

CHAPTER VI. OVERSEA TRADE.

§ 1. Introductory.

1. **Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.**—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to oversea trade and commerce will be found in sub-section 51 (i) and sub-sections 86 to 95 of the Act, which is printed in full in Chapter I. of this volume.

§ 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting oversea trade have been given in chronological order. It is not proposed to repeat this information in the present issue, but the main provisions of the initial Commonwealth Customs Legislation and of the principal Acts in operation at the present time affecting external trade are mentioned hereunder.

2. **Development of Customs Legislation.**—(i) *Customs Act of 1901.* The first Commonwealth Act relating to Customs, entitled “Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901),” came into operation by proclamation on the 4th October, 1901. This Act provided for the establishment of the necessary administrative machinery for all matters pertaining to the Customs, and prescribed, *inter alia*, the manner in which Customs duties shall be computed and paid. It did not, however, determine the rates of duties.

During the interval between the establishment of the Commonwealth, viz., on 1st January, 1901, and the coming into operation of the Customs Act 1901, the Customs Acts of the several States were administered by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth under Section 86 of the Constitution.

(ii) *Customs Act 1901–1925.* Several amendments of the original Act of 1901 have been made, and have been incorporated in the Customs Act 1901–1925, which comprises the Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901), as amended by Acts No. 36 of 1910, No. 19 of 1914, No. 10 of 1916, No. 19 of 1922, No. 12 of 1923, and No. 22 of 1925. The Customs Act 1901 has also been amended by the Spirits Act 1906 (No. 21 of 1906), section 5, and by the Customs (Interstate Accounts Act) 1910 (No. 9 of 1910), section 2. Act No. 12 of 1923 provides that aeroplanes, seaplanes, airships, etc., from parts beyond the seas shall be subject to Customs control similar to that provided for vessels from oversea. Act No. 22 of 1925 provides new conditions relating to the application of the Preferential Tariff.

(iii) *The First Tariff.* The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 8th October, 1901, and the “Customs Tariff Act 1902 (No. 14 of 1902)” was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. This Act made provision that uniform duties of Customs specified in the Tariff Schedule should be imposed from the 8th October, 1901. From this date, trade between the States became free, with the exception that under Section 95 of the Constitution Act the right was reserved to the State of Western Australia to levy duty on the goods from other States for five years. Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth, a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as oversea trade.

3. **Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921).**—The date of commencement of the imposition of the duties of Customs imposed by this Act was the 25th March, 1920. The Tariff schedule provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff.

The Act of 1921 repealed the following Acts :—Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908) ; Customs Tariff Amendment 1908 (No. 13 of 1908) ; Customs Tariff 1910 (No. 39 of 1910) ; Customs Tariff 1911 (No. 19 of 1911) ; and with the exception of the proposals contained in such Acts relating to the Tariff on goods imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, the Union of South Africa, the Customs Tariff Validation Act 1917, and the Customs Tariff Validation Act 1919.

4. **Customs Tariff 1921-1926.**—The Tariff Schedule now in operation incorporates Customs Tariff 1921 (Act No. 25 of 1921), Customs Tariff 1922 (Act No. 16 of 1922), Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922 (Act No. 32 of 1922), Customs Tariff 1923 (Act No. 22 of 1923), Customs Tariff 1924 (Act No. 1 of 1924), Customs Tariff 1926 (Act No. 26 of 1926), and Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1926 (Act No. 45 of 1926).

The Tariff Schedule provides a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff. The main provisions of the Act are mentioned hereunder.

The rates of duty set out in the Schedule in the column headed "British Preferential Tariff" apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the condition that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia (Section 8 of Act No. 25 of 1921.)

The provisions of the British Preferential Tariff may be applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Dominions, and the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff may be applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Dominions or to any foreign country by negotiation.

The rates of duty set out in the column headed "General Tariff" apply to all goods to which the rates set out in either of the columns headed "British Preferential Tariff" or "Intermediate Tariff" do not apply (Act No. 25 of 1921, Section 10). The General Tariff applies to all importations, excepting importations the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and excepting also goods covered by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Acts No. 3 of 1922, No. 36 of 1922, and No. 38 of 1926; the Proclamation relating to Canadian Preference, and the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act No. 6 of 1926.

On the 24th November, 1927, an amending Tariff Schedule was introduced into the House of Representatives. This Schedule embodied a reduction or abolition of some revenue-producing items; a further measure of protection to some Australian industries; and an expansion and extension of preference to British trade. The principal items affected were textiles and metals and machinery. These amendments were ratified by legislation in 1928.

5. **South African Preference.**—By the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act 1906 it was provided that certain goods, specified in the Schedule to that Act, imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates included in the South African Customs Union, should be admitted to the Commonwealth at preferential rates as compared with the general rates then in force under the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1902. Section 5 of Customs Tariff (Act No. 26 of 1926) repealed the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906, also Section 15 of the Customs Tariff 1921-24, which provided for a continuance of the South African Preference as set out in the Act of 1906. The repeal came into operation on the first day of July, 1926, and thereafter the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-26 apply in relation to goods imported from South Africa which are entered for home consumption on and after that date.

6. **British Preference.**—The Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908) made provision for preferential rates of Customs duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. This Act was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), which is now incorporated with Customs Tariff 1921-1928. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference have already been mentioned.

7. **New Zealand Preference.**—(i) *General.*—The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922 (No. 3 of 1922) was assented to on the 23rd August, 1922, and repealed Act No. 27 of 1921. The Act was proclaimed on the 1st September, 1922, and the duties of Customs provided for in the Schedule of the Act came into force on and from that date. The Act provided that the duties of Customs on goods imported direct from, and the produce or manufacture of, the Dominion of New Zealand shall be in accordance with the following rates:—

- (a) On all goods described in the Tariff Schedule against which rates of duty are set out in the column headed "Proposed Duties against New Zealand" the rates so set out.

- (b) On all goods other than those provided for in paragraph (a) the rates of duty for the time being applicable to goods to which the British Preferential Tariff applies.

The Act ratifies and confirms the agreement made on the 11th April, 1922, between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand, and provides that, from and after the 1st May, 1922, duties of Customs on goods not being the produce or manufacture of New Zealand which are imported into the Commonwealth from that Dominion and upon which, if they had been imported into the Commonwealth direct from the country of origin, there would have been payable duties of Customs at the rates set out in the British Preferential Tariff shall be in accordance with the rates set forth in that particular tariff.

The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference, No. 2).—Act No. 36 of 1922, assented to on 18th October, 1922, relates to the rates of duty on certain imports from New Zealand specified in the Schedule to the Act. The goods specified are—Meats, preserved in tins or other airtight vessels; sheets and roofing slates composed of cement and asbestos or of similar materials; dairying machines and implements, viz.,—curd agitators and curd mixers; and corn (millet) brooms.

New Zealand Re-exports Act 1924 (No. 21 of 1924) assented to on 16th September, 1924, relates to the value for duty of goods not the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, which are imported into Australia from New Zealand.

(ii) *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 38 of 1926)* ratifies an agreement made on the 30th of April, 1926, between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand relating to preferential duties of Customs. This agreement is supplemental to an agreement under seal made on 11th April, 1922. Clause 2 of the principal agreement is varied further, as set out hereunder :—

“The Commonwealth shall not impose any Customs duty or increase the rate of any Customs duty on any article the produce or manufacture of the Dominion entering the Commonwealth from the Dominion, and the Dominion shall not impose any Customs duty or increase the rate of any Customs duty on any article the produce or manufacture of the Commonwealth entering the Dominion from the Commonwealth (whether such article is or is not specifically enumerated in the Schedule hereto, and whether such article is or is not dutiable at the date of this agreement) except by mutual agreement, until after six calendar months' notice to the other party to this agreement.”

8. *Papua and New Guinea Preference.*—The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1926 (No. 6 of 1926) was assented to on 15th February, 1926, and relates to Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea. The importation into Australia, direct from Papua or New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the Schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1921–1924, be free of duty. The items specified in the Schedule are :—Coffee; fruits, dried, viz., litchi; fruits, fresh, various native fruits; fungi; ginger; rangoon beans; coconuts; and seeds, viz., kapok and sesame.

9. *Tariff Board Act 1921 (No. 21 of 1921).*—This Act, which was assented to on the 15th December, 1921, as amended by Tariff Board Act 1923 (No. 25 of 1923), provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of four members, one of whom shall be an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs. This member shall be appointed Chairman of the Board. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to assist the Minister in the administration of matters relating to trade and customs. The more important matters which the Minister shall refer to the Board for enquiry and report include the classification of goods for duty; the determination of the value of goods for duty; any disputes arising out of the interpretation of any Customs or Excise Tariff; the necessity for new, increased or reduced duties; the necessity for granting bonuses; any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage

of the protection afforded him by the tariff by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may refer to the Board for enquiry and report the following matters:—the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth, the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products; and any other matter affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

10. **Tariff Board Act 1924 (No. 29 of 1924).**—This Act, which was assented to on 26th September, 1924, amended the Tariff Board Act 1921–23. Section 5 of the Principal Act provided for a Tariff Board consisting of three members. The section was amended by Tariff Board Act (No. 25 of 1923) by omitting the word “three” and inserting in its stead the word “four.”

Section 6, sub-section (3), of the principal Act was amended during 1924 (Act No. 29 of 1924) by providing that members of the Board shall be appointed for a term not being less than one year nor more than three years. This amending Act provides that in inquiries conducted by the Board relating to any revision of the Tariff, any proposal for a bounty, or any complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff, shall be held in public and evidence in such inquiries shall be taken in public on oath, unless any witness objects to giving any evidence in public which the Board is satisfied is of a confidential nature, when the Board may take such evidence in private. Evidence taken by the Board in connexion with any inquiry under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921–22 shall be taken in public on oath. Section 37 of the Principal Act relating to duration of Act is repealed.

The Annual Report of the Tariff Board, issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921–24, reviews the work of the Board to June, 1927. The Report covers:—(a) Operation of the Tariff in regard to—(1) Primary Industries; (2) Secondary Industries; (3) Tariff Revision; (4) Admission of Goods under By-laws; (5) Deferred Duties; (6) Bounties; (7) Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act; and (8) General. The last division includes statements of the Board's conclusions as to the condition of industry, the abuse of protection by industrial unions, and by primary and secondary producers.

11. **Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921 (No. 28 of 1921).**—This Act, assented to on the 16th December, 1921, provides that after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, special duties shall be collected in the following cases when the importation of the goods referred to might be detrimental to an Australian industry:—In the case of goods sold for export to Australia at a price less than the fair market price for home consumption or at a price which is less than a reasonable price, a special dumping duty shall be collected equal to the difference between the price at which the goods were sold and a fair market price. Similar provision is made for goods consigned to Australia for sale. With regard to goods exported to Australia at rates of freight less than the rates prevailing at the time of shipment, there shall be collected a dumping freight duty equal to 5 per cent. of the fair market value of the goods at the time of shipment. Special duties are also imposed in the case of goods imported from countries whose currency is depreciated. Provision is also made for the protection of the trade of the United Kingdom in the Australian market from depreciated foreign currency.

Several amendments of the Act have been recommended by the Tariff Board and have been put into effect.

The Act provides that the Minister for Trade and Customs, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, may publish a notice in the *Commonwealth Gazette* specifying the goods upon which special rates of duty under this Act shall be charged and collected.

Since the Act came into operation over 300 notices have been gazetted, including those which revoked previous gazettals, the majority of the notices being made under Sections 8 and 9 of the Act and relating to commodities from countries with depreciated currency to the detriment of Australian or British industries. Over 50 per cent. of the gazettals relate to goods imported from Germany. Three gazettals affect certain goods imported from all countries, while 2 affect goods from all countries excepting United Kingdom. Separate notices have been issued relating to goods from 17 different countries. The commodities brought under the various sections of the Act exceed 150, and cover a very wide range of goods.

12. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).—This Act was assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906. It gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth. The imports to which a trade description must be applied are :— (a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man; (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use; (c) manures; (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which apparel is manufactured; (e) jewellery; (f) agricultural seeds and plants; and (g) brushware.

13. Acts Passed in 1927.—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1927 :—

Dried Fruit Export Charges Act (No. 6 of 1927). An Act to amend the Dried Fruit Export Charges Act 1924.

Pearl-shell Overseas Marketing Act (No. 13 of 1927). An Act relating to the export of Pearl-shell and for other purposes.

Pearl-shell Export Charges Act (No. 14 of 1927). An Act to impose charges upon the export of pearl-shell.

Fresh Fruits Overseas Marketing Act (No. 22 of 1927). An Act relating to the export of fresh fruits and for other purposes.

Fresh Fruits Export Charges Act (No. 23 of 1927). An Act to impose charges upon the export of fresh fruits.

Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act (No. 38 of 1927). An Act to amend the Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act 1922.

§ 3. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

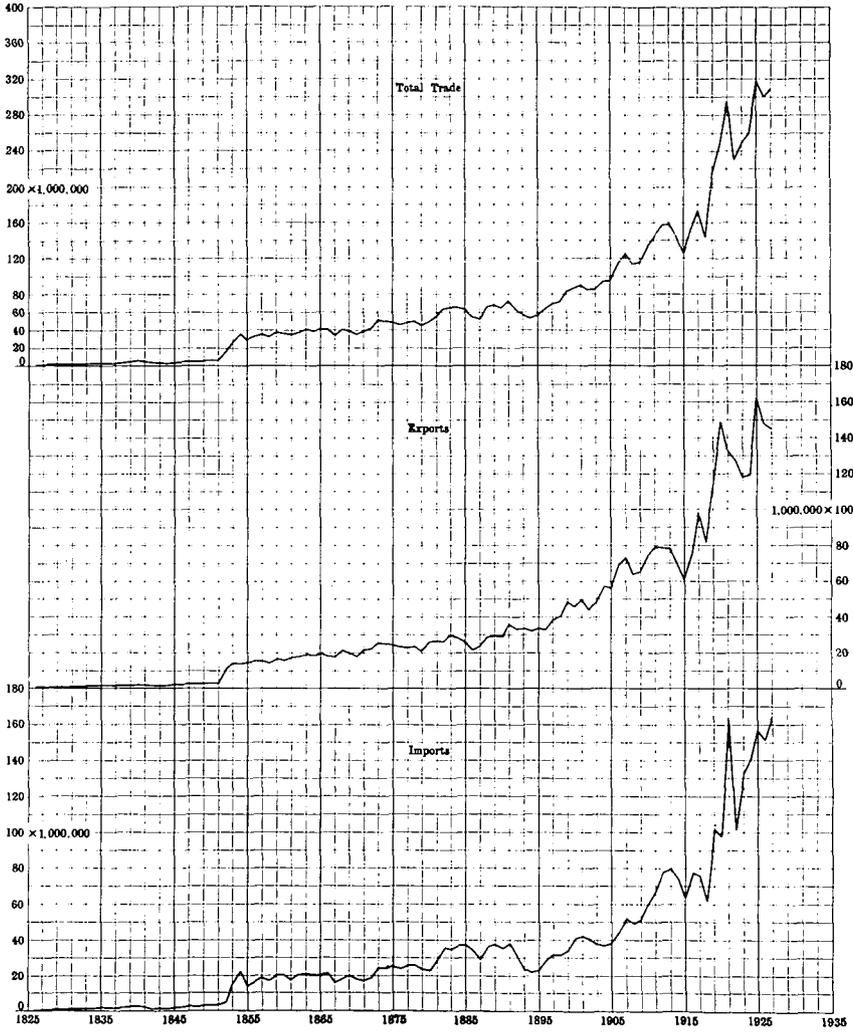
1. Value of Imports.—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported. Acting upon a recommendation of the Tariff Board the section of the Customs Act relating to the valuation of imports was recently amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901–1925 now provides that “when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following :—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher;
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and
- (c) ten per centum of the amounts specified under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

“Current domestic value” is defined as “the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country.”

Section 157 of the Customs Act provides that when the invoice value of imported goods is shown in any currency other than British currency, the equivalent value in British currency shall be ascertained according to a fair rate of exchange. Under this section it was the practice of the Department of Trade and Customs, until the 8th December, 1920, to convert on the basis of the mint par of exchange. Since the date mentioned, in consequence of a ruling of the High Court, all conversions have been based on the commercial rates of exchange.

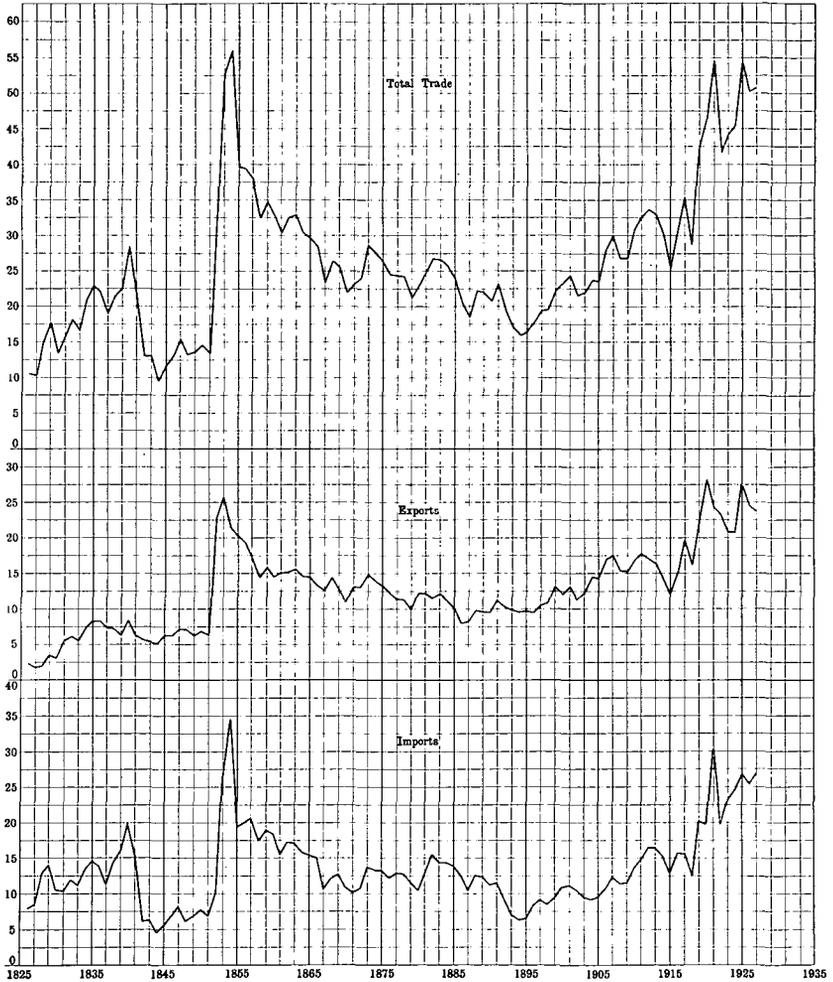
VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1926-27.



(See page 202.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height ten million pounds sterling for imports and exports, and twenty million pounds sterling for total trade.

VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1926-27.



(See page 202.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 10s. 0d. per head of the population.

2. **Value of Exports.**—The recorded value of goods exported is taken to represent the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

3. **Customs Area.**—The Customs Area, to which all Oversea Trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply, is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia, comprising the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory (contiguous territory). Other (non-contiguous) territories and mandated areas are treated as outside countries. Trade transactions between the Commonwealth and these non-contiguous territories are included in the oversea trade of the Commonwealth. Such transactions, however, are also registered separately, i.e., the trade of the Commonwealth with each particular country is separately recorded and tabulated.

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—The Oversea Trade Bulletin No. 24 for the year 1926-27, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a revised classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922. In order to meet the demand for more detailed information relating to Imports and Exports the existing statistical classification was revised and considerably extended during the early part of 1922. The new classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,496 separate Import items and 511 Export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From the 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Oversea Trade are shown according to the fiscal year (July to June). Prior to that date the figures showed the volume of trade during each calendar year.

6. **Records of Past Years.**—In the years preceding federation, each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. As the aggregation of the records of the several States is necessarily the only available means of ascertaining the trade of Australia for comparison with later years, it is unfortunate that past records of values and the direction of imports and exports were not on uniform lines. The figures in the following table for years prior to federation have been carefully compiled and may be taken as representative of the oversea trade of Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903, that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Prior to 1905 the value of ships imported or exported was not included in the returns of trade.

7. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports. A table showing the value of these stores shipped each year since 1906 is given later on in this Chapter.

§ 4. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—(i) *General.* The following table shows the total trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To economize space, the period 1826 to 1915-16 has been divided into quinquennia, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the quinquennia specified. The figures for individual years have been published in previous issues of the Year Book. (See "Official Year Book," No. 13, pp. 577-578).

OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1926-27.

Period.(a)	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1826-30 ..	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1831-35 ..	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1836-40 ..	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1841-45 ..	1,906	1,378	3,284	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1846-50 ..	2,379	2,264	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1851-55 ..	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1856-60 ..	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1
1861-65 ..	20,132	18,699	38,831	15 17 1	14 14 9	30 11 10	93.0
1866-70 ..	18,691	19,417	38,108	12 7 4	12 16 11	25 4 3	103.9
1871-75 ..	21,982	24,247	46,229	12 7 2	13 13 6	26 0 8	110.3
1876-80 ..	24,622	23,772	48,394	11 19 7	11 10 9	23 10 4	96.6
1881-85 ..	34,895	28,055	62,950	14 4 3	11 9 5	25 13 8	80.4
1886-90 ..	34,675	26,579	61,254	11 16 11	9 1 0	20 17 11	76.6
1891-95 ..	27,335	33,683	61,018	8 5 2	10 2 5	18 7 7	123.2
1896-1900	33,763	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11. 5 6	20 10 10	121.7
1901-5 ..	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 9	23 4 7	130.5
1906-10 ..	51,508	69,336 ^(b)	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911-15-16	73,411	74,604	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916-17 ..	76,229	97,955	174,184	15 10 0	19 18 3	35 8 3	128.5
1917-18 ..	62,335	81,429	143,764	12 10 3	16 6 9	28 17 0	130.6
1918-19 ..	102,335	113,964	216,299	20 2 9	22 8 7	42 11 4	111.4
1919-20 ..	98,974	149,824	248,798	18 13 2	28 4 11	46 18 1	151.4
1920-21 ..	163,802	132,159	295,961	30 5 7	24 8 5	54 14 0	80.7
1921-22 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913	18 14 1	23 4 1	41 18 2	124.0
1922-23 ..	131,758	117,870	249,628	23 7 8	20 18 4	44 6 0	89.5
1923-24 ..	140,618	119,487	260,105	24 9 1	20 15 8	45 4 9	85.0
1924-25 ..	157,143	162,030	319,173	26 15 1	27 11 9	54 6 10	103.1
1925-26 ..	151,638	148,562	300,200	25 6 2	24 15 10	50 2 0	98.0
1926-27 ..	164,717	144,895	309,612	26 19 1	23 14 3	50 13 4	88.0

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1915-16 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in the Official Year Book No. 13 and earlier issues.
 (b) Prior to 1906 ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of these goods shipped each year since 1906 see later table.

The graphs of the movement of the oversea trade of Australia which accompany this Chapter show that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and, measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 carried the trade per head lower than the preceding one, until the lowest point was reached in 1894. The heavy decline in the last-mentioned year was due to the acute financial stress which culminated in the financial crisis of 1893. There was a slight recovery in 1895, and a continuous upward movement until 1901. A decline, due to drought, in the exports of primary products, reduced the figures for 1902, but from this date until 1907 there was an increase. There was a falling-off in 1908 as compared with 1907, but from 1909 the value of imports and exports showed a steady increase until 1913, the year prior to the war. The trade of 1914-15 and subsequent years was seriously disturbed by the dislocation of shipping and increased prices arising out of war conditions. The shortage of shipping was particularly marked in 1917-18, when, in order to conserve space for more essential requirements, the importation of goods which were considered to be in the nature of luxuries was prohibited or restricted. Shipping facilities having improved during 1918-19 the oversea trade of Australia increased rapidly. Imports and exports during that year show heavy increases compared with previous years. The value of imports declined during 1919-20, but exports increased enormously, the total reaching the high figure of £149,823,509.

(ii) *Trade Conditions, 1920-21.* During the year 1920-21 the value of imports increased considerably. This increase was largely due to the fulfilment of long standing orders which it had been impossible to execute earlier. In their anxiety to replenish stocks which had become depleted during the war, and to take advantage of the free spending of soldiers' gratuities and repatriation moneys, Australian importers ordered freely in the belief that their orders could not be satisfied immediately, but hoping to get a percentage thereof. The trade depression in Great Britain, and the cancellation of foreign orders, however, enabled British manufacturers to devote their attention to Australian orders, with the result that shipments, which it had been expected would be spread over a long period were received in quick succession. The rapidity with which the goods arrived created some difficulty in providing exchange, and the banks found it necessary to restrict credit for import business. The value of imports during 1920-21 reached the exceptionally high figure of £163,801,826, an amount greatly in excess of any previous year.

(iii) *Trade in 1924-25.* The oversea trade during 1924-25 amounted to £319,173,455, of which £157,143,296 represented imports and £162,030,159 exports. These figures are in excess of those for the previous year, and so far as total trade and exports are concerned are the highest recorded, while in one year only (1920-21) has the figure for imports been exceeded.

(iv) *Trade in 1925-26.* Imports during 1925-26 were valued at £151,638,178 and exports at £148,562,209, the total oversea trade amounting to £300,200,387, showing a decrease of £19 millions compared with the previous year. Exports declined over thirteen millions, due to the reduced quantities of wheat and butter exported. The value of wheat sent abroad during 1924-25 was £34,613,713, as against £17,187,388 during the following year. Butter exports declined from £10,006,081 to £7,006,830. The value of wool shipped overseas during each year was slightly over sixty-three millions. Export of sugar increased from £2,163,480 to £5,313,403. Imports of merchandise were greater in 1925-26 than during the previous year, the values being £151,217,425 and £146,600,489 respectively. The specie and bullion imported during the two years were: 1925-26, £420,753, and 1924-25, £10,542,807.

(v) *Trade in 1926-27.* During 1926-27 imports were valued at £164,716,594 and exports at £144,895,183, amounting to a total trade of £309,611,777, or an increase of £9,411,390 over the previous year. The value of imports was greater than in any previous year, and exceeded that of 1925-26 by £13,078,416. Exports decreased in value by £3,667,026, due mainly to smaller exports of sugar, wool, butter, beef, and zinc. The value of sugar exported declined from £5,313,403, in 1925-26, to £1,730,694, in 1926-27; wool from £63,209,876 to £60,054,360; and butter from £7,006,830 to £5,465,347. Merchandise included in the above totals amounted in the case of imports to £164,127,759 and exports £132,591,877. The movement of specie and bullion was—imports £588,835 and exports £12,303,306, the bulk of the exports being sent to United States of America.

2. Ratio between Exports and Imports.—The foregoing table shows the percentage of exports on imports for each quinquennial period from 1826-30 to 1911-15 and for each financial year since 1915-16. Prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20 the position was reversed. From the 1st July, 1920, to the end of June, 1927, there has been an excess of imports, though the results for each of those years have not been consistently in that direction.

The excess of imports in the earlier years represents the introduction of capital into Australia in the form of Government loans or for investment in private undertakings, and the excess of exports which appears for many subsequent years represents mainly the interest and profit on the earlier investments, repayments of loans to oversea bondholders, and freight on trade carried chiefly on vessels of the United Kingdom and foreign countries. As the introduction of new capital, and the payments for interest on existing investments and for shipping and other services are continually operating in opposite directions at the same time in the statistics of trade, it follows that it is the balance only of these transactions which is reflected in the excess of imports or exports.

Trade balances are further modified by the loans floated abroad by local governing bodies, by the imports of foreign capital for private enterprises, and by the addition to or the absorption of bank balances held in London on Australian account. Definite

information regarding these items is not readily available. Other factors which affect trade balances to a certain extent are the financial arrangements made by immigrants to Australia and also by tourists in Australia from abroad. The purchase in Australian ports of bunker coal and other stores for vessels owned outside Australia is also a matter of some importance.

Against these items, however, account must be taken of the capital of persons emigrating from Australia and the travelling and other expenses of tourists from Australia to other parts of the world. These expenses would include fares on all steamers not owned in Australia, and since the termination of the war would represent very large sums, the total of which could not be readily ascertained.

The following table presents the balance of trade of Australia as shown by the records of imports and exports for each year since 1st July, 1914, also the modifications of these figures by loans raised abroad by the Commonwealth and State Governments. In the exceptional circumstances arising from the war the excess of exports during this period is somewhat understated, as much of the wool exported appeared in the records at appraised rates, whereas sales effected later by the British Australian Wool Realization Association (B.A.W.R.A.) made considerable additions to the funds available in London on Australian account. Allowance has been made in the table for this increased value of wool exported. An approximation of Australia's annual liability for interest and services is also shown; any error in these figures will be in the direction of an understatement.

The fact that at the moment of writing (June, 1928) the Associated Banks of Australia are selling telegraphic transfers on London at a premium of twenty shillings per £100, whereas in 1921 similar accommodation was costing fifty shillings per £100 suggests that there are alleviating factors of considerable dimensions which might modify the results given in the table. Among these probable influences are:—Stocks of wheat still unshipped; and imports of private capital. It is estimated that at 30th April, 1928, wheat to the value of about £12 millions was awaiting export. Unfortunately, there is no information regarding the imports of private capital, but there is reason to believe that as a result of the protective tariff there has been a considerable importation of capital during recent years for which no immediate export is required.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE FROM 1st JULY, 1914, TO MARCH, 1928.

Year.	Recorded excess of Exports.	Increase in Public Debt (Commonwealth and State) raised abroad.	B.A.W.R.A. Dividends.	Total of Columns (2), (3), and (4).	Approximate annual obligations abroad for interest and services.	Addition to Funds available abroad for transmission to Australia.	
						For the Year.	Accumulated from 1st July, 1914.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1914-15 ..	— 3.8	5.1	..	1.3	16.0	—14.7	—14.7
1915-16 ..	— 3.0	4.3	..	1.3	17.2	—15.9	—30.6
1916-17 ..	21.7	18.6	..	40.3	18.4	21.9	— 8.7
1917-18 ..	19.1	20.9	..	40.0	22.0	18.0	9.3
1918-19 ..	11.6	.5	..	12.1	22.2	—10.1	— .8
1919-20 ..	50.8	10.8	..	61.6	23.2	38.4	37.6
1920-21 ..	—31.6	11.3	7.7	—12.6	24.3	—36.9	.7
1921-22 ..	24.8	42.2	9.9	76.9	26.7	50.2	50.9
1922-23 ..	—13.9	3.9	5.9	— 4.1	26.8	—30.9	20.0
1923-24 ..	—21.1	48.1	5.3	32.3	28.5	3.8	23.8
1924-25 ..	4.9	.1	..	5.0	29.5	—24.5	— .7
1925-26 ..	— 3.1	37.5	..	34.4	32.0	2.4	1.7
1926-27 ..	—19.8	11.8	..	— 8.0	33.2	—41.2	—39.5
1927-28 ..	— 9.2	28.3	3.9	23.0	17.0	6.0	—33.5
(6 months)							
Total ..	27.4	243.4	32.7	303.5	337.0	—33.5	—

§ 5. Direction of Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value of the imports into Australia stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries during the past five years:—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Country of Origin.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	68,394,423	63,607,743	69,047,807	65,840,055	67,795,177
British Possessions—					
Canada	5,064,253	5,046,519	3,384,712	3,754,425	4,324,421
Ceylon	1,001,412	1,251,392	1,587,738	1,614,084	2,153,219
India	4,393,685	4,800,086	6,423,364	6,626,030	6,661,408
Malaya (British)	272,759	494,930	612,314	1,701,508	2,025,757
New Zealand	2,008,307	2,514,225	2,196,566	2,651,002	3,123,038
Pacific Islands—					
Fiji	116,290	61,866	26,241	35,841	41,701
Territory of New Guinea	418,420	99,588	261,032	345,003	627,403
Other Islands	777,085	988,449	1,183,488	1,080,992	1,278,347
Papua	209,193	471,953	295,199	348,210	242,939
South African Union	758,720	1,052,156	5,197,215	897,306	927,993
Other British Possessions	608,210	739,198	527,017	731,520	754,451
Total British Possessions	15,623,334	17,520,362	21,644,886	19,786,587	22,160,677
Total British Countries	84,017,757	81,128,105	90,892,893	85,627,242	89,955,854
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	906,050	902,534	901,324	850,270	941,954
China	873,573	925,045	751,960	691,751	785,068
France	3,231,197	4,101,137	4,216,457	3,758,740	4,767,163
Germany	593,812	1,368,904	2,259,601	2,821,780	4,359,514
Italy	1,174,489	1,242,790	1,506,383	1,446,618	1,564,843
Japan	3,936,150	3,557,834	4,146,234	4,372,083	5,183,470
Netherlands	580,888	597,632	705,880	818,786	1,092,242
Netherlands East Indies	4,361,302	4,607,681	5,640,881	6,191,894	6,451,688
Norway	1,686,439	1,415,339	1,458,112	1,106,234	1,055,020
Pacific Islands	94,984	86,471	127,402	129,028	157,720
Philippine Islands	168,742	170,135	249,168	311,457	215,176
Sweden	1,629,515	2,031,872	1,638,004	1,871,123	1,847,290
Switzerland	2,189,854	2,274,296	2,327,565	1,997,768	2,458,810
United States of America	24,851,303	34,556,529	38,728,814	37,234,257	41,394,277
Other Foreign Countries	1,461,874	1,651,939	1,792,272	2,409,131	2,486,505
Total Foreign Countries	47,740,078	59,490,188	66,450,603	66,010,936	74,760,740
Total	131,757,835	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594

(a) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

Imports increased abnormally during 1920-21, when the value reached the exceptionally large figure of 164 millions. The enhanced price of commodities and the peculiar conditions affecting Australian trade were responsible for the high value of imports during that year, and in making comparisons with imports during pre-war years these facts should be taken into consideration. The exceptional conditions affecting Australian trade during 1920-21 have already been mentioned in a previous paragraph.

The total value of the commodities imported during 1922-23 was 32 millions less than in 1920-21. The heavy importation of goods has continued to date. The value of imports during 1924-25 reached the high figure of £157,143,296, which has been exceeded in 1920-21 and 1926-27 only. During 1925-26 total imports declined to £151,638,178, but the figures for 1926-27, viz., £164,716,594, exceeded those of any previous year. The value of both merchandise and of bullion and specie imported showed an increase compared with the previous year.

In view of the effect that the varying prices of commodities had upon the value of imports during the period dealt with it is somewhat difficult to ascertain from the preceding table the relative importance of the various countries in the import trade of Australia. A better idea of the proportion of imports supplied by each country during each year may be obtained from the following table of percentages.

2. Percentage of Imports from Various Countries.—The following table gives the relative proportions of the import trade of Australia which have been supplied by the British Possessions and foreign countries respectively.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN,
1922-23 TO 1926-27.**

Country of Origin.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	per cent. 51.90	per cent. 45.24	per cent. a 43.93	per cent. a 43.42	per cent. a 41.16
United Kingdom					
British Possessions—					
Canada	3.84	3.59	2.15	2.48	2.62
Ceylon	0.76	0.89	1.01	1.07	1.31
India	3.33	3.41	4.09	4.37	4.04
Malaya (British)	0.21	0.35	0.39	1.12	1.23
New Zealand	1.52	1.79	1.40	1.75	1.90
Pacific Islands—					
Fiji	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02
Territory of New Guinea	0.32	0.07	0.17	0.23	0.39
Other Islands	0.58	0.70	0.72	0.71	0.78
Papua	0.16	0.34	0.19	0.23	0.14
South African Union	0.58	0.75	3.31	0.59	0.56
Other British Possessions	a 0.46	a 0.53	0.33	0.48	0.46
Total British Possessions	11.85	12.46	13.78	13.05	13.45
Total British Countries	63.75	57.70	57.71	56.47	54.61
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.69	0.64	0.57	0.56	0.57
China	0.67	0.66	0.48	0.46	0.48
France	2.45	2.92	2.68	2.48	2.89
Germany	0.45	0.97	1.44	1.86	2.65
Italy	0.89	0.88	0.96	0.95	0.95
Japan	2.99	2.53	2.64	2.88	3.15
Netherlands	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.54	0.66
Netherlands East Indies	3.31	3.28	3.59	4.08	3.92
Norway	1.28	1.01	0.93	0.73	0.64
Pacific Islands	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10
Philippine Islands	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.21	0.13
Sweden	1.24	1.44	1.04	1.23	1.12
Switzerland	1.66	1.62	1.48	1.32	1.49
United States of America	18.87	24.58	24.65	24.55	25.13
Other Foreign Countries	1.11	1.17	1.14	1.59	1.51
Total Foreign Countries	36.25	42.30	42.29	43.53	45.39
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom has declined during each year of the quinquennial period under review, the proportion decreasing from 51.90 per cent. in 1922-23 to 41.16 per cent. in 1926-27. The most noticeable decline in the percentage therefrom occurred, however, in 1923-24, when a decrease of 6.66 per cent. compared with 1922-23 was experienced. Whilst the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom declined, that from the United States increased from 18.87 per cent. in 1922-23 to 25.13 per cent. in 1926-27. The value of imports from the last-mentioned country was £41,394,277 during 1926-27, as compared with £37,234,257 during 1925-26. The corresponding figures for the United Kingdom were £67,795,177 in 1926-27 and £65,840,655 in 1925-26. It is of interest to note, however, that imports from the United States included gold specie and bullion valued at £5,628,334 during 1924-25 and only £262 during 1926-27. Imports of merchandise from this country increased during the last year. The noticeable increase in the proportion of imports supplied by the South African Union during 1924-25 was due to imports of gold valued at £4,725,342. Imports from Germany increased from £2,821,789 in 1925-26 to £4,359,514 in 1926-27. There have been no outstanding alterations in the proportions of the imports supplied by other countries. Comparing the proportion of imports supplied by the United Kingdom during 1926-27 with that for 1922-23 it will be seen that there was a reduction of 10.74 per cent. Of this loss of trade British Possessions supplied 1.60 per cent., while the balance (9.14 per cent.) was received from foreign countries. The table on page 205 shows that, while imports from the United Kingdom are not seriously decreasing in actual value, trade with foreign countries is increasing rapidly.

3. **Direction of Exports.**—The following tables show a decreasing proportion of Australian exports to the United Kingdom, and increasing proportions to France, Belgium, Germany, Netherlands, Japan, and United States. Since the termination of the war there has been an increasing tendency towards direct shipment of the more important commodities, such as wool, skins, wheat, flour, butter, etc., to the consuming countries. The proportion of the total exports shipped to United Kingdom in 1922-23 was 44.10 per cent., but in each of the succeeding years the proportion was lower. The percentage (42.67 per cent.) in 1924-25 showed an upward trend compared with the previous year but was not maintained in subsequent years, and the proportion declined to 33.37 per cent. The value of exports shipped to the United States during 1923-24 showed a considerable decrease compared with the previous years. The figures show an upward trend during 1924-25 and 1925-26, principally due to large shipments of wool. The exports during 1926-27 were valued at £18,579,094, comprising merchandise, £8,578,504, and bullion and specie, £10,000,590. The outstanding items of merchandise in this total were: Wool, £4,080,960, and rabbit and hare skins, £2,235,269. The proportion of the total exports taken by the United States was 12.82 per cent. in 1926-27 as compared with 8.72 per cent. in 1925-26, the increase being due to the exports of gold during the later year. The value of imports from United States generally exceeds the value of exports from Australia to that country, but the difference has been very marked during the last three years, when the value of imports from United States has been no less than 29, 24, and 23 millions respectively in excess of the value of the Australian exports. Exports to Canada have increased during the past three years, the proportions rising from 0.20 per cent. in 1923-24 to 0.81 per cent. in 1926-27. The export trade with New Zealand has declined since 1924-25, owing mainly to smaller shipments of wheat, timber, and tobacco. The increase in the proportion of exports shipped to Germany was due to the greater quantity of wheat and wool forwarded thereto in recent years. The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to the more important countries during the five years 1922-23 to 1926-27:—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.
(INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	51,975,381	45,508,323	469,147,229	461,547,790	448,351,780
British Possessions—					
Canada	364,732	235,947	176,953	858,034	1,171,687
Ceylon	814,435	2,453,465	831,011	506,095	478,598
Fiji	352,744	389,059	435,072	570,828	449,360
Hong Kong	501,874	776,998	685,174	671,824	463,041
India	3,107,584	1,201,777	2,002,562	3,364,958	3,537,343
Malaya (British)	1,343,029	1,549,220	1,528,303	2,132,016	1,930,250
Mauritius	134,997	126,586	123,299	66,190	109,188
New Zealand	4,302,281	5,008,152	5,812,565	4,947,590	4,239,297
Papua	219,225	214,839	259,302	250,678	223,298
South African Union	1,967,861	2,046,099	2,657,232	2,201,531	1,741,831
Other British Possessions	(a)977,326	(a)966,503	1,810,629	1,293,970	1,336,087
Total British Possessions	14,086,088	14,968,645	16,813,002	16,864,614	15,679,980
Total British Countries	66,061,469	60,476,968	85,960,231	78,412,404	64,031,760
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	4,299,926	6,524,169	7,182,703	6,175,337	8,303,127
Chile and Peru	197,845	168,119	232,422	726,118	265,197
China	278,121	1,947,030	524,812	745,784	410,073
Egypt	1,583,785	2,321,083	3,008,741	2,919,742	3,853,649
France	12,296,665	14,888,846	19,932,721	18,549,742	17,627,139
Germany	4,186,864	4,402,913	7,372,049	6,985,720	9,908,685
Italy	5,950,726	4,633,185	10,014,185	4,654,818	5,514,300
Japan	9,309,560	11,555,484	11,846,516	11,043,159	10,362,990
Netherlands	640,818	1,911,114	1,819,371	1,088,639	1,309,668
Netherlands East Indies	1,862,864	1,602,013	2,045,882	2,163,691	2,052,857
Norway	47,696	34,275	122,812	183,432	76,800
Pacific Islands	451,280	367,784	407,662	437,001	448,585
Philippine Islands	568,648	523,618	529,465	563,369	483,722
Spain	932	317,034	466,517	216,083	76,651
Sweden	168,112	409,466	470,006	151,339	139,046
United States of America	9,630,770	7,109,496	9,153,279	12,953,877	18,579,094
Other Foreign Countries	334,066	294,567	1,141,345	591,954	1,451,840
Total Foreign Countries	51,808,678	59,010,196	76,069,928	70,149,805	80,863,423
Total	117,870,147	119,487,164	162,030,159	148,562,209	144,895,183

(a) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

4. *Percentage of Exports to Various Countries.*—The next table gives the relative proportions of the export trade of Australia with the countries specified, together with the proportions shipped to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries respectively :—

**EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1922-23 TO 1926-27.**

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
United Kingdom	per cent. 44.10	per cent. 38.09	per cent. α 42.67	per cent. α 41.43	per cent. α 33.37
British Possessions—					
Canada	0.31	0.20	6.44	0.58	0.81
Ceylon	0.69	2.05	0.51	0.34	0.33
Fiji	0.30	0.32	0.27	0.39	0.31
Hong Kong	0.43	0.65	0.39	0.45	0.32
India	2.64	1.01	1.24	2.27	2.44
Malaya (British)	1.14	1.30	0.94	1.43	1.33
Mauritius	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.08
New Zealand	3.65	4.19	3.59	3.33	2.93
Papua	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.15
South African Union	1.67	1.71	1.64	1.48	1.20
Other British Possessions	α 0.83	α 0.81	1.12	0.87	0.92
Total British Possessions	11.96	12.53	10.38	11.35	10.82
Total British Countries	56.06	50.62	53.05	52.78	44.19
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	3.65	5.46	4.43	4.16	5.73
Chile and Peru	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.49	0.18
China	0.24	1.63	0.32	0.50	0.28
Egypt	1.34	1.94	1.86	1.97	2.66
France	10.43	12.46	12.30	12.49	12.17
Germany	3.55	3.68	4.55	4.70	6.84
Italy	5.05	3.88	6.18	3.13	3.81
Japan	7.90	9.67	7.19	7.43	7.15
Netherlands	0.54	1.60	1.12	0.73	0.91
Netherlands East Indies	1.58	1.34	1.26	1.46	1.42
Norway	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.12	0.05
Pacific Islands	0.38	0.31	0.25	0.29	0.31
Philippine Islands	0.48	0.44	0.33	0.38	0.33
Spain	0.00	0.27	0.29	0.15	0.05
Sweden	0.14	0.34	0.29	0.10	0.10
United States of America	8.17	5.95	5.65	8.72	12.82
Other Foreign Countries	0.28	0.24	0.71	0.40	1.09
Total Foreign Countries	43.94	49.38	46.95	47.22	55.81
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(α) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

5. **Principal Imports and Exports—Countries.**—The total value of imports from, and exports to, each of the more important countries during 1926–27 in order of value of total trade, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries is given hereunder. Should further details be required reference may be made to the annual publication "Oversea Trade Bulletin, No. 24," issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade of 38 of the principal countries of the world with Australia during the past five years. This publication also furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of imports for the years 1925–26 and 1926–27, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country. The value of each item imported into each State of the Commonwealth is also shown. The publication referred to also gives information as to the country to which each item of exports was shipped during these years.

United Kingdom. Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin, £67,795,177. The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery and manufactures of metal, £25,543,644, and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £23,507,668. Imports of the undermentioned goods also contributed largely to the total:—Paper and stationery; drugs and chemicals; whisky; rubber and rubber manufactures; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments; chinaware and earthenware; glass and glassware; and fancy goods.

Total Exports to United Kingdom, £48,351,780. Of this total £47,957,389 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Wool, £19,013,978; wheat, £7,458,462; and butter, £4,463,241. Other commodities which bulked largely were—Pig lead; frozen meats; hides and skins; dried and fresh fruits; flour; sugar (cane); wine; zinc; tallow; eggs; and tin.

United States of America. Total Imports of United States Origin, £41,394,277. The following were the more important items of import:—Motor chassis, bodies, etc., £9,159,286; petroleum and shale spirit, etc., £3,599,356; undressed timber, £2,452,640; unmanufactured tobacco, £1,919,574; rubber manufactures, £1,179,937; metal manufactures; apparel, textiles, etc.; electrical machinery, materials and appliances; motive-power machinery; lubricating (mineral) oil; kerosene; musical instruments; paper and stationery; sulphur; fish preserved in tins; and sausage casings.

Total Exports to United States, £18,579,094. Of this total £18,423,339 represented Australian produce. The principal exports were—Gold specie, £10,000,000; wool, £4,080,960; hides and skins, £3,283,620; sausage-casings; tin; and pearl-shell. The value of the exports of the above commodities represents 98 per cent. of the total exports to the United States.

France. Total Imports of French Origin, £4,767,163. Chief imports were—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £1,169,616; trimmings for attire, £328,971; motor cars and parts, £247,907; furs, dressed; woollens; rubber manufactures; blouses and skirts, etc.; velvets, velveteens, plushes, etc.; paper and stationery; perfumery and toilet preparations; brandy; gums and resins; lace for attire; gloves; wine; piece goods of cotton and linen; hats and caps; fancy goods; and olive oil.

Total Exports to France, £17,627,139. Of this total £17,159,208 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £13,164,721; wheat, £2,027,476; sheep skins, £1,773,983; copra; cattle hides; machinery; butter; and rabbit and hare skins.

Japan. Total Imports of Japanese Origin, £5,183,470. Principal imports—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £3,163,160; cotton and linen piece goods, £595,992; raw silk; undressed timber; apparel and attire; china and porcelain ware; glass and glassware; brushware; oils; fancy goods; and fish.

Total Exports to Japan, £10,362,990. Of this total, £10,335,186 was Australian produce. Chief exports—Wool, £7,868,883; wheat, £1,171,533; tallow; zinc; pig lead; trochus shell; milk and cream; and infants' and invalids' food.

Germany. Total Imports of German Origin, £4,359,514. Principal imports—Machinery and metal manufactures, £1,259,743; apparel and textiles, £1,214,844; pianos, £288,506; paper and stationery, £197,501; toys, £158,035; paper; timepieces; fancy goods; bags and baskets; brushware; dyes; and fertilizers.

Total Exports to Germany, £9,908,685. Of this total, £9,878,387 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wool, £7,920,677; wheat, £586,977; hides and skins, £450,374; zinc, bars, blocks, etc., £261,750; pig lead, £98,896; apples; zinc concentrates; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates; beef; sausage-casings; and tallow.

India. Total Imports of Produce or Manufacture of India, £6,661,408. Bags and sacks valued at £4,306,600 represent 65 per cent. of the total imports. The other principal items were—Hessians, £610,758; tea, £542,071; linseed, £306,627; rice, £257,474; hides and skins; kapok; mats, matting of coir; coffee and chicory; gums and resins; precious stones; paraffin wax; and spices.

Total Exports to India, £3,537,343. Of this total £3,531,036 represented Australian produce. The chief exports were—Gold, £1,348,358; silver, £896,291; wheat, £739,531; undressed timber; tallow; horses; zinc; wool; and jams and jellies.

Belgium. Total Imports of Belgian Origin, £941,954. Principal imports were—Glass and glassware, £279,564; cotton and linen piece goods, £68,817; paper, £42,486; electrical machinery; arms; gloves; furs and other skins; and motor cars and parts.

Total Exports to Belgium, £8,303,127. Of this total £8,298,032 was the produce of Australia. Chief items were—Wool, £5,507,034; wheat, £1,347,823; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates, £448,464; barley, £271,379; pig lead; hides and skins; copper in matte; and beef.

Netherlands East Indies. Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin, £6,451,688. The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit, including benzine, etc., £3,045,506; tea, £1,614,131; crude petroleum, £503,757; kapok, £387,689; crude rubber; kerosene; flax and hemp; and coffee and chicory.

Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £2,052,857. Of this total £2,041,827 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £869,272; butter, £453,089; leather, £105,584; preserved milk and cream; coal; biscuits; bacon and hams; soap; medicines; and meats, preserved in tins.

New Zealand. Total Imports of New Zealand Origin, £3,123,038. The principal items were—Timber, £551,476; hides and skins, £402,263; gold, £423,427; butter, £518,992; meats, £107,882; flax and hemp, £128,525; wool; potatoes; grain and pulse; fish; horses; linseed and other seeds; and oakum and tow.

Total Exports to New Zealand, £4,239,297. Of this total £3,471,843 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Wheat, £304,053; coal, £490,604; machinery and metal manufactures, £504,454; flour, £376,975; timber, £376,692; manufactured tobacco, £62,667; apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres, £211,261; fruits, dried and fresh; confectionery; tea; and talking machines, phonographs, etc.

Italy. Total Imports of Italian Origin, £1,564,843. Chief imports were—Motor cars and parts, £263,707; silk piece goods, £1,232,421; hats, £217,343; edible nuts, £104,364; pneumatic tyres; hides and skins; essential oils; marble; and flax and hemp.

Total Exports to Italy, £5,514,300. Of this total, £5,471,939 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wheat, £2,970,063; wool, £2,156,454; hides and skins, £198,384; tallow, £118,413; copra; and beef.

Canada. Total Imports of Canadian Origin, £4,324,421. The principal imports were—Chassis for motor cars, £1,083,529; printing paper, £683,944; fish preserved in tins, £489,717; agricultural, etc., implements and machinery, £361,591; rubber manufactures £354,568; undressed timber, £144,052; wrapping and other paper, £83,241; motive power machinery; dressed timber; boots and shoes; electrical machinery and appliances; gloves; and iron and steel pipes and tubes.

Total Exports to Canada, £1,171,687. Of this total £1,162,403 was Australian produce. Chief items were—Sugar (cane), £869,717; fruits dried, £76,436; wool—greasy, scoured, and tops, £69,695; hides and skins; and meats.

Malaya (British). Total Imports of (British) Malayan Origin, £2,025,757. Principal items were—Rubber and manufactures thereof, £1,724,713; spices, £140,606; sago and tapioca, £49,913; fruits and vegetables, preserved; tin ingots; gums and resins; tobacco, unmanufactured; and crude petroleum.

Total Exports to Malaya (British), £1,930,250. Of this total, £1,840,822 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Preserved milk and cream, £665,351; flour, £569,551; butter, £104,884; frozen meats, £75,340; timber, undressed £67,322; soap, £42,942; mining machinery; coal; fruits, fresh and preserved; bacon and hams; leather; and sheep.

Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). *Total Imports of Produce of the Pacific Islands*, £2,118,073. Chief items were—Rock phosphates, £981,455; copra, £746,144; gold bullion, £166,416; cocoa beans; hides and skins; raw cotton; molasses, etc.; and shells.

Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £1,780,706. Of this amount £1,176,548 was the produce of Australia. The exports to these islands cover a very wide range of commodities. The outstanding groups were—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £416,268; machines, machinery and metal manufactures, £233,711; foodstuffs of animal origin, £175,470; coal and coke, £162,177; apparel, textiles, etc., £151,681; and tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, £127,169. The chief individual items were—Flour; meats; tobacco; coal; coke; bran, pollard and sharps; timber; cotton and linen piece goods; biscuits; sugar; rice; and ale, beer, etc.

Egypt. *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £19,005. Chief items were—Gums and resins, £8,752; cigarettes, £2,895; and raw cotton, £1,124.

Total Exports to Egypt, £3,853,649. Principal items were—Flour, £2,274,392; wheat, £1,337,440; frozen meat, £117,590; and butter, £97,237.

South African Union. *Total Imports of Produce of South African Union*, £927,993. Principal items were—Precious stones, £403,496; maize, £273,276; fish, £98,152; asbestos, crude; tanning bark; raw cotton; tobacco; and feathers.

Total Exports to South African Union, £1,741,831. Of this total £1,735,449 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wheat, £581,737; timber, £554,298; flour, £242,246; preserved milk and cream, £104,539; tallow, £77,533; gelatine and glue of all kinds; butter; sheep; and soap.

Ceylon. *Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*, £2,153,219. The chief items were—Tea, £1,649,387; crude rubber, £298,220; nuts, £101,757; fibres; cocoa beans; and yarns.

Total Exports to Ceylon, £478,598. Of this total £474,806 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £200,912; undressed timber, £98,950; butter; frozen meats; preserved milk; and silver—bar, ingot.

Switzerland. *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £2,458,810. Chief items were—Piece goods of silk, £990,595; clocks and watches, £327,608; trimmings and ornaments for attire, £290,881; handkerchiefs; cheese; talking machines; lace for attire; and other apparel and textiles.

Total Exports to Switzerland, £16,099. Chief item was—timepieces and parts, £8,246.

Netherlands. *Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £1,092,242. Principal items were—Electrical machinery and appliances, £299,942; asphalt, bitumen, and natural pitch, £106,158; caramel, caramel paste, cocoa butter, etc., £63,841; jewellery, £57,383; paper; piece goods; marine, mining and similar dredges; glass and glassware; gin; and drugs and chemicals.

Total Exports to Netherlands, £1,309,668. Chief exports were—Wheat, £931,874; copra, £140,964; wool, £89,078; tallow, £44,178; and hides and skins, £38,938.

Sweden. *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £1,847,290. Chief items were—Timber, £462,990; paper, £437,507; matches, £166,087; wood pulp, £150,953; dairy implements and machinery, £128,655; vacuum cleaners, £101,058; paper boards; electrical machinery and appliances and roller bearings and ball bearings.

Total Exports to Sweden, £139,046. Chief items were—Wheat, £44,450; wool, £39,772; hides—cattle, £30,908; and apples.

China. Total Imports of Chinese Origin, £785,068. The principal items were—Edible nuts, £116,810; tea, £92,331; rice, £54,673; silk piece goods, £42,610; bristles, horsehair drafts, £42,364; ginger, £38,625; oils; lace for attire; and grass straw.

Total Exports to China, £410,073. Of this total £404,348 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Sandalwood, £114,626; leather, £194,798; butter, £67,999; milk and cream, £43,692; timber; tallow; jams and jellies; and precious stones.

Norway. Total Imports of Norwegian Origin, £1,055,020. Principal items were—Dressed timber, £487,234; paper, £264,440; preserved fish, £209,666; ores, clays, etc.; calcium carbide; and wood pulp.

Total Exports to Norway, £76,800. Of this total the principal items were fish oils, £66,950; apples, £6,521; and wool, £2,384.

Philippine Islands. Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin, £215,176. Chief items were—Hemp, £98,341; timber, £88,373; hats and caps; and tobacco and cigars.

Total Exports to Philippine Islands, £483,722. Principal items were—Frozen meats, £137,253; flour, £123,602; coal, £98,108; butter; cattle; and bacon and hams.

Hong Kong. Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin, £1,738. Chief items were—Ginger, £2,692; clouded bamboo, £2,251; and grass straw.

Total Exports to Hong Kong, £463,041. Chief items were—Sandalwood, £116,408; leather and manufactures thereof, £92,791; butter, £52,304; flour, £46,828; frozen meats, £40,246; béche-de-mer; pig lead; and bacon and hams.

Spain. Total Imports of Spanish Origin, £204,638. Chief items were—Corks, etc., £79,999; edible nuts, £64,822; wine; liquorice; and raisins.

Total Exports to Spain, £76,651. Chief item was wheat, £67,373.

Russia. Total Imports of Russian Origin, £70,854. Chief items were—Bristles, horsehair drafts; dressed furs; herrings in tins; and hides and skins.

Total Exports to Russia, £1,092. Chief item was wool, £948.

6. Imports—States, and Total.—Imports are recorded at the port of landing and are credited to the State in which the port is situated. Records are not obtainable of interstate trade, and the State totals represent, therefore, the value of oversea goods consigned to the various States. They do not, moreover, represent the consumption within each State. Figures for the last five years are given hereunder.

IMPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

State.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	55,010,083	58,225,180	66,321,757	64,009,929	68,933,904
Victoria ..	46,729,100	49,592,643	54,289,690	50,327,055	55,560,936
Queensland ..	10,782,906	11,605,668	12,833,375	13,772,854	13,497,758
South Australia ..	10,846,619	12,700,321	13,970,327	14,079,788	15,507,260
Western Australia ..	6,788,165	6,662,729	8,026,452	7,896,174	9,447,033
Tasmania ..	1,588,158	1,817,320	1,681,059	1,518,210	1,732,889
Northern Territory ..	12,804	14,432	20,636	34,168	36,814
Total ..	131,757,835	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594

7. Exports—States, and Total.—The following table gives the value of exports shipped from each State during the last five years. It must be noted that the value of goods transferred from one State to another for shipment to oversea countries is shown as an export from the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

EXPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

State.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	42,581,874	43,146,722	60,577,094	54,001,814	62,815,077
Victoria ..	33,768,701	29,612,548	41,641,979	33,107,576	34,741,689
Queensland ..	15,782,072	14,628,305	24,441,600	26,384,916	14,721,201
South Australia ..	13,583,003	16,912,932	19,225,027	19,450,144	17,123,012
Western Australia ..	9,679,496	12,412,625	12,859,498	12,611,631	13,067,922
Tasmania ..	2,460,374	2,766,032	3,243,017	2,970,226	2,396,496
Northern Territory ..	14,627	8,000	41,944	35,902	29,786
Total ..	117,870,147	119,487,164	162,030,159	148,562,209	144,895,183

8. Trade of Principal Ports.—The next table gives the value of imports received at, and exports despatched from, the principal ports of Australia during 1925-26 and 1926-27.

OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1925-26 AND 1926-27.

Port.	1925-26.			1926-27.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>New South Wales.</i>						
Sydney ..	62,180,487	52,193,381	114,373,868	67,219,520	60,933,267	128,152,787
Newcastle ..	1,675,992	1,687,652	3,363,644	1,597,631	1,693,356	3,290,987
Other Ports ..	153,450	120,781	274,231	116,753	188,474	305,227
Total ..	64,009,929	54,001,814	118,011,743	68,933,904	62,815,077	131,748,981
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Melbourne ..	48,967,127	28,925,491	77,892,618	54,311,467	28,700,253	83,011,720
Geelong ..	1,218,449	2,560,718	3,779,167	1,066,601	3,971,106	5,037,707
Other ports ..	141,479	1,621,367	1,762,846	182,868	2,070,330	2,253,198
Total ..	50,327,055	33,107,576	83,434,631	55,560,936	34,741,689	90,302,625
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Brisbane ..	11,712,822	17,703,213	29,416,035	11,837,609	11,657,972	23,495,581
Rockhampton ..	511,075	1,348,547	1,859,622	383,728	377,600	761,328
Townsville ..	871,041	2,695,283	3,566,324	711,492	835,581	1,547,073
Other Ports ..	677,916	4,637,873	5,315,789	564,929	1,850,048	2,414,977
Total ..	13,772,854	26,384,916	40,157,770	13,497,758	14,721,201	28,218,959
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Port Adelaide, including Adelaide ..	13,821,826	10,918,882	24,740,708	15,236,904	10,617,222	25,854,126
Port Pirie ..	213,376	5,392,050	5,605,426	214,993	3,491,150	3,706,143
Wallaroo ..	44,586	1,962,786	2,007,372	55,363	1,626,042	1,681,405
Other Ports ..	..	1,176,426	1,176,426	..	1,388,598	1,388,598
Total ..	14,079,788	19,450,144	33,529,932	15,507,260	17,123,012	32,630,272
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Fremantle (Perth) ..	7,668,231	9,808,020	17,476,251	9,213,720	9,621,436	18,835,156
Bunbury ..	50,921	913,872	964,793	61,070	1,277,856	1,338,926
Other Ports ..	177,022	1,889,739	2,066,761	172,243	2,168,630	2,340,873
Total ..	7,896,174	12,611,631	20,507,805	9,447,033	13,067,922	22,514,956

OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1925-26 AND 1926-27—*continued.*

Port.	1925-26.			1926-27.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Nobart	903,637	2,285,377	3,189,014	999,273	1,730,328	2,729,601
Launceston ..	546,576	475,322	1,021,898	664,857	510,329	1,175,186
Other Ports ..	67,997	209,527	277,524	68,759	155,839	224,598
Total	1,518,210	2,970,226	4,488,436	1,732,889	2,396,496	4,129,385
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Port Darwin ..	34,168	35,902	70,070	36,814	29,786	66,600
Grand Total	151,638,178	148,562,209	300,200,387	164,716,594	144,895,183	309,611,777

§ 6. Exports to Eastern Countries.

1. Principal Articles Exported.—The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The principal countries concerned in this trade are China, India and Ceylon Japan, Netherlands East Indies and Timor (Portuguese), Philippine Islands, Malaya (British), and Hong Kong. The particulars given in the tables apply to these countries only.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Article.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
Antimony	298	..	..	10	..
Biscuits	62,197	62,371	63,233	117,266	92,263
Butter	780,325	678,384	698,365	794,427	761,496
Cheese	11,527	10,295	8,029	11,299	12,109
Coal	397,632	357,230	258,561	211,899	215,701
Copper	22,350	51,546	14,170	19,620	17,558
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat	986,596	3,996,125	2,229,079	4,058,427	1,991,125
Flour	1,353,990	1,618,877	1,576,034	2,262,492	1,827,140
Other (prepared and unprepared) ..	9,882	33,864	16,345	13,911	19,708
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder ..	18,576	21,272	22,787	22,082	30,956
Horses	82,834	21,713	93,077	105,092	104,048
Iron and steel (unmanufactured) ..	4,472	618	601	5,280	19,745
Jams and jellies	59,613	67,377	60,965	66,010	60,681
Lead, Pig	644,848	533,770	554,082	375,148	144,737
Leather	242,681	366,578	330,393	424,160	326,696
Meats	397,005	426,174	399,315	477,799	488,038
Milk and cream	1,140,775	1,002,687	1,385,142	1,334,861	921,597
Pearl shell and trochus shell	56,531	37,300	63,696	95,522	87,263
Sandalwood	110,822	357,025	205,477	252,800	251,625
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow	523,619	648,012	804,308	690,184	651,228
Sulphate of ammonia	47,249	34,053	38,411	56,054	30,079
Timber (undressed)	87,161	195,742	56,269	199,959	332,129
Wool	6,124,687	6,343,014	7,609,507	5,890,777	7,892,553
Other merchandise	1,338,978	1,439,621	1,291,933	1,299,378	1,166,943
Total merchandise	14,504,648	18,303,648	17,779,779	18,784,457	17,445,418
Specie, and gold and silver bullion ..	3,284,263	3,307,936	1,966,739	2,407,467	2,274,885
Total Exports	17,788,911	21,611,584	19,746,518	21,191,924	19,720,303

2. Destination of Exports.—The next table shows the destination of the merchandise exported to Eastern countries during the last five years.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA OF MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN COUNTRIES.—DESTINATION, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	244,810	1,589,414	454,061	745,784	410,073
East Indies	1,865,660	1,603,992	2,045,701	2,131,407	2,050,872
Hong Kong	501,874	776,998	631,973	661,979	463,041
India and Ceylon	711,432	739,712	943,820	1,524,743	1,757,470
Japan	9,308,960	11,555,484	11,646,516	11,043,159	10,362,990
Malaya (British)	1,303,264	1,514,430	1,523,303	2,114,016	1,917,250
Philippine Islands	563,648	523,618	529,405	563,369	483,722
Total	14,504,648	18,303,648	17,779,779	18,784,457	17,445,418

3. Chief Exports to Eastern Countries.—The series of tables given hereunder shows the value of each of the principal articles exported to the countries specified during each of the last five years.

BUTTER.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	43,123	61,571	64,879	50,408	67,999
East Indies	503,267	439,086	450,084	474,639	453,410
Hong Kong	44,411	34,968	45,271	91,605	52,304
India and Ceylon	26,150	24,060	25,588	27,247	40,246
Japan	30,358	19,676	6,511	9,897	8,089
Malaya (British)	98,877	67,523	75,814	100,730	104,884
Philippine Islands	34,139	31,500	30,218	39,901	34,564
Total	780,325	678,384	698,365	794,427	761,496

The exports of butter given above for the year 1926-27 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £158,508; Victoria, £542,884; Queensland, £59,572; South Australia, £532.

COAL.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
East Indies	76,519	101,369	88,637	71,116	85,496
Hong Kong	2,259	..	..	..	..
India and Ceylon	118,912	18,860	21,997	3,794	1
Japan	889	..	..	..	..
Malaya (British)	48,065	76,913	43,881	12,196	32,096
Philippine Islands	150,988	160,088	104,046	124,793	98,108
Total	397,632	357,230	258,561	211,899	215,701

The exports of coal are chiefly from New South Wales.

GRAIN AND PULSE.—WHEAT.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	10,003	1,014,864	..	304,882	..
East Indies .. .. .	..	28	..	..	79,493
India and Ceylon	296	268	529	397,329	740,099
Japan	976,271	2,980,952	2,228,549	3,356,144	1,171,533
Malaya (British)	7	13	1	38	..
Philippine Islands	19	..	..	34	..
Total	986,596	3,996,125	2,229,079	4,058,427	1,991,125

The exports of wheat given for the year 1926-27 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £33,521; Victoria, £956,900; South Australia, £478,423; Western Australia, £522,281.

GRAIN AND PULSE.—FLOUR.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	3,140	128,498	3,312	1,952	3,732
East Indies	628,414	559,149	645,365	975,826	869,636
Hong Kong	71,891	126,273	181,599	127,803	46,828
India and Ceylon	98,828	104,747	149,582	266,553	204,082
Japan	19,337	162,048	2,164	10,254	9,709
Malaya (British)	404,952	393,035	444,257	712,710	569,551
Philippine Islands	127,428	145,127	149,755	167,394	123,602
Total	1,353,990	1,618,877	1,576,034	2,262,492	1,827,140

The flour exported during 1926-27 as above, was shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £728,063; Victoria, £794,667; Queensland, £225; South Australia, £76,151; Western Australia, £228,034.

HORSES.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	110	140	480	..	200
East Indies	4,555	2,480	2,438	7,880	6,630
Hong Kong .. .. .	..	100	..	..	..
India and Ceylon	71,274	9,726	71,255	75,287	86,181
Japan	1,260	3,596	11,357	10,100	765
Malaya (British)	5,285	4,380	6,130	11,738	10,030
Philippine Islands	350	1,291	1,417	87	242
Total	82,834	21,713	93,077	105,092	104,048

The value of horses exported to the above countries from each State during 1926-27 was as follows:—New South Wales, £31,152; Victoria, £17,807; Queensland, £45,259; South Australia, £9,420; Western Australia, £410.

LEAD, PIG.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	15,196	49,714	84,512	28,396	..
Hong Kong	67,512	63,865	65,424	54,734	15,225
Japan	562,140	419,988	404,146	292,018	126,819
Philippine Islands .. .. .	..	203	..	..	2,693
Total	644,848	533,770	554,082	375,148	144,737

The exports of pig lead in 1926-27 were all shipped from New South Wales.

LEATHER.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	34,403	82,338	82,859	155,683	94,821
East Indies	92,823	98,893	104,742	113,734	106,673
Hong Kong	73,785	154,755	101,892	102,404	92,791
India and Ceylon	3,285	3,424	4,696	4,322	3,521
Japan .. .. .	..	441	5,098	737	183
Malaya (British)	35,077	23,762	28,868	45,292	27,389
Philippine Islands	3,308	2,965	2,238	1,988	1,318
Total	242,681	366,578	330,393	424,160	326,696

The exports shown above for 1926-27 were shipped from the following States :— New South Wales, £209,575; Victoria, £85,779; Queensland, £21,691; South Australia, £388; and Western Australia, £9,263.

MEATS.—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	1,416	..	7,915	..	3,812
East Indies	17,028	8,539	5,629	8,170	9,217
Hong Kong	21,720	36,263	21,007	44,017	42,390
India and Ceylon	20,476	21,732	25,055	22,748	25,818
Japan	5,813	23,067	11,317	5,190	22,671
Malaya (British)	77,026	64,389	75,324	71,642	75,340
Philippine Islands	80,649	118,884	115,747	136,691	137,253
Total	224,128	272,874	261,994	288,458	316,501

The exports to the above-mentioned Eastern countries during 1926-27 of meats preserved by cold process were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £68,920; Victoria, £19,448; Queensland, £220,984; Western Australia, £7,149.

MEATS.—OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	5,621	3,757	3,063	4,873	2,574
East Indies	75,409	66,459	66,099	89,319	72,040
Hong Kong	9,410	11,126	8,385	15,915	13,583
India and Ceylon	26,229	10,048	12,879	12,754	26,335
Japan	2,251	17,611	661	130	149
Malaya (British)	28,789	24,047	19,497	34,916	29,685
Philippine Islands	25,168	20,252	26,737	31,434	27,171
Total	172,877	153,300	137,321	189,341	171,537

The exports given above for the year 1926-27 were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £85,054; Victoria, £32,384; Queensland, £53,929; South Australia, £134; Western Australia, £36.

MILK AND CREAM.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	4,643	10,375	40,320	35,763	43,692
East Indies	159,810	90,752	455,688	93,361	106,980
Hong Kong	19,889	40,310	36,333	8,212	8,729
India and Ceylon	53,006	27,638	168,903	215,512	30,020
Japan	494,183	340,939	169,114	107,704	61,103
Malaya (British)	356,398	492,116	511,077	869,098	665,351
Philippine Islands	52,846	557	3,707	5,211	5,727
Total	1,140,775	1,002,687	1,385,142	1,334,861	921,602

Of the above exports of milk and cream, Victoria in 1926-27 exported £920,641; New South Wales, £960; and Queensland, £1.

SANDALWOOD.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	30,876	83,415	53,031	66,639	114,626
East Indies	3	..	..	245	403
Hong Kong	66,460	222,300	113,551	155,139	116,408
India and Ceylon	8,161	6,192	11,574	12,437	9,404
Malaya (British)	5,322	45,118	27,321	18,340	10,784
Total	110,822	357,025	205,477	252,800	251,625

The exports of sandalwood in 1926-27 were shipped from Queensland, £5,717; South Australia, £46,986; Western Australia, £198,888; Northern Territory, £34.

SKINS, HOOFS, HORNS, BONES, SINEWS, AND TALLOW.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	14,522	39,374	62,729	31,991	15,314
East Indies	4,040	3,315	5,420	4,594	1,489
Hong Kong	8,369	17,018	8,460	4,163	8,567
India and Ceylon	65,934	48,244	101,499	98,611	115,503
Japan	424,462	533,498	617,804	545,834	500,241
Malaya (British)	2,170	6,489	8,213	3,465	10,065
Philippine Islands	4,122	74	183	1,526	49
Total	523,619	648,012	804,308	690,184	651,228

The above exports of skins, etc., in 1926-27 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £439,155; Victoria, £92,391; Queensland, £96,791; South Australia, £22,410; Western Australia, £438; Northern Territory, £43.

TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	27,418	36,951	197	17,032	21,787
East Indies	16	53	..	17	89
Hong Kong	3,883	..	..	1,618	12,566
India and Ceylon	47,860	156,638	56,072	180,426	229,722
Japan	2,169	2,100	..	841	618
Malaya (British)	5,045	..	..	25	67,347
Philippine Islands	770	..	..	..	..
Total	87,161	195,742	56,269	199,959	332,129

The above exports of undressed timber during 1926-27 from the several States were shipped as follows:—New South Wales, £6,304; Victoria, £155; Queensland, £9; South Australia, £3; Western Australia, £325,658.

WOOL.

Country.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	14,093	753	4,444	..	..
India and Ceylon	11,487	123,550	108,522	14,897	23,670
Japan	6,095,616	6,212,881	7,479,586	5,869,969	7,868,883
Malaya (British) .. ..	..	..	6,030	323	..
Philippine Islands	3,491	5,830	10,925	5,588	..
Total	6,124,687	6,343,014	7,609,507	5,890,777	7,892,553

The value of wool exported to the East by each State during 1926-27 was as follows:—New South Wales, £4,816,898; Victoria, £1,922,734; Queensland, £1,095,059; South Australia, £57,672; Western Australia, £190.

§ 7. Classified Summary of Australian Trade.

1. Imports.—The following table shows the value of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, arranged in classified order in accordance with the statistical classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922 :—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—IN CLASSES, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Classes.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	1,770,241	2,204,883	1,978,092	2,473,756	3,099,388
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	5,577,649	6,548,204	6,435,786	7,087,836	7,555,734
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	1,864,738	2,102,219	2,177,281	2,297,738	1,815,608
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	2,232,910	3,213,264	2,410,190	2,760,176	2,704,754
V. Live animals ..	113,808	172,349	163,439	183,287	167,030
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	960,784	1,398,676	1,202,670	1,128,242	1,732,169
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	2,854,308	2,844,905	3,223,837	3,568,614	3,484,472
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	44,570,027	38,482,446	42,372,272	39,055,392	42,416,966
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	5,987,331	7,383,879	8,559,132	10,065,509	10,977,790
X. Paints and varnishes ..	564,038	635,814	657,075	705,748	814,378
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	339,222	698,248	590,092	766,510	943,451
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	35,203,294	43,751,850	45,594,102	45,498,784	51,282,063
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	2,643,498	3,497,381	3,384,270	5,727,019	5,593,757
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	4,767,841	6,218,902	5,046,136	5,911,637	5,516,478
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	2,205,799	2,441,288	2,529,697	2,455,818	2,610,647
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	6,275,837	6,443,226	6,845,778	7,123,461	7,936,028
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	2,405,779	2,477,695	2,648,630	2,746,403	2,849,587
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	1,189,254	1,472,669	1,657,928	1,843,897	1,853,812
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	3,895,988	3,878,526	4,120,460	4,316,482	5,027,130
XX. Miscellaneous ..	6,281,525	4,669,017	4,997,886	5,492,195	5,692,076
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	53,964	82,852	10,548,493	426,674	643,226
Total	131,757,835	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594

2. Exports.—In the appended tables the exports from Australia are shown in classes according to the same classification, distinguishing (a) Australian Produce; (b) Other Produce (Re-exports); and (c) Total Exports.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Classes.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
(a) AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	15,498,298	9,717,734	19,280,478	16,415,297	12,105,989
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	16,588,345	23,550,639	48,453,202	33,673,376	32,689,285
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	222,457	271,380	226,600	404,009	875,038
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	620,430	380,127	381,504	265,627	137,485
V. Live animals ..	237,674	125,873	234,279	221,876	246,348
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	64,284,144	63,047,851	72,024,630	72,116,324	69,168,778
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	441,745	792,521	754,645	679,292	398,192
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	171,619	260,437	173,830	177,401	164,180
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	1,775,599	969,655	1,839,925	1,825,232	1,589,341
X. Paints and varnishes ..	59,462	39,325	49,877	46,945	47,306
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	3,171,607	3,371,002	2,847,183	3,239,825	2,174,545
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	4,895,991	5,905,199	6,607,261	7,053,623	6,126,750
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	911,652	945,034	774,682	782,138	655,949
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,116,025	1,334,668	1,662,163	1,421,842	1,492,037
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	79,417	81,375	89,993	93,199	89,426
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	141,309	168,359	158,590	156,809	157,194
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	91,123	151,130	98,763	132,991	103,675
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	58,336	72,990	63,727	96,556	159,653
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	505,228	501,598	645,309	601,642	615,884
XX. Miscellaneous ..	536,272	582,783	610,472	619,636	605,790
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	3,344,576	3,892,865	2,065,304	5,473,436	12,303,031
Total	114,751,309	116,162,545	158,942,417	145,495,074	141,905,874

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1922-23 TO 1926-27—continued.

Classes.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
(b) OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	77,391	61,228	17,906	24,074	39,598
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	435,999	544,313	518,744	359,249	283,405
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	77,246	78,268	82,086	47,069	35,322
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	63,063	57,358	83,173	79,820	83,657
V. Live animals ..	12,977	10,517	24,486	5,408	10,363
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	37,865	22,443	31,131	54,393	32,318
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	615,748	546,820	534,749	576,471	680,755
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	616,394	411,417	426,516	375,336	381,919
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	94,646	126,056	183,463	136,630	78,053
X. Paints and varnishes ..	7,200	4,794	8,242	10,812	8,623
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	4,583	2,957	2,786	2,048	2,375
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	417,070	427,224	495,501	526,400	593,994
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	76,847	49,142	54,723	35,908	66,136
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	52,075	56,638	56,033	50,203	44,640
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	20,140	16,917	15,162	17,029	13,849
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	100,718	155,064	83,319	87,482	76,838
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	103,866	51,679	77,376	100,948	124,140
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	84,578	104,917	105,638	94,749	110,636
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	73,940	69,000	56,107	51,602	46,848
XX. Miscellaneous ..	145,892	527,585	222,361	377,309	268,340
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	600	277	3,300	53,695	6,200
Total ..	3,118,838	3,324,619	3,087,742	3,067,135	2,989,309

(c) TOTAL EXPORTS.—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	15,575,689	9,778,962	19,298,384	16,439,371	12,145,587
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	17,024,344	24,094,952	48,971,946	34,033,125	32,972,690
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	299,703	349,648	308,636	451,078	910,358
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	683,493	437,485	469,077	345,447	221,142
V. Live animals ..	250,651	136,890	258,765	227,234	256,711
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	64,322,009	63,070,299	72,055,781	72,171,717	69,202,396
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	1,057,493	1,339,341	1,289,394	1,262,763	1,078,947
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	783,013	671,854	620,346	552,737	546,099
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	1,870,245	1,095,711	2,023,388	1,961,862	1,667,394
X. Paints and varnishes ..	66,662	44,119	58,119	57,757	55,929
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	3,176,190	3,373,959	2,849,969	3,241,873	2,176,920
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	5,313,061	6,332,423	7,102,762	7,580,023	6,720,744
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	988,489	894,178	829,405	618,046	722,085
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,168,100	1,391,306	1,718,196	1,472,045	1,536,677
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	99,557	98,292	105,145	110,228	103,275
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	242,027	323,423	241,909	244,291	234,032
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	194,989	202,509	176,139	233,939	227,815
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	142,914	177,907	169,365	191,304	270,289
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	579,168	570,598	601,418	653,244	662,732
XX. Miscellaneous ..	682,164	1,110,368	832,633	996,945	874,130
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	3,345,176	3,893,142	2,068,604	5,527,130	12,309,231
Total ..	117,870,147	119,487,164	162,030,159	148,562,209	144,895,183

3. Imports of Principal Articles.—The next table shows the quantity, where available, and the value of the principal articles imported into Australia. The articles are given in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—AUSTRALIA, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Article.		1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Fish preserved in tins	lb.	19,636,103	26,131,627	25,341,422	25,561,258	30,067,887
	£	867,708	1,158,048	1,120,428	1,164,223	1,418,103
Tea	lb.	47,666,500	48,501,876	49,256,308	47,087,973	52,428,163
	£	2,679,260	3,324,478	3,872,829	3,639,633	3,908,607
Whisky	gal.	1,068,180	1,189,479	1,257,801	1,349,086	925,710
	£	1,232,203	1,430,002	1,520,331	1,645,173	1,184,779
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	£	728,221	3,213,264	2,410,180	2,760,176	2,704,754
	cwt.	787,941	629,844	591,183	826,742	734,896
Copra	£	787,941	697,569	707,859	646,442	918,164
Socks and stockings	£	2,071,703	1,467,860	1,701,032	1,645,821	1,659,624
Gloves	£	687,533	589,972	593,585	518,912	559,582
Hats and caps	£	489,671	504,243	556,473	601,667	870,124
Trimmings and ornaments	£	1,360,356	1,046,867	1,095,421	997,826	1,245,524
Carpets and carpeting	£	1,348,319	1,500,978	1,551,929	1,587,804	1,464,201
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	1,343,735	1,383,646	1,348,657	1,306,723	1,308,612
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck	£	1,092,226	972,137	895,574	914,514	836,142
Cotton and linen	£	12,643,947	10,333,107	10,932,661	10,350,581	10,028,947
Silk or containing silk	£	4,156,417	4,725,769	5,125,909	5,257,051	6,866,738
Woolen or containing wool	£	4,781,752	3,391,350	3,211,351	2,320,426	2,450,573
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£	1,377,717	1,100,575	1,192,531	917,818	895,434
Bags and sacks	£	2,610,497	2,719,393	4,048,847	4,188,115	4,316,592
Yarns—						
Cotton	£	376,903	376,192	444,017	494,901	836,487
Woolen	£	1,738,781	825,821	999,799	427,882	568,843
Kerosene	gal.	21,831,749	21,686,648	24,910,890	25,371,581	33,543,260
	£	789,635	849,429	862,389	921,271	1,264,257
Lubricating (mineral) oil	gal.	6,490,732	8,603,921	9,413,081	11,497,059	13,818,490
	£	614,454	761,187	864,700	942,952	1,153,357
Petroleum spirit, benzine, etc.	gal.	45,800,212	66,608,949	89,750,852	115,566,839	145,702,909
	£	3,485,228	4,206,846	5,379,163	6,519,015	6,648,567
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	3,382,886	3,591,701	4,954,417	4,721,523	5,755,495
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt.	208,646	218,659	183,433	216,452	317,919
	£	1,208,334	1,274,274	1,327,766	1,433,177	1,679,972
Agricultural machinery	£	472,718	674,005	784,024	761,766	722,094
Metal working machinery	£	282,014	422,363	427,166	476,974	599,252
Traction engines and road rollers	£	458,665	848,177	957,170	909,322	1,248,601
Iron and Steel—						
Pipes and tubes	£	1,237,053	1,448,875	1,389,130	1,590,127	1,691,954
Plate and sheet	£	4,435,835	4,854,074	5,011,845	4,181,354	4,723,733
Cutlery	£	724,686	878,137	899,860	872,086	984,835
Tools of trade	£	908,327	1,293,230	1,177,854	1,146,850	1,257,031
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	6,631,979	11,000,380	11,603,295	11,978,188	14,178,439
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	2,004,883	2,934,931	2,919,389	5,273,954	5,085,980
Timber, undressed logs	£	2,790,936	4,076,056	3,141,415	3,795,111	3,455,414
Crockery	£	751,010	771,924	822,298	740,929	766,157
Glass and glassware	£	1,062,453	1,211,410	1,237,562	1,277,871	1,301,772
Paper, printing	£	2,293,130	2,440,537	2,793,332	2,853,232	3,232,956
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	2,220,893	2,388,060	2,389,286	2,649,472	2,781,311
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	3,895,988	3,878,526	4,120,460	4,316,482	5,027,180
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	740,292	1,329,804	1,370,983	1,240,556	1,450,828
All other articles	£	47,418,857	48,723,096	59,380,369	51,700,478	55,715,579
Total Imports	£	131,757,835	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594

4 Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—The subjoined tabulation shows both quantity and value of the principal articles of Australian produce exported. The articles are given in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—AUSTRALIA, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Article.		1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
Butter	centl.	789,754	654,409	1,452,813	978,998	765,165
	£	6,082,414	4,874,921	10,006,081	7,006,830	5,447,224
Cheese	centl.	54,544	37,877	103,540	68,728	36,438
	£	231,898	140,715	363,757	270,712	131,168
Eggs in shell	doz.	1,236,033	655,215	691,740	1,531,744	3,151,965
	£	102,946	52,715	53,518	116,681	233,670
Meats	£	7,664,536	3,531,496	7,037,850	7,455,403	5,198,812
Milk and cream	centl.	211,351	177,621	291,657	259,050	177,525
	£	1,325,883	1,079,943	1,694,230	1,476,205	1,080,963
Fruits, dried	centl.	359,769	432,489	782,830	550,520	633,620
	£	1,230,433	1,237,906	1,930,420	1,458,396	1,647,172
Fruits, fresh	centl.	1,083,597	789,223	1,013,176	1,496,545	757,598
	£	1,039,877	870,177	1,089,072	1,553,650	805,260
Barley	centl.	1,106,592	914,394	1,475,208	364,764	1,010,740
	£	432,326	318,912	420,432	142,948	383,103
Wheat	centl.	18,906,163	35,946,288	62,122,853	32,536,637	44,355,189
	£	8,469,574	13,979,342	34,613,713	17,187,388	20,785,414
Flour	centl.	7,890,014	10,223,828	8,960,939	10,020,633	9,869,282
	£	4,521,976	5,317,797	6,186,275	6,839,361	6,254,316
Sugar	cwt.	50,154	198,585	1,605,236	4,127,120	1,292,301
	£	85,286	264,011	2,091,379	5,253,156	1,679,523
Wine	gal.	700,830	985,598	375,565	1,718,048	3,077,588
	£	157,877	211,307	182,952	368,100	829,799
Tobacco	centl.	17,213	13,795	13,823	9,289	4,480
	£	598,067	357,789	361,473	245,484	117,372
Hides and skins	£	6,672,471	6,291,003	8,148,941	8,274,355	8,547,198
Wool (in terms of greasy wool)	centl.	8,238,396	5,786,558	5,795,158	8,810,019	8,277,997
	£	57,135,882	56,196,256	63,258,555	63,203,415	60,053,358
Pearl shell	cwt.	41,027	48,017	44,112	48,631	45,451
	£	320,602	377,313	413,095	391,695	352,626
Sandalwood	cwt.	157,994	285,812	133,283	164,702	172,309
	£	110,824	357,025	205,477	252,807	252,491
Tallow	cwt.	1,028,660	448,790	870,776	837,572	839,692
	£	1,634,741	850,898	1,731,229	1,609,673	1,415,888
Coal	ton	1,114,115	1,336,489	978,083	794,340	807,148
	£	1,200,167	1,460,148	1,079,584	881,679	965,899
Concentrates	cwt.	7,270,742	6,040,597	4,852,819	5,885,004	2,504,583
	£	1,706,005	1,612,213	1,397,641	2,029,619	979,928
Copper	cwt.	182,094	139,466	75,980	95,672	83,045
	£	664,471	487,195	235,982	280,961	161,411
Lead	cwt.	1,989,585	2,109,855	2,355,075	2,608,991	2,591,327
	£	2,561,816	3,323,463	4,154,448	4,524,142	3,852,792
Zinc—bar, block, dust	cwt.	495,059	640,635	652,600	582,253	547,191
	£	846,021	1,058,780	1,149,735	1,070,202	932,491
Tin	cwt.	36,225	40,041	32,558	35,816	37,206
	£	320,691	447,757	406,000	486,473	549,559
Leather	£	731,595	754,324	627,534	646,161	576,074
Timber, undressed	£	1,030,457	1,251,691	1,579,756	1,337,009	1,428,369
Soap	centl.	154,459	150,943	167,599	158,467	165,533
	£	269,760	249,699	303,166	289,239	291,346
Gold	£	2,228,026	2,812,253	944,739	4,318,072	11,367,771
Silver	£	1,116,545	1,080,612	1,120,565	1,155,355	935,290
All other articles	£	4,258,342	5,334,904	6,154,818	5,369,903	4,649,287
Total Exports (Australian Produce) ..	£	114,751,309	116,162,545	158,942,417	145,495,074	141,905,874

5. Imports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The table hereunder gives the value of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion. The imports of merchandise are shown under the sub-headings of "free" and "dutiable" goods.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.		
	£	£	£	£
1922-23	43,749,955	87,977,056	30,824	131,757,835
1923-24	43,092,594	97,463,907	61,792	140,618,293
1924-25	49,827,415	96,773,074	10,542,807	157,143,296
1925-26	55,389,337	95,828,088	420,753	151,638,178
1926-27	59,188,128	104,939,631	588,835	164,716,594

6. Exports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The next table shows the value of exports from Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion; giving the exports of Australian Produce and Other Produce separately.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1922-23	111,450,970	3,118,238	3,300,339	600	117,870,147
1923-24	112,350,326	3,324,342	3,812,219	277	119,487,164
1924-25	156,902,682	3,084,442	2,039,735	3,300	162,030,159
1925-26	140,059,350	3,013,440	5,435,724	53,695	148,562,209
1926-27	129,608,768	2,983,109	12,297,106	6,200	144,895,183

(a) Does not include the value of Ships' Stores. See later table

7. Imports in Tariff Divisions.—In the following table the imports into Australia during the last five years have been classified in accordance with the sixteen divisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-26.

**IMPORTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.—
AUSTRALIA, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.**

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages	2,053,142	2,322,901	2,378,572	2,542,058	2,105,189
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof	2,232,910	3,213,264	2,410,190	2,760,176	2,704,754
III. Sugar	126,649	52,593	35,356	47,295	47,436
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries	9,274,696	10,762,231	10,542,590	11,990,787	12,884,727
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire	40,112,188	35,267,870	38,667,273	36,200,527	38,935,456
VI. Metals and Machinery	26,829,243	29,883,111	30,453,412	30,395,043	33,997,641
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	6,673,295	8,123,183	9,296,472	10,779,584	11,878,797
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone	2,837,598	3,103,866	3,260,919	3,443,166	3,458,945
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	2,691,018	2,587,796	2,716,011	2,907,140	3,234,162
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane	4,767,841	6,218,902	5,046,136	5,911,637	5,514,674
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods	2,857,037	3,196,898	3,467,142	3,785,389	3,821,279
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber	3,007,484	3,926,855	3,857,376	6,179,311	6,116,816
XIII. Paper and Stationery	6,259,063	6,387,522	6,857,691	7,126,461	7,952,349
XIV. Vehicles	8,335,452	13,807,297	15,010,175	15,127,485	17,572,619
XV. Musical Instruments	741,815	1,332,776	1,373,312	1,241,344	1,452,955
XVI. Miscellaneous	10,847,830	7,557,313	8,344,792	7,627,608	9,094,214
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff	2,079,750	2,812,123	2,883,070	3,152,414	3,355,746
Total Merchandise	131,727,011	140,556,501	146,600,489	151,217,425	164,127,759
Specie and Bullion	30,824	61,792	10,542,807	420,753	588,835
Grand Total	131,757,835	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594

§ 8. Excise.

While it does not come under the heading of oversea trade, the accompanying information in regard to Excise has been inserted here for purpose of convenience. The following table shows, in detail, the quantities of spirits, beer and tobacco on which Excise Duty was paid in Australia during each of the five years 1922-23 to 1926-27.

**QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND TOBACCO ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY
WAS PAID.—AUSTRALIA, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.**

Article.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Spirits—					
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	158,492	185,340	201,251	224,956	233,269
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	14,016	13,815	8,944	2,699	1,670
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	54,503	54,870	47,948	50,821	51,469
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	143,190	148,088	127,251	183,622	204,060
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	99	95	40	11	..
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	468,952	520,516	511,917	557,611	552,401
Rum (Blended) ..	642	1,208	1,259	137	..
Liqueurs ..	635	138	333	312	1,041
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	2,756	2,035	169	448	2,144
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	141,646	142,499	133,347	136,406	138,739
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ^(b) ..	..	..	(b)457,784	597,903	542,934
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	851,007	941,076	730,944	928,796	998,005
Spirits for making Vinegar	38,378	45,089	52,799	70,486	60,389
Spirits for Manufacture of Scents, etc. ^(a) ..	26,046	27,066	28,173	33,787	38,194
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	27	54	52	31	31
Total, Spirits ..	1,900,389	2,081,889	2,302,211	2,788,026	2,824,346
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Beer	63,195,280	63,202,012	64,939,563	67,372,272	70,105,029
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Tobacco—Manufactured, n.e.i.	11,894,776	12,208,264	12,586,337	13,007,572	13,125,604
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	471,147	561,628	489,913	407,156	321,258
Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..	33,804	29,025	27,490	21,628	24,228
Total, Tobacco ..	12,399,727	12,798,917	13,103,740	13,436,356	13,471,090
Cigars—Machine-made ..	52,812	38,879	45,178	33,107	40,841
Cigars—Hand-made ..	434,258	409,597	429,158	406,664	390,990
Total, Cigars ..	487,070	448,476	474,336	439,771	431,831
Cigarettes—Machine-made ..	4,410,713	4,739,115	4,827,649	5,016,871	5,212,345
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	42,448	30,321	27,762	28,415	19,046
Total Cigarettes ..	4,453,161	4,769,436	4,855,411	5,045,286	5,231,391
Snuff	231	100	50	100	..

(a) Liquid gallons. (b) On and after 1st January, 1925.

§ 9. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and have been omitted from the export figures. The value of these stores shipped each year during the period 1906 to 1926-27, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS ON OVERSEA VESSELS,
1906 TO 1926-27.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906	575,471	875,966	1916-17 ..	748,852	1,676,116
1907	663,724	998,897	1917-18 ..	632,910	1,389,291
1908	867,707	1,196,106	1918-19 ..	857,507	1,765,367
1909	781,113	1,071,677	1919-20 ..	1,487,872	2,688,371
1910	740,567	1,080,133	1920-21 ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1911	858,783	1,238,446	1921-22 ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1912	1,008,259	1,431,985	1922-23 ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1913	1,018,595	1,458,702	1923-24 ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1924-25 ..	1,485,957	2,714,562
1914-15 ..	829,875	1,587,757	1925-26 ..	1,331,789	2,773,422
1915-16 ..	719,510	1,544,872	1926-27 ..	1,421,927	2,781,312

§ 10. Exports according to Industries.

1. **Classification.**—The following table gives an analysis of the exports of Australian produce according to the main classes of industry in which the goods were produced. In certain cases in which the produce has been subjected to some initial process of manufacture, opinions may differ in regard to its classification, but in preparing the tabulation the method adopted generally has been to credit to the primary industry those products in which the value of the primary element is appreciably the greater. Thus, such commodities as flour, jams and preserved fruits, chaff and prepared fodders, etc., have been treated as the produce of agriculture; butter, cheese; preserved milk, and bacon and hams have been credited to the dairying industry; canned meats, tallow and fellmongered skins have been credited to the pastoral industry, but leather has been classed as a product of manufacturing; minerals and metals which have been smelted or otherwise refined, but not further manufactured, have been included as the produce of mining; and sawn timber as the produce of forestry.

Increasing manufacturing activity in close proximity to the centres of primary production—in some instances by co-operative association of primary producers—has the effect of merging more closely the direct interests of primary and secondary production. Prominent cases of the kind referred to are the production of butter, preserved and dried milk, bacon and hams, canned and dehydrated fruit, jam, sugar, flax fibre, etc. As, therefore, no sharp distinction can be made in such cases between the primary and secondary industries, it follows that the values allocated to these divisions in the table must be taken as a general indication only of their relative importance in the export returns. While there is in the primary products some value due to factory processes, there is, on the other hand, in the manufactured products a considerable element of Australian primary produce in the raw materials from which these manufactured products were made. As the figures given are, however, on the same basis throughout the period covered by the table, they indicate, with reasonable accuracy, the variations in the relative importance of the several industrial groups.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.

VALUE OF EXPORTS AS RECORDED.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	£		£		£	
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	33,982,731	318	33,155,560	311
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	80,825,753	192	75,390,036	179
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	9,096,146	236	7,118,382	185
Mines and Quarries	14,712,242	100	15,310,380	104	20,068,172	136
Fisheries	424,849	100	480,923	113	433,245	102
Forestry	1,106,549	100	1,634,643	148	1,713,938	155
Total Primary Produce	72,833,454	100	141,330,576	194	137,879,383	189
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	4,164,498	181	4,026,491	175
Total	75,138,147	100	145,495,074	194	141,905,874	189

(a) Base year.

2. Effect of Price Changes.—If the effect of price changes be eliminated from the above figures by the application of the export price index-numbers, the relative quantitative results will be approximately as follows:—

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.—ELIMINATION OF PRICE CHANGES.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1925-26.		1926-27.	
	£		£		£	
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	20,179,769	189	21,642,010	203
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	46,747,110	111	44,321,038	105
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	5,952,975	154	4,686,229	122
Mines and Quarries	14,712,242	100	10,736,592	73	15,544,672	106
Fisheries	424,849	100	557,915	131	510,300	120
Forestry	1,106,549	100	951,480	86	1,026,310	93
Total Primary Produce	72,833,454	100	85,125,841	117	87,730,559	120
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	2,242,595	97	2,169,446	94
Total	75,138,147	100	87,368,436	116	89,900,005	120

(a) Base year.

3. Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.—In the first of the two preceding tables the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports of Australian produce is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, while in the second table the effect of price changes during the period has been taken into account. In the table showing exports according to recorded value the pastoral group was responsible for the highest proportion of exports during each year. In 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 55.97 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 55.55 per cent. during 1925-26, and 53.13 per cent. during 1926-27. Wool constitutes the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group.

The value of minerals, etc., included in the mining group exceeded the value of items in the agricultural group during the year 1913, but, during the two later years the value of agricultural produce exported was in excess of mineral exports. According to value, the agricultural group now ranks next to the pastoral group. Wheat and flour are the two items of export mainly responsible for this position. The percentage of the agricultural group on the total exports during both 1925-26 and 1926-27 was 23.36. The increase in the total for mines and quarries in 1926-27 is solely due to the heavy exports of gold specie.

The value of exports of dairy and farmyard produce declined considerably during 1925-26 and 1926-27, the downward trend being due to the decline in the exports of butter. Exports included in the fisheries, forestry, and manufacturing groups have not varied to a marked extent.

The recorded value of exports for all industrial groups shows an increase of 94 per cent. during 1925-26 and 89 per cent. during 1926-27, as compared with the total value of exports during the year 1913. The effect of eliminating price changes during the period is shown in the second table. Higher prices of commodities in 1925-26 and 1926-27 tended to inflate the value of exports during these years. On the basis of prices ruling in 1913 the exports of 1925-26 and 1926-27 were greater than those of 1913, the increases for the respective years being 16 per cent. and 20 per cent. The effect of eliminating price changes is particularly noticeable in the figures for the agricultural, pastoral, dairy produce, and manufacturing groups.

4. Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production and Australian Exports during the period of ten years, 1917-18 to 1926-27, classified according to industries; the proportion of each industrial group to total production and to total exports and in the last column the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group:—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY, 1917-18 TO 1926-27.

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
Agriculture	845,644	22.49	307,947	24.51	36.42
Pastoral	1,024,011	27.23	653,827	52.05	63.85
Dairy and Farmyard	425,909	11.33	86,176	6.86	20.23
Mining	226,825	6.03	134,873	10.74	59.46
Forestry and Fisheries	105,283	2.80	17,012	1.35	16.16
Total Primary Produce	2,627,672	69.88	1,199,835	95.51	45.66
Manufacturing	1,132,826	30.12	56,385	4.49	4.98
Total	3,760,498	100.00	1,256,220	100.00	33.40

The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned in *1 ante*. A period of ten years is embraced, and the values of production and of exports therein give a very fair index of the relative importance of the several industrial groups. Of the total production 69.9 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 30.1 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 27.2 per cent., and agriculture with 22.5 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 95.5 per cent of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 52.1 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural and mining groups with 24.5 per cent. and 10.7 per cent. respectively. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 4.5 per cent. of the total.

The figures in the last column of the table are of special interest, as they show the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group. Of the total primary production during the period 45.7 per cent. was exported. Over one-third of the agricultural production and approximately two-thirds of the pastoral production were sent abroad.

Fifty-nine per cent. of the total production of the mining industry and 20 per cent. of the produce included in the dairy and farmyard group were exported.

The percentage of manufactured goods exported was comparatively small, only 5 per cent. of the production during the period being sent abroad.

§ 11. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver, specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported and exported during the years 1922-23 to 1926-27 :—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION, 1922-23 TO 1926-27.

Items.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.
IMPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	7	..	2,585,875	65,790	81,278
Bullion ..	3,501	5,157	7,920,458	292,672	487,242
Total ..	3,508	5,157	10,506,333	358,462	568,520
Silver—Specie ..	24,300	55,172	33,546	58,833	16,578
Bullion ..	2,130	1,425	2,866	3,414	3,667
Total ..	26,430	56,597	36,412	62,247	20,245
Bronze—Specie ..	886	38	62	44	70
GRAND TOTAL ..	30,824	61,792	10,542,807	420,753	588,835
EXPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	2,219,998	2,411,512	784,944	4,006,382	10,763,242
Bullion ..	5,907	385,755	157,233	345,707	609,167
Total ..	2,225,905	2,797,267	942,177	4,352,089	11,372,409
Silver—Specie ..	5,870	17,355	16,033	63,966	19,760
Bullion ..	1,069,159	997,874	1,084,825	1,073,356	911,107
Total ..	1,075,029	1,015,229	1,100,858	1,137,322	930,867
Bronze—Specie ..	5	..	..	8	30
Total—					
Australian Produce	3,300,339	3,812,219	2,039,735	5,435,724	12,297,106
Other Produce ..	600	277	3,300	53,695	6,200
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,300,939(a)	3,812,496(a)	2,043,035(a)	5,489,419	12,303,306

(a) Includes premium on gold exported.

2. Imports and Exports by Countries.—The next table shows the imports and exports of specie and bullion from and to various countries during the year 1926-27.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES, 1926-27.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	11,480	..	11,480	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	3,330	5,680	9,010	2,676	3,544	6,220
Indiacand Ceylon ..	..	..	..	743,500	1,514,971	2,258,471
Malaya (British) ..	..	16	16	13,000	..	13,000
New Zealand ..	74,093	330,232	404,325	..	235	235
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	..	..	1,542	929	2,471
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony..	..	..	..	420	..	420
Samoa ..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	3,600	..	3,600
Territory of New Guinea ..	1,595	133,561	135,156	6,180	..	6,180
Papua ..	7,420	21,125	28,545	1,000	..	1,000
Total British Countries ..	97,918	490,614	588,532	771,918	1,519,684	2,291,602
France ..	40	..	40	..	..	..
Germany ..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Netherlands East Indies ..	..	..	..	3,414	..	3,414
Pacific Islands: New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	7,700	..	7,700
United States of America ..	7	255	262	10,000,000	590	10,000,590
Total Foreign Countries ..	48	255	303	10,011,114	590	10,011,704
GRAND TOTAL..	97,966	490,869	588,835	10,783,032	1,520,274	12,303,306

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

§ 12. Effect of Prices on Value of Exports.

1. General.—In comparing the value of exports from, and of imports into, any country for a series of years, the question naturally arises as to the extent to which any variation in the aggregate value is due to fluctuations in prices, or to increase or decrease of actual quantities, for, in aggregates expressed in value—the only possible method when the commodities differ—the two sources of variation are confused.

2. Methods of Computation.—The method of computation adopted consists in the taking of an annual average for an extended period of the quantities of all such articles of export as are recorded by quantity, and the application to the average quantities so obtained of the average prices in each year. The quantities used to produce the following results are the averages for 19½ years, viz., from 1st January, 1897, to 30th June, 1916, these being taken as representing the general quantitative composition or norm of the exports from Australia. The results published in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 12 were ascertained by applying to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year arbitrarily taken as the basic year. The advantage of the method now adopted is that the results are comparable throughout, whereas under the method previously followed each year was comparable with the basic year only.

3. Effect on Export Values.—The following table shows the value of total exports (Australian and other produce) as actually recorded in each year specified, together with the value computed on the assumption that the prices of 1901 were maintained. The table also shows the yearly "price levels" based upon the results so ascertained, and furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports in each year since 1901. Column IV.—values computed on 1901 prices—represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denomination of value, and the figures therein show that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports of merchandise during the year 1926-27, for example, would have been £64,184,127 only, instead of £133,502,984—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£69,318,857) results from a rise of 108 per cent. (i.e., from 1,000 to 2,080) in the prices of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1926-27.

The column "Price levels" shows that prices as indicated by the exports rose from the beginning of the decade to the year 1906. Owing to the large proportion of the aggregate value of exports represented by wool and wheat, any change in the price of these commodities has a marked effect on the index-numbers for the total group of exports, and it is to their influence that the fall of prices in 1911 is mainly due. From that year to 1920-21 prices steadily increased, but there was a considerable decline during 1921-22. An upward trend was manifested during 1922-23, and the price level for that year for all groups of exports was 2,039 as compared with 1,721 for 1921-22. The high prices realized for wool during 1923-24 and 1924-25 were responsible for the exceptional increase in the price-levels of the pastoral group for those years, the index-number for the last year reaching a level greatly in excess of any previous year. The price level for all groups of commodities rose sharply to 2,476 during 1923-24 and to 2,803 in 1924-25. Prices were on a lower level in 1925-26 and 1926-27, and the price-level for the combined group of commodities in the latter year declined to 2,080. Every group, with the exception of miscellaneous produce, showed decreases compared with the previous year. The lower price ruling for wool was mainly responsible for the fall in the price-level of the pastoral group. The slightly higher prices obtained for butter and cheese caused the increase in the price-level for the dairy produce group.

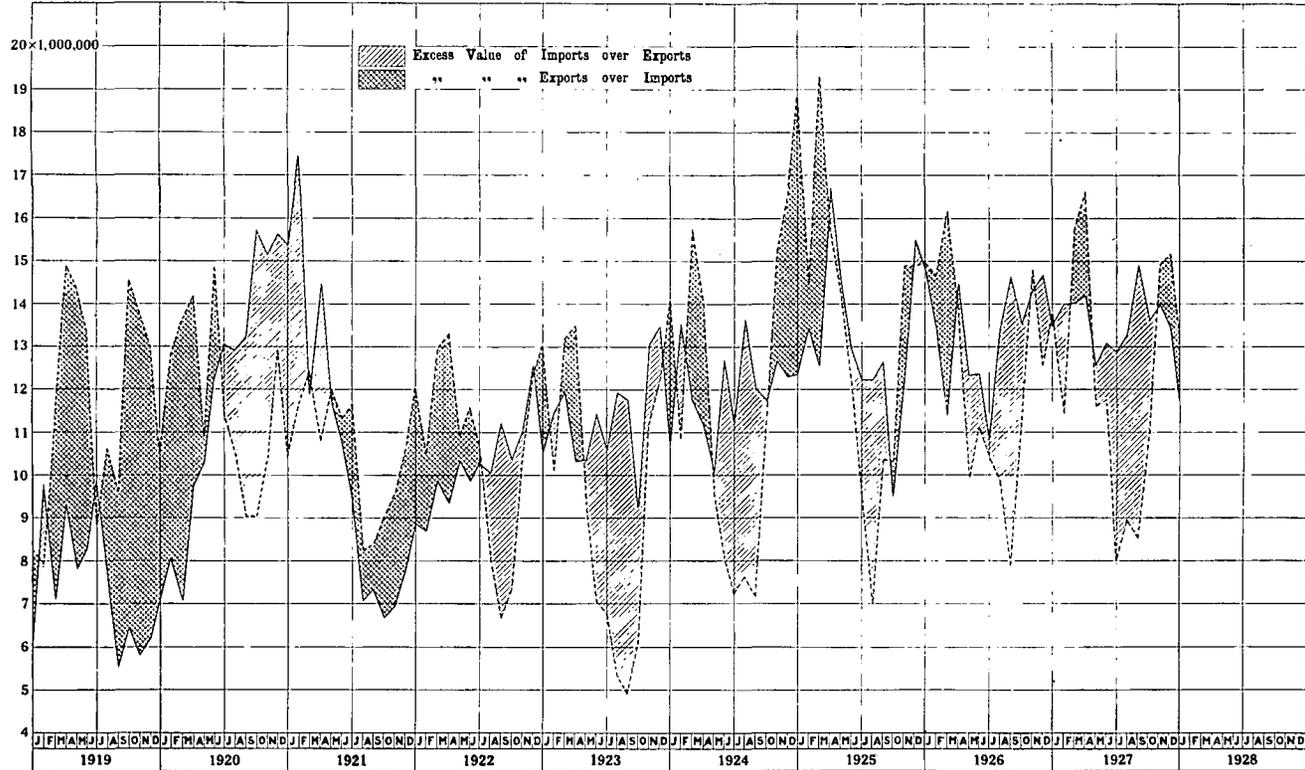
AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—VALUES AND PRICE LEVELS, 1901, 1906, AND 1911 TO 1926-27.

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold Bullion.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Gold Bullion).		Price-Levels. (a) Year 1901 = 1,000
		Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	£	£	£	£	£	
1901 ..	14,347,776	35,348,396	35,348,396	49,696,172	49,696,172	1000
1906 ..	16,895,059	52,842,704	42,005,330	69,737,763	58,900,389	1258
1911 ..	11,561,639	67,920,619	58,501,825	79,482,258	70,063,464	1161
1912 ..	11,881,216	67,214,874	53,218,427	79,096,090	65,099,643	1263
1913 ..	3,164,105	75,407,664	58,455,553	78,571,769	61,619,658	1290
1914-15 ..	2,474,197	58,118,379	44,740,861	60,592,576	47,215,058	1299
1915-16 ..	10,391,019	64,387,302	40,469,705	74,778,321	50,860,724	1591
1916-17 ..	11,521,815	86,433,667	43,985,398	97,955,482	55,507,213	1965
1917-18 ..	6,483,265	74,945,956	35,962,551	81,429,221	42,445,816	2084
1918-19 ..	7,252,202	106,711,774	52,489,805	113,963,976	59,742,007	2033
1919-20 ..	5,654,909 ^b	144,168,600	64,103,424	149,823,509	68,516,379	2249
1920-21 ..	5,371,421 ^b	126,787,491 ^b	56,249,996	132,158,912	60,330,722	2254
1921-22 ..	3,487,615 ^b	124,358,920	72,259,686	127,846,535	75,225,164	1721
1922-23 ..	2,231,780 ^b	115,638,367	56,713,275	117,870,147	58,818,605	2039
1923-24 ..	2,814,622 ^b	116,672,542	47,121,382	119,487,164	49,742,686	2476
1924-25 ..	958,210 ^b	161,071,949	57,464,127	162,030,159	58,373,048	2803
1925-26 ..	4,416,063	144,146,146	66,982,410	148,562,209	71,398,473	2152
1926-27 ..	11,392,199	133,502,984	64,184,127	144,895,183	75,576,326	2080

(a) These are index-numbers for the total group of exports, excluding specie and gold bullion.

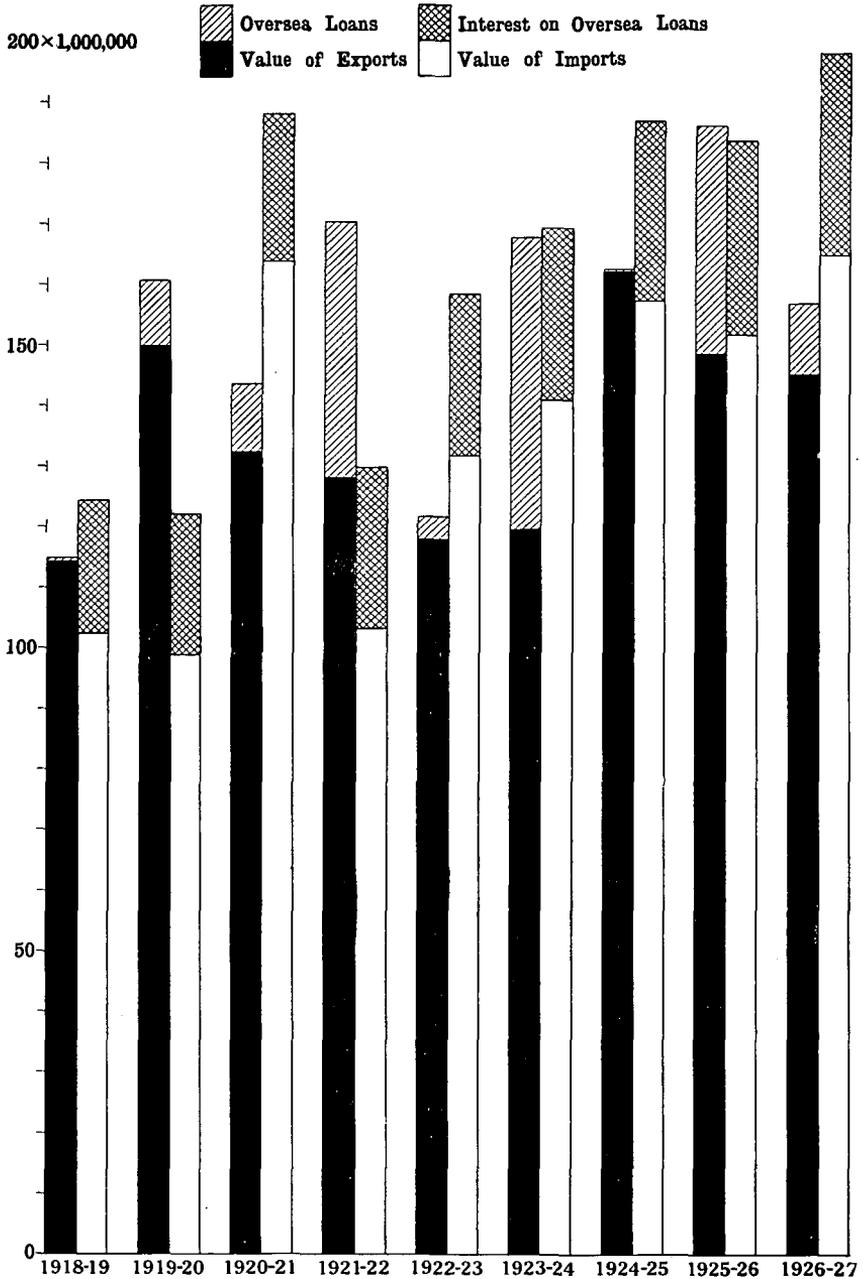
(b) Including premium on gold exported 1919-20, £1,241,954, or 23.8 per cent. on standard price; 1920-21, £1,290,695, or 32.1 per cent.; 1921-22, £522,137, or 17.6 per cent.; 1922-23, £126,450, or 6.04 per cent.; 1923-24, £193,418, or 8.72 per cent.; 1924-25, £40,289, or 6.7 per cent.

VALUE OF MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—AUSTRALIA, 1919 TO 1927.



EXPLANATION.—The base of the graph has been divided into months, but the vertical lines are drawn for each six months only. The vertical height represents £1,000,000 in the case of both Imports and Exports. The values of Imports and Exports are shown for each month, Imports being indicated by a continuous line and Exports by a dotted one. The areas in single shading represent an excess of Imports over Exports, and the cross shading an excess of Exports over Imports.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AMOUNT OF LOANS RAISED OVERSEA, AND INTEREST PAYABLE OVERSEA—AUSTRALIA, 1918-19 TO 1926-27.



EXPLANATION.—Each vertical division of the scale represents £10,000,000. The key to the shading is given above on the graph.

Two columns are given for each year, one made up of the value of Exports and the amount of new loans raised oversea (i.e., the increase in net indebtedness); the other column consisting of the value of Imports, and the Interest on all oversea loans including services.

The first column represents items which make credit available abroad for the payments indicated in the second column. (See § 4. 2, page 204.)

4. Price-Levels of Exports.—The following table of index-numbers shows the variations in price of the different classes of goods exported, grouped according to industrial origin :—

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—PRICE-LEVELS, 1901, 1906, AND 1911 TO 1926-27.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.	Dairy Produce.	Mineral Produce.(a)	Miscellaneous.	All Classes.(a)
1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1906	1,155	1,344	1,021	1,113	991	1,258
1911	1,243	1,193	1,085	944	1,227	1,161
1912	1,388	1,268	1,198	1,133	1,254	1,263
1913	1,324	1,334	1,124	1,114	1,329	1,290
1914-15 ..	1,480	1,323	1,176	1,066	1,221	1,299
1915-16 ..	1,927	1,589	1,488	1,393	1,106	1,591
1916-17 ..	1,726	2,131	1,690	1,650	1,357	1,965
1917-18 ..	1,954	2,250	1,624	1,760	1,401	2,084
1918-19 ..	1,864	2,166	1,855	1,692	1,775	2,033
1919-20 ..	2,145	2,393	2,023	1,787	2,150	2,249
1920-21 ..	3,177	2,093	2,854	1,813	2,179	2,254
1921-22 ..	2,108	1,717	1,507	1,427	1,845	1,721
1922-23 ..	1,931	2,213	1,845	1,459	1,701	2,039
1923-24 ..	1,700	2,930	1,785	1,529	1,803	2,476
1924-25 ..	2,304	3,303	1,654	1,600	1,942	2,803
1925-26 ..	2,230	2,306	1,717	1,589	1,859	2,152
1926-27 ..	2,028	2,269	1,707	1,438	1,861	2,080

(a) Excluding gold.

§ 13. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. Essentials of Comparisons.—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the system of record, are more or less identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance, and charges may be added thereto. Again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. In later years, moreover, a very substantial difference in the value of imports would arise from the different methods of converting the moneys of foreign countries, *i.e.*, from the application of current rates of exchange or of the mint par. Lastly, the figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade of Belgium, for example, represented, prior to the war, approximately 40 per cent. of the gross trade recorded; of Switzerland, 45 per cent.; of France, 20 per cent.; and of the United Kingdom, 15 per cent.; whereas in Australia the same element represents, normally, about 4 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

2. "Special Trade" of Various Countries.—Special trade may be defined according to the interpretation of the British Board of Trade, as (a) imports entered for consumption in the country (as distinguished from imports for transshipment or re-export) and (b) exports of domestic products.

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for consumption in the various countries specified, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Further, the statistical records of many countries do not distinguish between bullion and specie imported for the use of the particular country (home consumption) and the amount in transit, nor between the exports of that produced within the country and that re-exported. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals

approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The figures relating to foreign countries have been extracted from the League of Nations Memorandum on International Trade and Balance of Payments.

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
—INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Year.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
C'wealth of Australia	1926-27	164,717	144,895	309,612	26 19 1	23 14 3	50 13 4
	1913	76,323	75,113	151,436	15 17 11	15 12 10	31 10 9
United Kingdom (a)	1926	1,117,298	651,898	1,769,191	24 14 2	14 8 4	39 2 6
	1913	671,265	525,461	1,196,726	14 11 8	11 8 4	26 0 0
Canada	1926	212,140	261,317	473,457	22 11 4	27 16 0	50 7 4
	1913	127,366	88,889	216,255	17 3 9	11 19 11	29 3 8
New Zealand	1926	48,953	44,339	93,292	35 4 2	31 17 10	67 2 0
	1913	21,879	22,578	44,457	20 10 7	21 3 8	41 14 3
Union of South Africa	1926	69,753	82,305	152,058	8 7 1	9 17 2	18 4 3
	1913	41,152	65,226	106,378	6 0 2	9 10 6	15 10 8
United States of America	1926	908,025	969,547	1,877,572	7 13 10	8 4 3	15 18 1
	1913	365,226	503,704	868,930	3 14 7	5 2 10	8 17 5
Argentine Republic..	1926	156,173	150,617	306,790	15 9 8	14 18 8	30 8 4
	1913	98,560	103,086	201,646	12 6 9	12 18 1	25 4 10
Belgium	1926	153,909	130,247	284,156	19 0 9	16 2 6	35 3 3
	1913	184,156	144,445	328,601	24 2 3	18 18 3	43 0 6
Denmark	1926	81,482	75,720	157,202	23 16 6	22 2 10	45 19 4
	1913	42,798	35,185	77,983	15 2 5	12 8 8	27 11 1
France	1926	397,737	397,942	795,679	9 11 6	9 11 7	19 3 1
	1913	334,362	273,251	607,613	8 8 0	6 17 3	15 5 3
Germany	1926	487,243	480,658	967,901	7 15 9	7 13 8	15 9 5
	1913	527,366	494,445	1,021,811	7 16 11	7 7 1	15 4 0
Italy	1926	207,201	149,589	356,790	5 2 2	3 13 9	8 15 11
	1913	144,856	99,794	244,650	4 1 4	2 16 1	6 17 5
Japan	1926	223,457	191,152	414,609	3 14 7	3 3 10	6 18 5
	1913	74,691	64,815	139,506	1 7 1	1 3 6	2 10 7
Norway	1926	49,588	36,626	86,214	17 19 0	13 5 1	31 4 1
	1913	29,835	20,988	50,823	12 2 2	8 10 5	20 12 7
Spain	1926	85,391	63,766	149,177	3 17 3	2 17 8	6 14 11
	1913	51,852	41,975	93,827	2 11 1	2 1 4	4 12 5
Sweden	1926	82,099	78,189	160,288	13 11 3	12 13 3	26 9 6
	1913	46,708	45,062	91,770	8 5 8	7 19 10	16 5 6
Switzerland	1926	93,827	72,634	166,461	23 15 4	18 7 11	42 3 3
	1913	73,868	54,527	128,395	19 2 4	14 2 3	33 4 7

(a) Excluding Bullion and Specie.

§ 14. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia compared with that of Competing Countries.

1. Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held in the import trade of Australia has been a matter of more than ordinary interest for some years. Since 1908 a permanent resident Commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade has been established in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From the 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided special rates in favour of goods from the United Kingdom with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market.

In an investigation into the relative position, as compared with other countries, occupied by the United Kingdom in the import trade of Australia, the comparison must, of course, be restricted to those classes of goods which are produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. The imports to Australia include many commodities, such as tea, rice, raw coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, copra, timber,

etc., which the United Kingdom could not supply. These items, in addition to others not available from that country, have, therefore, been omitted from the computation hereunder.

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1913 AND 1923-24 TO 1926-27.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	289,229	947,697
	1923-24	453,861	3,364	274	9,372	306,164	2,204,833
	1924-25	467,833	3,564	870	16,615	387,610	1,978,092
	1925-26	470,491	4,606	1,408	35,294	564,388	2,473,756
	1926-27	519,771	5,423	3,289	63,233	653,399	3,099,388
Spiritous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1923-24	1,752,607	222,626	1,712	10	2,778	2,102,219
	1924-25	1,791,001	206,955	9,667	13	391	2,177,281
	1925-26	2,386,529	192,123	8,997	20	66	2,297,738
	1926-27	1,444,151	205,596	8,554	16	3	1,815,608
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1923-24	24,979,055	2,310,817	2,310,817	2,657,125	2,011,387	38,462,146
	1924-25	26,782,623	2,345,401	561,080	3,225,081	1,605,269	42,372,272
	1925-26	23,386,529	2,016,927	678,253	3,358,478	2,135,120	39,056,392
	1926-27	23,507,668	2,819,357	1,214,844	4,022,647	2,507,897	42,416,966
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1923-24	22,347,802	484,638	319,497	57,107	15,991,224	43,761,850
	1924-25	24,627,221	543,988	431,986	30,394	16,140,794	45,594,102
	1925-26	24,087,735	416,369	713,815	32,787	16,675,170	45,498,784
	1926-27	25,543,644	442,932	1,259,743	27,762	20,171,023	51,282,063
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1923-24	4,064,670	171,957	47,440	19,772	677,986	6,448,226
	1924-25	4,692,738	119,671	93,273	15,093	630,344	6,845,778
	1925-26	4,909,573	124,620	130,789	20,127	680,315	7,126,461
	1926-27	5,035,992	161,928	107,501	20,010	714,200	7,036,028
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1923-24	959,693	155,293	314,257	102,149	134,763	2,477,695
	1924-25	1,002,094	151,159	281,642	91,037	247,056	2,648,680
	1925-26	944,715	123,911	364,426	111,415	248,173	2,746,403
	1926-27	913,971	115,002	393,943	114,259	309,317	2,349,587
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1923-24	1,462,533	17,433	32,092	181,736	219,969	2,441,288
	1924-25	1,529,768	32,334	73,824	147,195	193,359	2,529,697
	1925-26	1,423,191	21,997	107,953	156,026	210,396	2,455,818
	1926-27	1,522,386	43,534	147,231	155,286	221,180	2,610,647
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,428	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1923-24	1,875,757	220,889	88,735	43,495	574,636	3,875,526
	1924-25	1,873,447	231,055	117,507	40,211	614,023	4,120,460
	1925-26	1,907,766	254,448	135,748	52,690	738,239	4,316,482
	1926-27	2,092,824	289,227	231,463	47,662	1,000,132	5,027,130
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,218	68,688	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	1923-24	692,505	147,826	13,731	2,272	1,592,065	3,497,331
	1924-25	600,003	185,339	26,260	1,467	1,449,439	3,384,250
	1925-26	1,071,315	199,167	57,649	4,276	1,782,214	5,727,019
	1926-27	1,126,592	212,953	78,178	7,949	1,383,284	5,593,767
Total above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1923-24	58,588,573	3,734,848	909,447	3,073,538	21,690,972	105,279,514
	1924-25	63,566,728	3,819,496	1,596,109	3,567,111	21,268,285	111,850,632
	1925-26	60,142,142	3,354,108	2,199,038	3,771,113	23,074,081	111,697,853
	1926-27	61,706,999	4,295,952	3,534,831	4,458,824	26,960,440	122,631,224
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1923-24	63,599,700	4,101,137	1,368,894	3,557,834	34,556,516	140,556,501
	1924-25	69,041,054	4,216,457	2,259,691	4,146,234	33,100,262	146,600,489
	1925-26	65,824,179	3,758,529	2,821,789	4,372,083	37,233,485	151,217,425
	1926-27	67,786,167	4,767,123	4,359,513	5,183,470	41,394,015	164,127,759

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PERCENTAGES.
1913 AND 1923-24 TO 1926-27.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	12.74	0.74	30.52	100
	1923-24	20.58	0.15	0.01	0.45	13.89	100
	1924-25	23.65	0.18	0.04	0.84	19.60	100
	1925-26	19.02	0.19	0.06	1.43	22.82	100
	1926-27	16.77	0.17	0.11	2.04	21.08	100
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1923-24	83.37	10.59	0.05	0.00	0.13	100
	1924-25	82.26	9.51	0.44	0.00	0.02	100
	1925-26	84.47	8.36	0.39	0.00	0.00	100
	1926-27	79.55	11.32	0.47	0.00	0.00	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1923-24	64.91	6.00	0.71	6.90	5.23	100
	1924-25	63.20	5.54	1.32	7.61	3.79	100
	1925-26	59.88	5.16	1.74	8.60	5.47	100
	1926-27	55.42	6.05	2.87	9.48	5.91	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1923-24	51.08	1.11	0.73	0.13	36.55	100
	1924-25	54.01	1.19	0.95	0.07	35.40	100
	1925-26	52.94	0.92	1.57	0.07	36.65	100
	1926-27	49.82	0.86	2.46	0.05	39.33	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1923-24	63.08	2.67	0.74	0.31	10.52	100
	1924-25	68.53	1.75	1.36	0.22	9.21	100
	1925-26	68.89	1.75	1.84	0.28	9.55	100
	1926-27	63.46	2.04	2.49	0.25	9.00	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1923-24	38.74	6.27	5.42	4.12	12.70	100
	1924-25	37.83	5.71	10.63	3.44	9.33	100
	1925-26	34.40	4.51	13.26	4.06	9.04	100
	1926-27	32.07	4.04	13.82	4.01	10.86	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1923-24	59.91	0.71	1.31	7.45	9.01	100
	1924-25	60.47	1.28	2.92	5.82	7.64	100
	1925-26	57.95	0.90	4.40	6.35	8.57	100
	1926-27	58.31	1.67	5.64	5.95	8.47	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1923-24	48.36	5.70	2.29	1.12	14.82	100
	1924-25	45.47	5.61	2.85	0.98	14.90	100
	1925-26	44.20	5.89	3.14	1.22	18.03	100
	1926-27	41.63	5.75	4.60	0.95	19.90	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1923-24	19.80	4.23	0.39	0.06	45.52	100
	1924-25	23.64	5.48	0.78	0.04	42.83	100
	1925-26a	18.71	3.43	1.01	0.07	31.12	100
	1926-27a	20.14	3.81	1.40	0.14	24.73	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	54.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1923-24	55.65	3.55	0.86	2.92	20.60	100
	1924-25	56.93	3.42	1.43	3.20	19.05	100
	1925-26	53.84	3.00	1.97	3.38	20.66	100
	1926-27	50.32	3.50	2.88	3.64	21.99	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1923-24	45.25	2.92	0.97	2.53	24.59	100
	1924-25	47.09	2.88	1.54	2.83	22.58	100
	1925-26	43.53	2.49	1.87	2.89	24.62	100
	1926-27	41.30	2.90	2.66	3.16	25.22	100

(a) The proportion of crude rubber in this group was unusually large in this year.

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £122,631,224 during 1926-27. The two classes of goods which bulked largely in these totals were—(a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery, and (b) apparel, attire, and manufactured fibres. The value of goods included in these two groups represented 76 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1926-27.

Of the total value of competitive goods the United Kingdom supplied 50.32 per cent. during 1926-27 as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913 and 61.15 per cent. during 1922-23. In seven of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom decreased during 1926-27 as compared with the previous year. The two groups which showed increased proportions were—earthenware, cements, glass, etc., and rubber and leather, and manufactures thereof. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1926-27 with 79.55 per cent. of the total oversea purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 55.42 per cent. of apparel and attire; 63.46 per cent. of paper and stationery; 58.31 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 49.82 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 3.64 per cent. in 1926-27. The classes of goods chiefly imported from Japan are as follows:—Apparel and textiles, metal manufactures and machinery, china and porcelain ware, earthenware, glass and glassware, paper and stationery, brushware, and fancy goods.

The position of the United States in this competitive trade has improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 21.99 per cent. in 1926-27. In the latest pre-war year (1913), the value of goods from the United States in the "competitive" groups was £5,982,659, whereas in 1926-27 it was £26,960,440. The following are the principal groups of commodities in which United States sales to Australia during 1926-27 were greater than those of 1913:—Apparel and textiles, manufactured metals and machinery (including motor cars, chassis, etc.), rubber and manufactures thereof, and drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 3.00 per cent. in 1925-26, but recovered to 3.50 per cent. in 1926-27. The proportion supplied by France has, however, not varied greatly, as the imports during the five years under review have represented rather more than 3 per cent. of the competitive trade. Apparel and textiles are the most important imports from France.

The proportion of the imports supplied by Germany in 1913 was 10.68 per cent. as compared with 58.38 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 3.61 per cent. from France; 1.24 per cent. from Japan; and 10.86 per cent. from the United States. From 1914-15 to 1921-22 imports from Germany were on a very small scale, but have increased rapidly since the latter year. The percentage of the imports for 1926-27 was 2.88 per cent. as compared with 0.86 per cent. in 1923-24. The principal classes of imports from Germany were manufactured metals and machinery, and apparel and textiles.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the more prominent position held by the United States of America and by Japan in the Australian import market during the past three years was not altogether at the expense of the United Kingdom, but represented a substitution of the trade formerly supplied by Germany.

Comparing the percentages of imports from each country during the period 1923-24 to 1926-27 it will be noticed that the proportions supplied by the United States, Japan and Germany increased, while those from France and the United Kingdom decreased.

2. Preferential Tariffs.—The Commonwealth Tariff Act of 1908 provided Preferential Tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent amendments of the Tariff have extended the list of articles to which the preferential rates apply. This favourable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended by Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), and when this Act was incorporated in Customs Tariff 1921-1926 further concessions were granted.

On the introduction of the preferential treatment of British goods by the Commonwealth Tariff, it was required that British material or labour should represent not less than one-fourth the value of such goods. From the 1st September, 1911, it was required in regard to goods only partially manufactured in the United Kingdom, that the final process or processes of manufacture should have been performed in the United Kingdom and that the expenditure on material of British production and/or British labour should have been not less than one-fourth of the factory or works cost of the goods in the finished state. These conditions were superseded during the year 1925.

Important alterations in the conditions governing the entry of goods into the Commonwealth under the British Preferential Tariff were made during 1925. The amended conditions apply in regard to goods which are invoiced to Australia on and after 1st April, 1925.

Under the new conditions Preference is granted in the Commonwealth as follows :—

- (a) To goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom.

As to manufactured goods, these will only be considered "wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom" if in the raw materials used and in the finished goods no manufacturing process has been performed outside the United Kingdom which is being commercially performed in the United Kingdom.

The Minister shall determine what are to be regarded as raw materials, and in such determination may include partially manufactured Australian materials.

- (b) To goods, not wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom in the terms of paragraph (a), provided they contain at least 75 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding paragraphs, to goods of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in Australia provided they contain at least 25 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (d) It is essential in every case that the final process or processes of manufacture shall take place in the United Kingdom, and that the goods are consigned therefrom direct to Australia.

It is also provided that the conditions of preference set out above shall apply (in addition to goods from the United Kingdom) to goods, claiming preference, shipped from any country to which the Commonwealth of Australia has extended Tariff Preference, whether the rates granted be those of the "British Preferential Tariff," the "Intermediate Tariff," or special rates.

On the basis of the imports during 1913, the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-11 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the same basis the Tariff of 1921-26 has extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 95 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and, at the same time, has increased the margin of preference to 13.5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty payable under the Tariff of 1921-1926 on goods of United Kingdom origin is about 31 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would be called upon to pay an average rate of about 44 per cent.

An application of the Tariff of 1921-26 to the imports from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1926-27 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £62,712,290, upon which duty to the amount of £10,050,631 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have been required to pay £18,530,337 duty. Thus, had the conditions of the General Tariff operated on these goods £8,479,706 additional duty would have been paid, representing an average of 13.5 per cent. on the value of the goods.

Of the £62,712,290 worth of goods mentioned above, £29,968,581 were "free," while the same goods if they had been imported from Other Countries would have paid duty to the amount of £3,756,686, representing an average *ad valorem* rate of 12.5 per cent.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £64,489,582, and the duty collected thereon was £18,813,096, or £7,509,766 more than would have been paid under the British Preference Tariff Rates.

3. Reciprocal Tariffs.—(i) *General*. The Tariff Act of 1921 introduced a new feature into Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. In submitting the schedule to Parliament, the Minister for Trade and Customs made the following statement of the object of the Intermediate Tariff :— " . . . the Minister is empowered under the Bill to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other Dominions of the British Crown. The Minister will be able, if we can arrange a satisfactory reciprocal agreement, to extend to other Dominions on individual items the British preference rate, or the intermediate rate, or, it may be, the general rate. Such agreements will be subject to the ratification of Parliament. The provision simply means that if any of our sister self-governing Dominions desires to enter into reciprocal trade relationships with us, the Minister, with the British Preference Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General

Tariff before him, may bargain with the sister Dominion and come to an agreement which, as I say, must subsequently be ratified by Parliament. . . . There is a provision of a somewhat similar character in regard to other countries than the Dominions, the only difference being that the Minister is empowered to extend to countries other than the Dominions only the Intermediate Tariff; that is to say, in entering into such negotiations, he is precluded from offering to those countries what we might term, for the purposes of this Bill, the Empire rate. He is confined in his negotiations with these other countries to the Intermediate Tariff."

(ii) *Union of South Africa.* Until 1922, the Union of South Africa was the only British Dominion with which Australia had a reciprocal Tariff arrangement. The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906 and subsequent amending Acts provided preferential rates of duty to be applied to certain imported goods "when those goods are imported from and are the produce or manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union."

The Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 was repealed by the Customs Tariff, 1926. The repeal came into operation on the 1st July, 1926, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and thereafter the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-1926 applied in relation to goods imported from South Africa which are entered for home consumption after that time.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* On the 11th April, 1922, an agreement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand whereby goods specified in the schedule attached to the agreement should be admitted at the rates of duty set out in the schedule. In addition to the goods specially mentioned in the schedule, it is provided that "all other goods being the produce or manufacture of Australia or New Zealand shall be dutiable at the rates applicable to goods being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, upon entry into New Zealand or Australia respectively." This agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922, and, by Proclamation dated 24th August, 1922, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922. A variation of the original agreement was ratified by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) No. 38 of 1926. In section 2, "Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade" of this chapter, the full text of the variation of the agreement is given.

It has been estimated that during 1926-27, goods otherwise dutiable and amounting in value to £638,616 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £142,004. In addition, goods valued at £716,974, which were dutiable under both general and preferential tariff were admitted, the duty remitted being £60,612. The total value of the customs concessions on the import of New Zealand goods was £202,616, representing a preference of 14.9 per cent.

(iv) *Dominion of Canada.* The negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and Australia reached finality during September, 1925, and a reciprocal Tariff agreement between the two countries is now in operation. The commodities on which Canada grants preferential rates of duty to Australia are:—Beeswax, butter, brandy, champagne, cheese, currants, eggs, eucalyptus oil, fruits (dried, fresh, and pulped), fruits in cans, glue, honey, lard, meat (fresh and canned), onions, raisins, sugar, tallow, vegetables in tins, and wine. Australia's preferential duties apply to the following Canadian imports:—Cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, goloshes and rubber sand boots, etc., iron and steel tubes or pipes, printing machinery, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), typewriters, and vehicles, viz., motor chassis (unassembled and assembled), and vehicle parts, including undergear, axles, springs, hoods, wheels and bodies.

Imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued in 1926-27 at £2,561,000, the principal items being printing paper £683,944, and fish £492,171. Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to £1,022,224, the principal item being sugar, £869,717.

(v) *Papua and New Guinea.* Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Preference 1926 provides for Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea. Imports into Australia, direct from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory from which they were imported, shall,

notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1921-1924, be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule are coffee, dried fruit, viz., litchi, fresh fruits (various local fruits), edible fungi, green ginger, coco-nuts and kapok and sesame seeds.

4. **Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.**—The post-war Tariff of the United Kingdom provides Preferential Customs rates on certain goods where they are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless 25 per cent. of their value is the result of labour within the British Empire. The principal items of interest to Australia which are accorded preferential treatment under the Tariff of the United Kingdom are:—Fruits, dried and preserved; jam; fruit pulp; preserved milk; wine; and brandy.

The question of Tariff Preference was discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference held in 1923, when the following resolution was adopted:—

“ This Imperial Economic Conference, holding that, especially in present circumstances, all possible means should be taken to develop the resources of the Empire and trade between the Empire Countries, desires to affirm the resolution on the subject of Imperial Preference passed by the Imperial War Conference of 1917.”

The resolution was agreed to by all delegates, including the representative from Great Britain. The British Ministry in power at the time was prepared to grant certain increased preferences, but stipulated that their proposals could not go beyond the established fiscal system.

Before the proposals could be submitted to the British Parliament the Ministry in power at the date of conference was defeated. The new Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) announced, however, that the Imperial Preference resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference would be discussed in the House of Commons during June, 1924, and that the debate would be unfettered and the votes on non-party lines. The proposals duly came before Parliament, and as a result of the debate on Imperial Preference, the first four resolutions, which proposed Imperial Preference without imposing any new charge upon the foreigner, were defeated by small majorities. The other six resolutions, of which notice had been given, were then withdrawn.

After the election of October, 1924, a new Ministry, with Mr. Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister, came into office and, in the Budget submitted to the House of Commons during June, 1925, clauses dealing with increased Imperial preference on Empire-grown tobacco, preserved and dried fruits, jams and jellies, spirits, wine, sugar, and hops were proposed and adopted. The new rates of duty took effect on 1st July, 1925, excepting that relating to hops, which came into operation on 16th August, 1925.

On the basis of the quantities of dried fruits, spirits, wine, sugar, canned fruits and jams and jellies imported into the United Kingdom from Australia during the year 1926, as shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, it is estimated that £1,026,000 additional duty would have been collected if the same quantities of goods had been dutiable under the rates applicable to imports from foreign countries.

§ 15. Commonwealth Trade Representation in Overseas Countries.

The Commonwealth is represented in the United Kingdom by the High Commissioner for Australia (Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir G. de L. Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.), with headquarters at Australia House, London. Oversea trade matters affecting Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office of High Commissioner.

The Commonwealth has a Trade Representative in France, with headquarters at Paris. This official is attached to the High Commissioner's office, London.

The first appointment of a Commissioner for Australia in the United States of America was made in 1918. Oversea trade matters affecting Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office of Commissioner in United States of America.

Early in 1921 a Commonwealth Trade Commissioner was appointed in China, with offices at Shanghai and Hong Kong. This office was terminated in 1923. In 1922, an Australian Trade Representative in the East was appointed, with headquarters at Singapore, but the appointment was terminated in March, 1925.