

COMMERCE.

IT would be only natural to suppose that the commerce of these countries would increase in an equal ratio with the population. For many years, however, the expansion of trade was far more rapid; and Australasia now shows a larger ratio of trade compared with population than any other country. If an exception is to be made to this broad statement it is only in favour of Belgium, half of whose trade consists of goods in transit to or from the north of France or the Rhine provinces of Germany.

Total trade.

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

	Total trade.	Value per inhabitant.	Annual increase per cent. for each period.
	£	£ s. d.	
1825	511,998	10 13 11	.....
1841	5,573,000	22 4 0	16·1
1851	8,957,610	18 10 7	4·9
1861	52,228,207	41 19 10	19·3
1871	69,474,084	35 18 4	2·9
1881	101,710,967	36 12 3	3·9
1891	144,766,285	37 3 1	3·6

Although the preceding table shows an increase of £1 4s. 9d. per inhabitant during the past twenty years, the amount per head in 1891 was only 10s. 10d. larger than that of 1881. The small progress exhibited is more apparent than real, for the volume of merchandise has largely increased, though the monetary value in proportion to population exhibits only a slight development. The small increase in the trade *per inhabitant* is attributable to a depreciation in the value of wool, which is now, and has always been, the staple of Australasian products.

Increase of commerce.

The figures just given refer to the apparent trade, but as the outlets of various important districts of some of the colonies are through other colonies, the real trade is less than shown. Thus the whole of the Barrier District of New South Wales is reached through South Australia, and the exports of this district first appear correctly as exports from New South Wales, then they figure as imports into South Australia, and lastly as exports from that province. Other examples of a similar nature might be given. Viewing Australasia as one country, and eliminating the intercolonial traffic, the balance, which may properly be called the external trade, was as follows :—

Apparent and real trade.

	Total trade.	Value per inhabitant.	Annual increase per cent. for each period.
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1861	35,061,282	28 3 10	.....
1871	39,729,016	20 10 10	1·3
1881	64,554,678	23 6 3	5·0
1891	84,651,488	22 0 6	2·7

By far the greater part of the external trade of Australasia is with the United Kingdom ; and of the remainder the larger proportion is carried on with foreign countries, principally the United States, France, Germany, and Belgium, while the trade with other British possessions has of late years considerably declined.

External trade.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Trade with—	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	
	£	£	£	£	
The United Kingdom.....	Imports	13,467,370	12,006,419	25,662,185	30,823,474
	Exports	12,207,228	18,486,703	24,342,422	32,638,841
	Total...	25,674,598	30,493,122	50,004,607	63,462,315
British Possessions outside Australasia...	Imports	1,767,391	2,382,148	3,078,195	3,094,417
	Exports	3,656,065	764,652	4,257,961	2,231,608
	Total...	5,423,456	3,146,800	7,336,156	5,326,025
Foreign Countries.....	Imports	3,216,738	2,245,124	4,603,326	7,490,424
	Exports	746,490	3,843,970	2,610,589	8,372,724
	Total...	3,963,228	6,089,094	7,213,915	15,863,148
Total, External Trade	Imports	18,451,499	16,633,691	33,343,706	41,408,315
	Exports	16,609,783	23,095,325	31,210,972	43,243,173
	Total...	35,061,282	39,729,016	64,554,678	84,651,488

Trade with United Kingdom.

Prior to the year 1883 the European trade of Australasia was principally carried on with the United Kingdom. Since that date direct commercial relations have been established with the leading continental countries. Notwithstanding the heavy shipments of wool to the Continent, and the return trade therefrom, the British trade has only declined relatively, while the

absolute increase during the last ten years was £13,457,708, equal to nearly 27 per cent.; the trade of Australasia with foreign countries had increased during the same period, £8,649,233 or nearly 120 per cent. The trade with the British possessions outside Australasia has never been of much value, and is now less than formerly, having fallen from £7,336,156 in 1881 to £5,326,025 in 1891. Other British Possessions.

Under present conditions no extension of commercial relations with the United States can be looked forward to, but trade with the east gives good promise for the future, especially with India, China, Japan, and the East Indian Archipelago, where markets for Australasian wool will possibly in time be found—little or nothing in that direction having been accomplished up to the present; but Japan has established a national line of steamers to foster the trade between that country and Australasia. A large amount of business is already transacted with India and Ceylon, which bids fair to increase, particularly in regard to tea, which now strongly competes with the Chinese leaf in public estimation. The value of the direct import of Indian teas in 1891 amounted to about £345,000, being an excess of £64,000 over that of the previous year, while the imports from China of this article have decreased to the extent of about £23,000. Trade with the East.

Trade with the South Pacific Islands is valuable, and increasing, consisting mostly of raw articles imported from them, in exchange for Australasian produce. The bulk of this trade is done with Fiji and New Caledonia, and the latter deals principally with New South Wales, Sydney being the terminal port for the French mail steamers of the Messageries line. The trade with New Guinea is at present but small, though when the resources of that prolific island come to be developed a large amount of trade may be expected. The Island trade.

Every year steamers of greater tonnage and higher speed are visiting the Colonies from Europe, and a considerable expansion Improvement of steamers.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE.

of commerce must of necessity spring up, owing to the new outlets for trade being constantly opened through this increased communication, and to the striking advance in shipping facilities, which have been fully described in the preceding chapter.

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

	Imports.				Exports.			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium . . . .	....	....	26,713	321,025	....	....	100,437	1,485,731
France and N. Caledonia	136,124	153,092	340,750	360,035	26,793	101,758	336,498	1,835,784
Germany	109,172	3,899	225,672	1,773,277	....	....	70,422	863,815
Netherlands and Java ..	114,304	194,519	466,444	654,660	3,907	39,517	52,192	92,645
Italy . . . . .	....	....	7,874	58,484	....	....	152,914	27,999
Sweden and Norway ..	22,666	106,720	259,156	450,414	....	....	....	....
China	827,347	874,925	1,430,993	699,143	114,140	29,137	78,599	30,749
Japan . . . . .	....	....	23,245	61,286	1,805	9,470	6,872	16,578
South Sea Islands	40,200	135,060	124,447	78,235	36,130	153,568	140,299	149,370
United States	1,080,673	616,625	1,593,088	2,920,115	76,154	367,361	1,298,005	3,269,261
Other Countries ..	886,252	154,384	104,944	95,700	487,562	3,143,159	373,451	600,792
Total	3,216,733	2,245,124	4,603,326	7,490,424	746,490	3,843,970	2,610,589	8,372,724

Import and
Export trade.

The commerce with foreign countries from the commencement of the period under review exhibits very satisfactory progress; the imports have increased nearly two and a half times, while the exports have advanced nearly twelvefold, and if the total trade be considered the increase was 300 per cent. This expansion is chiefly due to the development of the European continental trade, consequent on the diversion of part of the wool business from London, which was largely brought about by the display of local resources in the Sydney and Melbourne International Exhibitions of 1879 and 1880. The increase since 1881 in the trade of these

Trade with the
Continent of
Europe.

colonies with its principal customers amongst foreign countries is given below :—

Countries.	Increase per cent. in		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade
Belgium	1,102	1,379	1,321
France and New Caledonia	8	445	226
Germany	686	1,127	791
United States.....	83	152	114

Belgium exhibits the greatest progress, the increase of the export trade being specially marked,⁴ but the port of Antwerp is simply a distributing centre for the greater part of the wool destined for the continent; large quantities landed there ultimately find their way to Germany, France, and other countries. The French, early in 1883, were the first to establish direct commercial relations, the steamers of the *Messageries Maritimes*, a subsidised line, making their appearance for the first time in Australian waters in the year named. In 1887 the vessels of the *Nord Deutscher Lloyd* Company, of Bremen, commenced trading with Australasia, and in the latter part of 1888 a line of German cargo boats opened up further communication between the great wool-exporting cities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and the ports of Antwerp, Hamburg, and Dunkirk. Belgium has also established a line of steam-ships, and in addition to these foreign companies there are some British lines running their vessels direct to continental ports.

The result of these efforts to establish commercial relations is evident from the increase of trade which the foregoing table discloses, and in the diversion, now rapidly being effected, in the channel by which the wool required for Europe reaches the market. The example of the South American Republics, the bulk of whose produce now finds a market at the ports of Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, and Dunkirk, without passing through London, was not

Trade with
Belgium.

Direct wool
trade with
Europe.

lost on continental buyers. It was manifest that direct shipments of wool to Europe could as readily be made from Sydney or Melbourne, as from Buenos Ayres or Monte-Video, hence the presence, in increasing numbers in the local markets, of representative buyers from the principal continental firms.

Wool trade with
the Continent.

The rapid growth of the continental wool trade during the period from 1881 to 1891 is illustrated by the following table, which shows the values exported direct to the principal countries, and the proportion of the total amount taken by each :—

Country.	Value.		Proportion.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	15,777,327	19,891,218	97·8	82·7
Belgium	96,557	1,453,755	0·6	6·0
Germany	53,809	782,676	0·3	3·3
France	26,965	1,386,768	0·2	5·8
United States	132,699	514,551	0·8	2·1
Other Countries.....	48,725	34,259	0·3	0·1
Total	16,136,082	24,063,227	100·0	100·0

Value of Austral-
asian wool.

The value of the wool shipped from Australasia has thus increased by nearly eight millions sterling, or more than 49 per cent., in the ten years. It will be observed that while the wool exported to the United Kingdom has increased in value to the extent of over four millions, the proportionate share of such exports to the total wool exports has declined from 97·8 to 82·7 per cent. The export of wool to foreign countries has increased both absolutely and relatively.

The following shows the total and proportionate value of the wool shipped direct to countries outside Australasia by each Colony :—

Colony.	Value.		Proportion.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	£	£		
New South Wales.....	4,485,295	7,917,587	27·8	32·9
Victoria	5,327,934	7,070,661	33·0	29·4
Queensland.....	996,047	2,438,321	6·2	10·1
South Australia.....	1,747,696	1,888,107	10·8	7·8
Western Australia	256,689	311,925	1·6	1·3
Tasmania	416,572	313,422	2·6	1·3
New Zealand	2,905,849	4,123,204	18·0	17·2
Australasia.....	16,136,082	24,063,227	100·0	100·0

It will be seen by the table just given that Victoria was credited in 1881 with exporting wool to a considerable value in excess of that of New South Wales. In 1891, however, the positions were reversed, notwithstanding the fact that large quantities of wool from New South Wales are still sent to Melbourne for export. In 1881 the wool produced in New South Wales, but credited to Victoria, was valued at £2,780,600; in 1891 the value was £2,777,600; the wool imported into and shipped from New South Wales, the produce of other Colonies, for the two years in question was £381,000 and £277,000 respectively. South Australia also receives a large quantity of New South Wales wool for shipment, though not to nearly so great an extent as Victoria.

Wool exports from Victoria and New South Wales.

EACH COLONY'S WOOL EXPORT.

Wool export of
each Colony.

In connection with this subject a statement of the amount of wool of its own production, which each colony exports, whether direct or by way of the other colonies, may not be without interest. The figures relate to 1891 :—

Colony.	Domestic Wool Exported.			Proportion of Export of Australasia.
	Direct.	By way of the other Colonies.	Total.	
	£	£	£	per cent.
New South Wales	7,563,918	3,363,569	10,927,487	45·4
Victoria.....	3,698,635	94,303	3,792,938	13·6
Queensland	2,438,548	1,015,000	3,453,548	14·3
South Australia	1,334,458	205,621	1,540,079	6·4
Western Australia	311,921	17,444	329,365	1·4
Tasmania	313,422	105,038	418,460	1·7
New Zealand	4,122,965	6,482	4,129,447	17·2
Australasia ...	19,783,867	4,807,457	24,591,324	100·0

In the table given on page 42 the value of the direct export of wool is quoted at £24,063,227. This amount differs from that given in the above table, which represents the export value of the wool clip of Australasia, irrespective of destination; and in the £24,591,324, given above, is included that portion of the season's wool held over for the January local sales of the following year. It is estimated that 55,000 bales were in reserve at the beginning of 1892, which, valued at £10 7s. 6d. per bale, equals £570,625, an amount closely approximate to the difference between the values quoted. The apparent discrepancy, however, is of no moment when it is remembered that about one-fifth of the clip of Australasia is subject to valuation, first at the border of the Colony in which it is produced, and again at the port from which it is finally shipped to Europe.

The following figures serve to illustrate the development of the local wool sales in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, for the seasons 1884-5, 1891-2, 1892-3. The number of bales sold during each period shown was :—

Colony.	1884-5.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
New South Wales	109,589	283,132	361,508
Victoria	192,625	292,870	308,526
South Australia	32,157	58,011	54,285

Australasia has for many years maintained important commercial relations with the United States of America, and in 1891 America's share of the trade of Australasia with foreign countries was about 40 per cent. of the whole. The greater part of this trade was carried on with New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand. The main exports to the United States are specie, wool, coal, kauri gum, and New Zealand flax—chiefly the two first mentioned—so that, though large in its nominal amount, the trade is less valuable than would at first sight appear. The export of wool, which has hitherto been unimportant, amounted in 1891 to £514,551, an increase of £325,314 over the total of the previous year.

Trade with the
United States.

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

Trade with
China.

TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

following table has been compiled, which shows the trade with the Empire and with Hongkong :—

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1880.	1890.	1891.	1889.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Chinese Empire	812,859	706,131	699,143	65,105	56,269	30,749
Hongkong	1,017,946	753,853	648,785	431,884	451,456	491,771
Total	1,830,805	1,459,984	1,347,928	496,989	507,725	522,520

Trade with
other countries.

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

The figures relating to the trade that each colony carries on with countries outside Australasia would be extremely interesting if they could be given with exactness ; unfortunately this is impossible as the destination of goods exported overland cannot be traced beyond the colony to which they are in the first instance despatched ; all that can be given is the trade by sea, which the following series of tables show. The imports from countries outside Australasia were :—

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	11,357,096	14,256,219	14 18 9	12 9 4
Victoria	10,768,791	13,045,493	12 7 6	11 7 9
Queensland	1,492,305	3,183,209	6 14 3	7 18 6
South Australia.....	3,566,917	4,038,763	12 17 7	12 10 1
Western Australia	208,743	695,358	7 1 5	13 12 11
Tasmania	445,576	698,973	3 16 3	4 13 10
New Zealand	5,504,278	5,490,300	11 3 4	8 14 4
Australasia	33,343,706	41,408,315	12 0 10	10 15 6

The exports to countries outside Australasia were as follow :—

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	9,326,349	14,340,850	12 5 4	12 10 10
Victoria	11,515,661	11,097,653	13 4 8	9 13 9
Queensland	1,301,400	3,378,816	5 17 1	8 8 3
South Australia	3,172,920	5,620,561	11 9 2	17 8 0
Western Australia	357,702	562,076	12 2 4	11 0 7
Tasmania	513,363	382,381	4 7 10	2 11 4
New Zealand	5,023,577	7,860,836	10 3 10	12 9 7
Australasia	31,210,972	43,243,173	11 5 5	11 5 0

Combining the figures given in these tables, the total external trade of Australasia, and the value per head of each Colony, as well as the group, are :—

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales.....	20,683,445	28,597,069	27 4 1	25 0 2
Victoria	22,284,452	24,143,146	25 12 2	21 1 6
Queensland.....	2,793,705	6,562,025	12 11 4	16 6 9
South Australia.....	6,739,837	9,659,324	24 6 9	29 18 1
Western Australia	566,445	1,257,434	19 3 9	24 13 6
Tasmania	938,939	1,081,354	8 4 1	7 5 2
New Zealand	10,527,855	13,351,136	21 7 2	21 3 11
Australasia	64,554,678	84,651,488	23 6 3	22 0 6

It will be seen by the returns treating the imports and exports separately that the expansion of trade in the various Colonies has not been uniform. The imports of New South Wales in 1891 exceed those of 1881 by nearly 3 millions sterling, and the exports of 1891 exceed those of 1881 by over 5 millions. The Victorian imports have increased in about the same ratio, while the exports are slightly less than they were in 1881; and the Tasmanian import trade has largely increased, while the exports exhibit a falling off of about 25 per cent. compared with those of 1881. The South Australian imports are slightly larger than they were in 1881, but the exports have nearly doubled.

Expansion of
trade not
uniform.

The value of the New Zealand imports was about the same as in 1881, but the exports have increased by over 50 per cent. No rigid deductions can possibly be drawn from the facts just given, for, as, is well known, some of the provinces—notably Queensland and Tasmania—are not yet in a position to maintain a direct foreign trade, and in a forced comparison with the rest of Australasia are apt to suffer.

Total trade. If the total trade of 1891 be considered, New South Wales heads the list with a commerce valued at £28,597,069, Victoria, with £24,143,146, being second, while New Zealand ranks third, with a trade of £13,351,136. Taking all the Colonies together the external imports and exports combined equal a trade of £22 Os. 6d. per inhabitant.

Trade with
British and
foreign
countries.

The value of the direct trade between Australasia and the United Kingdom, other British Possessions, and Foreign Countries for 1881 and 1891 is shown in the following tables:—

Country.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
British Empire—						
United Kingdom	£ 25,662,185	£ 30,823,474	£ 24,342,422	£ 32,638,841	£ 50,004,607	£ 63,462,315
India and Ceylon	842,943	1,258,072	3,153,835	1,000,871	3,990,778	2,258,943
Canadian Dominion	100,478	151,727	.....	40	100,478	151,767
Cape Colony	1,303	382	314,460	171,412	315,763	171,794
Fiji	63,190	332,774	157,913	166,326	221,103	499,100
Mauritius	1,364,421	459,179	95,475	107,151	1,459,896	566,330
Hongkong	642,308	643,785	359,934	491,771	1,062,242	1,140,556
Straits Settlements	59,043	188,571	38,767	151,243	97,810	339,814
Other Possessions	4,509	54,927	137,577	142,794	142,086	197,721
Total, British	23,740,380	33,917,891	28,600,383	34,870,440	57,340,763	68,788,340
Foreign Countries—						
France and New Caledonia	340,750	369,035	336,498	1,835,784	677,248	2,204,810
Germany	225,672	1,773,277	70,422	863,815	296,094	2,637,092
Italy	7,874	58,484	152,014	27,909	160,788	86,483
Belgium	26,713	321,025	100,437	1,485,731	127,150	1,806,756
Sweden and Norway	259,156	459,414	.....	.....	259,156	459,414
United States	1,593,088	2,920,115	1,298,905	3,269,261	2,891,993	6,189,376
Netherlands and Java	466,444	654,660	52,192	92,645	518,636	747,305
South Sea Islands	124,447	78,285	140,299	149,370	264,746	227,655
China	1,430,993	699,143	78,599	30,749	1,500,592	729,892
Japan	23,245	61,286	6,872	16,578	30,117	77,864
Other Countries	104,944	95,700	373,451	600,792	478,395	696,492
Total, Foreign	4,603,326	7,490,424	2,610,589	8,372,724	7,233,915	15,863,148
Total External	33,343,706	41,408,315	31,210,972	43,243,173	64,554,678	84,651,488

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

Value of Australasian trade to United Kingdom.

Year.	As Returned by British Customs.		Percentage of Imports from Australasia to total from British Possessions.
	Total Imports from British Possessions.	Imports from Australasia.	
1881	£ 91,539,660	£ 26,975,381	29·5
1891	99,464,718	31,261,571	31·4

A comparison of the total trade done by the United Kingdom with some of her principal possessions discloses some peculiar facts. Although it is very little more than a century since the commencement of Australasian settlement, the trade of these colonies with the United Kingdom is only exceeded by that of India, while it is nearly three times that of Canada, and in a larger degree exceeds the trade of any other British Possession. The following table, which is taken from the returns of the Board of Trade, and differs slightly from the local returns, shows the trade for the two years, 1881 and 1891, of the principal portions of the Empire with the United Kingdom, and the proportion of the total trade which each transacts :—

Trade between the Mother Country and British Possessions.

Country.	1881.	1891.	Per-centage of Trade to total of British Possessions with United Kingdom.	
			1881.	1891.
India	£ 63,682,398	£ 64,783,605	35·7	33·6
Canadian Dominion	20,608,159	20,906,357	11·6	10·8
Cape Colony and Natal	13,105,264	14,892,965	7·4	7·7
Straits Settlements.....	6,527,675	7,946,127	3·7	4·1
Hongkong	4,815,905	3,833,859	2·7	2·0
Australasia	50,957,785	59,517,691	28·6	30·9

Trade of United Kingdom with Europe and America.

If a comparison of the trade of the United Kingdom with Australasia during 1891 be made with that of Great Britain and other countries, it will be found it is surpassed only by that with the United States with £145,475,197, France with about £69,114,136, and British India, with £64,783,605, so that Australasia, with a trade of £59,517,691, stands fourth of all countries so far as the value of its commercial relations with the United Kingdom are concerned. The total Trade of the United Kingdom with principal foreign countries and Australasia for the two periods shown, according to the Board of Trade returns, was :—

Country.	1881.	1891.	Per-centage to Total Trade of United Kingdom. 1891.
	£	£	per cent.
France	70,069,848	69,114,136	9·3
Germany	52,927,199	56,976,104	7·7
Belgium	25,047,833	30,525,737	4·1
Spain	14,421,326	16,050,936	2·2
Italy	10,792,615	10,272,329	1·2
United States	139,990,876	145,475,197	19·5
Argentine Republic	4,000,090	7,817,256	1·0
Chili	5,417,363	5,916,225	0·8
Brazil	13,254,733	12,855,202	1·7
Uruguay	1,881,522	1,568,891	0·2
Australasia	50,957,785	59,517,691	8·0

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

Intercolonial trade.

The intercolonial trade of Australasia is increasing in a slightly higher ratio than does the population. The following figures represent the total value of this important branch of the general trade, as well as the value per inhabitant. It is obvious, and the matter has been alluded to in a previous paragraph, that the total intercolonial trade, which is shown by the table, represents in reality

twice the actual value of goods passing from one Colony to another, the same goods figuring in one place as an export, and in another as an import. The value of goods passing through for foreign countries, as well as goods imported from abroad and re-exported, is also included. The movement of goods will, therefore, be half what the table shows:—

Year.	Total.	Value per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.
1861	17,166,925	13 16 0
1871	29,745,068	15 7 6
1881	37,156,289	13 8 4
1891	60,114,797	15 12 10

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

Total trade
between the
Colonies.

Colony.	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales.....	13,211,372	22,730,348	35·6	37·8
Victoria	10,686,172	13,575,205	28·8	22·6
Queensland.....	4,810,286	6,822,366	12·9	11·3
South Australia.....	3,089,466	11,034,215	8·3	18·4
Western Australia	341,156	822,125	0·9	1·4
Tasmania	2,027,781	2,411,428	5·5	4·0
New Zealand	2,990,056	2,719,110	8·0	4·5
Australasia.....	37,156,289	60,114,797	100·0	100·0

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE.

Total trade of
the Colonies.

Considering now the general trade of the Colonies, irrespective of its origin or destination, some important results are arrived at, the bearing of which will hereafter be discussed. For the two periods, 1881 and 1891, the total external and intercolonial imports were :—

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	17,587,012	25,383,397	23 2 7	22 3 11
Victoria	16,718,521	21,711,608	19 4 3	18 19 1
Queensland	4,063,625	5,079,004	18 5 8	12 12 11
South Australia	5,320,549	10,051,123	19 4 3	31 2 4
Western Australia	404,831	1,280,093	13 14 3	25 2 5
Tasmania	1,431,144	2,051,964	12 5 0	13 15 6
New Zealand	7,457,045	6,503,849	15 2 7	10 6 6
Australasia	52,982,727	72,061,038	19 2 8	18 14 11

The values of external and intercolonial exports were :—

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	16,307,805	25,944,020	21 9 0	22 13 9
Victoria	16,252,103	16,006,743	18 13 6	13 19 6
Queensland	3,540,366	8,305,387	15 18 6	20 13 6
South Australia	4,508,754	10,642,416	16 5 7	32 19 0
Western Australia	502,770	799,466	17 0 8	15 13 9
Tasmania	1,555,576	1,440,818	13 6 3	9 13 5
New Zealand	6,060,866	9,566,397	12 5 11	15 3 10
Australasia	48,728,240	72,705,247	17 12 0	18 18 4

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

Colony.	1881.	1891.	Value per Inhabitant.	
			1881.	1891.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ...	33,894,817	51,327,417	44 11 7	44 17 8
Victoria.....	32,070,624	37,718,351	37 17 9	32 18 7
Queensland	7,603,991	13,384,391	34 4 2	33 6 5
South Australia	9,829,303	20,693,539	35 9 10	64 1 4
Western Australia ...	907,601	2,079,559	30 14 11	40 16 2
Tasmania	2,986,720	3,492,782	25 11 3	23 8 11
New Zealand	13,517,911	16,070,246	27 8 6	25 10 4
Australasia.....	101,710,967	144,766,285	36 14 8	37 13 3

The point most notable in the series of tables just given is the very marked impetus which the trade of South Australia has received during the years which have elapsed since 1881 ; a trade of £64 1s. 4d. per inhabitant, the value transacted by South Australia during 1891, is almost without parallel in any important country. This huge trade is, however, not drawn altogether from its own territory, for more than £5,731,000, or about £17 15s. per inhabitant, is due to the Barrier District of New South Wales, of which South Australia is the natural outlet.

The trade of New South Wales for 1891 stood at £51,327,417, which was the highest ever recorded, but the value per inhabitant, although large, has been exceeded three times during the last decade. All of the Colonies have advanced their total trade since 1881, and all, except Victoria and Tasmania, their exports.

It will be interesting to measure the volume of Australasian trade, shown by the foregoing figures with the latest returns of other countries. Such a means of comparison the following table affords, the returns being, for either the year 1890 or for

IMPORTS USUALLY EXCEED EXPORTS.

1891. As regards Australasia the external trade only has been taken :—

Country.	Total Trade.			Per Inhabitant.
	Merchandise.	Specie and Bullion.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	744,554,982	76,820,009	821,374,991	21 11 1
France.....	411,704,000	29,713,000	441,417,000	11 11 0
Germany	528,635,000	10,535,000	539,170,000	10 18 2
Italy	93,489,000	4,972,000	98,461,000	3 3 8
Belgium	245,492,000	8,542,000	254,034,000	41 17 1
Cape Colony	16,907,278	2,806,522	19,713,800	12 18 2
Canada	44,629,550	244,066	44,873,616	9 5 8
Argentine Republic ...	48,612,000	2,487,000	51,099,000	14 12 0
Chili	28,392,000	1,350,000	29,742,000	11 15 4
United States	355,843,000	29,879,200	385,722,200	6 3 2
Australasia.....	78,500,036	6,151,452	84,651,488	22 0 6

The trade per inhabitant for Australasia exceeds that of any country appearing in the list, Belgium alone excepted. In the case of that country it is but proper to remark that about one-half of the trade credited to it comprises goods in transit to and from Germany and France.

Excess of imports over exports.

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

years, 1887-1891, and the amount of public loan money expended during the same period, but this does not cover the whole question as the amount of private capital invested is not given :—

Colony.	Excess of Imports.	Expenditure from Public Loans.
	£	£
New South Wales	535,281	12,558,611
Victoria	44,850,061	14,885,019
Queensland	*8,509,900	8,426,206
South Australia	*3,213,259	4,199,571
Western Australia	1,073,458	478,196
Tasmania	1,597,089	3,349,002
New Zealand	*12,092,823	3,829,889
Australasia	24,239,907	47,726,494

* Excess of exports.

These figures have a very important bearing on the future condition of Australasia, but comment on this subject will come more properly in the chapter dealing with finance, and will be found there.

The values of the exports of Australasia, and of its various provinces, have been given in the previous pages without respect to the locality where the articles were produced. It will be instructive to see to what extent the exports have been the produce of the Colony whence they were shipped. The following table shows the value of the exports of domestic produce from each Colony as returned by the Customs for the years 1881 and 1891, and the value thereof per inhabitant :—

Colony.	Total Value.		Value per Inhabitant.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	11,955,277	21,103,816	15 14 6	18 9 1
Victoria	12,480,567	13,026,426	14 6 10	11 7 6
Queensland	3,478,376	7,979,050	15 12 11	19 17 4
South Australia	3,755,781	4,810,512	13 11 3	14 17 10
Western Australia	498,634	788,873	10 17 10	15 9 7
Tasmania	1,548,116	1,367,927	13 5 0	9 3 8
New Zealand	5,762,250	9,400,094	11 13 9	14 18 6
Australasia	39,479,001	58,476,728	14 5 2	15 4 3

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

Australasian trade in domestic produce.

regarded as merely an approximation, since it is difficult to ascertain with exactitude the domestic exports of some of the Colonies. This is especially the case with Victoria, and in a lesser degree with New South Wales and South Australia. In the first mentioned Colony large quantities of wool, the produce of the other Colonies—chiefly New South Wales—are exported as domestic produce, amounting in 1891 to £2,767,083. There is some export of New South Wales as locally grown wool from South Australia, but the value thereof is by no means large. Wool, chiefly from Queensland, is exported as domestic produce by New South Wales; the amount thus unduly credited in 1891 was £108,531. As regards New South Wales, tin and copper ore, the former chiefly from Queensland and Tasmania, and the latter from South Australia, which are imported for the purpose of being refined, are exported as domestic produce. So also, Queensland cattle after being fattened in New South Wales pastures are exported as local produce, but in these instances a material change is wrought in the imports, which is not the case with wool. An attempt has been made to remove these elements of error, and the amounts shown in the following table may be accepted as the true value of domestic produce exported from each Colony during 1891:—

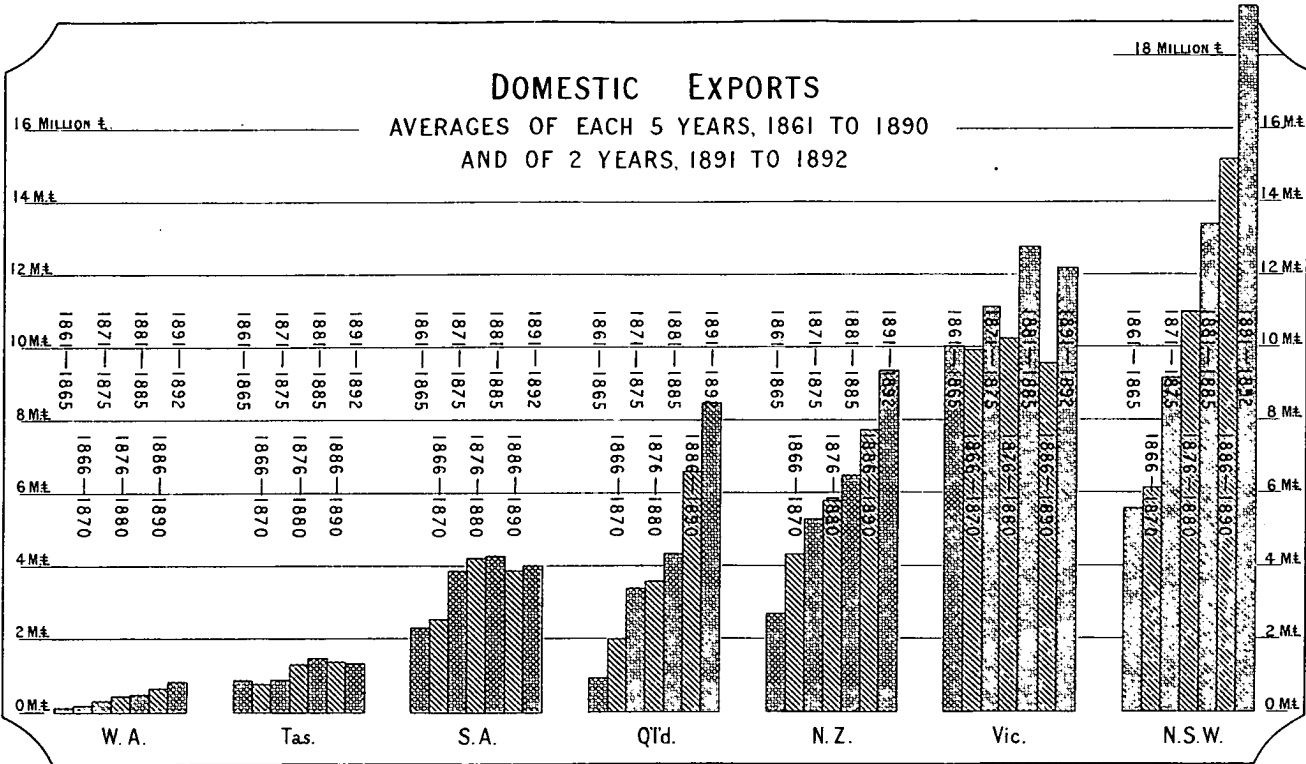
Colony.	External and Intercolonial Domestic Exports.		External Domestic Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage to Total.	Value.	Percentage to Total.
	£		£	
New South Wales.....	20,905,285	37·7	10,944,703	31·6
Victoria	10,259,343	18·5	7,642,953	22·1
Queensland.....	7,979,080	14·4	4,098,199	11·8
South Australia.....	4,730,789	8·5	3,256,221	9·4
Western Australia ...	788,767	1·4	555,934	1·6
Tasmania	1,367,927	2·5	380,422	1·1
New Zealand	9,400,094	17·0	7,771,716	22·4
Australasia.....	55,431,285	100·0	34,650,148	100·0

Exports compared.

Placing the values of the external exports of domestic production of Australasia side by side with those of some of the more important countries of the world, a useful comparison is afforded,

DOMESTIC EXPORTS

AVERAGES OF EACH 5 YEARS, 1861 TO 1890
AND OF 2 YEARS, 1891 TO 1892



and from whatever standpoint the matter be viewed, these colonies must appear in a very favourable light. The figures refer to either 1890 or 1891. Coin and bullion have been excluded from the amount given for Australasia, also, as previously stated, the intercolonial trade :—

Country.	Exports of Domestic Produce (exclusive of Coin and Bullion).	Per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom.....	247,235,000	6 10 10
France	150,136,000	3 18 7
Germany	166,405,000	3 7 4
Austria-Hungary	64,281,000	1 11 1
Italy	35,838,000	1 3 2
Belgium	57,481,000	9 9 5
Cape Colony	9,969,000	6 10 7
Canada	18,245,000	3 15 6
Argentine Republic	20,164,000	5 15 3
United States	179,479,000	2 17 4
Australasia	31,201,000	8 2 4

The extent to which the geographical position of a Colony enables it to benefit by the production of its neighbours, is illustrated by the proportion which the non-domestic bear to the total exports. The following table indicates this proportion for each Colony, according to the Customs returns for 1891 ; and it would appear that South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales, in the order named, benefit largely by their position. The re-export trade of the other colonies is insignificant :—

Re-export trade of each Colony.

Colony.	Value.	Percentage to Total Exports.
	£	
New South Wales	4,840,204	18·6
Victoria.....	2,980,317	18·6
Queensland	326,307	3·9
South Australia	5,831,904	54·8
Western Australia	10,593	1·3
Tasmania	72,891	5·1
New Zealand	166,303	1·7
Australasia—Total Non-Domestic ...	14,228,519	19·6
Australasia—External Non-Domestic	5,639,003	13·0

The Pastoral
Industry.

The importance of the pastoral industry to Australasia will be made clear in another part of this volume. Its value to each Colony varies, as the statement hereunder shows. In no Colony does the proportion of exports of this class fall below 41 per cent. of the total value of domestic produce exported, and in the case of New South Wales and New Zealand, it reaches about 65 per cent. In the totals the external trade is distinguished from the whole volume of the pastoral export:—

Colony.	Wool.	Other Pastoral Produce.	Total.	Percentage of Exports of Pastoral Produce to Total Export of Domestic Products.
	£	£	£	
New South Wales...	11,036,018	2,627,010	13,663,028	65·0
Victoria	6,638,983	949,025	7,588,018	58·2
Queensland.....	3,453,548	1,442,672	4,896,220	61·4
South Australia.....	1,619,802	378,178	1,997,980	41·5
Western Australia..	329,365	41,537	370,902	47·0
Tasmania	418,460	118,431	536,891	39·2
New Zealand.....	4,129,686	1,930,251	6,059,937	64·5
Australasia—				
Total Domestic	27,625,862	7,487,114	35,112,976	60·1
Australasia—				
External Domestic...	24,063,227	4,027,240	28,090,467	74·7

MOVEMENTS OF GOLD.

Import and
export of Gold.

Since the discovery of gold in the year 1851, large quantities of the metal—in the form of coin as well as bullion—have been exported from the Australasian Colonies every year. In the figures shown for the Colonies as a whole, no attempt has been made to exclude the intercolonial trade. The excess of exports of gold from each of them calculated for ten-year periods from the year 1851 to the end of 1891 is given herewith. The largest exporters, it will be found, are also the largest producers, as Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland. The other Colonies now produce very little more than suffices to meet their local requirements. The returns of the gold imports and exports for New South Wales, it must be remembered, are swollen by large quantities of Queensland gold, which is simply sent to Sydney to

Producers the
largest
exporters.

be minted, and then exported in the shape of coin, but only the excess of exports appears in the following table :—

Colony.	1851-60.	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-91.	1851-1891.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales.....	8,337,007	13,660,650	5,248,094	1,548,329	23,791,040
Victoria	86,342,134	62,009,042	37,222,632	24,709,991	210,883,799
Queensland		1,768,575	9,430,137	13,598,969	24,797,681
South Australia	1,900,955	*395,633	*1,100,309	*714,834	*309,821
Western Australia		19,586	*38,000	*33,138	*56,552
Tasmania	843,029	*41,570	158,696	893,767	1,853,922
New Zealand	48,981	20,294,822	14,215,143	8,587,203	43,146,149
Total excess of exports	97,472,166	97,911,472	65,137,293	48,585,287	309,106,218
Average per annum ..	9,747,217	9,791,147	6,513,729	4,416,844	7,539,176

* Excess of Imports.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

The revenue derived from the taxation of goods imported into Australasia during 1892 amounted to £8,763,784, which is equal to £2 4s. 6d. per inhabitant. It will be found, from a consideration of a subsequent table, that the rate per inhabitant varies very greatly, not only comparing one colony with another, but for the same Colony in different years. The variation spoken of arises from diverse causes. Thus the influence of good or bad times on the purchasing power of the people naturally reacts on the Customs collections, although the rise or fall of the rate per inhabitant is not always a safe indication of such influence. Certain Colonies still produce less than they require in agricultural produce, notably New South Wales and Queensland; a good season, since it enables these Colonies to more nearly meet their requirements, means a decrease in the revenue derived from the importation of agricultural produce. Similar effects are also felt in regard to the revenue derived from other forms of produce, notably live stock. In considering this question, it must also be remembered that for many years the Colonies have been systematic borrowers in the London market, and they have also been the recipients of much money sent for investment by private persons. As loans of all descriptions reach the borrowing country in goods, and as a con-

Revenue derived
from taxation.

siderable proportion of the importations into all the Colonies is the subject of taxation, years of lavish borrowing are naturally years of large revenue collections, and, coincident with the cessation of the flow of foreign capital, there is naturally found a decrease in Customs revenue. There have also been extensive alterations in the tariffs affecting the revenue during the years which the following tables cover. In New South Wales in 1891, in South Australia in 1887, radical tariff changes were made, and in other years minor alterations took place in nearly all the other Colonies. To these is chiefly attributable any sharp rise in the rate of revenue per inhabitant. It must, however, be allowed that tariff changes have been made which have affected the collections to a very slight extent. This is notably the case with the recent alterations in the Victorian duties.

Decline in
revenue from
Customs.

Speaking generally, it may be said that the Customs revenue is declining or likely to decline. Apart from the specific causes mentioned above, other effective, if less obtrusive, influences are at work. Year by year the industries of the colonies are being developed, and the local producer is acquiring a firm hold upon the domestic markets. In several of the colonies little, if any, revenue is now received from duties on agricultural produce, as such produce is not imported; and many descriptions of manufactured goods have likewise ceased to be imported, the locally made article being produced in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. There can be no reasonable doubt but that this tendency will be still more marked in the future; and if the present rate of expenditure is to be maintained, Australasian Treasurers will find it necessary to look to other sources than the Customs for the revenue necessary to carry on the business of the country.

Analysis of
duties.

So far as the duties payable may be taken as a basis of classification, the imports may be divided into two classes, one comprising intoxicants and narcotics, upon which duties equal to an average of about 120 per cent. *ad valorem* are levied, and another class consisting of imports selected for taxation at specific

or *ad valorem* rates. The value of intoxicants and narcotics imported during 1891 into the other colonies, with those of New South Wales for 1892, was £3,231,916, while the import duties collected thereon was not less than £3,920,061, the amounts credited to each colony being as follow :—

Colony.	Imports of intoxicants and narcotics for home consumption.	Amount of import duties collected.
	£	£
New South Wales	1,059,887	1,217,049
Victoria	1,008,122	1,070,692
Queensland	442,027	526,695
South Australia	156,685	192,416
Western Australia.....	89,332	106,697
Tasmania	106,936	150,719
New Zealand	368,927	655,793
Australasia	3,231,916	3,920,061

These collections represent about 46 per cent. of the total Customs revenue raised, the remaining portion being distributed among the various colonies, as the following table shows. The total value of imports for home consumption, exclusive, of course, of the value of intoxicants, narcotics, coin, and bullion, is also given. A column has been added, showing what the collections amount to, stated as an average *ad valorem* duty on the total imports for home consumption :—

Distribution of taxation.

Colony.	Imports for Home Consumption (exclusive of Coin and Bullion, and Intoxicants and Narcotics).	Amount of Import Duties collected (less duty paid on Intoxicants and Narcotics).	Average <i>ad valorem</i> Duty.
	£	£	p cent.
New South Wales	14,591,751	1,388,252	9·5
Victoria	13,169,150	1,313,726	10·0
Queensland	4,439,244	676,145	15·2
South Australia	3,228,334	504,364	15·6
Western Australia	1,068,203	127,080	11·9
Tasmania	1,754,782	228,232	13·0
New Zealand.....	5,867,070	899,530	15·3
Australasia.....	44,118,534	5,137,329	11·6

The comparison afforded by the last column, however, has no special value, seeing that a large proportion, probably from 45 to 50 per cent. of the importations other than intoxicants and narcotics, are admitted free of duty, all the Colonies except Western Australia having still a large free list. Reckoning only goods subject to duty the average rate of duties levied is equal to about 22 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Amount of
import duties.

The import duties collected in the various colonies for each of the last six years is set forth in the following table, drawbacks being allowed for as regards New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand:—

Colony.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales..	1,942,621	1,831,432	1,863,211	1,849,684	2,133,799	2,605,301
Victoria	2,148,835	2,682,012	2,771,315	2,588,367	2,384,418	2,134,303
Queensland	1,083,088	1,345,104	1,346,768	1,242,343	1,202,840	1,128,525
South Australia ..	516,756	605,443	588,366	675,085	606,780	642,104
Western Australia..	166,698	154,352	167,992	178,231	233,777	277,168
Tasmania	282,307	301,802	309,762	330,091	378,951	322,319
New Zealand.....	1,280,586	1,361,995	1,409,065	1,493,945	1,555,323	1,654,064
Australasia.....	7,420,891	8,282,140	8,456,479	8,353,646	8,585,888	8,763,784

Import duties
per head.

The revenue per inhabitant derived from import duties offers probably more food for reflection than the figures in the table just given. New South Wales raised the smallest revenue compared with population of any of the colonies of the group until 1892, a circumstance due to the comparatively low rate of the tariff; in 1892 its collections were above the average for Australasia. The variations in the rates from year to year are interesting as illustrating the force of the remarks a few pages back introducing the subject of Customs duties:—

Colony.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales..	1 18 6	1 15 4	1 14 11	1 13 7	1 17 3	2 4 1
Victoria	2 2 3	2 10 10	2 10 10	2 6 3	2 1 7	1 16 9
Queensland	3 2 5	3 13 10	3 11 4	3 4 0	2 19 11	2 14 3
South Australia ..	1 13 9	1 19 4	1 18 1	2 3 2	2 3 11	1 19 4
Western Australia..	3 19 11	3 13 4	3 18 0	3 19 0	4 10 7	4 19 0
Tasmania	2 2 3	2 4 0	2 4 2	2 6 0	2 10 11	2 0 10
New Zealand.....	2 3 0	2 5 2	2 6 2	2 8 1	2 9 4	2 11 6
Australasia.....	2 3 1	2 6 9	2 6 6	2 4 10	2 4 8	2 4 6

A general statement of the Customs duties levied in each colony would form a fitting close to this chapter, but there is so little concordance in the tariffs of the colonies, that it is not possible to arrange the duties under general heads, so as to convey a distinct impression of the scope of each. Indeed it is more than probable that the keenest analysis will fail to detect any scientific principle underlying the rates of duty charged. Specific duties on large items of general consumption were the first sources of revenue, these have been increased from time to time, but have rarely been diminished when once imposed. The necessities of the Treasury or other causes subsequently led to the imposition of *ad valorem* duties, the only canon of taxation which seemed to have weighed with the framers of the tariffs, was that raw material required for local manufacturers should remain untaxed, and even this obvious rule has not infrequently been departed from.

Returns have been received from the various colonies giving particulars respecting the shipping and commerce for 1892, but as the statements were not sufficiently complete to warrant their use in the foregoing tables, the figures for 1891 were inserted there, and such of the information for 1892 as could be procured will be found in the following tables. The value of the total wool export to the British Empire and principal Foreign Countries in 1892 was as follows :—

Disparity of tariffs.

Export of wool in 1892.

Colony.	Value of Wool Exported to—					Total.	Exported to Australasian Colonies for re-export.
	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany	Belgium.	Other Countries.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales..	5,003,331	662,418	968,306	932,054	62,550	7,629,259	2,910,888
Victoria	4,337,005	874,572	645,720	450,460	253,772	6,561,529	57,612
Queensland	3,112,384	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,112,384	1,146,820
South Australia..	1,481,081	80,020	48,840	63,516	.....	1,673,457	280,946
Western Australia..	214,644	.....	.....	.....	99,801	314,445	12,258
Tasmania	219,291	.....	.....	.....	.....	219,291	110,294
New Zealand	4,298,405	.....	.....	.....	12,564	4,310,969	2,338
Australasia	18,666,141	1,617,010	1,662,866	1,446,030	428,687	23,821,334	4,521,166

The Shipping and Trade during 1892 of the principal ports of each colony were as shown below. In the Queensland shipping returns it will be noticed the coastal tonnage is included, which is

Shipping and trade of 1892.

TRADE OF PRINCIPAL PORTS.

not the case with the other colonial ports. Excluding coastal, the total would be 972,428 tons—490,869 being inward, and 481,559 outward tonnage:—

Ports.	Shipping.			Commerce.			
	Inwards.	Outwards.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.		
					Domestic.	Re-Exports.	Total.
New South Wales—	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	£	£	£	£
Sydney	1,896,677	1,594,108	3,490,785	17,055,806	9,935,416	4,031,292	14,016,708
Newcastle	729,167	1,024,318	1,753,485	765,033	1,834,045	12,884	1,846,929
Other Ports	178,705	224,209	402,914	2,955,637	5,937,641	170,969	6,108,610
Total	2,804,549	2,842,635	5,647,184	20,776,526	17,707,102	4,265,145	21,972,247
Victoria—							
Melbourne	2,128,726	2,030,047	4,158,773	13,616,498	10,060,326	2,694,207	12,754,533
Geelong	32,453	120,591	153,044	202,936	646,578	2,170	648,748
Other Ports	63,345	80,964	144,309	3,355,111	703,904	107,361	811,265
Total	2,224,524	2,231,602	4,456,126	17,174,545	11,410,808	2,803,738	14,214,546
Queensland—							
Brisbane	374,446	369,761	744,207	2,591,331	1,940,400	106,469	2,046,869
Townsville	277,042	276,406	553,448	589,190	1,732,080	7,346	1,739,426
Rockhampton	235,171	242,989	478,160	414,641	2,665,347	2,472	2,667,819
Cooktown	181,857	184,007	365,864	56,923	87,391	21,477	108,868
Other Ports	735,935	646,314	1,382,249	730,572	2,585,395	22,031	2,607,426
Total	1,804,481	1,719,477	3,523,958	4,382,657	9,010,613	159,795	9,170,408
South Australia—							
Adelaide	980,997	942,914	1,923,911	3,773,060	2,013,018	2,116,821	4,129,839
Port Pirie	132,970	150,064	283,034	496,627	201,624	1,440,476	1,642,100
Port Augusta	19,744	26,237	45,981	21,635	351,021	27,421	378,442
Other Ports	68,557	61,780	130,337	3,103,856	666,596	1,002,562	1,669,158
Total	1,202,268	1,180,995	2,383,263	7,395,178	3,232,259	4,587,280	7,819,539
Western Australia—							
Albany	482,680	482,463	965,143	135,907	100,760	.....	100,760
Freemantle	56,408	37,696	94,104	880,503	291,191	11,072	302,263
Other Ports	33,002	32,316	65,318	374,699	478,863	202	479,125
Total	572,090	552,475	1,124,565	1,391,109	870,814	11,334	882,148
Tasmania—							
Hobart	359,858	356,497	716,355	744,011	.....	.....	518,381
Launceston	139,757	147,984	287,741	621,650	.....	.....	715,522
Other Ports	66,923	66,121	133,044	131,500	.....	.....	113,062
Total	566,538	570,602	1,137,140	1,497,161	1,330,144	16,821	1,346,965
New Zealand—							
Auckland	229,138	181,349	410,487	1,642,686	1,125,865	89,013	1,214,878
Wellington	156,057	117,431	273,488	1,527,186	1,303,621	13,261	1,316,882
Invercargill	92,930	107,542	200,472	201,553	692,433	1,117	693,550
Lyttelton & Christchurch	68,638	126,544	195,182	1,206,080	1,824,104	39,152	1,863,256
Dunedin	78,271	48,782	127,053	1,618,567	1,132,780	19,869	1,152,649
Other Ports	50,189	74,452	124,641	746,984	3,287,065	6,571	3,293,636
Total	675,223	656,100	1,331,323	6,943,056	9,365,868	168,933	9,534,851
Total for Australasia ..	8,536,061	8,515,968	17,052,029	59,560,232	52,927,608	12,013,096	64,940,704
Total External ..	3,194,133	3,067,009	6,261,142	34,349,863	.....	.....	40,736,457

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The following table shows the tonnage and trade for 1892, distributed in four important divisions :—

Distribution of tonnage and trade.

TONNAGE.

Colony.	External Tonnage.				Australasian Colonies.	Total.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions outside Australasia.	Foreign Countries.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
New South Wales..	841,705	363,440	1,131,431	2,336,576	3,310,608	5,647,184
Victoria	709,540	146,842	371,802	1,228,193	3,227,933	4,456,126
Queensland	179,019	100,159	79,271	359,349	613,079	972,428
South Australia ..	587,359	124,569	277,212	989,140	1,394,123	2,383,263
Western Australia	252,961	163,482	126,733	543,176	581,389	1,124,565
Tasmania	138,458	772	2,514	141,744	995,396	1,137,140
New Zealand	481,865	20,844	160,255	662,964	668,359	1,331,323
Australasia ..	3,191,816	920,108	2,149,218	6,261,142	10,790,887	17,052,029

TRADE.

Colony.	External Trade.				Australasian Colonies.	Total.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions outside Australasia.	Foreign Countries.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales..	16,537,898	1,059,260	7,032,745	24,629,903	18,118,870	42,748,773
Victoria	14,458,182	1,113,160	4,729,900	20,301,242	11,087,849	31,389,091
Queensland	6,146,296	191,842	230,608	6,568,746	6,984,319	13,553,065
South Australia ..	5,539,483	936,034	1,075,452	7,550,969	7,063,748	15,214,717
Western Australia	1,089,603	227,969	57,950	1,375,522	897,735	2,273,257
Tasmania	857,455	1,314	18,836	877,605	1,966,521	2,844,126
New Zealand	12,251,987	288,350	1,241,496	13,781,833	2,696,074	16,477,907
Australasia ..	56,880,904	3,817,929	14,386,987	75,085,820	49,415,116	124,500,936