony ...	8,022
Austria ...	19,833	Norway ...	7,291
Switzerland ...	19,523	Sweden ...	6,083
Holland ...	18,566		

Receipts per mile open in various countries.

212. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in New South Wales than in Italy, Ireland, the Cape Colony, India, or Canada; whilst in Victoria, which stands next, it is higher than in the last three of these countries; but in all the other Australasian colonies it is lower than in any of the other countries named:—

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

	Annual Receipts per Mile open.		Annual Receipts per Mile open.
England and Wales ...	£4,680	Victoria (1891-2) ...	£1,066
United Kingdom ...	3,872	Cape Colony ...	986
Scotland ...	2,664	Australia ...	961
Belgium ...	2,552	India and Burma ...	901
Germany ...	2,353	Australasia ...	884
France ...	2,269	Canada ...	695
British Dominions ...	1,799	South Australia (1891-2)	680
Austria-Hungary ...	1,565	New Zealand (1891-2)	601
Russia ...	1,503	Tasmania (1891)	458
New South Wales (1891-2)	1,422	Queensland (1891-2) ...	454
Italy ...	1,313	Western Australia (1891)	334
Ireland ...	1,090		

* See note (*) page 150.

213. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £3 5s. 5d. in 1890-91, and £2 18s. 5d. in 1891-2.* The former proportion was 9s. 3d. lower than that in New South Wales during the same year, but larger than the average receipts upon any of the other Australasian railways, as shown by the following figures:—

Daily receipts per mile on Victorian and British railways.

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF AUSTRALASIAN RAILWAYS PER MILE
CONSTRUCTED, 1890-91.

	Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	3	14	8
Victoria	3	5	5
South Australia	2	0	3
New Zealand	1	12	8
Tasmania	1	11	10
Queensland...	1	2	8
Western Australia	0	18	3

214. The receipts per train mile ranged from 45d. in Tasmania to 89d. in New Zealand, the proportion being 65d. in Victoria, and averaging 72d. for the whole of Australasia. On the other hand the working expenses varied from 39d. in Tasmania and South Australia to 56d. in New Zealand, the proportion for Victoria being 45d., or somewhat lower than the average for Australasia, viz., 47d. The following are the averages for the different colonies:—

Railway receipts and working expenses per train mile, 1891.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN MILE
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.†

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

* These calculations are based upon a comparison of 365 days with the total receipts, but except on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs—where a limited traffic is carried on—the Victorian lines do not run on Sundays. If Sundays be excluded from the computation, the average daily receipts would be £3 19s. 6d. in 1890-91, and £3 9s. 11d. in 1891-2. In 1892-3 the daily receipts per mile constructed were £2 14s. 8d. if Sundays be included, or £3 3s. 9d. if they be excluded.

† See footnote (*) on page 150 *ante*.

Receipts per
train mile
in European
countries.

215. Comparing the foregoing with the following figures, it would appear that whilst the gross receipts of the railways per train mile are lower in Victoria by 2s. than in New Zealand, by 1s. 8d. than in New South Wales, and by 1s. 1d. than in South Australia, they are higher than those in Queensland, Western Australia, or Tasmania, or in any of the European countries named:—

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

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

Proportion
of railway
working
expenses
to receipts
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

216. The proportion of receipts to working expenses averaged 65 per cent. in the Australasian colonies as a whole. The proportion was as low as 50 per cent. in South Australia, and as high as 94 per cent. in Western Australia. In Victoria the proportion was 70 per cent., New South Wales and two other colonies having a lower proportion. The following are the proportions:—

PROPORTION OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.†

	Percentage of Receipts.
1. South Australia ...	50·42
2. New South Wales...	61·57
3. New Zealand ...	63·34
4. Victoria ...	70·05
5. Queensland ...	71·05
6. Tasmania ...	87·51
7. Western Australia ...	94·28

Proportion
of net
railway
revenue
to cost
in each
colony.

217. In 1891 the net railway revenue bore a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies except South Australia and New South Wales; the former derives a large profit from the traffic to the Broken Hill silver mines, situated just outside her frontier, which placed her at the head of the list. New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Western Australia followed Victoria in the order named:—

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

† See footnote (*) on page 150 ante.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF STATE
RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY, 1891.*

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia ...	5.59	5. Queensland ...	1.81
2. New South Wales ...	3.67	6. Tasmania ...	.70
3. Victoria ...	2.90	7. Western Australia ...	.43
4. New Zealand ...	2.83		

218. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of Government railways averaged £10,510 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3.28 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,990 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3.15 per cent.

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

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

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Cape Colony ...	5.74	Ireland ...	3.75
Germany ...	5.40	Scotland ...	3.68
India and Burma ...	4.96	Sweden ...	3.24
Belgium ...	4.55	Holland ...	3.18
Argentine Confederation ...	4.35	New South Wales (1886-90) ...	3.17
England and Wales ...	4.32	Australasia (1886-90) ...	3.12
Switzerland ...	4.21	New Zealand (1886-90) ...	2.66
United Kingdom ...	4.21	Italy ...	2.62
Austria-Hungary ...	4.10	Queensland (1886-90) ...	1.83
South Australia (1886-90) ...	4.00	Norway ...	1.78
France ...	3.99	Canada ...	1.46
Victoria (1886-90) ...	3.95	Tasmania (1886-90) ...	.54
British Dominions ...	3.93	Western Australia (1886-90) ...	— 1.12†

220. The following figures show the comparative traffic on railways in the various Australasian colonies during their respective financial years ended during 1891. In regard to the number of passengers, the numbers do not agree with those given in the railway reports, an attempt having been made to show the number of journeys made by periodical as well as daily ticket holders:—

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

† Proportion of net loss to capital cost.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Passenger Journeys.			Goods and Live Stock.			Train Mileage (000's omitted)
	Number* (000's omitted).	Average per		Tons Carried (000's omitted).	Average Tonnage per		
		Mile Open.	Train Mile.		Mile Open.	Train Mile.	
Victoria ...	57,996,	21,885	4·73	4,426,	1,670	·36	12,250,
New South Wales ...	18,342,	8,406	2·18	3,803,	1,743	·45	8,410,
Queensland ...	4,181,	1,953	1·08	813,†	380	·21	3,859,
South Australia ...	5,628,	3,436	1·49	1,174,	717	·31	3,769,
Western Australia ...	508,	2,504	1·52	94,	465	·28	336,
Total ...	86,655,	9,831	3·03	10,310,	1,170	·36	28,624,
Tasmania ...	726,	1,967	·80	161,	437	·18	909,
New Zealand ...	5,596,	3,017	1·86	2,123,	1,144	·71	3,010,
Grand Total ...	92,977,	8,423	2·86	12,594,	1,141	·39	32,543,

Railway passengers in Australasian colonies.

221. It will be observed that there were in Victoria nearly 22,000 passengers per mile open, or more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in New South Wales, and a still larger proportion than in the other colonies, where there were 3,000 or less; whilst there were nearly 5 passengers per train mile in Victoria, or more than twice as many as in New South Wales, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in any other colony. This preponderance of passenger traffic in Victoria is largely due to the exceptionally large suburban traffic of its metropolis, which amounts to one-half of that of the whole colony. Even the tramway traffic will not account for the difference between Victoria and New South Wales, for 44 million passengers were carried on tramways during the year in the former, as compared with only $24\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the latter colony. In New South Wales, however, there is, besides, an extensive traffic in omnibuses and steamboats, of which no returns are available.

Goods traffic in Australasian colonies.

222. In proportion to the mileage open, the tonnage of goods and live stock carried in Victoria was slightly less than in New South Wales, but considerably larger than in the other colonies; in proportion to the train mileage New Zealand and New South Wales carried much more, and South Australia rather less, goods than Victoria. In the Australasian colonies, as a whole, the average weight carried was 1,141 tons per mile open, and nearly 8 cwt. per train mile.

* These figures have been compiled on a uniform basis. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., page 475. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 557,550 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly contract tickets available for all lines. From the Victorian figures 13,974,846—added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system—have been deducted. See also Appendix C. *post*. † Exclusive of live stock.

223. The Victorian railways received on the average about 7s. 2d. in 1890-91, and about 7s. 11d. in 1891-2, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are lower than those prevailing in Queensland, Russia, South Australia, New South Wales, or Roumania, but higher than those prevailing in any of the other undermentioned countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that the distances travelled with goods in the Australasian colonies named are greater than those in Victoria; and it may be mentioned in reference to the high position of South Australia that more than one-half of the goods traffic of that colony is with the rich Broken Hill silver mines:—

Receipts per ton on Australasian and European railways.

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

	Receipts per Ton Carried.			Receipts per Ton Carried.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Queensland (1889-90) ...	12	3	Austria-Hungary ...	6	1
Russia ...	11	11	Tasmania ...	5	6
South Australia (1889-90)	11	10	Denmark ...	4	7
New South Wales (1889-90)	8	4	Switzerland ...	4	7
Roumania ...	8	2	Norway ...	3	6
Victoria (1891-2) ...	7	11	Germany ...	3	3
Italy ...	7	6	Holland ...	3	1
New Zealand (1890-91) ...	6	10	Belgium ...	2	8
France ...	6	3	Luxemburg ...	0	11

224. In 1891 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 3,673 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was about 2,000 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 55 per cent. of the receipts; whilst the net receipts amounted to a shade under 4 (3.993) per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

Railways in United Kingdom.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

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 ...	14,156	759,118,506	746,555,822	69,836,382	38,764,123
Scotland ...	3,172	122,530,011	76,705,588	8,814,623	4,634,017
Ireland ...	2,863	37,776,604	22,202,258	3,209,602	1,746,638
Total United Kingdom	20,191	919,425,121	845,463,668	81,860,607	45,144,778

Railways
in British
possessions.

225. 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 1891, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1893:—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1891.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom* ...	20,191	£ 919,425,121	£ 81,860,607	£ 45,144,778	£ 36,715,829
Malta ...	8½	...	...	...	...
ASIA.					
India and Burma } Indian Feudatory States	17,283	155,651,088	16,953,193	7,960,309	8,992,884
Ceylon ...	191½	3,004,677	313,710	138,228	175,482
Protected Malay States	78	300,000	56,927	26,106	30,821
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	2,244	16,949,722	1,896,376	1,117,649	778,727
Natal ...	342	4,528,242	572,296	372,024	200,272
Mauritius ...	92	800,000	113,143	73,679	39,464
AMERICA.					
Canada ...	14,009	170,137,449	10,040,021	7,283,427	2,756,594
Newfoundland ...	184½	839,000	...	...	...
British Guiana ...	20	280,000	35,489	21,497	13,992
West Indies—					
Barbados ...	24	201,600	12,088	13,615	-1,527‡
Jamaica ...	90	775,000	71,486	59,964	11,522
Trinidad and Tobago	54¼	602,638	51,154	37,093	14,061
Australasia† ...	11,998	112,443,646	9,757,932	6,323,137	3,434,795
Total ...	66,809¾	1,385,938,183	121,734,422	68,571,506	53,162,916§

Railways in
Foreign
countries.

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

* For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see table following paragraph 224 *ante*.

† The length of private lines in Australasia (742 miles) is included in the first figure column, but the figures in the subsequent columns relate to Government lines only (11,256 miles). For railway financial statistics of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 207 *et seq. ante*.

‡ Excess of expenses over receipts.

§ Net figures.

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 ...	1890	16,452	£ 313,389,	97,814,	£ 25,187,	£ 13,572,
Belgium ...	1891	2,805	73,889,	86,540,	7,343,	4,212,
Denmark ...	1890-91	1,048	...	9,804,	910,	730,
France ...	1891	21,038	584,080,	255,672,	47,398,	25,560,
German Empire ...	1890-91	23,577	522,808,	426,056,	65,150,	40,117,
Greece ...	1892	560	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1889	1,715	31,840,	19,449,	2,291,*	1,277,*
Italy ...	1888	7,619	121,583,	49,333,	10,000,	6,615,
Portugal ...	1888	1,162	...	4,418,	1,122,	464,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	16,774	...	36,843,	25,217,	14,453,
Spain ...	1889	6,070	...	24,736,	7,135,*	3,144,*
Norway ...	1890-91	970	7,178,	4,485,	515,	362,
Sweden ...	1891	5,141	29,776,†	12,694,†	2,633,†	1,572,†
Switzerland ...	1890	2,014	38,307,	32,378,	3,712,	2,043,
Turkey in Europe...	1891	904	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1888	86	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1890-91	1,438	...	12,676,	1,715,	714,
Persia ...	1888	6	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	1891	989	...	...	...	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria ...	1891	1,910	...	...	876,	...
Tunis ...	1890	260	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confede- ration	1892	7,676	71,800,‡	10,820,‡	11,407,‡	7,852,‡
Brazil ...	1890	5,900	61,019,*	7,315,||	4,391,||	29,247,||
Chile ...	1892	1,735	9,314,†	...	...	...
Colombia ...	1890	218	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1891	231	...	...	...	...
Cuba ...	1890	1,000	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ...	1890	99	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	1890	56	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	1890	69	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1892	6,325	...	19,532,†	2,803,†	...
Nicaragua ...	1891	99	540,	...	...	...
Paraguay ...	1890	127	...	405,**	24,||	17,||
Peru ...	1892	882	...	...	...	...
San Domingo ...	1890	72	...	...	...	...
San Salvador ...	1890	53	...	...	...	...
United States ...	1891	170,601§	1,876,675,	495,125,	237,088,	162,874,
Uruguay ...	1891	707	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	1891	282	...	...	...	...

* Figures for 1888.

† Figures for 1890.

‡ Figures for 1891.

§ The length at the end of the fiscal years, to which the figures in the subsequent columns relate, was 167,909.

|| Figures for 1887.

** Figures for 1889.

Railways in
the United
States.

227. The length of railways in the United States on the 31st December, 1891,* was 170,601 miles, of which 4,471 miles were constructed within the last twelve months. To the close of their respective financial years in 1891, the total mileage constructed by companies was 167,909, of which the cost of construction and equipment was £1,876,675,460, or an average of £11,177 per mile. The gross earnings during the year amounted to £237,088,429, the working expenses to £162,874,287, and the net earnings to £74,214,142. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 68·83 per cent.; whilst 26 per cent. of the gross receipts were from passengers, 67 per cent. from goods, and 7 per cent. from other sources. The gross earnings per mile were £1,443, and the net earnings £452. The average distance per passenger was 24 miles, and the average hauls per ton 115·3 miles. The proportion of net earnings to capital cost was 3·943 per cent.; whilst the interest and dividends payable on the capital stock, bonds, and debt averaged only £3·06 per cent.†

Railways of
the world,
1830 to
1892.

228. 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 1891-2.

Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase. between periods named.
	Miles.	Miles.
1830	206	...
1840	5,335	513
1850	23,612	1,828
1855	42,320	3,742
1860	66,376	4,812
1865	90,116	4,748
1870	137,850	9,547
1875	183,681	9,166
1880	221,718	7,607
1885	302,778	16,212
1887-8	354,706	21,000
1888-9	370,259	15,553
1889-90	371,877	1,618
1890-91	376,964	5,087
1891-2	392,697	15,733

* According to McCarty's *Annual Statistician* the number of miles open in 1892 was 210,645, of which 42,242 miles were of sidetracks.

† See *Weekly Official Intelligence*, 27th August, 1892, page 98.

‡ 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.

229. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* Tramways. 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, unless the twelve municipalities interested,* who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal property and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the Amending Acts (51 Vict. No. 952 and 56 Vict. No. 1278), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1891, 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 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, 1893, are to be defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is by Act 48 Vict. No. 788 made a joint and several charge on the properties and revenues of the several municipalities. The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000, which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.† The premiums received amounted to £55,808, making a total of £1,705,808. The expenditure of the Trust up to the 30th June, 1893, amounted to £1,682,225. The following particulars have been kindly furnished by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust‡:—

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

† For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraph 382 in Vol. I.

‡ For a description of the method of constructing the tramways and working them, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., page 163.

The total length of tramways constructed to the 30th June, 1893, amounts to 47 miles 4 furlongs, of which 43 miles 6 furlongs are worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 3 miles 6 furlongs by horses. The last line, that along the St. Kilda Esplanade, was opened on the 27th October, 1891, thus completing the present authorized system.

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

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *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 the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, *viz.*, on the 31st December, 1897.

The extent of lines completed to the 30th June, 1893, and the dates at which the respective lengths were opened for traffic, were as follow:—

LENGTH OF TRAM LINES AND DATES OF OPENING.

Tram Lines. (<i>c</i>) cable; (<i>h</i>) horse.	Length.				Date of Opening.
	M.	F.	CHS.	FT.	
1. Richmond (<i>c</i>)	3	4	9	13	11th November, 1885
2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (<i>c</i>)	3	5	5	42	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	2	9	3	10th August, 1887
5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (<i>c</i>)	3	2	4	44	26th August, 1887
6. Brunswick (<i>c</i>)	4	3	3	19	1st October, 1887
7. Carlton (<i>c</i>)	3	0	0	25	21st December, 1887
8. Kew (<i>h</i>)	1	5	3	18	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	1	9	5	9th February, 1889
12. Toorak (<i>c</i>)	1	2	8	53	15th February, 1889
13. Hawthorn (<i>h</i>)	2	1	0	13	20th January, 1890
14. North Melbourne (<i>c</i>)	3	5	6	12	25th February, 1890
15. North and West Melbourne (<i>c</i>)					18th April, 1890
16. Port and South Melbourne (<i>c</i>)	4	3	3	26	17th June, 1890
17. St. Kilda Esplanade (<i>c</i>)	1	7	4	0	27th October, 1891
Total	47	4	1	45	

Tramway
passengers
and
receipts.

230. 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 1892-3 was about 36 millions, whilst the total receipts amounted to nearly £408,000. The number of persons employed by the company in September, 1893, was about 1,400. The following are the traffic returns for the last eight years, placed side by side with figures showing the average length open:—

* Tickets available for all the lines are now issued at the price of 2s. 9d. per dozen (2½d. each); and tickets available for Melbourne proper only, are issued at the price of 1s. for eight (1½d. each).

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1885-6 TO 1892-3.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Extent Open (Double Track).	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Total Receipts.
	Miles.		No.	£
1886	2·29	497,631*	16,353,250	188,531
1887	7·60	1,508,516†	17,992,047	207,329
1888	19·85	4,036,253	31,133,444	362,581
1889	30·99	6,396,874	45,000,364	526,588
1890	37·21	7,453,667	45,273,578	527,342
1891	45·31	9,169,912	48,044,826	562,541
1892	46·12	8,892,962	43,825,439	511,915
1893	46·12	8,594,172	36,404,556	407,929

NOTE.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885. The following rates of wages are paid by the Company:—First-class, Gripmen, 47s. ; Conductors, 45s. per week. Second class, an average of three-fourths of these amounts, except on special occasions when the men do more work and often earn first-class rates.

231. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street Tramway accidents. tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons, and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. In 1888 the number of persons fatally injured was also 7, whilst there were 3 in 1889, 10 in 1890, 5 in 1891, and 3 in 1892. The last named 3 were all passed over by tramcars. No information has been furnished respecting non-fatal cases.

232. Besides the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Other suburban tramways. Company, there was a cable tramway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, between Clifton Hill and Preston (now closed for the time being); a horse tramway, 7 miles in length, between Sandringham and Cheltenham; and a horse tramway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, between Brunswick and Coburg. All these lines were the property of, and are worked by, limited liability companies. On the Beaumaris tramway the number of miles run in 1892 was about 60,000, being equivalent to 4,286 round trips, the total receipts were £2,212, and the working expenses about £1,800.‡ The cost of construction and equipment of this tramway was £18,983.

233. The number of vehicles licensed in Melbourne, and for a Licensed vehicles in Melbourne. distance of eight miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1892, was 1,848 for the conveyance of passengers, of which 750 were tramcars and dummies; whilst the number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,197. The following are the particulars:—

* For ten months only.

† For nine months only.

‡ Based on the expenditure for the first 6 months of 1893.

NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS
IN 1892.*

FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	Number.
Cabs (4 wheels)	795
Hansoms	269
Omnibuses	34
Tram cars	405
„ dummies	345
Total	1,848

FOR CONVEYANCE OF GOODS.

Drivers licensed in 1892-3	1,197
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Wages.

234. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne in 1892. 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 artisans and general labourers is eight hours:—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1892.†

Description of Labour.	1892.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.	
<i>Males.</i>	
Coachmen, footmen, } grooms, gardeners } per week, with board and lodging ...	20s. to 40s.
Butlers	20s. to 40s.
<i>Females.</i>	
Cooks	£40 to £75
Laundresses	£40 to £52
Housemaids	£30 to £40
Nursemaids	£30 to £40
General servants	£20 to £40
Girls	8s. to 10s.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.	
<i>Males.</i>	
Barmen	30s. to 45s.
Waiters	25s. to 40s.
Boots	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers	20s. to 25s.
Cooks	20s. to 65s.
<i>Females.</i>	
Barmaids	15s. to 25s.
Waitresses	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids	£30 to £40
Cooks	£50 to £100

* Extending for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits of the city.

† For wages of Tramway employes, see note to table following paragraph 230 ante.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1892—continued.

Description of Labour.		1892.
3.—FARM SERVANTS.		
<i>Males.</i>		
Ploughmen	... per week, and found	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers	... " " "	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies	... " " "	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers	... " " "	25s. to 40s.
Reapers*	... per acre, " "	10s. to 15s.
Mowers*	... " " "	4s. to 6s.
Threshers*	... per bushel, " "	5d. to 7d.
Cooks	... per annum, " "	£50 to £60
<i>Females.</i>		
Dairymaids	... per annum, with board and lodging	£30 to £35
Cooks	... " " " "	£30 to £40
General servants	... " " " "	£20 to £30
Hop-pickers	... per bushel	2d. to 3½d.
Maize-pickers	... per bag	4d. to 6d.
Married couples (generally useful)	... per annum, with board and lodging	£60 to £80
4.—STATION SERVANTS.		
<i>Males.</i>		
Boundary riders	... per annum, with rations	£40 to £60
Shepherds	... " " "	£36 to £52
Stockmen...	... " " "	£50 to £60
Cooks	... " " "	£60 to £70
Labourers	... per week, " "	15s. to 20s.
Drovers	... " " "	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers	... " " "	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	... per 100 sheep shorn, with rations	15s. to 16s.
<i>Females.</i>		
Cooks	... per annum, with board and lodging	£30 to £60
General servants	... " " " "	£30 to £45
Married couples	... per annum, with rations	£70 to £90
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.		
Printers—		
Compositors	... per 1,000	1s. 1d.
"	... per week	£2 16s. to £5
Machinists	... " "	£2 to £3 10s.
Lithographers	... " "	£2 to £3 10s.
Binders	... " "	£2 16s. to £4
Paper rulers	... " "	£2 16s. to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders (females), per week	...	15s. to 27s. 6d.
6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS.		
Watchmakers	... per week	£2 to £4 10s.
Manufacturing jewellers	...	£2 to £4

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

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1892—continued.

Description of Labour.	1892.
7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.	
Blacksmiths ... per day ...	9s. to 11s.
Farriers—Firemen ... per week	£2 2s. to £3 10s.
„ Floormen „	£2 to £2 2s.
Hammermen ... per day ...	7s. to 8s.
Fitters ... „ „	8s. to 12s.
Turners ... „ „	9s. to 11s.
Boilermakers and platers „	10s. to 11s.
Riveters ... „ „	10s. to 11s.
Moulders ... „ „	10s. to 11s. 6d.
Brassfinishers, coppersmiths, per day	10s. to 12s.
Tinsmiths... „ „	£2 8s. to £2 14s.
Ironworkers ... „ „	£2 to £3 6s.
Galvanizers ... „ „	£2 to £3 6s.
Plumbers, gasfitters „	£2 10s. to £3
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.	
Smiths ... „ „	£2 10s. to £3
Bodymakers ... „ „	£1 15s. to £2 10s.
Wheelers ... „ „	£2 to £2 8s.
Painters ... „ „	6s. 6d. to 10s.
Trimmers... „ „	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Vycemen ... „ „	£1 15s. to £2
Saddlers ... „ „	£2 to £4
9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS.	
Sailors—	
Sailing vessels ... per month, and found	£3 to £4
Steamships „ „	£7
Ship carpenters, shipwrights „	£8 to £10
Cooks ... „ „	£4 to £12
Stewards ... „ „	£4 to £12
Engineers... „ „	£15 to £25
Firemen ... „ „	£9
Trimmers... „ „	£7
Stevedores' men, lumpers, per day	12s.
10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.	
Masons ... „ „	10s. to 11s.
Plasterers ... „ „	10s. to 11s.
Bricklayers ... „ „	9s. to 10s.
Slaters ... „ „	10s. to 11s.
Carpenters... „ „	9s. to 10s.
Labourers ... „ „	6s. to 7s.
Painters and glaziers „	7s. to 10s.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.	
Cabinetmakers ... per week	£2 to £3 10s.
Upholsterers ... „ „	£2 5s. to £3 3s.
Polishers ... „ „	£2 to £2 10s.
Coopers ... „ „	9s. to 10s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1892—continued.

Description of Labour.		1892.
12.—IN DRESS.		
Tailors ...	... per hour ...	10d. to 1s.
" ...	... per week ...	£2 to £3 10s.
" in factories	" ...	£2 to £3
Mantlemakers	" ...	13s. to 30s.
Milliners—		
First class	" ...	£3 to £4
Second class	" ...	15s. to £2 5s.
Dressmakers	" ...	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen	" ...	12s. to 25s.
Bootmakers	... riveting children's boots, per pair ...	5d.
"	... riveting boys' boots, per pair ...	7½d. to 9d.
"	... riveting women's boots, per pair ...	8d. to 1s. 1d.
"	... riveting men's boots, per pair ...	1s. to 1s. 9d.
"	... making wellingtons to order, sewn ...	13s. 6d.
"	... " " " pegged ...	8s. 6d.
"	... making elastics to order ...	7s. 6d. to 10s.
" Machinists	per week ...	10s. to 25s.
Hatters—		
Bodymakers	... per dozen ...	10s. to 22s.
Finishers	" ...	12s. to 24s.
Shapers	" ...	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	" ...	3s. 6d. to 4s.
Trimmers	" ...	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—		
Tailoresses	... per week ...	20s. to 30s.
Pressers	" ...	£1 15s. to £2 15s.
Shirtmakers	" ...	12s. to 25s.
Machinists	" ...	15s. to 30s.
Drapers' assistants, carpet salesmen	" ...	£1 10s. to £5
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.		
Bakers—		
Foremen	... per week ...	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Second hands	" ...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.
Butchers—		
Shopmen	... per week ...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.
Slaughtermen	" ...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Boys ...	... " with board ...	£1 to £1 12s. 6d.
Small-goods men	" " ...	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Maltsters ...	" ...	£2 2s. to £2 15s.
14.—IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.		
Curriers ...	... per week ...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Tanners ...	" ...	36s. to 40s.
Beamsmen	" ...	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen...	" ...	38s. to 50s.
Fellmongers	" ...	£1 10s. to £2 5s.
15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.		
Brickmakers	... per 1,000 ...	14s. to 15s.
Navvies ...	... per day ...	6s. 6d. to 8s.
Quarrymen	" ...	7s. to 11s.
Labourers...	" ...	6s. to 7s. 6d.
Stonebreakers	... per cubic yard... ...	2s. to 4s.

Prices.

235. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow for 1892. 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, 1892.

Articles.	1892.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.	
Wheat per bushel	3s. 2d. to 4s. 5d.
Barley { Malting } "	3s. to 4s. 2d.
{ Cape } "	2s. 1d. to 3s. 10½d.
Oats "	1s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.
Maize "	2s. 6d. to 4s.
Bran "	8d. to 11½d.
Hay per ton	£3 to £4 10s.
Flour, first quality "	£8 to £12
Bread per 4lb. loaf	5d. to 6d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.	
Horses—	
Draught each	£10 to £40
Saddle and harness "	£8 to £25
Cattle—	
Fat "	£6 to £11 10s.
Milch cows "	£3 10s. to £15
Sheep, fat "	8s. to 17s. 6d.
Lambs, fat "	5s. to 12s. 6d.
Butchers' Meat—	
Beef, retail per lb.	2d. to 8d.
Mutton ,, "	2d. to 5d.
Veal ,, "	2½d. to 8d.
Pork ,, "	6d. to 8d.
Lamb ,, per quarter	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.	
Butter per lb.	8d. to 2s.
Cheese "	7d. to 1s.
Milk per quart	3d. to 5d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.	
Geese per couple	4s. to 10s.
Ducks "	4s. to 7s.
Fowls "	4s. to 6s.
Rabbits "	6d. to 1s.
Pigeons "	1s. to 2s.
Turkeys each	5s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs "	5s. to 12s.
Hares "	9d. to 1s. 6d.
Bacon per lb.	8d. to 1s.
Ham "	10d. to 1s.
Eggs per doz.	8d. to 2s. 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1892—continued.

Articles.	1892.
GARDEN PRODUCE.	
Potatoes—	
Wholesale per ton	£2 to £4 5s.
Retail per cwt.	2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Onions, dried	4s. to 6s. 6d.
Carrots per dozen bunches	6d. to 1s.
Turnips	6d. to 1s. 3d.
Radishes	4d. to 1s.
Cabbages per doz.	9d. to 4s.
Cauliflowers	1s. to 5s.
Lettuces	6d. to 1s.
Green peas per lb.	1d. to 5d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.	
Tea per lb.	5 ³ / ₄ d. to 2s.
Coffee	8d. to 1s. 5d.
Sugar	2d. to 3d.
Rice	2 ¹ / ₂ d. to 4d.
Tobacco	2s. 6d. to 5s.
Soap—Colonial	2 ¹ / ₂ d. to 4d.
Candles—Sperm	5d. to 8 ¹ / ₄ d.
Salt	³ / ₄ d. to 1d.
Coals per ton	18s. to 22s.
Firewood	9s. 6d. to 12s.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.	
Ale—Imported per doz.	9s. 6d. to 12s.
„ Colonial	5s. 6d. to 6s.
Stout—Imported	9s. 6d. to 12s.
„ Colonial	5s. 6d.
Brandy per gall.	21s. to 35s.
Rum	15s. to 24s.
Whisky	18s. to 28s.
Geneva per case 15 bottles	60s. to 65s.
Port wine per doz.	25s. to 80s.
Sherry	22s. to 80s.
Claret	18s. to 90s.
Champagne	35s. to 120s.
Colonial wine	12s. to 40s.
„ per gall.	1s. 6d. to 5s.

236. The price of gold in 1892 ranged from £3 to £4 3s. 6d. per oz. ^{Price of gold.} Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1892 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in Dark River subdivision of the Beechworth district, and the highest price quoted (£4 3s. 6d. per oz.) was in the Southern sub-division of the Ballarat district. Taking the colony as a whole, the average price may be set down at £4 per oz.

Imports of
live stock
overland.

237. The returns of live stock imported overland, made by the inspectors of stock, always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1892, the former showed larger numbers 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, 1892.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	2,868	69,491	1,125,978	1,652
According to returns of the Customs	2,994	70,892	1,135,114	1,755

Value of
live stock
overland.

238. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock imported overland in 1892 was £929,214. The rate of duty payable on the importation of stock in that year was as follows:—

RATE OF IMPORT DUTY ON LIVE STOCK, 1892.

		Until the 7th June.			After the 7th June.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Horses	each	0	5	0	2	10	0
Cattle	„	0	5	0	1	10	0
Sheep and Lambs	„	0	0	6	0	2	0
Pigs	„	0	2	0	0	10	0

NOTE.—Until the 7th June calves were admitted free, but since that date they have been charged the same rate as cattle, viz., £1 10s. per head.