

## SECTION XV.

## COMMERCE.

## § 1. Introductory.

NOTE.—From the 1st July, 1914, the Trade Year, which was formerly the Calendar Year, was altered to coincide with the Fiscal Year (July to June).

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 on page 21 (sub-section 51 (i)) and pp. 27 and 28 (sub-sections 86–95) of this volume.

## § 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Foreign Trade.

1. **Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901).**—“An Act relating to the Customs,” assented to on the 3rd October, 1901, came into operation by proclamation on the 4th October, 1901. This provided for the establishment of the necessary administrative machinery for all matters pertaining to the Customs, and prescribed, *inter alia*, the manner in which Customs duties shall be computed and paid. It did not, however, determine the rates thereof.

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

2. **Customs Tariff Act 1902 (No. 14 of 1902).**—The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff imposing uniform rates of Customs duty in all the States was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 8th October, 1901. “An Act relating to Duties of Customs,” assented to on the 16th September, 1902, made provision that uniform duties of Customs specified in the tariff schedule should be imposed from the 8th October, 1901. From this date trade between the States became free, with, however, the exception, under section 95 of the Constitution Act, of the right of Western Australia to levy duty on the goods from other States for five years. [Repealed by the Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).]

3. **Sea Carriage of Goods Act (No. 14 of 1904).**—“An Act relating to the Sea Carriage of Goods,” assented to on the 15th December, 1904, to commence on the 1st January, 1905, defines the responsibility of shipowners, charterers, masters, or agents in regard to goods carried.

4. **Secret Commissions Act 1905 (No. 10 of 1905).**—“An Act relating to Secret Commissions, Rebates, and Profits,” assented to on the 16th November, 1905, provides that “Any person who, without the full knowledge and consent of the principals directly or indirectly (a) being an agent of the principal, accepts or obtains, or agrees or offers to accept or obtain, from any person, for himself, or for any person other than the principal; or (b) gives or agrees to give or offers to the agent of a principal, or to any person at the request of an agent of the principal, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for any act done or to be done, or any forbearance observed or to be observed, or

any favour or disfavour shewn or to be shewn in relation to the principal's affairs or business or on the principal's behalf, or for obtaining or having obtained, or aiding or having aided to obtain for any person an agency or contract for or with the principal, shall be guilty of an indictable offence."

5. **Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).**—"An Act relating to Commerce with other Countries," assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906, 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.

6. **Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906 (No. 9 of 1906).**—"An Act for the Preservation of Australian Industries and for the Repression of Destructive Monopolies," assented to 24th September, 1906, provides that any person or any corporation making or engaging or continuing in any combination "with intent to restrain trade or commerce to the detriment of the public or with intent to destroy or injure by means of unfair competition any Australian industry the preservation of which is advantageous to the Commonwealth, having due regard to the interests of producers, workers, or consumers," or any person or corporation monopolising or attempting or conspiring to monopolise any part of the trade of the Commonwealth with intent to control, to the detriment of the public, the supply or price of any service, merchandise, or commodity, is guilty of an offence. (Amended, see Acts No. 5 of 1908, No. 26 of 1909, and No. 29 of 1910.)

7. **Customs Tariff 1906 (No. 14 of 1906).**—"An Act relating to Duties of Customs" amended the Customs Tariff of 1902 in relation to the duties on harvesters and agricultural implements and machinery and prescribed the prices which were not to be exceeded of Australian harvesters and drills delivered to the purchaser at the railway station or port nearest to the factory where they are made. [Repealed by Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).]

8. **Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 (No. 17 of 1906).**—"An Act relating to Preferential Duties of Customs on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the British Colonies or Protectorates in South Africa which are included within the South African Customs Union," assented to 12th October, 1906, to operate from 1st October, 1906, provides for special preferential rates of duty on certain goods imported from and being the produce of any of the Colonies or Protectorates included within the South African Customs Union.

9. **Australian Industries Preservation Act 1907 (No. 5 of 1908).**—"An Act to amend the Australian Industries Preservation Act 1907," assented to 14th April, 1908, provides additional machinery for procuring evidence of offences against the principal Act.

10. **Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).**—"An Act relating to Duties of Customs," assented to 3rd June, 1908, repeals section 5 of the Customs Tariff 1902 (No. 14 of 1902) and the schedule of that Act and the whole of the Customs Tariff 1906 (No. 14 of 1906) as from 8th August, 1907, and imposes new rates of Customs duties. This Act provides preference rates of Customs duties on certain "goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom."

11. **Customs Tariff Amendment Act 1908 (No. 13 of 1908).**—"An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1908," assented to 10th June, 1908. The purpose of this Act is merely to remove possible doubt as to the intention of the original Acts.

12. **Australian Industries Preservation Act 1909 (No. 26 of 1909).**—"An Act to amend the Australian Industries Preservation Acts 1906-1907" formally repeals sections 5 and 8 of the parent Act, which were declared by the High Court to be *ultra vires*. It also provides that, in relation to trade and commerce with other countries or among the States, the payment of rebates, or the refusal to sell, "either absolutely or except upon disadvantageous conditions," with the purpose of promoting exclusive dealing, shall be an offence.

13. **Customs (Interstate Accounts) Act 1910 (No. 9 of 1910).**—Repeals Sections 272 and 273 of the Customs Act 1901. These sections relate to the passing of dutiable goods from one State to another State of the Commonwealth, and their repeal was consequent on the termination of the book-keeping system of accounts between the Commonwealth Government and the Governments of the States, in favour of a system of payments based on population.

14. **Australian Industries Preservation Act 1910 (No. 29 of 1910).**—“An Act to amend the Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906–1909.” This Act removes from the principal Act the obligation to prove intent to restrain trade and detriment to the public.

15. **Customs Act 1910 (No. 36 of 1910).**—“An Act to amend the Customs Act 1901” gives the Customs control of all goods for export, the exportation of which is subject to compliance with any condition or restriction under any Act or regulation, extends the machinery provisions for the prevention of the importation or exportation of goods which are prohibited imports or exports respectively, amends the provisions for the payment of duty under protest, gives the Governor-General power to prescribe the nature, size, and material of the coverings for packages, and the maximum or minimum weight or quantity to be contained in any one package of goods imported or exported, or transported coastwise from one State to another; the condition of preparation or manufacture for export of any articles used for, or in the manufacture of, food or drink by man; the conditions as to purity, soundness, and freedom from disease to be conformed to by the goods for export.

16. **Customs Tariff 1910 (No. 39 of 1910).**—“An Act relating to Duties of Customs,” amends the Customs Tariff of 1908 by more explicit definition of certain tariff items, and by alteration of some rates of duty.

17. **Customs Tariff 1911 (No. 19 of 1911).**—“An Act relating to Duties of Customs,” amends the Customs Tariff 1908–10 by alteration of some rates of duty.

18. **Interstate Commission Act 1912 (No. 33 of 1912).**—In accordance with the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act—sections 101 to 104 (see page 29 *ante*)—an Act relating to the Interstate Commission was assented to on the 24th December, 1912. This Act provides for the appointment of the Commission, and cognate matters.

19. **Trading with the Enemy Act 1914 (No. 9 of 1914).**—“An Act relating to the control of trade during the war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.” This Act was amended by Act No. 17 of 1914.

20. **Customs Act 1914 (No. 19 of 1914).**—Amends the Customs Act 1901–10 by extending the powers of the Governor-General to prohibit the exportation of goods in time of war.

21. **The Income Tax Assessment Act 1915 (No. 34 of 1915) and Amendment thereto (No. 47 of 1915).**—Provide that “In the case of a person selling goods in Australia on account of a person not resident in Australia, or on account of a company not registered in Australia, the principal shall be deemed to have derived from such sale a taxable income equal to five pounds per cent. upon the price at which the goods were sold. The person selling the goods shall be assessable on the taxable income as the agent for the principal, and shall be personally liable for the payment of the tax to the extent of the tax payable on goods sold by him after the 30th June, 1915. Goods shall be deemed to be sold in Australia on account of a person not resident in Australia, if any person in Australia receives a commission in respect of the sale of the goods or is paid a salary for obtaining orders for or for influencing the sale of the goods.”

22. **Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 6 of 1917).**—“An Act to provide for the validation of—(1) Collections of Customs duties under tariff proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the 3rd December, 1914; (2) the remission of Customs duty on wheat as from the 12th December, 1914; (3) the remission of Customs duty on oats as from the 27th February, 1915; and (4) the restoration of the Customs duties on wheat and oats from the 12th November, 1915.”

23. **Apple Bounty Act (No. 21 of 1918).**—This Act appropriates from the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum of £12,000, for the payment, to the grower, of a bounty of  $\frac{1}{10}$ d. per pound upon the export of apples grown and evaporated in Australia under certain prescribed conditions, and sold to the Imperial Government for delivery between the 1st April and 31st August, 1918.

24. **Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 17 of 1919).**—Provides for the validation of collections of Duties of Customs under Tariff proposals introduced into the House of Representatives on the following dates, namely :—10th August, 1917 ; 26th September, 1917 ; and 25th September, 1918.

25. **Customs Tariff of 1920.**—The Tariff Schedule which was submitted to Parliament on the 25th March, 1920, provides a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff. The Tariff Act will provide that the Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff may, under reciprocal arrangements, be extended to other British Dominions, and that the Intermediate Tariff may in certain circumstances apply to foreign countries.

### § 3. Regulation of Trade during the War.

In Official Year Book number 11 (page 559) a statement was given shewing the authority for the regulation of trade during the war. Reference was also made to the appointment of a Luxuries Board to control the imports of goods of a luxurious nature, and to the establishment of the Commonwealth Board of Trade.

### § 4. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. **Value of Imports.**—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond the Commonwealth 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 the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported, the increase being intended to represent roughly the insurance, freight and other charges to the place of landing.

2. **Value of Exports.**—The recorded value of goods exported is taken to represent the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Some modification of this practice has, however, been necessary in respect of products affected by the policy of price-fixing arising from the war.

3. **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 were not on uniform lines, admitting of the preparation of a record for 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. Up to this date goods arriving in any Australian port for transhipment to a port in another Australian State were recorded at the latter port only, where they were ordinarily recorded as from the transhipping State, and not as an import from the oversea country.

In recording exports an analogous defect also existed in most of the States, since goods despatched from one Australian State for transhipment in another State to an oversea country were simply recorded in the former as an export to the transhipping State ; thus no proper record of the export oversea was made. Owing to this defect the oversea trade prior to September 1903 is understated by an amount which it is impossible to estimate accurately, since it varies with the development of the shipping facilities of the States concerned. To discover the direction of the transhipped trade is not possible. The figures presented in the tables hereinafter are therefore the values as recorded, and must be taken as subject to the defects explained.

Prior to 1905 the value of ships imported or exported was not included in the returns of trade.

\* Although cost of freight and insurance has risen materially in consequence of the war, no further addition has been made to the value of imports, and cognisance should be taken of this fact in regard to imports during 1914-15 and subsequent years referred to throughout this section.

4. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea ships 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.

The value of these stores shipped each year, distinguishing bunker coal, is shown below:—

**VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS BY OVERSEA VESSELS.**

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906 .. ..	575,471	875,966	1914		
1907 .. ..	663,724	998,897	(1st six months)	533,288	771,581
1908 .. ..	867,707	1,196,106	1914-15 ..	829,875	1,587,757
1909 .. ..	781,118	1,071,677	1915-16 ..	719,510	1,544,872
1910 .. ..	740,567	1,080,133	1916-17 ..	748,852	1,676,116
1911 .. ..	853,783	1,238,446	1917-18 ..	632,910	1,389,291
1912 .. ..	1,008,259	1,431,985	1918-19 ..	857,507	1,765,367
1913 .. ..	1,018,595	1,458,702			

**§ 5. Oversea Trade.**

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—The following table shows the total trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries from the earliest date for which records are available.\* In consequence of the defects of record referred to in the preceding section, the results can be only approximate to the actual figures. The very marked rise and sudden fall in the value of imports during the period 1837 to 1842 were contemporaneous with heavy land speculation and a subsequent severe financial crisis. The great increase of trade in the early fifties was due to the discovery of gold. In the State of Victoria the value of imports from oversea countries increased from £500,000 in 1851 to nearly £11,000,000 in 1853, and to £13,000,000 in 1854; while in New South Wales similar imports rose from £1,390,000 in 1851 to £5,500,000 in 1854, when the total imports into the Commonwealth reached the sum of £34 13s. 10d. per head, and the total trade £56 3s. 10d. per head of the population. The rapid influx of persons anxious to share the good fortunes of these times, however, soon reduced the value of the trade per head, till, in 1858, it had declined to £31 19s. 6d. per head. The period 1867-1872 shewed a marked reduction in the value of trade per head. For some years prior to this period New South Wales had experienced a succession of indifferent seasons, and Victoria was suffering from a congested labour market consequent on the decline of alluvial gold-mining in that State. This congestion of the labour market during the years 1862 to 1866 gave rise to the agitation for a protective tariff to provide employment in manufactures, and in April 1866, the Tariff Act, which expressed the protective policy thenceforward adhered to in Victoria, was assented to.

**OVERSEA TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1919-20.**

Period.	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant.†			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
1826-30 ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
	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	92.96

\* The figures given for the years 1826 to 1865 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in the Official Year Book No. 7 and earlier issues.

† Reckoned on mean population of the year.

## OVERSEA TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1919-20—continued.

Period.	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.	%
1866 ..	21,311	18,972	40,283	15 0 10	13 7 10	28 8 8	89.0
1867 ..	15,964	18,384	34,348	10 18 1	12 11 2	23 9 3	115.2
1868 ..	18,436	21,650	40,086	12 3 11	14 6 6	26 10 5	117.4
1869 ..	19,910	20,066	39,976	12 14 4	12 16 4	25 10 8	103.8
1870 ..	17,833	18,012	35,845	11 0 2	11 2 5	22 2 7	101.0
1871 ..	17,017	21,725	38,742	10 3 3	12 19 6	23 2 9	127.7
1872 ..	18,833	22,518	41,351	10 18 9	13 1 7	24 0 4	119.6
1873 ..	24,567	26,370	50,937	13 17 10	14 18 2	28 16 0	107.4
1874 ..	24,554	25,646	50,200	13 9 9	14 1 8	27 11 5	104.5
1875 ..	24,930	24,978	49,917	13 6 2	13 6 7	26 12 9	100.1
1876 ..	23,963	23,540	47,503	12 8 7	12 4 2	24 12 9	98.2
1877 ..	25,797	23,107	48,904	12 18 8	11 11 8	24 10 4	89.6
1878 ..	26,181	23,773	49,954	12 14 0	11 10 8	24 4 8	90.8
1879 ..	24,233	21,184	45,417	11 7 10	9 19 2	21 7 0	87.4
1880 ..	22,939	27,255	50,194	10 8 10	12 8 1	22 16 11	118.8
1881 ..	29,067	27,528	56,595	12 16 2	12 2 8	24 18 10	94.7
1882 ..	36,103	27,313	63,416	15 7 7	11 12 9	27 0 4	75.6
1883 ..	35,454	30,058	65,512	14 9 9	12 5 8	26 15 5	84.8
1884 ..	36,988	28,708	65,696	14 9 6	11 4 8	25 14 2	77.6
1885 ..	36,862	26,667	63,529	13 18 2	10 1 3	23 19 5	72.3
1886 ..	34,179	21,700	55,879	12 9 4	7 18 4	20 7 8	63.5
1887 ..	29,572	23,421	52,993	10 8 8	8 5 3	18 13 11	79.2
1888 ..	36,881	28,900	65,781	12 11 7	9 17 2	22 8 9	78.4
1889 ..	37,577	29,553	67,130	12 8 8	9 15 7	22 4 3	78.6
1890 ..	35,168	29,321	64,489	11 6 4	9 8 9	20 15 1	83.4
1891 ..	37,711	36,043	73,754	11 16 0	11 5 6	23 1 6	95.6
1892 ..	30,107	33,370	63,477	9 4 0	10 3 10	19 7 10	110.8
1893 ..	23,765	33,225	56,990	7 2 7	9 19 4	17 1 11	139.8
1894 ..	21,897	32,131	54,028	6 9 0	9 9 4	15 18 4	146.7
1895 ..	23,195	33,644	56,839	6 14 1	9 14 6	16 8 7	145.0
1896 ..	29,658	32,964	62,622	8 8 5	9 7 2	17 15 7	111.1
1897 ..	31,958	37,783	69,741	8 18 3	10 10 9	19 9 0	118.2
1898 ..	31,481	40,165	71,646	8 12 11	11 0 7	19 13 6	127.6
1899 ..	34,330	48,599	82,929	9 6 0	13 3 5	22 9 5	141.6
1900 ..	41,388	45,957	87,345	11 1 3	12 5 9	23 7 0	111.0
1901 ..	42,434	49,696	92,130	11 3 11	13 2 2	24 6 1	117.1
1902 ..	40,676	43,915	84,591	10 11 4	11 8 3	21 19 7	108.0
1903 ..	37,811	48,250	86,061	9 14 3	12 7 10	22 2 1	127.6
1904 ..	37,021	57,486	94,507	9 7 9	14 11 7	23 19 4	155.3
1905 ..	38,347	56,841	95,188	9 11 9	14 4 1	23 15 10	148.2
1906 ..	44,745	69,738	114,483	11 0 4	17 3 6	28 3 10	155.9
1907 ..	51,809	72,824	124,633	12 11 3	17 13 2	30 4 5	140.6
1908 ..	49,799	64,311	114,110	11 17 5	15 6 8	27 4 1	129.1
1909 ..	51,172	65,319	116,491	11 19 5	15 5 7	27 5 0	127.6
1910 ..	60,014	74,491	134,505	13 14 8	17 0 10	30 15 6	124.1
1911 ..	66,968	79,482	146,450	14 18 3	17 14 0	32 12 3	118.7
1912 ..	78,159	79,096	157,255	16 16 7	17 0 7	33 17 2	101.2
1913 ..	79,749	78,572	158,321	16 12 0	16 7 2	32 19 2	98.5
First six months 1914	39,777	37,930	77,707	8 2 7	7 15 0	15 17 7	95.4
1914-15 ..	64,432	60,593	125,025	13 0 10	12 5 3	25 6 1	94.0
1915-16 ..	77,521	74,778	152,299	15 14 5	15 3 3	30 17 8	96.4
1916-17 ..	76,229	97,955	174,184	15 12 7	20 1 10	35 14 5	128.5
1917-18 ..	62,335	81,429	143,764	12 12 7	16 10 0	29 2 7	130.63
1918-19 ..	102,335	113,964	216,299	20 6 10	22 13 1	42 19 11	111.36
1919-20† ..	98,607	148,565	247,172	18 15 11	28 6 2	47 2 1	150.55

\* Reckoned on mean population of the year. † Preliminary figures subject to alteration.

The graphs illustrating the movement of the oversea trade of Australia (see pages 611 and 612) shew that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and, measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 carried the trade per head lower than the preceding one, until the lowest point was reached in 1894.

The year 1892 marked the beginning of a period of acute financial stress, culminating in the commercial crisis of 1893. The collapse of these years is plainly reflected in the trade records of that period, the trade of 1894 falling to £54,028,227, a decline of no less than 26.75 per cent. in three years. In 1895 there was a slight recovery, and a continuous upward movement until 1901, when the trade reached £92,130,183, or £24 6s. 1d. per head. A decline, due to drought, in the exports of agricultural, pastoral, and dairy produce, reduced the trade of 1902 to £84,591,037, but although in the next year there was a further shrinkage in the exports of agricultural produce, the increase in the value of the exports of metals, specie, butter, and wool was so large as to effect an increase in the total trade. From 1902 the increase in the value of trade continued, till in 1907 it reached the amount of £124,633,280, equal to £30 4s. 5d. per inhabitant.

The imports during 1907 were, doubtless, to some extent inflated by the importation of goods in anticipation of the tariff revision of that year. The trade of 1908 shows a decline of £10,523,000 as compared with 1907, of which £8,513,000 was in the value of exports, notwithstanding an increase of £3,447,767 in the export of gold and specie. This decline in the value of exports was largely due to reduced prices ruling for wool and metals in consequence of the financial crisis in the United States during the previous year, and in lesser degree to the smaller exports of agricultural and pastoral produce, due to the unfavourable season experienced in some of the States.

The trade of 1909 per head of population was slightly more than in 1908, notwithstanding that the gold exports were less by £5,193,587. In 1910 the value of imports per head was higher than in any year since 1885, and the value of exports was—excepting in the years 1906 and 1907—the highest since 1857. The high value of exports is particularly striking when considered in conjunction with the exceptionally small exports of gold. The exports of gold, already much reduced in 1909 as compared with 1908, were in 1910 still further reduced by £4,264,368 to £4,108,783, the smallest recorded since 1892. During 1911 the exports of gold bullion and specie again increased to £11,540,782. The continued increase in the value of imports during 1912 and 1913, while the value of exports remained stationary, is referred to on the next page.

The trade of 1914–15, and subsequent years, was seriously disturbed by conditions arising from the war such as the dislocation of shipping and increased prices. The shortage of shipping was particularly marked in 1917–18, when, in order to conserve space for more essential requirements, the importation of goods which were considered to be in the nature of luxuries was prohibited or restricted.

The effect of prices on the value of exports is shewn in the "Price Levels" given on page 604, from which it will be seen that on the basis of uniform prices the exports during the years 1914–15 to 1918–19 were less than for the years immediately preceding the war. The exports of 1919–20 (for which preliminary figures only are available), notwithstanding that they include accumulations of wool and wheat, which could not be shipped earlier, represent a volume or quantitative mass only about 13½ per cent. greater than those of 1913; the recorded values are 89 per cent. higher.

The variations in the composition of the trade will be seen from the tables in § 8 following.

2. *Alteration of Trade Year.*—The desirability had long been felt of bringing the trade year into conformity with the seasons for the export of agricultural and pastoral products, but a disinclination to break the continuity of records had, hitherto, prevented the change. As it was obvious that trade itself, and not merely the records, would be seriously disturbed by the war, the time appeared to be peculiarly opportune for making the alteration. The trade returns were, therefore, closed as on the 30th June, 1914, and the new year started from the 1st July. The year 1914–15 thus includes nearly eleven months under war conditions.

3. **Ratio between Exports and Imports.**—The foregoing table shews the percentage of exports on imports for each year.† From this it will be seen that, with few exceptions, due to temporary dislocations of trade, prior to 1892 the balance of trade has been on the side of imports, but from 1891 to 1912 the reverse has been the case. The excess of imports in the earlier years represents the introduction of capital in the form of Government loans and for investment in private undertakings, and the excess of exports represents mainly the interest and profit on the earlier investments, repayment of loans to foreign bondholders, and also freight on trade, which is carried mainly by ships of the United Kingdom and foreign countries. As the introduction of new capital and the payments for interest on existing investments and for shipping and other services are continually operating in opposite directions at the same time in the statistics of trade, it follows that it is the balance only of these transactions which is reflected in the excess of imports or exports.

The marked diminution of the excess of exports is a striking feature of the trade returns for 1912. The decline in the ratio of exports to imports has been due, mainly, to loans raised in London by the Governments of the various States of the Commonwealth. The proceeds of these loans, of course, swell the import returns, but, as no immediate payment beyond an instalment of interest has to be made in return, the export figures are affected to a very minor degree, until such time as the principal of the debt is repaid. The larger number of immigrants had, also, to some extent affected the balance of trade by the introduction of capital. The following table presents the balance of trade of the Commonwealth as shewn by the records of imports and exports for each year from 1902, and, also, the modification of these figures as affected by loans raised in London by the Governments of the States and the Commonwealth :—

**EFFECT OF LOANS ON THE RECORDED BALANCE OF COMMONWEALTH  
TRADE, 1902 TO 1919-20.**

Year.	Excess of Exports as Recorded.		Net Amount of Debt Raised or Redeemed (—) in London.‡	Excess of Exports Modified by Elimination of Loans to Commonwealth and States' Governments.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	£1,000.		£1,000.	£1,000.	
1902 .. .. .	3,239	100	5,014	8,253	100
1903 .. .. .	10,439	322	1,658	12,097	146
1904 .. .. .	20,465	632	753	21,218	257
1905 .. .. .	18,494	571	1,968	20,462	248
1906 .. .. .	24,993	771	— 5,308	19,685	238
1907 .. .. .	21,015	649	— 2,259	18,756	227
1908 .. .. .	14,512	448	6,088	20,600	— 249
1909 .. .. .	14,147	436	2,562	16,709	202
1910 .. .. .	14,477	447	— 2,904	11,573	140
1911 .. .. .	12,514	386	3,123	15,637	189
1912 .. .. .	937	29	12,205	13,142	159
1913 .. .. .	— 1,178	— 36	19,666	18,488	225
1914 (January to June) .. .. .	— 1,847	*	*	— 1,847	*
1914-15 .. .. .	— 3,839	— 119	5,151	1,312	16
1915-16 .. .. .	— 2,743	— 85	2,827	94	1
1916-17 .. .. .	21,726	670	11,695	33,421	405
1917-18 .. .. .	19,095	590	17,373	36,468	442
1918-19 .. .. .	11,629	359	— 2,908	8,721	106
1919-20 .. .. .	49,958	1,543	§	49,958	605

\* Prior to June, 1914, the figures relating to debt were six months in advance of the trade figures; since that date the periods to which the figures relate are identical.

† For individual years 1826 to 1865 see Official Year Book, No. 7, and previous issues.

‡ See note to the following table.

§ Complete information relating to loans raised or redeemed in London during 1919-20 is not available, but it is known that the amount of new loans was not sufficient to make any material modification of the excess of exports as recorded. The trade figures for 1919-20 are subject to slight alteration.



The trade balances would be further modified by the loans of local governing bodies, by the imports of capital for private enterprises, and by the addition to or absorption of bank balances held in London on Australian account. Particulars of such transactions are, however, not available.

Since the outbreak of war the trade balances for single years have been completely upset by the difficulties of transport. Consequently, it is necessary for proper observation to take the total transactions during the six years from the 1st July, 1914, to the 30th June, 1920.

The following table shews that during the decade 1902-1911 an annual excess of exports of about £16,000,000 was required to meet the obligations of this community on account of interest and for services performed for it by persons outside the Commonwealth. Loans since raised in London by the States and the loans and advances made by the Imperial Government to the Commonwealth Government have increased this annual liability by about £6,000,000 in 1919-20; the *average* increase on account of each of the six years being about £3,720,000, which, added to the pre-war liability, represents an annual liability throughout the war period of about £20,000,000, whereas the results of these six years, as shewn in the preceding table, will give an average excess of exports, as modified by new loans, of £21,666,000.

The foregoing figures are based on the values of imports and exports as recorded by the Department of Trade and Customs, and take no account of any profit which may have accrued from the re-sale of Australian wool originally purchased by the Imperial Government.

The general relationship between the balance of trade of the Commonwealth and the borrowing of money abroad is demonstrated by the following figures:—

#### COMMONWEALTH BALANCE OF TRADE AND PUBLIC DEBT, 1867 TO 1920.

Period.	Annual Average.					
	Imports.	Exports.	Recorded Excess of		New Debt.	Excess of Exports modified by elimination of Loans.
			Imports.	Exports.		
	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.
1867-1871 .. ..	17.8	20.0	..	2.2	1.7	3.9
1872-1876 .. ..	23.4	24.6	..	1.2	2.6	3.8
1877-1881 .. ..	25.6	24.6	1.0	..	5.2	4.2
1882-1886 .. ..	35.8	26.8	9.0	..	10.6	1.6
1887-1891 .. ..	35.4	29.4	6.0	..	7.4	1.4
1892-1896 .. ..	25.6	33.0	..	7.4	3.8	11.2
1897-1901 .. ..	36.2	44.4	..	8.2	3.2	11.4
1902-1906 .. ..	39.6	55.2	..	15.6	0.8	16.4
1907-1911 .. ..	56.0	71.2	..	15.2	1.3	16.5
1912-1915-16 (4½ years) ..	75.5	73.5	2.0	..	10.0	8.0
1916-17-1919-20 (4 years) ..	84.9	110.5	..	25.6	6.5	32.1

\* Subsequent to 1897 these figures relate to moneys raised outside of Australia only. Prior to 1893 the amounts raised locally were insignificant, but it is probable that the amount of new debt raised during 1892-6 is somewhat overstated. Loans raised by Local Government Bodies are not included. Loans for redemption purposes are not included, nor are loans from the Imperial Government for war purposes, the proceeds of which were spent abroad, and consequently did not affect Australian imports.

## § 6. Direction of Trade.

1. Country of Shipment and Country of Origin.—The following table shews, for the years 1909 and 1918-19, the value of imports recorded as direct from the principal countries, and also the disposition of the value of imports against the countries where they were produced or manufactured. A similar comparison for earlier years will be found in previous issues of this work.

## COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1909 AND 1918-19.

Country.	Imports according to—							
	Country of Shipment.				Country of Origin.			
	1909.		1918-19.		1909.		1918-19.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
United Kingdom ..	£ 31,171,828	60.92	£ 37,971,346	37.10	£ 25,862,618	50.54	£ 34,584,611	33.80
<b>BRITISH POSSESSIONS—</b>								
Canada .. ..	508,415	0.99	2,283,978	2.23	680,590	1.39	2,844,050	2.78
Ceylon .. ..	740,271	1.44	1,628,939	1.59	739,016	1.44	1,379,337	1.34
Hong Kong ..	241,533	0.47	542,655	0.53	9,545	0.02	6,893	0.01
India .. ..	1,794,483	3.51	7,558,858	7.39	1,830,756	3.58	7,967,228	7.79
New Zealand ..	2,195,313	4.29	2,420,724	2.37	2,072,849	4.05	2,136,146	2.09
Straits Settlements	489,909	0.96	1,266,820	1.24	160,360	0.31	339,162	0.33
Other British Possessions ..	915,170	1.79	6,955,643	6.80	1,144,973	2.24	7,250,934	7.08
Total British Possessions ..	6,885,094	13.45	22,657,617	22.15	6,638,089	12.97	21,923,750	21.42
Total British Countries ..	38,056,922	74.37	60,623,963	59.25	32,500,707	63.51	56,508,361	55.22
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—</b>								
Austria-Hungary* ..	12,885	0.03	..	..	270,194	0.53	231	0.00
Belgium .. ..	968,481	1.89	725	0.00	662,132	1.29	4,691	0.00
China .. ..	44,103	0.08	288,117	0.28	302,594	0.59	791,378	0.77
France .. ..	409,949	0.80	144,544	0.14	1,784,312	3.49	1,651,833	1.61
Germany* .. ..	3,331,141	6.51	2,356	0.00	4,538,612	8.87	10,956	0.01
Japan .. ..	601,534	1.18	8,281,439	8.09	638,623	1.25	8,203,725	8.02
Java .. ..	1,056,885	2.06	1,819,186	1.78	1,057,079	2.07	1,757,781	1.72
Netherlands ..	153,328	0.30	57,521	0.06	299,334	0.58	259,599	0.25
Norway .. ..	431,272	0.84	630,838	0.62	495,346	0.97	654,220	0.64
Spain .. ..	13,514	0.03	4,506	0.00	100,350	0.20	70,169	0.07
Sweden .. ..	328,790	0.64	505,617	0.49	418,165	0.82	512,624	0.50
Switzerland ..	33,793	0.07	122,488	0.12	796,432	1.55	1,250,904	1.22
United States ..	5,003,130	9.78	27,930,085	27.29	5,935,740	11.60	27,183,792	26.57
Other Foreign Countries ..	726,169	1.42	1,918,774	1.88	1,373,276	2.68	3,474,895	3.40
Total Foreign Countries ..	13,114,974	25.63	41,706,196	40.75	18,671,189	36.49	45,826,798	44.78
Total Imports from all Countries ..	51,171,896	100.00	102,335,159	100.00	51,171,896	100.00	102,335,159	100.00

\* The imports shewn as from enemy countries during 1918-19 were on board German ships interned in South Africa and elsewhere and were subsequently forwarded to Australia.

The only country from which the value of direct imports exceeds by any large amount the value of the imports of goods which were manufactured or produced therein, that is to say, the only country which shews a balance of any magnitude as a distributor of the goods of other countries to Australia, is the United Kingdom. The records of imports therefrom during the year 1918-19 shew that while the total direct imports from that country amounted to £37,971,346, the value of the manufactures or produce of the United Kingdom itself, imported from all countries whatsoever during the same year, was £34,584,611. From the foregoing figures it appears that goods to the value of at least £3,386,735 were received from other countries through the United Kingdom.

Other countries which prior to the war shewed balances as distributors to Australia, though absolutely of much less amount, were Belgium, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon. The countries mentioned were, of course,

not the only countries through which goods were indirectly imported into Australia, for the direct imports from other countries included considerable values which were not the produce of those countries. Prior to the war large quantities of goods not manufactured in France or Germany were shipped to Australia from those countries. Such transactions were, however, more than balanced by French and German goods received through the United Kingdom and other countries.

2. **Direct Imports according to Country of Shipment.**—The following table shows the average yearly value of imports from each of the principal countries during each succeeding quinquennial period from 1899 to 1919, and for the year 1918-19. The countries mentioned in this table are those in which the goods were shipped or whence they were directly consigned to Australia.

**IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1899 TO 1918-19.**

Country.	Yearly Average for Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1918-19.
	1899-1903.	1904-8.	1909-13.	1914-5/1918-9.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	23,107,178	26,789,801	40,171,599	36,093,175	37,971,346
British Possessions—					
Canada .. .. .	285,312	292,801	857,133	1,761,200	2,283,978
Ceylon .. .. .	481,627	679,572	816,220	1,300,167	1,628,939
Fiji .. .. .	91,918	89,425	389,276	582,608	192,921
Hong Kong .. .. .	299,872	279,030	297,127	424,801	542,655
India .. .. .	998,326	1,563,604	2,350,599	4,477,714	7,558,858
Mauritius .. .. .	156,485	51,239	69,533	35,250	145,289
New Zealand .. .. .	2,096,004	2,441,722	2,647,942	2,281,134	2,420,724
Papua .. .. .	67,655	63,746	80,179	122,493	211,770
South African Union .. .	5,626	50,232	137,911	1,538,515	5,779,795
Straits Settlements .. .	234,001	270,650	625,079	1,005,157	1,266,820
Other British Possessions	49,334	168,318	298,640	524,342	625,868
Total British Possessions	4,766,160	5,950,239	8,569,639	14,053,381	22,657,617
Total British Countries	27,873,338	32,740,040	48,741,238	50,146,556	60,628,963
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. .. .	428,305	815,228	1,724,846	110,404	725
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and other South Sea Islands .. .. .	149,889	167,665	230,338	437,624	784,768
Chile and Peru .. .. .	32,956	22,611	47,818	214,546	30,718
China .. .. .	249,940	70,887	83,628	216,558	288,117
France .. .. .	504,558	455,301	545,071	190,665	144,544
Germany .. .. .	2,521,486	3,112,897	4,329,681	279,940	2,356
Italy .. .. .	157,502	197,464	343,894	358,580	165,970
Japan .. .. .	290,835	460,514	804,346	4,302,953	8,281,439
Java .. .. .	648,729	314,745	848,213	1,209,439	1,819,186
Netherlands .. .. .	59,576	133,191	234,650	65,722	57,521
Norway .. .. .	*425,664	312,357	599,801	683,405	630,838
Philippine Islands .. .	84,660	79,056	113,156	161,537	110,500
Sweden .. .. .	*	105,828	489,113	573,443	505,617
United States of America	5,342,307	5,124,191	7,643,641	16,720,033	27,930,085
Other Foreign Countries	553,542	232,183	432,463	898,848	953,812
Total Foreign Countries	11,440,949	11,604,118	18,471,159	26,423,697	41,706,196
Total .. .. .	39,323,287	44,344,158	67,212,397	76,570,253	102,335,159

\* Norway and Sweden combined for these years.

Expressing each item as percentage on the total of the imports, the following results are obtained :—

**COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL IMPORTS, 1899 TO 1918-19.**

Country.	Yearly Average for Quinquennial Periods.				1918-19.
	1899-1903.	1904-8.	1909-13.	1914-5/1918-9.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom .. ..	58.76	60.41	59.77	47.14	37.10
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	0.73	0.66	1.28	2.30	2.23
Ceylon .. ..	1.22	1.53	1.21	1.70	1.59
Fiji .. ..	0.23	0.20	0.58	0.76	0.19
Hong Kong .. ..	0.76	0.63	0.44	0.55	0.53
India .. ..	2.54	3.53	3.50	5.85	7.39
Mauritius .. ..	0.40	0.12	0.10	0.05	0.14
New Zealand .. ..	5.33	5.51	3.94	2.98	2.37
Papua .. ..	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.21
South African Union .. ..	0.01	0.11	0.21	2.01	5.65
Straits Settlements .. ..	0.60	0.61	0.93	1.31	1.24
Other British Possessions .. ..	0.13	0.38	0.44	0.68	0.61
Total British Possessions .. ..	12.12	13.42	12.75	18.35	22.15
Total British Countries .. ..	70.88	73.83	72.52	65.49	59.25
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium .. ..	1.09	1.84	2.57	0.14	0.00
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and other South Sea Islands .. ..	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.57	0.77
Chile and Peru .. ..	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.28	0.03
China .. ..	0.64	0.16	0.12	0.28	0.28
France .. ..	1.28	1.02	0.81	0.25	0.14
Germany .. ..	6.41	7.02	6.44	0.37	0.00
Italy .. ..	0.40	0.45	0.52	0.47	0.16
Japan .. ..	0.74	1.04	1.20	5.62	8.09
Java .. ..	1.65	0.71	1.26	1.58	1.78
Netherlands .. ..	0.15	0.30	0.35	0.09	0.06
Norway .. ..	1.08*	0.70	0.89	0.89	0.62
Philippine Islands .. ..	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.11
Sweden .. ..	*	0.25	0.73	0.75	0.49
United States of America .. ..	13.59	11.55	11.37	21.84	27.29
Other Foreign Countries .. ..	1.41	0.52	0.64	1.17	0.93
Total Foreign Countries .. ..	29.12	26.17	27.48	34.51	40.75
Total .. ..	100	100	100	100	100

\* Norway and Sweden combined for these years.

3. Imports from the United Kingdom.—The foregoing table shews broadly the extent to which the export trade of the United Kingdom to this country has been affected by the concentration of British industry on the war, and it also shews the increased value of imports from the United States of America and from Japan. The

diversion of Australian trade from Great Britain is more fully dealt with in paragraph 12 of this section. The values of the principal imports of United Kingdom origin during the year 1918-19 are as follows :—

Ale and beer, £51,612 ; apparel and textiles—apparel—blouses, skirts, &c., £189,198, boots and shoes, £89,634, corsets, £164,286, gloves, £115,320, hats and caps, £90,074, shirts, collars, etc., £151,125, socks and stockings, £701,439, trimmings, £150,522, other apparel, £665,986, textiles—piece goods—canvas and duck, £492,668, cotton—grey, unbleached, £460,240, white, bleached, £2,917,911, dyed or printed n.e.i., £6,577,031, lace for attire, £411,688, linen n.e.i., £338,753, silk, £187,412, velvets, £363,917, woollens, £2,563,849, other piece goods, £829,667, sewing and embroidery silks, £848,814, other textiles, £1,394,048 ; arms, ammunition, and explosives, £369,996 ; bags, baskets, etc., £39,692 ; books and periodicals, £558,920 ; brushware, £51,134 ; cocoa and chocolate, £11,283 ; cordage, £172,548 ; drugs and chemicals—alkalis (soda), £351,729, cyanide of potassium, £111,490, dyes, £140,506, insecticides, etc., £107,175, medicines, £155,794, other drugs, etc., £663,310 ; earthenware, £211,558 ; electrical materials, £190,382 ; fancy goods, £95,321 ; fish, fresh and preserved, £9,427 ; glass, etc., £131,964 ; glue, gelatine, £52,892 ; indiarubber and manufactures, £299,040 ; instruments—musical, £26,152 ; surgical and dental, £82,818 ; jewellery and precious stones, £125,072 ; leather and manufactures, £198,756 ; machines and machinery—electrical, £208,452 ; machine tools, £179,471, motive power, £196,354, other, £553,524, metals, manufactures of—cutlery, £251,336, electrical and gas appliances, £131,452, iron and steel—pig iron, £7,198, bar, hoop, ingot, etc., £253,223, girders, beams, etc., £15,812, plate and sheet—corrugated, galvanized, £154,816, galvanized, not corrugated, £136,539, plain, not galvanized, £174,461, pipes and tubes, £456,206, rails, fishplates, etc., £4,444, tinned plates, plain, £2,108,754, tools of trade, £291,082, wire, £40,257, wire rope, hawsers, etc., £171,942, vehicles—bicycles, £78,304, motors, £20,287, other vehicles, £148,769, other metal manufactures, £1,002,962 ; mustard, £30,364 ; oils (not essential), £12,775 ; paints and varnishes, £185,966 ; paper, £543,799 ; photographic materials, £29,447 ; pickles, sauces, etc., £95,448 ; pipes, smoking, £74,727 ; soap, £30,825 ; spirits, £904,164 ; stationery, £190,536 ; tobacco, £60,155 ; wax matches, £104,691 ; yarns, £1,081,786.

4. Imports shipped from British Possessions.—The growth of the value of imports from other British possessions during the past twenty years has been such as to increase the proportion to total imports from 12.12 per cent. in the years 1899-1903 to 22.15 per cent. in 1918-19, the actual values being respectively £4,766,160 in the earlier period and £22,657,617 in 1918-19. Of the total imports from British possessions during 1918-19, 10.68 per cent., or 2.37 per cent. of all imports, was from New Zealand ; 33.36 per cent., or 7.39 per cent. of all imports, from India ; 10.08 per cent., or 2.23 per cent. of all imports, from Canada ; and 7.19 per cent., or 1.59 per cent. of all imports, from Ceylon. The imports from Canada shew an increase of £1,125,145, or 97.09 per cent. over those of 1913, and an increase of £1,426,845, or 166.47 per cent., over the average of the period 1909-13. The relatively large imports from the South African Union during 1918-19 were due to a shipment of gold (£4,943,296) to Western Australia to be minted.

5. Principal Imports, the Produce of British Possessions, 1918-19.—These are as follows :—

(i) *Canada.* Apparel and textiles—corsets, £53,491, other, £61,003 ; boots and shoes, £30,212 ; carbide of calcium, £7,048 ; cutlery, £14,681 ; fish, £189,438 ; indiarubber and manufactures, £185,162 ; iron and steel—bar, rod, &c., £44,610 ; agricultural implements and machinery, £334,929 ; other machines and machinery, £26,064 ; metal manufactures, £99,642 ; musical instruments, £10,881 ; paints and varnishes, £25,990 ; paper—printing, £548,380, wrapping, £98,559, other paper, £93,240 ; pipes and tubes, wrought, £126,866 ; timber, £50,576 ; motor chassis, £387,165 ; other vehicles, £39,348 ; whisky, £127,165 ; wire, £88,765.

(ii) *Ceylon.* Cocoa and chocolate, £45,116 ; coir fibre, £6,607 ; nuts, £39,787 ; rubber and manufactures, £23,068 ; tea, £1,227,650. The large increase in the imports from Ceylon—from an average of £481,627 per year during the years 1899-1903, to £1,628,939 in 1918-19—is due to the displacement of China teas in the Australian markets by those of India and Ceylon. Of the total imports of tea during the year 1918-19, 62.49 per cent. of the value was the produce of Ceylon.

(iii) *Egypt*. Apparel, £54,523; biscuits, £57,355; butter, £52,240; copper, ingots, £65,950; lead, pig, £41,970; meats—frozen, £1,638,368, other, £865,162; milk and cream, £158,756; fruits, preserved, £39,265; grain—wheat, £2,838,490; flour, £1,464,141; leather and manufactures thereof, £16,160; tallow, £61,558; tobacco and cigarettes, £29,753; wool, £613,814.

(iv) *Fiji*. Bananas, £78,796; copra, £23,220; sugar—produce of cane, £47,862; molasses, £12,636; crude rubber, £5,272.

(v) *Hong Kong*. Bacon and hams, £11,471; biscuits, £10,245; butter, £28,618; coal, £6,079; flour, £226,971; lead, pig, £77,426; leather, £31,754; sandalwood, £92,518; soap, £5,686; tin, ingots, £18,188.

(vi) *India*. Bags and sacks, £3,930,043; hessians, £675,262; cameos, precious stones unset, £24,562; carpets, mats, &c., £53,374; coal, £51,012; coffee and chicory, £45,266; cordage and twine, £105,270; cotton, raw, £10,085; jute, £30,388; other unmanufactured fibres, £77,216; gums and resins, £37,502; gold bullion, £1,498,074; grain—beans and peas, £8,369; linseed, £505,599; oils—castor, £4,285, linseed, £61,704; rice, £33,950; skins and hides, £241,745; spices, £17,963; tea, £313,967; wax, paraffin, £85,447; yarns, £39,761.

(vii) *New Zealand*. Apparel and textiles, £5,885; animals—horses, £20,647, sheep, £4,657; beans and peas, £18,320; coal, £19,280; flax and hemp fibre, £173,314; fish, £21,048; gold bullion, matte, and ore, £514,694; implements and machinery (agricultural), £2,199; machines and machinery, £7,534; meats, £11,503; milk and cream, £30,269; seeds, £84,809; silver—bar, ingot, £74,864; skins and hides, £354,264; timber, £634,091; twine, reaper and binder, £19,141.

(viii) *Papua*. Copra, £118,801; gold bullion, £26,535; fibres, flax and hemp, £8,816; copper ore, £9,510; india-rubber, £27,704.

(ix) *South African Union*. Bark, tanning, £39,874; brandy, £6,258; coal, £27,773; explosives, £92,407; gold—bullion, £4,943,296, contained in matte, £394,550; maize, £69,127; precious stones, £236,138.

(x) *Straits Settlements*. Bamboo, clouded, £7,045; copra, £6,063; rubber and rubber manufactures, £187,681; spices, £32,004; sago and tapioca, £63,268.

6. **Imports Shipped from Foreign Countries.**—The imports direct from foreign countries during the year 1918–19 represented 40.75 per cent. of the total imports, as compared with 29.12 per cent. during the years 1899–1903. Of the total imports into Australia shipped from foreign countries during 1918–19, 66.97 per cent.—27.29 per cent. of all imports—was from the United States, and 19.86 per cent.—8.09 per cent. of all imports—was from Japan. Further reference to the increased trade with the United States and Japan will be found hereinafter.

7. **Principal Imports the Produce of Foreign Countries, 1918–19.**—(i) *Austria*. Trade with Austria was suspended on the outbreak of war, and has not since been resumed.

(ii) *Belgium*. Apparel, £196; textiles, £670; cameos and precious stones, £196; drugs and chemicals, £236; glass and glassware, £809; paper, £2,423.

(iii) *Brazil*. Cocoa beans, £4,088; india-rubber, £153,646; nuts, £6,216; tobacco, £3,382; waxes, £3,232.

(iv) *Chile*. Soda nitrate, £30,704.

(v) *China*. Alcoholic liquors, £12,710; apparel and textiles, £341,349; bamboo, cane, etc., £9,633; cotton, raw, £15,025; drugs and chemicals, £23,314; fireworks, £9,432; fish, £21,125; fruit, £17,230; ginger, £24,741; grass straw for hats, £21,218; rice, £67,862; nuts, £29,414; oils, £35,867; tea, £61,061; tobacco, £24,895.

The decline in the value of imports from China during the past twenty years is due to the loss of the tea trade, which now draws its supplies mainly from India and Ceylon.

(vi) *Denmark*. Ale and beer and spirits, £1,314; rennet, £3,848; whiting, £1,597.

(vii) *France*. Apparel and textiles, £912,808; cream of tartar, £162,651; tartaric acid, £16,678; other drugs and chemicals, £74,348; fancy goods, £42,780; jewellery, £19,232; liquorice, £830; musical instruments, £10,746; oils, essential, £30,901; pipes, smoking, etc., £76,761; paper and stationery, £57,196; perfumery, £13,388; perfumed spirits and bay rum, £18,042; rubber tyres, £34,899; leather, £952; machinery and manufactures of metal, £12,200; musical instruments, £10,746; seeds, £6,519; spirits, £46,816; wine, £19,081.

(viii) *Germany*.—Trade with Germany was suspended on the outbreak of war, and has not since been resumed.

(ix) *Italy*. Apparel and textiles—buttons, buckles, &c., £13,212, gloves, £49,424, hats and caps, £18,259, piece goods—silk, £164,510, other, £9,252, other apparel and textiles, £16,358; flax and hemp, £14,759; marble and stone, £17,909; oils—essential, £25,920; nuts, £28,076; rubber tyres, £31,464; cream of tartar, £33,683; tartaric acid, £95,592; wines, £3,291.

(x) *Japan*. Apparel—hats and caps, £62,324, gloves, £72,446, socks and stockings, £105,545, shirts, collars, £91,411, other, £228,885, textiles—carpets, matting, £119,205, piece goods—canvas and duck, £328,315, cotton and linen, £1,535,770, silk, £1,861,866, quilts, etc., £73,941, other textiles, £306,413; bags, baskets, etc., £44,663; brushware, £97,551; cable and wire, covered, £292,669; carbide of calcium, £136,161; chinaware, £207,297; earthenware, £60,663; fancy goods, £235,239; fibres—cotton waste, £92,019; fish, £13,957; furniture, £6,035, glass and glassware, £207,589; grass straw for hats, £66,925; ores and metal manufactures—electrical appliances, £70,666, enamelled ware, £47,945, wire rope, hawsers, £50,385, other, £377,337; matches, £226,116; nuts, £4,833; oils and waxes, £120,315; paper, £126,225; stationery, £51,646; rice, £459; spices, £5,072; sulphate of copper, £25,646; sulphur, £238,787; tea, £2,767; wood and wicker, etc., £119,627; yarns, £79,884; tobacco, £15,177.

Further reference is made in a later page to the imports from Japan.

(xi) *Netherlands*. Cocoa and chocolate, £1,461; cameos and precious stones, £59,733; drugs and chemicals, £7,317; electrical appliances, £139,820; paper, £3,681; spirits, £40,354.

(xii) *Netherlands East Indies*. Bananas, £10,478; coffee, raw, £30,256; drugs and chemicals, £22,434; flax and hemp, £3,308; hides, cattle, £45,403; kapok, £184,632; manganese ore, £7,052; oils and waxes—China oil, £18,224, kerosene, £50,520, paraffin wax, £39,232, petroleum, £985,017, residual oil, £77,681, turpentine substitutes, £22,453; rubber, crude, £95,927; rice, £287; sago and tapioca, £14,521; seeds, £9,410; tobacco, £18,442; tea, £341,004; sugar, £858,881; spices, unground, £50,728.

(xiii) *New Caledonia*. Copra, £11,325; cotton, raw, £10,802; maize, £2,859; meats, preserved in tins, £10,263; manganese ore, £7,556; skins, £29,840; tallow, £5,712.

(xiv) *Norway*. Drugs and chemicals, £27,241; machinery and manufactures of metals, £6,038; matches, £26,286; paper, £566,763; wood pulp, £24,936.

(xv) *Peru*. Imports from Peru during 1918–19 amounted to only £1,093.

(xvi) *Philippine Islands*. Flax and hemp, £80,165; cigars, £24,501; tobacco, unmanufactured, £5,812.

(xvii) *Russia*. Drugs and chemicals, £1,512; furs, £6,958; seeds, £3,287.

(xviii) *Spain*. Corks, etc., £43,703; nuts, £545; olive oil, £9,864; quicksilver, £3,600; wine, £4,626.

(xix) *Sweden*. Cream separators, £153,241; other machines and machinery, £21,482; horseshoe nails, £65,167; primus stoves, £7,757; manufactures of metals, £25,019; matches and vests, £20,625; timber, £9,900; paper, £179,615; wood manufactures, £8,362; wood pulp, £9,129; rennet, £11,893.

(xx) *Switzerland*. Apparel and textiles—trimmings, £536,073, piece goods—silk, £74,796, lace for attire, £189,394, other, £111,858; drugs and chemicals, £27,149; grass straw for hats, £41,584; machinery and metal manufactures, £61,823; surgical instruments, £36,674; talking machines, £4,562; watches, £150,820.

(xxi) *United States of America*. Apparel—boots, shoes, etc., £75,373, corsets, £197,129, furs, dressed, £51,927, gloves, £198,498, hats and caps, £68,026, hosiery and knitted articles, £138,900, shirts, collars, etc., £75,877, socks and stockings, £963,949; trimmings, £97,937, other apparel, £164,993; textiles—floor coverings, £165,120, piece goods—canvas and duck, £165,032, cotton and linen, £1,215,444, other, £324,816, sewing silks, £139,220, other textiles, £52,562; arms, £62,003; ammunition and explosives, £293,955; bags, baskets, etc., £40,333; brushware, £39,415; cameras, £56,008; caramel, £86,227; clocks and watches, £130,205; cocoa and chocolate, £77,310; drugs and chemicals, cream of tartar—£290,839, drugs and medicinal preparations, £75,750, dyes, £54,790, medicines, £105,974, other, £461,959; electrical materials—accumulators, £107,331, arc lamps and carbons, £116,120, cable and wire, covered, £123,423; fancy goods, £79,161; fish, £106,790; fruit, £69,091; furniture, £39,447; glass and glassware, £477,029; india-rubber manufactures, £550,431; jewellery and precious stones, £57,244; kinematograph films, £152,042; leather, £458,971; meats, £97,107; machines and machinery—agricultural, £284,757, engines, £156,583, electrical, £374,169, machine tools, £115,577, sewing, £294,067, typewriters, £121,068, other, £872,123; metals and manufactures—bolts, nuts, £89,907, copper, plate and sheet, etc., £116,743, cutlery, £75,310, iron and steel—bars, ingots, hoops, etc., £256,911, girders, beams, £46,254, plate and sheet—corrugated, galvanized, £654,250, galvanized, not corrugated, £350,130, plain, not galvanized, £439,503, lampware, £108,403, nails, £183,113, pipes and tubes, £270,996, telephones, £69,596, tools of trade, £488,505, wire, £524,785, other, £1,300,819; musical instruments, £305,887; oils, fats, and waxes—benzine and gasoline, £806,387, kerosene, £658,818, lubricating oils and greases, £777,562, waxes, £86,958, turpentine, £115,362; paints and varnishes, £326,615; paper—printing, £811,113, wrapping, £1,193,797, writing and typewriting, £613,067, other, £503,929; perfumery, £114,373; resin, £120,639; soda—carbonate, £149,676, caustic, £31,131, stationery, £320,427; surgical and dental instruments, £98,637; talking machines, £87,395; timber, £1,056,108; tobacco, cigars, etc., £1,527,937; vehicles—motors and parts, £1,159,554, other vehicles and parts, £412,780; vessels, £417,399; wood and wicker manufactures, £113,620.

The imports from America are again referred to in a later page.

8. *Direction of Exports*.—The following tables shew that, prior to the war, a constantly decreasing proportion of Australian exports was being consigned to the United Kingdom. This was not entirely due to the relatively smaller purchases of Australian produce by the United Kingdom, but was in some measure the effect of an increasing tendency towards direct shipment of wool, skins, etc., to the consuming countries—notably to Belgium, France, and Germany—instead of distributing the trade through London as formerly. The figures given below, however, do not, even for the later pre-war years, denote the total purchases by European countries of Australian produce, as large quantities were still distributed from London. It should be noted, too, that the exports to India and Ceylon consisted largely of gold shipped on London account, and which was, therefore, virtually an export to the United Kingdom. The reservation to the United Kingdom of the first call on our primary products increased the proportion



of our exports which was shipped to that country during the war period, and, to a greater extent, the proportion shipped to other parts of the Empire, notably to Egypt and to India.

## TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1899 TO 1918-19.

## EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

Country.	Yearly Average for Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1918-19.
	1899-1903.	1904-8.	1909-13.	1914-5/1918-9.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	23,432,513	30,114,565	34,028,258	45,839,346	61,603,958
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	67,776	201,832	125,942	1,835,850	891,529
Ceylon .. ..	2,223,487	4,050,826	3,194,757	330,221	648,426
Fiji .. ..	205,731	284,636	402,877	442,794	443,981
Hong Kong .. ..	403,776	747,025	741,365	654,371	1,551,679
India .. ..	2,348,420	2,828,280	2,231,306	4,492,414	7,741,081
Mauritius .. ..	40,425	46,378	32,424	16,650	40,108
New Zealand .. ..	1,432,227	2,060,900	2,385,078	3,525,124	4,156,860
Papua .. ..	48,720	50,174	120,401	165,559	205,193
South African Union .. ..	4,276,976	2,065,014	1,799,435	1,995,940	2,347,367
Straits Settlements .. ..	105,824	391,409	834,156	853,765	1,563,056
Other British Possessions	41,941	70,843	75,913	†3,351,006	†10,069,993
Total British Possessions	11,195,303	12,797,317	11,943,654	17,663,694	29,659,273
Total British Countries	34,627,816	42,911,882	45,971,912	63,503,040	91,263,231
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic .. ..	25,398	40,094	126,142	22,491	2,218
Belgium .. ..	1,667,396	3,930,612	6,172,958	182,053	104,890
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and other South Sea Islands .. ..	789,966	442,050	631,465	778,687	1,060,767
Chile and Peru .. ..	299,097	624,168	616,704	241,512	204,466
China .. ..	237,376	340,726	161,527	180,913	314,008
France .. ..	2,754,889	5,686,867	8,183,825	2,159,912	1,045,182
Germany .. ..	2,549,266	5,140,556	6,938,358	96,001	1,608
Italy .. ..	159,017	207,218	525,903	2,321,900	1,724,801
Japan .. ..	198,434	869,350	1,194,271	3,262,745	3,846,951
Java .. ..	153,439	209,310	480,984	985,472	2,277,887
Netherlands .. ..	107,914	299,231	298,879	8,274	1,264
Norway .. ..	*1,192	4,624	2,039	163,702	453,731
Philippine Islands .. ..	229,414	463,283	525,443	453,967	653,653
Spain .. ..	15,383	59,264	23,540	91,232	3,679
Sweden .. ..	*	4,219	4,888	146,595	731,282
United States of America	3,270,940	2,483,637	2,067,313	9,807,368	9,009,425
Other Foreign Countries ..	194,127	522,911	1,456,269	1,338,051	1,264,933
Total Foreign Countries	12,653,248	21,328,120	29,410,508	22,240,875	22,700,745
Total .. ..	47,281,064	64,240,002	75,382,420	85,743,915	113,963,976

\* Norway and Sweden combined for these years. † Includes Egypt, which prior to 1914-15 was included with "Other Foreign Countries."

If each item be expressed as a percentage on the total export, the results will be as follows:—

**COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPORTS TO EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1899 TO 1918-19.**

Country.	Yearly Average for Quinquennial Periods.				1918-19.
	1899-1903.	1904-8.	1909-13.	1914-5/1918-9.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom .. ..	49.56	46.88	45.14	53.46	54.06
British Possessions—					
Canada .. ..	0.14	0.31	0.17	2.14	0.78
Ceylon .. ..	4.70	6.32	4.24	0.38	0.57
Fiji .. ..	0.44	0.44	0.53	0.52	0.39
Hong Kong .. ..	0.85	1.16	0.98	0.76	1.36
India .. ..	4.97	4.40	2.96	5.24	6.79
Mauritius .. ..	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03
New Zealand .. ..	3.03	3.21	3.16	4.11	3.65
Papua .. ..	0.10	0.08	0.16	0.19	0.18
South African Union .. ..	9.05	3.21	2.39	2.33	2.06
Straits Settlements .. ..	0.22	0.61	1.11	1.00	1.37
Other British Possessions	0.09	0.11	0.10	3.91	8.84
Total British Possessions	23.68	19.92	15.84	20.60	26.02
Total British Countries	73.24	66.80	60.98	74.06	80.08
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic .. ..	0.05	0.06	0.17	0.03	0.00
Belgium .. ..	3.53	6.12	8.19	0.21	0.09
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and other South Sea Islands .. ..	1.67	0.69	0.84	0.91	0.93
Chile and Peru .. ..	0.63	0.97	0.82	0.28	0.18
China .. ..	0.50	0.53	0.20	0.21	0.28
France .. ..	5.83	8.85	10.86	2.52	0.92
Germany .. ..	5.39	8.00	9.21	0.11	0.00
Italy .. ..	0.34	0.32	0.70	2.70	1.51
Japan .. ..	0.42	1.35	1.58	3.81	3.38
Java .. ..	0.32	0.33	0.64	1.15	2.00
Netherlands .. ..	0.23	0.47	0.40	0.01	0.00
Norway .. ..	0.00*	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.40
Philippine Islands .. ..	0.49	0.72	0.70	0.53	0.57
Spain .. ..	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.00
Sweden .. ..	*	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.64
United States of America	6.92	3.87	2.74	11.44	7.91
Other Foreign Countries ..	0.41	0.81	1.93	1.56	1.11
Total Foreign Countries	26.76	33.20	39.02	25.94	19.92
Total .. ..	100	100	100	100	100

\* Norway and Sweden combined for these years. † See note to preceding table.

9. Exports to the United Kingdom.—The principal exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1918-19 were as follows:—Apparel and textiles, £353,072; butter, £2,433,351; cheese, £64,691; eucalyptus oil, £54,711; other drugs, £42,222; fibres—rags, £41,936; fruits—apples, £135,934, dried, £164,262, preserved in liquid, £319,467; gold specie, £1,948,019; grain and pulse—beans and peas, £79,599, wheat, £2,242,260, flour, £1,504,850; hair, £3,186; honey, £198,848; jams and jellies, £772,242; jewellery and precious stones, £76,070; lard, etc., £153,778; leather, £1,530,062; meat—frozen beef, £958,164, mutton, £973,924, lamb, £108,722, rabbits and hares, £272,724, other

frozen meat, £354,591, potted meat, £316,482, meat preserved in tins, £1,790,552; milk, £45,645; minerals and metals—copper—ingots, £1,914,248, lead—pig, £2,155,381, tin—ingots, £169,821, zinc—concentrates, £269,144, antimony, £43,557, molybdenite, £86,311, scheelite, £54,844, wolfram, £161,771; pearl shell, £119,752; skins—cattle, hides, £538,012, rabbit and hare, £395,640, sheep, £1,899,705, other skins, £10,058,892; stearine, £46,973; tallow, £1,417,355; wine, £71,545; wool—greasy, £24,504,674, scoured, £10,058,892.

10. **Principal Exports to British Possessions, 1918-19.**—(i) *Canada.* Butter, £11,589; hides and skins—rabbit and hare, £210,787, other £116,557; meats—sausage casings, £31,017, other, £12,069; platinum, £21,226; honey, £17,682; wheat, £71,959; tin—ingots, £16,238; wool, £238,924; tallow, £119,991.

(ii) *Ceylon.* Butter, £9,946; coconut oil, £46,955; lard, £3,239, meats, £17,307; milk, £7,662; cameos and precious stones, £4,762; wheat, £534,292.

(iii) *Egypt.* Apparel and attire, £54,523; biscuits, £57,355; butter, £52,240; copper, £65,950; flour, £1,461,141; fruits preserved in liquid, £39,265; jams and jellies, £338,950; lead—pig, £41,970; leather, £16,160; meats—frozen—beef, £1,415,713, mutton, £176,551; preserved in tins, £801,380, other, £109,886; gold specie, £1,300,000; milk, £168,756; tallow, £61,558; tobacco, cigars, etc., £29,753; wheat, £2,838,490; wool—greasy, £608,029, scoured, £5,785.

(iv) *Fiji.* Apparel and textiles—apparel, £26,101, textiles, £30,199, bags, sacks, and cordage, £11,376; biscuits, £24,491; coal, £15,339; drugs and chemicals—fertilizers, £22,551, other, £14,439; grain, prepared—bran and pollard, £36,113, flour, £28,485, rice, £12,092; machines and machinery, £11,735; metal manufactures, £24,122; meat, preserved in tins, £9,240; oils, fats, and waxes, £8,150; silver specie, £25,950; spirits and alcoholic liquors, £20,375; soap, £5,734; timber, undressed, £4,490; tobacco, £11,625; vehicles, £4,214.

(v) *Hong Kong.* Biscuits, £10,245; butter, £28,618; fish, £47,707; flour, £226,971; gold specie, £864,300; lead, pig, £77,426; leather, £31,756; meats, £22,073; milk and cream, £56,429; sandalwood, £92,518; soap, £5,686; tin, ingots, £18,188.

(vi) *India.* Biscuits, £64,266; boots and shoes, £43,194; coal, £14,438; copper, ingots, £270,660; fruits, preserved, in liquid, £70,043; gold specie, £2,000,480; horses, £146,758; hay and chaff, £3,188; grain and pulse—wheat, £1,039,316, oatmeal, £15,907, flour, £255,662; jams and jellies, £87,557; leather, £45,544; meats, £1,280,236; milk £91,268; wool, £78,336; zinc—bars, £79,994.

(vii) *New Zealand.* Apparel and textiles, etc.—boots and shoes, £233,434, other apparel, £74,363, textiles, £189,020, bags and sacks, £8,944; arms, ammunition, etc., £41,174; bark, tanning, £13,801; books and periodicals, £49,529; cameras, kinematographs and films, talking machines, etc., £35,049; photographic goods, £31,052; coal, £208,467; confectionery, £46,567; drugs and chemicals—fertilizers, £136,185, medicines, £71,135, other drugs, etc., £179,380; electrical materials, £8,913; fodders, £1,404; fruit—fresh, £37,068, dried, £34,650, preserved in liquid, £43,212; glass and glassware, £21,266; grain—barley, £17,425, flour, £25,809, oats, £11,915, rice, £37,789, wheat, £408,270; hides and skins, £15,595; horses, £4,600; india-rubber manufactures, £153,931; jewellery, £51,030; cameos and precious stones, £41,504; lead, pig, £11,969; leather and leather manufactures, £114,430; matches, £30,100; agricultural implements and machinery, £17,017; other machines and machinery, £106,188; other manufactures of metals, £155,591; motor vehicles and parts, £6,094; milk, £19,047; oils, etc., £95,380; onions, £15,269; paints, varnishes, £85,102; plants, trees, and bulbs, £2,670; paper, £47,333; potatoes, £32,028; salt, £72,815; seeds, £22,344; soap, £74,892; specie, silver, £25,975; spinners, £91,846; stationery, £21,846; sugar, £6,610; tea, £122,370; timber, £85,018; tin, ingots, £56,492; tobacco, £134,693; wine, £38,441; wood and wicker articles, £25,026.

(viii) *Papua.* Ale and beer, £3,440; apparel and textiles, £16,391; biscuits, £3,659; butter, £2,316; coal, £3,940; fish, £4,241; flour, £5,185; machinery and manufactures of metal, £35,648; meats, £11,652; oils, etc., £13,814; rice, £27,056; timber, £2,908; tobacco, £14,097.

(ix) *South African Union*.—Animals—sheep, breeding, £16,247; butter, £4,498; copper—bars and ingots, £29,403; cordage and twine, reaper and binder, £81,425; other, £59,635; drugs and chemicals—eucalyptus oil, £8,551, glycerine, etc., £47,496; other, £51,098; fruits—dried, currants, £29,209; gold, specie, £1,000,000; grain—wheat, £145,147, flour, £176,540; hops, £11,187; jams and jellies, £4,432; leather, £73,322; machinery and manufactures of metal, £182,047; meats, preserved, in tins, £17,912; milk and cream, £122,699; pickles and sauces, £13,038; rails, fishplates, etc., £45,082; starch, £19,581; tallow, unrefined, £75,933; timber, £75,358; zinc, sheet, £88,591.

(x) *Straits Settlements*. Biscuits, £26,558; butter, £90,400; coal, £25,174; gold, specie, £50,000; grain, flour, £374,839; iron and steel, bar, etc., £12,988; jams and jellies, £10,058; leather, £36,916; machines and machinery—mining, £126,627, other, £31,647; meats, £112,268; milk and cream, £372,609; rails, fishplates, £67,186; sandalwood, £22,063; soap, £14,418.

## 11. Principal Exports to Foreign Countries, 1918-19.—These are as follows:—

(i) *Argentine Republic*. Agricultural implements and machinery, £1,268; sheep, for breeding, £750.

(ii) *Bismarck Archipelago*. Ale, beer, £18,593; apparel, £8,585; textiles, £27,969; fibres, £6,532; fish, £9,098; machinery and manufactures of metals, £22,762; meats, £19,970; oils, £14,624; rice, £21,461; silver, specie, £13,300; tobacco, £22,668.

(iii) *China*. Butter, £56,271; flour, £13,873; jams and jellies, £13,202; lead—pig, £30,672; sheet and piping, £14,440; leather, £25,414; meats, £14,124; sandalwood, £18,767; stearine, £13,491.

(iv) *Dutch East Indies: Java*. Apparel, textiles, etc., £34,344; butter, £368,019; biscuits, £40,151; coal, £31,533; coke, £6,527; confectionery, £9,178; grain, etc., barley, £9,143, flour, £391,793, oats, £13,637, other, £17,492; fertilizers, £270,241; fruits, fresh, £8,457; lard, £11,015; horses, £17,018; jams and jellies, £19,855; leather and manufactures, £90,056; milk and cream, £94,832; machinery, mining, £38,396, other, £43,712; metal manufactures—bolts, nuts, etc., £35,146; iron—bar and ingots, £232,712, nails, £10,601, rails, fishplates, £200,932, vehicles £15,632, other, £40,382; meats, £43,716; wine, £27,060.

(v) *Other East Indies*. Biscuits, £17,919; butter, £56,205; flour, £109,518; machines and metal manufactures, £64,825; meats, £20,595; milk and cream, £17,323; soap, £8,675; stearine, £7,467.

(vi) *France*. Cameos, £21,796; copra, £14,791; fruits, preserved in liquid, £12,998; honey, £8,216; jams and jellies, £225,979; leather, £151,219; tallow, unrefined, £94,454; milk, £5,968; wheat, £160,856; wool, £304,410.

(vii) *Italy*. Flour, £389,796; tallow, £80,656; wheat, £705,242; wool, £548,142.

(viii) *Japan*. Bones, £28,302; concentrates, zinc, £158,557; hoofs, £11,275; glue pieces and sinews, £3,830; grain—barley, £20,992, flour, £18,743, wheat, £422,028; other, £170,775; hair, £9,896; hides and skins, cattle, £15,479, rabbit and hare, £56,282, fur, hatters', £21,127, other skins, £26,659; lead, pig, £563,035; leather, £19,211; manures, £50,532; milk and cream, £34,897; oils, £12,914; pearlshell, £66,070; tin—ingots, £23,110; pig iron, £42,657; rags, £27,634; tallow, £300,952; wool, £1,400,192; zinc, bar, etc., £18,758.

(ix) *New Caledonia*. Apparel, £28,204; textiles, £27,009; coal, £22,542; coke, £40,206; flour, £50,289; leather, £9,187; machinery and manufactures of metal, £47,182; oils, greases, etc., £14,476; potatoes, £6,754; rice, £16,794; sugar, £23,035; wine, £23,408.

(x) *Peru*. Coal, £3,138; wheat, £187,549.

(xi) *Philippine Islands*. Biscuits, £32,780; butter, £48,658; coal, £8,568; flour, £412,642; fodder, £5,846; jams and jellies, £6,170; leather, £11,296; meats—bacon and hams, £22,986, beef, £44,225, other meats, £12,693; milk, concentrated, £8,097.

(xii) *United States of America*. Copra, £452,752; flour, £44,373; hair, £7,593; jams and jellies, £335,434; leather, £11,653; sausage casings, £151,550; oils—coconut, £63,533, eucalyptus, £6,942; pearlshell, £126,145; skins—rabbit and hare, £648,549, other, £351,229; timber, £41,867; tin—ingots, £664,703; wheat, £1,002,524; wool, £4,952,258.

### § 7. Development of Export Trade to Eastern Countries.

1. Trade with Eastern Countries.—The following tables shew the expansion in the value of exports from the Commonwealth to Eastern countries since the inception of the Commonwealth in 1901. The principal countries concerned in this trade are China, India, Ceylon, Japan, East Indies, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, and the particulars given in the tables apply to these countries only:—

#### VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TO EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1901-19.

Article.	1901.	1909-1913. †	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antimony .. .. .	..	100	25,161	19	1,834	1,313
Butter .. .. .	64,838	200,107	219,058	356,760	420,551	659,743
Coal .. .. .	155,120	275,480	121,997	66,811	41,496	85,792
Concentrates—						
Silver and silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	82,544	30,850	..	..
Zinc .. .. .	..	180	186,703	419,282	236,465	158,557
Copper .. .. .	39,375	54,994	230,879	279,520	595,877	280,598
Grain and Pulse—						
Wheat .. .. .	46,685	74,181	1,873	399	258,641	1,997,299
Flour .. .. .	135,092	609,065	316,931	540,757	1,286,979	1,811,476
Other (prepared and unprepared) .. .. .	4,806	18,216	10,202	11,753	122,840	289,854
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder .. .. .	13,081	41,871	28,678	20,227	23,251	19,542
Horses .. .. .	101,866	177,774	262,917	323,876	481,370	176,239
Lead, Pig .. .. .	10,454	308,492	448,892	592,623	560,100	681,473
Leather .. .. .	13,197	41,757	111,695	122,530	144,950	229,695
Meats .. .. .	194,071	273,962	286,265	531,509	1,483,663	1,581,192
Pearl shell .. .. .	20,440	410	25,064	48,124	53,863	70,007
Sandalwood .. .. .	77,237	59,473	71,493	88,049	99,943	138,468
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow .. .. .	16,419	79,023	64,912	205,372	235,320	464,544
Sulphate of ammonia .. .. .	..	19,780	80,059	104,991	194,921	325,793
Tin ore .. .. .	4,096	298,723	239,561	222,251	28,355	..
Timber, undressed .. .. .	79,915	319,924	427	37,047	12,817	5,258
Wool .. .. .	56,618	539,003	2,619,533	2,558,274	1,862,869	1,481,315
Other merchandise .. .. .	192,903	390,533	573,899	*1,190,961	*2,420,876	*3,653,227
Total merchandise .. .. .	1,226,213	3,783,048	6,008,243	7,752,015	10,566,547	14,111,385
Specie and gold and silver bullion .. .. .	3,339,953	5,665,514	1,322,096	1,241,460	5,064,507	4,854,609
Total exports .. .. .	4,566,166	9,448,562	7,330,339	8,993,475	15,631,054	18,965,994

The following tables shew the value of the principal articles exported to each of the undermentioned Eastern countries during the year 1901 and from 1909 to 1918-19:—

#### VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1901-1919.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913. †	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	33,906	131,318	124,337	105,993	225,828	313,908
East Indies .. .. .	204,315	552,935	567,863	866,784	1,203,472	2,645,840
Hong Kong .. .. .	31,853	737,595	374,728	303,965	391,525	685,256
India and Ceylon .. .. .	417,291	904,270	927,516	1,779,250	3,696,023	4,452,771
Japan .. .. .	123,355	525,443	3,287,979	3,726,788	3,340,064	3,846,901
Philippine Islands .. .. .	302,086	688,278	189,480	224,435	826,722	653,653
Straits Settlements .. .. .	113,407	243,209	536,340	744,800	882,913	1,513,056
Total .. .. .	1,226,213	3,783,048	6,008,243	7,752,015	10,566,547	14,111,385

\* The unusually large amount of other merchandise is due to shipments of jams, biscuits, cheese, fruits, milk, etc., to the order of the Imperial Government for military purposes.

† Annual average for the quinquennial period.

## BUTTER.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	1,987	23,175	25,532	35,096	77,743	56,271
East Indies .. ..	12,172	75,813	133,596	234,999	196,594	424,458
Hong Kong .. ..	8,555	22,010	13,632	23,333	33,298	28,618
India and Ceylon .. ..	9,696	10,353	10,990	11,265	7,526	10,168
Japan .. ..	1,504	5,680	2,076	2,868	691	1,170
Philippine Islands .. ..	21,061	34,581	6,998	18,499	26,504	48,658
Straits Settlements .. ..	9,863	28,495	26,234	30,700	78,195	90,400
Total .. ..	64,838	200,107	219,058	356,760	420,551	659,743

The exports of butter given above for the year 1918-19 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £161,233; Victoria, £465,099; Queensland, £20,038; Western Australia, £13,373.

## COAL.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	2,573	..	..	..	..
East Indies .. ..	43,280	80,119	50,727	16,355	8,133	31,533
Hong Kong .. ..	7,653	4,684	..	..	..	6,079
India and Ceylon .. ..	17,639	37,120	40,703	22,421	16,043	14,438
Japan .. ..	1	12	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands .. ..	59,936	78,130	5,361	..	8,725	8,568
Straits Settlements .. ..	26,611	72,842	25,206	28,035	8,595	25,174
Total .. ..	155,120	275,480	121,997	66,811	41,496	85,792

These exports of coal are chiefly from New South Wales.

## COPPER.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	19,260	..	..	..	1,876
East Indies .. ..	..	64	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong .. ..	..	5,796	14,794	..	..	..
India and Ceylon .. ..	39,375	26,512	216,085	279,520	595,877	270,695
Japan .. ..	..	2,378	..	..	..	8,027
Philippine Islands .. ..	..	106	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements .. ..	..	878	..	..	..	..
Total .. ..	39,375	54,994	230,879	279,520	595,877	280,598

The copper exported to the East during 1918-19 was shipped from New South Wales, £276,564; and Victoria, £4,034.

\* Annual average for the quinquennial period.

## GRAIN AND PULSE.—WHEAT.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	6	..	..	..	..
East Indies .. ..	9	18	7	5	..	48
Hong Hong .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..
India and Ceylon .. ..	35,660	4,687	91	377	54,500	1,573,608
Japan .. ..	11,016	62,683	..	..	204,141	422,028
Philippine Islands .. ..	..	6,776	1	17	19	71
Straits Settlements .. ..	..	8	1,274	..	..	1,544
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>46,685</b>	<b>74,181</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>258,660</b>	<b>1,997,299</b>

The exports of wheat given for the year 1918-19 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £851,864; Victoria, £527,009; Queensland, £1; South Australia, £617,072; and Western Australia, £1,353.

## GRAIN AND PULSE.—FLOUR.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	1,147	11,416	5,142	3,463	14,812	13,873
East Indies .. ..	82,566	275,516	183,466	266,925	299,398	508,071
Hong Kong .. ..	4,489	22,793	17,162	7,971	49,567	226,971
India and Ceylon .. ..	22,275	34,367	4,579	1,248	11	256,337
Japan .. ..	7,206	4,387	633	3,715	47,109	18,743
Philippine Islands .. ..	4,046	124,960	42,169	129,015	518,650	412,642
Straits Settlements .. ..	13,363	135,626	63,780	128,420	357,443	374,839
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>135,092</b>	<b>609,065</b>	<b>316,931</b>	<b>540,757</b>	<b>1,286,990</b>	<b>1,811,476</b>

The flour exported during 1918-19, as above, was shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £933,052; Victoria, £399,942; South Australia, £110,977; Western Australia, £367,505.

## GRAIN AND PULSE, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	43	477	..	1,946	1,474	5,028
East Indies .. ..	..	1,738	1,319	3,173	3,680	41,378
Hong Kong .. ..	777	76	3	21	1,867	5,663
India and Ceylon .. ..	3,033	8,708	7,128	4,404	42,722	25,532
Japan .. ..	7	58	130	..	47,354	191,767
Philippine Islands .. ..	946	6,151	1,211	1,280	16,001	7,518
Straits Settlements .. ..	..	1,008	411	929	9,748	12,968
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>4,806</b>	<b>18,216</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>11,753</b>	<b>122,846</b>	<b>289,854</b>

The exports given above for 1918-19 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £58,790; Victoria, £223,088; Queensland, £8; Western Australia, £7,968.

\* Annual average for the quinquennial period.

## HAY AND CHAFF, AND COMPRESSED FODDER.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	2,934	174	..	..	..	..
East Indies .. ..	14	1,285	702	613	323	1,655
Hong Kong .. ..	28	556	642	164	680	1,596
India and Ceylon .. ..	5,848	13,463	17,267	14,037	12,711	4,874
Japan .. ..	57	150	87	10	..	135
Philippine Islands .. ..	2,582	21,774	8,251	3,861	8,771	8,168
Straits Settlements .. ..	1,618	4,469	1,729	1,444	1,078	3,114
Total .. ..	13,081	41,871	28,678	20,129	23,563	19,542

The exports given above for the year 1918-19 were shipped from the several States as follows :—New South Wales, £1,546; Victoria, £17,042; Western Australia, £954.

## HORSES.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ... ..	4,460	274	..	..	..	..
East Indies .. ..	2,105	16,845	5,352	3,818	..	18,336
Hong Kong .. ..	775	345	..	..	..	80
India and Ceylon .. ..	78,723	137,810	250,710	312,721	479,520	146,758
Japan .. ..	100	1,904	1,900	850	750	1,350
Philippine Islands .. ..	190	7,116	1,200	60	200	3,800
Straits Settlements .. ..	15,513	13,480	3,755	6,427	900	5,915
Total .. ..	101,866	177,774	262,917	323,876	481,370	176,239

The horses exported to the above countries during 1918-19 were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £77,408; Victoria, £26,855; Queensland, £60,445; South Australia, £9,831; Western Australia, £1,700.

## LEAD, PIG.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	6,102	35,269	18,564	19,941	27,568	30,672
East Indies .. ..	18	363	..	..	1,146	2,945
Hong Kong .. ..	1,257	69,159	165,643	45,414	76,968	77,426
India and Ceylon .. ..	315	41,574	56,658	92,020	..	7,145
Japan .. ..	2,750	159,462	206,261	435,248	454,118	563,035
Philippine Islands .. ..	12	2,289	61	..	300	..
Straits Settlements .. ..	..	376	1,705	..	..	250
Total .. ..	10,454	308,492	448,892	592,623	560,100	681,473

\* Annual average for the quinquennial period.



## MEATS.—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	220	6	..	..	..
East Indies .. ..	98	2,507	18	..	131	21
Hong Kong .. ..	3,195	8,687	5,715	9,481	6,501	7,465
India and Ceylon .. ..	5,907	5,626	8,102	10,483	14,270	7,696
Japan .. ..	19	634	1	..	4	..
Philippine Islands .. ..	153,250	160,003	89,408	13,143	36,587	56,617
Straits Settlements .. ..	..	34,812	52,123	66,983	65,206	62,374
Total .. ..	162,469	212,489	155,373	100,090	122,699	134,173

The exports to the above-mentioned Eastern countries during 1918-19 of meats preserved by cold process were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £63,531 ; Queensland, £66,935 ; Northern Territory, £3,707.

## MEATS.—OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	491	5,523	1,075	1,646	9,317	14,124
East Indies .. ..	15,035	14,130	9,263	19,476	25,177	52,567
Hong Kong .. ..	571	3,039	1,859	3,096	13,325	14,608
India and Ceylon .. ..	11,464	11,008	100,901	382,150	1,251,929	1,289,847
Japan .. ..	893	1,394	975	853	338	2,335
Philippine Islands .. ..	2,617	19,475	10,590	14,645	17,575	23,644
Straits Settlements .. ..	531	6,904	6,229	9,553	43,303	49,894
Total .. ..	31,602	61,473	130,892	431,419	1,360,964	1,447,019

The exports given above for the year 1918-19 were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £946,944 ; Victoria, £172,633 ; Queensland, £325,407 ; South Australia, £90 ; Western Australia, £1,945.

## SANDALWOOD.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	7,905	8,814	9,316	5,554	9,857	18,767
East Indies .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,032
Hong Kong .. ..	53,991	42,566	51,087	71,460	76,093	92,518
India and Ceylon .. ..	..	3,836	4,602	4,429	1,275	1,588
Japan .. ..	..	..	78	102	482	1,500
Straits Settlements .. ..	15,341	4,257	6,410	6,504	12,236	22,063
Total .. ..	77,237	59,473	71,493	88,049	99,943	138,468

The exports of sandalwood in 1918-19 were shipped from New South Wales, £9,101 ; Victoria, £506 ; Queensland, £22,596 ; Western Australia, £106,155 ; and Northern Territory, £110.

\* Annual average for the quinquennial period.

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

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	336	128	..	..	20
East Indies .. ..	..	1,013	318	2	6	..
Hong Kong .. ..	1,234	409	8	427	1,183	1,247
India and Ceylon .. ..	2,761	9,477	6,736	6,647	78	11,719
Japan .. ..	11,829	66,755	57,015	198,040	233,941	447,454
Philippine Islands .. ..	165	510	312	91	..	18
Straits Settlements .. ..	430	523	395	165	112	4,086
Total .. ..	16,419	79,023	64,912	205,372	235,320	464,544

The above exports of skins, &c., in 1918-19 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £376,220; Victoria, £45,762; Queensland, £42,063; South Australia, £496; Western Australia, £3.

## TIN ORE.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Japan .. ..	..	..	104	..	..	..
Straits Settlements .. ..	4,096	298,723	239,457	222,281	28,385	..
Total .. ..	4,096	298,723	239,561	222,281	28,385	..

The export of tin ore to the Straits Settlements—the centre of the world's tin production—was for the purpose of treatment, and was shipped from the several States during 1917-18 as follows:—New South Wales, £7,359; Queensland, £17,926; Northern Territory, £3,100. All Australian tin ore is now treated in the Commonwealth.

## TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	4,090	8,712	..	2	..	..
East Indies .. ..	22	708	31	3	83	..
Hong Kong .. ..	..	10,562	..	..	8	2,197
India and Ceylon .. ..	61,246	288,442	233	36,041	..	650
Japan .. ..	418	897	63	967	11,827	2,276
Philippine Islands .. ..	9,278	8,997	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements .. ..	4,861	1,606	100	34	899	135
Total .. ..	79,915	319,924	427	37,047	12,817	5,258

The above exports of timber during 1918-19 from the several States were shipped as follows:—New South Wales, £4,473; Western Australia, £785.

\* Annual average for the quinquennial period.

## WOOL.

Country.	1901.	1909-1913.*	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1918-19.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	162	..	..	..	..
East Indies .. ..	112	..	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..
India and Ceylon .. ..	7,853	22,308	32,442	87,860	66,780	78,336
Japan .. ..	48,653	516,528	2,587,091	2,470,414	1,796,089	1,400,192
Philippine Islands .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,787
Total .. ..	56,618	539,003	2,619,533	2,558,274	1,862,869	1,481,315

The wool exported to the East by the several States during 1918-19 was shipped as follows :—New South Wales, £1,078,923 ; Victoria, £101,280 ; Queensland, £301,112.

\* Annual average for the quinquennial period.

## § 8. Trade of Commonwealth since Federation.

1. Classified Summary of Australian Trade.—The following tables present the trade of the Commonwealth arranged in classes according to the nature of the goods since the inauguration of the Commonwealth :—

## STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Class.	Articles.
I.	FOODSTUFFS of animal origin but excluding living animals.
II.	FOODSTUFFS of vegetable origin.
III.	BEVERAGES (non-alcoholic), and substances used in making.
IV.	SPIRITUOUS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.
V.	TOBACCO, and preparations thereof.
VI.	LIVE ANIMALS.
VII.	ANIMAL SUBSTANCES (mainly unmanufactured), not foodstuffs.
VIII.	VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES and fibres.
IX.	(a) APPAREL ; (b) TEXTILES ; AND (c) MANUFACTURED FIBRES.
X.	OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.
XI.	PAINTS AND VARNISHES.
XII.	STONES AND MINERALS, used industrially.
XIII.	ORES AND METALS, unmanufactured or partly manufactured.
XIV.	(a) MACHINES AND MACHINERY ; (b) OTHER MANUFACTURES OF METAL.
XV.	(a) INDIARUBBER AND INDIARUBBER MANUFACTURES ; (b) LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES of leather, and substitutes therefor.
XVI.	WOOD AND WICKER, raw and manufactured.
XVII.	EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONWARE.
XVIII.	(a) PAPER ; (b) STATIONERY.
XIX.	JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.
XX.	OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
XXI.	DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILIZERS.
XXII.	MISCELLANEOUS.
XXIII.	GOLD AND SILVER ; and BRONZE SPECIE.

## COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, 1901 TO 1918-19.

Classes.	Annual Average.				
	1901-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-15-1918-19.	1918-1919.
I. Animal foodstuffs, &c. ..	£ 968,856	£ 712,311	£ 885,409	£ 1,177,020	£ 585,562
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, &c. ..	3,769,481	1,702,919	2,925,919	3,978,036	2,464,925
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), &c. ..	973,568	1,249,103	1,685,232	2,170,138	2,454,323
IV. Alcoholic liquors, &c. ..	1,481,061	1,318,719	1,712,000	1,493,900	1,263,324
V. Tobacco, &c. ..	647,073	646,062	889,118	1,099,573	1,864,594
VI. Live animals ..	75,051	99,131	247,027	100,742	39,785
VII. Animal substances, &c. ..	189,529	404,924	354,867	826,099	1,710,058
VIII. Vegetable substances, &c. ..	537,374	744,791	1,281,460	2,553,477	3,200,509
IX. Apparel, &c. ..	11,002,146	13,170,748	17,730,327	24,114,559	36,237,171
X. Oils, &c. ..	1,032,453	1,041,449	1,771,160	3,018,753	4,099,649
XI. Paints, &c. ..	325,583	378,840	533,954	570,006	553,630
XII. Stones, &c. ..	106,862	101,046	245,370	160,612	181,326
XIII. Ores and Metals, unmanufactured ..	1,145,808	878,026	1,493,406	1,123,048	772,880
XIV. Machinery and Metals, manufactured ..	7,576,311	8,931,724	15,854,262	14,199,421	16,995,544
XV. Rubber, Leather, &c. ..	530,645	840,740	1,501,435	1,802,306	2,373,188
XVI. Wood, &c. ..	1,553,010	1,849,229	3,028,794	2,075,254	2,185,786
XVII. Earthenware, &c. ..	747,604	719,529	1,202,949	1,181,223	1,467,886
XVIII. Paper, &c. ..	1,587,568	1,918,023	2,727,725	3,743,319	5,543,880
XIX. Jewellery, &c. ..	959,417	1,048,601	1,534,322	1,204,037	1,600,868
XX. Instruments, &c. ..	190,979	235,014	526,916	663,680	745,718
XXI. Drugs, &c. ..	1,548,739	1,831,693	2,337,190	3,378,667	4,425,073
XXII. Miscellaneous ..	2,292,798	2,849,614	5,185,447	3,726,612	4,101,780
XXIII. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	1,060,736	1,621,922	1,518,100	2,209,711	7,467,700
Grand Total ..	40,307,852	44,344,158	67,212,398	76,570,253	102,335,159

The exports are shewn according to the same classification, and the usual distinction is made between exports of Australian produce and re-exports.

## COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 TO 1918-19.

Classes.	Annual Average.				
	1901-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-15-1918-19.	1918-1919.
<b>AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.</b>					
I. Animal foodstuffs, &c. ..	£ 3,321,043	£ 5,014,822	£ 8,546,155	£ 12,816,939	£ 13,969,397
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, &c. ..	2,671,745	6,211,212	10,312,256	13,406,386	21,277,964
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), &c. ..	2,827	3,099	5,176	31,128	58,435
IV. Alcoholic liquors, &c. ..	133,487	117,871	136,031	200,269	363,839
V. Tobacco, &c. ..	6,347	51,568	72,826	145,997	197,651
VI. Live animals ..	317,775	320,374	287,447	405,887	238,650
VII. Animal substances, &c. ..	15,973,950	24,837,934	31,085,926	32,404,434	47,656,915
VIII. Vegetable substances, &c. ..	138,341	247,020	222,629	224,600	310,701
IX. Apparel, &c. ..	33,772	57,736	75,536	431,860	1,047,515
X. Oils, &c. ..	712,633	1,006,387	2,020,913	1,654,822	2,679,540
XI. Paints, &c. ..	1,434	3,167	6,023	39,581	122,191
XII. Stones, &c. ..	999,282	1,057,163	1,000,080	503,403	441,278
XIII. Ores and metals, unmanufactured ..	3,557,900	6,819,097	8,243,943	8,524,490	7,478,178
XIV. Machinery and metals, manufactured ..	121,519	163,301	285,674	495,278	1,184,125
XV. Rubber, Leather, &c. ..	630,388	542,334	617,904	1,413,123	2,336,884
XVI. Wood, &c. ..	695,301	944,402	1,011,771	408,936	259,870
XVII. Earthenware, &c. ..	11,178	24,125	14,620	46,095	71,545
XVIII. Paper, &c. ..	27,273	47,103	64,917	70,096	97,093
XIX. Jewellery, &c. ..	71,865	134,888	155,936	75,987	193,931
XX. Instruments, &c. ..	1,123	2,704	6,337	24,137	43,138
XXI. Drugs, &c. ..	125,531	198,157	282,923	657,154	1,055,084
XXII. Miscellaneous ..	85,545	112,846	191,061	449,540	778,116
XXIII. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	15,249,414	13,574,770	7,741,881	7,456,014	4,164,761
Grand Total ..	44,889,813	61,492,640	72,396,965	81,886,156	106,026,801

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 TO 1918-19—*continued.*

Classes.	Annual Average.				
	1901-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-15-1918-19.	1918-1919.
<b>OTHER PRODUCE.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, &c. . .	83,729	27,859	22,818	94,614	127,446
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, &c. . .	100,548	223,539	186,289	279,724	224,358
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), &c. . .	52,423	63,514	80,534	151,476	166,101
IV. Alcoholic liquors, &c. . .	44,650	31,120	32,240	69,833	73,264
V. Tobacco, &c. . .	51,175	38,604	54,075	82,756	89,886
VI. Live animals . . .	1,355	3,943	5,305	4,311	14
VII. Animal substances, &c. . .	18,258	11,172	6,356	143,866	7,340
VIII. Vegetable substances, &c. . .	21,602	15,939	32,169	199,802	520,835
IX. Apparel, &c. . .	192,777	199,583	198,951	414,000	510,476
X. Oils, &c. . .	44,587	49,450	47,616	92,068	103,770
XI. Paints, &c. . .	10,635	8,394	7,617	8,675	8,903
XII. Stones, &c. . .	1,821	2,229	2,102	1,433	737
XIII. Ores and metals, unmanufactured . . .	20,854	48,963	38,225	25,044	18,999
XIV. Machinery and metals, manufactured . . .	215,794	214,577	282,981	297,817	268,116
XV. Rubber, Leather, &c. . .	16,439	29,602	60,754	62,769	84,461
XVI. Wood, &c. . .	23,970	32,999	34,057	26,199	28,125
XVII. Earthenware, &c. . .	19,636	19,751	15,390	17,070	15,493
XVIII. Paper, &c. . .	52,357	56,031	81,368	70,712	77,193
XIX. Jewellery, &c. . .	63,433	54,727	107,295	35,732	46,762
XX. Instruments, &c. . .	11,369	26,223	67,011	74,459	65,750
XXI. Drugs, &c. . .	47,866	48,706	59,322	117,152	161,327
XXII. Miscellaneous . . .	96,667	149,545	230,039	264,856	312,377
XXIII. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	1,196,856	1,390,893	1,342,361	1,323,390	5,025,442
Grand Total . . .	2,393,801	2,747,363	2,995,055	3,857,758	7,937,175

**TOTAL EXPORTS.**

	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, &c. . .	3,404,772	5,042,681	8,568,973	12,911,553	14,096,843
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, &c. . .	2,772,293	6,434,751	10,498,545	13,686,110	21,502,322
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), &c. . .	55,250	66,613	85,710	182,604	224,536
IV. Alcoholic liquors, &c. . .	178,137	148,991	168,551	270,102	437,103
V. Tobacco, &c. . .	57,522	90,172	126,901	228,753	287,537
VI. Live animals . . .	310,130	324,317	292,752	410,198	238,664
VII. Animal substances, &c. . .	15,992,208	24,849,106	31,092,282	32,548,300	47,664,255
VIII. Vegetable substances, &c. . .	159,943	262,059	254,798	424,402	831,536
IX. Apparel, &c. . .	226,549	257,319	274,487	845,860	1,557,991
X. Oils, &c. . .	757,270	1,055,837	2,077,529	1,746,890	2,789,310
XI. Paints, &c. . .	12,069	11,561	13,640	48,256	131,094
XII. Stones, &c. . .	1,001,103	1,059,392	1,002,182	504,836	442,015
XIII. Ores and metals, unmanufactured . . .	3,578,844	6,868,060	8,282,168	8,549,534	7,497,177
XIV. Machinery and metals, manufactured . . .	337,313	377,878	568,655	793,095	1,452,241
XV. Rubber, Leather, &c. . .	646,827	572,436	678,658	1,475,892	2,421,345
XVI. Wood, &c. . .	724,271	977,401	1,045,828	435,135	287,995
XVII. Earthenware, &c. . .	30,814	43,876	30,010	63,165	87,038
XVIII. Paper, &c. . .	79,680	103,134	146,285	140,808	174,286
XIX. Jewellery, &c. . .	135,293	189,615	263,291	111,719	240,693
XX. Instruments, &c. . .	12,492	28,987	73,348	68,596	108,888
XXI. Drugs, &c. . .	173,397	246,863	342,245	774,306	1,216,411
XXII. Miscellaneous . . .	182,212	262,391	421,100	714,306	1,090,493
XXIII. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	16,446,270	14,965,663	9,084,242	8,779,404	9,100,203
	47,283,614	64,240,003	75,392,020	85,743,914	113,963,976

### § 9. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. **Specie and Bullion.**—The following tables shew the value of gold and silver bullion, and specie, including bronze specie, imported and exported during the years 1901 to 1918-19:—

#### COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION, 1901-19.

Items.	Annual Average.				
	1901-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-15-1918-19.	1918-19.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>					
Gold—Specie .. ..	£ 36,339	£ 26,515	£ 98,974	£ 52,042	£ 152
Bullion .. ..	1,080,679*	1,412,807	1,166,709	1,875,287	6,969,849
Total .. ..	1,117,018	1,439,322	1,265,683	1,927,329	6,970,001
Silver—Specie .. ..	93,939	162,348	231,563	152,585	24,760
Bullion .. ..	52	9,757	4,567	34,688	75,678
Total .. ..	93,991	172,105	236,130	187,273	100,438
Bronze—Specie .. ..	6,982	10,495	15,527	14,225	600
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>1,217,991</b>	<b>1,621,922</b>	<b>1,517,340</b>	<b>2,128,827</b>	<b>7,071,039</b>

<b>EXPORTS.</b>					
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie .. ..	10,657,061	9,166,017	5,977,965	7,293,168	7,166,029
Bullion .. ..	5,088,338*	4,598,568†	1,808,324	264,895	2,132
Total .. ..	15,745,399	13,764,585	7,786,289	7,558,063	7,168,161
Silver—Specie .. ..	28,905	26,409	48,580	66,206	83,991
Bullion .. ..	812,184‡	682,354	489,510	827,776	1,938,001
Total .. ..	841,089	708,763	538,090	893,982	2,021,992
Bronze—Specie .. ..	735	2,337	217	231	50
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	15,390,368	13,085,033	6,982,406	7,128,886	4,164,761
Other Produce .. ..	1,196,855	1,390,652	1,342,190	1,323,390	5,025,442
<b>GRAND TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>16,587,223</b>	<b>14,475,685</b>	<b>8,324,596</b>	<b>8,452,276</b>	<b>9,190,203</b>

\* Includes gold contained in matte.

† Includes gold contained in matte up to the year 1906. The value of gold contained in matte exported during 1907 was £350,601; 1908, £761,100; 1909-13, £477,908; and 1914-15-1918-19, £112,850.

‡ Includes silver contained in matte. The value of silver contained in matte exported during 1904-1908 was £267,638; 1909-1913, £281,740; and 1914-15-1918-19, £214,278.

## COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND GOLD AND SILVER BULLION FROM AND TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1918-19.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	20,512	239	20,751	1,953,895	243	1,954,138
Canada .. ..	..	3	3	..	..	..
Ceylon .. ..	..	..	..	..	400	400
Egypt .. ..	..	..	..	1,300,000	..	1,300,000
Hong Kong ..	..	..	..	864,300	2,123	866,423
India .. ..	600	1,498,074	1,498,674	2,000,480	1,935,856	3,936,336
New Zealand ..	..	574,188	574,188	25,975	330	26,305
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji .. ..	..	..	..	25,950	1,181	27,131
Gilbert Islands ..	..	..	..	2,385	..	2,385
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	5,150	..	5,150
Papua .. ..	..	26,830	26,830	390	..	390
South African Union	..	4,943,296	4,943,296	1,000,000	..	1,000,000
Straits Settlements	..	..	..	50,000	..	50,000
Total British Countries ..	21,112	7,042,630	7,063,742	7,228,525	1,940,133	9,168,658
China .. ..	..	..	..	100	..	100
East Indies—						
Moluccas Islands ..	..	..	..	1,100	..	1,100
Timor (Portuguese)	..	..	..	200	..	200
Japan .. ..	..	..	..	50	..	50
Pacific Islands—						
Bismarck Archipelago ..	4,400	..	4,400	13,320	..	13,320
Marshall Islands ..	..	..	..	1,050	..	1,050
New Caledonia ..	..	..	..	912	..	912
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	3,783	..	3,783
Pleasant Island ..	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,000
United States of America ..	..	2,897	2,897	30	..	30
Total Foreign Countries ..	4,400	2,897	7,297	21,545	..	21,545
GRAND TOTAL	25,512	7,045,527	7,071,039	7,250,070	1,940,133	9,190,203

## § 10. Effects of Prices on the Values of Exports.

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

The scheme of comparison adopted has been to take an annual average, for an extended period, of the quantities of all such articles of export as are recorded by quantity, and to apply to the average quantities so obtained the average prices in each year. The quantities used to produce the following results are the averages for 19½ years, viz., from 1st January, 1897, to 30th June, 1916, which it is considered may be taken as representing

the general quantitative composition or norm of the exports from the Commonwealth. The results published in issues of this work prior to No. 12, 1919, were ascertained by applying to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year arbitrarily taken for the purposes of comparison as the basic year. The advantage of the method now adopted is that the results are comparable throughout, whereas under the method previously followed each year was comparable with the basic year only.

2. *Effect of Prices.*—The following table shows the values of exports as actually recorded in each year, together with the values 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.

This table obviously furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports of 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 from the figures therein it will be seen that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports of merchandise during the year 1918–19 for example, would have been £52,489,805 only, instead of £106,711,774—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£54,221,969) results from a rise of 103.3 per cent. (i.e., from 1,000 to 2,033) in the price of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1918–19.

It will be seen from the column of "Price-Levels" that prices as indicated by the Commonwealth exports rose steadily from the beginning of the decade to the year 1907. The financial crisis in the United States of America caused a pronounced fall in the prices of 1908. 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.

**EFFECT OF PRICES ON THE VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS, AND EXPORT PRICE LEVELS FOR THE PERIOD 1901 TO 1919-20.**

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold Bullion.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Gold Bullion).		Price-Levels,* 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
1902 ..	14,568,640	29,346,447	26,948,068	43,915,087	41,516,708	1089
1903 ..	18,408,702	29,841,410	25,881,535	48,250,112	44,290,237	1153
1904 ..	16,914,691	40,571,224	35,620,038	57,485,915	52,534,729	1139
1905 ..	10,977,111	45,863,924	38,219,936	56,841,035	49,197,047	1200
1906 ..	16,895,059	52,842,704	42,005,330	69,737,763	53,900,389	1258
1907 ..	10,571,263	62,252,984	47,594,024	72,824,247	58,165,287	1308
1908 ..	13,608,531	50,702,527	42,607,165	64,311,058	56,215,696	1190
1909 ..	8,390,376	56,928,460	47,718,742	65,318,836	56,109,118	1193
1910 ..	4,178,097	70,313,053	57,351,593	74,491,150	61,529,690	1226
1911 ..	11,561,639	67,920,619	58,501,825	79,482,258	70,063,464	1161
1912 ..	11,881,216	67,214,874	53,218,427	79,096,090	65,099,643	1263
1913 ..	3,164,105	75,407,664	58,455,553	78,571,769	61,619,658	1290
1914–15 ..	2,474,197	58,118,379	44,740,861	60,592,576	47,215,058	1299
1915–16 ..	10,391,019	64,387,302	40,469,705	74,778,321	50,860,724	1591
1916–17 ..	11,521,815	86,433,667	43,985,398	97,955,482	55,507,213	1965
1917–18 ..	6,483,265	74,945,956	35,962,551	81,429,221	42,445,816	2084
1918–19 ..	7,252,202	106,711,774	52,489,805	113,963,976	59,742,007	2033
1919–20† ..	5,393,198	143,171,325	64,520,000	148,564,523	69,913,198	2219†

\* These are index-numbers for the total group of exports, excluding specie and gold bullion.

† Preliminary figures, subject to alteration.



The following table of index-numbers shows the variations in price of the different classes of goods exported grouped according to their industrial origin :—

PRICE-LEVELS OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS, 1901-19.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.	Dairy Produce.	Mineral Produce.	Miscellaneous.	All Classes.
1901 .. ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902 .. ..	1,161	1,117	1,165	842	1,106	1,089
1903 .. ..	1,201	1,200	944	819	1,167	1,153
1904 .. ..	1,127	1,232	906	851	946	1,139
1905 .. ..	1,193	1,291	995	920	920	1,200
1906 .. ..	1,155	1,344	1,021	1,113	991	1,258
1907 .. ..	1,184	1,403	1,044	1,148	1,035	1,308
1908 .. ..	1,445	1,212	1,115	896	1,002	1,190
1909 .. ..	1,461	1,219	1,031	891	1,079	1,193
1910 .. ..	1,436	1,266	1,072	900	1,195	1,226
1911 .. ..	1,243	1,193	1,085	944	1,227	1,161
1912 .. ..	1,388	1,268	1,198	1,133	1,254	1,263
1913 .. ..	1,324	1,334	1,124	1,114	1,329	1,290
1914-15 ..	1,480	1,323	1,176	1,066	1,221	1,299
1915-16 ..	1,927	1,589	1,488	1,393	1,106	1,591
1916-17 ..	1,726	2,131	1,690	1,650	1,357	1,965
1917-18 ..	1,954	2,250	1,624	1,760	1,401	2,084
1918-19 ..	1,864	2,166	1,855	1,692	1,775	2,033

The high index-numbers for mineral produce during 1906 and 1907 reflect the world's prices for that period, when prices registered for all the principal industrial metals touched a point higher than any previously recorded for many years.

The lower index for agricultural produce exported during 1916-17 is due to the lower price registered for wheat, viz., 4s. 10d. per bushel as against 5s. 6d. per bushel for 1915-16.

## § 11. 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 scheme of record, are sensibly 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. Or 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. 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, agreeably to the practice 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.

**TRADE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES (IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE) FOR LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR.**

Country.	Year ended	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
C'wealth of Australia	30/6/19	94,073,000	106,027,000	200,100,000	18 14 0	21 1 6	39 15 6
	31/12/13	76,323,000	75,113,000	151,436,000	15 17 11	15 12 10	31 10 9
United Kingdom	31/12/19	1,467,680,000	798,373,000	2,265,953,000	34 7 5	18 14 0	53 1 5
	31/12/13	671,265,000	525,461,000	1,196,726,000	14 11 8	11 8 4	26 0 0
Canada (a)	31/3/19	188,312,000	249,061,000	437,373,000	21 6 3	28 5 10	49 12 1
	31/3/14	132,019,000	89,915,000	221,934,000	16 13 6	11 7 2	28 0 8
New Zealand	31/12/10	30,309,000	51,897,000	82,176,000	24 14 0	42 5 5	66 19 5
(a)	31/12/13	21,879,000	22,578,000	44,457,000	20 10 7	21 3 8	41 14 3
United States of America	30/6/18	628,709,000	1,264,718,000	1,893,427,000	5 17 11	11 17 2	17 15 1
	30/6/14	391,780,000	493,182,000	884,962,000	4 0 0	5 0 8	9 0 8
Argentine Republic	31/12/18	36,740,000	160,310,000	197,050,000	4 8 8	19 7 0	23 15 8
Austria	31/12/12	149,026,000	121,345,000	270,371,000	2 19 4	2 8 4	5 7 8
Hungary	31/12/19	157,275,000	71,165,000	228,440,000	20 15 5	9 8 0	30 8 5
Belgium ..	31/12/12	210,211,000	160,054,000	370,265,000	27 15 3	21 2 10	48 18 1
	31/12/19	80,905,000	132,100,000	213,005,000	2 18 11	4 16 2	7 15 1
Brazil ..	31/12/12	63,425,000	74,649,000	138,074,000	2 12 1	3 1 2	5 13 3
	31/12/19	131,844,000	38,442,000	170,286,000	43 9 5	12 13 6	56 2 11
Denmark ..	31/12/12	41,954,000	33,940,000	75,894,000	14 19 8	12 2 5	27 2 1
	31/12/19	936,867,000	274,059,000	1,210,926,000	23 12 0	6 18 1	30 10 1
France ..	31/12/12	350,482,000	281,495,000	631,977,000	8 16 9	7 1 11	15 18 8
German Empire ..	31/12/12	541,675,000	447,392,000	989,067,000	8 3 9	6 15 3	14 19 0
	31/12/19	431,305,000	135,468,000	566,773,000	11 14 0	3 13 9	15 8 6
Italy ..	31/12/12	149,113,000	97,536,000	246,649,000	4 5 2	2 15 8	7 0 10
	31/12/19	285,986,000	238,260,000	524,246,000	3 13 5	3 1 2	6 14 7
Japan ..	31/12/12	66,007,000	57,972,000	123,979,000	1 5 3	1 2 2	2 7 5
Netherlands	31/12/19	291,251,000	153,019,000	444,270,000	43 6 3	22 15 1	66 1 4
	31/12/17	92,235,000	43,779,000	136,074,000	35 1 4	16 12 8	51 4 0
Norway	31/12/12	28,756,000	18,147,000	46,903,000	11 15 9	7 8 10	19 4 7
Portugal ..	31/12/12	17,035,000	7,367,000	24,402,000	3 0 10	1 8 2	4 9 0
Spain ..	31/12/12	42,039,000	41,826,000	83,915,000	2 2 9	2 2 6	4 5 3
	31/12/17	46,617,000	75,025,000	121,642,000	8 0 9	12 18 8	20 19 5
Sweden ..	31/12/12	44,095,000	42,257,000	86,352,000	7 17 4	7 10 10	15 8 2
	31/12/19	154,862,000	142,652,000	297,514,000	39 6 8	36 4 8	75 11 4
Switzerland	31/12/12	11,577,000	55,629,000	137,206,000	21 6 7	14 10 1	35 17 6
Uruguay ..	31/12/11	9,333,000	8,840,000	18,173,000	7 18 6	7 10 1	15 8 7

(a) Excluding Bullion and Specie.

In the above table the figures relate, as nearly as is possible, to imports entered for consumption in the various countries quoted, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not unequivocally 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, and further, the statistical records of many countries do not distinguish between bullion and specie imported for the use of the particular country (home consumption) and the amount in transit, nor between the exports of that produced within the country and that re-exported. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest.

3. External Trade as a Measure of Prosperity.—External trade is not necessarily a measure of the prosperity of a country. It is, for example, obvious that the external trade of a community depends not only upon the aggregate of its requirements, but also upon the extent to which it fails to supply requirements from its own resources. A community largely self-contained, for example, may have but a small external trade per head, and yet, by virtue of its capacity to produce and manufacture its own raw material, may

actually enjoy greater prosperity and a higher standard of living than another country whose external trade per head is much greater. The same observation applies equally to comparisons of the trade of the same country at different periods. A young country, the industries and export trade of which are mainly connected with raw or natural products, may, for example, through internal development, find the growth of its external trade diminishing per head of population without necessarily suffering any real diminution in the well-being of its people. In this regard it is interesting to contrast the trade per head of say, Belgium, New Zealand, and the United States of America. Prior to the war trade per unit of population for any year was greatest in Belgium (£48 18s. 1d. in 1912), with New Zealand next (£41 14s. 3d.), whereas for the United States the trade was only £9 0s. 8d. per inhabitant. Belgium and New Zealand represent conditions almost directly opposite to one another in the scheme of industrial development, yet the trade per head of each was abnormally high in comparison with that of most other countries. The large trade of Belgium was attained by the export of the products of highly organised manufacturing industries, based on the supplies of coal and iron within the country, in exchange for the raw materials for those industries and for food. In New Zealand the circumstances are reversed, inasmuch as in that country the energies of the people are mainly applied to primary industries, the produce of which, being largely in excess of local requirements, is exported in exchange for manufactured goods. The relatively small trade per head of population of the United States, as compared with Belgium or New Zealand, does not indicate that the people of the United States are in an inferior condition, but rather that their industries are more nearly balanced, with the result that a large proportion of the requirements of the nation is supplied from within its own territory, and consequently a smaller foreign trade is sufficient to supply the fewer remaining wants of the people, or, in other words, it indicates that as a nation the United States is more nearly self-contained.

The small foreign trade per inhabitant of Japan, Spain, and Portugal is, undoubtedly, due in some measure to a lower standard of living, but to what extent this factor is responsible, and how much is due to the capacity to supply all kinds of material wants from their own resources, could be ascertained only from a consideration of the general social and industrial conditions prevailing in each country. It is further obvious that circumstances may arise when enlargement of both imports and exports is actually a consequence of temporary economic difficulties. For example, in 1903, owing to shortage in the local supply, it became necessary to import wheat and flour into Australia to the value of £2,556,968, and to meet the charges for this by equivalent exports, the effect, considered *per se*, being to enlarge both. In this case the increase is not an evidence of prosperity. Even more pronounced instances of the same nature are furnished by the post-war trade figures for the United Kingdom and some European countries as shown in the foregoing table. The depletion of stocks during the war period made it necessary to import larger quantities of essential goods. The effect of the larger imports was accentuated by the higher prices due to the combined effects of the scarcity of goods and inflated currency. The resultant large increases in the recorded value of the trade cannot, under such circumstances, be taken as an indication of greater prosperity.

## § 12. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia, compared with Competing Countries.

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

favour of goods from the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market. The percentages given in the following table shew the proportions of the imports into Australia from the United Kingdom, and from other countries mentioned, during each of the years 1886 to 1918-19:—

**PROPORTION OF COMMONWEALTH IMPORT TRADE FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1886 TO 1918-19.**

Year.	Percentage Proportions from—					Year.	Percentage Proportions from—				
	United K'dom.	British Poss'sns.	Germ'y.	United States.	Total Foreign C'tries.		United K'dom.	British Poss'sns.	Germ'y.	United States.	Total Foreign C'tries.
1886 ..	73.37	11.23	2.05	6.11	15.40	1903 ..	52.51	13.17	6.24	16.84	34.32
1887 ..	72.26	12.50	2.28	5.37	15.24	1904 ..	60.68	12.22	7.17	12.40	27.10
1888 ..	71.62	12.03	2.71	6.48	16.35	1905 ..	60.17	14.04	6.42	11.70	25.79
1889 ..	68.98	13.45	3.65	6.67	17.57	1906 ..	59.39	15.09	7.16	10.36	25.52
1890 ..	68.08	12.66	4.77	6.54	19.26	1907 ..	61.59	12.93	6.85	11.33	25.48
1891 ..	70.15	11.40	4.53	6.79	18.45	1908 ..	60.10	12.83	7.05	12.13	27.07
1892 ..	70.74	11.37	4.32	6.04	17.89	1909 ..	60.92	13.45	6.51	9.78	25.63
1893 ..	72.78	12.14	3.40	4.98	15.08	1910 ..	61.06	13.11	6.30	10.82	25.83
1894 ..	71.92	11.96	3.78	5.39	16.12	1911 ..	58.98	12.86	6.63	11.57	28.16
1895 ..	71.62	11.46	4.42	5.95	16.92	1912 ..	58.76	12.26	6.58	12.09	28.98
1896 ..	68.28	10.74	5.31	8.59	20.98	1913 ..	59.70	12.42	6.22	11.94	27.88
1897 ..	66.22	10.72	5.75	10.10	23.06	1914-15	58.82	14.64	2.02	14.89	26.54
1898 ..	66.62	10.88	5.86	10.16	22.50	1915-16	51.26	16.39	0.05	19.81	32.35
1899 ..	61.85	11.75	6.07	13.00	26.40	1916-17	52.47	16.03	0.06	20.37	31.50
1900 ..	61.28	11.28	6.54	12.16	27.44	1917-18	39.90	21.26	0.02	24.38	38.84
1901 ..	59.47	11.22	6.59	13.80	29.31	1918-19	37.10	22.15	0.00	27.29	40.75
1902 ..	58.64	13.22	6.53	12.27	28.14						

In order to draw accurate conclusions from the above table, however, special attention must be given to the nature of imports from the United States, since the imports from that country have in some years been increased by imports of breadstuffs, a trade in which the United Kingdom could not participate. The years affected by the imports of breadstuffs were 1886, 1889, 1896, 1897, 1903 and 1914-15. Increased imports of such items as kerosene oil and timber also tend to increase the proportion of imports from the United States without any prejudicial effect on the trade of the United Kingdom. Similar modification is not necessary in regard to Germany, as the nature of the imports from that country was substantially the same as from the United Kingdom. The inclusion of specie and bullion, which have been received mainly from New Zealand and other British possessions, also obscures to some extent the essential facts. Nevertheless the figures presented indicate general tendencies. It will be noticed that although in the earlier years under review the proportion of imports which were shipped from the United Kingdom declined in a very marked degree from 73.37 per cent. in 1886 to 61.85 per cent. in 1899, from the latter year to the outbreak of war the proportion has been well sustained at about 60 per cent. of the whole.

It has already been pointed out in this chapter that, prior to the year 1905, imports into the Commonwealth were recorded only against the country whence they were directly imported. Although the values of direct imports do not afford satisfactory data, it is necessary for any comparison extending further back than 1905 to use such figures. These figures are unsatisfactory on account of the varying proportions of indirect trade.

In order to furnish a comparison free from such trade as, from its nature, is not open to the United Kingdom, the following table, shewing the direct imports during the years 1886, 1906, 1913, and 1918-19 of the principal classes of goods which enter largely into the trade of the countries named, has been prepared. It may be mentioned that the imports for the year 1886 were extracted from the "Statistical Registers" of the several States for a comparison—published in a previous issue—with the year 1906, and as their compilation involved a large amount of labour they are again utilised for comparison with the later years.

## PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906, 1913, AND 1918-19.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin. . .	1886	348,950	5,603	70,959	674,296
	1906	293,950	24,319	146,781	697,830
	1913	385,307	61,096	269,826	947,697
	1918-19	29,780	..	216,925	585,562
	1886	1,801,200	82,185	82,730	2,126,877
Alcoholic liquors ..	1906	1,003,394	91,460	2,491	1,278,194
	1913	1,487,818	205,670	2,940	1,947,248
	1918-19	1,068,053	..	120,408	1,263,324
	1886	9,845,182	54,350	15,336	10,316,989
Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots) ..	1906	10,978,396	418,235	219,793	13,417,928
	1913	15,356,950	575,303	392,084	19,559,304
	1918-19	21,832,938	41	4,029,770	36,237,171
	1886	403,809	2,241	..	430,950
Metals unmanufactured and partly unmanufactured* ..	1906	696,331	62,945	34,927	927,785
	1913	1,191,583	113,152	106,731	1,899,846
	1918-19	308,108	248	354,008	772,880
	1886	4,616,924	94,832	311,342	5,190,901
Manufactures of metal (including machinery) ..	1906	5,532,151	954,094	1,454,746	8,480,290
	1913	12,625,218	1,396,906	3,374,215	19,152,660
	1918-19	6,515,219	1,061	8,890,278	16,995,544
	1886	1,260,531	21,038	39,700	1,340,627
Paper and stationery ..	1906	1,207,729	261,684	288,509	1,838,474
	1913	2,083,736	255,234	230,803	3,134,750
	1918-19	1,277,622	370	2,749,160	5,543,880
	1886	659,833	24,206	57,477	789,127
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods ..	1906	740,850	140,950	59,151	1,045,164
	1913	964,966	182,040	90,508	1,410,555
	1918-19	626,828	259	321,785	1,600,868
	1886	755,907	78,762	24,711	938,476
Earthenware, cements, etc.	1906	313,112	225,321	37,227	683,094
	1913	695,650	454,822	58,616	1,568,531
	1918-19	391,065	138	585,566	1,467,886
	1886	511,216	8,660	33,382	766,243
Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers, etc. ..	1906	954,507	216,224	105,842	1,866,651
	1913	1,072,607	264,768	122,435	2,715,127
	1918-19	1,949,231	142	1,158,313	4,425,073
	1886	285,601	6,357	53,588	363,332
Leather, and mfs. thereof (excluding boots) and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber ..	1906	682,238	70,028	116,356	924,968
	1913	889,870	243,471	289,285	1,749,046
	1918-19	633,047	3	995,498	2,373,188
	1886	20,489,153	378,234	689,225	22,937,818
Total above-mentioned imports ..	1906	22,402,658	2,465,260	2,465,823	31,160,378
	1911	33,071,796	3,332,789	4,393,572	47,566,734
	1913	36,753,705	3,752,462	4,937,443	54,084,764
	1915-16	33,059,034	28,567	9,136,621	51,837,633
	1916-17	32,384,785	34,089	10,235,362	53,634,416
	1917-18	22,342,509	9,511	10,258,722	44,359,445
	1918-19	34,631,891	2,262	19,421,711	71,265,376
	1886	24,974,939	699,075	2,087,213	33,885,284
Total imports (less bullion and specie) ..	1906	26,437,768	3,202,990	4,633,331	42,413,995
	1911	39,145,829	4,427,153	7,747,470	64,934,538
	1913	47,422,225	4,956,828	9,522,502	78,196,109
	1915-16	39,508,832	1,296,917	15,358,433	76,740,899
	1916-17	39,983,227	47,675	15,526,998	75,954,890
	1917-18	24,825,067	11,553	15,193,157	60,675,683
	1918-19	37,950,595	2,356	27,927,188	94,867,459

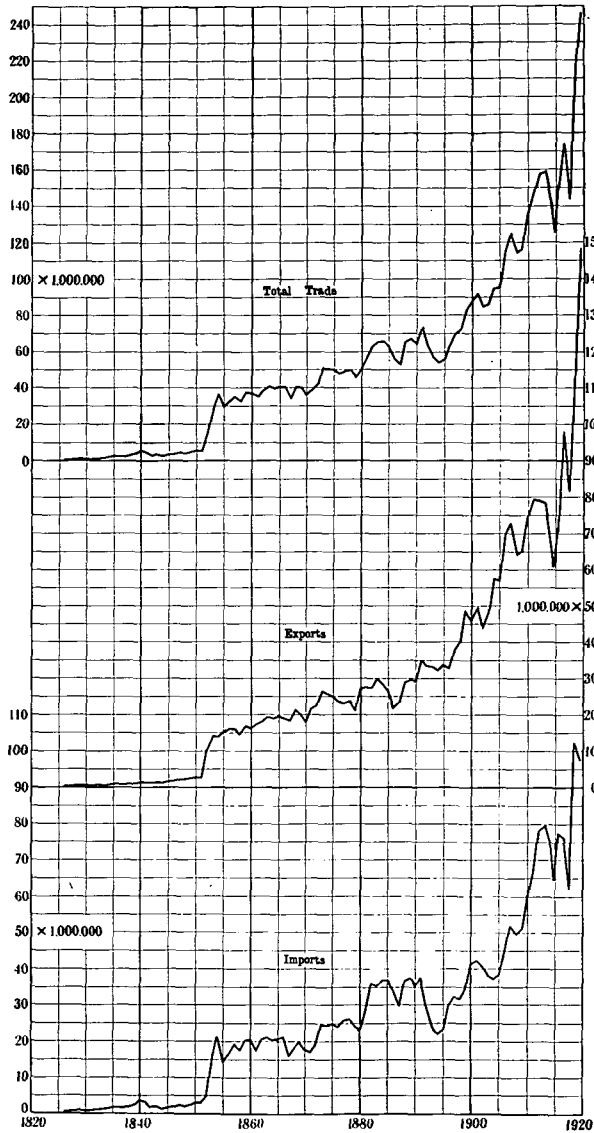
\* Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron. Gold and silver bullion not included.

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL *DIRECT* IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906, 1913, AND 1918-19.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin ..	1886	51.75	0.83	10.52	100
	1906	42.12	3.48	21.02	100
	1913	40.66	6.45	28.47	100
	1918-19	5.09	..	37.05	100
Alcoholic liquors ..	1886	84.69	3.86	3.89	100
	1906	78.50	7.16	0.19	100
	1913	76.41	10.56	0.15	100
	1918-19	84.54	..	9.53	100
Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots) ..	1886	95.44	0.53	0.15	100
	1906	81.82	3.12	1.64	100
	1913	78.51	2.94	2.00	100
	1918-19	60.25	0.00	11.12	100
Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured ..	1886	93.72	0.52	..	100
	1906	75.06	6.78	3.76	100
	1913	62.73	5.96	5.62	100
	1918-19	39.86	0.03	45.80	100
Manufactures of metals ..	1886	88.93	1.83	6.00	100
	1906	65.24	11.25	17.15	100
	1913	65.92	7.29	17.62	100
	1918-19	38.33	0.01	52.31	100
Paper and stationery ..	1886	94.03	1.57	2.96	100
	1906	65.69	14.23	15.69	100
	1913	66.47	8.14	7.36	100
	1918-19	23.05	0.01	49.59	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods ..	1886	83.62	3.07	7.28	100
	1906	70.89	13.48	5.66	100
	1913	68.42	12.91	6.42	100
	1918-19	39.16	0.02	20.10	100
Earthenware, cements, etc. ..	1886	80.55	8.39	2.63	100
	1906	45.84	32.99	5.45	100
	1913	44.35	29.00	3.74	100
	1918-19	26.64	0.01	39.89	100
Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers ..	1886	66.71	1.13	4.36	100
	1906	51.13	11.58	5.67	100
	1913	39.50	9.75	4.51	100
	1918-19	44.05	0.00	26.18	100
Leather and mfs. thereof, and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber ..	1886	78.60	1.75	15.30	100
	1906	73.75	7.60	12.58	100
	1913	50.88	13.92	16.54	100
	1918-19	26.67	0.00	41.95	100
Total above-mentioned imports	1886	89.31	1.65	3.01	100
	1906	71.89	7.91	7.91	100
	1911	69.53	7.01	9.24	100
	1913	67.96	6.94	9.13	100
	1915-16	63.77	0.06	17.62	100
	1916-17	60.38	0.06	19.08	100
	1917-18	50.37	0.02	23.13	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie) ..	1918-19	48.60	0.00	27.25	100
	1886	73.71	2.06	6.16	100
	1906	62.34	7.55	10.92	100
	1911	60.28	6.82	11.93	100
	1913	60.66	6.34	12.18	100
	1915-16	51.47	1.69	20.01	100
	1916-17	52.64	0.06	20.44	100
1917-18	40.91	0.02	25.04	100	
1918-19	40.00	0.00	29.44	100	

The foregoing table shews that the share of the United Kingdom, as indicated by the records according to "Country of Shipment," in the trade of those classes of goods enumerated—representing about 90 per cent. of the total imports from that country—has declined from 89.31 per cent. of the whole in 1886 to 48.60 per cent. in 1918-19. The value of these imports from the United Kingdom has increased from £20,489,153 in 1886 to

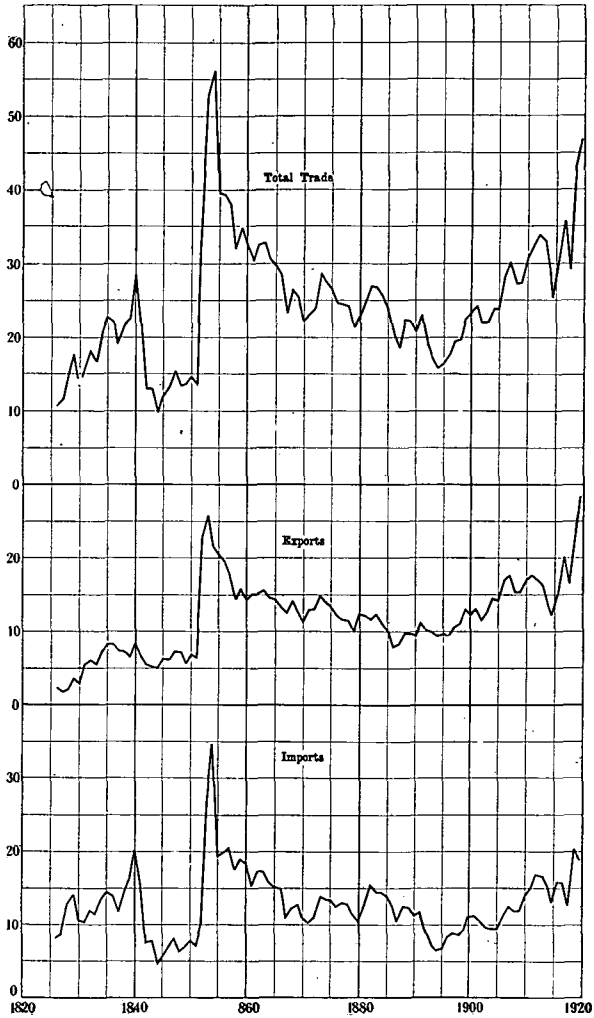
GRAPH SHEWING VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1918-19.



(See pages 577 and 578.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPH.—The base of each square represents an interval of five years, and the vertical height five million pounds sterling for Imports and Exports, and ten million pounds sterling for Total Trade.

GRAPH SHEWING THE VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1918-19.



(See pages 577 and 578.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPH.—The base of each square represents an interval of five years, and the vertical height five pounds per head of the population.



only £34,631,891 in 1918-19, or by 69.03 per cent., while the total value of similar imports had increased from £22,937,818 to £71,265,376, or by 210.69 per cent. The figures for the last five years, however, are of little value for comparison with earlier periods, as it was not to be expected that, under the circumstances, the manufacturers of the United Kingdom would maintain their pre-war share of the Australian trade during the war period.

The following table gives an analysis of the imports from 1908-12 to 1918-19, according to the countries of origin of the goods.

**IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1908-12 TO 1918-19.**

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin ..	1908-12	269,073	4,269	8,253	5,747	242,640	862,778
	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	289,229	947,697
	1916-17	208,010	2,024	189	16,262	344,306	1,156,816
	1917-18	6,576	102	..	29,908	521,020	1,080,249
	1918-19	26,218	115	..	23,034	221,063	585,562
Alcoholic liquors ..	1908-12	1,039,501	295,122	85,092	905	2,370	1,618,769
	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,403	143,477	1,755	2,805	1,947,248
	1916-17	1,449,841	186,327	313	1,267	24,649	1,860,407
	1917-18	1,053,479	108,869	..	309	27,597	1,348,574
	1918-19	961,875	65,897	..	993	15,826	1,263,324
Apparel (Including boots), textiles, etc.	1908-12	10,473,807	820,485	1,503,797	396,687	450,903	16,565,629
	1913 ..	11,920,600	960,377	1,698,283	475,954	621,954	19,559,304
	1916-17	15,265,550	796,051	1,612,222	1,697,515	2,401,175	24,011,759
	1917-18	12,361,312	706,577	906	2,513,380	1,586,102	21,752,258
	1918-19	19,880,413	912,808	42	4,810,637	4,109,844	36,237,171
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured*	1908-12	859,907	2,550	185,496	230	56,685	1,300,458
	1913 ..	1,202,514	3,674	302,466	..	108,000	1,890,816
	1916-17	709,102	2,725	2,285	22,819	554,597	1,478,252
	1917-18	213,378	12	123	18,362	320,617	628,555
	1918-19	305,242	2	416	22,053	335,340	772,880
Manufactures of metals ..	1908-12	8,827,472	213,358	1,498,489	3,352	2,777,564	14,220,815
	1913 ..	12,027,377	211,610	1,962,154	7,601	3,680,720	19,152,660
	1916-17	6,805,914	39,167	21,565	181,670	5,181,874	13,261,424
	1917-18	3,187,295	16,405	11,937	285,854	5,313,696	9,698,790
	1918-19	6,325,224	12,200	3,010	524,280	8,509,002	16,995,544
Paper and stationery	1908-12	1,463,233	18,665	279,868	7,902	293,820	2,547,701
	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1916-17	2,050,520	25,474	52,680	52,680	845,780	4,462,040
	1917-18	990,444	36,256	201	85,020	879,076	3,003,538
	1918-19	1,293,255	57,196	1,380	177,871	2,442,333	5,543,880
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods..	1908-12	532,749	133,828	263,526	17,129	152,454	1,472,740
	1913 ..	506,608	85,430	250,846	19,192	136,965	1,410,555
	1916-17	365,712	90,419	5,512	128,658	193,378	1,126,320
	1917-18	244,232	73,738	481	185,624	226,615	1,065,432
	1918-19	303,948	139,792	263	258,312	319,656	1,600,868
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1908-12	490,818	31,081	271,406	16,220	55,039	1,067,217
	1913 ..	650,867	40,188	457,810	21,493	62,895	1,568,531
	1916-17	499,147	8,024	3,410	263,056	246,624	1,108,339
	1917-18	234,742	3,508	207	333,937	181,998	780,219
	1918-19	387,472	1,886	138	476,007	587,599	1,467,886
Drugs, chemicals, fertilizers ..	1908-12	952,747	227,744	217,554	111,498	163,631	2,242,610
	1913 ..	1,020,141	245,413	3,047	139,106	205,123	2,715,127
	1916-17	1,265,743	226,961	7,423	367,212	509,035	3,011,363
	1917-18	1,174,544	186,153	1,313	584,996	696,590	3,358,003
	1918-19	1,530,004	316,008	501	159,327	1,284,492	4,425,073
Leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor including indiarubber (excluding boots)	1908-12	472,166	59,356	221,768	1,581	324,991	1,338,033
	1913 ..	515,169	68,746	347,550	692	435,071	1,749,046
	1916-17	426,546	20,228	290	16,243	978,588	1,667,696
	1917-18	317,585	30,511	148	11,800	764,585	1,643,647
	1918-19	497,796	86,486	3	21,198	1,009,402	2,373,188
Total above-mentioned imports ..	1908-12	25,381,473	1,806,458	4,535,249	561,260	4,520,097	43,245,810
	1913 ..	31,161,439	1,983,864	5,744,587	683,437	5,946,441	54,084,764
	1916-17	29,049,085	1,397,400	54,546	2,662,089	10,576,346	53,634,416
	1917-18	19,785,587	1,162,131	15,406	4,049,280	10,518,256	44,359,445
	1918-19	31,511,447	1,592,390	5,753	6,833,712	18,818,527	71,265,376
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1908-12	30,371,178	2,015,324	5,547,984	760,616	7,987,532	59,777,620
	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1916-17	36,236,491	1,492,552	70,396	3,373,684	15,873,483	75,954,890
	1917-18	22,030,579	1,219,270	18,055	4,977,085	15,453,665	60,675,683
	1918-19	34,563,860	1,651,833	6,556	8,203,725	27,180,656	94,867,459

\* Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron. Gold and silver bullion not included.

Note.—Figures for the years 1905-10 will be found in previous issues.

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1908-12 TO 1918-19.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin .. ..	1908-12	31.19	0.49	0.96	0.67	28.12	100
	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	12.74	0.74	30.52	100
	1916-17	17.93	0.17	0.02	1.40	29.77	100
	1917-18	0.61	0.01	..	2.77	48.23	100
	1918-19	4.48	0.02	..	3.93	35.02	100
Alcoholic liquors ..	1908-12	64.22	18.23	5.26	0.05	0.15	100
	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1916-17	77.93	10.02	0.02	0.07	1.32	100
	1917-18	78.12	8.07	..	0.02	2.05	100
	1918-19	76.14	5.22	..	0.08	1.25	100
Apparel (including boots), textiles, etc.	1908-12	63.23	4.95	9.08	2.39	2.72	100
	1913 ..	60.94	4.91	8.68	2.43	3.18	100
	1916-17	63.58	3.32	0.05	6.71	7.07	100
	1917-18	56.83	3.25	0.00	11.55	7.29	100
	1918-19	54.86	2.52	0.00	13.28	11.34	100
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured	1908-12	65.67	0.19	14.16	0.02	4.33	100
	1913 ..	63.29	0.19	15.92	..	5.69	100
	1916-17	47.97	0.18	0.15	1.54	37.52	100
	1917-18	33.95	0.00	0.02	2.92	51.01	100
	1918-19	39.49	0.00	0.54	2.85	43.39	100
Manufactures of metals ..	1908-12	62.07	1.50	10.54	0.02	19.53	100
	1913 ..	62.80	1.10	10.24	0.04	19.22	100
	1916-17	51.32	0.30	0.16	1.37	39.07	100
	1917-18	32.86	1.69	1.23	2.95	54.79	100
	1918-19	37.22	0.07	0.02	3.08	50.07	100
Paper and stationery	1908-12	57.43	0.73	10.98	0.31	11.53	100
	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1916-17	45.95	0.57	0.06	1.18	18.95	100
	1917-18	32.98	1.21	0.01	2.83	29.27	100
	1918-19	23.33	1.03	0.02	3.21	44.05	100
Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods	1908-12	36.18	9.09	17.90	1.16	10.35	100
	1913 ..	35.92	6.06	17.77	1.36	9.71	100
	1916-17	32.74	8.03	0.49	11.41	17.17	100
	1917-18	22.92	6.92	0.05	17.42	21.27	100
	1918-19	18.99	8.73	0.02	16.14	19.97	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1908-12	46.99	2.91	25.43	1.52	5.16	100
	1913 ..	41.49	2.56	29.19	1.37	4.01	100
	1916-17	45.04	0.72	0.31	23.73	22.25	100
	1917-18	30.09	0.45	0.03	42.80	23.33	100
	1918-19	26.40	0.13	0.01	32.43	40.03	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers ..	1908-12	42.48	10.16	9.70	4.97	7.30	100
	1913 ..	37.57	9.04	11.18	5.12	7.55	100
	1916-17	38.34	6.87	0.21	11.12	15.42	100
	1917-18	34.98	5.54	0.04	17.42	20.75	100
	1918-19	34.58	7.14	0.00	11.74	29.03	100
Leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor, including Indiarubber (excluding boots)	1908-12	35.29	4.43	16.57	0.12	24.29	100
	1913 ..	29.45	3.93	19.87	0.04	24.88	100
	1916-17	22.84	1.08	0.02	0.87	52.40	100
	1917-18	19.32	1.86	0.01	0.72	46.51	100
	1918-19	20.98	3.64	0.00	0.89	42.53	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1908-12	58.69	4.18	10.49	1.30	10.45	100
	1913 ..	57.62	3.67	10.62	1.26	10.99	100
	1916-17	54.16	2.61	0.10	4.96	19.72	100
	1917-18	44.60	2.62	0.03	9.13	23.71	100
	1918-19	44.22	2.23	0.01	9.59	26.41	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1908-12	50.81	3.37	9.28	1.27	13.36	100
	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.21	13.95	100
	1916-17	47.71	1.97	0.09	4.44	20.90	100
	1917-18	36.31	2.01	0.03	8.20	25.47	100
	1918-19	36.43	1.74	0.01	8.65	28.65	100

As already stated in connexion with the preceding table, the imports from the United Kingdom during the last few years were, obviously, so affected by the war that the trade of that period affords no indication of what the tendencies will be when international trade again finds its readiest channels.

Apart from the decline of imports from the United Kingdom and the collapse of the trade with Belgium and Germany in consequence of the war, the most striking feature of the figures given above, perhaps, is the increased proportion of the trade which has fallen to the United States and to Japan. It may be mentioned here that the value of the imports from the United States and from Japan during the later year are somewhat understated, inasmuch as the values have been converted from the currencies of those countries on the basis of a par of exchange, whereas the actual exchange rates were considerably in their favour. This method of conversion, which is applied to values for Customs duty also, is an advantage to Japan and to the United States in the Australian market. In the latest pre-war year (1913), the share of the United States in the "competitive" groups was £5,946,441, or 10.99 per cent., whereas in 1918-19 it was £18,818,527, or 26.41 per cent. The following are some of the principal lines in which United States' sales to Australia during 1918-19 were increased over those of 1913, and the amount of such increases:—Cocoa and chocolate, and confectionery, £132,386; potable spirits, £13,005; apparel and textiles, £3,480,540; mixed metals—brass, bronze, &c., £27,167; iron and steel unmanufactured or partly manufactured, £151,757; manufactured metals and machinery (including vehicles), £4,828,172; glass and glassware, £443,383; indiarubber and manufactures thereof, £424,892; leather and manufactures of (excluding boots and shoes), £152,306; paper and stationery, £2,038,654; fancy goods, £93,791; jewellery, £48,916; drugs and chemicals, £1,079,369; ammunition and explosives, £242,022; brushware, £27,034; electrical materials, £315,086; pianos and parts thereof, £246,448; paints and varnishes, £245,629; ships, £417,399; talking machines, £86,457; yarns, £36,493.

Although the value of the imports of competitive goods from Japan is much less than from America, the rate of increase has been far greater—from £683,437 in 1913 to £6,833,712 in 1918-19, equal to 900 per cent. The classes of goods chiefly responsible for this increase and the amount of the increase due to each are as follows:—Apparel and textiles, £4,311,318; metal manufactures and machinery, £538,732; china and porcelain ware, £197,396; earthenware, £57,895; glass and glassware, £199,324; paper, £122,893; stationery, £44,622; fancy goods, £221,264; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments, £26,418; sulphur, £158,174; brushware, £79,175; matches, £225,746; electric cable and wire, covered, £292,669; cotton waste, £85,705; oils in bulk, £64,375; leather and rubber manufactures, £20,506; yarns, wool, £78,884.

**2. Preferential Tariff.**—The Tariff Act of 1908 provided preferential tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent amendments of the Tariff have extended the list of articles to which the preferential rates apply. In the schedule submitted to Parliament on the 3rd December, 1914, the extension of the number of preferential rates was very material, and was accompanied in many instances by an increase of the margin in favour of the United Kingdom.

This favorable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended in both directions by the Tariff of the 25th March, 1920, which also included a new feature of Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. In submitting the schedule to Parliament, the Minister for Trade and Customs made the following statement of the object of the Intermediate Tariff:—" . . . the Minister is empowered under the Bill to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other Dominions of the British Crown. The Minister will be able, if we can arrange a satisfactory reciprocal agreement, to extend to other Dominions on individual items the British preference rate, or the intermediate rate, or, it may be, the general rate. Such agreements will be subject to the ratification of Parliament. The provision simply means that if any of our sister self-governing Dominions desires to enter into reciprocal trade relationships with us, the Minister, with the British Preference Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General Tariff before him, may bargain with the sister Dominion and come to an agreement, which, as I say, must subsequently be ratified by Parliament. . . . There is a provision of a somewhat similar character in regard to other countries than the Dominions, the only difference being that the Minister is empowered to extend to countries other than the Dominions only the Intermediate Tariff; that is to say, in entering into such negotiations, he is precluded from offering to those countries what we might term, for the purposes of this Bill, the Empire rate. He is confined in his negotiations with these other countries to the Intermediate Tariff."

Hitherto the Union of South Africa has been the only British Dominion with which the Commonwealth has had a reciprocal tariff arrangement. The Commonwealth

Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906, and subsequent amending Acts have 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."

On the introduction of the preferential treatment of British goods, 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 has been required, in regard to goods only partially manufactured in the United Kingdom, that the final process or processes of manufacture shall have been performed in the United Kingdom, and that the expenditure in material of British production and/or British labour shall have been not less than one-fourth of the factory or works' cost of the goods in the finished state.

Number 8 and previous editions of this Year Book contained exhaustive analyses of the imports into the Commonwealth, for the purpose of measuring the effect of the preferential treatment of British goods. The method adopted was to contrast the relative proportion of the trade supplied by the United Kingdom in respect to goods subject to Preferential Tariff rates with the proportion of goods of the same class supplied in unrestricted competition under the General Tariff. The most satisfactory data for the purpose were furnished by two classes of goods, viz., "Apparel and Textiles" and "Machinery and Manufactures of Metals." Under the existing Tariff, preferential treatment has been so extended as to cover practically all goods of these classes, and consequently the basis of comparison no longer exists. Prior to the Tariff of 1914, just about one-half of all imports and about 60 per cent. of imports from the United Kingdom were affected by the Preferential Tariff, whereas under the Tariff of 1914 nearly 80 per cent. of all imports, and about 90 per cent. of imports of United Kingdom origin were affected by the Preferential Tariff.

3. Preferential Tariffs of the British Empire.—In the Official Year Book No. 11, pages 601-3, will be found an outline of the systems of Preferential Tariffs within the British Empire and the Tariff arrangements between British Dominions or Colonies and Foreign Countries, together with a list of countries with whom Great Britain had concluded commercial treaties for "Most-Favoured-Nation" treatment.

### § 13. Rates of Duty in Australia and other Countries.

The following table shews the proportion of the total imports of merchandise entered for "home consumption" free of duty, in the undermentioned countries, and also the equivalent *ad valorem* rates of duty charged:—

PROPORTION OF FREE GOODS AND RATES OF IMPORT DUTY.

Particulars.	Australia.			Canada. (a)	New Zealand.	U.S. of America.
	31/12/06	31/12/13	30/6/19	31/3/19	31/12/18	30/6/18
Year ended .. .. .						
Percentage of free merchandise ..	35.18	42.30	38.30	42.55	54.97	73.91
Equivalent <i>ad val.</i> rates of duty on—	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spirits, wines and malt liquors ..	153.23	136.62	96.76	82.46	99.93	66.42
Tobacco, and preparations thereof ..	168.65	133.70	84.72	6.83 <sup>b</sup>	100.00	57.28 <sup>d</sup>
Other dutiable merchandise ..	17.04	20.92	16.88	29.73	21.85	21.51
Other merchandise dutiable and free	10.75	11.72	10.20	17.25	8.96	5.38
Total dutiable merchandise ..	27.14	28.47	20.74	30.00	33.13	24.11
Total merchandise dutiable and free	17.59	16.42	12.80	17.20	14.92	6.30
Customs duty per head .. .. .	£ s. d. 1 15 10	£ s. d. 2 12 8	£ s. d. 2 6 8	£ s. d. 3 13 6	£ s. d. 3 0 7 <sup>c</sup>	£ s. d. 0 6 11

(a) Including war tax, £9,190,532. (b) Unmanufactured tobacco is admitted to Canada free of duty. (c) Exclusive of Maoris, and residents of Cook and other Pacific Islands. (d) Tobacco is admitted free of Customs duty from the Philippine Islands.

The figures given for the year ended 30th June, 1906, represent the results of the last full year of operation of the tariff of 1902.

From the results given in the above table, it will be seen that the scheme of taxation, by means of import duties, varies materially between the countries named. In Australia and Canada, taxation is spread more widely over imported commodities than in New Zealand or the United States of America. In the latter country, 73.91 per cent. of all

imports are free of duty, whereas in the Commonwealth, about 38 per cent. only of the total imports were exempt from taxation during the year 1918-19. A considerable restriction of the free list in this country was necessary to raise the revenue required by the exigencies of the war, though even prior to the war (in 1913) free goods represented only 42.30 per cent. of the total imports, while in New Zealand they comprised 52 per cent.

The comparatively large percentage of free goods in the imports of 1913 was not entirely the effect of Tariff changes, but was in some measure due to the inclusion in the free imports of that year of warships to the value of £2,495,000 and of mercantile ships to the value of £1,500,000. Imports of ships to such a value in any one year are, of course, unusual.

The relatively low average *ad valorem* rate of duty collected in 1918-19 was due to higher prices of goods subject to specific rates. For instance, in 1913 a duty of 14s. per gallon represented an *ad valorem* equivalent of 215 per cent. on a gallon of bulk whisky valued at 6s. 6d. per gallon, whereas in 1918-19 the higher duty of 25s. per gallon represented only 108 per cent. on a cost of 23s. 4d. per gal.

VALUE OF GOODS (EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE) ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE COMMONWEALTH, AND DUTY COLLECTED THEREON, 1918-19.

Classification of Imports.	Value Entered for Consumption.			Duty Collected, less Refunds.	Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> Rate per cent. on—	
	Dutiable.	Free (Net Imports).	Total.		Dutiable Imports.	All Imports.
	£	£	£	£	%	%
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, but excluding living animals ..	491,487	108,560	600,047	72,600	14.77	12.10
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin	1,729,454	122,756	1,852,210	396,494	22.93	21.41
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic) and substances used in making	183,986	2,093,430	2,277,416	54,309	29.52	2.38
IV. Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1,462,879	..	1,462,879	1,415,431	96.76	96.76
V. Tobacco and preparations thereof .. ..	1,498,345	..	1,498,345	1,269,334	84.72	84.72
VI. Live animals .. ..	14,253	25,611	39,864	29	0.20	0.07
VII. Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not foodstuffs .. ..	133,842	1,562,980	1,696,822	8,283	6.19	0.49
VIII. Vegetable substances and fibres	518,355	2,104,633	2,622,988	65,350	12.61	2.49
IX. (a) Apparel, (b) textiles, and (c) manufactured fibres ..	18,159,318	17,389,623	35,548,941	3,597,603	19.81	10.12
X. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	3,382,471	707,792	4,090,263	293,032	8.66	7.16
XI. Paints and varnishes ..	465,411	48,151	513,562	57,204	12.29	11.14
XII. Stones and minerals used industrially ..	68,069	110,603	178,672	11,082	16.28	6.20
XIII. Ores and metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured	357,723	415,255	772,978	21,233	5.94	2.75
XIV. (a) Machines and machinery, (b) other manufactures of metal .. ..	11,063,805	4,708,270	16,672,075	1,884,842	15.75	11.31
XV. (a) Indiarubber and indiarubber manufactures, (b) leather and manufactures of leather and substitutes therefor ..	1,665,225	601,182	2,356,407	418,750	25.15	17.77
XVI. Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured ..	2,087,024	53,401	2,141,325	207,211	9.92	9.68
XVII. Earthenware, cements, china, glass, and stoneware ..	1,364,103	54,063	1,419,076	223,493	16.75	16.10
XVIII. (a) Paper, and (b) stationery	4,310,551	1,122,292	5,432,843	514,251	11.93	9.47
XIX. Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods .. ..	1,085,854	461,178	1,547,032	314,644	28.98	20.34
XX. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments .. ..	404,980	296,442	701,422	85,015	20.99	12.12
XXI. Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	2,619,090	1,760,703	4,379,793	276,214	10.55	6.31
XXII. Miscellaneous .. ..	2,573,008	1,252,931	3,825,939	536,443	20.85	14.02
Total merchandise ..	56,540,138	35,090,761	91,630,899	11,727,832	20.74	12.80
Merchandise, excluding stimulants and narcotics ..	53,578,914	35,090,761	88,669,675	9,043,027	16.88	10.20