

CHAPTER VI.

TRADE.

§ 1. Introductory.

Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to oversea trade and commerce will be found in Sub-section 51 (i) and Sections 86 to 95 of the Act.

§ 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting oversea trade have been given in chronological order. It is not proposed to repeat this information in the present issue.

2. **Customs Tariff 1921–1930.**—The Tariff Schedule now in operation incorporates Customs Tariff 1921 (Act No. 25 of 1921), Customs Tariff 1922 (Act No. 16 of 1922), Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922 (Act No. 32 of 1922), Customs Tariff 1923 (Act No. 22 of 1923), Customs Tariff 1924 (Act No. 1 of 1924), Customs Tariff 1926 (Act No. 26 of 1926), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1926 (Act No. 45 of 1926), Customs Tariff 1928 (Act No. 2 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1928 (Act No. 35 of 1928), Customs Tariff (No. 3) 1928 (Act No. 36 of 1928), and Customs Tariff 1930 (Act No. 3 of 1930).

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

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

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

On the 24th November, 1927, an amending Tariff Schedule was introduced into the House of Representatives. This Schedule embodied a reduction or abolition of some revenue-producing items; a further measure of protection to some Australian industries; and an expansion and extension of preference to British trade. The principal items affected were textiles and metals and machinery. These amendments were ratified by the Customs Tariff Act, 1928 (No. 2 of 1928), and do not affect the operations of the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act of 1922–1926, or the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act of 1926.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Further amending schedules were introduced into the House of Representatives on the following dates viz:—19th June, 1930, 9th July, 1930, 25th July, 1930, 5th November, 1930, 3rd December, 1930, and 26th March, 1931.

3. Preferential Tariffs.—(i) British Preference.—The Commonwealth Tariff 1908 (Act No. 7, 1908) provided Preferential Tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent amendments of the Tariff have extended the list of articles to which the preferential rates apply. This favourable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended by Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), and when this Act was incorporated in Customs Tariff 1921-1930 further concessions were granted.

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

Important alterations in the conditions governing the entry of goods into the Commonwealth under the British Preferential Tariff were made during 1925. The amended conditions have applied to goods invoiced to Australia since the 1st April, 1925.

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

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

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

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

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

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

On the basis of the imports during 1913, the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-11 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the same basis the Tariff of 1921-30 has extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 95 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and, at the same time has increased the margin of preference to 13.9 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty payable under the Tariff of 1921-1930 on goods of United Kingdom origin is about 35 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would be called upon to pay an average rate of about 50 per cent.

An application of the Tariff of 1921-30 to the imports from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1929-30 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £48,427,054, upon which duty to the amount of £8,322,312 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have been required to pay £15,048,332 duty. Thus, had the conditions of the General Tariff operated on these goods, £6,726,020 additional duty would have been paid, representing an average of 13.9 per cent. on the value of the goods. The principal classes which benefited under the Preferential Tariff and the value of preference granted during the year 1929-30 were textiles, £2,205,353; metals and metal manufactures, £1,446,343; machines and machinery, £881,007; apparel, £328,567; and paper, £406,998.

Of £48,427,054 worth of goods mentioned above, £25,180,605 were "free", while the same goods if they had been imported from other countries would have paid duty to the amount of £3,363,984, representing an average *ad valorem* rate of 13.3 per cent.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £52,720,394, and the duty collected thereon was £17,959,622, or £7,110,101 more than would have been paid under the British Preferential Tariff Rates.

(ii) *South African Preference.*—By the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act 1906 it was provided that certain goods, specified in the Schedule to that Act, imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates included in the South African Customs Union, should be admitted to the Commonwealth at preferential rates as compared with the general rates then in force under the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1902. Section 5 of Customs Tariff (Act No. 26 of 1926) repealed the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906, also Section 15 of the Customs Tariff 1921-24, which provided for a continuance of the South African Preference as set out in the Act of 1906. The repeal came into operation on the first day of July, 1926, and the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-30 now apply in relation to goods imported from South Africa and entered for home consumption since that date.

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

- (a) On all goods described in the Tariff Schedule against which rates of duty are set out in the column headed "Proposed Duties against New Zealand" the rates so set out.
- (b) On all goods other than those provided for in paragraph (a) the rates of duty for the time being applicable to goods to which the British Preferential Tariff applies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(iv) *Papua and New Guinea Preference.*—The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1926 (No. 6 of 1926) was assented to on 15th February, 1926, and relates to Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea. The importation into Australia, direct from Papua or New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the Schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1921-1924, be free of duty. The items specified in the Schedule are:—Coffee; dried litchi fruit; various native fresh fruits; fungi; ginger; ragoon beans; coconuts; and seeds, viz., kapok and sesame. The total imports from Papua during the year 1929-30 were valued at £105,098 and the value of preference granted amounted to £20,894 on an amount of £42,836 representing imports which were dutiable. Of imports to the value of £341,860 from the Territory of New Guinea during 1929-30, a total of only £11,739 was otherwise dutiable and the value of preference granted on the items included was £5,859.

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

provision of a somewhat similar character in regard to other countries than the Dominions, the only difference being that the Minister is empowered to extend to countries other than the Dominions only the Intermediate Tariff; that is to say, in entering into such negotiations, he is precluded from offering to those countries what we might term, for the purposes of this Bill, the Empire rate. He is confined in his negotiations with these other countries to the Intermediate Tariff."

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

The Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1926. The repeal came into operation on the 1st July, 1926, and the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-30 thenceforward apply to goods imported from South Africa.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* On the 11th April, 1922, an agreement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand whereby goods specified in the schedule attached to the agreement should be admitted at the rates of duty set out in the schedule. In addition to the goods specially mentioned in the schedule, it is provided that "all other goods being the produce or manufacture of Australia or New Zealand shall be dutiable at the rates applicable to goods being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, upon entry into New Zealand or Australia respectively." This agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament in the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922, and by Proclamation dated 24th August, 1922, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922. A variation of the original agreement was ratified by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) No. 38 of 1926, whilst a further amendment of certain rates of duty came into operation from the 15th June, 1928, under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act No. 25 of 1928. In section 2, § 3 "Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade" of this chapter, the full text of the variation of the agreement is given.

It is estimated that during 1929-30, imports from New Zealand of goods otherwise dutiable and amounting in value to £576,180 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £214,894. In addition, goods valued at £119,171, which were dutiable under both general and preferential tariffs, were admitted under the preferential agreement, the duty remitted on such goods being £25,827. The total value of the preference granted on the import of New Zealand goods thus was £240,721, representing a preference of 34.6 per cent. The principal items which benefited under the preferential provisions were undressed timber, valued at £450,604; fish, £83,088; meat, £46,485; milk and cream, dried, £20,964; the amount of duty remitted being £192,310, £15,593, £11,971, and £6,178 respectively.

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

Imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued in 1929-30 at £2,245,951, the principal items being motor car chassis and vehicle parts £695,660, paper £905,154, and fish £531,788. During 1929-30 £630,883 duty would have been payable under the General Tariff of which the duty remitted under the preferential agreement amounted to £458,213, being equivalent at 19.1 per cent. on the total imports. Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to £530,658, the principal items being dried fruits, £155,567; meats, £132,080; sugar, £81,250; and butter, £72,997.

(v) *Papua and New Guinea.*—Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Preference 1926 provides for Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea. Imports into Australia, direct from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory from which they were imported, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1921–1930, be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule are coffee, dried litchi fruit, various local fresh fruits, edible fungi, green ginger, coco-nuts and kapok and sesame seeds.

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

In the Budget submitted to the House of Commons during June, 1925, clauses dealing with increased Imperial preference on Empire-grown tobacco, preserved and dried fruits, jams and jellies, spirits, wine, sugar, and hops were proposed and adopted. The new rates of duty took effect on 1st July, 1925, excepting that relating to hops, which came into operation on 16th August, 1925. On the basis of the quantities of dried fruits, spirits, wine, sugar, canned fruits and jams and jellies imported into the United Kingdom from Australia during the year 1929, as shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, it is estimated that £1,376,956 additional duty would have been collected if the same quantities of goods had been dutiable under the rates applicable to imports from foreign countries. The main items receiving preference and the amount of rebate were sugar, £688,450 ; wine, £409,496 ; and dried fruits, £273,834.

6. *Tariff Board Act 1921 (No. 21 of 1921).*—This Act, which was assented to on the 15th December, 1921, as amended by Tariff Board Act 1923 (No. 25 of 1923), provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of four members, one of whom shall be an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs. This member shall be appointed Chairman of the Board. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to assist the Minister in the administration of matters relating to trade and customs. The more important matters which the Minister shall refer to the Board for inquiry and report include the classification of goods for duty ; the determination of the value of goods for duty ; any disputes arising out of the interpretation of any Customs or Excise Tariff ; the necessity for new, increased or reduced duties ; the necessity for granting bonuses ; any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country ; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters :—the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff ; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth, the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products ; and any other matter affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

7. *Tariff Board Act 1924 (No. 29 of 1924).*—This Act, which was assented to on 28th September, 1924, amended the Tariff Board Act 1921–23. Section 5 of the Principal Act provided for a Tariff Board consisting of three members. The section was amended by Tariff Board Act (No. 25 of 1923) by omitting the word “ three ” and inserting in its stead the word “ four.”

Section 6, sub-section (3), of the principal Act was amended during 1924 (Act No. 29 of 1924) by providing that members of the Board shall be appointed for a term not being less than one year nor more than three years. This amending Act provides that in inquiries conducted by the Board relating to any revision of the Tariff, any proposa!

for a bounty, or any complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff, shall be held in public and evidence in such inquiries shall be taken in public on oath, unless any witness objects to giving any evidence in public which the Board is satisfied is of a confidential nature, when the Board may take such evidence in private. Evidence taken by the Board in connexion with any inquiry under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-22 shall be taken in public on oath. Section 37 of the Principal Act relating to duration of Act is repealed.

The latest Annual Report of the Tariff Board, issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921-29, reviews the work of the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1930. During the year the Board furnished 87 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs as follows:—Requests for admission of goods under by-law, 1; operation of deferred duties, 33; operation of the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-22, 6; requests for tariff revision and bounty, 45; Navigation Act, 1; and duties and restrictions on importations of timber, 1. The report also deals with the questions of the prices of products of protected industries, labour costs, overhead and profits of manufacturers.

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

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

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

Since the Act came into operation approximately 300 notices have been gazetted, including about 130 which revoked previous gazettals, the majority of the notices being made under Sections 8 and 9 of the Act and relating to commodities from countries with depreciated currency to the detriment of Australian or British industries. Over 50 per cent. of the gazettals relate to goods imported from Germany. Three gazettals affect certain goods imported from all countries, while 2 affect goods from all countries excepting United Kingdom. Separate notices have been issued relating to goods from 17 different countries. The commodities brought under the various sections of the Act exceed 150, and cover a very wide range of goods.

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

10. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).—This Act was assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906. It gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth. An amending Act passed in 1926 added brushware to the original list. The goods to which a trade description must be applied are:—(a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for

food or drink by man ; (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use ; (c) manures ; (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which apparel is manufactured ; (e) jewellery ; (f) agricultural seeds and plants ; and (g) brushware.

11. Acts Passed in 1930.—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1930 :—

- Customs Tariff Act (No. 3 of 1930).* An Act amending the Schedule relating to Timber, dressed or moulded, n.e.i.
- Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 4 of 1930).* An Act providing for the validation of collections of Customs duties under Tariff proposals introduced on the 21st November, 1929.
- Customs Act (No. 6 of 1930).* An Act amending the *Customs Act 1901–1925* with respect to refund, rebate or remission of duty.
- Australian Industries Preservation Act (No. 7 of 1930).* An Act amending the *Australian Industries Preservation Act 1906–10*, with respect to the exemption of certain agreements for the carriage of goods.
- Wine Export Bounty Act (No. 10 of 1930).* An Act providing for the payment of bounty on the export of fortified wine.
- Cotton Industries Bounty Act (No. 13 of 1930).* An Act providing for the payment of bounties on the production of seed cotton, lint and cotton yarn.
- Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act (No. 15 of 1930).* An Act amending the *Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905–1926*.
- Flax and Linseed Bounties Act (No. 45 of 1930).* An Act providing for the payment of bounties on the production of flax and linseed.
- Dried Fruits Export Control Act (No. 46 of 1930).* An Act amending the *Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924*.
- Canned Fruits Export Control Act (No. 47 of 1930).* An Act amending the *Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926*.
- Wine Overseas Marketing Act (No. 48 of 1930).* An Act amending the *Wine Overseas Marketing Act 1929*.
- Gold Bounty Act (No. 75 of 1930).* An Act providing for the payment of a bounty on the production of gold.

§ 3. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. Value of Imports.—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported. Acting upon a recommendation of the Tariff Board the section of the Customs Act relating to the valuation of imports was amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901–1930 now provides that “when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following :—

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

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

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

2. *Value of Exports.*—Prior to the 1st July, 1929, the recorded value of all goods exported was taken as representing the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Owing to the inflated values arbitrarily allotted in recent years to commodities which are subject to governmental control or subsidy, some change in the practice of valuation of exports of such commodities became desirable. Accordingly a new basis was adopted as from the 1st July, 1929, for the statistical valuation of exports of sugar, butter and goods on which bounty or rebate is paid which will show for—(a) *Sugar*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers or an f.o.b. value equal to the London market price if shipped on consignment; (b) *Butter*—the current market value less the amount paid as export bonus; (c) *Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export*—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term, less the value of any bounty or rebate.

From the 1st July, 1930, the basis adopted for the value of exports of wool provides that the export value of wool sold in Australia for export will be the actual price paid plus the cost of services incurred in placing the wool on board ship, and for wool shipped on consignment the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices is to be adopted.

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

4. *Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.*—The Oversea Trade Bulletin No. 27 for the year 1929–30, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a revised classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922. In order to meet the demand for more detailed information relating to imports and exports the existing statistical classification was revised and considerably extended during the early part of 1922. The new classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,660 separate import items and 523 export items.

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

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

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

§ 4. Oversea Trade.

1. Total Oversea Trade.—The following table shows the total trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To economize space, the period 1826 to 1920-21 has been divided into quinquennia, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the quinquennia specified. The figures for individual years were published in earlier issues of the Year Book. (See note to table below).

OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1929-30.

Period (a).	Recorded Value (c).			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1826 to 30	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1831 „ 35	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1836 „ 40	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1841 „ 45	1,906	1,378	3,284	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1846 „ 50	2,379	2,264	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1851 „ 55	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1856 „ 60	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1
1861 „ 65	20,132	18,699	38,831	15 17 1	14 14 9	30 11 10	93.0
1866 „ 70	18,691	19,417	38,108	12 7 4	12 16 11	25 4 3	103.9
1871 „ 75	21,982	24,247	46,229	12 7 2	13 13 6	26 0 8	110.3
1876 „ 80	24,622	23,772	48,394	11 19 7	11 10 9	23 10 4	96.6
1881 „ 85	34,895	28,055	62,950	14 4 3	11 9 5	25 13 8	80.4
1886 „ 90	34,675	26,579	61,254	11 16 11	9 1 0	20 17 11	76.6
1891 „ 95	27,335	33,683	61,018	8 5 2	10 2 5	18 7 7	123.2
1896 „ 1900	33,763	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11 5 6	20 10 10	121.7
1901 „ 5	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 9	23 4 7	130.5
1906 „ 10	51,508	69,336(b)	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911 „ 15-16	73,411	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916-17 to 1920-21	100,735	115,066	215,801	19 7 9	22 2 10	41 10 7	114.2
1921-22 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913	18 14 1	23 4 1	41 18 2	124.0
1922-23 ..	131,758	117,870	249,628	23 7 8	20 18 4	44 6 0	89.5
1923-24 ..	140,618	119,487	260,105	24 9 1	20 15 8	45 4 9	85.0
1924-25 ..	157,143	162,030	319,173	26 15 1	27 11 3	54 6 10	103.1
1925-26 ..	151,638	148,772	300,410	25 6 2	24 16 6	50 2 8	98.0
1926-27 ..	164,717	145,140	309,857	26 19 1	23 15 0	50 14 1	88.1
1927-28 ..	147,945	143,213	291,158	23 14 7	22 19 5	46 14 0	96.8
1928-29 ..	143,648	144,850	288,498	22 13 4	22 17 2	45 10 6	100.8
1929-30 ..	129,546	125,127	254,673	20 3 11	19 10 2	39 14 1	96.6

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1920-21 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in Official Year Book No. 21 and earlier issues. From 1916-17 onwards the particulars relate to fiscal years. (b) Prior to 1906 ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of these goods shipped each year since 1906 see later table, page 141. (c) For actual values for recent years, showing merchandise and bullion and specie separately, see Appendix.

The graphs which accompany this Chapter show the movement of Australian oversea trade from 1855 onwards. In previous issues of the Year Book the fluctuations in such trade have been considered in some detail up to the high imports during the year 1920-21. The enhanced price of commodities and the peculiar conditions affecting Australian trade were responsible for the high value of imports during that year, and in making comparisons with imports during pre-war years, these factors should be taken into consideration.

In 1921-22 the consequent reaction took place and both imports and exports declined. The following year, 1922-23, showed an increase in imports, whilst exports decreased still further. In 1923-24, imports had advanced, but exports were practically the same value as in the previous year. The heavy importation of goods continued during 1924-25 and the value of the oversea trade amounted to £319,173,455, of which

£157,143,296 represented imports and £162,030,159 exports. These figures, so far as total trade and exports are concerned, are the highest recorded, while the figure of imports has been exceeded on two occasions only.

During 1925-26 both imports and exports declined; the total oversea trade showing a decrease of £19 millions compared with the previous year. Exports declined over thirteen millions, due to the reduced quantities of wheat and butter exported. In 1926-27 imports were greater than in any previous year, and exceeded those of 1925-26 by £13,078,416. Exports decreased in value, due mainly to smaller exports of sugar, wool, butter, beef, and zinc.

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

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

In the year 1929-30 the decline in the total trade continued, the amount being £33,825,250 less than the previous year. Imports decreased by £14,101,946, and exports by £19,723,304. The value of trade per head of population was the lowest experienced since the war year of 1917-18. There was a heavy fall in imports of textiles, apparel, yarns, metal manufactures, machines and machinery as the result of increased Customs Duties and the efforts to improve the national balance of payments overseas. Exports of wool declined by £25,000,000 and wheat by £10,000,000, but were partly offset by shipments overseas of gold specie amounting to £27,000,000, the excess of imports for the year being £4,418,787.

2. *Balance of Trade.*—The foregoing table shows the percentage of exports on imports for quinquennial periods from 1826 to 1920-21 and for each financial year since 1920-21. Prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20 the position was reversed. During the subsequent decennial period to 1929-30, there has been an excess of imports, though exports were in excess in the years 1921-22, 1924-25, 1928-29, and 1930-31.

In recent years, shipments of gold both ways for monetary purposes have impaired the significance of the foregoing table, and at the same time the recorded values of exports have been exaggerated on account of sugar and butter. A table of revised values for recent years, separating commodity from gold movement, will be found in the Appendix.

The following table presents a record of the balance of visible trade since 1914, and of the net obligations abroad of Australian Governments beyond those which are accounted for in the values of imports and exports.

On the credit side, the balance of visible trade has been amended by correcting the inflated export values for sugar and butter which were recorded before July, 1929. The B.A.W.R.A. additions to recorded exports are given in a separate column. The net public imports of capital are expressed as the increase of Public debt raised abroad.

The debit side includes all Government interest payable abroad, and other net payments made by Australian Governments, excluding of course payments for goods, which are recorded as imports. The principal items are for purchases of securities abroad by sinking funds, repayment of principal of British war debt, payment for war-ships and post-office orders, and the principal contra items are for reparations, and payments for Commonwealth steamers sold abroad.

No attempt is made to give a complete picture of the balance of international payments. On the credit side, the private investment of capital would be a large item, and on the debit side, dividends paid abroad and expenses of tourists abroad would make a considerable contribution. The net effect is difficult to estimate even roughly on the data available. The last column of the table giving "addition to funds abroad" must be taken to give only the effect of the operations covered by the table, which may be drastically modified by the movements of private capital.

The data for payments for Government services are defective for past years, so that the results are only approximate. The table is therefore closed at 1927-28, and a new table for the last three years, for which the data are more satisfactory, will be found in the Appendix.

**BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE FROM 1st JULY, 1914, TO
30th JUNE, 1928.**

Year.	Estimated excess of Exports.	Increase in Public Debt, (Commonwealth and State) raised abroad.	B.A.W.R.A. Dividends.	Total of Columns (2), (3), and (4).	Approximate annual obligations abroad for interest and Government services.	Addition to Funds available abroad.	
						For the Year.	Accumulated from 1st July, 1914.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1914-15 ..	- 3.8	6.7	..	2.9	16.0	-13.1	-13.1
1915-16 ..	- 3.0	2.7	..	- 0.3	17.2	-17.5	-30.6
1916-17 ..	21.7	18.4	..	40.1	18.4	21.7	- 8.9
1917-18 ..	19.1	19.4	..	38.5	22.0	16.5	7.6
1918-19 ..	11.6	2.2	..	13.8	22.2	- 8.4	- 0.8
1919-20 ..	50.8	10.8	..	61.6	23.2	38.4	37.6
1920-21 ..	-31.6	13.4	7.7	-10.5	24.3	-34.8	2.8
1921-22 ..	24.8	40.3	9.9	75.0	26.7	48.3	51.1
1922-23 ..	-13.9	7.9	5.9	- 0.1	26.8	-26.9	24.2
1923-24 ..	-21.1	41.6	5.3	25.8	28.5	- 2.7	21.5
1924-25 ..	4.2	2.6	..	6.8	29.5	-22.7	- 1.2
1925-26 ..	- 5.5	40.4	..	34.9	32.0	2.9	1.7
1926-27 ..	-20.7	11.7	..	- 9.0	33.2	-42.2	-40.5
1927-28 ..	- 6.7	54.3	3.9	51.5	35.0	16.5	-24.0
Total ..	25.9	272.4	32.7	331.0	355.0	..	-24.0

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

3. Value of Imports, Production and Exports.—The following table shows the imports and exports of manufactured goods under certain industrial groups during the year 1928-29 compared with the value of the output of factories engaged in corresponding industries in Australia during the same year. In addition, particulars are given concerning the total imports and exports of all commodities, including both manufactured goods and unmanufactured material, and the total Australian production. The balance shown as not exported represents the value of goods which were used mainly for local consumption or carried over into the next year for shipment overseas or otherwise. The basis of valuation of imports is that assessed for duty purposes; in the case of exports it is the value in the principal Australian markets; and for production either the factory cost of the manufactured goods, the export value or wholesale price of the raw material.

VALUE OF IMPORTS, PRODUCTION, AND EXPORTS—AUSTRALIA, 1928-29.

Industrial Group.	Imports.	Value of Australian Production.	Total.	Exports.	Balance not exported.
	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	2,272,248	39,282,478	41,554,726	15,296,740	26,257,986
Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin ..	4,684,512	52,004,696	56,689,208	12,322,838	44,366,370
Spirituous and Alcoholic Liquors ..	1,876,944	8,698,720	10,575,664	593,268	9,982,396
Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	789,352	6,812,791	7,602,143	528,598	7,073,545
Apparel, Textiles and Manufactured Fibres—					
Apparel	5,619,813	41,583,460	47,203,273	158,185	47,045,088
Textiles	24,440,235	9,446,006	33,886,241	109,848	33,776,393
Manufactured Fibres	6,357,635	919,882	7,277,517	76,142	7,201,375
Oils, Fats and Waxes	11,115,674	1,590,812	12,706,486	345,644	12,360,842
Paints and Varnishes	784,594	2,267,275	3,051,869	80,850	2,971,019
Stones and Minerals	105,687	2,149,583	2,255,270	38,305	2,216,965
Metals, Metal Manufactures and Machinery—					
Machines and Machinery	21,131,727	33,480,968	54,612,695	646,668	53,966,027
Metals	19,970,426	27,097,663	47,068,089	506,619	46,561,470
Rubber and Leather	2,085,359	14,328,543	16,413,902	639,341	15,774,561
Wood and Wicker	1,915,673	25,895,118	27,810,791	1,187,466	26,623,325
Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass and Glassware	2,357,952	7,050,136	9,408,088	82,478	9,325,610
Paper and Stationery—					
Paper	5,139,769	3,804,588	8,944,357	25,340	8,919,017
Stationery	2,323,909	17,361,488	19,685,397	21,052	19,664,345
Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods	1,904,254	817,531	2,721,785	31,465	2,690,320
Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments	1,371,941	412,505	1,784,446	346,696	1,437,750
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilizers	4,486,306	9,026,773	13,513,079	562,825	12,950,254
Miscellaneous	4,431,288	15,731,042	20,162,330	439,543	19,722,787
Total of above manufactured goods	125,165,298	319,762,058	444,927,356	34,019,911	410,907,445
All other items (manufactured and unmanufactured):	18,482,583	100,683,230	119,165,813	110,830,541	8,335,272
Grand Total	143,647,881	420,445,288	564,093,169	144,850,452	419,242,717

The import figure of £18,482,583 for all other items consists mainly of raw materials. The production total of £100,683,230 for other items comprises raw materials, manufacturing processes, and manufactured items of which there are no imports, whilst the export total of £110,830,541 for the same group consists of raw materials.

§ 5. Direction of Oversea Trade.

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

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Country of Origin.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	65,840,655	67,795,177	63,098,037	57,028,288	54,254,702
British Possessions—					
Canada	3,754,425	4,324,421	3,278,269	4,871,643	3,502,421
Ceylon	1,614,084	2,153,219	1,931,770	1,966,171	2,125,141
India	6,628,036	6,661,408	5,559,038	6,052,506	5,021,449
Malaya (British)	1,701,508	2,025,757	1,804,602	1,133,963	812,513
New Zealand	2,651,062	3,123,038	3,306,143	2,202,580	1,677,009
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	351,696	429,978	342,169	516,544	442,516
Territory of New Guinea	345,603	627,403	561,631	526,285	341,860
Other Islands	785,137	890,075	845,218	848,640	719,404
Papua	348,210	242,939	131,470	117,962	105,098
South African Union	897,306	927,993	652,283	586,879	302,879
Other British Possessions	731,520	754,451	904,745	639,831	869,651
Total British Possessions	19,786,587	22,160,677	19,317,336	19,463,004	15,919,941
Total British Countries	85,627,242	89,955,854	82,415,373	76,491,242	70,174,643
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	850,276	941,954	936,804	910,797	985,005
China	691,751	785,068	685,518	633,217	568,664
France	3,758,740	4,767,163	3,877,113	3,700,303	3,070,645
Germany	2,821,789	4,359,514	4,621,469	4,545,501	4,341,678
Italy	1,446,618	1,564,843	1,362,061	1,449,629	1,350,849
Japan	4,372,083	5,183,470	4,282,614	4,707,299	4,181,643
Netherlands	818,786	1,092,242	972,633	1,145,378	1,134,921
Netherlands East Indies	6,191,895	6,451,688	5,703,345	7,091,619	6,282,653
Norway	1,106,234	1,055,020	925,867	890,414	655,523
Pacific Islands	129,028	157,720	173,802	220,174	268,409
Philippine Islands	311,457	215,176	208,547	163,030	174,518
Sweden	1,871,123	1,847,290	1,873,877	1,480,808	1,671,786
Switzerland	1,997,768	2,458,810	2,117,676	1,969,079	1,566,721
United States of America	37,234,257	41,394,277	35,005,736	35,308,345	30,316,208
Other Foreign Countries	2,409,131	2,486,505	2,782,535	2,941,046	2,302,069
Total Foreign Countries	66,010,936	74,760,740	65,529,597	67,156,639	59,371,292
Total	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881	129,545,935 (a)

(a) Excluding Outside Packages, £1,535,385.

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

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

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN,
1925-26 TO 1929-30.**

Country of Origin.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	43.42	41.16	42.65	39.70	41.88
British Possessions—					
Canada	2.48	2.62	2.22	3.39	2.70
Ceylon	1.07	1.31	1.31	1.37	1.64
India	4.37	4.04	3.76	4.21	3.88
Malaya (British)	1.12	1.23	1.22	0.79	0.63
New Zealand	1.75	1.90	2.23	1.53	1.30
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	0.23	0.26	0.23	0.36	0.34
Territory of New Guinea	0.23	0.39	0.38	0.37	0.26
Other Islands	0.50	0.54	0.57	0.59	0.56
Papua	0.23	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.08
South African Union	0.59	0.56	0.44	0.41	0.23
Other British Possessions	0.48	0.46	0.61	0.45	0.67
Total British Possessions	13.05	13.45	13.06	13.55	12.29
Total British Countries	56.47	54.61	55.71	53.25	54.17
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.56	0.57	0.63	0.63	0.76
China	0.46	0.48	0.46	0.44	0.44
France	2.48	2.89	2.62	2.58	2.37
Germany	1.86	2.65	3.12	3.16	3.35
Italy	0.95	0.95	0.92	1.01	1.04
Japan	2.88	3.15	2.89	3.28	3.23
Netherlands	0.54	0.66	0.66	0.80	0.88
Netherlands East Indies	4.08	3.92	3.86	4.94	4.85
Norway	0.73	0.64	0.63	0.62	0.51
Pacific Islands	0.09	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.21
Philippine Islands	0.21	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.13
Sweden	1.23	1.12	1.27	1.03	1.29
Switzerland	1.32	1.49	1.43	1.37	1.21
United States of America	24.55	25.13	23.66	24.58	23.40
Other Foreign Countries	1.59	1.51	1.88	2.05	2.16
Total Foreign Countries	43.53	45.39	44.29	46.76	45.83
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom declined during the first two years of the quinquennial period under review, with a slight recovery in 1927-28, and a further substantial decrease in 1928-29, the proportion decreasing from 43.42 per cent. in 1925-26 to 39.70 per cent. in 1928-29. In 1929-30, however, imports from United Kingdom recovered 2.18 per cent. During the period, imports from the United States declined from 24.55 per cent. in 1925-26 to 23.40 per cent. in 1929-30, the noticeable feature being an increase or fall each year corresponding somewhat to the decline or recovery in the imports from the United Kingdom. Imports from British possessions during the five years have generally shown a downward tendency, whilst those from foreign countries are rising, due mainly to increased imports from Germany and Netherlands East Indies. There have been no outstanding alterations in the proportions of the imports supplied by other countries. Comparing the proportion of imports supplied by the United Kingdom during 1929-30 with that for 1925-26, it will be seen that there was a reduction of 1.54 per cent., whilst trade with British Possessions declined 0.76, and trade with foreign countries correspondingly increased 2.30 per cent. The table on page 117 shows that, while imports from British countries decreased by £6,316,599 in 1929-30, imports from foreign countries decreased to the extent of £7,785,347.

3. Direction of Exports.—The following tables show a large decrease in the proportion of Australian exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1926–27, a partial recovery in the two subsequent years, and a particularly heavy increase in 1929–30. This is due to exceptionally large shipments of gold amounting to £22,948,732 in 1929–30 as compared with £2,029,559 in 1928–29. The exports of gold to the following countries increased during 1929–30, viz. :—Ceylon, £398,500 ; India, £2,218,502 ; New Zealand, £250,005 ; and the United States, £1,000,000. There has been a steady decline in the proportion exported to France, Italy, Norway and Netherlands during the quinquennial period. During 1929–30, exports to most countries decreased in value, the largest reductions occurring in the exports to Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and India. This decrease was due to the reduced export prices obtained for Australian primary produce ; mainly wool and wheat. Exports to the United States rapidly increased during the year 1927–28, but have more speedily declined in the subsequent years ; the proportion being 12.82 per cent. in 1926–27 and 4.18 per cent. in 1929–30. The value of imports from United States annually exceeds the value of exports from Australia to that country by more than £20,000,000, but the difference has been very marked during recent years, the value of imports from United States in 1928–29 being no less than 29 millions in excess of the value of the Australian exports. Exports to British countries (excluding exports of bullion and specie), during the quinquennial period have oscillated about 4 per cent. from year to year. The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to the more important countries during the five years 1925–26 to 1929–30 :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1925–26 TO 1929–30.

(INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	61,547,790	48,351,780	54,279,714	55,172,552	66,306,195
British Possessions—					
Canada	858,934	1,171,687	856,767	813,992	743,742
Ceylon	506,100	478,606	556,587	603,742	905,691
Fiji	570,828	440,280	485,882	468,211	457,733
Hong Kong	671,824	463,041	482,359	600,889	387,115
India	3,364,063	3,637,382	2,588,903	8,874,947	5,452,421
Malaya (British)	2,132,016	1,930,250	2,030,680	1,984,481	1,399,321
Mauritius	66,190	109,188	87,086	129,752	72,178
New Zealand	5,157,262	4,484,395	3,854,635	3,730,565	3,874,400
Papua	250,678	223,293	203,618	173,042	170,692
South African Union	2,201,531	1,741,831	2,547,194	1,953,313	1,050,107
Other British Possessions	1,293,983	1,336,096	1,231,624	1,524,021	1,222,534
Total British Possessions	17,074,314	15,925,114	15,225,335	20,887,805	15,684,934
Total British Countries	78,622,104	64,276,894	69,505,049	70,060,357	81,991,120
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	6,175,337	8,393,127	9,320,508	9,044,614	5,536,231
Chile and Peru	726,118	265,197	356,013	428,431	207,014
China	745,784	410,073	310,482	1,117,142	295,157
Egypt	2,919,742	3,853,649	3,046,892	3,015,200	1,792,223
France	18,549,742	17,627,139	15,166,747	15,141,155	10,134,578
Germany	6,035,720	9,908,625	12,027,313	9,730,389	6,246,960
Italy	4,654,818	5,514,300	5,138,034	5,169,404	2,761,293
Japan	11,043,159	10,362,990	12,571,282	11,518,086	6,555,603
Netherlands	1,068,639	1,309,668	492,466	653,335	451,603
Netherlands East Indies	2,163,691	2,052,857	1,945,734	2,075,664	2,122,722
Norway	183,432	76,800	1,936,515	5,026	21,891
Pacific Islands	437,001	448,585	448,218	506,367	358,955
Philippine Islands	563,369	483,722	456,959	430,993	390,760
Russia	10	1,092	2,204,460	1,574,093	343,023
Spain	216,083	78,651	3,573	22,899	82,899
Sweden	151,339	139,046	430,266	413,938	135,405
United States of America	12,953,877	18,579,094	8,954,823	5,831,794	5,233,772
Other Foreign Countries	501,969	1,450,798	820,566	1,210,450	466,540
Total Foreign Countries	70,149,830	80,863,473	73,708,021	68,790,095	43,136,019
Total	148,771,934	145,140,367	143,213,070	144,850,452	125,127,148

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

**EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1925-26 TO 1929-30.**

Country.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	41.43	33.37	37.90	38.09	(a) 52.99
British Possessions—					
Canada	0.58	0.81	0.60	0.56	0.59
Ceylon	0.34	0.33	0.39	0.42	0.72
Fiji	0.39	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.29
Hong Kong	0.45	0.32	0.33	0.41	0.21
India	2.27	2.44	1.81	6.13	4.36
Malaya (British)	1.43	1.33	1.42	1.37	1.12
Mauritius	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.04
New Zealand	3.33	2.93	2.69	2.58	3.10
Papua	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.12	0.14
South African Union	1.48	1.20	1.99	1.35	0.84
Other British Possessions	0.87	0.92	0.86	1.05	1.13
Total British Possessions	11.35	10.82	10.63	14.42	12.54
Total British Countries	52.78	44.19	48.53	52.51	65.53
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	4.16	5.73	6.51	6.24	4.42
Chile and Peru	0.49	0.18	0.25	0.30	0.12
China	0.50	0.28	0.21	0.77	0.22
Egypt	1.97	2.66	2.13	2.70	1.43
France	12.49	12.17	10.59	10.45	8.10
Germany	4.70	6.84	8.40	6.72	4.99
Italy	3.13	3.81	3.60	3.57	2.21
Japan	7.43	7.15	8.78	7.95	5.24
Netherlands	0.73	0.91	0.34	0.45	0.37
Netherlands East Indies	1.46	1.42	1.36	1.43	1.70
Norway	0.12	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.02
Pacific Islands	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.35	0.28
Philippine Islands	0.38	0.33	0.32	0.30	0.31
Russia	0.00	0.00	1.54	1.09	0.21
Spain	0.15	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.07
Sweden	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.29	0.11
United States of America	8.72	12.82	6.25	4.03	4.18
Other Foreign Countries	0.40	1.00	0.57	0.84	0.49
Total Foreign Countries	47.22	55.81	51.47	47.49	34.47
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Includes heavy shipments of gold.

5. Principal Imports and Exports—Countries.—The total value of imports from, and exports to, each of the more important countries during 1929-30 in order of value of total trade, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries, is given hereunder. Should further details be required reference may be made to the annual publication "Oversea Trade Bulletin, No. 27," issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade with Australia of 38 of the principal countries of the world

during the past five years. This publication also furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of import for the years 1928-29 and 1929-30, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country. The value of each item imported into each of the States is also shown. The publication referred to also gives information as to the country to which each item of exports was shipped during these years.

United Kingdom. *Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin, £54,254,702.* The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery, and manufactures of metal, £19,279,528, and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £18,427,684. Imports of the undermentioned goods also contributed largely to the total:—Paper and stationery; drugs and chemicals; whisky; cigarettes; rubber and rubber manufactures; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments; chinaware and earthenware; glass and glassware; and fancy goods.

Total Exports to United Kingdom, £66,306,195. Of this total £65,793,753 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Gold specie, £22,947,022; wool, £12,648,045; butter, £5,936,242; wheat, £5,376,889; and sugar, £2,112,961. Other commodities which bulked largely were—Pig lead; frozen meats; hides and skins; dried and fresh fruits; flour; wine; copper; and zinc.

United States of America. *Total Imports of United States Origin, £30,316,208.* The following were the more important items of import:—Motor chassis, bodies, etc., £4,677,777; petroleum and shale spirit, etc., £4,075,864; undressed timber, £1,811,759; unmanufactured tobacco, £1,739,423; rubber manufactures; metal manufactures; apparel, textiles, etc.; electrical machinery, materials and appliances; motive-power machinery; lubricating (mineral) oil; kerosene; musical instruments; paper and stationery; sulphur; and sausage casings.

Total Exports to United States, £5,233,772. Of this total £5,056,599 represented Australian produce. The principal exports were—Hides and skins, £1,658,986; wool, £1,154,433; gold specie, £1,000,000; sausage casings; pearlshell; and ores. The value of the exports of the above commodities represents 89 per cent. of the total exports to the United States.

France. *Total Imports of French Origin, £3,070,645.* Chief imports were—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £642,515; velvets, velveteens, plushes, etc., £175,720; trimmings for attire, £135,173; blouses, skirts, etc.; woollens; rubber manufactures; paper and stationery; perfumery and toilet preparations; dressed furs; brandy; gums and resins; lace for attire; gloves; wine; piece goods of cotton and linen; hats and caps; and olive oil.

Total Exports to France, £10,134,578. Of this total £9,893,340 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £8,075,006; sheep skins, £1,611,157; copra; concentrates; wheat; precious stones unset, cameos, etc.; and frozen mutton.

Japan. *Total Imports of Japanese Origin, £4,181,643.* Principal imports—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £2,387,213; cotton and linen piece goods, £291,258; raw silk; undressed timber; plywood; apparel and attire; crockery and other household ware; glass and glassware; oils; fancy goods; and fish.

Total Exports to Japan, £6,555,003. Of this total, £6,519,625 was Australian produce. Chief exports—Wool, £4,434,746; wheat, £702,913; tallow; zinc; pig lead; trochus shell; beef; milk and cream; and infants' and invalids' food.

Germany. *Total Imports of German Origin, £4,341,678.* Principal imports—Machinery and metal manufactures, £1,417,616; apparel and textiles, £1,021,931; drugs, chemicals and fertilizers, £355,118; paper and stationery, £238,806; toys, £135,960; timepieces; fancy goods; bags and baskets; and pianos.

Total Exports to Germany, £6,246,960. Of this total, £6,193,768 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wool, £4,626,041; pig lead, £419,870; apples, £342,104; hides and skins, £331,606; beef; sausage casings; zinc bars, blocks, etc.; and eucalyptus oil.

Belgium. *Total Imports of Belgian Origin, £985,005.* Principal imports were—Glass and glassware, £253,576; velvets, etc., £66,310; cotton and linen piece goods, £65,939; cameos, and precious stones unset, £61,644; paper, £45,386; arms; gloves; and electrical machinery.

Total Exports to Belgium, £5,536,231. Of this total £5,524,775 was the produce of Australia. Chief items were—Wool, £3,316,902; pig lead, £711,556; beef, £394,244; zinc concentrates, £241,115; hides and skins, £204,301; zinc bars blocks, etc., £109,000; wheat, £104,100; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates; and copper in matte.

India. Total Imports of Produce or Manufacture of India, £5,021,449. Bags and sacks valued at £2,896,501 represent 57 per cent. of the total imports. The other principal items were—Hessians, £550,937; linseed, £451,172; tea, £340,759; hides and skins, £271,597; gums and resins; coffee and chicory; rice; mats, matting of coir; paraffin wax; kapok; and jute.

Total Exports to India, £5,452,421. Of this total £5,447,308 represented Australian produce. The chief exports were—Gold specie, £2,218,502; wheat, £1,937,543; silver, £846,971; horses; tallow; wool; milk and cream; undressed timber; and jams and jellies.

Netherlands East Indies. Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin, £6,282,653. The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit; including benzine, etc., £3,175,089; tea, £1,101,911; crude petroleum, £898,971; kapok, £269,613; kerosene; flax and hemp; coffee and chicory; and crude rubber.

Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £2,122,722. Of this total £2,101,670 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £924,620; butter, £476,915; preserved milk and cream, £336,379; leather, £56,084; biscuits; bacon and hams; medicines; fruit juices and syrups; and soap.

New Zealand. Total Imports of New Zealand Origin, £1,677,009. The principal items were—Timber, £459,278; hides and skins, £250,145; gold, £164,235; wool, £163,551; horses, £84,090; flax and hemp, £83,656; fish, £82,957; meats; linseed and other seeds; and grain and pulse.

Total Exports to New Zealand, £3,874,400. Of this total £3,102,529 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £480,801; timber, £347,181; manufactured tobacco, £291,985; apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres, £250,278; gold, £250,005; coal, £218,813; talking machines, phonographs, etc., £173,296; fruits, dried and fresh, £165,309; tea; horses; and medicines.

Italy. Total Imports of Italian Origin, £1,350,849. Chief imports were—Silk piece goods, £211,371; hats, £145,925; hides and skins, £133,680; metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £119,427; edible nuts, £49,458; essential oils; flax and hemp; and pneumatic tyres.

Total Exports to Italy, £2,761,293. Of this total, £2,743,756 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wool, £1,641,166; wheat, £738,685; hides and skins, £152,088; beef, £102,112; tallow, £102,018; and copra.

Canada. Total Imports of Canadian Origin, £3,502,421. The principal imports were—Printing paper, £894,435; Chassis for motor cars, £656,269; fish preserved in tins, £544,789; undressed timber, £307,228; agricultural, etc., implements and machinery, £143,570; other vehicles and parts, £112,362; dressed timber, £104,367; iron and steel pipes and tubes, £75,564; electrical machinery and appliances, £50,661; motive-power machinery; gloves; and rubber manufactures.

Total Exports to Canada, £743,742. Of this total £737,786 was Australian produce. Chief items were—Fruits, dried, £139,513; meats, £130,361; wool—greasy, scoured and tops, £82,850; sugar (cane), £81,250; butter, £72,997; and hides and skins.

Malaya (British). Total Imports of Malayan (British) Origin, £812,513. Principal items were—Rubber and manufactures thereof, £545,161; spices, £138,902; sago and tapioca, £35,863; tin ingots; oils; gums and resins; fruits and vegetables, preserved; bamboo and cane.

Total Exports to Malaya (British), £1,399,321. Of this total, £1,375,486 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £556,317; milk and cream, £344,028; butter, £119,132; frozen meats, £104,425; metals, metal manufactures and machinery; fruits, fresh and preserved; soap; bacon and hams; leather; and sheep.

Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). Total Imports of Produce of the Pacific Islands £1,772,189. Chief items were—Rock phosphates, £988,280; copra, £447,577; gold bullion, £115,524; shells; hides and skins; timber; fruits, fresh; molasses; and cocoa beans.

Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £1,646,164. Of this amount £1,197,288 was the produce of Australia. The exports to these islands cover a very wide range of commodities. The outstanding groups were—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £416,242; machines machinery and metal manufactures, £239,705; foodstuffs of animal origin, £215,870; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, £132,272; coal and coke, £99,495; and apparel, textiles, etc., £92,159. The chief individual items were—Flour; tobacco; coal; frozen meats; meats preserved in tins; timber; bran, pollard, and sharps; cocoa and chocolate; rice; and ale, beer, etc.

South African Union. Total Imports of Produce of South African Union, £302,879. Principal items were—Precious stones, £139,259; fish, £64,599; asbestos, crude, £29,564; tobacco; maize; and glue pieces and sinews.

Total Exports to South African Union, £1,050,107. Of this total £1,041,515 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wheat, £406,211; flour, £194,870; timber, £188,958; tallow, £75,420; milk and cream, £35,293; lead, pig; gelatine and glue of all kinds; and soap.

Egypt. Total Imports of Egyptian Origin, £54,108. Chief items were—Asphalt, bitumen and natural pitch, £35,783; and gums and resins, £10,577.

Total Exports to Egypt, £1,792,223. Principal items were—Flour, £1,291,730; wheat, £300,528; frozen meat, £111,563; and butter, £53,939.

Ceylon. Total Imports of Ceylon Origin, £2,125,141. The chief items were—Tea, £1,796,972; crude rubber, £197,029; nuts, £51,968; fibres; cocoa beans; and yarns.

Total Exports to Ceylon, £905,691. Of this total £903,526 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Gold specie, £398,500; flour, £222,343; undressed timber, £120,873; frozen meats; milk and cream; butter; and fresh fruits.

Sweden. Total Imports of Swedish Origin, £1,671,786. Chief items were—Timber, £444,185; paper, £366,023; wood pulp, £263,998; dairy implements and machinery, £91,224; paper boards, £84,904; matches, £71,482; vacuum cleaners, £34,341; electrical machinery and appliances; and roller bearings and ball bearings.

Total Exports to Sweden, £135,405. Chief items were—Wool, greasy, £55,335; hides—cattle, £40,166; and apples, fresh, £22,930.

Russia. Total Imports of Russian Origin, £149,556. Chief items were—Salmon in tins; dressed furs; bristles, horsehair drafts; and hides and skins.

Total Exports to Russia, £343,023. Chief item was wool, £328,285.

Switzerland. Total Imports of Swiss Origin, £1,566,721. Chief items were—Piece goods of silk, £528,538; clocks and watches, £260,563; trimmings and ornaments for attire, £164,095; handkerchiefs; cheese; talking machines; lace for attire; and other apparel and textiles.

Total Exports to Switzerland, £17,553. Chief item was—Timepieces and parts, £6,440.

Netherlands. Total Imports of Netherlands Origin, £1,134,921. Principal items were—Electrical machinery and appliances, £421,266; artificial silk, £134,551; paper, £101,338; caramel, caramel paste, cocoa butter, etc., £48,050; jewellery, £46,631; gin, £33,638; piece goods; glass and glassware; and drugs and chemicals.

Total Exports to Netherlands, £451,603. Chief exports were—Ores—Iron, £148,255; wheat, £113,960; wool, £44,061; fresh apples, £36,314; copra, £25,890; tallow, £24,754; and flour, £16,121.

China. Total Imports of Chinese Origin, £568,664. The principal items were—Tea, £54,509; ginger, £46,178; edible nuts, £40,594; oils, £35,834; rice, £35,184; bristles, horsehair drafts, £35,020; cosies and cushions, etc., £30,697; hats and caps, £29,644; silk piece goods; tung, turkey red, etc., oil; and lace for attire.

Total Exports to China, £273,507. Of this total £262,872 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Milk and cream, £99,505; butter, £58,646; leather, £41,355; sandalwood, £19,521; meats, £9,849; jams and jellies; and undressed timber.

Norway. Total Imports of Norwegian Origin, £655,523. Principal items were—Paper, £219,061; dressed timber, £212,565; preserved fish, £167,770; ores, clays etc.; and calcium carbide.

Total Exports to Norway, £21,891. Chief item was—Vessels transferred abroad, £19,500.

Philippine Islands. *Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin, £174,518.* Chief items were—Timber, £79,219; hemp, £77,844; tobacco and cigars; and hats and caps.

Total Exports to Philippine Islands, £390,750. Principal items were—Frozen meats, £150,807; flour, £102,408; butter, £66,814; cattle, £22,316; bacon and hams; milk and cream; onions; and eucalyptus oil.

Hong Kong. *Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin, £17,420.* Chief items were—Ginger, £6,143; clouded bamboo, £2,452; grass straw; and wicker, bamboo and cane.

Total Exports to Hong Kong, £337,115. Chief items were—Butter, £58,993; sandalwood, £57,688; leather, £49,301; frozen meats, £36,406; flour, £31,439; milk and cream; béche-de-mer; pig lead; and bacon and hams.

Spain. *Total Imports of Spanish Origin, £220,574.* Chief items were—Edible nuts, £77,678; corks, etc., £70,990; liquorice; wine; and paints and varnishes.

Total Exports to Spain, £82,899. Chief items were—Wool—greasy, £65,176; and hides and skins, £16,479.

6. Imports—States, and Total.—Imports are recorded at the port of landing and are credited to the State in which the port is situated. Complete records are not obtainable of interstate trade, and the State totals represent, therefore, the value of oversea goods consigned to the various States. They do not, moreover, represent the consumption within each State, as a proportion of the imports into New South Wales and Victoria are subsequently transhipped to the other States. The extent of this transhipment is indicated by the fact that in 1929–30 the excess of imports over exports in New South Wales amounted to £8.4 per head and in Victoria to £3.0 per head, whereas in the other States there was an excess of exports amounting to £8.1 per head in Queensland, South Australia £10.0, Western Australia £17.4, and Tasmania £5.4. The total imports for the last five years are given hereunder.

IMPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1925–26 TO 1929–30.

State.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	64,009,929	68,933,904	65,081,801	63,491,751	56,517,208
Victoria ..	50,327,055	55,560,936	47,911,131	46,005,650	41,881,524
Queensland ..	13,772,854	13,497,758	11,760,214	11,594,348	11,326,844
South Australia ..	14,079,788	15,507,260	12,509,300	11,305,866	9,228,785
Western Australia ..	7,896,174	9,447,033	9,011,294	9,453,169	8,761,171
Tasmania ..	1,518,210	1,732,889	1,640,817	1,765,052	1,792,529
Northern Territory ..	34,168	36,814	30,413	32,045	37,874
Total ..	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881	129,545,935 (a)

(a) Excluding outside packages, £1,535,385.

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

EXPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1925–26 TO 1929–30.

State.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	54,001,814	62,815,077	51,882,915	49,288,900	35,761,807
Victoria ..	33,107,576	34,741,689	31,728,558	39,437,225	36,499,943
Queensland ..	26,384,916	14,721,201	21,855,054	23,251,716	18,821,824
South Australia ..	19,450,144	17,123,012	18,030,143	14,811,542	15,009,496
Western Australia ..	12,611,631	13,067,922	16,252,679	15,301,307	16,004,694
Tasmania ..	2,970,226	2,396,496	3,434,456	2,706,042	2,970,913
Northern Territory ..	35,902	29,786	29,265	53,720	58,471
Total ..	148,562,209	144,895,183	143,213,070	144,860,452	125,127,148

8. Trade of Principal Ports.—The next table gives the value of imports received at, and exports despatched from, the principal ports of Australia during 1928-29 and 1929-30.

OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1928-29 AND 1929-30.

Port.	1928-29.			1929-30.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
<i>New South Wales.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sydney	61,451,153	48,183,967	109,615,120	54,746,941	34,561,106	89,308,047
Newcastle ..	1,705,951	980,340	2,686,291	1,601,026	853,713	2,454,739
Other Ports ..	334,647	144,593	479,240	189,241	346,988	516,229
Total	63,491,751	49,288,900	112,780,651	56,517,208	35,761,807	92,279,015
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Melbourne ..	44,446,014	34,321,608	78,767,622	40,782,668	34,436,204	75,218,872
Geelong	1,449,618	3,141,361	4,590,979	958,265	939,467	1,897,732
Other Ports ..	110,018	1,974,256	2,084,274	140,591	1,124,272	1,264,863
Total	46,005,650	39,437,225	85,442,875	41,881,524	36,499,943	78,381,467
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Brisbane	9,954,107	15,246,478	25,200,585	9,541,510	13,666,876	23,208,386
Rockhampton ..	304,983	640,506	945,489	303,684	612,583	916,267
Townsville ..	752,859	2,562,519	3,315,378	944,482	1,733,962	2,678,444
Other Ports ..	582,399	4,802,213	5,384,612	537,168	2,808,403	3,345,571
Total	11,594,348	23,251,716	34,846,064	11,326,844	18,821,824	30,148,668
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Port Adelaide, including Adelaide	11,101,541	9,889,856	20,991,397	8,879,188	9,156,449	18,035,637
Port Pirie	104,917	3,456,179	3,561,096	288,300	3,696,760	3,985,060
Wallaroo	52,293	936,388	988,681	40,543	929,333	969,876
Other Ports ..	47,115	529,119	576,234	20,754	1,226,954	1,247,708
Total	11,305,866	14,811,542	26,117,408	9,228,785	15,009,496	24,238,281
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Fremantle (Perth)	9,218,962	11,525,249	20,744,211	8,409,499	12,323,070	20,732,569
Bunbury	38,774	1,261,516	1,300,290	20,005	1,194,920	1,214,925
Other Ports ..	195,433	2,514,542	2,709,975	331,667	2,486,704	2,818,371
Total	9,453,169	15,301,307	24,754,476	8,761,171	16,004,694	24,765,865
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Hobart	890,542	2,052,717	2,943,259	869,947	2,444,565	3,314,512
Launceston ..	820,316	530,844	1,351,160	765,099	416,246	1,181,345
Other Ports ..	54,194	122,481	176,675	157,483	110,102	267,585
Total	1,765,052	2,706,042	4,471,094	1,792,529	2,970,913	4,763,442
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Port Darwin ..	32,045	53,720	85,765	37,874	58,471	96,345
Grand Total	148,647,881	144,860,452	288,498,883	129,545,935	125,127,148	254,673,083

§ 6. Exports to Eastern Countries.

1. Principal Articles Exported.—The following table shows the value of exports of Australian and other produce from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The principal countries concerned in this trade are China, India and Ceylon, Japan, Netherlands East Indies and Timor (Portuguese), Philippine Islands, Malaya (British), and Hong Kong. During the year 1928–29 the export trade with Eastern countries increased considerably, due mainly to exceptionally heavy shipments of wheat to India. Increased exports of butter, flour, meats, milk and cream, sandalwood and skins also were made in 1928–29, but exports of copper, jams, timber and wool declined. The heavy decline in exports to Eastern countries, which occurred in 1929–30, was caused by reduced shipments of wheat to India and a fall in the export price of wool shipped to Japan and other countries.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1925–26 TO 1929–30.

Article.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
	£	£	£	£	£
Biscuits	117,268	92,263	85,791	76,893	58,990
Butter	794,427	761,498	834,136	873,290	826,016
Cheese	11,299	12,109	10,708	10,629	12,163
Coal	211,899	215,701	180,628	67,006	27,089
Copper	19,620	17,568	..	..	..
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat	4,058,427	1,991,341	1,415,714	8,756,564	2,644,742
Flour	2,262,492	1,827,140	1,779,947	1,853,074	1,851,621
Other (prepared and unprepared) ..	13,911	19,708	21,054	56,385	77,226
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder ..	22,082	30,966	18,797	16,131	20,362
Horses	105,092	104,048	110,353	114,316	122,737
Iron Ore .. .. .	..	..	..	..	92,831
Iron and steel (scrap)	4,994	19,096	12,004	18,307	26,597
Jams and jellies	66,010	60,681	55,765	46,498	33,296
Lead, Pig	375,148	144,737	112,963	123,953	92,323
Leather	420,446	322,195	300,983	325,544	164,089
Meats	477,799	488,038	479,303	562,899	555,613
Milk and cream	1,334,361	921,597	1,107,450	1,221,484	919,376
Pearl shell and trochus shell	95,522	87,263	95,950	95,327	66,612
Sandalwood	252,800	251,625	194,616	278,236	89,427
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow	690,184	651,228	547,190	578,041	540,389
Sulphate of ammonia	56,054	30,079	3,105	..	..
Timber (undressed)	199,959	332,129	239,806	151,712	139,116
Wool	5,896,777	7,692,553	10,371,128	8,906,488	4,512,341
Other merchandise	1,303,388	1,171,877	1,297,468	1,329,404	1,047,579
Total merchandise	18,784,457	17,445,418	19,274,862	25,302,183	13,920,535
Specie, and gold and silver bullion ..	2,407,407	2,274,885	1,669,388	1,845,964	3,516,873
Total Exports	21,191,924	19,720,303	20,944,250	27,208,147	17,437,408

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

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM AUSTRALIA TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN COUNTRIES.—1925–26 TO 1929–30.

Country.	1925–26.	1926–27.	1927–28.	1928–29.	1929–30.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	745,784	410,073	310,482	1,075,718	273,507
East Indies	2,131,407	2,050,872	1,948,963	2,059,017	2,081,500
Hong Kong	661,979	463,041	482,359	600,869	336,315
India and Ceylon	1,524,743	1,757,470	1,490,102	7,702,148	2,894,139
Japan	11,043,159	10,362,090	12,571,282	11,518,986	6,555,003
Malaya (British)	2,114,016	1,917,250	2,007,680	1,974,431	1,389,821
Philippine Islands	563,369	483,722	456,980	430,998	390,750
Total	18,784,457	17,445,418	19,274,862	25,302,183	13,920,535

§ 7. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade.

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

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—IN CLASSES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Classes.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	2,473,756	3,099,388	2,866,708	2,367,393	2,182,397
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	7,087,836	7,553,785	6,605,536	6,246,824	6,087,798
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	2,297,733	1,813,612	1,767,497	1,876,044	1,533,368
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	2,760,176	2,704,754	2,990,620	2,694,546	2,422,648
V. Live animals . . .	133,257	167,030	120,007	159,325	213,229
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	1,127,972	1,731,921	1,182,966	1,072,615	1,953,561
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	3,568,614	3,484,472	3,242,367	3,009,229	2,879,321
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	30,055,392	42,416,066	38,438,491	39,710,916	32,546,428
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	10,065,509	10,977,790	9,872,014	11,106,944	11,565,261
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	705,743	814,378	778,663	784,694	688,195
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	766,149	941,453	1,000,830	1,010,951	1,688,078
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	45,403,640	51,232,059	42,801,866	42,987,433	36,323,308
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	5,727,019	5,593,757	4,157,292	2,043,661	2,070,294
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	5,911,637	5,516,478	5,818,541	4,880,755	4,629,167
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	2,456,061	2,610,987	2,422,822	2,455,467	2,251,940
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	7,126,461	7,936,028	7,873,998	7,778,529	7,912,167
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	2,746,403	2,849,587	2,621,411	2,658,148	2,144,442
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	1,843,897	1,853,812	1,464,794	1,443,856	1,414,638
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	4,316,437	5,027,176	4,811,212	5,213,338	5,082,161
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	5,492,718	5,695,935	4,979,163	4,979,198	3,653,811
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	426,674	643,226	1,048,152	367,715	325,723
Total . . .	151,638,178	164,716,504	147,944,970	143,647,881	129,545,935

(a) Excluding outside packages, £1,535,385.

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

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Classes.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	16,415,297	12,105,989	13,264,785	15,861,935	14,649,566
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	33,673,876	32,689,285	28,993,658	36,875,173	22,515,068
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	404,009	875,036	1,103,910	544,538	601,653
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	475,352	382,669	379,976	420,499	363,457
V. Live animals . . .	221,876	246,343	235,534	279,189	240,763
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	72,116,824	69,168,778	76,503,648	71,456,507	74,827,255
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	678,292	398,192	553,415	594,334	337,089
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	177,491	164,180	180,023	172,474	200,859
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	1,825,232	1,589,341	1,274,373	1,624,612	1,070,626
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	46,945	47,906	34,858	50,320	51,567
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	3,239,825	2,174,545	2,585,864	1,634,414	1,944,020
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	7,082,368	6,143,178	6,097,113	5,995,367	5,774,932
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	782,138	655,949	628,192	576,419	523,887
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	1,421,642	1,492,037	1,260,639	1,178,698	1,042,042
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	93,169	89,426	120,945	77,650	89,260
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	153,809	157,194	158,854	162,098	178,437
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	132,991	103,975	104,087	61,178	110,115
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	96,555	159,653	182,650	240,004	249,529
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	601,642	615,884	489,740	581,000	535,148
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	500,891	589,382	995,248	577,772	562,722
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	5,473,435	12,303,031	3,738,905	3,892,352	27,748,839
Total . . .	145,704,799	142,151,058	138,947,447	141,758,288	122,616,864

(a) AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1925-26 TO 1929-30—*continued.*

Classes.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
(b) OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	24,074	39,598	21,655	22,379	15,858
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	359,249	283,405	285,375	225,730	215,301
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	47,069	35,322	40,525	29,873	83,304
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	79,820	83,657	103,393	108,099	97,191
V. Live animals . . .	5,408	10,363	27,010	25,196	63,403
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	54,893	33,618	38,627	40,878	34,665
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	576,471	680,755	502,739	409,360	318,216
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	375,336	381,919	368,666	358,381	384,686
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	136,630	78,053	86,180	89,620	78,826
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	10,812	8,623	8,118	10,530	7,981
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	2,048	2,375	2,980	1,589	1,587
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	541,795	622,751	718,443	742,469	636,016
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	35,908	66,136	67,857	61,404	78,645
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	50,203	44,640	57,129	61,677	57,316
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	17,029	13,849	13,828	16,201	16,345
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	87,482	76,838	91,405	82,647	83,463
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	100,948	124,140	53,049	166,093	69,590
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	94,749	110,636	91,405	106,092	108,785
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	51,602	46,848	47,986	65,962	47,468
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	361,914	239,583	1,628,303	433,871	167,608
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	53,695	6,200	10,650	34,168	10
Total . . .	3,067,135	2,989,309	4,265,623	3,092,219	2,510,264

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

	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. . .	16,439,371	12,145,587	13,286,440	16,884,314	14,665,424
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. . .	34,033,125	32,972,690	29,279,033	36,600,909	22,730,369
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. . .	451,078	910,358	1,144,435	574,411	684,957
IV. Tobacco, etc. . .	555,172	466,326	483,369	523,598	460,648
V. Live animals . . .	227,284	256,711	262,594	304,386	360,186
VI. Animal substances, etc. . .	72,171,717	69,202,396	76,602,275	71,497,445	48,864,920
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. . .	1,252,763	1,078,947	1,056,154	1,005,694	650,305
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. . .	552,737	548,099	549,589	530,655	535,545
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes . . .	1,061,862	1,687,394	1,360,553	1,714,432	1,149,452
X. Paints and varnishes . . .	57,757	55,929	43,276	60,850	59,548
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. . .	3,241,873	2,178,920	2,588,844	1,634,008	1,945,607
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery . . .	7,624,163	6,765,929	6,815,556	6,137,886	6,410,998
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. . .	818,046	722,685	696,049	637,823	602,532
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. . .	1,472,045	1,536,477	1,317,818	1,240,375	1,099,358
XV. Earthenware, etc. . .	110,228	103,275	134,773	93,381	104,606
XVI. Paper and stationery . . .	244,291	234,032	250,299	245,655	261,900
XVII. Jewellery, etc. . .	233,959	227,815	157,136	227,271	179,705
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments . . .	191,304	270,289	274,055	346,696	358,314
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. . .	653,244	662,732	537,726	646,962	582,616
XX. Miscellaneous . . .	952,805	828,945	2,623,551	1,011,643	730,330
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie . . .	5,527,130	12,309,231	3,749,555	3,926,520	27,748,849
Total . . .	148,771,934	145,140,367	143,213,070	144,850,452	125,127,148

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

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Article.		1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Fish preserved in tins	lb.	25,581,258	30,067,897	23,496,685	28,266,411	28,039,277
	£	1,164,223	1,418,103	1,141,493	1,265,510	1,342,016
Tea	lb.	47,087,973	52,428,163	45,378,944	50,038,049	50,790,402
	£	3,639,633	3,908,607	3,473,808	3,506,605	3,298,705
Whisky	gal.	1,349,086	925,710	1,031,212	1,024,807	946,523
	£	1,645,173	1,134,779	1,104,257	1,216,154	1,113,512
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£	2,760,176	2,704,754	2,960,820	2,994,546	2,422,648
Copra	cwt.	646,740	784,896	611,367	576,414	520,262
	£	826,442	918,164	701,156	651,683	497,320
Socks and stockings	£	1,645,621	1,659,624	1,348,950	1,148,409	792,456
Gloves	£	518,912	559,582	505,512	520,121	487,869
Hats and caps	£	691,667	870,124	952,126	983,059	683,501
Trimmings and ornaments	£	997,826	1,245,534	917,323	869,714	721,257
Carpets and carpeting	£	1,267,804	1,464,201	1,428,745	1,389,022	1,343,932
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	1,306,723	1,308,612	1,202,198	1,046,787	796,865
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck	£	914,514	836,142	711,209	689,991	645,828
Cotton and linen	£	10,350,581	10,028,947	8,593,908	7,571,863	7,488,675
Silk or containing silk	£	5,257,051	6,866,738	5,963,339	6,532,742	5,500,268
Woolen or containing wool	£	2,320,426	2,450,573	2,525,179	1,490,957	1,201,118
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£	917,818	895,434	917,949	789,032	873,955
Bags and sacks	£	4,188,115	4,316,592	3,640,348	4,098,972	2,906,817
Yarns—						
Cotton	£	494,901	836,487	672,496	858,986	939,609
Woolen	£	427,882	568,843	315,157	253,890	301,829
Kerosene	gal.	25,371,581	33,543,260	34,704,643	40,091,368	41,162,038
	£	921,271	1,264,257	1,036,323	1,159,438	1,089,938
Lubricating (mineral) oil	gal.	11,497,059	13,818,490	12,232,088	16,861,428	13,532,413
	£	942,952	1,153,357	936,253	1,319,081	1,139,560
Petroleum spirit, benzine, etc.	gal.	116,566,839	145,702,909	177,670,753	199,998,104	239,875,732
	£	6,519,015	6,648,567	6,067,217	6,816,287	7,429,485
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	4,721,523	5,755,495	5,405,227	4,809,652	4,583,660
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt.	216,452	317,919	331,348	288,484	306,183
	£	1,433,177	1,079,972	1,721,688	1,317,115	1,517,817
Agricultural machinery	£	781,766	722,094	691,343	611,875	443,707
Metal-working machinery	£	476,974	599,252	509,574	398,684	407,190
Traction engines and road rollers	£	909,322	1,248,601	1,196,660	1,239,124	1,059,300
Iron and Steel—						
Pipes and tubes	£	1,590,127	1,691,954	1,554,577	1,805,565	1,990,469
Plate and sheet	£	4,181,354	4,723,733	4,703,837	3,964,003	3,713,883
Cutlery	£	872,086	984,835	819,094	812,669	673,658
Tools of trade	£	1,146,850	1,257,031	1,057,318	1,074,219	922,499
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	11,978,123	14,177,762	8,255,671	10,677,344	6,794,769
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	5,273,954	5,085,980	3,721,194	2,497,423	1,684,621
Timber, undressed, including Logs(a)	sp. ft.	392,019,451	367,820,251	431,652,496	323,088,698	338,462,347
	£	3,795,111	3,455,414	3,754,286	3,054,597	2,915,619
Crockery	£	740,929	766,157	748,167	741,481	694,210
Glass and glassware	£	1,277,871	1,301,772	1,210,762	1,215,092	1,098,219
Paper, printing	£	2,853,232	3,232,956	3,086,023	3,046,868	3,129,705
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	2,649,472	2,781,311	2,926,753	2,800,175	2,738,781
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	4,316,437	5,027,176	4,811,212	5,213,338	5,082,161
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	1,240,556	1,450,828	961,052	646,638	343,242
All other articles	£	51,700,588	55,716,250	53,666,064	60,829,180	47,334,832
Total Imports	£	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881	129,545,935

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet.
 (b) Excluding Outside Packages, £1,535,385.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Article.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
Butter (b)	centl. 978,998	765,165	991,649	1,024,428	1,073,661
	£ 7,006,930	5,447,224	6,006,933	7,545,430	7,001,540
Cheese	centl. 68,728	36,438	69,267	85,310	30,894
	£ 270,712	131,163	260,235	326,700	124,716
Eggs in shell	doz. 1,531,744	3,151,905	1,104,000	2,916,398	3,570,219
	£ 116,681	233,670	85,844	219,929	255,571
Meats	£ 7,455,403	5,193,812	4,811,522	6,335,049	6,259,924
Milk and cream	centl. 259,950	177,525	206,228	259,852	164,935
	£ 1,476,205	1,080,963	1,188,504	1,424,318	997,512
Fruits, dried	centl. 550,520	633,620	631,661	1,071,543	1,144,081
	£ 1,458,396	1,647,172	1,600,093	2,299,330	2,169,832
Fruits, fresh	centl. 1,496,545	757,598	1,865,851	826,528	1,959,418
	£ 1,553,650	805,260	1,818,624	641,680	1,861,428
Barley	centl. 364,764	1,010,740	625,722	939,507	323,771
	£ 142,048	383,103	291,656	228,707	99,040
Wheat	centl. 32,536,637	44,385,189	31,825,414	49,137,747	24,234,424
	£ 17,187,388	20,785,414	14,629,899	20,336,199	10,056,585
Flour	centl. 10,020,693	9,869,282	8,675,500	11,276,066	9,314,667
	£ 6,839,281	6,254,316	5,229,463	5,998,000	4,948,927
Sugar (cane) (b)	cwt. 4,127,120	1,292,301	3,051,227	3,988,887	3,684,216
	£ 5,253,156	1,679,623	3,068,621	5,222,198	2,210,468
Wine (b)	gal. 1,718,048	3,077,588	3,769,257	1,736,787	2,183,593
	£ 368,100	829,789	1,038,626	496,739	553,658
Tobacco, manufactured	centl. 17,589	14,101	13,856	16,780	13,727
	£ 455,209	369,618	352,991	399,036	347,717
Hides and skins	£ 8,274,355	8,547,108	9,896,827	9,280,898	6,564,614
Wool (in terms of greasy wool)	centl. 8,810,019	8,277,997	7,865,460	8,577,417	7,892,288
	£ 63,203,415	60,053,358	66,095,901	61,612,095	36,566,600
Pearlshell	cwt. 48,631	45,451	44,119	45,058	58,503
	£ 391,695	352,624	337,469	330,010	450,615
Sandalwood	cwt. 164,702	173,309	128,248	189,403	72,495
	£ 252,807	252,401	193,292	273,238	90,427
Tallow (unrefined)	cwt. 837,572	839,692	663,714	777,563	598,583
	£ 1,609,673	1,415,888	1,080,308	1,384,191	991,592
Coal	ton 794,340	807,148	555,617	346,658	294,503
	£ 881,679	965,699	690,995	428,754	346,916
Concentrates	cwt. 5,885,004	2,504,583	6,432,199	3,944,942	4,154,519
	£ 2,029,619	979,928	1,659,520	994,821	1,388,905
Copper	cwt. 95,672	83,045	146,473	131,991	219,582
	£ 280,061	161,411	285,708	319,192	625,649
Lead	cwt. 2,608,991	2,591,327	3,276,400	2,892,551	2,322,401
	£ 4,524,142	3,852,792	3,516,236	3,233,380	3,431,939
Zinc—bar, block, dust	cwt. 582,253	547,190	840,832	652,931	658,846
	£ 1,070,202	932,491	1,231,752	913,191	1,104,457
Tin—Ingots	cwt. 35,816	37,206	30,235	25,634	17,128
	£ 486,473	549,559	369,888	282,636	167,863
Leather	sup. ft. 646,161	576,074	537,700	489,375	444,439
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	sup. ft. 112,101,019	123,669,022	97,964,091	91,170,142	81,348,857
	£ 1,333,259	1,422,933	1,164,801	1,100,325	965,647
Soap	centl. 158,467	165,533	174,307	168,393	159,822
	£ 239,239	291,346	310,695	297,037	292,669
Gold	£ 4,318,072	11,367,771	2,804,249	2,958,187	26,868,594
Silver	£ 1,155,355	935,230	934,623	934,198	830,240
All other articles	£ 5,373,653	4,954,723	5,606,112	5,133,929	4,808,104
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	£ 145,704,790	142,151,058	158,947,647	141,758,233	122,616,884

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet. (b) Basis of valuation amended as from the 1st July, 1929, vide § 3, par. 2 ante. The corresponding figures for the previous years on the amended basis are:—

Article.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.
Butter	£ 6,954,211	£ 4,981,234	£ 6,727,323	£ 7,159,446
Sugar (Cane)	2,770,329	1,107,808	2,161,916	2,390,810

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

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Total Merchandise.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26 ..	55,369,337	95,828,088	151,217,425	420,753	151,638,178
1926-27 ..	59,188,128	104,939,631	164,127,759	588,835	164,716,594
1927-28 ..	53,243,691	93,692,849	146,936,540	1,008,430	147,944,970
1928-29 ..	53,607,067	89,674,382	143,281,449	366,432	143,647,881
1929-30 ..	52,452,095	76,771,054	129,223,149	322,786	129,545,935

(a) Excluding Outside Packages, £1,535,385.

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

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.			Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Merchandise.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Specie and Bullion.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1925-26 ..	140,269,075	3,013,440	143,282,515	5,435,724	53,695	5,489,419	148,771,934
1926-27 ..	129,853,952	2,983,109	132,837,061	12,297,106	6,200	12,303,306	145,140,367
1927-28 ..	135,217,349	4,254,973	139,472,322	3,730,098	10,650	3,740,748	143,213,070
1928-29 ..	137,865,881	3,058,051	140,923,932	3,892,352	34,168	3,926,520	144,850,452
1929-30 ..	94,868,045	2,510,254	97,378,299	27,748,839	10	27,748,849	125,127,148

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

7. Imports in Tariff Divisions.—In the following table the imports into Australia during the last five years have been classified in accordance with the sixteen divisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-30.

**IMPORTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.
AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.**

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages	2,542,058	2,105,189	2,043,132	2,157,814	1,823,775
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof	2,760,176	2,704,754	2,960,620	2,694,546	2,422,648
III. Sugar	47,295	47,436	56,446	44,080	49,282
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries	11,990,787	12,884,727	11,401,193	10,732,856	10,156,819
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire	36,200,527	38,935,456	35,243,751	33,291,416	28,935,639
VI. Metals and Machinery	30,395,043	33,997,641	32,154,389	29,278,935	27,311,871
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	10,779,584	11,878,797	10,694,945	11,939,811	12,330,568
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone	3,443,166	3,458,945	3,396,236	3,221,320	2,851,314
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	2,907,140	3,234,162	3,238,754	3,253,824	3,326,255
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane	5,911,637	5,514,674	5,815,279	4,877,474	4,629,167
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods	3,785,389	3,821,279	3,187,725	3,282,764	2,773,249
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber	6,179,311	6,116,816	4,650,108	3,433,966	3,418,138
XIII. Paper and Stationery	7,126,461	7,952,349	7,852,230	7,767,229	8,224,459
XIV. Vehicles	15,127,485	17,572,619	10,762,597	13,830,360	9,121,772
XV. Musical Instruments	1,241,344	1,452,955	962,576	648,261	344,925
XVI. Miscellaneous	7,627,608	9,094,214	8,576,785	9,186,039	8,439,544
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff	3,152,414	3,355,746	3,939,724	3,640,734	3,063,924
Total Merchandise	151,217,425	164,127,759	146,936,540	143,281,449	129,223,149
Specie and Bullion	420,753	588,835	1,008,430	366,432	322,786
Grand Total	151,638,178	164,716,594	147,944,970	143,647,881	129,545,935

(a) Excluding Outside Packages, £1,535,385.

§ 8. Excise.

While it does not come under the heading of oversea trade, the accompanying information in regard to excise has been inserted here for purpose of convenience. The following table shows, in detail, the quantities of spirits, beer and tobacco on which excise duty was paid in Australia during each of the five years 1925-26 to 1929-30.

QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND TOBACCO ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY
WAS PAID.—AUSTRALIA, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Article.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Spirits—					
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	224,956	233,269	230,817	226,756	215,011
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	2,699	1,670	1,224	831	1,337
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	50,821	51,469	48,429	59,136	121,072
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	183,622	204,060	206,922	217,372	270,211
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	11	..	..	152	287
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	557,611	552,401	550,211	518,176	488,411
Rum (Blended) ..	137	..	..	..	..
Liqueurs ..	312	1,041	163	358	852
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	448	2,144	1,759	923	172
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	136,406	138,739	138,279	137,887	125,898
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ..	597,903	542,934	406,489	248,263	258,286
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	928,796	998,005	797,258	571,399	495,532
Spirits for making Vinegar	70,486	60,389	43,303	45,005	30,275
Spirits for Manufacture of Scents, etc. (a)	33,787	38,194	36,173	36,109	42,871
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	31	31	25	55	115
Total, Spirits ..	2,788,026	2,824,346	2,461,052	2,062,422	2,050,330
Beer	gal. 67,372,272	gal. 70,105,029	gal. 70,755,600	gal. 71,160,596	gal. 65,095,178
Tobacco—Manufactured, n.e.i.	lb. 13,007,572	lb. 13,125,604	lb. 13,110,308	lb. 13,529,775	lb. 13,859,202
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	407,156	321,258	308,574	274,213	206,161
Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..	21,628	24,228	24,396	18,110	2,991
Total, Tobacco ..	13,436,356	13,471,090	13,443,278	13,822,098	14,068,354
Cigars—Machine-made ..	33,107	40,841	36,425	46,442	48,627
Cigars—Hand-made ..	406,664	390,990	348,002	291,842	287,618
Total, Cigars ..	439,771	431,831	384,427	338,284	336,245
Cigarettes—Machine-made ..	5,016,871	5,212,345	5,318,668	5,336,298	5,243,588
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	28,415	19,046	6,939	4,807	463
Total Cigarettes ..	5,045,286	5,231,391	5,325,607	5,341,105	5,244,051
Snuff	100	..	..	..	..

(a) Liquid gallons.

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

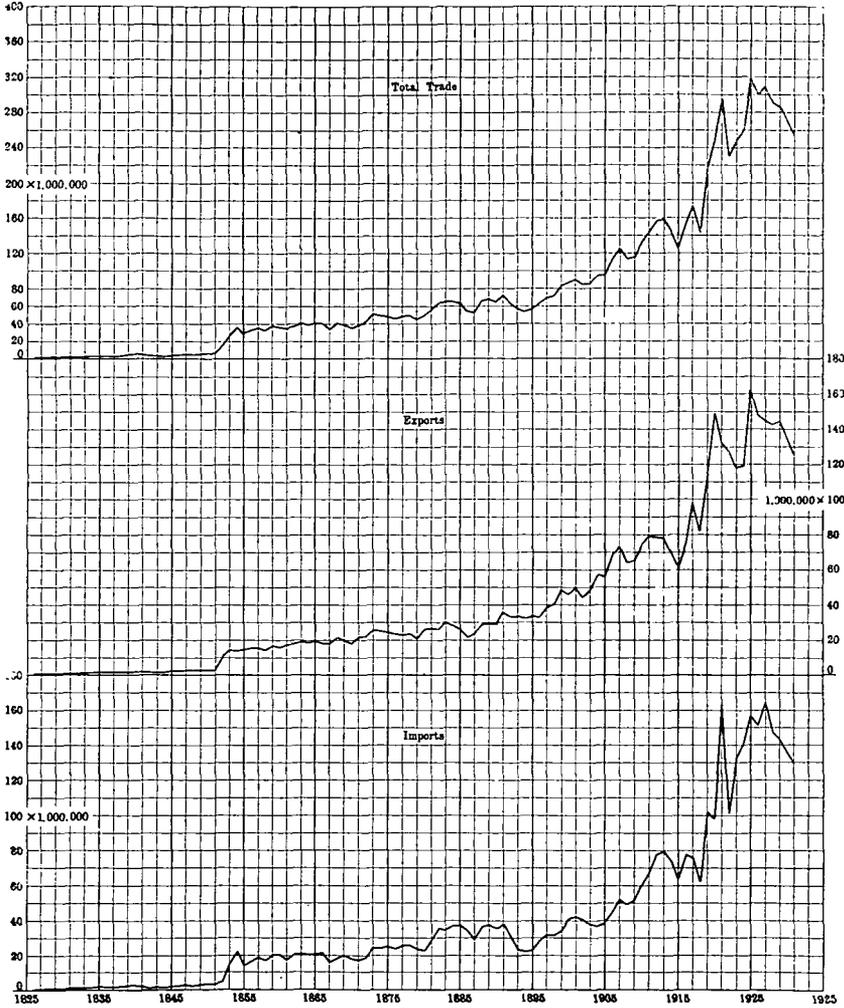
The following statement shows the net Customs and Excise Revenue collected in the Commonwealth under each Division of the Customs Tariff 1921-30 during the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 inclusive :—

NET CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE COLLECTED UNDER THE DIVISIONS OF THE TARIFF, 1925-26 TO 1929-30.

Division.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£	£	£
1. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages	2,944,613	2,907,671	2,824,488	2,660,897	2,599,812
2. Tobacco, and Manufactures thereof	2,076,311	2,202,563	2,371,018	2,409,949	3,069,236
3. Sugar	20,154	20,098	16,823	11,553	10,102
4. Agricultural Products, and Groceries	1,287,979	1,547,448	1,402,145	1,272,314	1,277,057
5. Textiles, Felts, and Furs, etc.	5,180,743	6,237,294	5,805,203	5,361,904	5,165,448
6. Metals and Machinery	5,189,767	5,649,391	5,282,385	4,947,773	4,756,575
7. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	951,095	2,172,342	2,593,612	3,091,281	4,141,316
8. Earthenware, Cement, China, etc.	688,705	734,704	704,112	710,100	712,518
9. Drugs and Chemicals	525,339	560,879	519,291	534,881	538,182
10. Wood, Wicker, and Cane	1,349,546	1,386,297	1,598,192	1,682,021	1,805,012
11. Jewellery and Fancy Goods	866,904	953,530	844,941	870,176	1,028,410
12. Leather and Rubber	1,770,476	1,574,832	1,125,936	746,899	525,709
13. Paper and Stationery	682,326	747,796	759,251	763,023	878,408
14. Vehicles	3,064,576	3,345,546	2,535,334	3,193,681	2,316,889
15. Musical Instruments	465,987	520,568	363,739	267,256	137,682
16. Miscellaneous	1,008,006	1,192,144	1,040,627	998,500	1,116,672
TOTAL, CUSTOMS DUTIES	28,072,527	31,753,103	29,787,097	29,422,208	30,079,028
EXCISE.					
Beer	5,848,257	6,104,384	6,155,381	6,191,276	6,104,070
Spirits	2,026,135	2,065,041	1,871,288	1,755,941	1,882,456
Starch	15,539	9,646	4,643	134	..
Tobacco	1,567,521	1,575,086	1,571,267	1,614,336	1,641,763
Cigars	60,703	59,617	51,859	46,404	29,526
Cigarettes	1,828,448	1,896,104	1,930,429	1,936,083	1,901,038
Petrol .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45,686
Playing Cards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	120
Snuff	20	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, EXCISE DUTIES	11,346,623	11,709,878	11,584,867	11,544,174	11,604,659
TOTAL, CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTIES ..	39,419,150	43,462,981	41,371,964	40,966,382	41,683,687
Miscellaneous Receipts—					
Customs	Dr. 234,106*	71,995	62,307	83,650	77,231
Excise	12,236	11,669	12,322	10,944	11,574
GRAND TOTAL ..	39,197,280	43,546,645	41,446,593	41,060,976	41,772,492

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

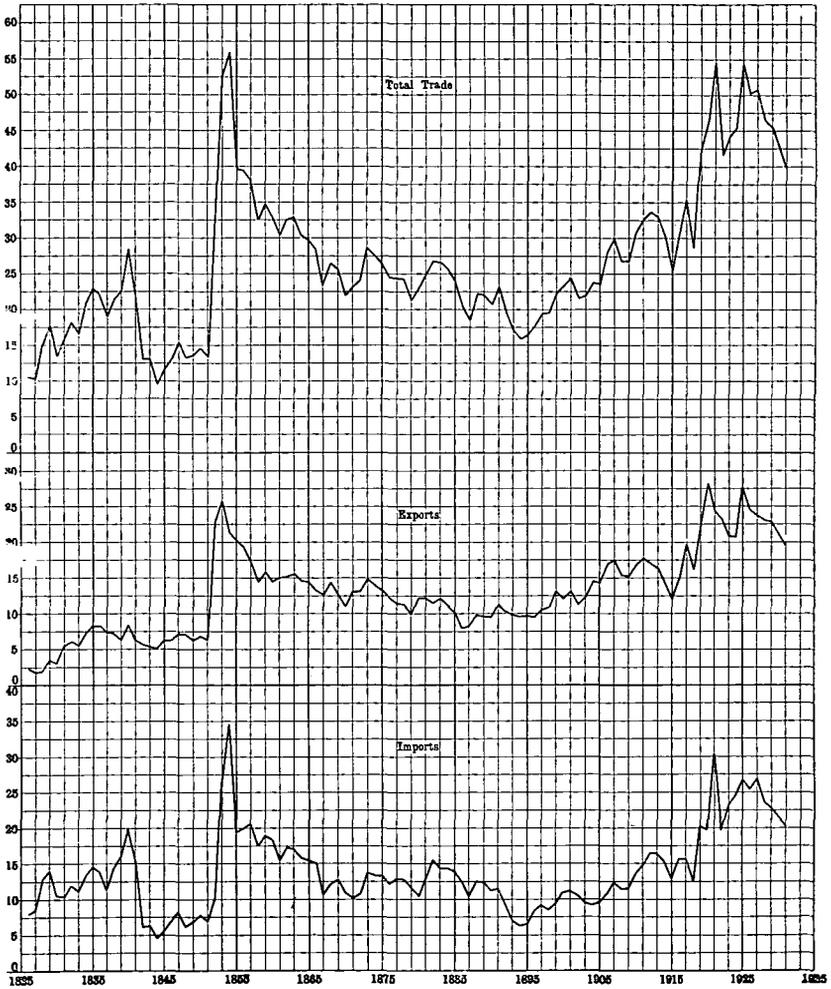
VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1929-30.



(See page 113.)

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

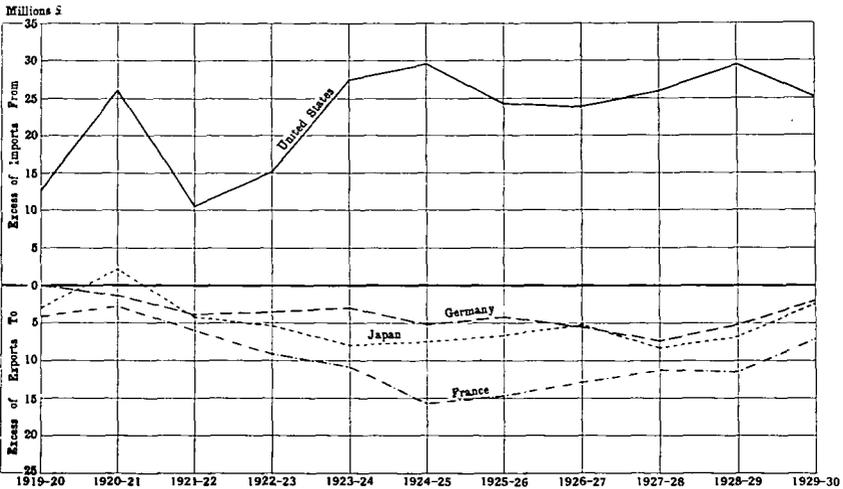
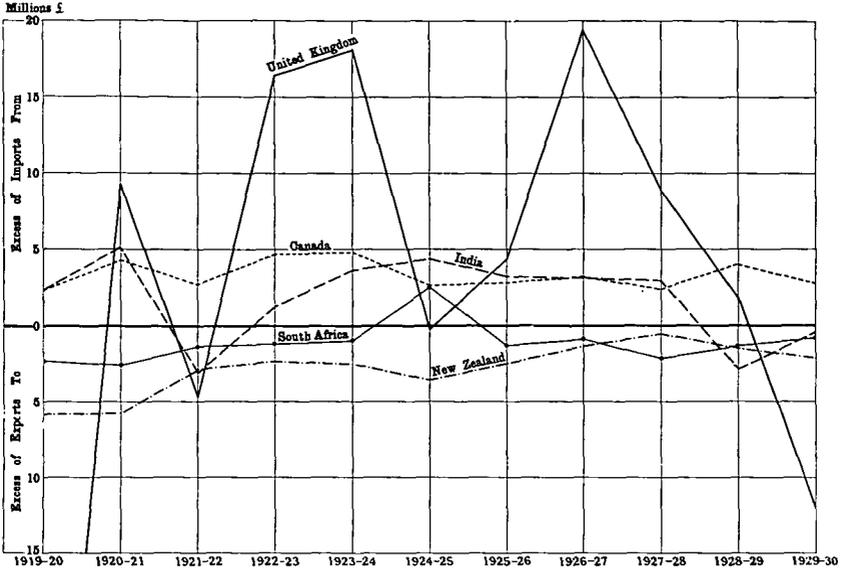
VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1929-30.



(See page 113.)

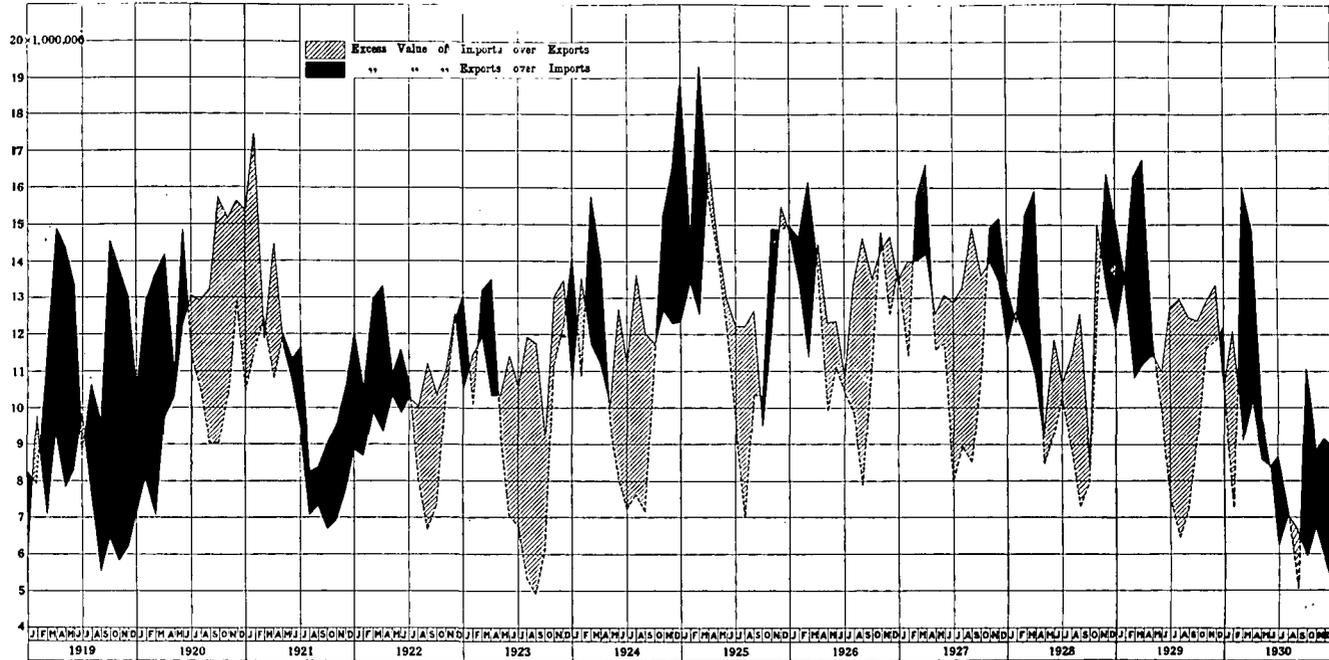
EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 10s. 0d. per head of the population.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1929-30.



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

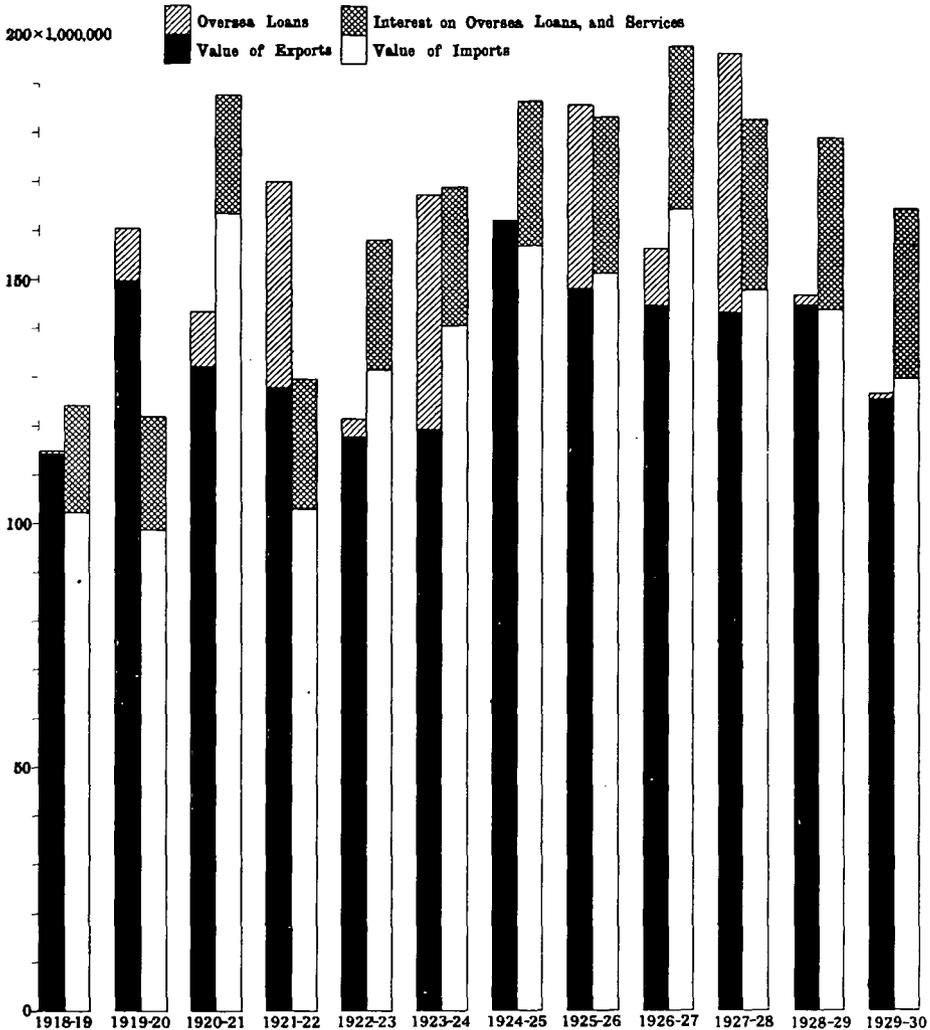
VALUE OF MONTHLY IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—AUSTRALIA, 1919 to 1930.



EXPLANATION.—The base of the graph has been divided into months, but the vertical lines are drawn for each six months only.

The vertical height represents £1,000,000 in the case of both Imports and Exports. The values of Imports and Exports are shown for each month, Imports being indicated by a continuous line and Exports by a dotted line. The areas in light shading represent an excess of Imports over Exports, and the dark shading an excess of Exports over Imports.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, AMOUNT OF LOANS RAISED OVERSEA, AND INTEREST PAYABLE OVERSEA—AUSTRALIA 1918-19 to 1929-30.

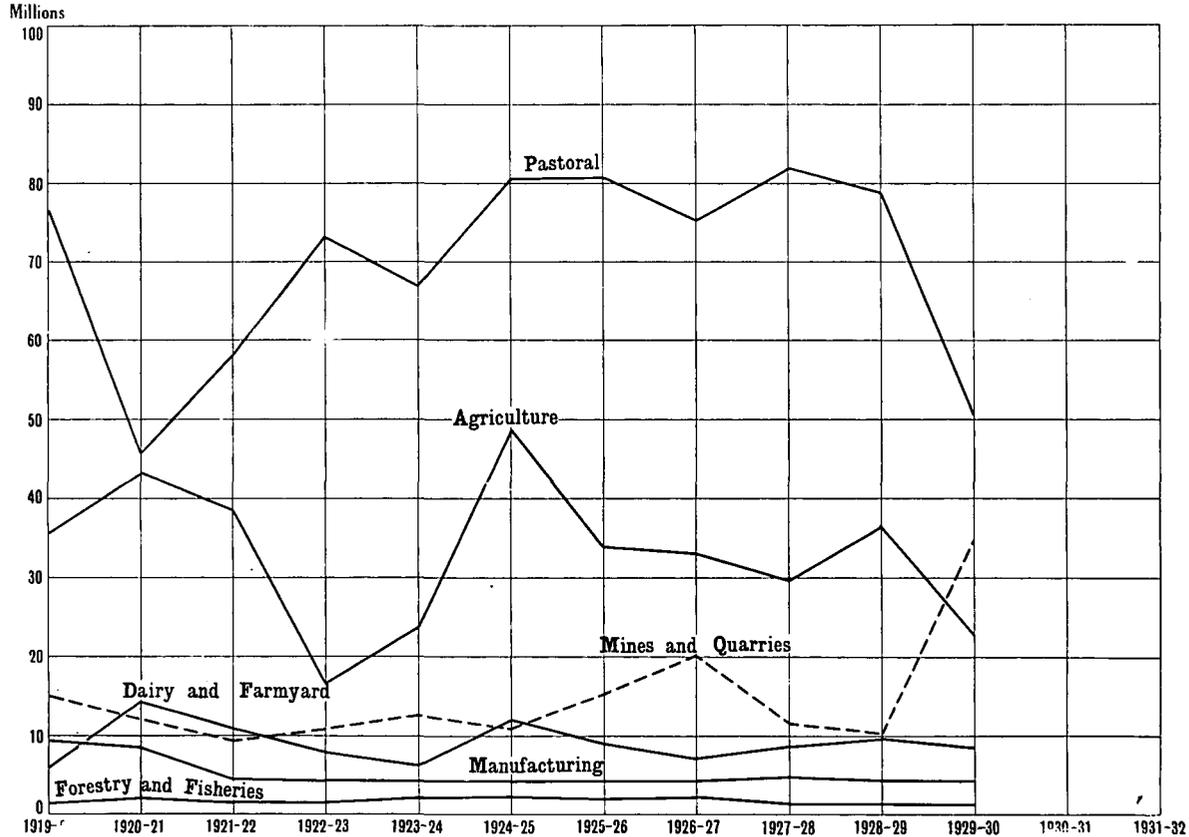


EXPLANATION.—Each vertical division of the scale represents £10,000,000. The key to the shading is given above on the graph.

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

The first column represents items which make credit available abroad for the payments indicated in the second column. (See § 4. 2, page 114.)

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1929-30.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each rectangle represents one year, and the vertical height ten million pounds Australian currency. (The Mines and Quarries Group includes exports of Bullion and Specie.)

§ 10. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and have been omitted from the export figures. The value of these stores shipped each year during the period 1906 to 1929-30, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS ON OVERSEA VESSELS, 1906 TO 1929-30.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906	575,471	875,966	1917-18 ..	632,910	1,389,291
1907	663,724	998,897	1918-19 ..	857,507	1,765,367
1908	867,707	1,196,106	1919-20 ..	1,487,872	2,688,371
1909	781,113	1,071,677	1920-21 ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1910	740,567	1,080,133	1921-22 ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1911	858,783	1,238,446	1922-23 ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1912	1,008,259	1,431,985	1923-24 ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1913	1,018,595	1,458,702	1924-25 ..	1,485,957	2,714,562
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1925-26 ..	1,331,789	2,773,422
1914-15	829,875	1,587,757	1926-27 ..	1,421,927	2,781,312
1915-16	719,510	1,544,872	1927-28 ..	1,306,225	2,601,034
1916-17	748,852	1,676,116	1928-29 ..	1,009,163	2,316,116
			1929-30 ..	742,383	2,046,561

§ 11. Exports according to Industries.

1. Classification.—The following table gives an analysis of the exports of Australian produce according to the main classes of industry in which the goods were produced.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.

VALUE OF EXPORTS AS RECORDED.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	£	Index No.	£	Index No.	£	Index No.
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	36,671,056	343	22,869,702	214
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	78,869,394	188	50,648,170	120
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	9,700,842	252	8,543,215	222
Mines and Quarries	14,712,242	100	10,339,796	70	34,811,999b	237
Fisheries	424,849	100	417,563	98	501,802	118
Forestry	1,106,549	100	1,448,045	131	1,130,061	102
Total Primary Produce ..	72,833,454	100	137,446,696	189	118,504,949	163
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	4,311,537	187	4,111,935	178
Total	75,138,147	100	141,758,233	189	122,616,884	163

(a) Base year.

(b) Including £27,748,839, bullion and specie.

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

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.—ELIMINATION OF PRICE CHANGES.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1928-29.		1929-30.	
	£	Index No.	£	Index No.	£	Index No.
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	27,285,012	256	17,417,899	163
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	45,615,611	108	41,927,293	100
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	6,178,880	160	6,141,780	159
Mines and Quarries	14,712,242	100	8,580,744	58	28,961,729	197
Fisheries	424,849	100	506,751	119	526,550	124
Forestry	1,106,540	100	853,287	77	701,901	63
Total Primary Produce	72,833,454	100	89,020,285	122	95,677,152	131
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	2,486,469	108	2,394,836	104
Total	75,138,147	100	91,506,754	122	98,071,988	131

(a) Base year.

3. **Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.**—In the first of the two preceding tables the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports of Australian produce is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, while in the second table the effect of price changes during the period has been taken into account. In the table showing exports according to recorded value the pastoral group was responsible for the highest proportion of exports during each year. In 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 55.97 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 55.63 per cent. during 1928-29, and 41.31 per cent. during 1929-30. Wool constitutes the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group.

The value of the items included in the mining group in 1929-30 exceeded that for 1928-29 by £24,472,203, owing to the exceptionally heavy shipments of gold necessitated by the oversea trade balance adjustments. The value of agricultural produce exported in 1928-29 was over twenty-six million pounds in excess of mineral exports, but this position was reversed in 1929-30 in which year exports of minerals were £11,942,297 in excess of agricultural products. The agricultural group, which was equivalent to 14.21 per cent. of the total exports during 1913, increased to 18.65 per cent. in 1929-30.

The value of exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 5.13 per cent. during 1913 to 6.97 per cent. in 1929-30, due to an increase in the exports of butter. Exports included in the fisheries and forestry groups have not varied to a marked extent and the manufacturing group exports which were 3.07 per cent. in 1913 represented 3.35 per cent. in 1929-30.

The recorded value of exports for all industrial groups shows an increase of 89 per cent. during 1928-29 and 63 per cent. during 1929-30, as compared with the total value of exports during the year 1913. The effect of eliminating price changes during the period is shown in the second table. Higher prices of commodities in 1928-29 inflated the value of exports and to a less extent in 1929-30, nevertheless, on the basis of prices ruling in 1913 the exports of 1928-29 and 1929-30 were greater than those of 1913, the increases for the respective years being 22 per cent. and 31 per cent. The effect of eliminating price changes is particularly noticeable in the figures for the individual groups, Excluding the mineral group, which includes greatly increased gold shipments, agriculture made the greatest advance, the figure for 1929-30 revealing an increase of

63 per cent. on that of 1913. Dairy and farmyard came next in order with an increase of 59 per cent., followed by fisheries 24 per cent., and manufacturing 4 per cent. Exports of pastoral produce showed no increase during 1929-30 in comparison with 1913 exports and a heavy decline occurred in forestry, amounting to 47 per cent.

4. Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production and Australian Exports during the period of ten years, 1920-21 to 1929-30, classified according to industries; the proportion of each industrial group to total production and to total exports; and in the last column the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group:—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY, 1920-21 TO 1929-30.

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
	£1,000.	%	£1,000.	%	%
Agriculture	905,642	21.88	327,398	24.60	36.15
Pastoral	1,052,245	25.42	692,718	52.05	65.83
Dairy and Farmyard	473,508	11.44	95,040	7.14	20.07
Mining	217,908	5.26	148,829	11.18	68.30
Forestry and Fisheries	117,745	2.84	19,401	1.46	16.48
Total Primary Produce	2,767,048	66.84	1,283,386	96.43	46.38
Manufacturing	1,372,587	33.16	47,567	3.57	3.47
Total	4,139,635	100.00	1,330,953	100.00	32.15

The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned in 2 *ante*. A period of ten years is embraced, and the values of production and of exports therein give a very fair index of the relative importance of the several industrial groups. Of the total production 66.8 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 33.2 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 25.4 per cent., and agriculture with 21.9 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 96.4 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 52.1 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural and mining groups with 24.6 per cent. and 11.2 per cent. respectively. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 3.6 per cent. of the total.

The figures in the last column of the table are of special interest, as they show the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group. Of the total primary production during the period 46.4 per cent. was exported. Over one-third of the agricultural production and two-thirds of the mining and pastoral production were sent abroad.

Exports of bullion and specie are included as part of the total production of the mining industry. Twenty per cent. of the produce included in the dairy and farmyard group was exported.

The percentage of manufactured goods exported was comparatively small, only 3.5 per cent. of the production during the period being sent abroad.

§ 12. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver, specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported into and exported from Australia during the years 1925-26 to 1929-30 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION, AUSTRALIA, 1925-26
TO 1929-30.

Items.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.
--------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

IMPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	65,790	81,278	539,532	502	17,372
Bullion ..	292,672	487,242	432,566	346,948	273,451
Total ..	358,462	568,520	972,098	347,450	290,823
Silver—Specie ..	58,833	16,578	30,778	13,932	25,419
Bullion ..	3,414	3,667	5,298	4,923	6,480
Total ..	62,247	20,245	36,076	18,855	31,899
Bronze—Specie ..	44	70	256	127	64
GRAND TOTAL ..	420,753	588,835	1,008,430	366,432	322,786

EXPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	4,006,382	10,763,242	2,197,297	2,915,797	26,866,824
Bullion ..	345,707	609,167	610,861	68,358	1,715
Total ..	4,352,089	11,372,409	2,808,158	2,984,155	26,868,539
Silver—Specie ..	63,966	19,760	52,007	33,327	32,605
Bullion ..	1,073,356	911,107	880,550	908,971	847,635
Total ..	1,137,322	930,867	932,557	942,298	880,240
Bronze—Specie ..	8	30	33	67	70
Total—					
Australian Produce	5,435,724	12,297,106	3,730,098	3,892,352	27,748,839
Other Produce ..	53,695	6,200	10,650	34,168	10
GRAND TOTAL ..	5,489,419	12,303,306	3,740,748	3,926,520	27,748,849

2. Imports and Exports by Countries.—The next table shows the imports and exports of specie and bullion from and to various countries during the year 1929–30.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES, 1929–30.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	21,276	554	21,830	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	4,118	9,184	13,302	22,973,722	2,112	22,975,834
India and Ceylon ..	..	..	..	2,617,002	846,971	3,463,973
Malaya (British) ..	..	..	..	10,000	..	10,000
New Zealand ..	15,907	151,993	167,900	250,000	123	250,123
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji	1	13	14	450	144	594
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ..	..	..	..	580	..	580
Nauru .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	2,875	..	2,875
Territory of New Guinea .. ..	..	115,511	115,511	1,650	..	1,650
Hong Kong .. ..	..	..	..	800	..	800
Other British Coun- tries .. ..	..	..	..	20	..	20
Total British Countries ..	41,302	277,255	318,557	25,857,099	849,350	26,706,449
Netherlands East Indies .. ..	..	..	..	42,100	..	42,100
China	902	..	902	..	..	..
Egypt	651	..	651	..	..	..
Pacific Islands: New Hebrides .. ..	..	..	..	300	..	300
United States of America .. ..	..	2,676	2,676	1,000,000	..	1,000,000
Total Foreign Countries ..	1,553	2,676	4,229	1,042,400	..	1,042,400
GRAND TOTAL ..	42,855	279,931	322,786	26,899,499	849,350	27,748,849

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

§ 13. Effect of Prices on Value of Exports.

1. General.—In comparing the value of exports from, and of imports into, any country for a series of years, the question naturally arises as to the extent to which any variation in the aggregate value is due to fluctuations in prices, or to increase or decrease of actual quantities, for, in aggregates expressed in value—the only possible method when the commodities differ—the two sources of variation are confused. The method of computation adopted has been dealt with in detail in issue No. 21 of the Year Book, Page 231.

2. Effect on Export Values.—The following table shows the value of total exports (Australian and other produce) as actually recorded in each year specified, together with the value computed on the assumption that the prices of 1901 were maintained. The table also shows the yearly "price levels" based upon the results so ascertained, and furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports in each year since 1901. Column IV.—values computed on 1901 prices—represents the volume of exports

(less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denomination of value, and the figures therein show that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports of merchandise during the year 1929-30, for example, would have been £61,738,488 only, instead of £98,225,928—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£36,487,440) results from a rise of 59 per cent. (i.e., from 1,000 to 1,591) in the prices of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1929-30.

The column "Price levels" shows that prices as indicated by the exports rose from the beginning of the decade to the year 1906. Owing to the large proportion of the aggregate value of exports represented by wool and wheat, any change in the price of these commodities has a marked effect on the index-numbers for the total group of exports, and it is to their influence that the fall of prices in 1911 is mainly due. From that year to 1920-21 prices steadily increased, but there was a considerable decline during 1921-22. An upward trend was manifested during 1922-23, and the high prices realized for wool during 1923-24 and 1924-25 were responsible for the exceptional increase in the price levels of the pastoral group for those years, the index-number for 1924-25 reaching a level greatly in excess of any previous year. Prices were on a lower level in 1925-26 and 1926-27, and the price-level for the combined group of commodities in the latter year declined to 2,080, for which the lower price of wool was mainly responsible. In 1927-28 an upward trend in price-levels was apparent, but in 1928-29 prices declined to a level which was lower than that experienced in any of the previous five years, as the result of the fall in prices of wheat and wool. This downward trend continued and was accentuated in 1929-30, owing to a serious decline in the export values of primary produce in conformity with the general fall in the prices of such commodities in all oversea markets. The general price level for 1929-30 had fallen to the same level, 1,591, as that which obtained in 1915-16. The agricultural produce price level in 1929-30 was the lowest experienced since the year 1923-24, and that for pastoral produce was the lowest since the year 1915-16. Dairy produce and other groups also declined appreciably in value.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—VALUES AND PRICE LEVELS, 1901 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold Bullion.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Gold Bullion).		Price-Levels. (a) Year 1901 = 1,000.
		Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	
I.	II. £	III. £	IV. £	V. £	VI. £	VII.
1901 ..	14,347,776	35,348,396	35,348,396	49,696,172	49,696,172	1000
1906 ..	16,895,059	52,842,704	42,005,330	69,737,763	58,900,389	1258
1911 ..	11,561,639	67,920,619	58,501,825	79,482,258	70,063,464	1161
1916-17 ..	11,521,815	86,433,667	43,985,398	97,955,482	55,507,213	1965
1917-18 ..	6,483,265	74,945,956	35,962,551	81,429,221	42,445,816	2084
1918-19 ..	7,252,202	106,711,774	52,489,805	113,963,976	59,742,007	2033
1919-20 ..	5,654,909b	144,168,600	64,103,424	149,823,509	68,516,379	2249
1920-21 ..	5,371,421b	126,787,491	56,249,996	132,158,912	60,330,722	2254
1921-22 ..	3,487,615b	124,358,920	72,259,686	127,846,535	75,225,164	1721
1922-23 ..	2,231,780b	115,638,367	56,713,275	117,870,147	58,818,605	2039
1923-24 ..	2,814,622b	116,672,542	47,121,382	119,487,164	49,742,586	2476
1924-25 ..	958,210b	161,071,949	57,464,127	162,030,159	58,373,048	2803
1925-26 ..	4,416,063	144,146,146	66,982,410	148,562,209	71,398,473	2152
1926-27 ..	11,392,199	133,502,984	64,184,127	144,895,183	75,576,326	2080
1927-28 ..	2,860,198	140,352,872	62,938,508	143,213,070	65,798,706	2230
1928-29 ..	3,017,549	141,832,903	68,884,363	144,850,452	71,901,912	2059
1929-30 ..	26,901,214	98,225,928	61,738,488	125,127,148	88,639,702	1591

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

(b) Including premium on gold exported 1919-20, £1,241,954, or 28.8 per cent. on standard price; 1920-21, £1,290,695, or 32.1 per cent.; 1921-22, £522,137, or 17.6 per cent.; 1922-23, £126,450, or 6.04 per cent.; 1923-24, £193,418, or 8.72 per cent.; 1924-25, £49,289, or 6.7 per cent.

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

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—PRICE-LEVELS, 1901 TO 1929-30.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.	Dairy Produce.	Mineral Produce.(a)	Miscellaneous.	All Classes.(a)
1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1906	1,155	1,344	1,021	1,113	991	1,258
1911	1,243	1,193	1,085	944	1,227	1,161
1916-17 ..	1,726	2,131	1,690	1,650	1,357	1,965
1917-18 ..	1,954	2,250	1,624	1,760	1,401	2,084
1918-19 ..	1,864	2,166	1,855	1,692	1,775	2,033
1919-20 ..	2,145	2,393	2,023	1,787	2,150	2,249
1920-21 ..	3,177	2,093	2,854	1,813	2,179	2,254
1921-22 ..	2,108	1,717	1,507	1,427	1,845	1,721
1922-23 ..	1,931	2,213	1,845	1,459	1,701	2,039
1923-24 ..	1,700	2,930	1,785	1,529	1,803	2,476
1924-25 ..	2,304	3,303	1,654	1,600	1,942	2,803
1925-26 ..	2,230	2,306	1,717	1,589	1,859	2,152
1926-27 ..	2,028	2,269	1,707	1,438	1,861	2,080
1927 28 ..	1,959	2,551	1,670	1,288	1,873	2,230
1928-29 ..	1,779	2,306	1,765	1,342	1,759	2,059
1929-30 ..	1,739	1,612	1,563	1,339	1,658	1,591

(a) Excluding gold.

§ 14. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

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

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

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for consumption in the various countries specified, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the

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

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1929.**

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia(a) ..	128,248	94,868	223,116	19 19 10	14 15 9	34 15 7
United Kingdom	1,116,019	732,188	1,848,207	25 1 7	16 9 0	41 10 7
Canada ..	257,400	231,206	488,606	28 12 0	25 13 10	54 5 10
India ..	188,513	242,756	431,269	0 11 10	0 15 0	1 6 10
New Zealand ..	47,850	53,419	101,269	32 15 0	36 11 2	69 6 2
Union of South Africa (b) ..	79,406	93,638	173,044	9 18 7	11 14 0	21 12 7
United States of America ..	893,269	1,063,631	1,956,900	8 8 7	10 0 7	18 9 2
Argentine Republic	173,869	187,069	360,938	17 7 7	18 14 2	36 1 9
Belgium ..	203,156	184,388	387,544	26 14 7	24 5 2	50 19 9
China ..	168,919	128,906	297,825	0 7 7	0 5 10	0 13 5
Denmark ..	93,638	89,100	182,738	27 5 2	25 18 10	53 4 0
France ..	471,281	404,869	876,150	11 15 7	10 2 5	21 18 0
Germany ..	660,619	622,050	1,282,669	10 9 10	9 17 5	20 7 3
Italy ..	231,000	161,494	392,494	5 10 0	3 17 0	9 7 0
Japan ..	206,250	199,856	406,106	2 9 2	2 7 7	4 16 9
Netherlands ..	228,113	165,000	393,113	30 6 2	21 18 5	52 4 7
Norway ..	58,369	41,044	99,413	20 18 7	14 14 5	35 13 0
Sweden ..	97,969	100,237	198,206	16 2 7	16 10 0	32 12 7
Switzerland ..	106,425	82,706	189,131	26 12 2	20 13 7	47 5 9

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1930.

(b) Including bullion and specie.

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

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 located in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From the 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided preferential rates of Customs Duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference are dealt with on a previous page in this Chapter.

In an investigation into the relative position, as compared with other countries, occupied by the United Kingdom in the import trade of Australia, the comparison must, of course, be restricted to those classes of goods which are produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. The imports to Australia include many commodities, such as tea, rice, raw coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, copra, timber, etc., which the United Kingdom could not supply. These items, in addition to others not available from that country, have, therefore, been omitted from the computation hereunder.

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings. Totals for the five years 1913 and 1926-27 to 1929-30 are shown in the table hereunder.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1913 AND 1926-27 TO 1929-30.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	230,229	947,697
	1926-27	519,771	5,423	3,289	63,233	653,399	3,099,388
	1927-28	543,121	5,551	2,802	64,836	419,525	2,866,708
	1928-29	563,780	4,670	2,019	101,843	488,882	2,367,393
	1929-30	497,727	3,776	1,752	136,663	399,159	2,182,397
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1926-27	1,444,151	205,596	8,584	16	3	1,815,612
	1927-28	1,427,503	178,672	9,115	35	85	1,767,497
	1928-29	1,548,720	189,731	7,649	69	67	1,876,944
	1929-30	1,307,566	148,424	7,472	..	65	1,583,368
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1926-27	23,507,668	2,819,357	1,214,544	4,029,647	2,507,897	42,416,966
	1927-28	21,665,829	2,274,573	1,344,516	3,286,503	2,430,423	38,488,491
	1928-29	18,947,016	2,144,072	1,194,409	3,620,535	2,727,318	36,710,916
	1929-30	18,427,684	1,593,457	1,021,931	2,988,352	2,093,022	32,546,428
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1913 ..	13,005,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1926-27	23,543,644	442,932	1,259,743	27,762	20,171,023	51,282,059
	1927-28	23,530,677	252,298	1,301,313	19,932	15,235,464	42,801,886
	1928-29	20,593,894	151,183	1,418,863	26,218	16,472,338	42,987,433
	1929-30	19,279,528	136,187	1,417,616	23,205	12,591,938	36,323,308
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,453	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1926-27	5,025,992	161,923	197,501	20,010	714,200	7,936,028
	1927-28	4,735,665	203,940	225,769	17,220	679,462	7,873,998
	1928-29	4,639,952	156,192	221,447	20,457	744,437	7,778,629
	1929-30	4,824,566	171,983	238,806	19,687	733,526	7,912,167
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1926-27	913,971	115,002	393,943	114,259	809,317	2,849,587
	1927-28	781,800	100,686	393,619	99,773	247,725	2,621,411
	1928-29	745,533	103,615	430,623	101,251	234,098	2,658,148
	1929-30	645,323	94,202	380,120	97,398	207,541	2,144,442
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,403	62,887	1,565,727
	1926-27	1,522,388	43,534	147,281	155,266	221,180	2,610,987
	1927-28	1,432,079	25,483	173,246	126,580	172,230	2,422,822
	1928-29	1,400,213	34,721	192,494	148,560	170,096	2,455,467
	1929-30	1,291,885	27,919	169,449	123,118	140,907	2,251,940
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,847	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1926-27	2,092,824	289,227	231,468	47,662	1,000,132	5,027,176
	1927-28	2,004,417	268,284	236,200	44,795	940,899	4,811,212
	1928-29	1,888,485	327,529	281,381	55,452	933,344	5,213,338
	1929-30	1,835,367	273,687	355,118	46,264	1,053,804	5,082,161
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	683	433,837	1,717,035
	1926-27	1,126,592	212,953	78,178	7,949	1,333,284	5,593,757
	1927-28	707,437	151,734	89,391	3,569	938,476	4,157,292
	1928-29	558,855	124,684	98,736	1,835	633,750	2,943,661
	1929-30	509,313	67,006	91,271	968	498,702	2,070,294
Total above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,382,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1926-27	61,706,969	4,295,952	3,534,831	4,458,824	26,060,440	122,631,560
	1927-28	56,881,528	3,461,221	3,775,571	3,662,171	21,064,292	107,811,317
	1928-29	50,936,448	3,236,397	3,848,241	4,076,220	22,405,280	104,991,829
	1929-30	48,619,259	2,516,641	3,683,635	3,435,655	17,628,664	92,096,505
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1926-27	67,786,167	4,767,123	4,350,513	5,183,470	41,394,015	164,127,759
	1927-28	62,676,412	3,676,897	4,621,419	4,282,614	31,005,221	146,936,540
	1928-29	57,012,018	3,700,279	4,545,501	4,707,289	35,307,941	143,281,
	1929-30	54,241,400	3,070,645	4,341,678	4,181,643	30,313,532	129,220,212

Stated as percentages the figures in the preceding table are shown below :—

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PERCENTAGES,
1913 AND 1926-27 TO 1929-30.**

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	12.74	0.74	30.52	100
	1926-27	16.77	0.17	0.11	2.04	21.08	100
	1927-28	18.95	0.19	0.09	2.23	14.63	100
	1928-29	23.81	0.20	0.11	4.30	20.65	100
	1929-30	22.81	0.17	0.08	6.26	18.29	100
Spirituos and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1926-27	79.55	11.32	0.47	..	..	100
	1927-28	80.76	10.11	0.52	..	..	100
	1928-29	82.51	10.11	0.40	..	..	100
	1929-30	82.58	9.37	0.47	..	..	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1926-27	55.42	6.65	2.87	9.48	5.91	100
	1927-28	56.30	5.91	3.49	8.54	6.31	100
	1928-29	51.61	5.84	3.25	9.86	7.43	100
	1929-30	56.61	4.90	3.14	9.18	6.43	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1926-27	49.82	0.86	2.46	0.05	39.33	100
	1927-28	55.09	0.59	3.04	0.05	35.60	100
	1928-29	47.90	0.35	3.30	0.06	38.32	100
	1929-30	53.08	0.37	3.90	0.06	34.66	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1926-27	63.46	2.04	2.49	0.25	9.00	100
	1927-28	60.14	2.59	2.87	0.22	8.63	100
	1928-29	60.29	2.01	2.84	0.26	9.57	100
	1929-30	60.98	2.17	3.02	0.25	9.27	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1926-27	32.07	4.04	13.82	4.01	10.86	100
	1927-28	29.82	3.84	15.02	3.81	9.45	100
	1928-29	28.05	3.90	16.20	3.80	8.84	100
	1929-30	30.01	4.39	17.73	4.54	9.07	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1926-27	58.31	1.67	5.64	5.95	8.47	100
	1927-28	59.11	1.05	7.15	5.22	7.11	100
	1928-29	57.02	1.41	7.84	6.05	6.93	100
	1929-30	57.36	1.24	7.52	5.47	6.26	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	0.04	7.74	100
	1926-27	41.63	5.75	4.60	0.95	19.90	100
	1927-28	41.66	5.58	4.91	0.93	19.56	100
	1928-29	36.22	6.28	5.40	1.06	17.90	100
	1929-30	36.11	5.39	6.99	0.91	20.73	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1926-27	20.14	3.81	1.40	0.14	24.73	100
	1927-28	17.02	3.65	2.15	0.09	22.57	100
	1928-29	18.98	4.24	3.85	0.06	21.53	100
	1929-30	24.60	3.24	4.41	0.04	19.74	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1926-27	50.32	3.50	2.88	3.64	21.99	100
	1927-28	52.76	3.21	3.50	3.40	19.54	100
	1928-29	53.48	3.40	4.04	4.28	23.52	100
	1929-30	62.79	2.73	4.00	3.73	19.14	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1926-27	41.30	2.90	2.66	3.16	25.22	100
	1927-28	42.66	2.64	3.15	2.91	23.82	100
	1928-29	39.79	2.58	3.17	3.29	24.64	100
	1929-30	41.98	2.38	3.36	3.24	23.46	100

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £122,631,560 during 1926-27, and thereafter declined each year to £92,096,505 in 1929-30. The principal classes of goods in the latter year

were—(a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery, £36,323,308 and (b) apparel, attire, and manufactured fibres, £32,546,428. The value of goods included in these two groups represented 75 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1929–30.

Of the total value of competitive goods the United Kingdom supplied 52.79 per cent. during 1929–30, as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913, and 61.15 per cent. in 1922–23. In seven of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom increased during 1929–30 as compared with the previous year. The groups which showed reduced proportions were—foodstuffs of animal origin, and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1929–30 with 82.58 per cent. of the total overseas purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 56.61 per cent. of apparel and attire; 60.98 per cent. of paper and stationery; 57.36 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 53.08 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 4.28 per cent. in 1928–29 and declined to 3.73 per cent. in 1929–30. The most important classes of goods imported from Japan are as follows:—Apparel and textiles, earthenware, glass and glassware, brushware, foodstuffs of animal origin and fancy goods.

The position of the United States of America in this competitive trade improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 23.52 in 1928–29, but was not maintained in 1929–30 during which year a decrease to 19.14 per cent. was experienced. In the latest pre-war year (1913) the value of goods from the United States in the "competitive" groups was £5,982,659, and in 1929–30 it was £17,628,664. The following are the principal groups of commodities in which United States sales to Australia during 1929–30 were greater than those of 1913:—Apparel and textiles, manufactured metals and machinery (including motor cars, chassis, etc.), paper and stationery, and drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 2.73 per cent. in 1929–30. Apparel and textiles are the most important imports from France.

The proportion of the imports supplied by Germany in 1913 was 10.68 per cent. as compared with 58.38 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 3.61 per cent. from France; 1.24 per cent. from Japan; and 10.86 per cent. from the United States. From 1914–15 to 1921–22 imports from Germany were on a very small scale, but have increased since the latter year. The percentage of the imports for 1929–30 was 4.00 per cent. as compared with 0.86 per cent. in 1923–24. The principal classes of imports from Germany were manufactured metals and machinery, and apparel and textiles.

The percentages for the total value of competitive goods decreased in the year 1929–30 for all the countries under consideration. The largest decrease is shown in the percentage imported from the United States of America which fell from 23.52 per cent. to 19.14 per cent.

§ 16. Commonwealth Trade Representation in Overseas Countries.

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

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

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

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

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