## INTERCHANGE.

## COMMIERCE.

By the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act

## outoms and Exclee:

 (section 51) the power to make laws with respect to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States was conferred on the Federal Parliament, and by the same Act (section 86) the collection and control of duties of Customs and Execise passed to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth on 1st January, 1901. The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was assented to on 16th September, 1902, and was made retrospective to 8th October, 1901. Uniform rates of duty were imposed in all the States, and all restrictions on trade between the States were removed with the exception of the right of Western Australia, under the Commonwealth Constitution Act, to levy duty on goods from other States during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties. In 1906 certain amendments of the Tariff took place. In 1908 there was a revision of the Tariff, which was made retrospective to 8th August, 1907. Amendments of some rates of duty were provided for by Customs Tariffs Acts passed in 1910, 1911 and 1917. Further amendments were made by resolutions proposed on 10th August, and 26th September, 1917, and 25th September, 1918.Up to the end of 1902 each State published statistical information regarding its trade, showing countries from and to which articles were imported and exported. Under this arrangement there occurred material differences in the classification of the goods, making it practically impossible to institute accurate comparisons. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Federal Government for uniform tabulation of trade returns in each State, and the information so tabulated was issued for the first time in 1903, and maintained until 1910. On the 13th September of the latter year the Federal Government abandoned the collecting and recording of Inter-State imports and exports, and consequently the trade particulars since available relate exclusively to oversea imports and exports, i.e., direct imports from and exports to countries outside Australia. A further curtailment of particulars 8578.-29
in regard to exports took place in 1911, as the distinction that had previously been made between Victorian produce and Australian produce was not then observed, and it has not been made since that year.

Trade Returns. In order that uniformity in statistical compilation Atorestion of should be secured, an arrangement was made with the Year. Commonwealth Statistician in September, 1914, to the effect that the annual tabulation of imports and exports be recorded for the year ended 30th June, instead of 31st December, as formerly.

Regulation of Trade during the War.

On 23rd October, 1914, the Commonwealth Parliament passed the Trading with the Enemy Act which declares that any person trading with the enemy is guilty of an offence. The Customs Act 1914 (No. 19 of 1914) amends the Customs Act 1901-10 by giving the Governor-General authority to prohibit the exportation of goods in time of war. By virtue of the latter Act, proclamations prohibiting or controlling exports from the Commonwealth have been issued from time to time-hence the Acts mentioned have materially affected the figures for years subsequent to 1914.

Oversea
Imports and exports.

The total values and the values per head of population of imports from and exports to oversea countries for the ten years 1908 to 1918 are set forth hereunder :-

VALUE OF OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1908 TO 1917-18.

| Year. |  | Imports Oversea. |  | Exports Oversea. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total. | Per Head of Population. | Total. | Per Head of Population. |
|  |  | £ | £ s. d. | £ | £ s. d: |
| 1908 |  | 16,433,382 | 12196 | 15,165,031 | 11196 |
| 1909 | ... | 16,531,981 | 12181 | 17,842,876 | 13186 |
| 1910 | ... | 20,002,606 | 15711 | 18,188,236 | 1400 |
| 1911 |  | 21,850,963 | 16109 | 18,915,716 | 14.64 |
| 1912 | $\cdots$ | 25,081,074 | 18105 | 19,113,121 | 14.23 |
| 1913 | ... | 24, 387,073 | 17.1010 | 17,835,395 | 12167 |
| 1914-15 |  | 20,997,294 | 14136 | 12,335,779 | 8126 |
| 1915-16 | ... | 26,782,893 | 181710 | 14,744,135 | 1080 |
| 1916-17 | ... | 25,465,464 | $18 \quad 310$ | 19,029,502 | 131111 |
| 1917-18* | ... | 20,656,786 | 141210 | 18,713,776 | 1353 |

[^0]Excluding gold, the oversea trade for 1918 amounted to $£ 39,370,562$, which is greater by $£ 1,438,527$ than the annual average of the five-year period 1909 to 1913. The imports of merchandise for the last year show a diminution of $£ 3,692,696$, and the exports an lhcrease of $£ 3,600,116$, as compared with the averages of the three preceding years of war.

Total Imperts and exports, 1900-9.

The values of the combined oversea and inter-state trade, which have not been available since 1909, were as follows, in the ten years 1900-1909:-

## VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1900 TO 1909.



## mpartsform and export's to princlpal countries.

The value of Victorian trade, exclusive of gold, with vaxious oversaa countrios and the surplus of imports or exports in each case, during the year ended 30th June, 1918, were as follows :-
IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1917-18.


The oversea trade in 1918 shows an excess in the value of imports amounting to $£ 1,943,010$. The excess in favour of exports to British countries was $£ 283,196$, there being a balance of imports to the amount of $£ 1,901,862$ as regards the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Ocean Island, Papua, Straits Settlements, and West Indies; and a balance of exports amounting to $£ 2,185,058$ in respect of the remaining British countries. As regards foreign countries, the values of the imports from the United States and Japan were greater by $£ 1,809,114$ and $£ 1,603,899$ respectively than the values of the exports thereto; while, on the other hand, exports to France and Italy showed surpluses over imports of $£ 992,414$ and $£ 449,208$ respectively. The value of all goods received from other foreign countries exceeded that of goods sent thereto by the sum of $£ 254,815$.

The value of the trade with the leading countries of the world in each of the last five years was as specified hereunder:-

TMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Countries. | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | $1918 . \ddagger$ |
|  | Imports (Oversea). |  |  |  |  |
| From- | £ | ¢ | $\boldsymbol{\chi}$ | £ | f |
| New Zeailand | 772,194 | 786,601 | 952,157 | 582,762 | 625,833 |
| United Kingdom ... | 14,096,121 | 12,395,553 | 14,204,562 | 13,624, 806 | 8,806,453 |
| Canada ... | 289,586 | 286,959 | -379,322 | 428,214 | 424,686 |
| India, Burmah and Ceylon | 1,459,058 | 1,372,249 | 1,828,469 | 1,807,974 | 2,145,778 |
| South Afrioan Union | 43,631 | 71,071 | 156,380 | 113,562 | 88,051 |
| Straits Settlements (including Federated Malay States) | 132,642 | 206,435 | 248,104 | 285, 828 | 260,166 |
| Other British Possessions | 596,883 | 401,451 | 380,018 | 391,738 | 475,777 |
| Belgium . ... | 683,083 | 154,708 | 397 | 5,964 |  |
| France | 215,475 | 84,348 | 110,376 | 52,432 | 35,642 |
| Germany ... | 1.,738,678 | * 474,410 | +6,365 | +16,955 |  |
| Italy $\because \quad, \ldots$ | 128,951 | 126,718 | 181,282 | 80,453 | 124,949 |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 328,127 | 540,316 | 1,242,383 | 1,338,578 | 1,770,872 |
| Unibed States of | 2,580,362 | 2,668,565 | 4,808,234 | 5,013,064 | 4,692,387 |
| Other Foreign Coun- | 1,322,282 | 1,427,910 | 2,284,835 | 1,723,134 | 1,206,192 |
| Total | 24,387,073 | 20,997,294 | 26,782,893 | 25,465,464 | 20,656,786 |

[^1]Imports from and Exports to Principal Countries, 1913 to 1917-18-continued.

| Countries. | 1913. | Year ended soth June. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | $1918 . \dagger$ |
|  | Exports (Oversea). |  |  |  |  |
| To- | $\boldsymbol{f}$ | ${ }^{\boldsymbol{f}}$ | $\boldsymbol{f}$ | $\boldsymbol{£}$ | ${ }^{\text {E }}$ |
| New Zealand ... | 834,354 | 912,471 | 1,121,227 | 873,145 | 1,781,427 |
| United Kingdom ... | 9,095,329 | 8,346,832 | 7,176,338 | 12,391,919 | 8,598,614 |
| Canada ... $\quad .$. | 5,383 | 17,707 | 26,793 | 55,516 | 433,450 |
| India, Burmah and Ceylon | 330,570 | 298,039 | 286,219 | 329,590 | 897,881 |
| South African Union | 606,945 | 399,416 | 675,436 | 451,589 | 362,107 |
| Straits Settlements (including Federated Malay States) | 133,814 | 114,729 | 111,196 | 200,077 | 106,491 |
| Other British Possessions | 249,090 | 199,345 | 158,244 | 886,182 | 929,970 |
| Belgium .... | 767,749 | *14,911 |  |  |  |
| France . ... | 2,563,201 | 248,640 | 565,865 | 1,448,482 | 1,028,056 |
| Germany $\quad .$. | 1,029,433 | *36,552 |  |  |  |
|  | 211,308 | 106,329 83,557 | 784,008 $\mathbf{1 2 6 , 1 2 5}$ | $1,124,090$ 48,417 | $574,157$ $166,973$ |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 176,638 | 83,557 | 126,125 | - 48,417 | $166,973$ |
| United States of | 632,996 | 1,162,825 | 2,099,476 | 197,622 | 2,883,273 |
| Other Foreign Coun- | 1,198,585 | 394,426 | 1,613,208 | 1,022,873 | 951,377 |
| Total ... | 17,835,395 | 12,335,779 | 14,744,135 | 19,029,502 | 18,713,776 |

* Approximately one month's trade. $\dagger$ Excluding bullion and specie.

In 1909, the last year for which such information is available, Victoria's trade with the other Australian Statess represented 41 per cent. of the total imports and 40 per cent. of the total exports, and the exports to such States exceeded the imports therefrom by $£ 435,182$. In each of the last five years exports were of greater value than imports in the trade with New Zealand, South Africa, France, and Italy (with the exception of the year 1915); but, in trade with the United Kingdom, India Burmah and Ceylon, Japan, and the United States of America, the value of imports was greater than that of exports. There was an excess of exports in trade with Canada in 1918, and with Straits Settlements in 1913; but in other years there was an excess of imports from those countries. Prior to the war trade with Germany showed an excess of imports, and that with Belgium an excess of exports.

The principal articles of merchandise imported from
Principal imperts. oversea countries into Victoria, during the year ended 30th June, 1918, are shown in the subjoined statement :-

## VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES INTO VICTORIA, 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value. | Articles. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acids | £ 63,074 | Grass Straw, exc.-Straw Plait | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{8 5}, 335}{\boldsymbol{£}}$ |
| $\stackrel{\text { Ale, Beer, }}{\text { and }}$ Porter | 19,329 | Grass Straw, de.- ${ }^{\text {Gums, dry }}$.. | 82,284 |
| Alkalies .. .. | 157,503 | Hats, Caps, and Bonnets | 91,345 |
| Animals-Horses | 10,561 | Hessians, \&c. | 121,505 |
| Apparel and Attire | 784,032 | Insecticides and Disinfectants, |  |
| Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives (exclusive of military riffes and military cartridges) | 158,997 | \&c. Instruments- thereof- | 15,975 |
| Bags and Sacks ... .. | 1,006,557 | Pianos | $\begin{aligned} & 76,147 \\ & 26,940 \end{aligned}$ |
| Bags, Purses, N.E I., Wallets, Baskets, Boxes, Trunks, \&c. | 38,162 | Instruments- |  |
| Bark (Tanning) | 16,306 | Surgical and Dental | 40,831 |
| Belting-Composition, Leather, and Rubber | 14,649 | Talking Machines, Othe | 11,366 |
| Books, printed $\quad \therefore \quad \because$ | 191,881 | Iron and Steel- Angle and T |  |
| Boots, Shoes, and Goloshes, \&c. | 68,825 | Bar, Rod, Angle, and | 126,454 |
| Brass-Pipes and tubes, sheet, plate, \&c. | 20,505 | Hoop . ${ }^{\text {Graten }}$... | 25,034 |
| Brushware.. $\quad .$. | 35,120 | Plate and Sheet | 267,917 |
| Buttons, Buckles, ${ }^{\text {crc. }}$. | 75,470 | Other | 8,558 |
| Calcium | 36,764 | lery, \&c. | 98,640 |
| Canvas and Duck | 181,319 | Kapok | - 35,490 |
| Caramel, Caramel Paste, \&c. | 23,977 | Kapor |  |
| Carpets and Carpeting, Floor |  | Lamps and Lampware | 44,240 |
| Coverings, Rugs, and Mats | 139,581 | Leaf and Foll of any Metal | 17,664 |
| China, Parian and Porcelain |  | Leather .. | 221,878 |
| Clocks | 38,655 | Liquorice .. .. | 16,116 |
| Cocoa, Cocoa Beans, and Choco- | 131,806 | Machines and Machinery- | 205,107 |
| Coffee, and Coffee and Chicory.. | 25,726 | Electrical and Gas | 296,606 |
| Coppeis-Pipes and tubes, sheet, |  | Machine Tools .. | 45,720 |
| plate, wire, de. .. | 60,354 | Mining.. | 27,024 |
| Cordage and Twin | 51,123 | Motive Power | 48,925 |
| Sewing Silks, Twists, Cot- |  | Printing | 12,562 |
| tons, dc. .. . | 249,834 | Typewriters | 17,636 |
| Other | 74,507 | Other .. | 194,305 |
| Oorks, Bungs, \&c. | 10,340 | Manures .. | 181,014 |
| Counterpanes, Covers, $\& 0$ |  | Matches and Vestas | 44,208 |
| Covers, \&c. Cosies, Cushions, D'Öleys | 41,156 | Medicines | 117,890 32,196 |
| Cotton-Raw, Waste, \&c. | 69,208. | Metals, Manufactures |  |
| Curtains and Blinds | 11,855 | Bolts and Nuts | 28,582 |
| Cutlery - $\quad$. | 61,489 | Nails | 54,713 |
| Drugs and Chemicals | 137,676 | Pipes and Thubes | 83,860 |
| Dyes $\quad$. | 115,512 | Wire .. . | 223,585 |
| Earthenware, Brownware, \&c. | 51,111 | Other | 335,884 |
| Electrical Articles and Materials | 58,805 | Milk and Oream | 32,041 |
| Fancy Goods . . | 97,771 | Mustard | 16,459 |
| Feathers, Dressed and Undressed | 10,693 |  |  |
| Fibro-Flax, Hemp, \&a | 385,489 | Nuts, Edible | 74,777 |
| Fish-Fresh and Preserved, \&c. | 218,599 |  |  |
| Floorcloths and Linoleums .. | 95,103 | Oakum and Tow | 19,701 |
| Fruits-Dried and Preserved.. | 14,286 | Oilmen's Stores | 15,579 |
| Furs and other Skins | 47,283 | Oils, Bottled and in bulk- |  |
| Gelatine and Glue | 52,699 | Benzine | 269,129 |
| Ginger | 12,476 | Essential | 85,834 |
| Glass and Glassware. . | 115858 | Kerosene | 126,661 |
| Gloves | 154,353 | Lubricating | 164,991 |
| rain- |  | Other | 85,597 |
| Rice ${ }_{\text {Other- }}^{\text {Prepared }}$ and Un- | 70,155 | Pacrings |  |
| prepared .. and Un- | 11,094 | Packings Paints and Colours : | $\begin{array}{r} 10,009 \\ 138,596 \end{array}$ |

## Values of Pbincipal Articles Inportbd from Ovgreea Countries into Victoria, 1917-18-continued.

| Articles. | Value. |  | Articles. | Value. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\pm$ |  |  |  |
| Paper- |  |  | Spirita- |  |
| Paperhangings | 27,283 386,597 |  | Brandy | 27,172 |
| Printing | 386,597 86,672 |  | Whisky | - 233,558 |
| Writing and Typewriting. | 137,040 |  | Other | 30,337 |
| Other, including Millboard, |  |  | Stationery, manufactured, \&c... | 67,369 |
| Strawhoard, and Manu- |  |  | Sugat (produce of Cane) | 71,502 |
| factures of .. .. | 175,815 |  | Sulphur, Brimstone .. | 186,109 |
| Peefumery, \&o. $\quad$. | 44,749 |  |  |  |
| Phatagraphic Goods and Access- ories | 28,307 |  | Tes | $\begin{aligned} & 546,121 \\ & 445,154 \end{aligned}$ |
| Ptekies and Solauces $\quad \because \quad \cdots$ | 14,922 |  | Tinned Plates and Shëetz (plain) | 240,940 |
| Picture Frameay | 10,603 |  | Tobacco, Cigars, de. and Snuf | 193,497 |
| Piece Goods- |  |  | Tools of Trade (mot being mas- |  |
| Gottons and Linens | 2,443,449 |  | chines) .. $\quad$. | 89,546 |
| Velvets and Velveteens | 860,551 |  | Trinmings and Ornaments | 200,096 |
| Velvets and Velveteens Woollens | 468,659 |  | Turpentine | 34,402 |
| Other | 769,931 |  | Varnighes |  |
| Ptpes, Smoking | 29,018 |  | Motor Bodies and Chasels | 269,922 |
| Potassium | 11,593 |  | Other ... cattle and | 137,262 |
| Bubber and Rubluar Menuiac- |  |  | Hasherse | 11,444 |
| tures | 558,090 |  | Watches and Chronemeters | 48,522 |
|  |  |  |  | 71,873 |
| Sago and Tapioca | 45,461 |  | Wood, Articles mado of | 67,144 |
| Sausage Casings | $\begin{aligned} & 32,522 \\ & 96,530 \end{aligned}$ |  | Yarie <br> Zinc | 395, 10.185 |
| Hbellas. | 12,891 |  | All other Articles | 371,491 |
| Skins and Hides | 200,796 |  |  |  |
| copp : . | 10,846 |  | Total | 20,656,78 |
| Spices . | 54,325 |  |  |  |

The principal articles of merchandise exported to oversea
Pdinelpal exports countries from Victoria, during the year ended 30th June, 1918, were as shown hereunder :-

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES FROM VICTORIA, 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value. |  | Articles. | Yalue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Acida | ${ }^{\text {f }}$ |  |  | f. |
| Alo, Beer, a $\ddot{n}$ d Porter |  |  | Grain, \&c - |  |
| Aramenla, Sulphate.. | 51,944 |  | Barley and Peas | 23,402 |
| Animals-Horses .. | 117,318 |  | Oats | 40,983 |
| Apparel and Attire | 11,694 |  | Wheat | 2,776,635 |
| Arms, Ammunition and Ex- |  |  | Flour | 1,529,789 |
| plosives .. | 34,194 |  | Malt .. | 19,578 |
| Belting | 10,518 |  | Oatmeal, Wheatmeal | 36,209 |
| Bincuits | 75,164 |  | Rice, cleaned | 24,029 |
| Books (Printed), \&c. | \$6,093 |  | Other, Propared and Un- |  |
| Hoots, Shoes, and Slippers | 70.795 |  | prepared | 30,202 |
| Butter | 1,664,299 |  | Honey . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 24,351 |
| Cheese | 57,223 |  | Inseeticides | 22,979 |
| Cacoa and Chocolate. . | 15,593 |  | Iran and Steel | 25,235 |
| Confectionery | 25,909 |  | Jams and Jellies .. | 643,765 |
| Geppar | 60,618 |  | Jewellery and Precious Stomers | 35,043 |
| Capra | 20,544 |  | Lard and Refined Animal Fats, | 20,458 |
| Cordage and Twines .. | 64,229 |  | Lead | 57,145 |
| Druge and Chemicals | 57,390 |  | Leather . . | 228,906 |
| Dyes | 10,178 |  | Limejuice and other Fruitjuices | 12,991 |
| Fodder $\quad$ - | 22,146 |  | Machines and Machinery- |  |
| Fruits and Vegetables-Wresh, |  |  | Agricultural .. | 20,582 |
| Dried, and Preserved $\quad \because$ | 346.542 14,346 | 1 | Mining | 28,485 47,712 |

Valdes of Principal Articles Exported to Oversea Countries from Victoria, 1917-18-continued.


Princlpal
articlei of $\quad$ A list of the principal articles of trade between Victoria trade. and oversea countries during the last five years is as follows:VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLIES IMPORTTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1917-18.


## Exeluding bullion and specie.

It is worthy of notice that the larger portion of the oversea trade consisted of imports, also that these were composed mainly of
manufactured goods, and contained a greater variety of articles than in the case of exports. The latter were accounted for almost entirely by a small number of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. During the last five years the value of wool, wheat, and flour exported exceeded that of the six principal items included in the imports, while the value of wool, meat, butter, wheat, flour, and skins and hides exported was greater than that of the thirteen leading articles imported. The varied nature of the imports is shown by the fact that the thirteen principal articles represented only 53 per cent. of the total value for the five year period-piece goods with apparel and attire being responsible for 22 per cent. In the case of exports, wool accounted for 37 per cent., and the nine items specified for 83 per cent. of the total value.

Trade with
United
Kingdom.
In trade between Victoria and the United Kingdom
 principal articles imported from and exported to the United Kingdom in the last six years were as follows:-
VALUE OF PRINOIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918.* |
| Imported into Victoriafrom United Kingdom. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece Goods- | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{1.517049}$ | ¢ ${ }_{\text {f }}$ | ${ }_{1480}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | $\stackrel{£}{2.059 .112}$ |  |
| Cotton and Linen | $1,517,049$ 826,701 | 1,478,876 | $1,480,357$ 620,488 | 1,114,057 | 1,059,112 | 2,120,021 |
| Velvets, \&c. | 427,864 | 346,383 | 259,365 | 1,340,170 | -453,386 | 407,218 |
|  | 299,954 | 292,338 | 370,653 | 389,952 | 371,764 | 306.969 |
| Apparel and Attire $\cdot \cdot$ | 880,066 | 827,118 | 685,392 | 761,366 | 743,407 | 505,652 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements | 912,090 | 751,667 | 746,547 | 667,285 | 504,232 | 319,912 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, \&c. | 354,795 | 396,383 | 359,246 | 351,165 | 501,690 | 180,893 |
| Books | 267,200 | 229,853 | 197,098 | 195,874 | 192,567 | 164,456 |
| Iron and Steel | 885,441 | 925,224 | 790,151 | 738,741 | 297,090 | 88,611 |
| Fehicles and Parts | 460,073 | 457.529 | 323,723 | 230,318 | 159,119 | 48,339 |
| Yessels (Ships) | 245,210 | 705,000 | 182,000 | 211,143 | 420,000 |  |
| All other Articles | 7,555,515 | 6,970,234 | 6,380,533 | 7,341,929 | 6,703,107 | 3,898,410 |
| Total | 14,631,958 | 14,096,121 | 12,395,553 | 14,204,562 | 13,624,806 | ${ }^{\text {8 }} 8$,806,453 |
| Exported from Victoria to United Kingdom. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wool | 3, 573,697 | 2,701,688 | 3,901,335 | 3,469,079 | 5,722,261 | 3,984,871 |
| Wheat and Flour | 1,220,403 | 1,291,836 | 35,768 | 855,352 | 1,558,777 | 1,592,071 |
| Butter | 1,360,978 | 1,520,499 | 645,728 | 522,568 | 1,938,206 | 1,411,013 |
| Hides $n d$ Skins $\quad$ : | 574,036 | 622,899 | 575,345 | 377,783 | 405,419 | 349,613 |
| Meat, Frozen- <br> Rabbits and Hares | 55,626 | 104,723 | 127,506 | 90,588 | 111,632 |  |
| Beef, Mutton and Lamb | 781,126 | 1,387,961 | $\cdot 1,618,931$ | 47.348 | 515,373 | 34,946 |
| Tallow | 190,428 | 172,547 | 163,594 | 29,327 | 206,950 | 103,950 |
| Leathèr | 169,138 | 157.068 | 422,970 | 374,278 | 258,617 | 81,558 |
| Tin Ingots : .. .. | 286,154 | 186,478 | 92,482 | 189,717 | 94.454 | 3,190 |
| Copper | 342160 |  | 63,000 | 2,040 | 5,880 |  |
| Gold (Bullion and Specie) | $\begin{aligned} & 342,011 \\ & 469,586 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,000 \\ 891,630 \end{array}$ | 1,029 699,144 | 1,395 $1,216,863$ | 1,573,707 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 1,210,803 | 1,673,707 | 773,890 |
| Total | 9,023,343 | 9,095,329 | 8,346,832 | 7,176,338 | 12,391,919 | 8,598,614 |

[^2]Imports from the United Kingdom are chiefly made up of manufactures, while exports thereto from Victoria consist almost entirely of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral products. It will be observed from the-figures for 1918 that, of the imports, piece goods and apparel and attire represent $46 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total, also that, of the exports, wool is responsible for 46 per cent., and, if to its value be added that of butter, frozen meat, wheat and flour, hides and skins, leather, and tallow, about 91 per cent. of the total is accounted for. The great decrease in the total trade for 1918 is due largely to the scarcity of shipping tonnage, see page 549.

The trade with New Zealand for the year ended 30th Trade with June, 1918, amounted to $£ 2,407,260$. Compared with the previous year there was an increase in the total trade of $£ 951,353$, of which $£ 43,071$ was due to imports, and $£ 908,282$ to exporis. The principal articles imported and exported during the last six"years were as follows:-

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO NEW ZEALAND, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918.* |
| Imported into Victoria from New Zealand. | £ | £ | £ | £ | ¢ | $\pm$ |
| Timber .. . . . .. | 202,922 | 160,720 | 134,515 | 190,779 | 166.219 | 250,706 |
| Flax and Hemp | 32,116 | 62,531 | 28,218 | 124,790 | 123,618 | 146,952 |
| Skins and Hides | 48,515 | 76,485 | 78.190 | 212,743 | 122,475 | 52,642 |
| Gold-Bullion | 338,500 | 238,613 | 130,951 | 54,314 |  | - |
| Seeds | 20,526 | 12.582 | 26,506 | 8,724 | 9,591 | 35,357 |
| Fish | 23,159 | 17,254 | 21,204 | 29,039 | 19,713 | 14,088 |
| Animals (horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs) | 30.908 | 30,567 | 7.646 | 19.984 | 6.622 | 9,031 |
| Meat, preserved in tins | 7,421 | 1,251 | 2,217 | 6,683 | 6,956 | 5,098 |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements . . | 10,722 | 4,236 | 5,475 | 3,118 | 6,265 | 3,338 |
| Books | 2,951 | 3,54.5 | 4,597 | 1,894 | 2,155 | 1,844 |
| All other Articles | 282,218 | 164,410 | 347,082 | 300,089 | 119,148 | 100,777 |
| - Total | 999,958 | 772,194 | 786,001 | 952,157 | 582,762 | 625,838 |

Value of Prineipal Articles Imported From and Exported to New Zealand, 1912 to 1917-18-continued.


* Fuxududing butlion and specie.

Leaving gold out of consideration, it will be observed that the value of the imports from New Zealand for 1918 was $£ 206,990$ less than the annual average of the preceding five-year period, though the value of the exports thereto exceeded the annual average by $£ 869,947$ or 95 per cents If to the values of the items specified in the exports for 1918 be added $£ 227,335$ for wheat exported in that year, 67 per cent. of the total is accounted for.

## Trade with indita and caylon.

Trade with India (including Burmah) and Ceylon, which amounted to nearly 8 per cent. of the Victorian oversea trade in 1918, was greater by $£ 1,254,031$ in that year than in 1913, the values of the imports and exports having increased by $£ 686,720$ and $£ 567,311$ respectively. The principal articles interchanged during the last six years were as follows:-

## VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO INDIA AND CEYLON, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1912 | 1913. | Ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1915. | 1818. | 1017. | 1918*。 |
| Imported into Victoria from India and Ceylon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bags and Sacks .. | $\stackrel{8}{\text { 264,596 }}$ | 588, ${ }_{\text {¢ }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{410,679}$ |  | ${ }_{750,879}$ | $\underset{1,003,606}{\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}}$ |
| Tea .. . | 443,239 | 451,389 | 486,645 | 627,494 | 503,545 | 1, 502,395 |
| Skins | 20,543 | 7,506 | 10,966 | 12,721 | 56,570 | 111,957 |
| Heamian mia | 63,476 | 87,520 | 100,932 | 98,027 | 137,790 | 103,997 |
| Rubber and factures Rubber Manu- | 49,539 | 68,904 | 72,083 | 115,323 | 48,075 | 98,418 |
| Rice .: $\quad .$. | 118,629 | 89,245 | 86,159 | 75,178 | 50,481 | 60,314 |
| Waxes | 13,900 | 12,936 | 10,639 | - 8,459 | 12,503 | 34,432 |
| Coeor Beans | 2,891 | 982 | 3,389 | -8070 | 16,732. | 25,066 |
| Hibre | 8,650 | 15,991 | 11,298 | 10,500 | 21,725 | 21,072 |
| Oils in Bulk .. .. | -8,035 | 5,780 | 9,501 | 14,871 | 10,389 | 18,668 |
| Cotton (raw) .. .. | 11,680 | 9,813 | 3,043 | 1,360: | 2,205 | 17,126 |
| Nuts | 12,412 | 14,509 | 12,127 | 17,172 | 20,521 | 14,244 |
| Coffee | 27,227 | 22,004 | 17,485 | 22,956 | 26,912 | 7,064 |
| Pig Iron | 20,264 | 24,155 | 47,368 | 39,731 | 50,756 | 3,648 |
| All other Articlea | 65,807 | 61,154 | 89,925 | 94,091 | 98,801 | 123,771 |
| Total | 1,124,888 | 1,459,058 | 1,372,249 | 1,828,469 | 1,807,974 | 2,145,778 |
| Exportal from Fiotoria to India and Coslon. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gota (Bullion and Specie) | 2,299.703 | 144,087 | 45,314 | 100,712 |  | -1 |
| Jame and Jellies . | 2,589 | 2,112 | 4,930 | 7,792 | 19,180 | 154,611 |
| Meats | 696 | 711 | 2,027 | 496 | 13,527 | 147,994 |
| Hrorsem, $\quad \therefore$ | 57.681 | 37,769 | 97,449 | 16,578 | 55,694 | 117,318 |
| Milk and Cream | 267 | 415 | 1,108 | 902 | 37,784. | 103,520 |
| Wheat, Flour and Oatmeal | 20,269 | 19,728 | 17,441 | 2,099 | 2,017 | 86,720 |
| Wool | 16,463 | 23,886 | 28,127 | 32,442 | 87,860 | 66,780 |
| Truits (preserved in liquid) | 3,938 | 3,651 | 2,609 | 4,378 | 22,979 | 62,727 |
| Hay and Chaff ${ }^{\text {L }}$ | 15,003 | 3,484 14,833 | $\mathbf{2 , 6 6 9}$ $\mathbf{3 6 , 8 1 8}$ | 18,839 15,008 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,265 } \\ 12 \\ \hline 1204\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33,737 \\ 7,803 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Biscuite | 6,084 | 7,904 | 8,098 | 28,289 | 24,758 | 7,113 |
| Soap | 8.815 | 11,709 | 7,933 | 14,219 | 7,277 | 1,444 |
| All other Articles | 42,672 | 60,780 | 43,516 | 44,465 | 43,545 | 108,114 |
| Total | 2,476,143 | 330,570 | 298,039 | 286,219 | 329,500 | 807,881 |

[^3]The import trade from India and Ceylon in 1918 was largely made up of jute goods, tea, skins, rubber, and rice, whose value formed about 88 per cent. of the total. In return, jams and jellies, meats, horses, milk and cream, grain, wool, and fruits were in that year the leading items of exchange, all other exports being responsible for only 18 per cent. of the total.

Imports from Belgium increased by 102 per cent. Trade with Belgium. between 1909 and 1913, but exports thereto increased by only 3 per cent. in the same period. That country accounted for about 3 per cent. of Victoria's oversea trade in the years immediately preceding 1915. The trade was suspended in 1918, and for the two preceding years consisted of imports only, which amounted to $£ 397$ in 1916 and $£ 5,964$ in 1917. The principal articles of trade with Belgium in each of the five years ended 30th June, 1915, were as follows:-

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO BELGIUM, 1910 TO 1914-15.


1 During the five years ended 1913 exports to Belgium exceeded imports therefrom. In exports the principal articles were wool and hides and skins, together representing 82 per cent. of the total; if to these be added the other five articles specified in the above table, less than 2 per cent. is. unaccounted for.

With France there has, on account of the war, been Trade with considerable interruption in trade in the last four years.

The export figures for 1917 and 1918, however, show an improvement as compared with the two preceding years, due principally to the wheat and flour exported, the value of which is responsible for 84 per cent. of the total exports. The great bulk of the trade is represented by exports. These amounted in 1913-the year immediately preceding the war-to $£ 2,563,201$, as against imports of $£ 215,475$. The increase in the total trade in the five years ended 1913 was 6671,687 , viz., exports $£ 608,653$, and imports £63,034. The principal articles imported from and exported to France in the years 1912 to 1918 were as follows:-

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO FRANCE, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. | Value in Year- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1912. | 1913. | Ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Imported into Victoria from France. |  |  | $\underset{5,601}{£}$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{\underline{\mathbf{5}, 607}}$ | ${ }_{3,494}$ |
| Rubber Manufactures .. | ${ }_{4,753}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Piece Goods | 34,867 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 5 , 8 9 9} \\ & \mathbf{3 4 , 3 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | 14,252 | 15,330 | 12,285 | 3,3401,645 |
| Cream of Tartar | 51,328 | 47,463 | 13,871 | 14,905 | 5,291 |  |
| Corks, Cork Mats, \&c. . . | 4,698 | 3,148 | 1,232 | 3,048 | 1,228 | 1,248 |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Cameos } \\ \text { Stones } \\ \\ \\ \text { and } \\ \text {.. Precious } \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline}}{ }$ | 7,108 | - $\begin{array}{r}5,128 \\ 17,021\end{array}$ | 1,896$\mathbf{3 , 2 8 1}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 218 \\ 2,790 \end{array}$ | 649 |
| Wine | 10,538 |  |  | $\mathbf{8 , 1 6 2}$ $-\quad \mathbf{3 , 8 7 0}$ |  | 313 |
| Gelatine, \&c. . | 4,102 | 4.040 | 1,500 | 2,278 | -907 | .. |
| Aclds ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3,562 | 1,822 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2}, 317 \\ & \mathbf{4 , 3 3 0} \end{aligned}$ | 1,749 | $24,106$ | $\ddot{24,058}$ |
| Vehicles, and parts All other Articles | 10,911 $\mathbf{9 4 , 4 7 6}$ | $\mathbf{9}, 678$ $\mathbf{7 6 , 9 4 6}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 226,343 | 215,475 | 84,348 | 110,376 | 52,432 | 35,642 |
| Exported from Victoria to |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wheat | 1,197 | 43,545 | 1,699 | $234,069$ | $1,124,829$ | $582,440$ |
| Filour |  |  | 42,334 | $\begin{array}{r} 38,397 \\ \mathbf{2 0 5 , 0 7 8} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 130,927 \\ 97,402 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{2 5 6 , 7 1 1} \\ & 185,249 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wool | 1,668,081 | 1,792,625 |  |  |  |  |
| Hides and Skins | 437,967 | 675,689 | $\begin{array}{r} 194,992 \\ \hline 670 \end{array}$ | 76,9096,774 | 74,978 | - |
| Tallow | 24,955 | 40,122 |  |  | 20,346 | . |
| All other Articles | 4,426 | 10,609 | 8,945 | $\cdots{ }^{-6,638}$ |  | -3,656 |
| Total | 2,136,898 | 2,563,201 | 248,640 | 565,865 | 1,448,482 | 1,028,056 |

Imports direct from France in 1913, of which more than ore-fifth consisted of cream of tartar, did not indicate the extent to which articles produced in France were received in Victoria, as goods of French origin to the extent of $£ 879,718$ were imported in that year. The value of exports in 1913 was practically covered by that of wool and hides and skins, as all other items accounted for less than 4 per cent. of the total.

The trade with Germany, which amounted to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ per

## Trade with Germany.

 cent. of the total with oversea countries in 1913, was discontinued early in the year 1914-15 owing to the outbreak of war and the passing of the Trading with the Enemy Act 1914. The principal articles interchanged with Germany during the six years 1908 to 1913 are shown in the subjoined table:-
## VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO GERMANY, 1908 TO 1913.

| Articles. | Value in Year-. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1908. | 1900. | 1910. | 1911. | 1912 | 1913. |
| Imported into Victoria from Germany. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rubber and Rubber Manufactures | $\underset{\mathbf{5 7 , 7 7 7}}{\mathbf{£}}$ | $\stackrel{\underset{95,373}{£}}{ }$ | $\stackrel{£}{60,279}$ | $\stackrel{£}{110,029}$ | $\stackrel{f}{109,123}$ | $\stackrel{\boldsymbol{£}}{147,570}$ |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements .. . .. |  | 70,191 | 84,567 | 127,718 | 123,100 | 127,781 |
| Pianos $\quad \therefore$ | 78,784 | 69,753 | 81,523 | 119,392 | 140,602 | 110,658 |
| Apparel and Attire ... | 46,009 | 62,059 | 74,351 | 82,381 | 95,703 | 98,354 |
| Wire and Wire Netting | 181,718 | 112,284 | 136,739 | 125,627 | 97,436 | 98,080 |
| Pieco Goods . . | 68,819 | 53,956 | 65,851 | 60,900 | 80,851 | 76,352 |
| Paper, Paperhangings, \&c. | 110,103 | 56,024 | 77,494 | 91,416 | 83,719 | 66,609 |
| Vehicles and parts | 27,557 | 23,777 | 16,523 | 24,533 | 60,972 | 82,383 |
| Glass and Glassware | 34,673 | 26,758 | 33,523 | 39,973 | 58,259 | 58,740 |
| Iron and Steel | 24,213 | 31,662 | 61,167 | 39,174 | 78,205 | 48,267 |
| All other Articles | 636,139 | 603,522 | 646,605 | 810,312 | 950,073 | 823,884 |
| Total | 1,305,602 | 1,205,859 | 1,338,612 | 1,631,455 | 1,878,043 | 1,738,678 |
| Exported from Victorias to Germany. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Weol | 533,050 | 792,840 | 952,760 | 688,166 | 934,723 | 716,127 |
| Tin Ingots | 1,250 |  | 5,542 | 10,842 | 33,397 | 79,659 |
| Apples-Freah | 9,630 | 17,405 | 14,080 | 17,213 | 28,149 | 63,544 |
| Wheat . |  | 9,003 | 39,089 | 11,931 | 16,873 | 39,945 |
| Ores | 2,958 | 1,436 | 3,770 | 3,072 | 16,146 | 38,817 |
| Sausage Casings | 11,698 | 10,596 | 12,431 | 13,400 | 15,170 | 14,471 |
| - Hides and Skins | 31,961 | 17,733 | 9,908 | 7,711 | 4,465 | 11,468 |
| Tallow |  | 940 | 11,100 | 15,803 | 3,282 | 6,478 |
| Gold-Specie | 1,410,000 |  |  |  | 200,000 |  |
| All other Articles | 14,930 | 22,508 | 22,711 | 33,164 | 35,335 | 60,924 |
| : Total | 2,015,536 | 872,461 | 1,071,391 | 801,302 | 1,287,540 | 1,029,483 |

The articles imported from Germany were very varied in character, as may be seen from the fact that only half their total value was accounted for in the ten leading items shown above. In exchange for the imports, 59 per cent. of their value was returned in merchandise in 1913. Of the exports for that year 70 per cent. consisted of wool.

Trade with Japan (including Formosa) consists mainly of imports, which have increased considerably during the last three years. In 1915 the imports amounted to $£ 540,316$, and in 1918 to $£ 1,770,872$ which was $£ 432,294$ more than in 1917. The principal articles interchanged during the last five years were as follows:-
VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO JAPAN, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Articles | Value in Year- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1913. | Ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Imported into Victoria from Japan. |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| Plece Goods | 98,312 | ${ }_{100,850}^{\text {£ }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 304,171 }}{ }$ | ${ }_{327111}$ | ${ }^{1}$ |
| Sulphur-Brimstone .. | 51,646 | 48,809 | 46,905 | 101,474 | 185,831 |
| Apparel and Attire -. | 20,610 | 20,704 | 88,599 | 168,306 | 79,923 |
| Grass Straw, \&c. .. |  |  | 11,525 | 21,805 | 54,345 |
| Fancy Goods . . | 3,772 | 8,005 | 24,053 | 34,721 | 54,204 |
| Glass and Glassware | 3,180 | 9,159 | 31,454 | 42,382 | 48,978 |
| Metal Manufactures .. | 2,906 | 3,401 | 13,484 | 22,921 | 38,770 |
| Carpets and Garpeting .. | 16 | 1,293 | 9,225 | 13,312 | 35,353 |
| Buttons, Buckies, te. .. | .. | 11,962 | 23,301 | 96,283 | 34,126 |
| Canvas and Duck |  | 155 | 8,703 | 17,352 | 31,184 |
| Chinaware .. .. | 2,289 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 2,649 | 15,687 | 27,270 | 28,938 |
| Cosies, Cushions, Counterpanes, de. | 17,122 | 12,953 | 26,107 | 36,755 | 24,574 |
| Hats, Bomnets, and Caps - | 7,572 | 15,791 | 24,820 | 27,762 | 23,725 |
| Eartherware, Brownware, de. | 2,267 | 4,106 | 19,408 | 23,481 | 22,101 |
| Thmber .- . | 31,736 | 13,060 |  | 60,824 | 6,756 |
|  |  |  | 271,826 293,900 | 127,173 $\mathbf{2 5 9}$ |  |
| 111 other Articles | 86,799 | 197,419 | 293,900 | 259,646 | 387,961 |
| Total | 328,127 | 540,316 | 1,242,383 | 1,338,578 | 1,770,872 |
| Exported from Victoria to Japan. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barley |  | . | $\ldots$ | . | 22,905 |
| Wheat | 116,343 |  |  |  | 55,420 |
| Milk and Cream | 72 | 2,450 |  | 524 | 25,066 |
| Tallow Oil | 8,830 | 4,623 | '8,053 | 12,214 | 17,240 |
| Tallow (unrefined) | 3,306 | 5,952 |  | 12,026 | 7,127 |
| Wlll ofter articies | 13,839 34,248 | 51,397 19,135 | 77,421 40,651 | $\stackrel{93,653}{ }$ | 39,116 |
| Total | 176,638 | 83,557 | 126,125 | 48,417 | 166,973 |

For the year 1918, the articles specified accounted for 78 per cent. of the total imports, whilst the items piece goods and apparel and attire formed about 45 per cent. thereof. On page 545 it is shown that the articles produced in Japan and received in Vietoria during the latest year amounted in value to $£ 1,729,891$.

Wool was the chief item of export up to 1916; but in 1918 foodstuffs represented about 62 per cent. in value of the total exports.

Trade with the United States in 1918 amounted to
Traded with Sthes. $£ 7,575,660$, or 19 per cent. of the Vietorian oversea trade. As compared with the year 1917 this trade had increased by $£ 2,364,974$, there having been a decrease in imports of $£ 320,677$,
and an increase in exports of $£ 2,685,651$ of which foodstuffs accounted for about 40 per cent. The principal articles included in the trade with the United States in the last six years were as follows :-

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED TO THE UNITED STATES, 1912 TO 1917-18.

| Articles. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Value in Year- |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1912. | $1913 .$ | Ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| mported into Vietoria om the Unitell States. | £ | $\pm$ | £ | $\boldsymbol{f}$ | £ | \% |
| Machines, Tools, and Implements |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| oil plements $\quad \because \quad \because$ | 494,569 $\mathbf{3 3 5 , 9 0 1}$ | 505,748 228,975 | 481,222 237,423 | 593,391 469.490 | 684,575 574.646 | 577,642 461,785 |
| Metal Manufactures | 200,700 | 201,740 | 200,700 | 356,097 | 313,075 | 441,997 |
| Iron and Steel | 168,042 | 161,038 | 140,919 | 326,906 | 420,189 | 348,779 |
| Vehicles, and parts $\quad \therefore$ | 147,943 | 116,658 | 143,289 | 429,023 | 305,686 | 310,895 |
| Paper, Paperhanglings, \&c. | 74,393 | 33,982 | 80,299 | 146,419 | 228,212 | 266,695 |
| Leather $\quad$ - $\quad \cdots$ | 76,927 $\mathbf{6 6 , 3 7 0}$ | $\begin{array}{r}124,232 \\ \hline 36993\end{array}$ | 106,441 42,860 | 154,337 108,749 | 327,264 204,630 | 210,969 201,474 |
| Plece Goods Apparel and Attirs | 80,748 | 36,504 | 80,748 | 203,638 | 284,308 | 170,808 |
| Timber A $\quad \because$ | 326,885 | 321,429 | 220,900 | 238,995 | 97,037 | 159,291 |
| Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes | 220,255 | 230.504 | 120,865 | 186,324 | 355,481 | 123,985 |
| Instruments - Musical, Scientific, \&c. | 25,706 | 34,336 | 25,706 | 65,288 | 91,512 | 105,428 |
|  | 41,828 | $\begin{array}{r}3,388 \\ \hline 2,780\end{array}$ | 3,496 | 39,821 | 5,139 | , 857 |
| All other Articles | 659,074 | 545,488 | 783,697 | 1,489,756 | 1,121,310 | 1,311,782 |
| Total | 2,918,341 | 2,580,362 | 2,668,565 | 4,808,234 | 5,013,064 | 4,692,387 |
| Exported from Victoria to the United States. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wrool | 260,318 | 500,202 | 1,066,144 | 2,008,725 |  | 1,623,663 |
| Wheat | .. | .. | 1,06, |  | 42,860 | 757,819 |
| Jams and Jellies $\quad \cdots$ |  |  |  |  | 2,708 | 234,774 |
| Hides and Skins | 60,891 | 89,530 | -75,389 | 60,849 | 51,833 | 69,137 |
| Sausage Casings |  | 89,500 | 116 | 7,940 | 1,267 | 29,098 |
| Tin Ingots ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | 1,875 | 23,964 |
| Eucalyptus Oil | 1,060 | 4,993 | 2,185 | 7,117 | 20,264 | 4,983 |
| Leather | 2,064 | 1,194 | 1,422 | 5,780 | 58,426 | 3,803 |
| All other Articles | 6,926 | 37,077 | 17,269 | 9,065 | 10,389 | 36,756 |
| Total | 331,259 | 632,996 | 1,162,825 | 2,099,476 | 197,622 | 2,883,273 |

The imports from the United States cover a wide range of articles, as, after the six leading items which in 1918 accounted for 51 per cent. of their amount, the next largest six were responsible for 21 per cent. of the total, and articles of less importance represented in value as much as 28 per cent. of the whole.

## Orligin of imports.

The value of the imports from different countries does not represent the value of the produce of such countries received by Victoria. In the next table the country of
shipment is contrasted with the country of origin of the oversea imports for the year ended 30th June, 1918.

OVERSEA IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, 1917-18-COUNTRY OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.

| Country. | Value of Oversea Imports. |  | Percentage of Oversea Imports. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Imported from each Country. | Produced in each Country. | Imported from each Country. | Produced in eaèh Country |
|  | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | $\pm$ |  |  |
| Canada | 424,686 | 569,754 | 2. 056 | $2 \cdot 758$ |
| Ceylon | 478,871 | 468,714 | $2 \cdot 318$ | $2 \cdot 269$ |
| Fiji | 122,364 | 122,350 | 592 | - 592 |
| Hong Kong | 92,987 | 2,146 | 450 | 010 |
| India (including Burmah) | 1,666,907 | J,681,495 | 8.069 | 8.140 |
| New Zealand | 625,833 | 613,895 | $3 \cdot 030$ | 2.972 |
| Ocean Island ... | 138,990 | 138,661 | $\cdot 673$ | 671 |
| South African Union | 88,051 | 88,742 | -426 | 430 |
| Straits Settlements | 260466 | - 214,654 | $1 \cdot 259$ | $1 \cdot 039$ |
| United Kingdom -.. | 8,806,453 | 7,570,317 | 42.632 | 36.648 |
| West Indies (British) ... | 37,302 | 50,140 | -181 | '243 |
| Other British Countries | 84,134 | 101,631 | -407 | -492 |
| Borneo (Dutch) | 156,371 | 41,184 | $\cdot 757$ | 199 |
| Brazil... | 7,441 | 136,535 | -036 | $\cdot 661$ |
| Chili ... | 43,433 | 43,828 | - 210 | -212 |
| China ... | 101,853 | 244,657 | 493 | $1 \cdot 185$ |
| Cuba ... | -6,263 | 27,485 | -030 | -133 |
| France | 35,642 | 498,861 | -173 | $2 \cdot 415$ |
| Holland (Netherlands) ... | 7,772 | 60,123 | -038 | . 291 |
| Italy ... ... | 124,949 | 247,340 | -605 | 1-197 |
| Japan (including Formosa) | 1,770,872 | 1,729,891 | 8.573 | $8 \cdot 375$ |
| Java . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 261,858 | 240,393 | 1.268 | 1.164 |
| Nauru Island ... | 42,238 | 42,218 | . 204 | -204 |
| Norway $\quad .$. | 139,713 | 136,797 | - 676 | -662 |
| Philippine Islands | 115,616 | 115,689 | -560 | -560 |
| Spain ... | 335 | 23,453 | -002 | -114 |
| Sumatra | 19,988 | 200,028 | - 097 | -968 |
| Sweden | 217,474 | 227,713 | 1.053 | 1-102 |
| Switzerland . $\because$. $\ldots$ | 26,963 | 360,144 | -131 | 1.744 |
| United States of America | 4,692 387 | 4,543,975 | $22 \cdot 716$ | 21.998 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 58,874 | 113,973 | - 285 | -552 |
| Total | 20,656,786 | 20,656,786 | $100 \cdot 000$ | $100 \cdot 000$ |

Australian produce exported.

Leaving gold out of consideration, an examination of the various articles of Australian produce exported from Victoria to oversea countries in 1918 reveals the fact that about 91 per cent. of the total was covered by the seventeen articles specified below. Under the heading "Australian Produce" are
included articles which were partly or entirely manufactured in Australia from imported materials.

## VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE EXPORTED FROM VICTORIA TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES,

 1913 TO 1917-18.| Principal Articles. | Value in Year- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1913. | Ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918.* |
|  | £ | £ | $\pm$ | £ | £ |
| Gold (Bullion, Ore and Specie) | 624,264 | 446,788 | 320,995 | 643 |  |
| Wool | 6,282,291 | 5,237,304 | 6,203,565 | 6, 149,212 | 6,820,006 |
| Wheat | 2,053,454 | 1160,642 | 2,767,099 | 4,177,726 | 2,776,635 |
| Bntter | 1,681,987 | 798,569 | 653,115. | 2,154,673 | 1,664,299 |
| Flour | 710,416 | 191,214 | 653,490 | 1,213,751 | 1,529,789 |
| Jams and Jellies | 20,686 | 36,625 | 196,979 | 371,753 | 643,765 |
| Milk and Cream | 53,873 | 77,388 | 14,847 | 305,738 | 594,390 |
| Skins and Hides | 1,685,700 | 884,007 | 534,396 | 548,725 | 478,236 |
| Fruits (Fresh, Dried, and Preserved) | 184,389 |  |  |  |  |
| Meats- <br> Preserved in tins, \&c. Mutton and Lamb ... | 184,389 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 92,339 \\ 6 & 213,525 \end{array}$ | 367,806 | 264,850 | 332,996 |
|  | 51,706 |  | 12,258 | 61,987 | 328,288 |
|  | 1,296,741 | 1,248,085 | 47,348 | 394,044 | 187,733 |
| Other (frozen) ... | 268,320 | 531,867 | 92,807 | 236,450 | 291,188 |
| Leather | 221,454 | 492,553 | 488,956 | 433,950 | 221,612 |
| Tallow ... ... | 371,316 | 192,400 | 45,214 | 246,091 | 133,577 |
| Tobacco, manufactured | 66,632 | 68,127 | 110,254 | 88,397 | 123,876 |
| Rubber manufactures ... | 50,531 | 69,925 | 101,499 | 85,199 | 122,927 |
| Horses | 54,106 | 106,054 | 25,410 | 62,948 | 117,318 |
| Biscuits | 42,150 | 39,313 | 74,813 | 79,121 | 75,159 |
| Tin Ingots | 282,817 | 109,337 | 224,598 | 114,635 | 66,939 |
| Lead | 1,209 | 144,734 | 338,083 | 501,775 | 57,145 |
| All other articles | 746,236 | 917,711 | 1,005,950 | 1,176,951 | 1,702,352 |
| Total ... ... | 16,750,278 | 12,009,497 | 14,279,482 | 18,668,569 | 18,268,230 |
|  | s. d. | $\pm$ s. d. | f s. ${ }_{\text {d. }}$ | E s. d. | ¢ s. at. |
| Per Head of Population | $12 \quad 011$ | 8711 | 10 1 5 | 136 | 121811 |
| $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Percentage of Total } \\ \text { Oversea Exports } & \ldots\end{array}$ | 93:92 | 96.54 | 96.85 | $98 \cdot 10$ | $97 \cdot 62$ |

* Excluding gold.

Those artioles of Australian produce exported oversea which are not speeified in the above table, but are grouped under the heading "All other Articles," represented only 4 per cent. of the oversea exporto in 1913, $7 \frac{1}{2}$ por cent. in 1915, 7 per cent. in 1916, 6 per cent. in 1917, and 9 per cent. in 1918.

Distribution of Australian produce.

The subjoined table-shows the destination under general headings of Australian produce exported from Victoria to oversea countries in each of the past five years:-

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Destination. | Value in Year- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1913. | Ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918\%. |
| United Kingdom ... | $\begin{gathered} \underset{8,606,317}{\mathfrak{E}} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \boldsymbol{£} \\ 8,281,709 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{\mathfrak{£}}{7,074,914}$ | $\stackrel{f}{12,359,067}$ | $\stackrel{\mathcal{E}}{8,595,215}$ |
| Other British Coun- | 1,637,256 | 1,692,457 | 2,101,525 | 2,521,613 | 4,113,488 |
| Foreign Countries ... | 6,506,705 | 2,035,331 | 5,103,043 | 3,787,889 | 5,559,527 |
| Total | 16,750,278 | 12,009,497 | 14,279,482 | 18,668,569 | 18,268,230 |

*Exchading gola.
Of the Australian produce exported oversea during the last year, 47 per cent. was sent to the United Kingdom, $22 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to other British countries, and about $30 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to foreign countries.

A table showing the trade between Australian States for Trade between the years 1900 and 1909-the latest year for which InterAtstratian State records are available-is given in the Year Book for 1916-17, page 636.

The following are the net amounts of Customs and

Mot revenue os Depminisht Excise duty collected in Victoria in each of the last five years, the principal items being shown separately:-
REVENUE OF CUSTOMS DFPARTMENT, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917.18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Import | $\pm$ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Alcoholic Liquors | 652,416 | 687,599 | 574,690 | 422,693 | 300,406 |
| Narcotics ... | 434,413 | 434,447 | 476,721 | 497,662 | 423,456 |
| Sugar... ... | 74,735 | 11,957 | 249,220 | 112,753 | 13,971 |
| All other Articles | 2,612,855 | 2,395,549 | 2,901,721 | 2,799,442 | 2,222,806 |
| Total ... | 3,774,419 | 3,529,552 | 4,202,352 | 3,832,550 | 2,960,639 |

Revenue of Customs Derartment, 1913-14 to 1917-18continued.

| Heads of Revenue. | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Excise Duty- | £ | £ | f | £ | £ |
| Spirits ... ... | 113,184 | 129,821 | 139,437 | 124,083 | 142,978 |
| Beer ... | 260,825 | 401,041 | 494,161 | 458,430 | 556,327 |
| Tobacco | 265,237 | 282,412 | 290,365 | 303,307 | 301,864 |
| Sugar... ... ... | 3,945 | 1,481 | 350 | ... | $\ldots$ |
| Total | 643,191 | 814,755 | 924,313 | 885,820 | 1,001,169 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 12,685 | 12,522 | 13,553 | 14,652 | 11,925 |
| Grand Total ... | 4,430,295 | 4,356,829 | 5,140,218 | 4,733,022 | 3,973,760 |

These figures have been furnished by the Customs Department, and the amounts shown are exclusive of drawbacks and refunds. No record is kept of goods which were imported into or manufactured in the State, and afterwards passed into another State for consumption, and consequently no adjustment of duties paid has been possible between the States concerned. The net debit against Victoria on this account amounted to $£ 564,746$ for the financial year 1909-10, so that the total duties shown in the above table may be assumed to be overstated to at least that extent, except possibly in the last year.

This Commission was appointed on 5th August, 1913,

Inter-state Commission. and its principal functions are given in the Year Book for 1916-17, page 638.

## SHIPPING.

Victorian shipping as dealt with in the succeeding tables

Yessols entered
and cleared. refers to vessels trading with other States and oversea countries. Vessels trading on the Victorian coast and on the River Murray have not been taken into consideration, although in the particulars of the shipping of the port of Melbourne given on page 554, Victorian coastal shipping is included. The number of vessels
entered and cleared, their total tonnage, and the number of men forming their crews in each of the last five years were as follows :-

SHIPPING INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1913 TO 1917-18.

|  | 1913. | Year ended 30th June. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Vessels Entered- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number ... | 2,481 | 2,324 | 2,392 | 1,962 | 1,721 |
| Tons ... ... | 5,950,035 | 5,290,063 | 4,935,129 | 4,042,819 | 2,871,343 |
| Average tonnage ... | 2,398 | 2,276 | 2,063 | 2,061 | 1,668 |
| Crews ... ... | 176,844 | 157,209 | 142,885 | 119,200 | 80,199 |
| Vessels Cleared- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number ... ... | 2,469 | 2,329 | 2,385 | 1,967 | 1,724 |
| Tons | 5,902,277 | 5,308,817 | 4,902,245 | 4,050,095 | 2,873,770 |
| Average tonnage ... | 2,391 | 2,279 | 2,055 | 2,059 | 1,667 |
| Crews ... ... | 175,704 | 157,745 | 141,698 | 118,360 | 80,196 |

The figures for the year 1917-18 in the above table show a large decrease in the tonnage and crews of vessels as compared with the average of the last five-year period, which is entirely due to conditions arising out of the war. For the twelve months ended 30th June, 1918, steamers numbered 1,473 of the vessels entered, and 1,476 of the vessels cleared, their tonnage aggregating $2,729,722$ and 2,735,287 respectively.

## 8hipping In mallast.

The inward shipping of 1917-18 included 83 vessels in ballast, of an aggregate tonnage of 216,794 , whilst the outward shipping included 333 vessels in ballast, having an aggregate tonnage of 478,085 .

Shipping with prinelpal countries.

The more important of the countries having shipping commanication with Victoria in 1917-18 are set out in the following statement:-
SHIPPING WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTTRIES, 1917-18.

| Countries. | Lntered. |  | Cleared. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| Australian States | 1,335 | 1,665,921 | 1,430 | 2,031,503 |
| United Kingdom ... . ... | 71 | 419,098 | 14 | 67,267 |
| New Zealand , ... | 60 | 86,798 | 51 | 89,532 |
| Other British | 87 | 288,180 | 143 | 474,680 |
| Total British Countries | 1,553 | - 2,459,997 | 1,638 | 2,662,982 |
| Japan | 38 | 108,661 | 18 | 59,683 |
| Java | 8 | 25,979 | 8 | 25,980 |
| United States | 66 | 150,869 | 31 | 68,003 |
| Other Foreign ... | 56 | 130,837 | 29 | 57,172 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 168 | 411,346 | 86 | 210,788 |
| Total ... | 1,721 | $\bullet 2,871,343$ | 1,724 | 2,873,770 |

The nationality of vessels entered and cleared at Victorian
Netionality of vessels. ports in each of the last five years was as shown here-under:-

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Year. | nunber of vessels. |  |  |  | Tonvage of Vessels. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Australian | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Other } \\ \text { Britishish. } \end{array}$ | Foreign. | Total. | Australian. | Other British. | Foreign. | Total. |
|  | Entered. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1913 | 1,444 | 741 | 296 | 2,481 | 2,278,624 | 2,757,350 | 914,061 | 5,950,035 |
| 1914 | 1,480 | 769 | 135 | 2,324 | 2,294,137 | 2,633,365 | 362,561 | 5,290,063 |
| 1915-16 | 1,499 | 714 | 179 | 2,392 | 2,044,398 | 2,519,317 | 371,414 | 4,935,129 |
| 1916-17 | 1,253 | 586 | 123 | 1,962 | 1,713,714 | 2,035,346 | 293,759 | 4,042,819 |
| 1917-18 | 1,266 | 312 | 143 | 1,721 | 1,485,665 | 1,058,144 | 327,534 | 2,871,343 |
|  | Cleared. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1913 | 1,447 | 731 | 291 | 2,469 | 2,276,338 | 2,722,324 | 903,615 | 5,902,277 |
| 1914-15 | 1,484 | 712 | 133 | 2,329 | 2,303,739 | 2,645,617 | 359,461 | 5,308,817 |
| 1915-16 | 1,498 | 709 | 178 | 2,385 | 2,034,655 | 2,494,320 | 373,270 | 4,902,245 |
| 1916-17 | 1,255 | 587 | 125 | 1,967 | 1,713,916 | 2,038,340 | 297,839 | 4,050,095 |
| 1917-18 | 1,272 | 309 | 143 | 1,724 | 1,481,732 | 1,063,466 | 328,572 | 12,873,770 |

The proportions of the shipping of each nationality, as tabulated, to the total entered and cleared for the respective years in their proper sequence from 1913 to 1918 are:-Australian vessels $58,64,63,64$, and 74 per cent. : Australian tonnage $39,43,41,43$ and 52 per cent.; other British vessels $30,30,30,30$, and 18 per cent.; other British tonnage 46,50,51, 50, and 37 per cente; foreign vessels $12,6,7,6$, and 8 per cent.; and foreign tonnage 15, $7,8,7$, and 11 per cent.

In the next table further details of the nationality of the shipping for the year 1917-18 are given.

NATIONALITY OF SHIPPING, 1917-18.

| Nationality. |  | Entered. |  | Cleared. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Vessels. | Tonnage. | Vessels. | Tonnage. |
| British- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Australian | ... | 1,266 | 1,485,665 | 1,272 | 1,481,732 |
| United Kingdom | $\ldots$ | 188 | 941,763 | 189 | 950,413 |
| Canadian ... | ... | 5 | 5,127 | 4 | 4,315 |
| Indian ... |  | 5 | 16,361 | 5 | 16,361 |
| New Zealand... | ... | 110 | 90,837 | 107 | 88,321 |
| South African. | ... | 4 | 4,056 | 4 | 4,056 |
| Total British | ... | 1,578 | 2,543,809 | 1,581 | 2,545,198 |
| Foreign- <br> Belgan <br> ... | $\ldots$ | 1 | 2,074 |  | 2,074 |
| Danish | $\cdots$ | 7 | 19,581 | 7 | 19,581 |
| Dutch | ... | 18 | 51,140 | 18 | 51,241 |
| French | ... | 28 | 63,717 | 28 | 63,717 |
| Japanese ... | ... | 40 | 108,608 | 40 | 108,608 |
| Norwegian -.. | $\ldots$ | 17 | 37,792 | 17 | 37,792 |
| Russian ... | ... | 2 | 3,548 | 3 | 5,224 |
| Swedish |  | 6 | 15,281 | 6 | 15,281 |
| United States | ... | 24 | 25,793 | 23 | 25,054 |
| Total Foreign | ... | 143 | 327,534 | 143 | 328,572 |
| Total ... | ... | 1,721. | 2,871,343 | 1,724 | 2,873,770 |

The vessels on the Victorian register on 31st December, 1917, were as follows, the ports of registration and net tonnage being distinguished :-
VESSELS ON THE VICTORIAN REGISTER, 1917.

| Port of Registration. |  |  | Steamers. |  | Safling Vessels. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number. | Net Tonnage. | Number. | Tonnage. | Number. | Net Tommage. |
| Melbourne Geelong Port Fairy | -* | $\ldots$ | 204 | 129,295 | 163 | 35,880 | 367 | 165,175 |
|  | ... | $\ldots$ | 3 | . 449 | 5 | 360 | 8 | 809 |
|  | ... | ... | 3 | 621 |  |  | 3 | 621 |
| Total | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 210 | 130,365 | 168 | 36,240 | 378 | 166,605 |

During 1917 there were added to the register 2 steamers with net tonnage of 263 , and 4 sailing vessels with a tonnage of 495 ; whilst 20 steamers having net tonnage of 4,714 , and 32 sailing vessels having a tonnage of 3,085 , were taken off the register. The large number of vessels removed from the register during the year was due to an effort to remove the names of a number of small vessels which, it was believed, did not exist, but in regard to which definite information was not available until 1917.

The following statement, compiled by the Marine Under-

Vessels on Australasian registers. writers' and Salvage Association of Victoria, shows the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australian States and New Zealand on 30th June, 1918: -

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1918.

| States, \&c. |  | Steamers. |  | Sailing Vessels. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Net } \\ \text { Tonnage. }}}{ }$ | Number. | Tonnage. | Number. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { Tonnage. } \end{gathered}$ |
| Victoria | $\ldots$ | 182 | 126,565 | 186 | 35,340 | 368 | 161,905 |
| New South Wales | ... | 523 | 199,236 | 568 | 37,454 | 1,091 | 136,690 |
| Queensland ... | $\ldots$ | 89 | 17,164 | 183 | 6,232 | , 272 | 23,396 |
| South Australia |  | 112 | 50,832 | 189 | 15,614 | 301 | 66,446 |
| Western Australia | $\ldots$ | 30 | 26,928 | 395 | 12,443 | 425 | 39,371 |
| Tasmania | ... | 56 | 11,204 | 138 | 4,917 | 194 | 16,121 |
| Total Australia | ... | 992 | 331,929 | 1,659 | 112,000 | 2,651 | 443,929 |
| Fiji | $\cdots$ | 5 | 432 | 6 | 871 | 11 | 1,303 |
| New Guinea |  |  |  | 15 | 289 | 15 | 239 |
| New Zealand . | ... | 252 | 61,996 | 305 | 24,326 | 557 | 86,322 |
| Total | ... | 1,249 | 394,357 | 1,985 | 137,486 | 3,234 | 531,843 |

Compared with 1917, vessels owned in Australia decreased by 158 in number, and by 23,029 in tonnage.

## PORT OF MELBOURNE.

The port of Melbourne is under the control of the Mel-

Port of Helbeurne. bourne Harbor Trust, which has $10 \cdot 39$ miles of wharfs, piers, and jetties in the River Yarra, Victoria Dock, and Hobson's Bay. The area of these wharfs is 65 acres, of which 20 acrea are under sheds. An outline of some of the Trust's activities is given below.

Works undertaken by Trust in River Doek.

The river has been widened from Queen's Bridge to the Bay from about 140 to 300 feet, and three swinging basins have been provided, one just below Queen's Bridge, 500 feet wide, one three-quarters of a mile further down the river which is now in process of being widened from 550 feet to 600
feet at the east end and 720 feet at the west end of the basin, and one at the entrance to the Victoria Dock, 500 feet wide. The depth of the river has been gradually increased, until at the present time it is 27 feet at low water for all but the upper half-mile, where the depth is from 18 feet upwards, but is being increased to 27 feet. As regards the wharfage available for shipping, there is a berthing space of 49,010 feet, the whole of which has a good depth of water-7,780 feet at Williamstown, 9,150 feet at Port Melbourne, 20,320 feet in the River Yarra, and 11,760 feet in the Victoria Dock.

This dock, which is 4 miles from the river entrance, was Victoria Dock. opened in 1892, and has a free water area of 82 acres, not including the entrance, and a depth of 30 feet of water at low tide. The entrance to the dock is 160 feet wide, and on the 8,500 feet of wharfage, excluding the Central Pier, there are six closed and seven open sheds, all 53 feet in width, and two open and two closed sheds 60 feet in width, the total length of these sheds being 4,870 feet. On the pier in this dock, which is 1,631 feet in length and 250 feet in width, four new sheds have been completed, each 60 feet wide, the length of two of them being 480 feet each and of the other two 486 feet each. There is room for two other similar sheds which are to be built in the near future.

This canal which was constructed across the flats below coode canal. Fisherman's Bend had the effect of reducing the distance from Queen's Bridge to the river entrance from 7 miles to $5 \frac{3}{4}$ miles, Its length is 2,002 yards, its total width 487 feet, its width at low water 430 feet, its bottom width 264 feet, and its depth at low water 27 feet.

## Dredging.

The material dredged and disposed of during 1917 amounted to $2,761,610$ cubic yards, viz., 676,717 cubic yards from Hobson's Bay, 557,160 cubic yards from outside the Harbor Trust boundary, and $1,527,733$ cubic yards from the River Yarra and Victoria Dock. Since the establishment of the Trust the river dredgings have amounted to $33,886,818$, and the Bay dredgings to $26,766,605$ cubic yards, making a total of $60,653,423$ cubic yards. Of the dredgings $47,297,783$ cubic yards were deposited in deep water and $13,355,640$ cubic yards were landed and deposited for reclamation work. The average cost of dredging, towing, and depositing in 1917 was $6 \cdot 91 d$. per cubic yard.

The floating plant of the Trust consists of 7 dredgers, 2 Plant. steam tugs, 9 steam hopper barges $_{5} 10$ iron dumb hopper barges, 3 steam launches, 3 motor launches, 1 Lobnitz rock-breaker, 2 grab cranes, 3 coal hulks, 2 derrick punts, and diving equipment.

Simee the incoption of the Trust, in the year 1877, the trade of the port has greatly increased. In the sear 1917 vessels to the number of 4,248 , comprising 3,589 steamens, 16 ships, 38 banques, 23 barquentines, 315 ketches, 107 schooners, and 160 lighters, with registered gross tomnage rggegating 6,920,000, berthed within the port. The tonnage of imports in 1917 was $2,138,000$, and that of exports $1,231,000$.

The trade of the port for the past five years was as follows:-

| Year. | Imports. |  | Exports. |  | Net Registered Tonnage. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Oversea. | Inter-State. | Oweriea. | Inter-State. |  |
|  | tons. | tons. | toas. | torns. |  |
| 1913 .. | 1.620,000 | 1,305,000 | 665,000 | 705,000 | 7,004,000 |
| 1914 | 1,313,000 | 1,663,000 | 576,000 | 740,000 | 6,034,000 |
| 1915 | 1,299,000 | 1,683,000 | 239,000 | 730,000 | 5,994,000 |
| 1916 | 982,000 | 1,652,000 | 655,000 | 703,000 | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 5,555,000 \\ G n o w s i c \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| 1917 | 754,000 | 1,384,000 | 1038,000 | 593,000 | 6,020,000 |

The abnormal conditions arising out of the war are responsible for the decrease of vessels tonnage in the last four years.

Coal forms a great part of the above Inter-State imports, the partientars being as follows :-

## Coal Imported from Other States. <br> (Exixclusive of Coal transhipped.)



A new railway pier at Port Melbourne has been comformproment. plebed, its length being 1,902 feet, and its width 186 feet. The total cost of the pier and superstructures is $£ 213,916$. Dredging has been completed to 37 feet, to provide for four berths for vessels drawing 35 feet. Two shelber sheds are provided, which are conneoted with vessels by movable gangways bridging the railway lines. Passengers are thus enabled to board and disembark from vessels clear of the railway traffic.

The constraction of the new Central Pier at the Victoria Dock has been completed. A bed for the centre roadway on this pier has been formed by the insertion of reinforced conerete plates on which wood blocks have been laid. The expenditure on the pier to 31 st December, 1917, including the erection of four cargo sheds, was $£ 178,261$.

A contract for reinforcod conerete sheet piling with relieving platforms at the middle swinging basin has been completed, and a mew timber wharf is in course of construction. The total expenditure at the end of 1917 on work connected with the enlargement of this basin was £51,281.

A new wharf at Newport in the River Yarra has been completed, the amount expended thereon having been $£ 37,513$.
.The following statement shows the berthage accommodation and depth of water at the wharfs and piers within the Port of Melbourne:-

Bertiage Accommodation and Depti of Water.

| Name of Wharf, Pier, \&e. |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |

Nore.-For rise of spring tides throughout harbor, 2 ft .8 in . to be added to all depths; for rise of neap tides, 2 feet to be added. The depth at Victaria Dock is limited by that of the river channel, which is maintained at from 26 to 27 feet.

At the various piers and wharfs are the following cranes:One steam crane, to lift 75 tons. One hydraulic crane, to lift 35 tons. One hydraulic crane, to lift 15 tons. Seven hand cranes, to lift from 1 to 10 tons.

## POSTS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs was transferred to the Federal Government by proclamation on 1st March, 1901.

The following are the principal postal charges within

## fates of pestuge.

 the Commonwealth. In addition to the charges mentioned there is a war postage of $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. for each letter, letter-card, fost-card, packet, and newspaper. Thus the postage on letters is$1 \frac{1}{2} d$. for the first half ounce and 1d. for each additional half ounce, and similarly with the other artioles specified below :-

Letters ... ... ... ... ... ... 1d. per half ounce
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\text { Letter-cards } & . . . & \ldots & \ldots & . . . & . . . & \text {... } \\ \text { Ingle, } 1 \frac{1}{2} d . & \text { each }\end{array}$
Post-cards ... ... ... ... ... $\quad$ Single, 1d. each

Printed papers (other than newspapers) ... ... $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 ounces
Books printed in Australia ... ... ... $\frac{1}{2} d$. per 8 ounces
Books printed outside Australia ... •... $\frac{1}{2} d$. per 4 ounces
Magazines printed and published in Australia ... each $\frac{1}{2} d$. per 8 ounces
Magazines printed and published outside Australia ... each $\frac{1}{2} d$. per 4 ounces
Commercial papers, patterns, samples, and merchandise as prescribed

1d. per 2 ounces
Newspapers printed and published in Australia ... each $\frac{1}{2} d$. per 10 ounces
Newspapers printed and published outside Australia each $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. per 4 ounces
The rate of postage on letters from the Commonwealth to the United
Kingdom and the Oversea Dominions, British colonies and protectorates, is now 1hd. for the first half ounce and 1d. for each additional half ounce, and, on letters to the A.I.F. abroad, 1d. per half ounce.

Cable rates.
The ordinary rate for cabling to the United Kingdom is 3s. per word, and the deferred rate is 1 s . 6 d . per word. Deferred cablegrams are transmitted only after the despatch of nonurgent private cablegrams and press cablegrams. In January, 1913, the Pacific Cable Board instituted a tariff for week-end cable letters available between Australia and the United Kingdom. The rate is 9d. per word, with a minimum charge of 15 s . A scheme exists under which week-end messages may be lodged up to midnight on Saturday, and are deliverable on Tuesday morning, or if practicable on Monday. This has, however, been temporarily suspended, as an arrangement has been made for the transmission of messages to soldiers, which are chargeable at the rate of 9 d . per word without a minimum.

The following table shows the postal business transacted Pootal returns. in Victoria during the last five years. Registered letters and articles, which numbered $1,659,738$ in 1917-18, are included :-

POSTAL RETURNS, 1913 TO 1917-18.

|  | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. | 1910-17. | 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Posted and Received Letters and Postcards ... |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 189,975,987 | 40,698 |  | 201,093,447 |  |
| Newspapers $\quad .$. | 40,950,516 | 40,737,663 | 40,246,088 | 43,175,024 | 36,695,699 |
| Packets | 18,292,538 | 16,464,556 | 11,146,357 | 11,490,795 | 10,884,630 |
| Parcels | 893,934 | 961,755 | 1,163,140 | 1,283,949 | 1,363,044 |
| Total |  |  |  | 043,215 | 246,773,536 |

The total number of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels passing through the post-office in 1917-18 exceeded the annual average
of the preceding five-year period by 262,343 . A clear idea of the magnitude of the postal matter dealt with will be obtained when it is stated that during the last year the letters posted and received represented 140 and the newspapers, packets, and parcels, 35 per head of the population.

The next table gives in three groups the destination of letters, newspapers, packets, and parcels posted, whether for delivery inland, in other States, or in countries outside the Commonwealth, and shows whence those received came, whether from other States or from outside countries.

## POSTAL SERVICE-INLAND, INTER-STATE AND INTERNATIONAL: 1913 TO 1917-18.

| Service. | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Letters and Postcards. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 158,852,648 | 162,039,008 | 164,424,798 | 165,614,390 | 160,744,026 |
| Received from other States .. ". : ontside the States Total | 16,977,659 | 16,220,068 | 16,481,811 | 17,529,247 | 20,524,168 |
|  | 14,145,680 | 10,181,622 | 10,520,469 | 17,949,810 | 16,561,969 |
|  | 31,123,339 | 26,401,690 | 27,002,280 | 35,479,057 | 37,086,137 |
| Newspaplers. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14,980,478 | 13,526,750 | 14,410,719 | 19,871,312 | 18,353,029 |
|  | 14,548,365 | 15,962,880 | 14,823,566 | 12,830,757 | 10,670,456 |
|  | 3,332,069 | 2,793,660 | 8,955,133 | 2,987,080 | 3,504,111 |
|  | 32,860,912 | 32,283,290 | 33,189,418 | 35,689,149 | 32,527,596 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,762,405 \\ & 3,327,199 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,212,038 \\ & 3,242,335 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,685,452 \\ & 2,371,218 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,776,097 \\ & 2,709,778 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,579,897 \\ 1,588,206 \end{array}$ |
|  | 8,089,604 | 8,454,373 | 7,056,670 | 7,485,875 | 4,168,103 |
| Pagkets. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $11,725,748$ $3,095,332$ 1 | $9,783,256$ $4,051,319$ | $6,136,500$ $2,495,132$ | 6,060,216 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,919,199 \\ & 2,584,613 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 1,149,648 | 750,184 | 922,389 | - 881,171 | 955,558 |
|  | 15,970,728 | 14,584,759 | 9,554,021 | 9,678,902 | '9,459,370 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,511,567 \\ 810,243 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,232,022 \\ 647,775 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,039,866 \\ 552,470 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,080,627 \\ 731,366 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 978,878 \\ & 446,382 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 2,321,810 | 1,879,797 | 1,592,386 | 1,811,893 | 1,425,260 |
| Parcris. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 508,652 213,047 | 577,585 210,404 | 593,895 243,655 185 | 520,785 <br> 227,773 | 547,179 252,014 |
|  | 23,573 | 17,658 | 145,907 | 357,689 | 357,458 |
|  | 745,272 | 805,647 | 983,457 | 1,106,247 | 1,156,651 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 96,985 \\ & 51,677 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,327 \\ 48,781 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118,626 \\ 61,057 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115,307 \\ 62,395 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 126,105 \\ 80,288 \end{array}$ |
|  | 148,e62 | 156,108 | 179,683 | 177,702 | 206,393 |

There are 539 money order offices in the State, which,

## Money orders and postal notes.

 in 1917-18, issued 438,897 orders for $£ 2,297,313$. Of these 383,314 (for $£ 2,145,871$ ) were Commonwealth, 8,435 (for £22,061) New Zealand, and 47,148 (for $£ 129,381$ ) international ordersThe orders paid in the same year numbered 475,306, and were for an aggregate amount of $£ 2,524,316$, the Commonwealth being 441,766 (for £2,420,485), the New Zealand 18,748 (for £53,858), and the international 14,792 (for $£ 49,973$ ). The postal notes sold totalled $2,861,008$ (for £896,753), the inland postal notes paid $2,080,231$ (for $£ 681,955$ ), and the notes of other States paid in Victoria 361,835 (for $£ 123,709$ ). The following is a comparative statement of the business done since 1912:-MONEY ORDERS AND POSTAL NOTES, 1913 TO 1917-18.

| - | 1913. | 1914. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Money Orders Issued- | - |  |  |  |  |
| Number ... | 376,961 | 381,671 | 654,324 | 420,347 | 438,897 |
| Amount ... £ | 1,673,878 | 1,714,513 | 2,646,488 | 2,046,113 | 2,297,313 |
| Money Orders Paid- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number ... | 408,988 | 405,841 | 676,062 | 461,477 | 475,306 |
| Amount ... ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 1,922,665 | 1,928,550 | 2,800,880 | 2,213,594 | 2,524,316 |
| Postal Notes- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Issued ... ${ }^{\text {E }}$ | 1,058,018 | 1,064,255 | 918,600 | 884,586 | 896,753 |
| $\underset{\text { Victoria-Paid in }}{\text { Victorian }}$ | 849,013 | 849,888 | 731,044 | 689,222 | 681,955 |
| Of Other StatesPaid in Victoria $\mathfrak{f}$ | 177,967 | 171,414 | 132,429 | 127,684 | 123,709 |

The value of money orders issued and paid during the last year was greater than that of any former year with the exception of 1915-16, in which year the large increase was due to the system then in operation of paying military allotments by money orders.

The values of the Victorian pastal notes and those of other States paid in Victoria have declined each year since 1914, but the postal notes issued in Victoria during 1917-18 exceeded those of the previous year by 28,747 in number and $£ 12,167$ in value.

## Telegraphs and tefegrams.

There are 1,695 telegraph officesin the State, 179 of which are attached to the railway service. The number of telegrams sent from Victorian offices, and the number
received from outside the State, in each of the last five years, were as follows :-

TELEGRAMS DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED, 1913 TO 1917-18.


The total telegrams despatched show a gradual improvement annually in the five-year period, the number for 1917-18 exceeding that for che previous year by 103,559. Compared with 1913 the telegrams despatched during the last year showed an increase of 561,389 , of which 326,345 were inland, 195,606 inter-state, and 39,438 international. Telegrams received from outside the State have increased by 186,334 since 1913 .

Telephones.
The telephone exchanges were worked by a private company until September, 1887, in which month the husiness, buildings, and plant were purchased by the Government. There were 662 exchanges in Victoria on 30th June, 1918, and the actual number of subscribers' lines was 40,754 , with 55,839 telephones connected which represented 3.9 to every 100 persons in the State. The number of calls received in the year was $2,445,245$. Telephone bureaux for the use of the public are placed in prominent positions in or near public buildings, post-offices, railway stations, \&c. The number of these at 30th June, 1918, was 1,321.

## RAILWAYS.

Vietorlan Raliways, length and cost.

All railways in Victoria available for general traffic are, with the two exceptions referred to on page 566, the property of the State, and are under the management of three Commissioners appointed by the Government.

The succeeding tables relate to the State railways, the motive power of which, with the exception of the St. Kilda to Brighton Electric Street Railway, is steam. Parliament has sanctioned the electrification of the Melbourne Suburban Railways, and it is expected that electric traction will be introduced in 1919. The gauge of the lines is 5 ft .3 in., with the exception of 121.9 miles of single lines, of which the gauge is 2 ft .6 in . The following table shows the length of double and single lines, the cost of construction, and the average cost per mile at the close of each of the last five years :-

RAILWAYS, LENGTH AND COST OF CONSTRUCTION, 30TH JUNE, 1914, TO 30TH JUNE, 1918.

| - | 1014. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length of Lines on 30th June- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Double Lines (miles) | $325 \cdot 71$ | $325 \cdot 71$ | $328 \cdot 19$ | $328 \cdot 19$ | $328 \cdot 19$ |
| Single Lines (miles) | 3,562 26 | 3,602-47 | 3,825 33 | 3,847.57 | 3,876 57 |
| Total ... | $\begin{gathered} 3,887 \cdot 97 \\ £ \end{gathered}$ | $3,928 \cdot 18$ | $\underset{£}{4,153 \cdot 52}$ | $\underset{ \pm}{4,175 \cdot 76}$ | $\underset{£}{4,204 \cdot 76}$ |
| Cost of Construction | 35,792,561 | 36,411,149 | 37,906,057 | 38,305,630 | 38,652,751 |
| Average Cost per mile | 9,206 | 9,269 | 9,126 | 9,173 | 9,193 |

In addition to the lines embraced in this table, the following were in course of construction on 30th June, 1918 :-

and the following lines had been authorized, but their construction had not been commenced:-

| 5-ft. 3-in. Gauge. |  |  |  |  | Miles. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part of Woomelang to Mildura and Yelta |  |  | ... | $\cdots$ | 10.00 |
| Alberton to Won-Wron | ... | $\therefore$ | ... |  | 12.25 |
| Bittern to Red Hill | ... | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | .. | 10.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 32-25 |

Cost of railways and equipment.

The capital cost of lines opened, works, rolling-stock and equipment at 30th June in each of the last five years was as follows:-

CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS AND EQUIPMENT, 1914 TO 1918.

| 30th June. |  |  |  | £ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| $1914 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $49,311,907$ |
| $1915 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $51,620,187$ |
| $1916 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots .50,106$ |  |
| $1917 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $55,508,163$ |
| $1918 \ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $56,694,141$ |

The cost given is the actual cost of construction, exclusive of expenses of floating loans, \&c. Of the capital expended to 30th June, 1918, $£ 3,914,603$ was derived from the general revenue, and the balance $(£ 52,779,538)$ from loans. The latter liability is represented by debentures and stock outstanding to the nominal amount of $£ 54,499,338$, on which the annual interest payable is $£ 2,092,775$, or at the average rate of 3.84 per cent. The nominal amount of loans, however, was reduced by $£ 1,719,800$-the cost of flotation, together with the discount at time of flotation. It has been computed that, whilst the nominal rate of interest on loans outstanding on 30th June, 1918, was $3 \cdot 84$ per cent., the real interest on the net proceeds available for railway construction was $3 \cdot 97$ per cent.

The capital expenditure incurred in respect of lines now closed for traffic was approximately $£ 392,741$, and for surveys of lines not constructed £365,262.

> Railway traffle.

The mileage and the traffic of the railways since 30th June, 1913, are given in the following table :-

RAILWAYS-MILEAGE AND TRAFFIC, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| - | Year ended 30th June. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1914. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Miles Constructed | 3,887-97 | 3,928•18 | 4,153.52 | 4,175.76 | 4,204 76 |
| ," Dismantled ... | 18.03 | $18 \cdot 03$ | $18 \cdot 03$ | 18.03 | $36 \cdot 13$ |
| , Closed to Traffic | $29 \cdot 93$ | $29 \cdot 93$ | $29 \cdot 93$ | 29.93 | 11.83 |
| ", Open for Traffic | 3,840.01 | 3,880 22 | 4,105.56 | 4,127.80 | 4,156.80 |
| Train Mileage | 15,570,098 | 15,880,677 | 14,424,357 | 14,594,775 | 14,147,896 |
| Passengers carried ... | 119,002,397 | 119,978,898 | 118,898,222 | 111,791,982 | 109,607,750 |
| Goods and Live Stock Carried (Tons) | 5,816,088 | 5,410,045 | 5,829,835 | 5,962,602 | 6,231,093 |

The mileage given in the above tables relates to lines of railway, irrespective of the number of tracks, the actual length of which open for traffic on 30th June, 1918, was $4,515 \cdot 21$ miles of main tracks, and 830.86 miles of sidings.

The passenger traffic of 1917-18 was less than in any other of the last five years. In 1914-15 this traffic was the heaviest experienced by the Railway Department, passenger journeys exceeding those of the
second heaviest year-1913-14-by 976,501 , and those of 1915-16, the next in volume, by $1,080,676$. Of the passenger journeys in 1917-18, 101,265,527 were made by metropolitan-suburban, and $8,342,223$ by country passengers, the former being a decrease of $2,323,501$, and the latter an increase of 139,269 , as compared with the corresponding journeys for the previous year. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried in 1917-18 was the highest recorded, and exceeded that for 1916-17, which now stands second in importance, by 268,491. The items of goods carried in 1917-18 showing greatest tonnage were :Wheat, $1,317,125$ tons; stone, gravel, and sand, 633,075 tons; firewood, 538,133 tons; minerals (including coal, coke, ores, \&c.), 487,171 tons; flour, bran, sharps and pollard, 319,565 tons; hay, straw, and chaff, 311,443 tons; and timber, 261,670 tons. Live stock carried in the same year had an aggregate weight of 451,704 tons, and comprised 46,593 horses, 482,420 cattle, $5,579,704$ sheep, and 329,572 pigs. Comparing 1917-18 with 1913-14, the goods and live stock carried had increased by 415,005 tons, or by 7 per cent., whilst the passenger traffic was less by $9,394,647$ passengers, or by 8 per cent., and the number of train miles run showed a reduction of $1,422,202$, or of 9 per cent.

Railway reseipts and expenditure

The receipts and working expenses of the Railway Department during the last five financial years were as follows:-

## RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

|  | Year ended 30th June. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1814. | 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1918. |
| Receipts- <br> Passenger Fares ... | $\stackrel{£}{2,541,285}$ | $\begin{gathered} £ \\ 2,481,621 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \underset{2,667,289}{ } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{2,606,339}{\mathfrak{f}}$ | $\underset{2,924,115}{\mathcal{E}}$ |
| Freight on Goods |  |  |  |  |  |
| and Live Stock | 2,625,338 | 2,289,482 | 2,628,487 | 2,951,513 | 3,156,761 |
| Sundries | 414,851 | 412,584 | 434,967 | 422,786 | 512,997 |
| Total | 5,581,474 | 5,183,687 | 5,730,743 | 5,980,638 | 6,593,873 |
| Working Expenses- | £ | $\pm$ | £ | £ | £ |
| Way and Works... | 939,902 | 1,200,298 | 1,128,286 | 1,100,192 | 1,209,360 |
| Rolling-stock $\cdot$. | 1,644,180 | 1,724,358 | 1,676,395 | 1,838,605 | 1,909,658 |
| Transportation ... | 1,075,021 | 1,090,796 | 1,094,877 | 1,105,741 | 1,228,950 |
| General Charges* | -227,245 | 242,864 | 242,030 | 261,420 | 255,937 |
| Total | 3,886,348 | 4,258,316 | 4,141,588 | 4,305,958 | 4,603,905 |
| Net Receipts ... | 1,695,126 | 925,371 | 1,589,155 | 1,674,680. | 1,989,968 |
| Percentage of $\cdot$ Expenses to Receipts | 69•63 | $82 \cdot 15$ | $72 \cdot 27$ | $72 \cdot 00$ | $69 \cdot 82$ |

[^4]The railway receipts for 1917-18 were larger than those for any previous year, exceeding the receipts for $1916-17$ by $£ 613,235$, or by more than 10 per cent. The amount received in passenger fares in 1917-18 was greater than that received in 1916-17 by $£ 221,406$ in the ease of country, and $£ 96,370$ in the case of metropolitan-suburban passengers. The most notable features in receipts from goods in 1917-18 as compared with the previous year were increases of $£ 35,571$ for the carriage of minerals, $£ 33,418$ for the carriage of flour, bran, and pollard, and $£ 25,568$ for the carriage of wool, and a decrease in the amount received for the carriage of wheat of $£ 207,350$. The freight on live stock in 1917-18 was in excess of that for the previous year by $£ 64,568$. There has been an increase in working expenses in recent years, chiefly on account of the improved train facilities, the higher cost of materials, \&c., and the better conditions which have been provided for the staff. Abnormal expenditure for the purpose of meeting adverse conditions occasioned by the war, alterations connected with electrification, the relaying of lines with heavier rails, and the allowances to the staff owing to the increased cost of living, amounted to $£ 263,046$ in 1917-18 and is included in the working expenses for that year.

Railway interest charges compares with net revenue.

The amount of interest on current loans allocated to railways, together with the expenditure incurred by the Treasury in connexion with the payment of such interest, id compared with the net revenue of the Department for the last five years in the following statement:-

RAILWAY INTEREST CHARGES AND EXPENSES AND NET REVENUE, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| Year. |  |  |  | Interest, \&c. | Net Revenue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | ¢ $1,677,369$ | $\stackrel{( }{\text { ¢ }}$ |
| 1914-15 | $\cdots$ | $\ldots$ | $\cdots$ | 1,677,369 | $1,695,126$ 925,371 |
| 1915-16 | $\ldots$ | .... | $\ldots$ | 1,927,107. | 1,589,155 |
| 1916-17 | ... | ... | ... | 2,012,447 | 1,674,680 |
| 1917-18 |  | ... | ... | 2,126,906 | 1,989,968 |

The figures show that only in the first of those years was there a surplus after payment of working expenses, pensions and gratuities, special expenditure and interest charges and expenses. The deficit in 1914-15 was largely the result of the drought of 1914, and the deficits in the last three years were due mainly to special expenditure arising from conditions created by the war, including higher average payments to the staff.

Rallyay earnings and oxpenses per mile.

The earnings, expenses, and net profits per mile of railway open for each of the last five gears were as follows :-

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE PER TRAIN MILE, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| - | 1913-14. | 1914-15. | 1915-16. | 1916-17. | 1917-18. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Number of Miles Openfor Traffic | 3,752 | 3,853 | 3,960 | 4,109 | 4,144 |
| Gross Earnings per Mile | $\xrightarrow{\text { 1,488 }}$ | £ 1,345 | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{1,447}$ | $\stackrel{\text { ¢ }}{1,456}$ | $\stackrel{( }{\mathbf{E}}$ |
| Expenses per Mile ... | 1,036 | 1,105 | 1,046 | 1,048 | 1,111 |
| Net Profits per Mile | 452 | 240 | 401 | 408 | 480 |

This table excludes all consideration of the interest payable on railway loans and expenses of paying the same, which are given in the preceding table.

The inventory of the rolling-stock at 30th June, 1918, Railway
Rolling showed that there were at that time 817 locomotives, 1,641 carriages, 19,380 trucks, and 912 vans and sundry stock, of which 17 locomotives, 34 carriages, 249 trucks, and 5 luggage vans were narrow-gauge stock. The electric railway stock consisted of 30 combined cars and trailers. During the year 1917-18 the following new stock built at the Newport workshops was put into service:12 locomotives, 29 carriages, 114 trucks, and 22 vans. The capital cost of the broad-gauge stock was $£ 11,044,688$, of the narrow-gauge $£ 104,701$, and of the electric railway stock $£ 49,016$.
Rallway staff.
The number of officers and employees in the railway service and the amount of salaries and wages (excluding travelling and incidental expenses) paid in each of the last four financial years were as set forth below :-

RAILWAY STAFF-NUMBERS, SALARIES, ETC.


Figures relating to the Commissioners, the Railway Construction Branch, the State Coal Mine, and co-operative labour parties are not included in the above statement, but particulars of the stafí on the St. Kilda and Brighton Electric Street Railway are included. The number of employees excludes members of the staff who were absent on service in connexion with the war.

| Year ended 30th June. | Amount Paid on Account of Compensation, Damages, Claims, Costs, \&c. | Passengers. |  |  |  | Employees whilst in the execution of their duty. |  |  |  | Employees proceeding to or from duty; Persons at Crossings; Trespassers, and Others. |  | Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Due to Causer beyond their own Control. |  | Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence. |  | Due to Causes beyond their own Control. |  | Due wholly or partly to their own Action or Negligence. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. | Killed. | Injured. |
|  | £ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |
| 1909 | 128,154* | $\cdots$ | 9 | 5 | 155 | $\cdots$ | 12 | 10 | 232 | 30 | 43 | 45 | 451 |
| 1910 ... | 8,528 | - | 11 | 2 | 101 | .... | 7 | 6 | 205 | 13 | 29 | 21 | 353 |
| 1911 $\dagger$ | 146,135 | 10 | 526 | 8 | 99 | ... | 31 | 5 | 148 | 26 | 25 | 49 | 829 |
| 1912 | 23,100 | ... | 13 | 9 | 117 | $\because$ | 44 | 23 | 146 | 35 | 42 | - 67 | 362 |
| $1913 \ddagger$... | 66,694 | 2 | 441 | 5 | 131 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 100 | 23 | , 36 | 36 | 723 |
| 1914 | 13,567 | $\cdots$ | 33 | 8 | 199 | 1 | 61 | 11 | 142 | 25 | +38 | 45 | 473 |
| 1915 | 14,359 | ... | 40 | 6 | 185 | 2 | 36 | 8 | 104 | 32 | 44 | 48 | 409 |
| 1916 | 20,766 | ... | 29 | 11 | 198 | 2 | 28 | 10 | 68 | 31 | 37 | 54 | 360 |
| 1917 | 15,556 | ... | 46 | 5 | 133 | 1 | 35 | 4 | 225 | 22 | 26 | 32 | 465 |
| 1918 | 18,221 | $\ldots$ | 33 | 4 | 197 | 2 | 46 | 9 | 246 | 29 | 39 | 44 | 561 |
| Yearly Aver- <br> age ... | 45,508 | $1 \cdot 2$ | 118.1 | 6.3 | $151 \cdot 5$ | - 9 | 31.5 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $161 \cdot 6$ | $26 \cdot 6$ | $35 \cdot 9$ | $44 \cdot 1$ | $498 \cdot 6$ |





With regard to the payments referred to in the above table, it should be pointed out that they not only cover cases of passengers where the accidents causing death or injury were "due to causes beyond their own control"; but they also include compensation paid on account of injuries sustained by employees whilst on duty, such payments being $£ 2,685$ in 1908-9, $£ 4,669$ in $1909-10, £ 7,021$ in 1910-11, $£ 9,178$ in 1911-12, $£ 4,670$ in 1912-13, $£ 5,903$ in 1913-14, $£ 7,008$ in 1914-15, $£ 17,143$ in 1915-16, £12,925 in 1916-17, and $£ 11,480$ in 1917-18.

A railway between Kerang and Koondrook, owned and

Mencicipal rallway. worked by the municipality of the Shire of Kerang, is open for general traffic. This railway, which has a 5 ft .3 in . gauge, is 13 miles 75 chains in length, and, up to the end of 1917, cost $£ 39,229$ for construction and equipment. For the year 1917, the gross receipts were $£ 3,273$, and the working expenses $£ 2,721$. The train mileage for the same year was 19,508 and the passengers carried numbered 12,120.

Another railway in Victoria not belonging to the State Private
rallway. system is one of $3-\mathrm{ft}$. gauge and 12 miles in length between Yarra Junction and Powelltown. It was constructed principally for private use, but, in addition to serving its immediate purpose, it is engaged in the general business of transportation of passengers and goods. Up to 30th September, 1917, the cost of construction was $£ 47,080$, and for the year ended on the same date the receipts and working expenses were $£ 4,098$ and $£ 3,618$ respectively.

A statement of freights, operative on 1st July, 1918, in

Frelghte on Victorian Rallways.
respect of commodities affecting rural producers, has been supplied by the General Passenger and Freight Agent of the Victorian Railways, and is appended hereto :-

## VIOTORIAN RAILWAY GOODS RATES.

| Commodities. | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ \text { miles. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { miles. } \end{aligned}$ | 150 miles. | 200 miles. | 2.50 niles. | 300 miles. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | s. d. | 8. $d$ | s. | 8. | 8. $d$. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | te per to |  |  |  |
| Agricultural Produce, in track loads of 6 tons* | 510 | 92 | 1010 | 122 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Dairy Produre, consisting of |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Butter; Milk, Oreara, Cheose, (boxed), Hams and Bacon (mini- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| muzm, 1 ton) and Eggs $\dagger$. | 10 | 18.4 | 2410 | 312 | 358 | 40 | 44 |
| Fresh Eruit $\dagger$. | 66 | 1110 | 15 6 | 19 0 | 2110 | $24 \cdot$ | 27 |
| Frank Meat, in 5 ton lots; Fencing Wire, In lots of 10 tons and ap- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| wards; Woolpacks and Cornsacks, in truck loads of $B$ tons | 88 |  | 20 |  |  |  | 36 |
| Poultry (lving) $\dagger$.. $\quad$. | 1310 | 25 B | 346 | 43 4 | 496 |  | 61 |
| Wool (greasy)t | 189 | 370 | 476 | $54 \quad 3$ | 613 | 68 | 75 |
| Agricultural Machinery and Tmplernents, Binder Twine $\dagger$ | 193 | 37 6 | 560 | 69.9 | 83 6 | 92 |  |
| Fencias Wire, in truck loads of 6 | 123 | 236 | 34.3 | 426 | 50, |  |  |
| Wire Netting, in truck loads of 6 tons |  |  |  | 1210 | 150 |  |  |
| Manares, in 6-ton lots .- | $3{ }^{4} 0$ | 48 | 58 | 68 | 78 | 810 |  |
|  |  |  |  | e per tre |  |  |  |
| Live Stook $\quad$. |  | 860 |  | 1340 | 164 | 196 |  |

[^5]

VIOTORIAN RAILWAY PASSENGER FARES.

| Distance. | Single. |  | Return. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1st Class. | $\underset{\substack{\text { Snd } \\ \text { Class. }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { 1st } \\ \text { Class. }}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { 2nd } \\ \text { Class. }}}{ }$ | 1st Class Holiday Excursion |  |
| Miles. | s. d. | s. $d$. | s. d. | s. $d$. | 8. $d$. | s. d. |
| 50 | 86 | 58 | 1310 | 94 | 114 | 76 |
| 100 | 168 | 112 | 278 | 186 | $22 \cdot 6$ | 154 |
| 150 | 250 | 168 | 416 | 276 | 338 | 22.6 |
| 200 | 332 | 22.2 | 55.2 | 36.10 | 44.6 | $29 \cdot 10$ |
| 250 | 416 | 278 | 690 | 46.2 | 5510 | 372 |
| 300 | 49.4 | 3210 | 81 10 | 548 | 670 | 446 |
| 350 | 5610 | 3710 | 944 | 63 0 | 78 0 | 522 |

Cheap excursion tickets, at the rate of 2 d . per mile for first class return and $1 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. per mile for second class return, are issued to and from Melbourne and the various country stations as may be advertised from time to time.

From the 15 th November to the 30 th April each year return tickets are issued to the various seaside and mountainous distriet resorts from all stations throughout Victoria at holiday excursion fares, and are available for two months from date of issue.

## TRAMWAYS.

The varions tramway systems in the State comprise

Victorian tramways 45.927 miles of cable lines, double track; $84 \cdot 242$ miles of eleetric lines, of which 47.554 miles are double, and $36 \cdot 688$ miles single track; $\cdot 625$ of a mile of horse-line, double traek; and a steam tramway of 1 mile, double track.

The towns other than the metropolis having tramway systems which are represented in these figures are:-Ballarat, with 13.85 miles of electric lines; Bendigo, with 8.113 miles of electric lines; Geelong, with 4.9 miles of electric lines; and Sorrento, with 1 mile of steam tramway.

The electric street railway, St. Kilda to Brighton, under the management of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, is not referred to in this comnexion, being included umer the heading "Railways.".

The subjoined table contains a summary of particulars relating to all tramways in Victoria :-

VICTORIAN TRAMWAYS, 1913-14 TO 1917-18.

| Financial <br> Year. | Tram <br> Mileage. | Passengers <br> Carried | Traffic <br> Receipts. | Working <br> Expenses. | Rolling <br> Stock. | Persons <br> Employed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | £ |  |  |  |
| $1913-14$ | $15,225,665$ | $112,814,550$ | 933,979 | 624,154 | 1,191 | 2,559 |
| $1914-15$ | $15,852,348$ | $116,118,517$ | 948,543 | 607,761 | 1,217 | 2,709 |
| $1915-16$ | $16,188,674$ | $127,550,994$ | $1,037,681$ | 626,306 | 1,247 | 2,958 |
| $1916-17$ | $17,900,697$ | $148,484,311$ | $1,154,998$ | 689,888 | 1,267 | 3,157 |
| $1917-18$ | $19,057,702$ | $167,462,689$ | $1,272,511$ | 780,461 | 1,320 | 3,367 |

Tramway
Board
tramways.
The sub-surface cable tramways were held by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company under lease, which expired on 1st July, 1916, and were constructed by the Melbourne Tramway Trust under authority of Parliament, Act No. 47 Vict. No. 765. The Trust was composed of representatives of all the municipalities in the streets of which tramways were authorized to be constructed under the Act referred to. On the security of the municipal properties and revenues and of the tramways the Trust issued debentures, at $4 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent., for $£ 1,650,000$, for which it received $£ 1,705,794$ in cash. The obligations of the company which leased the tramways were to provide its own rolling-stook, keep the tramways in repair and hand the same over to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, pay the interest on the money borrowed by the Trust, and contribute to a sinking fund for the extinction of the Trust's loan. On 1st July, 1914, £1,200,000 of the Trust's debentures fell due and were redeemed, leaving a balance of $£ 450,000$, which matured and was paid off on 1st July, 1916.

Under authority of the Tramway Board Acts, the Melbourne Tramways Trust was dissolved on 1st March, 1916, and a Board created, consisting of five members nominated by the Government, to take over and operate the undertaking from 1st July, 1916 to 31st October, 1919, or such earlier date as may be proclaimed by the Governor-in-Council. The Board is authorized to borrow up to $£ 500,000$ for the purposes of the Act, and to pay for the property, car houses, cars, \&c., of the Melbourne Tramway and

Omnibus Company Limited which are used in the undertaking. The amount of the compensation to be given for the assets acquired by the Board was fixed at $£ 335,000$ by His Honor Mr. Justice Cussen, who had been appointed arbitrator by the Governor-in-Council, but an appeal against this award has been made to the Privy Council. Surplus profits, which are paid to the State Savings Bank, are to be used to meet the aforementioned compensation, or to repay any moneys borrowed by the Board, or are to be applied in such other manner as is directed by any Act of Parliament hereafter enacted. The sum accumulated at 30th June, 1918, was £755,863.

The following table has been compiled from information furnished by the secretary of the Tramway Board :-

TRAMWAYS OF THE TRAMWAY BOARD, 1908-9 TO 1917-18.


The length of lines open on 30 th June, 1918, comprised $43 \cdot 677$ miles of double track cable tramway, and 625 of a mile of double track horse tramway. The cables are driven by steam power generated at eleven engine houses situated at various points upon the routes, and an average of about 5,000 horse-power is in daily use. The average speed of cars between termini, including stops, is 8.986 miles per hour and the average speed of the ropes is 11.78 miles per hour. The rolling-stock consists of 1,064 dummies and trailers, which are housed at fifteen car depôts. The traffic of 1917-18 eclipsed that of any former year and, compared with 1916-17, showed increases of

409,100 in tram mileage, $9,915,780$ in number of passengers carried, and $£ 59,090$ in trafic receipts.

In addition to the lines of the Tramway Board, there

Other metrapolistan tramways. are within or on the fringe of the metropolitan area 57.379 miles of electric tramways ( 43.569 miles being double track and 13.81 miles single track), and 21 miles of cable tramways (double track). These tramways and their mileage are as follows:-The North Melbourne-Essendon electric lines, 7•117 miles; the Prahran and Malvern electric lines, 32.058 miles; the Hawthorn electric lines, $11 \cdot 174$ miles; the Brunswick and Coburg electric lines, $7 \cdot 03$ miles; and the Northoote Municipal cable line, $2 \frac{1}{4}$ miles. Particulars of their traffic are given in the following statement : -

OTHER METROPOLITAN TRAMWAYS.

| Financial Year, |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Miles of of } \\ \text { Track. } \end{gathered}$ | Tram Mileage. | Passengers Carried. $\substack{\text { a }}$ | Traficio Receipts. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1913-14 | ." | $\cdots$ | 33.851 | 1,839,555 | 14,414,803 | $\begin{gathered} \mathcal{f} \\ 101,090 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1914-15 | ... | ... | $40 \cdot 9$ | 2,644,574 | 21,841,246 | 151,806 |
| 1915-16 | ... | ... | $51 \cdot 358$ | 2,993,379 | 25,222,802 | 172,399 |
| 1916-17 | ... | ... | $58 \cdot 693$ | 4,280,404 | 39,296,747 | 253,907 |
| 1917-18 | ... | ... | 59.629 | 5,063,363 | 48,262,747 | 311,353 |

## Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways act 1918.

On 7th January, 1919, the Royal Assent was given to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act, which is to be administered by a Board consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The Chairman will hold office for a period of five years and the remaining members for a period of three years. Upon the date of the first meeting of the Board the present Tramway Board will cease to exist, and the new Board will take over the Melbourne Cable Tramways and Royal Park Horse Tramway.

At a date to be proclaimed (not later than six months from the day of the first meeting of the new Board) the following Tramway systems will also be vested in the Board :-

Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, Eleetric Tramways.
Hawthorn Tramways Trust, Eleetrio Tramways.

# Melbourne Brunswick and Coburg Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways. 

Fitzroy Northoote and Preston Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.
Footscray Tramways Trust, Electric Tramways.
Northcote Council, Cable Tramway.
Authority is also given to acquire the Electric Tramways of the North Melbourne Electric Tramway and Lighting Company Limited (Essendon), by agreement or by compulsory acquisition.

The whole of th officers and servants exclusively employed by the various undertakings and the liabilities and assets witl be taken over by the new Board at the date the respective tramways are vested in the Board.

The Board is empowered to borrow up to $£ 750,000$ by the issue of stock or debentures secured upon the revenues and undertakings of the Board, this being in addition to the transferred liabilities attaching to the tramways vested in it. Power is given to incur an overdraft not exceeding $£ 100,000$.

As soon as practicable after its appointment, the Board shall prepare a general scheme for the future development of tramways in the metropolis. This scheme is to be reported upon by the Railways Standing Committee, and subsequently submitted to Parliament. Should it be approved by Parliament, the Board may construct any portion of the tramways included in the general soheme upon obtaining an Order-in-Council relating thereto. Authority is given the Board to construct certain tramways already approved by the Governor-inCouncil without further formalities.

The Act permits the Board, subject to certain procedure, to generate electricity for use on its tramways, and to provide public parks and, places of recreation.

The Act provides that the Board shall pay to the Consolidated Revenue each year an amount equivalent to the Government's contributions.to the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board and the Municipal Licences Equivalent, which for the year 1918 amounted to about $£ 70,000$. The surplus on the operations of any year, after transferring not less than 4 per cent. nor more than 6 per cent. upon the capital cost of the undertaking to Reserve Funds and carrying to the credit of the succeeding year such sum, not exceeding $£ 10,000$, as the Board thinks fit, shall be distributed amongst 28 constituent Metropolitan Councils in accordance with any scheme of distribution from time to time adopted by the Board, but any sum received by a municipality in pursuance of
this arrangement shall be applied only to such purposes as the Governor-in-Council shall approve.
In the event of there being a deficit upon operation of the tramways, the Board may meet same from Reserve Funds or levy a rate upon the rateable property of the metropolis.

Employees have the right of appeal against fines, dismissals, \&c., to an Appeal Board consisting of three members, one representative each nominated by the Board and by the employees, and a Chairman appointed by the Governor-in-Council, whose decision shall be final.

It is estimated that, when the Tramway Board formed under the Tramway Board Act 1915 ceases to exist, the aveilable accumulated funds lodged at the State Savings Bank will amount to about $£ 827,000$, which is to be transferred to the Consolidated Revenue to the credit of " The Melbourne and Metropolitan Municipal Loans Redemption Fund" and applied by the State Treasurer in reduction of the indebtedness of the various metropolitan municipalities to the Government under the Municipal Loans Extension Acts.

In 1918 there were in country towns 26.863 miles of

Cemintry tramways. electric tramways and 1 mile of steam tramway, the traffic particulars of which for the last five financial years are given below :-

TRAMWAYS IN COUNTRY TOWNS.

| Financial Year, |  | Miles of <br> Track. | Tram Mileage. | Passengers <br> Carried. | Traffic <br> Receipts. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1913-14$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $27 \cdot 863$ | $1,329,600$ | $6,960,970$ | 66,463 |
| $1914-15$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $27 \cdot 863$ | $1,320,312$ | $6,569,337$ | 62,560 |
| $1915-16$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $27 \cdot 863$ | $1,217,379$ | $6,038,061$ | 57,926 |
| $1916-17$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $27 \cdot 863$ | $1,196,364$ | $6,069,187$ | 59,307 |
| $1917-18$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $27 \cdot 863$ | $1,156,310$ | $6,165,785$ | 59,684 |

## LICENSED VEHICLES.

The lioensing of vehioles plying, kept, or let out for hire

[^6] within the city of Melbourne or for a distance of 8 miles beyond the city boundaries is controlled by the Melbourne

City Council. The appended statement gives details of vehicles and drivers licensed annually during the last five years:-

LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE, 1913 TO 1917.

motor earr, \&c. The use of motor cars and motor cycles in Victoria is regulated by Act No. 2702, under the provisions of which every motor car and motor cycle must be registered with the Chief Commissioner of Police, and the registration renewed annually. On 31st December, 1917, the number of motor cars registered was 12,614, on which fees were fixed at the following annual rates:-117 at six guineas each, 588 at five guineas each, 7,533 at four guineas each, 3,065 at three guineas each, 1,112 at two guineas each, and 199 at one guinea each. On the same date, 8,732 motor cyeles, which are subject to an annual fee of 5 s. each, and 264 traction engines were registered. No person may drive a motor car or motor cycle upon any publio highway without having been licensed for that purpose. On 31st December, 1917, the number of drivers of motor cars and motor cycles licensed by the Chief Commissioner was 24,403 . There were also 51 dealers registered.


[^0]:    * Excluding builion and specie.

[^1]:    * Approximately one month's trade. $\dagger$ On account of interned vesmels.
    $\$$ Excluding bullion and specie.

[^2]:    * Excluding bullion and specie.

[^3]:    * Excluding bullion and mpecie.

[^4]:    * Includiag pensions and gratuities.

[^5]:    * Agricaltural Produce includes Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Beet, Onions, Hay, Straw Chaff, compressed Fodder, Flour, Bran, Pollard, Peas, Potatoes, Sharps, Molasses and Treaclo tor oattle food (on declaration), Pigs' Food, unrefined Salt, and Malt, also Wine, Fruit, Janos, Jellies, Sauces, and Pickles, if produced in the Commonwealth and consigned direct for export.
    t These commodities are subject to the Tariff for "Smalls," and, when consigne in lota up to 8 cwt.; the charges are slightiy higher than pro rata of the tonnage rates.

[^6]:    Lecnsed vehioles In

