

## CHAPTER VI.

## 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 Sections 86 to 95 of the Act.

## § 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.

2. **Customs Tariff 1921–1930.**—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), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1926 (Act No. 45 of 1926), Customs Tariff 1928 (Act No. 2 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1928 (No. 35 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1928 (No. 36 of 1928), and Customs Tariff 1930 (No. 3 of 1930).

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 the Customs Tariff Act, 1928 (No. 2 of 1928), and do not affect the operations of the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act of 1922–1926, or the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act of 1926.

The Customs Tariff 1921-1928 was amended as from the 23rd August, 1929, by increasing the customs duties payable on ale, spirits, and beverages; tobacco; silk and artificial silk; petroleum; and motor chassis. Certain excise duties were also increased.

On the 22nd November, 1929, another amending schedule to the Customs Tariff 1921-1928 and the Excise Tariff 1921-1928 came into operation. This extensive schedule provided for an increase of import duties under many items, the principal items affected being ale, spirits and beverages; tobacco; agricultural products and groceries; textiles and attire; metals and machinery; petroleum; motor bodies and motor chassis.

On the 11th December, 1929, a further amending schedule came into operation.

The Customs Tariff Act of 1930 amended the schedule so far as the imports of dressed timber n.e.i. are concerned.

A special customs duty of 50 per cent. of the amount of duty already imposed on certain items was introduced as from the 3rd April, 1930.

By proclamation of the 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 items of goods into the Commonwealth was prohibited; the principal items affected being spirits, cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, batteries, and wireless receiving sets.

**3. Preferential Tariffs.**—(i) *British Preference.*—The Commonwealth Tariff Act 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 1921-1928 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 have applied to goods invoiced to Australia since the 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 1921-28 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 13.9 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty payable under the Tariff of 1921-1928 on goods of United Kingdom origin is about 33 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would be called upon to pay an average rate of about 48 per cent.

An application of the Tariff of 1921-28 to the imports from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1928-29 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £52,049,999, upon which duty to the amount of £3,618,712 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have been required to pay £15,823,123 duty. Thus, had the conditions of the General Tariff operated on these goods, £7,204,411 additional duty would have been paid, representing an average of 13.9 per cent. on the value of the goods. The principal classes which benefited under the Preferential Tariff and the value of preference granted during the year 1928-1929 were textiles, £2,240,976; metals and metal manufactures, £1,747,275; machines and machinery, £854,646; apparel, £378,673; and paper, £376,680.

Of £52,049,999 worth of goods mentioned above, £26,283,841 were "free", while the same goods if they had been imported from other countries would have paid duty to the amount of £3,510,077, representing an average *ad valorem* rate of 13.4 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 £55,318,391, and the duty collected thereon was £17,845,346, or £6,995,825 more than would have been paid under the British Preference Tariff Rates.

(ii) *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 the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-30 now apply in relation to goods imported from South Africa and entered for home consumption since that date.

(iii) *New Zealand Preference*.—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.

The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 38 of 1926) ratifies an agreement made on the 30th 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.”

The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1928 (No. 25 of 1928) provided that, from the 15th June, 1928, the rate of duty payable on butter and cheese produced or manufactured in the Dominion and imported direct from New Zealand would be increased from twopence to sixpence per pound.

(iv) *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; ragoon beans; coconuts; and seeds, viz., kapok and sesame.

4. *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 in 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, 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, whilst a further amendment of certain rates of duty came into operation from the 15th June, 1928, under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act No. 25 of 1928. In section 2, "Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade" of this chapter, the full text of the variation of the agreement is given.

It is estimated that during 1928-29, goods otherwise dutiable and amounting in value to £611,889 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £222,650. In addition, goods valued at £232,940, which were dutiable under both general and preferential tariffs, were admitted under the preferential agreement, the duty remitted on such goods being £53,138. The total value of the preference granted on the import of New Zealand goods thus was £275,788, representing a preference of 32.6 per cent. The principal items which benefited under the preferential provisions were undressed timber, valued at £483,375; pork, £76,140; tinned meat, £36,150 and bacon and hams, £22,730; the amount of duty remitted being £196,116, £7,614, £4,304, and £3,323 respectively.

(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 1928-29 at £3,405,878, the principal items being motor car chassis and vehicle parts £1,789,935, printing paper £982,337, and fish £488,398. £653,999 duty would have been payable under the General Tariff during 1928-29, of which the duty remitted under the preferential agreement amounted to £333,211, being equivalent to 9.8 per cent. on the total imports. Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to £577,578, the principal items being dried fruits, £213,475; sugar, £132,451; and meats, £111,982.

(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.

5. *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.

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 1928, as shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, it is estimated that £947,954 additional duty would have been collected if the same quantities of goods had been dutiable under the rates applicable to imports from foreign countries. The main items receiving preference and the amount of rebate were sugar, £492,212 ; wine, £347,849 ; and dried fruits, £102,571.

6. *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 inquiry 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.

7. *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 latest Annual Report of the Tariff Board, issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921-29, reviews the work of the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1929. During the year the Board furnished 327 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs as follows:—Requests for admission of goods under by-law, 247; operation of deferred duties, 40; question as to the value of goods for duty purposes, 5; operation of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-22, 6; classification of goods for duty purposes, 2; requests for tariff revision and bounty, 27. The report also deals with the questions of distribution, selling and protecting the interests of consumers.

8. Tariff Board Act 1929 (No. 5 of 1929).—This Act, assented to in March, 1929, amended the Tariff Board Act 1921-24 by making provision whereby an officer of the Department of Trade and Customs may be appointed Chairman of the Board, also for the appointment of two of its members as a committee for making special inquiries.

9. 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.

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 approximately 300 notices have been gazetted, including about 130 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.

Several amendments of the Act were recommended by the Tariff Board and put into effect by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1922, assented to on 9th October, 1922.

10. 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. An amending Act passed in 1926 added brushware to the original list. The goods 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.

11. Acts Passed in 1929.—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1929 :—

*Tariff Board Act (No. 5 of 1929).* An Act amending the *Tariff Board Act 1921–1924* with respect to the appointment of chairman, remuneration of members and appointment of committees.

*Wine Overseas Marketing Act (No. 6 of 1929.)* An Act providing for the appointment of a Wine Overseas Marketing Board to control the export, sale and distribution after export of Australian wine.

*Wine Grapes Charges Act (No. 7 of 1929).* An Act imposing charges upon grapes intended for use in the manufacture of wine.

*Dried Fruits Exports Charges Act (No. 12 of 1929).* An Act amending the *Dried Fruits Export Charges Act 1924–1927.*

*Dairy Produce Export Charges Act (No. 15 of 1929).* An Act amending the *Dairy Produce Export Charges Act 1924.*

*Canned Fruits Export Charges Act (No. 16 of 1929).* An Act amending the *Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1926.*

*Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 21 of 1929).* An Act providing for the validation of collections of Customs Duties under Tariff proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the 22nd August, 1929.

*Excise Tariff Validation Act (No. 22 of 1929).* An Act providing for the validation of collections of Excise Duties under Tariff proposals introduced on the 22nd August, 1929.

*Wine Grapes Charges (No. 2) Act (No. 27 of 1929).* An Act amending the *Wine Grapes Charges Act 1929.*

*Iron and Steel Products Bounty Act (No. 32 of 1929).* An Act amending the *Iron and Steel Products' Bounty Act 1922–1927.*

### § 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 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.

2. **Value of Exports.**—Prior to the 1st July, 1929, the recorded value of all goods exported was taken as representing the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Owing to the inflated values arbitrarily allotted in recent years to commodities which are subject to governmental control or subsidy, some change in the practice of valuation of exports of such commodities became desirable. Accordingly a new basis was adopted as from the 1st July, 1929, for the statistical valuation of exports of sugar, butter and goods on which bounty or rebate is paid which will show for—(a) *Sugar*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers or an f.o.b. value equal to the London market price if shipped on consignment; (b) *Butter*—the current market value less the amount paid as export bonus; (c) *Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export*—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term, not including the value of any bounty or rebate.

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. 26 for the year 1928–29, 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 1,569 separate import items and 519 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 related to the 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 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 1920–21 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.

#### OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1928–29.

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 to 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	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916–17 to							
1920–21	100,735	115,066	215,801	19 7 9	22 2 10	41 10 7	114.2
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	148,772	300,410	25 6 2	24 18 6	50 2 8	98.0
1926–27 ..	164,717	145,140	309,857	26 19 1	23 15 0	50 14 1	88.1
1927–28 ..	147,945	143,213	291,158	23 14 7	22 19 5	46 14 0	96.8
1928–29 ..	143,648	144,850	288,498	22 13 4	22 17 2	45 10 6	100.8

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1920–21 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in the Official Year Book No. 21 and earlier issues. From 1916–17 onwards the particulars relate to fiscal years. (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.

(ii) *Trade Conditions to 1921-22.* The graphs which accompany this Chapter show the movement of Australian oversea trade from 1855 onwards. In previous issues of the Year Book the fluctuations in such trade have been considered in some detail up to the exceptionally high imports during the year 1920-21.

(iii) *Trade Conditions from 1921-22 onwards.* In 1921-22 the consequent reaction took place and both imports and exports declined. The following year, 1922-23, showed an increase in imports, whilst exports decreased still further. In 1923-24, imports had advanced, but exports were practically the same value as in the previous year. 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 so far as total trade and exports are concerned are the highest recorded, while the figure of imports has been exceeded on two occasions only.

During 1925-26 both imports and exports declined; the total oversea trade 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. In 1926-27 imports were greater than in any previous year, and exceeded those of 1925-26 by £13,078,416. Exports decreased in value, due mainly to smaller exports of sugar, wool, butter, beef, and zinc.

In 1927-28 the total trade was £18,698,921 less than in 1926-27 and less than either of the two earlier years, due to a decline of £16,771,624 in imports and of £1,927,297 in exports when compared with the corresponding figures for 1926-27. Imports of merchandise showed a large decrease of £17,191,219, owing to reduced imports of motor cars, cotton, linen and silk piece goods, petroleum and rubber. A noticeable feature was the increase in exports of merchandise, which was attributable to increased exports of wool, butter, sugar cane, apples, beef, hides and zinc. The value of imports per head was less than that in any year since 1922-23.

During 1928-29 the total value of oversea trade was £2,659,707 less than that for the previous year, and was equivalent to the lowest rate per head of population experienced during the last five years. Imports declined by £4,297,089, but exports increased by £1,637,382. Exports were £1,202,571 in excess of imports; a similar excess not having occurred since the year 1924-25. Substantial reductions were experienced in imports of textiles, machinery, rubber, leather, wood and apparel. There was a large decrease in exports of wool and apples, but exports of wheat, sugar, flour, butter, and beef were in excess of those for the previous year.

**2. Ratio between Exports and Imports.**—The foregoing table shows the percentage of exports on imports for each quinquennial period from 1826-30 to 1916-17 to 1920-21 and for each financial year since 1920-21. 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. During the period from the 1st July, 1920, to the end of June, 1929, there has been an excess of imports, though the results for each year have not been consistently in that direction, as exports were in excess in the years 1921-22, 1924-25, and 1928-29.

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 Associated Banks of Australia at the 31st March, 1930, were selling telegraphic transfers on London at a premium of £6½ per £100, whereas in 1921 similar accommodation was costing fifty shillings per £100. There are, however, 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. 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 JUNE, 1929.

Year.	Recorded excess of Exports.	Increase in Public Debt (Commonwealth and State) raised abroad.	B.A.W.R.A. D.vidends.	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	6.7	..	2.9	16.0	-13.1	-13.1
1915-16 ..	- 3.0	2.7	..	- 0.3	17.2	-17.5	-30.6
1916-17 ..	21.7	18.4	..	40.1	18.4	21.7	- 8.9
1917-18 ..	19.1	19.4	..	38.5	22.0	16.5	7.6
1918-19 ..	11.6	2.2	..	13.8	22.2	- 8.4	- 0.8
1919-20 ..	50.8	10.8	..	61.6	23.2	38.4	37.6
1920-21 ..	-31.6	13.4	7.7	-10.5	24.3	-34.8	2.8
1921-22 ..	24.8	40.3	9.9	75.0	26.7	48.3	51.1
1922-23 ..	-13.9	7.9	5.9	- 0.1	26.8	-26.9	24.2
1923-24 ..	-21.1	41.6	5.3	25.8	28.5	- 2.7	21.5
1924-25 ..	4.9	2.6	..	7.5	29.5	-22.0	- 0.5
1925-26 ..	- 2.9	40.4	..	37.5	32.0	5.5	5.0
1926-27 ..	-19.6	11.7	..	- 7.9	33.2	-41.1	-36.1
1927-28 ..	- 4.7	54.3	3.9	53.5	35.0	18.5	-17.6
1928-29 ..	1.2	2.1	..	3.3	35.1	-31.8	-49.4
1929-30 ..	-16.1	8.6	..	-7.5	17.6	-25.1	-74.5
(Six months)							
Total ..	17.4	283.1	32.7	333.2	407.7	-74.5	—

The indebtedness of the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom incurred for war purposes during the period 1914-15 to 1917-18 has not been included in the annual increase in Public Debt raised overseas during those years.

3. Value of Imports, Production and Exports.—The following table shows the imports and exports of manufactured goods under certain industrial groups during the year 1927-28 compared with the value of the output of factories engaged in corresponding industries in Australia during the same year. In addition, particulars are given concerning the total imports and exports of all commodities, including both manufactured goods and unmanufactured material, and the total Australian production. The balance shown as not exported represents the value of goods which were used mainly for local consumption or carried over into the next year for shipment overseas or otherwise. The basis of valuation of imports is that assessed for duty purposes; in the case of exports it is the value in the principal Australian markets; and for production either the factory cost of the manufactured goods, the export value or wholesale price of the raw material.

VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRODUCTION, AND EXPORTS—AUSTRALIA, 1927-28.

Industrial Group.	Imports.	Value of Australian Production.	Total.	Exports.	Balance not exported.
	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	2,755,067	37,163,112	39,918,179	13,168,879	26,749,300
Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ..	4,700,575	54,459,772	59,160,347	10,620,361	48,539,986
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors ..	1,767,497	8,813,616	10,581,113	1,173,248	9,407,865
Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	792,218	6,817,391	7,609,609	483,369	7,126,240
Apparel, Textiles and Manufactured Fibres—					
Apparel .. ..	5,878,498	40,268,558	46,147,056	163,952	45,983,104
Textiles .. ..	27,615,491	9,629,108	37,244,599	125,398	37,119,201
Manufactured Fibres .. ..	5,256,162	945,397	6,201,559	67,393	6,134,166
Oils, Fats and Waxes .. ..	9,880,884	1,579,355	11,460,239	312,215	11,148,024
Paints and Varnishes .. ..	778,663	2,039,634	2,818,297	43,276	2,775,021
Stones and Minerals .. ..	153,043	2,264,575	2,417,618	78,938	2,338,680
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery—					
Machines and Machinery .. ..	23,261,532	32,976,302	56,237,834	683,498	55,554,336
Metals .. ..	17,921,156	24,598,919	42,520,075	423,485	42,096,590
Rubber and Leather .. ..	3,982,718	14,324,096	17,706,814	693,182	17,008,632
Wood and Wicker .. ..	2,144,551	27,735,030	29,879,581	1,266,234	28,613,347
Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass and Glassware .. ..	2,322,312	7,457,349	9,779,661	125,963	9,653,698
Paper and Stationery—					
Paper .. ..	5,261,316	3,856,614	9,117,930	28,344	9,091,586
Stationery .. ..	2,425,228	17,324,368	19,749,596	239,407	19,510,189
Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods .. ..	1,921,546	898,129	2,819,675	19,973	2,799,702
Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments .. ..	1,374,405	381,351	1,755,756	274,055	1,481,701
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers .. ..	4,009,558	8,633,690	12,643,248	485,370	12,157,878
Miscellaneous .. ..	4,530,547	15,636,622	20,167,169	829,289	19,337,880
Total of above manufactured goods .. ..	128,132,967	317,802,988	445,935,955	31,308,829	414,627,126
All other items (manufactured and unmanufactured) .. ..	19,812,003	135,508,012	155,320,015	111,904,241	43,415,774
Grand Total .. ..	147,944,970	453,311,000	601,255,970	143,213,070	458,042,900

The import figure of £19,812,003 for all other items consists mainly of raw materials. The production total of £135,508,012 for other items comprises raw materials, processes, and also manufactured items of which there are no imports, whilst the export total of £111,904,241 for the same group consists of raw materials.

### § 5. Direction of Oversea 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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Country of Origin.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	69,047,807	65,840,655	67,795,177	63,098,037	57,028,238
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	3,384,712	3,754,425	4,324,421	3,278,269	4,871,643
Ceylon .. ..	1,587,738	1,614,064	2,153,219	1,931,770	1,966,171
India .. ..	6,423,364	6,626,036	6,661,408	5,559,036	6,052,506
Malaya (British) .. ..	612,314	1,701,508	2,025,757	1,804,602	1,133,963
New Zealand .. ..	2,196,566	2,651,062	3,123,038	3,306,143	2,202,580
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru .. ..	391,954	351,696	429,973	342,169	516,544
Territory of New Guinea .. ..	261,032	345,603	627,403	561,631	526,235
Other Islands .. ..	767,775	765,137	890,075	845,218	848,640
Papua .. ..	295,199	343,210	242,939	131,470	117,962
South African Union .. ..	5,197,215	897,306	927,993	652,283	586,879
Other British Possessions .. ..	527,017	731,520	754,451	904,745	639,831
Total British Possessions .. ..	21,644,866	19,786,587	22,160,677	19,317,336	19,463,004
Total British Countries .. ..	90,692,693	85,627,242	89,955,854	82,415,373	76,491,242
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. ..	901,324	850,276	941,954	936,804	910,797
China .. ..	751,960	691,751	785,063	685,518	633,217
France .. ..	4,216,457	3,758,740	4,767,163	3,877,113	3,700,303
Germany .. ..	2,259,691	2,821,789	4,359,514	4,621,469	4,545,501
Italy .. ..	1,506,383	1,446,618	1,564,843	1,362,061	1,449,629
Japan .. ..	4,146,234	4,372,083	5,183,470	4,282,614	4,707,299
Netherlands .. ..	705,880	818,786	1,092,242	972,633	1,145,378
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	5,640,881	6,101,895	6,451,688	5,703,345	7,091,619
Norway .. ..	1,458,112	1,106,234	1,055,020	925,867	890,414
Pacific Islands .. ..	127,402	129,023	157,720	173,802	220,174
Philippine Islands .. ..	249,168	311,457	215,176	208,547	163,030
Sweden .. ..	1,638,004	1,871,123	1,847,290	1,873,877	1,480,808
Switzerland .. ..	2,327,565	1,997,768	2,458,810	2,117,676	1,969,079
United States of America .. ..	38,728,814	37,234,257	41,394,277	35,005,736	35,308,345
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	1,792,728	2,409,131	2,486,505	2,782,535	2,941,046
Total Foreign Countries .. ..	66,430,603	66,010,936	74,760,740	65,529,597	67,156,639
Total .. ..	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881

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 1921-22 was 60 millions less than in 1920-21, but in the following year there was an increase of 28 millions, and a further increase of 9 millions in 1923-24. The heavy importation of goods continued and the value of imports during 1924-25 reached the high figure of 157 millions, which has been exceeded in 1920-21 and 1926-27 only. During 1925-26 imports declined by 5½ millions, but in the year 1926-27 they amounted to £164,716,594, and exceeded those of any previous year. A decline of 17 millions was experienced in 1927-28, and there was a further reduction in imports to 143 millions in 1928-29; the total value of imports being the lowest recorded for four years.

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,  
1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Country of Origin.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	per cent.				
<b>United Kingdom</b> .. ..	<b>43.93</b>	<b>43.42</b>	<b>41.16</b>	<b>42.65</b>	<b>39.70</b>
<b>British Possessions—</b>					
Canada .. ..	2.15	2.48	2.62	2.22	3.39
Ceylon .. ..	1.01	1.07	1.31	1.31	1.37
India .. ..	4.09	4.37	4.04	3.76	4.21
Malaya (British) .. ..	0.39	1.12	1.23	1.22	0.79
New Zealand .. ..	1.40	1.75	1.90	2.23	1.53
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru .. ..	0.25	0.23	0.26	0.23	0.36
Territory of New Guinea .. ..	0.17	0.23	0.39	0.38	0.37
Other Islands .. ..	0.49	0.50	0.54	0.57	0.59
Papua .. ..	0.19	0.23	0.14	0.09	0.08
South African Union .. ..	3.31	0.59	0.56	0.44	0.41
Other British Possessions .. ..	0.33	0.48	0.46	0.61	0.45
<b>Total British Possessions</b> .. ..	<b>13.78</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>13.45</b>	<b>13.06</b>	<b>13.55</b>
<b>Total British Countries</b> .. ..	<b>57.71</b>	<b>56.47</b>	<b>54.61</b>	<b>55.71</b>	<b>53.25</b>
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>					
Belgium .. ..	0.57	0.56	0.57	0.63	0.63
China .. ..	0.48	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.44
France .. ..	2.68	2.48	2.89	2.62	2.58
Germany .. ..	1.44	1.86	2.65	3.12	3.16
Italy .. ..	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.92	1.01
Japan .. ..	2.64	2.88	3.15	2.89	3.28
Netherlands .. ..	0.45	0.54	0.66	0.66	0.80
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	3.59	4.08	3.92	3.86	4.94
Norway .. ..	0.93	0.73	0.64	0.63	0.62
Pacific Islands .. ..	0.08	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.16
Philippine Islands .. ..	0.16	0.21	0.13	0.14	0.11
Sweden .. ..	1.04	1.23	1.12	1.27	1.03
Switzerland .. ..	1.48	1.32	1.49	1.43	1.37
United States of America .. ..	24.65	24.55	25.13	23.66	24.58
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	1.14	1.59	1.51	1.88	2.05
<b>Total Foreign Countries</b> .. ..	<b>42.29</b>	<b>43.53</b>	<b>45.39</b>	<b>44.29</b>	<b>46.75</b>
<b>Total</b> .. ..	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom declined during the first three years of the quinquennial period under review, with a slight recovery in 1927-28, and a further substantial decrease in 1928-29, the proportion decreasing from 43.93 per cent. in 1924-25 to 39.70 per cent. in 1928-29. The most noticeable decline in the percentage of imports 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 was practically stationary during the first three years of the period under review with a reduction in 1927-28 corresponding to the increase in imports from the United Kingdom and a slight recovery in 1928-29. The value of imports from the United States was £35,308,345 during 1928-29, as compared with £41,394,277 during 1926-27. The corresponding figures for the United Kingdom were £67,795,177 in 1926-27 and £57,028,238 in 1928-29. 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 £1,004 during 1928-29. The relatively large 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 Canada increased from £3,278,269 in 1927-28 to £4,871,643 in 1928-29, and those from Netherlands East Indies also showed an appreciable increase from £5,703,345 to £7,091,619 during the same period. 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 1928-29 with that for 1924-25 it will be seen that there was a reduction of 4.23 per cent., whilst trade with British Possessions declined 0.23 and trade with foreign countries correspondingly increased 4.46 per cent. The table on page 117 shows that, while imports from the United Kingdom decreased by £6,069,799 in 1928-29, trade with foreign countries increased to the extent of £1,627,042.

3. Direction of Exports.—The following tables show a decreasing proportion of Australian exports to the United Kingdom during the years 1925-26 and 1926-27 and a partial recovery in the two subsequent years. There was also a steady decline in the proportion exported to France, Italy, Norway and Spain. Exports to Belgium, Germany and Japan, although considerable, also declined during 1928-29. A noticeable feature is the volume of exports to India during that year. This increase of over £6,000,000 in the exports to India in 1928-29 was due solely to exceptionally heavy shipments of wheat. Exports to China, Egypt and Pacific Islands showed an appreciable increase in 1928-29, the items comprised being mainly wheat and flour. Exports to the United States rapidly increased during the years 1925-26 and 1927-28, but have more speedily declined in the two subsequent years; the proportion being 12.82 per cent. in 1926-27 and 4.03 per cent. in 1928-29. 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 recent years, the value of imports from United States in 1928-29 being no less than 29 millions in excess of the value of the Australian exports. Exports to Canada increased steadily during the period 1923-24 to 1926-27, the proportions rising from 0.20 per cent. in 1923-24 to 0.81 per cent. in 1926-27, but there was a substantial decline in the two following years. The export trade with New Zealand has declined steadily since 1924-25. Exports to South Africa in 1928-29 were one-third less than those of the previous year. The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to the more important countries during the five years 1924-25 to 1928-29:—

**EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**  
(INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom .. ..	69,147,229	61,547,790	48,951,780	54,270,714	55,172,552
<b>British Possessions—</b>					
Canada .. ..	716,953	858,934	1,171,687	856,767	813,992
Ceylon .. ..	831,911	506,100	478,606	556,587	603,742
Fiji .. ..	435,072	570,828	449,360	485,882	498,211
Hong Kong .. ..	635,174	671,824	463,041	482,359	600,889
India .. ..	2,002,562	3,364,963	3,537,362	2,588,903	8,874,947
Malaya (British) .. ..	1,528,303	2,132,016	1,930,250	2,030,680	1,984,431
Mauritius .. ..	123,299	66,190	109,188	87,086	129,752
New Zealand .. ..	5,812,565	5,157,262	4,484,395	3,854,635	3,730,565
Papua .. ..	259,302	250,678	223,298	203,618	173,042
South African Union .. ..	2,657,232	2,201,531	1,741,831	2,847,194	1,953,313
Other British Possessions .. ..	1,810,629	1,293,988	1,336,096	1,231,624	1,524,921
Total British Possessions .. ..	16,813,002	17,074,314	15,925,114	15,225,335	20,887,505
Total British Countries .. ..	85,960,231	78,622,104	64,276,894	69,505,049	76,060,357
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>					
Belgium .. ..	7,182,703	6,175,337	8,303,127	9,320,508	9,044,614
Chile and Peru .. ..	222,422	728,118	265,197	359,015	428,431
China .. ..	524,812	745,784	410,073	310,482	1,117,142
Egypt .. ..	3,008,741	2,910,742	3,853,949	3,046,892	3,915,200
France .. ..	19,932,721	18,549,742	17,027,139	15,166,747	15,141,155
Germany .. ..	7,372,049	6,985,720	9,968,685	12,027,313	9,730,389
Italy .. ..	10,014,185	4,654,818	5,514,300	5,138,034	5,169,404
Japan .. ..	11,646,516	11,043,159	10,362,990	12,571,282	11,518,986
Netherlands .. ..	1,819,371	1,088,639	1,309,668	492,466	653,535
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	2,045,882	2,163,691	2,052,857	1,945,734	2,075,664
Norway .. ..	122,612	183,432	76,800	13,646	5,026
Pacific Islands .. ..	407,162	437,001	443,585	443,218	506,367
Philippine Islands .. ..	529,405	563,369	483,722	459,989	430,993
Russia .. ..	8	10	1,092	2,204,469	1,574,603
Spain .. ..	466,517	216,083	76,651	3,573	22,395
Sweden .. ..	470,006	151,339	139,046	430,266	413,938
United States of America .. ..	9,153,279	12,953,877	13,579,004	8,954,323	5,831,794
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	1,141,337	591,969	1,450,798	820,566	1,210,459
Total Foreign Countries .. ..	76,069,928	70,149,830	80,863,473	73,705,021	68,790,095
Total .. ..	162,030,159	148,771,934	145,140,367	143,213,070	144,850,452

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,  
1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Country.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	per cent.				
United Kingdom .. ..	42.67	41.43	33.37	37.90	38.09
<b>British Possessions—</b>					
Canada .. ..	0.44	0.58	0.81	0.60	0.56
Ceylon .. ..	0.51	0.34	0.33	0.39	0.42
Fiji .. ..	0.27	0.39	0.31	0.34	0.34
Hong Kong .. ..	0.39	0.45	0.32	0.33	0.41
India .. ..	1.24	2.27	2.44	1.81	6.13
Malaya (British) .. ..	0.94	1.43	1.33	1.42	1.37
Mauritius .. ..	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.09
New Zealand .. ..	3.59	3.33	2.93	2.69	2.58
Papua .. ..	0.16	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.12
South African Union .. ..	1.64	1.48	1.20	1.99	1.35
Other British Possessions .. ..	1.12	0.87	0.92	0.86	1.05
<b>Total British Possessions .. ..</b>	<b>10.38</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>10.82</b>	<b>10.63</b>	<b>14.42</b>
<b>Total British Countries .. ..</b>	<b>53.05</b>	<b>52.78</b>	<b>44.19</b>	<b>48.53</b>	<b>52.51</b>
<b>Foreign Countries—</b>					
Belgium .. ..	4.43	4.16	5.73	6.51	6.24
Chile and Peru .. ..	0.14	0.49	0.18	0.25	0.30
China .. ..	0.32	0.50	0.28	0.21	0.77
Egypt .. ..	1.86	1.97	2.66	2.13	2.70
France .. ..	12.30	12.49	12.17	10.59	10.45
Germany .. ..	4.55	4.70	6.84	8.40	6.72
Italy .. ..	6.18	3.13	3.81	3.60	3.57
Japan .. ..	7.19	7.43	7.15	8.78	7.95
Netherlands .. ..	1.12	0.73	0.91	0.34	0.45
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	1.26	1.46	1.42	1.36	1.43
Norway .. ..	0.08	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.00
Pacific Islands .. ..	0.25	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.35
Philippine Islands .. ..	0.33	0.38	0.33	0.32	0.30
Russia .. ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54	1.09
Spain .. ..	0.29	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.01
Sweden .. ..	0.29	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.29
United States of America .. ..	5.65	8.72	12.82	6.25	4.03
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	0.71	0.40	1.00	0.57	0.84
<b>Total Foreign Countries .. ..</b>	<b>46.95</b>	<b>47.22</b>	<b>55.81</b>	<b>51.47</b>	<b>47.49</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

5. Principal Imports and Exports—Countries.—The total value of imports from, and exports to, each of the more important countries during 1928-29 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. 26," 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 1927-28 and 1928-29, 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, £57,028,238.* The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery, and manufactures of metal, £20,593,894, and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £18,947,016. Imports of the undermentioned goods also contributed largely to the total:—Paper and stationery; drugs and chemicals; whisky; cigarettes; rubber and rubber manufactures; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments; chinaware and earthenware; glass and glassware; and fancy goods.

*Total Exports to United Kingdom, £55,172,552.* Of this total £54,526,838 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Wool, £19,947,549; butter, £6,394,744; sugar, £5,057,262; and wheat, £5,035,076. Other commodities which bulked largely were—Pig lead; frozen meats; hides and skins; dried and fresh fruits; flour; wine; zinc; tallow; and gold specie.

**United States of America.** *Total Imports of United States Origin, £35,308,345.* The following were the more important items of import:—Motor chassis, bodies, etc., £7,172,760; petroleum and shale spirit, etc., £3,254,710; undressed timber, £2,144,665; unmanufactured tobacco, £1,827,652; rubber manufactures; metal manufactures; apparel, textiles, etc.; electrical machinery, materials and appliances; motive-power machinery; lubricating (mineral) oil; kerosene; musical instruments; paper and stationery; sulphur; and sausage casings.

*Total Exports to United States, £5,831,794.* Of this total £5,536,541 represented Australian produce. The principal exports were—Hides and skins, £2,494,292; wool, £1,883,155; sausage casings; tin; and pearlshell. The value of the exports of the above commodities represents 88 per cent. of the total exports to the United States.

**France.** *Total Imports of French Origin, £3,700,303.* Chief imports were—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £908,132; trimmings for attire, £172,728; blouses, skirts, etc., £171,163; woollens; rubber manufactures; velvets, velveteens, plushes, etc.; paper and stationery; perfumery and toilet preparations; dressed furs; brandy; gums and resins; lace for attire; gloves; wine; piece goods of cotton and linen; hats and caps; and olive oil.

*Total Exports to France, £15,141,155.* Of this total £14,917,764 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £11,865,744; sheep skins, £2,394,243; copra; wheat; concentrates; butter; and rabbit and hare skins.

**Japan.** *Total Imports of Japanese Origin, £4,707,299.* Principal imports—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £3,024,463; cotton and linen piece goods, £277,318; raw silk; undressed timber; plywood; apparel and attire; crockery and other household ware; glass and glassware; oils; fancy goods; and fish.

*Total Exports to Japan, £11,518,986.* Of this total, £11,466,294 was Australian produce. Chief exports—Wool, £8,693,195; wheat, £1,353,874; tallow; zinc; pig lead; trochus shell; beef; milk and cream; and infants' and invalids' food.

**Germany.** *Total Imports of German Origin, £4,545,501.* Principal imports—Machinery and metal manufactures, £1,418,883; apparel and textiles, £1,194,409; paper and stationery, £221,447; toys, £145,971; pianos, £109,777; timepieces; fancy goods; bags and baskets; brushware; and fertilizers.

*Total Exports to Germany, £9,730,389.* Of this total, £9,692,292 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wool, £7,773,780; hides and skins, £596,444; apples, £278,224; wheat, £233,296; zinc, bars, blocks, etc., £227,095; pig lead, £71,531; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates; beef; sausage casings; eucalyptus oil; and tallow.

**Belgium.** *Total Imports of Belgian Origin*, £910,797. Principal imports were—Glass and glassware, £234,238; cotton and linen piece goods, £87,152; velvets, etc., £51,254; paper, £40,727; arms; gloves; furs and other skins; and electrical machinery.

*Total Exports to Belgium*, £9,044,614. Of this total £9,036,468 was the produce of Australia. Chief items were—Wool, £6,434,323; pig lead, £686,784; beef, £438,942; zinc concentrates, £263,758; wheat, £259,588; hides and skins; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates; barley; and copper in matte.

**India.** *Total Imports of Produce or Manufacture of India*, £6,052,506. Bags and sacks valued at £4,089,032 represent 68 per cent. of the total imports. The other principal items were—Hessians, £543,697; linseed, £411,683; tea, £370,659; hides and skins, £117,755; rice; gums and resins; coffee and chicory; kapok; mats, matting of coir; oil cake; jute; and paraffin wax.

*Total Exports to India*, £8,874,947. Of this total £8,870,096 represented Australian produce. The chief exports were—Wheat, £6,742,383; silver, £869,473; gold, £766,100; undressed timber; tallow; horses; wool; and jams and jellies.

**Netherlands East Indies.** *Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin*, £7,091,619. The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit, including benzine, etc., £3,467,014; tea, £1,554,781; crude petroleum, £696,998; kapok, £376,070; crude rubber; kerosene; flax and hemp; and coffee and chicory.

*Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies*, £2,075,664. Of this total £2,052,073 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £898,682; butter, £521,253; preserved milk and cream, £208,175; leather, £88,798; biscuits; bacon and hams; soap; medicines; and fruit juices and syrups.

**New Zealand.** *Total Imports of New Zealand Origin*, £2,202,580. The principal items were—Timber, £484,943; hides and skins, £451,964; wool, £333,384; meats, £157,525; gold, £134,610; flax and hemp, £92,823; grain and pulse; fish; horses; linseed and other seeds; and cheese.

*Total Exports to New Zealand*, £3,730,565. Of this total £2,823,942 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £483,187; manufactured tobacco, £338,966; timber, £332,900; apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres, £245,536; coal, £206,967; wheat, £63,312; fruits, dried and fresh; confectionery; tea; and talking machines, phonographs, etc.

**Italy.** *Total Imports of Italian Origin*, £1,449,629. Chief imports were—Silk piece goods, £262,749; hats, £219,783; hides and skins, £110,044; motor cars, £91,564; pneumatic tyres, £65,067; edible nuts, £37,056; essential oils; marble; and flax and hemp.

*Total Exports to Italy*, £5,169,404. Of this total, £5,149,552 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wool, £3,019,802; wheat, £1,440,299; hides and skins, £415,658; fish oil, £154,282; tallow, £52,424; copra; and beef.

**Canada.** *Total Imports of Canadian Origin*, £4,871,643. The principal imports were—Chassis for motor cars, £1,674,880; printing paper, £955,207; fish preserved in tins, £487,539; agricultural, etc., implements and machinery, £311,732; dressed timber, £105,037; undressed timber, £77,539; rubber manufactures, £41,452; wrapping and other paper; motive power machinery; boots and shoes; electrical machinery and appliances; gloves; and iron and steel pipes and tubes.

*Total Exports to Canada*, £813,992. Of this total £807,950 was Australian produce. Chief items were—Fruits, dried, £210,664; sugar (cane), £132,451; wool—greasy, scoured, and tops, £113,926; hides and skins; and meats.

**Malaya (British).** *Total Imports of Malayan (British) Origin*, £1,133,963. Principal items were—Rubber and manufactures thereof, £850,633; spices, £155,182; sago and tapioca, £30,152; fruits and vegetables, preserved; tin ingots; gums and resins; and bamboo, cane, etc.

*Total Exports to Malaya (British)*, £1,984,431. Of this total, £1,905,244 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Preserved milk and cream, £780,999; flour, £585,952; butter, £119,686; frozen meats, £110,234; fruits, fresh and preserved, £36,990; soap, £30,144; mining machinery; coal; bacon and hams; leather; and sheep.

*Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). Total Imports of Produce of the Pacific Islands*, £2,111,643. Chief items were—Rock phosphates, £1,079,502; copra, £576,404; gold bullion, £206,151; cocoa beans; hides and skins; timber; molasses, etc.; and shells.

*Total Exports to Pacific Islands*, £1,920,087. Of this amount £1,364,885 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, £451,338; machines machinery and metal manufactures, £268,201; foodstuffs of animal origin, £205,172; coal and coke, £162,844; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, £152,881; and apparel, textiles, etc., £122,395. 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.

*South African Union. Total Imports of Produce of South African Union*, £586,879. Principal items were—Precious stones, £371,955; fish, £80,764; asbestos, crude, £75,634; glue pieces and sinews; tobacco; and feathers.

*Total Exports to South African Union*, £1,953,313. Of this total £1,946,984 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wheat, £1,039,714; timber, £269,874; flour £265,833; preserved milk and cream, £94,158; tallow, £93,082; gelatine and glue of all kinds; butter; sheep; and soap.

*Egypt. Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £38,845. Chief items were—Asphalt, bitumen and natural pitch, £26,905; gums and resins, £5,054; raw cotton, £1,052; and cigarettes, £914.

*Total Exports to Egypt*, £3,915,200. Principal items were—Flour, £2,515,117; wheat, £1,196,089; frozen meat, £126,106; and butter, £58,991.

*Ceylon. Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*, £1,966,171. The chief items were—Tea, £1,530,318; crude rubber, £263,629; nuts, £91,235; fibres; cocoa beans; and yarns.

*Total Exports to Ceylon*, £603,742. Of this total £602,868 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £221,233; gold specie, £143,019; undressed timber £46,051; butter; frozen meats; preserved milk; and fresh apples.

*Sweden. Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £1,480,808. Chief items were—Paper, £378,403; timber, £324,390; wood pulp, £143,779; matches, £115,100; dairy implements and machinery, £97,483; paper boards, £70,096; vacuum cleaners, £51,550; electrical machinery and appliances and roller bearings and ball bearings.

*Total Exports to Sweden*, £413,938. Chief items were—Wheat, £214,822; wool, £131,621; apples, fresh, £26,912; and hides—cattle, £22,750.

*Russia. Total Imports of Russian Origin*, £125,766. Chief items were—Bristles, horsehair drafts; dressed furs; salmon in tins; and hides and skins.

*Total Exports to Russia*, £1,574,603. Chief item was wool, £1,568,579.

*Switzerland. Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £1,969,079. Chief items were—Piece goods of silk, £732,383; clocks and watches, £312,429; trimmings and ornaments for attire, £155,755; handkerchiefs; cheese; talking machines; lace for attire; and other apparel and textiles.

*Total Exports to Switzerland*, £14,194. Chief item was—Timepieces and parts, £5,899.

*Netherlands. Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £1,145,378. Principal items were—Electrical machinery and appliances, £478,719; artificial silk, £111,674; jewellery, £77,391; paper, £59,411; caramel, caramel paste, cocoa butter, etc., £57,813; gin, £36,332; piece goods; glass and glassware; and drugs and chemicals.

*Total Exports to Netherlands*, £653,535. Chief exports were—Wheat, £461,714; tallow, £56,160; wool, £27,411; hides and skins, £25,415; copra, £23,815; and fresh apples, £15,206.

**China.** *Total Imports of Chinese Origin*, £633,217. The principal items were—Edible nuts, £55,357; hats and caps, £50,641; tea, £46,967; rice, £42,528; tung, turkey red, etc., oil, £39,132; bristles, horsehair drafts, £33,395; ginger, £32,839; silk piece goods, £18,822; oils; lace for attire; cosies and cushions, etc.; and grass straw.

*Total Exports to China*, £1,117,142. Of this total £1,112,165 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Wheat, £651,865; sandalwood, £103,485; leather, £92,067; milk and cream, £83,492; butter, £61,997; undressed timber; jams and jellies; and stearine.

**Norway.** *Total Imports of Norwegian Origin*, £890,414. Principal items were—Dressed timber, £391,159; paper, £224,482; preserved fish, £187,908; ores, clays, etc.; and calcium carbide.

*Total Exports to Norway*, £5,026. Chief item was—Personal and household effects, £3,000.

**Philippine Islands.** *Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin*, £163,030. Chief items were—Timber, £61,102; hemp, £60,732; hats and caps; and tobacco and cigars.

*Total Exports to Philippine Islands*, £430,993. Principal items were—Frozen meats, £147,185; flour, £99,697; butter, £66,305; coal, £39,878; cattle; and bacon and hams.

**Hong Kong.** *Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin*, £13,273. Chief items were—Clouded bamboo, £2,313; ginger, £2,274; wicker, bamboo, and cane; and grass straw.

*Total Exports to Hong Kong*, £600,889. Chief items were—Sandalwood, £156,086; leather and manufactures thereof, £110,536; butter, £60,775; flour, £31,756; frozen meats, £30,793; bêche-de-mer; pig lead; and milk and cream.

**Spain.** *Total Imports of Spanish Origin*, £193,865. Chief items were—Corks, etc., £74,455; edible nuts, £62,128; wine; liquorice; and paints and varnishes.

*Total Exports to Spain*, £22,395. Chief item was hides and skins, £17,090.

**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. Complete 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, as a proportion of the imports into New South Wales and Victoria are subsequently transhipped to the other States. The extent of this transshipment is indicated by the fact that in 1928–29 the excess of imports over exports in New South Wales amounted to £5.8 per head and in Victoria to £3.7 per head, whereas in the other States there was an excess of exports amounting to £12.7 per head in Queensland, South Australia £6.1, Western Australia £14.4, and Tasmania £4.4. The total imports for the last five years are given hereunder.

#### IMPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1924–25 TO 1928–29.

State.	1924–25.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	66,321,757	64,009,929	68,933,904	65,081,801	63,491,751
Victoria ..	54,289,690	50,327,055	55,560,936	47,911,131	46,005,660
Queensland ..	12,833,375	13,772,854	13,497,758	11,760,214	11,594,348
South Australia ..	13,970,327	14,079,788	15,507,260	12,509,300	11,305,866
Western Australia ..	8,026,452	7,896,174	9,447,033	9,011,294	9,453,169
Tasmania ..	1,681,059	1,518,210	1,732,889	1,640,817	1,765,052
Northern Territory ..	20,636	34,168	36,814	30,413	32,045
Total ..	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881

**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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

State.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	60,577,094	54,001,814	62,815,077	51,882,915	49,288,900
Victoria ..	41,641,979	33,107,576	34,741,689	31,728,558	39,437,225
Queensland ..	24,441,600	26,384,916	14,721,201	21,855,054	23,251,716
South Australia ..	19,225,027	19,450,144	17,123,012	18,030,143	14,811,542
Western Australia ..	12,859,498	12,611,631	13,067,922	16,252,679	15,301,307
Tasmania ..	3,243,017	2,970,226	2,396,496	3,434,456	2,706,042
Northern Territory ..	41,944	35,902	29,786	29,265	53,720
Total ..	162,030,159	148,562,209	144,895,183	143,213,070	144,850,452

8. Balance of Oversea Trade—States and Total.—From the two previous tables the balance of oversea trade for each State is obtainable showing the excess of imports or exports in each year. This information is published in the following table and indicates to some extent the volume of transshipment and forwarding trade which takes place between the several States. During each of the five years from 1924-25 to 1928-29 a considerable excess of imports entered New South Wales and Victoria, whilst in all other States there was an excess of exports. This position was due to the fact that whereas most exports are shipped direct from the State of origin, yet imports, in many instances, are consigned to New South Wales or Victoria for transshipment or forwarding by rail to the other States.

## BALANCE OF OVERSEA TRADE—STATES AND TOTAL, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

State.	Item.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
		£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	Excess of Imports ..	5,744,663	10,008,115	6,118,827	13,198,886	14,202,851
	Excess of Imports per head of population	2.54	4.35	2.60	5.49	5.79
Victoria ..	Excess of Imports ..	12,647,711	17,219,479	20,819,247	16,182,573	6,568,425
	Excess of Imports per head of population	7.63	10.23	12.17	9.29	3.73
Queensland ..	Excess of Exports ..	11,608,225	12,612,062	1,223,443	10,094,840	11,657,368
	Excess of Exports per head of population	13.90	14.64	1.39	11.23	12.72
South Australia	Excess of Exports ..	5,254,700	5,370,356	1,615,752	5,520,843	3,505,676
	Excess of Exports per head of population	9.76	9.74	2.85	9.59	6.05
Western Australia	Excess of Exports ..	4,833,046	4,715,457	3,620,889	7,241,385	5,848,138
	Excess of Exports per head of population	13.27	12.67	9.56	18.46	14.41
Tasmania ..	Excess of Exports ..	1,561,958	1,452,016	663,607	1,793,639	940,990
	Excess of Exports per head of population	7.17	6.69	3.09	8.31	4.35
Northern Territory	Excess of Imports ..	21,308	1,734	7,028	1,148	21,675
	Excess of Imports per head of population	0.592	0.47	1.80	0.26	0.544
Total ..	Excess of Imports ..	4,886,863	3,075,969	19,821,411	4,731,900	41,202,571
	Excess of Imports per head of population	0.83	0.51	3.24	0.76	0.19

(a) Excess of Exports.

9. Trade of Principal Ports.—The next table gives the value of imports received at, and exports despatched from, the principal ports of Australia during 1927-28 and 1928-29.

## OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.

Port.	1927-28.			1928-29.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
<i>New South Wales.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney ..	63,048,609	50,449,821	113,498,430	61,451,153	48,163,967	109,615,120
Newcastle ..	1,921,958	1,303,958	3,225,916	1,705,951	980,340	2,686,291
Other Ports ..	111,234	129,136	240,370	334,647	144,593	479,240
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>65,081,801</b>	<b>51,882,915</b>	<b>116,964,716</b>	<b>63,491,751</b>	<b>49,288,900</b>	<b>112,780,651</b>
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Melbourne ..	47,090,110	28,720,490	75,810,600	44,446,014	34,321,608	78,767,622
Geelong ..	680,642	1,260,758	1,941,400	1,449,618	3,141,361	4,590,979
Other Ports ..	140,379	1,747,310	1,887,689	110,018	1,974,256	2,084,274
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>47,911,131</b>	<b>31,728,558</b>	<b>79,639,689</b>	<b>46,005,650</b>	<b>39,437,225</b>	<b>85,442,875</b>
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Brisbane ..	10,279,647	15,827,062	26,106,709	9,954,107	15,246,478	25,200,585
Rockhampton ..	343,815	395,913	739,728	304,983	640,506	945,489
Townsville ..	627,978	2,187,625	2,815,603	752,859	2,562,519	3,315,378
Other Ports ..	508,774	3,444,454	3,953,228	582,399	4,802,213	5,384,612
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>11,760,214</b>	<b>21,855,054</b>	<b>33,615,268</b>	<b>11,594,348</b>	<b>23,251,716</b>	<b>34,846,064</b>
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Port Adelaide, including Adelaide ..	10,220,260	12,857,944	23,078,204	11,101,541	9,889,856	20,991,397
Port Pirie ..	2,229,807	2,496,198	4,726,005	104,917	3,456,179	3,561,096
Walleroo ..	59,233	1,579,886	1,639,119	52,293	936,388	988,681
Other Ports ..	..	1,096,115	1,096,115	47,115	529,119	576,234
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>12,509,300</b>	<b>18,030,143</b>	<b>30,539,443</b>	<b>11,305,866</b>	<b>14,811,542</b>	<b>26,117,408</b>
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Fremantle (Perth) ..	8,692,103	12,159,807	20,851,910	9,218,962	11,525,249	20,744,211
Bunbury ..	36,908	1,850,144	1,887,047	38,774	1,261,516	1,300,290
Other Ports ..	282,288	2,242,728	2,525,016	195,433	2,514,542	2,709,975
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>9,011,294</b>	<b>16,252,679</b>	<b>25,263,973</b>	<b>9,453,169</b>	<b>15,301,307</b>	<b>24,754,476</b>
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Hobart ..	929,290	2,613,410	3,542,700	890,542	2,052,717	2,943,259
Launceston ..	666,008	658,011	1,324,019	820,316	530,844	1,351,160
Other Ports ..	45,519	163,035	208,554	54,194	122,481	176,675
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,640,817</b>	<b>3,434,456</b>	<b>5,075,273</b>	<b>1,765,052</b>	<b>2,706,042</b>	<b>4,471,094</b>
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Port Darwin ..	30,413	29,265	59,678	32,045	53,720	85,765
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>147,944,970</b>	<b>143,213,070</b>	<b>291,158,040</b>	<b>143,647,881</b>	<b>144,850,452</b>	<b>288,498,333</b>

§ 6. Exports to Eastern Countries.

1. Principal Articles Exported.—The following table shows the value of exports of Australian and Other Produce 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. During the year 1928-29 the export trade with Eastern countries increased considerably, due mainly to exceptionally heavy shipments of wheat to India. Increased exports of butter, flour, meats, milk and cream, sandalwood and skins also were made in 1928-29, whilst exports of copper, jams, timber and wool declined. The particulars given in the tables apply to these countries only.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Article.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
Biscuits .. .. .	63,233	117,266	92,263	85,791	76,893
Butter .. .. .	698,365	794,427	761,496	834,136	873,290
Cheese .. .. .	8,029	11,299	12,109	10,708	10,629
Coal .. .. .	258,561	211,899	215,701	180,628	67,006
Copper .. .. .	14,170	19,620	17,558	..	..
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat .. .. .	2,229,079	4,058,427	1,991,341	1,415,714	8,756,564
Flour .. .. .	1,576,034	2,262,492	1,827,140	1,779,947	1,853,074
Other (prepared and unprepared) ..	16,345	13,911	19,708	21,054	56,385
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder ..	22,787	22,082	30,956	18,797	16,131
Horses .. .. .	93,077	105,092	104,048	110,358	114,316
Iron and steel (unmanufactured) ..	601	5,280	19,745	12,469	18,955
Jams and jellies .. .. .	60,965	66,010	60,681	55,765	46,498
Lead, Pig .. .. .	554,032	375,148	144,737	112,963	123,953
Leather .. .. .	826,188	420,446	322,195	300,983	325,544
Meats .. .. .	399,315	477,799	488,038	479,303	562,899
Milk and cream .. .. .	1,385,142	1,334,861	921,597	1,107,450	1,221,484
Pearl shell and trochus shell ..	63,696	95,522	87,263	95,950	95,327
Sandalwood .. .. .	205,477	252,800	251,625	194,616	278,238
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow .. .. .	804,308	690,184	651,228	547,190	578,041
Sulphate of ammonia .. .. .	38,411	56,054	30,079	3,105	..
Timber (undressed) .. .. .	56,269	199,959	332,129	239,806	151,712
Wool .. .. .	7,609,507	5,890,777	7,892,553	10,371,126	8,806,488
Other merchandise .. .. .	1,296,138	1,303,102	1,171,228	1,297,003	1,328,756
Total merchandise .. .. .	17,779,779	18,784,457	17,445,418	19,274,862	25,362,183
Specie, and gold and silver bullion ..	1,966,739	2,407,467	2,274,885	1,669,388	1,845,964
Total Exports .. .. .	19,746,518	21,191,924	19,720,303	20,944,250	27,208,147

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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Country.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	454,061	745,784	410,073	310,482	1,076,718
East Indies .. .. .	2,045,701	2,131,407	2,050,872	1,946,968	2,050,017
Hong Kong .. .. .	631,973	661,979	463,041	482,359	600,889
India and Ceylon .. .. .	943,820	1,524,743	1,757,470	1,499,102	7,702,149
Japan .. .. .	11,646,516	11,043,159	10,362,990	12,571,282	11,518,936
Malaya (British) .. .. .	1,528,363	2,114,016	1,917,250	2,007,680	1,974,431
Philippine Islands .. .. .	529,405	563,369	483,722	456,989	430,998
Total .. .. .	17,779,779	18,784,457	17,445,418	19,274,862	25,362,183

### § 7. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea 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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Classes.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	1,978,092	2,473,756	3,099,388	2,866,708	2,367,393
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	6,435,786	7,087,836	7,553,785	6,605,536	6,246,824
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	2,177,285	2,297,783	1,815,612	1,767,497	1,876,944
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	2,410,190	2,760,176	2,704,754	2,960,620	2,694,546
V. Live animals ..	163,439	183,287	167,030	120,007	159,325
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	1,202,549	1,127,972	1,731,921	2,182,966	1,972,616
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	3,223,837	3,568,614	3,484,472	3,242,367	3,009,229
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	42,372,272	39,055,392	42,416,966	38,488,491	36,710,916
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	8,559,132	10,065,509	10,977,790	9,872,014	11,106,944
X. Paints and varnishes ..	637,075	705,748	814,378	778,663	784,594
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	589,566	766,149	941,453	1,060,830	1,010,951
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	45,594,076	45,498,649	51,282,059	42,801,886	42,987,438
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	3,384,270	5,727,019	5,593,757	4,157,292	2,943,661
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	5,046,136	5,911,637	5,516,478	5,818,541	4,880,765
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	2,530,161	2,456,061	2,610,987	2,422,822	2,455,467
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	6,845,778	7,126,461	7,936,028	7,873,998	7,778,529
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	2,648,680	2,746,403	2,849,587	2,621,411	2,656,148
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	1,657,928	1,843,897	1,853,812	1,464,794	1,443,356
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	4,120,456	4,318,437	5,027,176	4,811,212	5,213,338
XX. Miscellaneous ..	4,998,095	5,492,718	5,695,935	4,979,163	4,979,198
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	10,548,493	426,674	643,226	1,048,152	367,715
Total .. ..	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881

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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Classes.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
(a) AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	19,280,478	16,415,297	12,105,989	13,264,785	15,861,935
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	48,453,202	33,673,876	32,689,285	28,993,658	36,375,173
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	226,600	404,009	875,036	1,103,910	544,688
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	381,504	475,352	382,669	379,976	420,499
V. Live animals ..	234,279	221,876	246,348	235,584	279,189
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	72,024,630	72,116,824	69,168,778	76,563,648	71,456,567
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	754,645	670,292	398,192	553,415	594,384
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	173,830	177,401	164,180	180,923	172,474
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	1,839,925	1,825,232	1,589,341	1,274,373	1,624,812
X. Paints and varnishes ..	49,877	46,945	47,306	34,858	50,320
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,847,183	3,239,825	2,174,545	2,585,864	1,634,414
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	6,644,892	7,082,368	6,143,178	6,097,113	5,995,367
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	774,682	782,138	655,949	628,192	576,419
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,662,163	1,421,842	1,492,037	1,260,689	1,178,698
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	89,993	93,199	99,426	120,945	77,680
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	158,590	158,890	157,194	158,884	162,908
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	98,763	132,991	103,675	104,087	61,178
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	63,727	96,555	159,653	182,650	240,604
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	545,309	601,642	615,864	439,740	581,000
XX. Miscellaneous ..	572,841	590,891	589,362	995,248	577,772
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	2,065,304	5,473,435	12,303,031	3,738,905	3,892,352
Total .. ..	158,942,417	145,704,799	142,151,058	138,947,447	141,758,233

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1924-25 TO 1928-29—continued.

Classes.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
(b) OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	17,906	24,074	39,598	21,655	22,379
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	518,744	359,249	283,405	235,375	225,730
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	82,036	47,069	35,322	40,525	29,873
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	85,173	79,820	83,657	103,393	108,099
V. Live animals ..	24,486	5,403	10,363	27,010	25,196
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	31,131	54,893	33,618	33,627	40,878
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	534,749	576,471	680,755	502,739	409,360
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	426,516	375,336	381,919	363,666	358,381
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	183,463	136,630	78,053	66,180	89,620
X. Paints and varnishes ..	8,242	10,812	8,623	8,418	10,530
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,786	2,043	2,375	2,930	1,589
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	512,575	541,795	622,751	718,443	742,469
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	54,723	35,908	66,136	67,857	61,404
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	56,033	50,203	44,640	57,129	61,677
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	15,152	17,029	13,849	13,828	16,201
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	83,319	87,482	76,838	91,405	82,647
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	77,376	100,943	124,140	53,049	166,093
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	105,638	94,749	110,636	91,405	106,092
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	56,107	51,602	46,848	47,986	95,962
XX. Miscellaneous ..	205,287	361,914	239,583	1,628,303	433,871
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	3,300	53,695	6,200	10,650	34,168
Total ..	3,087,742	3,067,135	2,980,309	4,265,623	3,092,219

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

	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	19,298,384	16,439,371	12,145,587	13,286,440	15,884,314
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	48,971,946	34,033,125	32,972,690	29,279,033	36,600,908
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	308,636	451,078	910,358	1,144,435	574,411
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	469,677	555,172	466,326	483,369	528,598
V. Live animals ..	258,765	227,284	256,711	282,594	304,385
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	72,055,761	72,171,717	69,202,396	76,602,275	71,497,445
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	1,289,394	1,252,763	1,078,947	1,056,154	1,003,694
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	600,346	552,737	546,099	549,589	530,855
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	2,023,388	1,961,862	1,667,394	1,360,553	1,714,432
X. Paints and varnishes ..	58,119	57,757	55,929	43,276	60,850
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	2,849,969	3,241,873	2,176,920	2,538,344	1,636,003
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	7,157,467	7,624,163	6,765,929	6,815,556	6,137,836
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	829,405	818,046	722,085	696,049	637,823
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,718,196	1,472,045	1,536,677	1,317,818	1,240,375
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	105,145	110,228	103,275	134,773	93,881
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	241,909	244,291	234,032	250,239	245,555
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	176,139	233,939	227,815	157,136	227,271
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	169,365	191,304	270,289	274,055	346,696
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	601,416	653,244	662,732	537,726	646,962
XX. Miscellaneous ..	778,128	952,805	828,945	2,623,551	1,011,643
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	2,068,604	5,527,130	12,300,231	3,749,555	3,926,520
Total ..	162,030,159	148,771,934	145,140,367	143,213,070	144,850,452

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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Article.		1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Fish preserved in tins	lb.	25,341,422	25,561,258	30,067,887	23,496,685	28,266,411
	£	1,120,425	1,164,223	1,418,103	1,141,493	1,265,510
Tea .. ..	lb.	49,256,508	47,087,973	52,423,163	45,378,544	50,038,049
	£	3,872,829	3,639,633	3,908,607	3,473,808	3,506,605
Whisky .. ..	gal.	1,257,801	1,349,086	925,710	1,031,212	1,024,507
	£	1,520,331	1,645,173	1,134,779	1,104,257	1,216,154
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£	2,410,190	2,760,176	2,704,754	2,960,620	2,694,546
Copra .. ..	cwt.	591,183	646,740	784,596	611,367	576,414
	£	707,859	826,442	918,164	701,156	651,683
Socks and stockings .. ..	£	1,701,032	1,645,621	1,659,624	1,348,950	1,148,409
Gloves .. ..	£	593,585	518,912	559,582	505,512	520,121
Hats and caps .. ..	£	556,473	691,667	870,124	952,126	983,059
Trimmings and ornaments	£	1,093,421	997,826	1,245,534	917,323	869,714
R Carpets and carpeting .. ..	£	1,551,929	1,267,804	1,464,201	1,428,745	1,389,022
Floorcloths and linoleums .. ..	£	1,348,657	1,306,723	1,308,612	1,202,198	1,046,787
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck .. ..	£	893,574	914,514	836,142	711,209	689,991
Cotton and linen .. ..	£	10,932,661	10,350,581	10,023,947	8,593,908	7,571,863
Silk or containing silk .. ..	£	5,125,909	5,257,081	6,866,738	5,963,339	6,532,742
Woolen or containing wool .. ..	£	3,211,351	2,320,426	2,450,573	2,525,179	1,492,792
Sewing silks, cottons, etc. .. ..	£	1,192,531	917,818	895,434	916,949	789,032
Bags and sacks .. ..	£	4,048,847	4,188,115	4,316,592	3,640,348	4,098,972
Yarns—						
Cotton .. ..	£	444,017	494,901	836,487	672,496	855,986
Woolen .. ..	£	999,799	427,882	568,843	315,157	283,890
Kerosene .. ..	gal.	24,910,890	25,371,581	33,543,260	34,704,643	40,091,368
	£	862,389	921,271	1,264,257	1,036,323	1,159,438
Lubricating (mineral) oil .. ..	gal.	9,413,081	11,497,059	13,818,490	12,232,088	16,861,428
	£	864,700	942,932	1,153,357	936,253	1,319,081
Petroleum spirit, benzine, etc. .. ..	gal.	89,750,852	115,566,839	145,702,909	177,870,753	199,988,104
	£	5,379,163	6,519,015	6,648,567	6,087,217	6,816,287
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	4,954,417	4,721,523	5,755,495	5,405,227	4,809,652
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt.	183,433	216,452	317,919	331,348	283,484
	£	1,327,766	1,433,177	1,679,972	1,721,688	1,317,115
Agricultural machinery	£	784,024	761,766	722,094	691,343	611,876
Metal-working machinery	£	427,166	476,974	599,252	509,574	398,684
Traction engines and road rollers	£	957,170	909,322	1,248,601	1,196,660	1,239,124
Iron and Steel—						
Pipes and tubes .. ..	£	1,389,130	1,590,127	1,691,954	1,554,577	1,805,566
Plate and sheet .. ..	£	5,011,845	4,181,354	4,723,733	4,703,837	3,954,003
Cutlery .. ..	£	899,860	872,086	984,835	819,994	812,659
Tools of trade .. ..	£	1,177,854	1,146,850	1,257,031	1,057,318	1,074,219
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	11,603,295	11,978,188	14,173,439	8,256,787	10,677,361
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	2,919,389	5,273,994	5,088,980	3,721,194	2,497,423
Timber, undressed, including Logs(a) .. ..	sp. ft.	315,938,784	392,019,451	367,820,251	431,852,496	323,088,698
	£	3,141,415	3,795,111	3,455,414	3,754,288	3,054,597
Crockery .. ..	£	822,298	740,929	766,157	748,167	741,481
Glass and glassware .. ..	£	1,237,562	1,277,871	1,301,772	1,219,762	1,215,092
Paper, printing .. ..	£	2,793,332	2,853,232	3,232,956	3,086,023	3,040,868
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	2,389,286	2,649,472	2,781,311	2,926,753	2,800,175
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	4,120,456	4,316,437	5,027,176	4,811,212	5,213,338
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	1,370,983	1,240,556	1,450,828	961,052	646,638
All other articles .. ..	£	59,380,373	51,700,523	55,715,573	53,664,945	50,827,328
Total Imports .. ..	£	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet.

4. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—The following table 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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.

Article.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Butter .. ..	centl. £ 1,452,813 £ 10,006,081	978,998 7,006,830	765,165 5,447,224	991,649 6,905,933	1,024,428 7,545,430
Cheese .. ..	centl. £ 103,540 £ 363,757	83,728 270,712	36,433 131,168	69,267 260,235	83,310 329,700
Eggs in shell .. ..	doz. £ 691,740 £ 53,518	1,531,744 116,681	3,151,965 233,670	1,104,005 85,844	2,916,338 218,929
Meats .. ..	£ 7,037,850 £ 201,657	7,455,403 259,050	5,108,812 177,525	4,811,522 206,228	6,335,949 253,852
Milk and cream .. ..	centl. £ 1,694,230 £ 782,830	1,476,205 550,520	1,080,963 633,620	1,188,504 631,551	1,424,313 1,071,543
Fruits, dried .. ..	£ 1,930,420 £ 1,013,176	1,453,396 1,498,545	1,647,172 757,598	1,600,093 1,865,851	2,299,330 826,523
Fruits, fresh .. ..	£ 1,080,072 £ 745,208	1,553,650 364,764	805,260 1,010,740	1,818,624 625,722	941,880 639,507
Barley .. ..	£ 420,432 centl. £ 62,122,853	142,948 32,536,637	383,103 44,355,189	291,636 31,825,414	228,707 40,137,747
Wheat .. ..	£ 34,613,713 centl. £ 8,960,939	17,187,388 10,020,633	20,785,414 9,869,232	14,629,899 8,675,000	20,336,199 11,276,066
Flour .. ..	£ 6,186,275 £ 1,605,236	6,839,361 4,127,120	6,254,316 1,292,301	5,229,463 3,051,227	5,998,600 3,988,837
Sugar (cane) .. ..	£ 2,091,379 gal. £ 875,565	5,253,156 1,718,048	1,679,523 3,077,588	3,068,631 3,769,257	5,222,198 1,736,787
Wine .. ..	£ 182,952 centl. £ 13,823	368,100 17,539	629,799 14,101	1,058,626 13,656	496,739 16,780
Tobacco, manufactured .. ..	£ 361,473 £ 8,148,941	455,209 8,274,355	362,916 8,547,198	352,931 9,896,827	399,036 9,280,898
Hides and skins .. ..	£ 8,148,941 centl. £ 63,258,555	8,810,019 63,203,415	8,277,097 60,053,358	9,896,827 66,095,001	8,577,417 61,612,995
Wool (in terms of greasy wool) .. ..	£ 44,112 £ 413,095	48,631 301,695	45,451 352,626	44,119 337,469	45,058 339,016
Pearl shell .. ..	£ 133,283 £ 205,477	164,702 252,607	172,309 252,491	182,248 193,222	189,403 278,288
Sandalwood .. ..	£ 870,776 £ 1,731,229	837,572 1,609,673	839,692 1,415,888	668,714 1,080,308	777,563 1,384,191
Tallow (unrefined) .. ..	£ 978,083 £ 1,079,584	794,340 881,679	807,148 965,899	555,617 690,995	346,658 428,754
Coal .. ..	£ 4,852,810 £ 1,397,641	5,885,004 2,029,619	2,504,583 970,928	6,432,199 1,669,520	3,944,942 994,821
Concentrates .. ..	£ 75,980 £ 235,982	95,672 280,961	83,045 161,411	146,473 265,708	131,991 310,192
Copper .. ..	£ 235,982 £ 2,355,075	280,961 2,608,991	161,411 2,591,327	265,708 3,276,400	310,192 2,892,551
Lead .. ..	£ 4,154,448 £ 652,600	4,524,142 582,253	3,852,792 547,100	3,516,236 840,832	3,233,390 652,931
Zinc—bar, block, dust .. ..	£ 1,149,735 £ 32,558	1,070,202 35,816	932,491 37,206	1,231,752 30,235	913,191 25,634
Tin—Ingots .. ..	£ 406,000 £ 627,534	486,473 646,161	549,559 576,074	369,388 537,700	282,636 489,375
Leather .. ..	£ 627,534 sup. ft. 128,851,412	646,161 112,101,049	576,074 123,669,022	537,700 97,964,091	489,375 91,190,142
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a) .. ..	£ 1,572,486 centl. £ 167,599	1,333,250 158,467	1,422,933 165,533	1,164,801 174,307	1,100,325 168,393
Soap .. ..	£ 303,166 £ 944,739	280,239 4,318,072	291,346 11,367,771	310,695 2,804,249	267,937 2,958,137
Gold .. ..	£ 1,120,565 £ 6,162,038	1,155,355 5,373,653	935,230 4,654,723	934,823 5,606,112	934,198 5,133,929
Silver .. ..	£ 6,162,038	5,373,653	4,654,723	5,606,112	5,133,929
All other articles .. ..	£ 6,162,038	5,373,653	4,654,723	5,606,112	5,133,929
Total Exports (Australian Produce) .. ..	£ 158,942,417	145,704,799	142,151,058	138,947,447	141,758,238

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet.

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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.		
	£	£	£	£
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
1927-28 .. ..	53,243,691	93,692,849	1,008,430	147,944,970
1928-29 .. ..	53,607,067	89,674,382	366,432	143,647,881

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, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1924-25 .. ..	156,902,682	3,084,442	2,039,735	3,300	162,030,169
1925-26 .. ..	140,269,075	3,013,440	5,435,724	53,695	148,771,934
1926-27 .. ..	129,853,952	2,983,109	12,297,106	6,200	145,140,367
1927-28 .. ..	135,217,349	4,254,973	3,730,098	10,650	143,213,070
1928-29 .. ..	137,865,881	3,058,051	3,892,352	34,168	144,850,452

(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 1921–30.

**IMPORTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.—  
AUSTRALIA, 1924–25 TO 1928–29.**

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1924–25.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages .. ..	2,378,572	2,542,058	2,105,189	2,043,132	2,157,814
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof .. ..	2,410,190	2,760,176	2,704,754	2,960,620	2,694,546
III. Sugar .. ..	35,356	47,295	47,436	56,446	44,080
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries .. ..	10,542,590	11,990,787	12,884,727	11,401,193	10,732,856
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire .. ..	38,667,273	36,200,527	38,935,456	35,243,751	33,291,416
VI. Metals and Machinery	30,453,412	30,395,043	33,997,641	32,154,389	29,278,935
VII. Oils, Paints, and Var- nishes .. ..	9,296,472	10,779,584	11,878,797	10,694,945	11,939,811
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone .. ..	3,260,919	3,443,166	3,458,945	3,396,286	3,221,320
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	2,716,011	2,907,140	3,234,162	3,238,754	3,253,824
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane .. ..	5,046,136	5,911,637	5,514,674	5,815,279	4,877,474
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods .. ..	3,467,142	3,785,389	3,821,279	3,187,725	3,282,764
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber .. ..	3,857,376	6,179,311	6,116,816	4,650,108	3,433,966
XIII. Paper and Stationery	6,857,691	7,126,461	7,952,349	7,852,230	7,767,229
XIV. Vehicles .. ..	15,010,175	15,127,485	17,572,619	10,762,597	13,830,380
XV. Musical Instruments	1,373,312	1,241,344	1,452,955	962,576	648,261
XVI. Miscellaneous .. ..	8,344,792	7,627,608	9,094,214	8,576,785	9,186,039
— Free Goods not speci- ally mentioned in Tariff .. ..	2,883,070	3,152,414	3,355,746	3,939,724	3,640,734
Total Merchandise	146,600,489	151,217,425	164,127,759	146,936,540	143,281,449
Specie and Bullion	10,542,807	420,753	588,835	1,008,430	366,432
Grand Total .. ..	157,143,296	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881

**§ 8. Excise.**

While it does not come under the heading of overseas 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 1924–25 to 1928–29.

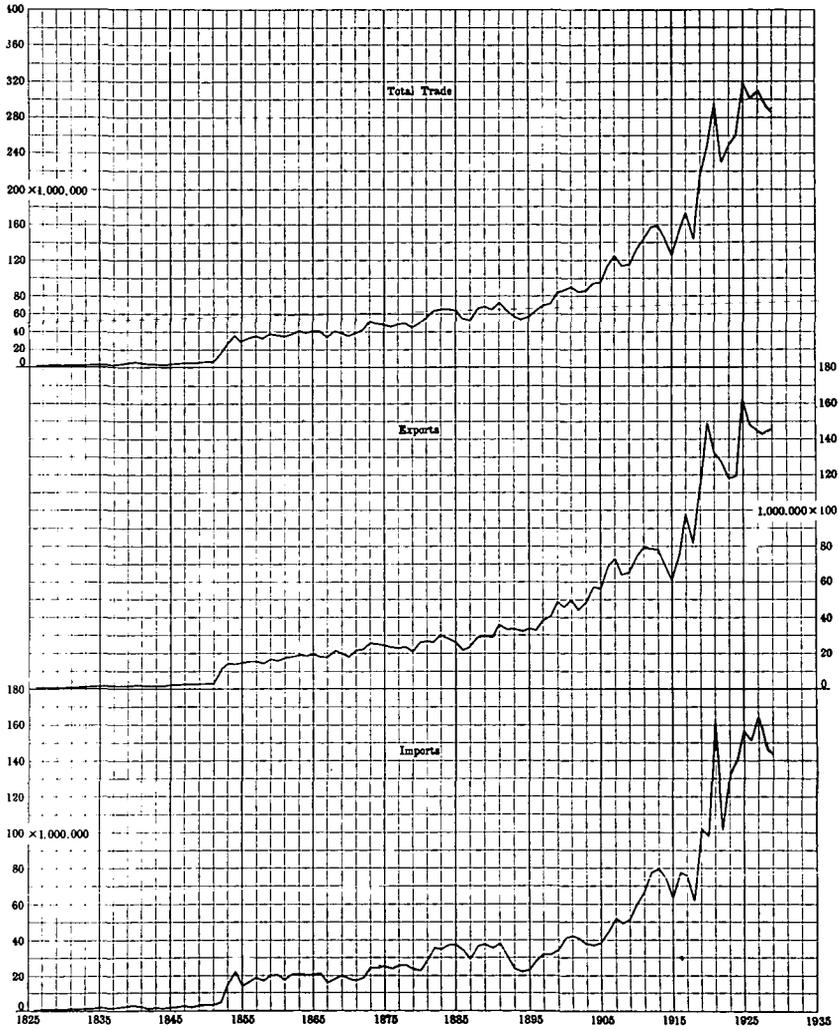
**QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND TOBACCO ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY  
WAS PAID.—AUSTRALIA, 1924-25 TO 1928-29.**

Article.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
	proof gal.				
<b>Spirits—</b>					
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	201,251	224,956	233,269	230,817	226,756
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	8,944	2,699	1,670	1,224	831
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	47,948	50,821	51,469	48,429	59,136
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	127,251	183,622	204,060	206,922	217,372
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	40	11	..	..	152
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	511,917	557,611	552,401	550,211	518,176
Rum (Blended) ..	1,259	137	..	..	..
Liqueurs ..	333	312	1,041	163	358
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	169	448	2,144	1,759	923
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	133,347	136,406	138,739	138,279	137,887
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) (b) ..	(b)457,784	597,903	542,934	406,489	248,263
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	730,944	928,796	998,005	797,258	571,399
Spirits for making Vinegar	52,799	70,486	60,389	43,303	45,005
Spirits for Manufacture of Scents, etc. (a)	28,173	33,787	38,194	36,173	36,109
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	52	31	31	25	55
<b>Total, Spirits ..</b>	<b>2,302,211</b>	<b>2,788,026</b>	<b>2,824,346</b>	<b>2,461,052</b>	<b>2,062,422</b>
<b>Beer ..</b>	<b>gal. 64,939,563</b>	<b>gal. 67,372,272</b>	<b>gal. 70,105,029</b>	<b>gal. 70,755,600</b>	<b>gal. 71,160,596</b>
<b>Tobacco—Manufactured, n.e.i.</b>	<b>lb. 12,586,337</b>	<b>lb. 13,007,572</b>	<b>lb. 13,125,604</b>	<b>lb. 13,110,308</b>	<b>lb. 13,529,775</b>
<b>Tobacco—Hand-made ..</b>	<b>489,913</b>	<b>407,156</b>	<b>321,258</b>	<b>308,574</b>	<b>274,213</b>
<b>Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..</b>	<b>27,490</b>	<b>21,628</b>	<b>24,228</b>	<b>24,396</b>	<b>18,110</b>
<b>Total, Tobacco ..</b>	<b>13,103,740</b>	<b>13,436,356</b>	<b>13,471,090</b>	<b>13,443,278</b>	<b>13,822,098</b>
<b>Cigars—Machine-made ..</b>	<b>45,178</b>	<b>33,107</b>	<b>40,841</b>	<b>36,425</b>	<b>46,442</b>
<b>Cigars—Hand-made ..</b>	<b>429,158</b>	<b>406,664</b>	<b>390,990</b>	<b>348,002</b>	<b>291,842</b>
<b>Total, Cigars ..</b>	<b>474,336</b>	<b>439,771</b>	<b>431,831</b>	<b>384,427</b>	<b>338,284</b>
<b>Cigarettes—Machine-made ..</b>	<b>4,827,649</b>	<b>5,016,871</b>	<b>5,212,345</b>	<b>5,318,668</b>	<b>5,336,298</b>
<b>Cigarettes—Hand-made ..</b>	<b>27,762</b>	<b>28,415</b>	<b>19,046</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>4,807</b>
<b>Total Cigarettes ..</b>	<b>4,855,411</b>	<b>5,045,286</b>	<b>5,231,391</b>	<b>5,325,607</b>	<b>5,341,105</b>
<b>Snuff ..</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>

(a) Liquid gallons.

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

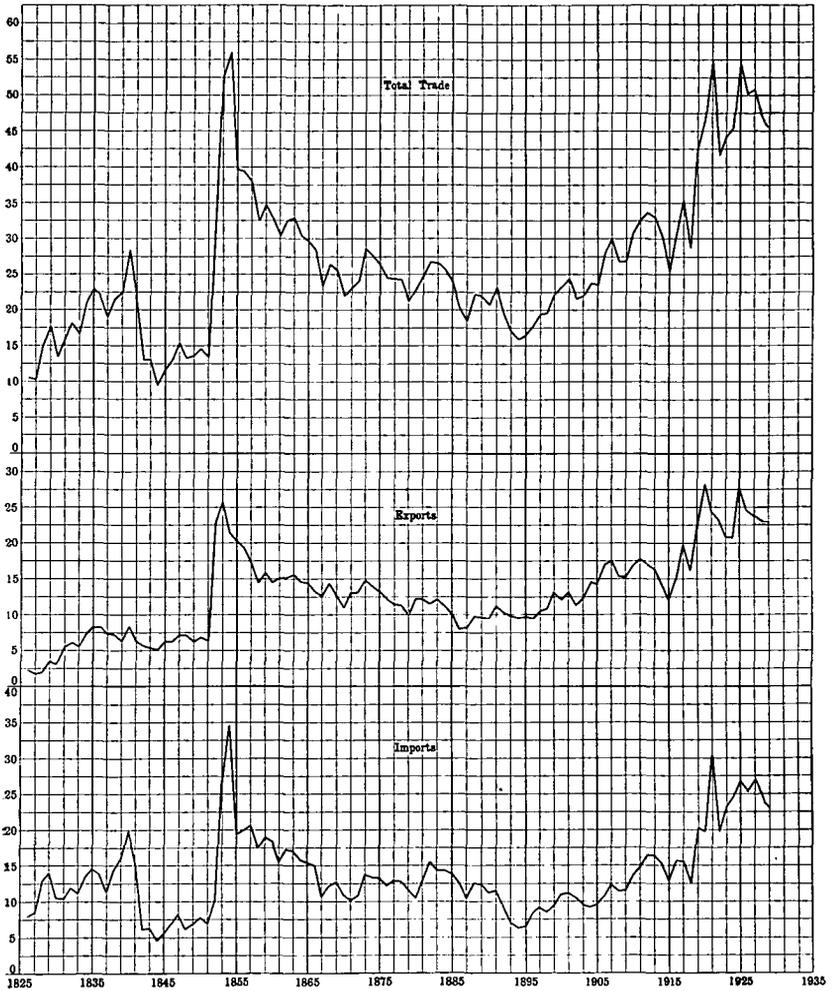
VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1928-29.



(See page 113.)

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.

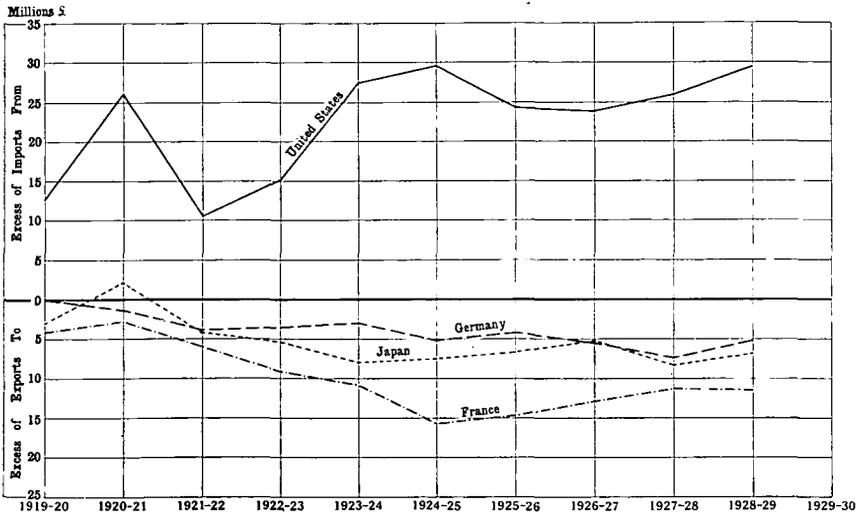
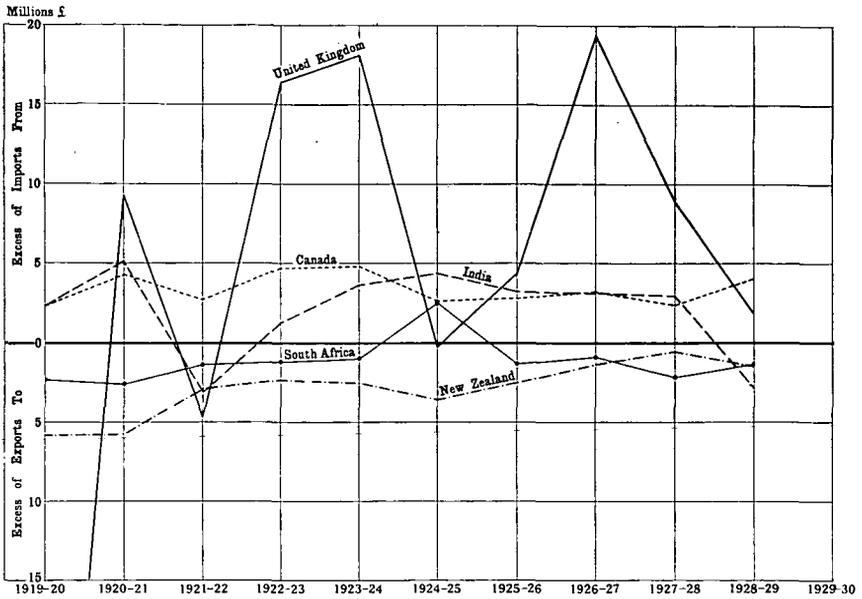
VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS  
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1928-29.



(See page 113.)

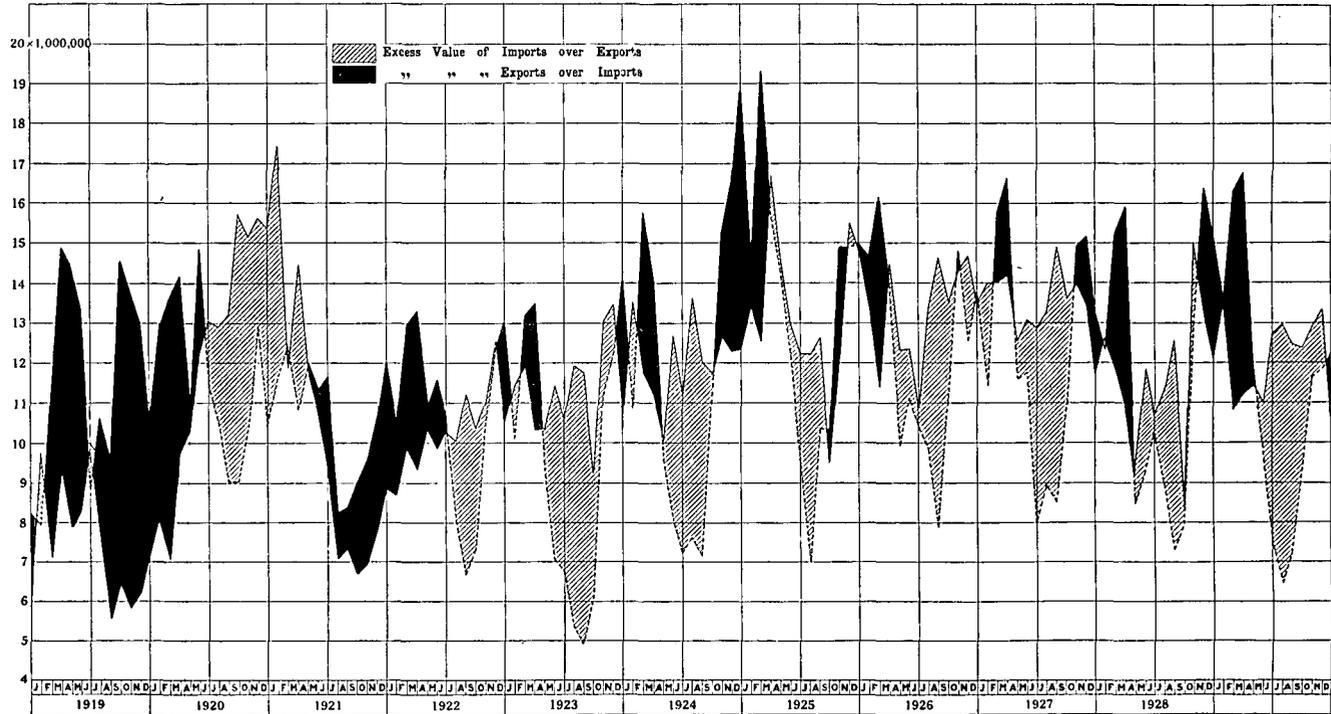
EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2.10s. 0d. per head of the population.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1928-29.



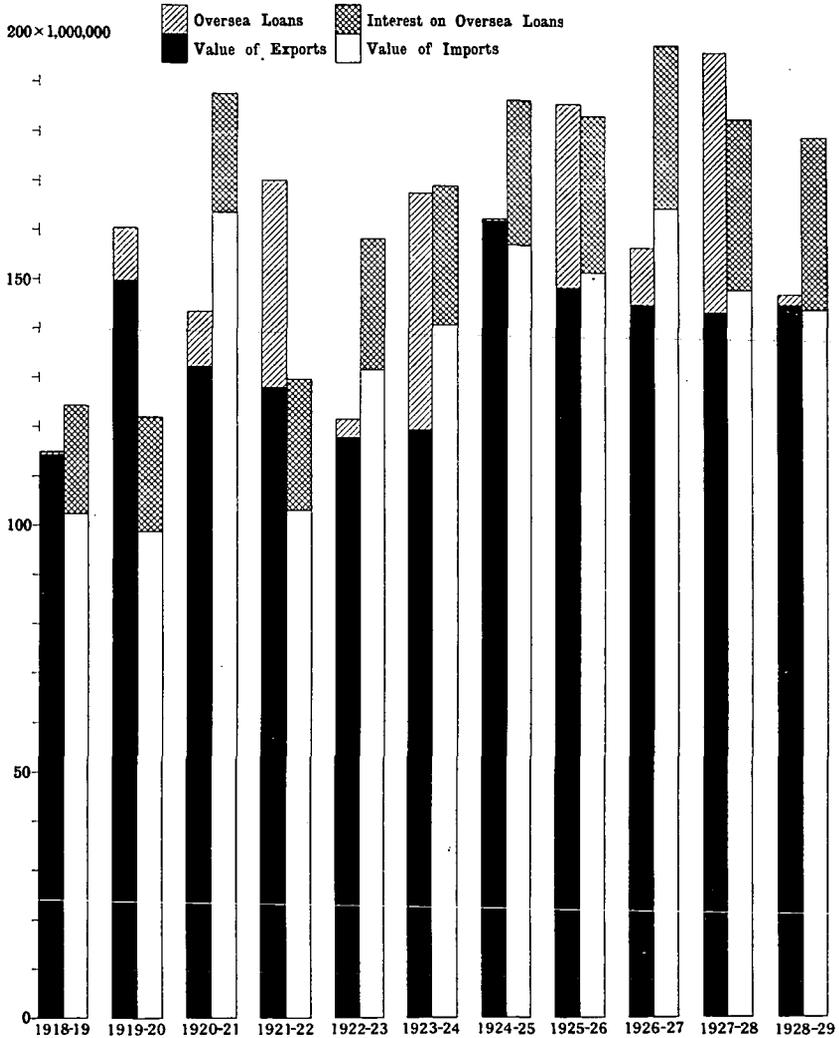
EXPLANATION.—The base of each square or rectangle represents one year, and the vertical height five million pounds sterling.

VALUE OF MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—AUSTRALIA, 1919 TO 1929.



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, 1918-10 TO 1928-29.



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 114.)

### § 9. Net Customs and Excise Revenue collected under the Divisions of the Tariff.

The following statement shows the net Customs and Excise Revenue collected in the Commonwealth under each Division of the Customs Tariff 1921-30 during the years 1924-25 to 1928-29 inclusive :—

#### NET CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE COLLECTED UNDER THE DIVISIONS OF THE TARIFF, 1924-25—1928-29.

Division.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
<b>Customs.</b>	£	£	£	£	£
1. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages .. .. .	2,738,698	2,944,613	2,907,671	2,824,488	2,660,897
2. Tobacco, and Manufactures thereof .. .. .	1,889,813	2,076,311	2,202,563	2,371,018	2,409,949
3. Sugar .. .. .	10,321	20,154	20,098	16,823	11,553
4. Agricultural Products, and Groceries .. .. .	1,118,759	1,287,979	1,547,448	1,402,145	1,272,314
5. Textiles, Felts, and Furs, etc. .. .. .	5,524,608	5,180,743	6,237,294	5,805,203	5,361,904
6. Metals and Machinery .. .. .	4,433,950	5,189,767	5,649,391	5,282,385	4,947,773
7. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes .. .. .	792,620	951,095	2,172,342	2,593,612	3,091,281
8. Earthenware, Cement, China, etc. .. .. .	654,301	688,705	734,704	704,112	710,100
9. Drugs and Chemicals .. .. .	464,395	525,339	560,879	519,291	534,881
10. Wood, Wicker, and Cane .. .. .	1,152,419	1,349,546	1,386,297	1,598,192	1,582,021
11. Jewellery and Fancy Goods .. .. .	875,478	866,904	953,530	844,941	870,176
12. Leather and Rubber .. .. .	1,576,017	1,770,476	1,574,832	1,125,936	746,899
13. Paper and Stationery .. .. .	722,235	682,326	747,796	759,251	763,023
14. Vehicles .. .. .	3,039,238	3,064,576	3,345,546	2,535,334	3,193,681
15. Musical Instruments .. .. .	503,857	465,987	520,568	363,739	267,256
16. Miscellaneous .. .. .	845,592	1,008,006	1,192,144	1,040,627	998,500
<b>TOTAL, CUSTOMS DUTIES</b>	<b>26,342,301</b>	<b>28,072,527</b>	<b>31,753,103</b>	<b>29,787,097</b>	<b>29,422,208</b>
<b>Excise.</b>					
Beer .. .. .	5,642,087	5,848,257	6,104,384	6,155,381	6,191,276
Spirits .. .. .	1,759,158	2,026,135	2,065,041	1,871,288	1,755,941
Starch .. .. .	17,954	15,539	9,646	4,643	134
Tobacco .. .. .	1,533,165	1,567,521	1,575,086	1,571,267	1,614,336
Cigars .. .. .	65,474	60,703	69,617	51,859	46,404
Cigarettes .. .. .	1,759,945	1,828,448	1,896,104	1,930,429	1,936,083
Snuff .. .. .	10	20	..	..	..
<b>TOTAL, EXCISE DUTIES</b>	<b>10,776,793</b>	<b>11,346,623</b>	<b>11,709,878</b>	<b>11,584,867</b>	<b>11,544,174</b>
<b>TOTAL, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES</b> ..	<b>37,119,094</b>	<b>39,419,150</b>	<b>43,462,981</b>	<b>41,371,964</b>	<b>40,966,382</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Receipts—</b>					
Customs .. .. .	62,548	Dr. 234,106*	71,995	62,307	83,650
Excise .. .. .	11,714	12,236	11,669	12,322	10,944
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ..	<b>37,193,356</b>	<b>39,197,280</b>	<b>43,546,645</b>	<b>41,446,593</b>	<b>41,060,976</b>

\* Includes refunds of amounts previously paid into Revenue under the heading "Import Duties."

### § 10. 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 1928-29, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS ON OVERSEA VESSELS,  
1906 TO 1928-29.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906 .. ..	575,471	875,966	1917-18 .. ..	632,910	1,389,291
1907 .. ..	663,724	998,897	1918-19 .. ..	857,507	1,765,367
1908 .. ..	867,707	1,196,106	1919-20 .. ..	1,487,872	2,688,371
1909 .. ..	781,113	1,071,677	1920-21 .. ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1910 .. ..	740,567	1,080,133	1921-22 .. ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1911 .. ..	858,783	1,238,446	1922-23 .. ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1912 .. ..	1,008,259	1,431,985	1923-24 .. ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1913 .. ..	1,018,595	1,458,702	1924-25 .. ..	1,485,957	2,714,562
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1925-26 .. ..	1,331,789	2,773,422
1914-15 .. ..	829,875	1,587,757	1926-27 .. ..	1,421,927	2,781,312
1915-16 .. ..	719,510	1,544,872	1927-28 .. ..	1,306,225	2,601,034
1916-17 .. ..	748,852	1,676,116	1928-29 .. ..	1,009,163	2,316,116

### § 11. 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.

#### EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.

VALUE OF EXPORTS AS RECORDED.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	£	100	£	100	£	100
Agriculture .. ..	10,677,734	100	29,771,412	279	36,671,056	343
Pastoral .. ..	42,057,346	100	82,089,033	195	78,869,394	188
Dairy and Farmyard .. ..	3,854,734	100	8,623,108	224	9,700,842	252
Mines and Quarries .. ..	14,712,242	100	11,809,794	80	10,339,796	70
Fisheries .. ..	424,849	100	421,892	99	417,563	98
Forestry .. ..	1,106,549	100	1,443,109	130	1,448,045	131
Total Primary Produce .. ..	72,833,454	100	134,158,348	184	137,446,696	189
Manufacturing .. ..	2,304,693	100	4,789,099	208	4,311,537	187
Total .. ..	75,138,147	100	138,947,447	185	141,758,233	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)		1927-28.		1928-29.	
	£		£		£	
Agriculture .. ..	10,677,734	100	20,115,819	188	27,285,012	256
Pastoral .. ..	42,057,346	100	42,933,595	102	45,615,611	108
Dairy and Farmyard .. ..	3,854,734	100	5,802,899	151	6,178,880	160
Mines and Quarries .. ..	14,712,242	100	9,478,165	64	8,580,744	58
Fisheries .. ..	424,849	100	506,473	119	506,751	119
Forestry .. ..	1,106,549	100	837,556	76	853,287	77
<b>Total Primary Produce .. ..</b>	<b>72,833,454</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>79,674,507</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>89,020,285</b>	<b>122</b>
<b>Manufacturing .. ..</b>	<b>2,304,693</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,595,718</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>2,486,469</b>	<b>108</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>75,138,147</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>82,270,225</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>91,506,754</b>	<b>122</b>

(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 59.08 per cent. during 1927-28, and 55.63 per cent. during 1928-29. 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 the value of agricultural produce exported in 1928-29 was over twenty-six million pounds in excess of mineral exports which were four million pounds less in 1928-29 than in 1913. 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 agricultural group, which was equivalent to 21.43 per cent. of the total exports during 1927-28, increased to 25.87 per cent. in 1928-29.

The value of exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 6.21 per cent. during 1927-28 to 6.84 per cent. in 1928-29, due to an increase in the exports of butter. Exports included in the fisheries and forestry groups have not varied to a marked extent but the manufacturing group exports declined from 3.45 per cent. in 1927-28 to 3.04 in 1928-29.

The recorded value of exports for all industrial groups shows an increase of 85 per cent. during 1927-28 and 89 per cent. during 1928-29, 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 1927-28 and 1928-29 inflated the value of exports during these years but, nevertheless, on the basis of prices ruling in 1913 the exports of 1927-28 and 1928-29 were greater than those of 1913, the increases for the respective years being 9 per cent. and 22 per cent. The effect of eliminating price changes is particularly noticeable in the figures for the individual groups. Agriculture made the greatest advance, the figure for 1928-29 revealing an increase of

156 per cent. on that of 1913. Dairy and farmyard came next in order with an increase of 60 per cent., followed by fisheries 19 per cent., pastoral 8 per cent., and manufacturing 8 per cent. Heavy declines occurred in mines and quarries 42 per cent. and forestry 23 per cent.

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, 1919–20 to 1928–29, 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, 1919–20 TO 1928–29.

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.
	£1,000,	%	£1,000.	%	%
Agriculture .. ..	900,663	22.01	340,238	25.16	37.78
Pastoral .. ..	1,077,872	26.34	719,068	53.16	66.71
Dairy and Farmyard .. ..	462,940	11.31	92,512	6.84	19.99
Mining .. ..	218,945	5.35	129,110	9.55	58.97
Forestry and Fisheries .. ..	116,044	2.84	19,222	1.42	16.56
<b>Total Primary Produce .. ..</b>	<b>2,776,464</b>	<b>67.85</b>	<b>1,300,150</b>	<b>96.13</b>	<b>46.83</b>
<b>Manufacturing .. ..</b>	<b>1,315,733</b>	<b>32.15</b>	<b>52,300</b>	<b>3.87</b>	<b>3.97</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,092,197</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>1,352,450</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>33.05</b>

The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned in 2 *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 67.9 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 32.1 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 26.3 per cent., and agriculture with 22.0 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 96.1 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 53.2 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural and mining groups with 25.2 per cent. and 9.6 per cent. respectively. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 3.9 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 46.8 per cent. was exported. Over one-third of the agricultural production and 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 4 per cent. of the production during the period being sent abroad.

## § 12. 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 1924-25 to 1928-29:—

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION, 1924-25  
TO 1928-29.**

Items.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
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IMPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	2,585,875	65,790	81,278	539,532	502
Bullion ..	7,920,458	292,672	487,242	432,566	346,948
Total ..	10,506,333	358,462	568,520	972,098	347,450
Silver—Specie ..	33,546	58,833	16,578	30,778	13,932
Bullion ..	2,866	3,414	3,667	5,298	4,923
Total ..	36,412	62,247	20,245	36,076	18,855
Bronze—Specie ..	62	44	70	256	127
GRAND TOTAL ..	10,542,807	420,753	588,835	1,008,430	366,432

EXPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	784,944	4,006,382	10,763,242	2,197,297	2,915,797
Bullion ..	157,233	345,707	609,167	610,861	68,358
Total ..	942,177	4,352,089	11,372,409	2,808,158	2,984,155
Silver—Specie ..	16,033	63,966	19,760	52,007	33,327
Bullion ..	1,084,825	1,073,356	911,107	880,550	908,971
Total ..	1,100,858	1,137,322	930,867	932,557	942,298
Bronze—Specie ..	..	8	30	33	67
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	2,039,735	5,435,724	12,297,106	3,730,098	3,892,352
Other Produce ..	3,300	53,695	6,200	10,650	34,168
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,043,035(a)	5,489,419	12,303,306	3,740,748	3,926,520

(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 1928–29.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES, 1928–29.**

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	7,368	..	7,368	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	6,558	9,662	16,220	2,015,684	27,372	2,043,056
India and Ceylon ..	..	..	..	870,113	906,427	1,776,540
Malaya (British) ..	..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000
New Zealand ..	..	134,844	134,844	..	1,579	1,579
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	..	..	20,575	491	21,066
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ..	..	..	..	18,545	..	18,545
Nauru ..	..	..	..	620	..	620
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	6,170	..	6,170
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	206,158	206,158	2,017	10	2,027
Papua ..	..	68	68	..	..	..
Other British Countries ..	..	114	114	..	..	..
<b>Total British Countries ..</b>	<b>13,926</b>	<b>350,846</b>	<b>364,772</b>	<b>2,943,724</b>	<b>935,879</b>	<b>3,879,603</b>
Austria ..	631	..	631	..	..	..
China ..	..	..	..	..	41,424	41,424
France ..	..	24	24	..	..	..
Pacific Islands: New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	4,900	..	4,900
United States of America ..	4	998	1,002	..	..	..
Other Foreign Countries ..	..	3	3	500	93	593
<b>Total Foreign Countries ..</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>1,025</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>41,517</b>	<b>46,917</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ..</b>	<b>14,561</b>	<b>351,871</b>	<b>366,432</b>	<b>2,949,124</b>	<b>977,396</b>	<b>3,926,520</b>

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

### § 13. 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. The method of computation adopted has been dealt with in detail in previous issues of the Year Book.

2. **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 1928-29, for example, would have been £68,884,363 only, instead of £141,832,903—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£72,948,540) results from a rise of 106 per cent. (i.e., from 1,000 to 2,059) in the prices of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1928-29.

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 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 1924-25 reaching a level greatly in excess of any previous year. 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, for which the lower price of wool was mainly responsible. In 1927-28 an upward trend in price-levels was apparent, but in 1928-29 prices declined to a level which was lower than that experienced in any of the previous five years, as the result of the fall in prices of wheat and wool. With the exception of the year 1923-24 the price level for agricultural produce in 1928-29 was lower than that for any year since 1916-17.

## AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—VALUES AND PRICE LEVELS, 1901 TO 1928-29.

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 ..	16,995,059	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
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 ..	5,654,909½	144,168,600	64,103,424	149,823,509	68,516,379	2249
1920-21 ..	5,371,421½	126,787,491	56,249,996	132,158,912	60,330,722	2254
1921-22 ..	3,487,615½	124,358,920	72,259,686	127,846,535	75,225,164	1721
1922-23 ..	2,231,780½	115,638,367	56,713,275	117,870,147	58,818,605	2039
1923-24 ..	2,814,622½	116,672,542	47,121,382	119,487,164	49,742,586	2476
1924-25 ..	958,210½	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
1927-28 ..	2,860,198	140,352,872	62,938,508	143,213,070	65,798,706	2230
1928-29 ..	3,017,549	141,832,903	68,884,363	144,850,452	71,901,912	2059

(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, £49,289, or 6.7 per cent.

3. **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 TO 1928–29.**

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
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	2,303
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
1927–28 ..	1,959	2,551	1,670	1,288	1,873	2,230
1928–29 ..	1,779	2,306	1,765	1,342	1,759	2,059

(a) Excluding gold.

## § 14. 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. 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  
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1928.**

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia(a) ..	139,389	137,866	277,255	21 19 11	21 15 2	43 15 1
United Kingdom	1,080,206	725,773	1,805,979	23 13 6	15 18 2	39 11 8
Canada ..	260,618	293,402	554,020	26 19 8	30 7 7	57 7 3
New Zealand ..	43,918	54,020	97,938	30 6 9	37 5 0	67 11 9
Union of South Africa (b) ..	74,433	92,783	167,216	9 11 5	11 18 7	21 10 0
United States of America ..	840,618	1,037,113	1,877,731	7 0 0	8 12 10	15 12 10
Argentine Republic	180,412	203,505	383,917	16 18 11	19 2 3	36 1 2
Belgium ..	182,825	172,990	355,815	22 17 4	21 12 9	44 10 1
Denmark ..	89,484	84,948	174,432	26 1 1	24 14 8	50 15 9
France ..	431,959	415,051	847,010	10 10 7	10 2 4	20 12 11
Germany ..	688,454	572,577	1,261,031	10 16 6	9 0 0	19 16 6
Italy ..	238,969	157,526	396,495	5 17 2	3 17 3	9 14 5
Japan ..	204,124	182,680	386,804	3 3 11	2 17 2	6 1 1
Norway ..	55,051	36,917	91,968	19 14 11	13 4 9	32 19 8
Sweden ..	94,433	87,010	181,443	15 10 3	14 5 10	29 16 1
Switzerland ..	105,361	83,918	189,279	26 8 6	21 0 10	47 9 4

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1929.

(b) Including Bullion and Specie.

**§ 15. 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 preferential rates of Customs Duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference are dealt with on a previous page in this Chapter.

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 1925-26 TO 1928-29.**

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
	1925-26	470,491	4,606	1,408	35,294	564,388	564,388
	1926-27	519,771	5,423	3,239	63,233	653,399	3,099,388
	1927-28	543,121	5,551	2,602	63,836	419,528	2,866,708
	1928-29	563,780	4,670	2,619	101,843	488,882	2,367,393
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1925-26	1,940,827	192,123	8,997	20	66	2,297,783
	1926-27	1,444,151	205,596	8,584	16	3	1,815,612
	1927-28	1,427,503	178,672	9,115	35	85	1,767,497
	1928-29	1,548,720	189,731	7,649	69	67	1,876,944
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1925-26	23,386,529	2,016,927	678,253	3,558,478	2,135,120	39,055,392
	1926-27	23,507,668	2,819,357	1,214,844	4,022,647	2,507,897	42,416,966
	1927-28	23,580,829	2,274,573	1,344,316	3,236,503	2,430,423	38,488,491
	1928-29	18,947,016	2,144,072	1,194,409	3,620,535	2,727,318	36,710,916
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1925-26	24,087,735	416,369	713,815	32,787	16,675,170	45,498,649
	1926-27	25,543,644	442,932	1,259,743	27,762	20,171,028	51,282,059
	1927-28	23,580,677	252,298	1,301,313	19,932	15,235,464	42,801,886
	1928-29	20,593,894	151,183	1,418,883	26,218	16,472,338	42,987,433
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1925-26	4,909,573	124,620	130,789	20,127	680,315	7,126,461
	1926-27	5,035,992	161,928	197,501	20,010	714,200	7,936,028
	1927-28	4,735,665	203,940	225,769	17,220	679,462	42,801,886
	1928-29	4,689,952	156,192	221,447	20,457	744,437	7,778,529
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	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	2,349,597
	1927-28	781,800	100,686	393,619	99,773	247,725	2,621,411
	1928-29	745,533	103,615	430,623	101,251	234,998	2,658,148
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1925-26	1,423,191	21,997	107,953	156,026	210,396	2,456,061
	1926-27	1,522,386	43,534	147,281	155,286	221,180	2,610,987
	1927-28	1,432,079	25,483	173,246	152,508	172,230	2,422,822
	1928-29	1,400,213	34,721	192,494	148,560	170,096	2,455,467
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,753	2,721,902
	1925-26	1,907,766	254,448	135,748	52,690	778,239	4,316,437
	1926-27	2,092,824	289,227	231,468	47,662	1,000,132	5,027,176
	1927-28	2,004,417	268,284	236,200	44,795	940,899	4,811,212
	1928-29	1,888,485	327,529	281,381	55,452	933,344	5,213,338
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	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	7,946	1,383,284	5,593,757
	1927-28	707,437	151,734	89,391	3,569	938,476	4,157,292
	1928-29	558,855	124,684	98,736	1,835	633,750	2,943,661
Total above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,493	1,989,017	5,382,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1925-26	60,142,142	3,354,168	2,199,038	3,771,113	23,074,081	111,697,961
	1926-27	61,706,969	4,295,952	3,534,831	4,458,824	26,960,440	122,631,560
	1927-28	56,881,528	3,461,221	3,775,571	3,662,171	21,064,292	107,811,317
	1928-29	50,936,448	3,236,397	3,848,241	4,076,220	22,405,230	104,991,829
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,943,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1925-26	65,824,179	3,758,529	2,821,789	4,372,885	37,233,485	151,217,425
	1926-27	67,788,167	4,767,123	4,359,513	5,183,470	41,394,015	164,127,759
	1927-28	62,676,412	3,876,897	4,621,419	4,282,614	35,095,221	146,936,540
	1928-29	57,012,018	3,700,279	4,545,501	4,707,299	85,307,341	143,281,449

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PERCENTAGES,  
1913 AND 1925-26 TO 1928-29.**

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
	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
	1927-28	18.95	0.19	0.09	2.23	14.63	100
	1928-29	23.81	0.20	0.11	4.30	20.65	100
Spirituos and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1925-26	64.47	8.36	0.39	0.00	0.00	100
	1926-27	79.55	11.32	0.47	0.00	0.00	100
	1927-28	80.76	10.11	0.52	0.00	0.00	100
	1928-29	82.51	10.11	0.40	0.00	0.00	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1925-26	59.88	5.16	1.74	8.60	5.47	100
	1926-27	55.42	6.65	2.87	9.48	5.91	100
	1927-28	56.30	5.91	3.49	8.54	6.31	100
	1928-29	51.61	5.84	3.25	9.86	7.43	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	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
	1927-28	55.09	0.59	3.04	0.05	35.60	100
	1928-29	47.90	0.35	3.30	0.06	38.32	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	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
	1927-28	60.14	2.59	2.87	0.22	8.63	100
	1928-29	60.29	2.01	2.84	0.26	9.57	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	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
	1927-28	29.82	3.84	15.02	3.81	9.45	100
	1928-29	28.05	3.90	16.20	3.80	8.84	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	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
	1927-28	59.11	1.05	7.15	5.22	7.11	100
	1928-29	57.02	1.41	7.84	6.05	6.93	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	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
	1927-28	41.66	5.58	4.91	0.93	19.56	100
	1928-29	36.22	6.28	5.40	1.06	17.90	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1925-26a	18.71	3.48	1.01	0.07	31.12	100
	1926-27a	20.14	3.81	1.40	0.14	24.73	100
	1927-28a	17.02	3.65	2.15	0.09	22.57	100
	1928-29a	18.98	4.24	3.35	0.00	21.53	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	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
	1927-28	52.76	3.21	3.50	3.40	19.54	100
	1928-29	53.48	3.40	4.04	4.28	23.52	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	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
	1927-28	42.66	2.64	3.15	2.91	23.82	100
	1928-29	39.79	2.58	3.17	3.29	24.64	100

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

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £104,991,829 during 1928-29. The principal classes of goods in the latter year were—(a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £42,987,433;

and (b) apparel, attire, and manufactured fibres, £36,710,916. The value of goods included in these two groups represented 76 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1928-29.

Of the total value of competitive goods the United Kingdom supplied 53.48 per cent. during 1928-29, as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913, and 61.15 per cent. in 1922-23. In four of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom increased during 1928-29 as compared with the previous year. The groups which showed reduced proportions were—apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres, metals, metal manufactures and machinery, earthenware, cements, glass, etc., jewellery, time-pieces and fancy goods, etc., and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1928-29 with 82.51 per cent. of the total oversea purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 51.61 per cent. of apparel and attire; 60.29 per cent. of paper and stationery; 57.02 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 47.90 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 4.28 per cent. in 1928-29. The most important classes of goods imported from Japan are as follows:—Apparel and textiles, earthenware, glass and glassware, brushware, and fancy goods.

The position of the United States of America in this competitive trade has improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 23.52 in 1928-29, the latter percentage being a considerable increase on that for the preceding year. 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 1928-29 it was £22,405,230. The following are the principal groups of commodities in which United States sales to Australia during 1928-29 were greater than those of 1913:—Apparel and textiles, manufactured metals and machinery (including motor cars, chassis, etc.), paper and stationery, and drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 3.40 per cent. in 1928-29. 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 steadily since the latter year. The percentage of the imports for 1928-29 was 4.04 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.

Although the percentages for the total value of competitive goods increased in the year 1928-29 for all countries under consideration, yet on comparing the percentages of total imports from each country during 1927-28 and 1928-29 it will be noticed that the proportions supplied by the United Kingdom and France decreased, while those from Germany, Japan and the United States of America increased.

## § 16. 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. Rynie, 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, and oversea trade matters come within the scope of the duties attaching to that office.

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.

In April, 1929, a Commercial Representative for Australia was appointed in the Dominion of Canada. The functions of such office are to develop the sales of Australian products to Canada and generally to represent Australia in a commercial capacity in that Dominion.

**§ 17. Value of Imports compared with Duty Paid.**

In the following table the imports into Australia during the year 1928-29 are grouped according to the purposes for which they were imported, and a comparison is made between the value of imports and the amount of duty paid on goods cleared in each group. Although the duty is payable on the goods cleared and not on the goods imported, the difference between the total imports and clearances is not sufficiently large to affect appreciably the computation of the percentage of duty paid on each group.

**IMPORTS INTO AUSTRALIA AND DUTY PAID, 1928-29.**

Group.	Dutiable.			Free.	Total.			
	Value of Imports.	Duty paid.			Value of Imports.	Value of Imports.	Duty paid.	
		Amount.	Equiva- lent ad valorem.				Amount.	Equiva- lent ad valorem.
	£	£	%	£	£	£	%	
Raw Material for use in Manufacture—								
(a) Unmanufactured tobacco ..	1,905,194	2,020,314	106.04	..	1,905,194	2,020,314	106.04	
(b) Undressed timber ..	3,242,772	960,428	29.62	38,400	3,281,172	960,428	29.27	
(c) Other ..	2,025,586	72,090	3.56	6,691,271	8,716,857	72,090	0.83	
Goods for immediate consumption ..	103,550,073	24,988,061	24.13	13,882,329	117,432,402	24,988,061	21.27	
Machinery, Plant and replacements ..	10,007,098	2,366,841	23.65	164,870	10,172,568	2,366,841	23.26	
Other ..	903,180	10,642	1.17	870,076	1,773,256	10,642	0.60	
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>121,634,503</b>	<b>30,418,376</b>	<b>25.01</b>	<b>21,646,946</b>	<b>143,281,449</b>	<b>30,418,376</b>	<b>21.23</b>	
Bullion and Specie ..	..	..	..	366,432	366,432	..	..	
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>121,634,503</b>	<b>30,418,376</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>22,013,378</b>	<b>143,647,881</b>	<b>30,418,376</b>	<b>..</b>	

**§ 18. Interstate Trade.**

With the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania, arrangements for collecting and compiling complete statistics of interstate trade are not in force in the several States of the Commonwealth. At the Conference of Statisticians held in January, 1928, it was resolved that efforts be made to collect data concerning the interstate movement of certain principal commodities. Many difficulties are associated with the recording of interstate trade in Australia, as the commodities are conveyed either by sea, railway, road or river.

The following tables, although incomplete in several respects, show the interstate movement of certain commodities for the years ended 30th June, 1928 and 1929.

**INTERSTATE TRADE.—IMPORTS INTO EACH STATE FROM THE OTHER STATES OF  
THE COMMONWEALTH, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.**

Item.	Year.	Unit of Quantity.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Wheat	1927-28	cental	52,861	634,794	(a)	9,722	144	467,641
	1928-29	"	55,011	1,102,774	(a)	1,366	134	420,217
Flour	1927-28	"	153,574	187,040	(a)	126,806	22	101,001
	1928-29	"	164,886	225,568	(a) 2,643	100,532	1,042	121,072
Oats	1927-28	"	140,664	141,770	(a)	7,370	77	12,191
	1928-29	"	176,396	70,090	(a) 51,892	10,125	839	19,208
Butter	1927-28	cwt.	47,215	41,360	(a)	(a)	54,590	7,388
	1928-29	"	47,423	45,240	(a)	18,022	59,741	4,978
Cheese	1927-28	lb.	3,476,452	(a)	..	(a)	1,592,344	94,304
	1928-29	"	2,906,920	(a)	..	4,510	1,949,659	131,264
Wool	1927-28	"	9,765,684	69,805,120	(b) 2,222,066	20,033,738	952,309	3,113,856
	1928-29	"	9,836,964	71,677,760	(b) 2,638,984	17,896,577	151,836	1,525,992
Horses	1927-28	No.	10,910	(c)	(c) 8,086	788	2,555	354
	1928-29	"	11,779	(a)	(c) 26,838	418	2,368	410
Cattle	1927-28	"	379,055	119,653	(c) 42,107	43,205	11,030	85
	1928-29	"	218,866	105,979	(c) 56,759	54,986	13,823	28
Sheep	1927-28	"	1,628,941	2,074,462	(c) 939,327	296,451	63,362	33,700
	1928-29	"	1,283,591	2,260,837	(c) 723,635	321,553	34,742	24,134
Fruits— Fresh	1927-28	..	2,582,929 cases	481,286 ctls.	(a)	(a)	419 cntls.	106,705 cases
	1928-29	..	3,173,943 "	720,541 "	(e) 251,300 bhls.	(a)	618 "	122,066 "
Dried	1927-28	lb.	179,638	1,643,640	(a)	(a)	904,996	1,292,278
	1928-29	"	143,476	1,854,720	(a) 115,020	(a)	990,607	1,392,818
Coal	1927-28	ton	..	1,180,844	(a)	858,333	47,801	81,447
	1928-29	"	..	861,799	(a)	542,653	59,209	67,615

(a) Not available.  
South Australia(b) Imports from New South Wales.  
(d) Imports from Tasmania.(c) Imports from New South Wales and  
(e) Imports from Western Australia and Tasmania.

**INTERSTATE TRADE.—EXPORTS FROM EACH STATE TO THE OTHER STATES OF  
THE COMMONWEALTH, 1927-28 AND 1928-29.**

Item.	Year.	Unit of Quantity.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
Wheat	1927-28	cental	1,328,548	252,986	(a)	1,366	6,499	9,785
	1928-29	"	1,625,082	397,376	(a)	338,887	368	9,299
Flour	1927-28	"	711,827	266,851	(a)	100,531	219	78,646
	1928-29	"	1,013,465	299,130	(a)	112,874	247	81,245
Oats	1927-28	"	13,786	137,580	(a)	878,371	15,887	296,165
	1928-29	"	2,640	225,389	(a)	1,049,619	22	177,522
Butter	1927-28	cwt.	55,491	65,200	30,447	18,022	5	19,597
	1928-29	"	44,874	51,200	55,228	6,341	6	29,115
Cheese	1927-28	lb.	2,683	(a)	2,850,417	4,510	14,187	429,968
	1928-29	"	54,796	(a)	2,956,951	732,400	5,397	469,504
Wool	1927-28	"	65,535,599	24,364,480	(b) 3,682,126	17,896,577	952,309	2,491,970
	1928-29	"	73,439,873	16,571,520	(b) 2,253,992	12,283,923	865,603	1,929,950
Horses	1927-28	No.	9,323	(a)	(b) 9,806	3,745	10	86
	1928-29	"	27,049	(a)	(b) 11,367	3,344	42	102
Cattle	1927-28	"	129,651	46,621	(b) 339,010	7,404	3,145	8,367
	1928-29	"	152,218	44,178	(b) 186,477	4,025	3,112	5,862
Sheep	1927-28	"	3,617,913	1,525,359	(b) 593,639	310,667	3,004	3,405
	1928-29	"	3,072,405	834,570	(b) 532,247	119,647	108	3,361
Fruits— Fresh	1927-28	..	500,642 cases	21,653 tons	1,458,079 bhls.	(a)	22,619 cntls.	1,325,225 bhls.
	1928-29	..	730,236 "	26,882 "	1,732,944 "	(a)	67,442 "	1,381,229 "
Dried	1927-28	lb.	10,024	9,253,440	(a)	(a)	913,242	872,245
	1928-29	"	8,484	12,414,080	(a)	(a)	1,055,548	915,930
Coal	1927-28	ton	2,268,048	1,140	(a)	542,653	..	2
	1928-29	"	(a)	796	(a)	85,466	..	376

(a) Not available.

(b) Exports to New South Wales and South Australia.

Efforts are being made to collect information concerning those items for which particulars were not available in the above tables for some States, and to obtain data also with respect to the interstate trade in other important commodities.