

in the different colonies. For the four colonies mentioned, the stoppage of the supply of capital for the year 1880 marked a swing in the aggregate trade from an excess of imports of nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions, to an excess of exports of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or a difference of approximately 12 millions. This situation in four independent and widely separated communities, which, however, drew their capital supplies from the same source, is a very pretty illustration, in the coincidence of precisely similar changes, of the effects of capital borrowings.

TABLE VI
Balance of Trade for the British Colonies.

	1879. Excess of Imports.	1880. Excess of Exports.	1881. Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
Victoria	2,580,000	1,398,000	466,000
New South Wales	1,112,000	1,575,000	1,279,000
New Zealand	2,631,000	191,000	1,396,000
Canada	2,095,000	284,000	1,708,000
Totals	8,418,000	3,448,000	4,849,000

The resumption of capital imports in 1881 marked, in Australia, an immediate return of the former prosperous conditions. Much of the new capital introduced both publicly and privately was being devoted to pastoral development in the Riverina, and to the opening up of sugar-growing country in Queensland. Added to this was the effect of a revival of speculation in mining as evidenced by the formation of many new companies. The outcome of this three-cornered competition for financial support between banks, land companies, and mining ventures was a fierce scramble for capital which led to the land companies offering the unusually high rate of 5 per cent. for money at call; and to the banks scouring the United Kingdom for deposits even at this early day. Business concerns of all sorts were paying handsome dividends. The banks for the next ten years commonly paid 10-14 per cent., and the land companies bid even higher. From this time forward small cash payments, long and easy terms, and an almost total absence of cash sales characterized the land transactions.