

SECTION XV.

COMMERCE.

§ 1. Introductory.

1. **General.**—The development of the commerce of Australia might be considered from several standpoints—for example, the historical, the legal, or the purely financial—all of which are important.

The importance of the subject demands a reference to the constitutional power of the Commonwealth in respect to commerce and to the various Acts which have been passed in the exercise of that power, since these profoundly affect its trade and commerce.

In setting out the statistics of commerce regard will be had to the significant features of its development, both from the historical and financial point of view.

2. **Constitutional Powers of Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.**—Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act [*vide* pp. 47 to 54 of this volume] power to make laws with respect to “trade and commerce with other countries and among the States” is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. [Chap. I., Part V., sec. 51. (i.). *vide* p. 48.]

The Constitution Act further provides in relation to trade that:—

“On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth.” [Section 86.]

“Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth.” [Section 88.]

“On the imposition of uniform duties of customs the power of the Parliament to impose duties of customs and of excise, and to grant bounties on the production or export of goods, shall become exclusive.

“On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect, but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise.” [Section 90.]

“Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods.” [Section 91.]

“On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free.” [Section 92. 1st paragraph.]

"The power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State." [Section 98.]

"The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof." [Section 99.]

"The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation." [Section 100.]

"There shall be an Interstate Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the Parliament deems necessary, for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder." [Section 101.]

"The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable or unjust to any State; due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connection with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Interstate Commission." [Section 102.]

"The members of the Interstate Commission—

- (i.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;
 - (ii.) Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity;
 - (iii.) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."
- [Section 103.]

"Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if such rate is deemed by the Interstate Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States." [Section 104.]

Provisions of a temporary nature and which have now ceased to operate were also made as follows:—

"But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation." [Section 92.]

"Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Parliament of the State of Western Australia, if that State be an original State, may, during the first five years after the imposition of uniform duties of customs, impose duties of customs on goods passing into that State and not originally imported from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth; and such duties shall be collected by the Commonwealth.

"But any duty so imposed on any goods shall not exceed during the first of such years the duty chargeable on the goods under the law of Western Australia in force at the imposition of uniform duties, and shall not exceed during the second, third, fourth, and fifth of such years respectively, four-fifths, three-fifths, two-fifths, and one-fifth of such

latter duty, and all duties imposed under this section shall cease at the expiration of the fifth year after the imposition of uniform duties.

“If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.” [Section 95.]

§ 2. Commonwealth Commercial Legislation.

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

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

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

3. **Sea Carriage of Goods Act (No. 14 of 1904).**—“An Act relating to the Sea Carriage of Goods,” assented to on the 15th December, 1904, to commence on the 1st January, 1905, provides that—“Where any bill of lading or document contains any clause, covenant or agreement whereby (a) the owner, charterer, master, or agent of any ship or the ship itself, is relieved from the liability for loss or damage to goods arising from the harmful or improper condition of the ship's hold, or any other part of the ship in which goods are carried, or arising from negligence, fault, or failure in the proper loading, stowage, custody, care, or delivery of goods received by them or any of them to be carried in or by the ship; or (b) any obligations of the owner or charterer of any ship to exercise due diligence and to properly man, equip, and supply the ship, to make and keep the ship seaworthy, and to make and keep the ship's hold, refrigerating and cool chambers, and all other parts of the ship in which goods are carried, fit and safe for their reception, carriage, and preservation, are in any wise lessened, weakened, or avoided; or (c) the obligations of the master, officers, agents, or servants of any ship to carefully handle and stow goods, and to care for, preserve, and properly deliver them, are in any wise lessened, weakened, or avoided; that clause, covenant, or agreement shall be illegal, null and void, and of no effect.”

“In every bill of lading with respect to goods a warranty shall be implied that the ship shall be, at the beginning of the voyage, seaworthy in all respects and properly manned, equipped, and supplied.”

“In every bill of lading with respect to goods, unless the contrary intention appears, a clause shall be implied whereby, if the ship is at the beginning of the voyage seaworthy

in all respects and properly manned, equipped, and supplied, neither the ship nor her owner, master, agent, or charterer shall be responsible for damage to or loss of the goods resulting from (a) faults or errors in navigation; or (b) perils of the sea or navigable waters; or (c) acts of God or the King's enemies; or (d) the inherent defect, quality, or vice of the goods; or (e) the insufficiency of package of the goods; or (f) the seizure of the goods under legal process; or (g) any act of omission of the shipper or owner of the goods, his agent, or representative; or (h) saving or attempting to save life or property at sea; or (i) any deviation in saving or attempting to save life or property at sea."

4. Secret Commission Act 1905 (No. 10 of 1905).—"An Act relating to Secret Commissions, Rebates, and Profits," assented to on the 16th November, 1905, provides that—"Any person who, without the full knowledge and consent of the principals directly or indirectly, (a) being an agent of the principal, accepts or obtains, or agrees or offers to accept or obtain, for any person, for himself, or for any person other than the principal; or (b) gives or agrees to give or offers to the agent of a principal, or to any person at the request of an agent of the principal, any gift or consideration as an inducement or reward for any act done or to be done, or any forbearance observed or to be observed, or any favour or disfavour shewn or to be shewn in relation to the principal's affairs or business, or on the principal's behalf, or for obtaining or having obtained, or aiding or having aided to obtain for any person an agency or contract for or with the principal, shall be guilty of an indictable offence."

"Any person who (a) gives to an agent; or (b) being an agent receives or uses, with intent to deceive the principal, any receipt, account, or document in respect of which the principal is interested, or in relation to a dealing, transaction, or matter in which the principal is interested, the receipt, account, or document being false, erroneous, or defective in any material particular, or likely in any way to mislead the principal, shall be guilty of an indictable offence."

"Any agent who, without the full knowledge and consent of the principal, buys from or sells to himself, or any firm of which he is a partner, or any company of which he is a director, manager, officer, or employé, or in which he or any person for him or on his behalf is a shareholder, any goods for or on behalf of his principal, shall be guilty of an indictable offence."

"Whoever aids, abets, counsels, or procures, or is in any way directly or indirectly knowingly concerned in or privy to (a) the commission of any offence against this Act; or (b) the commission outside Australia of any act, in relation to the affairs or business or on behalf of a principal residing in Australia, which, if committed in Australia, would be an offence against this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence and be punishable accordingly."

"This Act applies to trade and commerce with other countries and among the States, and to agencies of and contracts with the Commonwealth or any department or officer thereof."

5. Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).—"An Act relating to Commerce with other Countries," assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906, gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears, "trade description" in relation to any goods, means any description, statement, indication, or suggestion, direct or indirect, (a) as to the nature, number, quantity, quality, purity, class, grade, measure, gauge, size, or weight of the goods; or (b) as to the country or place in or at which the goods were made or produced; or (c) as to the manufacturer or producer of the goods or the person by whom they were selected, packed, or in any way prepared for the market; or (d) as to the mode of manufacturing, producing, selecting, packing, or otherwise preparing the goods; or (e) as to the material or ingredients of which the goods are composed, or from which they are derived; or (f)

as to the goods being the subject of an existing patent privilege, or copyright, and includes a customs entry relating to goods; and any mark which, according to the custom of the trade or common repute, is commonly taken to be an indication of any of the above matters, shall be deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of this Act."

" 'False trade description' means a trade description which, by reason of anything contained therein or omitted therefrom, is false or likely to mislead in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied, and includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement, or otherwise, which makes the description false or likely to mislead in a material respect."

The goods prescribed 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; or (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use; or (c) manures; or (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which such apparel is manufactured; or (e) jewellery; or (f) seeds and plants.

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

7. Customs Tariff 1906 (No. 14 of 1906).—"An Act relating to Duties of Customs" amends the Customs Tariff of 1902 in relation to the duties on harvesters and agricultural implements and machinery and prescribes the prices to be the maximum prices of Australian harvesters and drills delivered to the purchaser at the railway station or port nearest to the factory where they are made. [Repealed by Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908.)]

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

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

10. Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).—"An Act relating to Duties of Customs," assented to 3rd June, 1908, repeals Section 5 of the Customs Tariff 1902 (No. 14 of 1902) and the schedule of that Act and the whole of the Customs Tariff 1906 (No. 14 of 1906) as from 8th August, 1907, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, reckoned according to the standard time in the State of Victoria,¹ and imposes new rates of Customs Duties from that time. This Act provides preference rates of customs duties on certain "goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom which are shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and not transhipped, or if transhipped then only if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector (of customs) that the goods have not, since they were shipped in the United Kingdom, been subjected to any process of manufacture."

1. "Standard time" is identical in the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania.

11. **Customs Tariff Amendment 1908 (No. 13 of 1908).**—"An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1908," assented to 10th June, 1908, provides that where the rate of duty to be paid on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom is not set out in the Customs Tariff 1908, and where such goods are not expressly declared to be free, the "General Tariff" rates shall apply. This Act also provides that no higher duty shall be payable under the South African Preference Act 1906, than the duty under the General Tariff of the Customs Tariff 1908, and that no duty shall be payable under that Act on any goods which are free of or exempt from duty under the General Tariff of the Customs Tariff 1908. The purpose of this Act is merely to remove possible doubt as to the intention of the original Acts.

§ 3. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. **Value of Imports.**—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond the Commonwealth represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods subject to duty is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of the fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported, the increase being roughly intended to represent the cost plus insurance, freight, and other charges to the place of landing.

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

3. **Records of Past Years.**—In the years preceding federation each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. As the aggregation of the records of the several States is, necessarily, the only available means of ascertaining the trade of Australia for comparison with later years, it is unfortunate that past records of values and the direction of imports were not on uniform lines admitting of the preparation of a record for Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903, that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Up to this date goods arriving in any Australian port for transshipment to a port in another Australian State were recorded at the latter port only, where they were ordinarily recorded as from the transshipping State, and not as an import from the oversea country.

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

4. **Vessels (Ships) Imported and Exported.**—The imports or exports of vessels were not recorded prior to the year 1905. The value of vessels imported during the years 1905, 1906, and 1907 was, respectively, £265,957, £366,300, and £680,700, while the exports for the same years were respectively £79,975, £51,365, and £90,201.

5. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea ships as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906 ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports. The value of ships' stores during 1906 amounted to £875,966, of which bunker coal represented £575,471, or 65.7 per cent., and during 1907 to £998,897, bunker coal representing £663,724, or 66.45 per cent.

§ 4. Oversea Trade.

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

OVERSEA TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 to 1907.

| Year. | Recorded Value. | | | Value per Inhabitant.* | | | Percentage of Exports on Imports. |
|-------|-----------------|----------|---------|------------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | |
| | £1,000. | £1,000. | £1,000. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | % |
| 1826 | 435 | 131 | 566 | 8 3 10 | 2 9 4 | 10 13 2 | 30.1 |
| 1827 | 478 | 98 | 576 | 8 13 10 | 1 15 8 | 10 9 6 | 20.5 |
| 1828 | 735 | 122 | 857 | 12 17 0 | 2 2 8 | 14 19 8 | 16.6 |
| 1829 | 846 | 218 | 1,064 | 14 2 0 | 3 12 8 | 17 14 8 | 25.8 |
| 1830 | 697 | 194 | 891 | 10 11 6 | 2 18 11 | 13 10 5 | 27.8 |
| 1831 | 753 | 412 | 1,165 | 10 6 8 | 5 13 0 | 15 19 8 | 54.7 |
| 1832 | 956 | 495 | 1,451 | 11 19 4 | 6 3 11 | 18 3 3 | 51.8 |
| 1833 | 1,036 | 500 | 1,536 | 11 7 8 | 5 9 11 | 16 17 7 | 48.3 |
| 1834 | 1,373 | 756 | 2,129 | 13 9 10 | 7 8 6 | 20 18 4 | 55.1 |
| 1835 | 1,600 | 903 | 2,503 | 14 12 6 | 8 5 1 | 22 17 7 | 56.4 |
| 1836 | 1,659 | 985 | 2,644 | 13 18 4 | 8 5 3 | 22 3 7 | 59.4 |
| 1837 | 1,510 | 967 | 2,477 | 11 12 10 | 7 9 1 | 19 1 11 | 64.0 |
| 1838 | 2,055 | 1,054 | 3,109 | 14 7 3 | 7 7 4 | 21 14 7 | 51.3 |
| 1839 | 2,578 | 1,044 | 3,622 | 16 0 8 | 6 9 11 | 22 10 7 | 40.5 |
| 1840 | 3,615 | 1,513 | 5,128 | 20 1 6 | 8 8 1 | 28 9 7 | 41.9 |
| 1841 | 3,145 | 1,335 | 4,480 | 15 6 0 | 6 10 0 | 21 16 0 | 42.4 |
| 1842 | 1,742 | 1,264 | 3,006 | 7 10 11 | 5 9 7 | 13 0 6 | 72.6 |
| 1843 | 1,926 | 1,281 | 3,207 | 7 16 7 | 5 4 2 | 13 0 9 | 66.5 |
| 1844 | 1,201 | 1,291 | 2,492 | 4 13 4 | 5 0 4 | 9 13 8 | 107.5 |
| 1845 | 1,518 | 1,721 | 3,239 | 5 11 9 | 6 6 8 | 11 18 5 | 113.4 |
| 1846 | 1,995 | 1,794 | 3,789 | 6 19 5 | 6 5 5 | 13 4 10 | 89.9 |
| 1847 | 2,441 | 2,200 | 4,641 | 8 2 3 | 7 6 3 | 15 8 6 | 90.1 |
| 1848 | 2,000 | 2,278 | 4,278 | 6 4 10 | 7 2 2 | 13 7 0 | 113.9 |
| 1849 | 2,451 | 2,359 | 4,810 | 6 18 11 | 6 13 9 | 13 12 8 | 96.2 |
| 1850 | 3,009 | 2,688 | 5,697 | 7 14 8 | 6 18 1 | 14 12 9 | 89.3 |
| 1851 | 2,962 | 2,708 | 5,670 | 7 0 7 | 6 8 7 | 13 9 2 | 91.4 |

1. Reckoned on mean population of the year.

OVERSEA TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1907.—Continued.

| Year. | Recorded Value. | | | Value per Inhabitant. ¹ | | | Percentage of Exports on Imports. |
|-------|-----------------|----------|---------|------------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | |
| | £1,000. | £2,000. | £1,000. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | % |
| 1852 | 4,798 | 10,896 | 15,694 | 10 1 9 | 22 18 3 | 33 0 0 | 227.0 |
| 1853 | 14,990 | 14,403 | 29,393 | 26 17 11 | 25 16 10 | 52 14 9 | 96.1 |
| 1854 | 22,478 | 13,928 | 36,406 | 34 13 10 | 21 10 0 | 56 3 10 | 62.0 |
| 1855 | 14,428 | 15,134 | 29,562 | 19 7 11 | 20 6 11 | 39 14 10 | 105.0 |
| 1856 | 16,631 | 16,234 | 32,865 | 19 18 4 | 19 8 9 | 39 7 1 | 97.6 |
| 1857 | 18,872 | 16,127 | 34,999 | 20 9 0 | 17 9 5 | 37 18 5 | 85.5 |
| 1858 | 17,668 | 14,625 | 32,293 | 17 9 11 | 14 9 7 | 31 19 6 | 82.8 |
| 1859 | 20,376 | 17,027 | 37,403 | 18 19 6 | 15 17 1 | 34 16 7 | 83.6 |
| 1860 | 20,536 | 16,081 | 36,617 | 18 6 5 | 14 6 11 | 32 13 4 | 78.3 |
| 1861 | 17,651 | 17,413 | 35,064 | 15 5 2 | 15 1 1 | 30 6 3 | 98.7 |
| 1862 | 20,599 | 18,065 | 38,664 | 17 7 1 | 15 4 5 | 32 11 6 | 87.7 |
| 1863 | 21,248 | 19,336 | 40,584 | 17 4 7 | 15 13 7 | 32 18 2 | 91.0 |
| 1864 | 20,503 | 18,977 | 39,480 | 15 17 4 | 14 13 6 | 30 10 10 | 92.6 |
| 1865 | 20,660 | 19,706 | 40,366 | 15 4 4 | 14 10 4 | 29 14 8 | 95.4 |
| 1866 | 21,311 | 18,972 | 40,283 | 15 0 10 | 13 7 10 | 28 8 8 | 89.0 |
| 1867 | 15,964 | 18,384 | 34,348 | 10 18 1 | 12 11 2 | 23 9 3 | 115.2 |
| 1868 | 18,436 | 21,650 | 40,086 | 12 3 11 | 14 6 6 | 26 10 5 | 117.4 |
| 1869 | 19,910 | 20,066 | 39,976 | 12 14 4 | 12 16 4 | 25 10 8 | 103.8 |
| 1870 | 17,833 | 18,012 | 35,845 | 11 0 2 | 11 2 5 | 22 2 7 | 101.0 |
| 1871 | 17,017 | 21,725 | 38,742 | 10 3 3 | 12 19 6 | 23 2 9 | 127.7 |
| 1872 | 18,833 | 22,518 | 41,351 | 10 18 9 | 13 1 7 | 24 0 4 | 119.6 |
| 1873 | 24,567 | 26,370 | 50,937 | 13 17 10 | 14 18 2 | 28 16 0 | 107.4 |
| 1874 | 24,554 | 25,646 | 50,200 | 13 9 9 | 14 1 8 | 27 11 5 | 104.5 |
| 1875 | 24,939 | 24,978 | 49,917 | 13 6 2 | 13 6 7 | 26 12 9 | 100.1 |
| 1876 | 23,963 | 23,540 | 47,503 | 12 8 7 | 12 4 2 | 24 12 9 | 98.2 |
| 1877 | 25,797 | 23,107 | 48,904 | 12 18 8 | 11 11 8 | 24 10 4 | 89.6 |
| 1878 | 26,181 | 23,773 | 49,954 | 12 14 0 | 11 10 8 | 24 4 8 | 90.8 |
| 1879 | 24,233 | 21,184 | 45,417 | 11 7 10 | 9 19 2 | 21 7 0 | 87.4 |
| 1880 | 22,939 | 27,255 | 50,194 | 10 8 10 | 12 8 1 | 22 16 11 | 118.8 |
| 1881 | 29,067 | 27,528 | 56,595 | 12 16 2 | 12 2 8 | 24 18 10 | 94.7 |
| 1882 | 36,103 | 27,313 | 63,416 | 15 7 7 | 11 12 9 | 27 0 4 | 75.6 |
| 1883 | 35,454 | 30,058 | 65,512 | 14 9 9 | 12 5 8 | 26 15 5 | 84.8 |
| 1884 | 36,988 | 28,708 | 65,696 | 14 9 6 | 11 4 8 | 25 14 2 | 77.6 |
| 1885 | 36,862 | 26,667 | 63,529 | 13 18 2 | 10 1 3 | 23 19 5 | 72.3 |
| 1886 | 34,179 | 21,700 | 55,879 | 12 9 4 | 7 18 4 | 20 7 8 | 63.5 |
| 1887 | 29,572 | 23,421 | 52,993 | 10 8 8 | 8 5 3 | 18 13 11 | 79.2 |
| 1888 | 36,881 | 28,900 | 65,781 | 12 11 7 | 9 17 2 | 22 8 9 | 78.4 |
| 1889 | 37,577 | 29,553 | 67,130 | 12 8 8 | 9 15 7 | 22 4 3 | 78.6 |
| 1890 | 35,168 | 29,321 | 64,489 | 11 6 4 | 9 8 9 | 20 15 1 | 83.4 |
| 1891 | 37,711 | 36,043 | 73,754 | 11 16 0 | 11 5 6 | 23 1 6 | 95.6 |
| 1892 | 30,107 | 33,370 | 63,477 | 9 4 0 | 10 3 10 | 19 7 10 | 110.8 |
| 1893 | 23,765 | 33,225 | 56,990 | 7 2 7 | 9 19 4 | 17 1 11 | 139.8 |
| 1894 | 21,897 | 32,131 | 54,028 | 6 9 0 | 9 9 4 | 15 18 4 | 146.7 |
| 1895 | 23,195 | 33,644 | 56,839 | 6 14 1 | 9 14 6 | 16 8 7 | 145.0 |
| 1896 | 29,658 | 32,964 | 62,622 | 8 8 5 | 9 7 2 | 17 15 7 | 111.1 |
| 1897 | 31,958 | 37,783 | 69,741 | 8 18 3 | 10 10 9 | 19 9 0 | 118.2 |
| 1898 | 31,481 | 40,165 | 71,646 | 8 12 11 | 11 0 7 | 19 13 6 | 127.6 |
| 1899 | 34,330 | 48,599 | 82,929 | 9 6 0 | 13 3 5 | 22 9 5 | 141.6 |
| 1900 | 41,388 | 45,957 | 87,345 | 11 1 3 | 12 5 9 | 23 7 0 | 111.0 |
| 1901 | 42,434 | 49,696 | 92,130 | 11 3 9 | 13 2 1 | 24 5 10 | 117.1 |
| 1902 | 40,676 | 43,915 | 84,591 | 10 10 11 | 11 7 10 | 21 18 9 | 108.0 |
| 1903 | 37,811 | 48,250 | 86,061 | 9 13 10 | 12 7 4 | 22 1 2 | 127.6 |
| 1904 | 37,021 | 57,486 | 94,507 | 9 7 3 | 14 10 9 | 23 18 0 | 155.3 |
| 1905 | 38,347 | 56,841 | 95,188 | 9 10 11 | 14 3 0 | 23 13 11 | 148.2 |
| 1906 | 44,745 | 69,738 | 114,483 | 10 19 0 | 17 1 5 | 28 0 5 | 155.9 |
| 1907 | 51,809 | 72,824 | 124,633 | 12 9 4 | 17 10 6 | 29 19 10 | 140.6 |

1. Reckoned on mean population of the year.

The graphs illustrating the movement of the oversea trade of Australia (See pages 609, 610) shew that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 has carried the trade per head lower than the preceding one, until the lowest point was reached in 1894.

The year 1892 marked the beginning of a period of acute financial stress, culminating in the commercial crisis of 1893. The collapse of these years, by no means confined to Australia, but affecting in varying degree many countries, is plainly reflected in the records of the trade of that period, for the trade for 1894 had fallen to £54,028,227, a decline of no less than 26.75 per cent. in three years. In 1895 there was slight recovery, and a continuous upward movement until 1901, when the trade reached £92,130,183, or £24 5s. 10d. per head. A decline, due to drought, in the exports of agricultural, pastoral, and dairy produce, reduced the trade of 1902 to £84,591,037, but although in the next year there was a further shrinkage in the exports of agricultural produce, the increase in the value of the exports of metals, specie, butter, and wool was so large as to effect an increase in the total trade. From 1902 the increase has been continuous, reaching in 1907 the amount of £124,633,280, equal to £29 19s. 10d. per inhabitant.

2. Ratio between Exports and Imports.—The foregoing table shows the percentage of exports on imports for each year. From this it will be seen that, with few exceptions due to temporary dislocations of trade, prior to 1892 the balance of trade has been on the side of imports, but from 1892 the reverse has been the case, the value of exports having increased by 118.44 per cent. and the imports by 72.07 per cent. The excess of imports in the earlier years represents the introduction of capital in the form of Government loans and for investment in private undertakings, and the excess of exports in the later years represents mainly the interest and profit on the earlier investments, repayment of loans to foreign bondholders, and also freight on trade which is carried mainly by ships of the United Kingdom and foreign countries.

§ 5. Direction of Trade.

1. Countries of Origin of Imports.—In April 1908 the British Board of Trade appointed a Departmental Committee "to consider and report how far any change is desirable in the form in which the Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom are published as regards the countries from which imports are received and to which exports are sent."

In addition to the returns shewing the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries according to the country of shipment the Board of Trade have, since 1904, published supplementary returns shewing the trade according to the country of consignment. This action has been endorsed by the committee from whose report the following extracts are taken:—"The evidence generally is undoubtedly to the effect that the imports are best shewn by countries from which they are consigned, and the exports by countries to which they are consigned. Some witnesses have expressed the opinion that it would be useful if the trade returns could be made to indicate the countries in which imported goods were actually produced or manufactured. In the majority of cases the country from which goods are consigned to the United Kingdom is probably the country of their origin or manufacture. It may frequently happen, however, that goods procured by purchase in a particular country from which they are consigned to the United Kingdom have originally been produced or manufactured in some other country, and in these cases, the real interchange of trade is properly shewn in our trade statistics by treating the goods as consigned from the country from which they were procured by the British importer, and not from the country in which they were produced or manufactured. The importer of such goods would indeed, as a rule have no definite knowledge as to their primary origin, since it would not be in the interest of the foreign seller to divulge that information."

From the 1st January, 1905, the Trade and Customs Department, in addition to the usual record of the countries whence goods directly arrived in Australia, has kept a record of the countries of their origin. The following table shews, for the years 1906 and 1907, the value of imports recorded as direct from the principal countries, and also the disposition of the value of imports against the countries where they were produced or manufactured. A similar comparison for the year 1905 will be found in the previous issue of this work.

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1906-7.

| Country. | Imports according to | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | Country of Shipment. | | | | Country of Origin. | | | |
| | 1906. | | 1907. | | 1906. | | 1907. | |
| | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. | Value. | Per cent. |
| | £ | | £ | £ | | £ | | |
| United Kingdom | 26,575,833 | 59.59 | 31,906,447 | 61.59 | 22,904,344 | 51.19 | 26,843,610 | 51.81 |
| BRITISH POSSESSIONS— | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 303,751 | 0.68 | 386,170 | 0.75 | 305,497 | 0.68 | 464,283 | 0.90 |
| Ceylon | 643,906 | 1.44 | 725,444 | 1.40 | 620,524 | 1.39 | 729,300 | 1.41 |
| Hong Kong | 230,311 | 0.51 | 280,792 | 0.50 | 6,209 | 0.01 | 5,186 | 0.01 |
| India | 1,703,606 | 3.81 | 1,948,566 | 3.76 | 1,720,343 | 3.85 | 1,976,195 | 3.81 |
| New Zealand | 3,156,489 | 7.06 | 2,585,284 | 4.99 | 2,988,776 | 6.68 | 2,494,662 | 4.81 |
| Straits Settlements | 269,013 | 0.60 | 307,111 | 0.59 | 136,849 | 0.31 | 176,550 | 0.34 |
| Other British Possessions | 444,194 | 0.99 | 488,023 | 0.94 | 691,211 | 1.54 | 660,696 | 1.28 |
| Total British Possessions | 6,751,270 | 15.09 | 6,701,430 | 12.93 | 6,469,409 | 14.46 | 6,506,862 | 12.56 |
| Total British Countries | 33,327,103 | 74.48 | 38,607,877 | 74.52 | 29,373,753 | 65.65 | 33,350,462 | 64.37 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES— | | | | | | | | |
| Austria-Hungary | 8,823 | 0.02 | 13,923 | 0.03 | 109,014 | 0.24 | 227,609 | 0.44 |
| Belgium | 909,620 | 2.03 | 1,000,377 | 1.93 | 446,251 | 0.99 | 632,486 | 1.22 |
| China | 58,338 | 0.13 | 81,278 | 0.16 | 271,285 | 0.61 | 355,455 | 0.69 |
| France | 462,622 | 1.03 | 486,550 | 0.94 | 1,473,367 | 3.23 | 1,742,623 | 3.36 |
| Germany | 3,204,844 | 7.16 | 3,551,255 | 6.85 | 3,929,116 | 8.78 | 4,623,136 | 8.92 |
| Japan | 422,552 | 0.94 | 541,286 | 1.05 | 450,893 | 1.01 | 575,045 | 1.11 |
| Netherlands | 151,638 | 0.34 | 131,252 | 0.25 | 228,896 | 0.51 | 277,894 | 0.54 |
| Norway | 307,282 | 0.69 | 333,804 | 0.64 | 407,514 | 0.91 | 524,544 | 1.01 |
| Spain | 21,568 | 0.05 | 14,296 | 0.03 | 104,827 | 0.23 | 116,259 | 0.22 |
| Sweden | 52,306 | 0.12 | 148,968 | 0.29 | 212,229 | 0.45 | 379,041 | 0.73 |
| Switzerland | 27,085 | 0.06 | 38,542 | 0.07 | 474,804 | 1.06 | 631,905 | 1.22 |
| United States | 4,633,553 | 10.36 | 5,869,099 | 11.33 | 5,606,612 | 12.53 | 6,765,182 | 13.06 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 1,157,573 | 2.59 | 990,521 | 1.91 | 1,657,841 | 3.71 | 1,557,892 | 3.01 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 11,417,809 | 25.52 | 13,201,156 | 25.48 | 15,371,159 | 34.35 | 18,458,571 | 35.63 |
| Total Imports from all Countries | 44,744,912 | 100 | 51,809,033 | 100 | 44,744,912 | 100 | 51,809,033 | 100 |

The only country from which the value of direct imports exceeds by any large amount the value of the imports of goods which were manufactured or produced therein, that is to say, the only country which shews a balance of any magnitude as a distributor of the goods of other countries to Australia, is the United Kingdom. The records of our imports therefrom during the year 1907 shew that while the total direct imports from that country amounted to £31,906,447, the value of the manufactures or produce of the United Kingdom itself, imported from all countries whatsoever during the same year, was £26,843,610. From the foregoing figures it appears that goods to the value of at least £5,062,837 were received from other countries through the United Kingdom.

Other countries which shew balances as distributors to Australia, though absolutely of much less amount, are Belgium, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and Straits Settlements. The countries mentioned are, of course, not the only countries through which goods are indirectly imported into Australia, for the direct imports from other countries, notably France and Germany, include considerable values which are not of the produce of those countries. These values, however, are more than balanced by value of French and German goods received through the United Kingdom and other countries.

2. **Direct Imports according to Country of Shipment.**—The following table, shewing the average yearly value of imports from each of the principal countries during each succeeding quinquennial period from 1887 to 1906, and for the year 1907, shews considerable change in direction of imports during the past twenty years. The countries mentioned in this table are those where the goods were shipped or whence they were directly consigned to Australia:—

TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1887 to 1907.

IMPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

| Country. | Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods. | | | | Year 1907. |
|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1887-91. | 1892-6. | 1897-1901. | 1902-6. | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 24,818,787 | 18,241,366 | 22,794,700 | 23,163,660 | 31,906,447 |
| British Possessions— | | | | | |
| Canada | 95,592 | 89,861 | 230,459 | 291,253 | 386,170 |
| Cape Colony | 3,090 | 11,364 | 3,858 | 7,105 | 15,602 |
| Ceylon | 124,057 | 239,774 | 410,057 | 603,660 | 725,444 |
| Fiji | 170,100 | 92,125 | 104,459 | 79,820 | 98,002 |
| Hong Kong | 769,699 | 460,883 | 313,578 | 303,322 | 260,792 |
| India | 745,070 | 606,181 | 914,859 | 1,148,895 | 1,948,566 |
| Mauritius | 483,283 | 178,074 | 175,966 | 104,911 | 43,677 |
| Natal | 10,893 | 4,655 | 114 | 2,429 | 7,304 |
| New Zealand | 1,826,537 | 1,100,533 | 1,541,128 | 2,479,298 | 2,585,264 |
| Papua | 12,166 | 16,623 | 52,416 | 67,987 | 64,899 |
| Straits Settlements | 126,691 | 138,055 | 281,022 | 178,658 | 307,111 |
| Other British Possessions | 22,605 | 15,718 | 34,247 | 136,443 | 258,599 |
| Total British Possessions | 4,389,783 | 2,953,846 | 4,062,163 | 5,403,781 | 6,701,430 |
| Total British Countries | 29,208,570 | 21,195,212 | 26,856,863 | 28,567,441 | 38,607,877 |
| Foreign Countries— | | | | | |
| Argentine Republic | 336 | 101 | 3,264 | 229,872 | 30 |
| Belgium | 227,995 | 274,559 | 394,094 | 559,880 | 1,000,377 |
| Chile and Peru | 19,419 | 2,511 | 32,128 | 16,112 | 20,768 |
| China | 800,454 | 327,120 | 262,195 | 135,219 | 81,278 |
| France | 360,000 | 201,284 | 476,756 | 465,330 | 486,550 |
| Germany | 1,286,054 | 1,107,496 | 2,254,746 | 2,703,806 | 3,551,255 |
| Hawaiian Islands, New Britain, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and South Sea Islands | 109,862 | 78,286 | 150,510 | 140,294 | 221,172 |
| Italy | 31,650 | 67,672 | 137,852 | 168,221 | 245,340 |
| Japan... .. | 39,787 | 63,195 | 225,086 | 330,388 | 541,286 |
| Java | 424,173 | 464,351 | 461,748 | 510,689 | 222,230 |
| Netherlands | 19,940 | 12,125 | 36,919 | 101,531 | 131,252 |
| Norway | 354,924 | 154,277 | 234,024 | 303,446 | 333,804 |
| Philippine Islands | 13,350 | 15,869 | 69,385 | 70,669 | 95,582 |
| Sweden | 167,178 | 21,872 | 97,189 | 69,828 | 148,968 |
| United States of America | 2,268,620 | 1,682,092 | 4,355,724 | 5,014,408 | 5,869,099 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 49,669 | 56,545 | 219,717 | 232,847 | 252,165 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 6,173,411 | 4,529,355 | 9,461,337 | 11,152,540 | 13,201,156 |
| Total | 35,381,981 | 25,724,567 | 36,318,200 | 39,719,981 | 51,809,033 |

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

**IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY ON THE
TOTAL IMPORTS, 1887 to 1907.**

| Country. | 1887-91. | 1892-6. | 1897-1901. | 1902-6. | 1907. |
|---|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| United Kingdom | 70.14 | 70.92 | 62.77 | 58.30 | 61.59 |
| BRITISH POSSESSIONS— | | | | | |
| Canada | 0.27 | 0.35 | 0.64 | 0.73 | 0.75 |
| Cape Colony | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| Ceylon | 0.35 | 0.93 | 1.13 | 1.52 | 1.40 |
| Fiji | 0.48 | 0.36 | 0.29 | 0.20 | 0.19 |
| Hong Kong | 2.18 | 1.79 | 0.86 | 0.76 | 0.50 |
| India | 2.11 | 2.36 | 2.52 | 2.89 | 3.76 |
| Mauritius | 1.37 | 0.69 | 0.49 | 0.27 | 0.08 |
| Natal | 0.03 | 0.02 | ... | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| New Zealand | 5.16 | 4.28 | 4.24 | 6.24 | 4.99 |
| Papua | 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.17 | 0.13 |
| Straits Settlements... | 0.36 | 0.54 | 0.77 | 0.45 | 0.59 |
| Other British Possessions | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.34 | 0.50 |
| Total British Possessions | 12.41 | 11.48 | 11.18 | 13.60 | 12.93 |
| Total British Countries | 82.55 | 82.40 | 73.95 | 71.90 | 74.52 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES— | | | | | |
| Argentine Republic... .. | ... | ... | 0.01 | 0.58 | ... |
| Belgium | 0.64 | 1.07 | 1.09 | 1.41 | 1.93 |
| Chile and Peru | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| China | 2.26 | 1.27 | 0.72 | 0.34 | 0.16 |
| France | 1.02 | 0.78 | 1.31 | 1.17 | 0.94 |
| Germany | 3.63 | 4.31 | 6.21 | 6.81 | 6.85 |
| Hawaiian Islands, New Britain, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and South Sea Islands | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.41 | 0.36 | 0.43 |
| Italy | 0.09 | 0.26 | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.47 |
| Japan | 0.11 | 0.25 | 0.62 | 0.96 | 1.05 |
| Java | 1.20 | 1.80 | 1.27 | 1.29 | 0.43 |
| Netherlands | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.26 | 0.25 |
| Norway | 1.01 | 0.60 | 0.78 | 0.76 | 0.64 |
| Philippine Islands | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.18 |
| Sweden | 0.47 | 0.08 | 0.27 | 0.18 | 0.29 |
| United States of America | 6.41 | 6.54 | 12.00 | 12.62 | 11.33 |
| Other Foreign Countries | 0.14 | 0.22 | 0.60 | 0.72 | 0.49 |
| Total Foreign Countries... .. | 17.45 | 17.60 | 26.05 | 28.10 | 25.48 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

3. Imports Shipped from the United Kingdom.—The foregoing table shews that while the value of direct imports from the United Kingdom during 1907 is above the yearly average of the period under review, the proportion to total imports has diminished, having fallen from 70.14 per cent. during the years 1887-91 to 61.59 per cent. in 1907. It will be observed, however, that the percentage proportion for 1907 is an advance on that of the immediately preceding quinquennium. The apparent diversion of Australian trade from Great Britain is more fully dealt with hereinafter, viz., in Section 11 of

this chapter. The values of the principal imports from the United Kingdom during the year 1907 are as follows:—

Ale and beer, £361,368. Apparel and textiles:—apparel, £3,533,300; textiles, £8,868,575; arms, ammunition and explosives, £489,675; books and periodicals, £431,884; brushware, £118,589; earthenware, etc., £173,604; clocks and watches, £128,926; cocoa and chocolate, £213,078; confectionery, £122,373; cordage, metal, £95,277; cordage, other, £122,811; cutlery, £137,800; drugs and chemicals:—alkalies (soda), £81,591; fertilisers, £100,393; medicines, £161,893; other drugs and chemicals, £555,506; electrical materials, £246,455; fancy goods, £199,070; fish, fresh and preserved, £169,808; furniture, £78,379; glass and glassware, £128,438; indiarubber manufactures, £317,041; instruments, musical, £87,160; instruments, scientific, etc., £232,364; iron and steel:—pig, £155,803; bar, hoop, ingot, etc., £529,291; scrap, £44,883; girders, beams, etc., £64,675; plate and sheet, galvanised, £1,279,278; not galvanised, £179,113; pipes and tubes, £374,905; rails, fishplates, etc., £563,468; tinned plates, plain, £247,290; wire, £61,739; wire netting, £400,112; jewellery and precious stones, £427,788; leather and leather manufactures, £305,386; machines and machinery, £1,741,527; metals, manufactures of, £1,613,725; milk, preserved, £103,769; oils (not essential), £174,341; paints and colours, £301,070; paper, £649,442; pickles, sauces, etc., £105,669; plated-ware, £189,127; soap, £61,457; specie, £396,655; spirits, £810,989; stationery, £261,097; tobacco, £185,398; tools of trade, £234,341; varnishes, £66,701; vehicles:—bicycles, etc., £177,724; motors, £190,442; other vehicles, £122,058; vessels (ships), £665,760; yarns, £137,507.

4. Imports Shipped from British Possessions.—The growth of the value of imports from other British possessions during the past twenty years has been such as to increase the proportion to total imports from 12.41 per cent. in the years 1887-91 to 12.93 per cent. in 1907, the actual values being respectively £4,389,783 and £6,701,430. Of the total imports from British possessions during 1907, 38.58 per cent. were from New Zealand, 29.07 per cent. from India, and 10.83 per cent. from Ceylon.

5. Principal Imports from British Possessions, 1907.—These are as follows:—

(i.) *Canada.* Apparel and textiles, £26,433; boots and shoes, £7773; drugs and chemicals, £21,071; fish, £36,517; agricultural implements and machinery, £91,096; other machines and machinery, £47,647; paper, £41,787; timber, £28,722; bicycles and other vehicles, £13,632.

The imports from Canada include manufactures of the United States to the value of about £95,000, the largest items being machinery and medicines, while on the other hand Canadian produce—paper, £60,000, and implements and machinery, £60,000—is received into Australia from other countries, mainly from the United Kingdom and from the United States.

(ii.) *Ceylon.* Coffee and chicory, £4030; nuts, £18,220; tea, £672,801. The large increase in the imports from Ceylon—from £124,057 during the years 1887-91, to £725,444 in 1907—is due to the displacement of China teas in the Australian markets by those of India and Ceylon. Of the total imports of tea during the year 1907, 58.76 per cent. was the produce of Ceylon.

(iii.) *Fiji.* Bananas, £51,402; copra, £8081; sugar, £30,310.

(iv.) *Hong Kong.* Apparel and textiles, £22,150; fish, preserved, £9736; rice, £62,417; oils, £24,379; tea, £52,508. The imports from Hong Kong are mainly the produce of China.

(v.) *India.* Bags and sacks, £1,089,433; canvas, £206,969; carpets, mats, etc., £11,410; coffee and chicory, £15,650; cotton, raw, £20,173; rice, £22,464; shellac, £19,324; manures, £24,041; oils, £56,980; skins and hides, £23,934; spices, £6416; tea, £323,475; wax, paraffin, £7757.

(vi.) *Mauritius.* Sugar, £43,660.

(vii.) *Natal.* Coal, £3180; maize, £2162.

(viii.) *New Zealand.* Apparel and textiles, £18,102; horses, £22,953; sheep, £39,259; military stores, £21,445; coal, £4590; copra, £13,719; fibre, £109,004; fish, £33,292; gold, bullion and ore, £1,406,516; grain—barley, £17,798; hops, £11,930; implements and machinery (agricultural) £5164; machines and machinery, £21,098; meats, £24,900; seeds, £18,635; ships, £20,000; skins and hides, £237,702; timber, £397,699; wool, £28,187.

(ix.) *Straits Settlements.* Rice, £44,828. Oils, fats, and waxes:—Kerosene, £33,407; paraffin wax, £9779; other oils, etc., £15,982—spices, £38,803; tapioca, £58,053; wood and wicker manufactures, £11,248. The rice imported from the Straits Settlements is largely the produce of Burma, and the oils of Sumatra.

6. Imports from Foreign Countries.—The imports from foreign countries during the year 1907 represented 25.48 per cent. of the total imports as compared with 17.45 per cent. during the years 1887-91. Compared, however, with the average of the past ten years, the proportion during the year 1907 shews a slight decline.

7. Principal Imports from Foreign Countries.—The details are as follows:—

(i.) *Argentine Republic.* The imports from the Argentine Republic are almost entirely of grain and fodder, and were abnormally large in the years 1902 and 1903 in consequence of the failure of crops in Australia in these years.

(ii.) *Belgium.* Apparel, £35,098; textiles, £51,820; candles, £10,119; drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers, £46,540; glass and glassware, £114,391—iron and steel:—Partly manufactured, £80,998; girders, beams, etc., £11,604; plate and sheet, £49,199; railway iron, £28,990; wire, £39,526; wire netting, £55,253—jewellery, £35,169; leather, £10,820; machines and machinery, £45,575; matches and vestas, £36,711; metal manufactures, £52,985; motors, £22,734; paper, £46,944; wine, £41,180; zinc manufactures, £27,191.

A large proportion of the iron, steel and metal manufactures, and of the manures from Belgium, is of German origin. The motors are almost entirely of French manufacture.

(iii.) *Chile.* Soda nitrate, £20,768.

(iv.) *China.* Apparel and textiles, £10,457; rice, £5589; tea, £54,336.

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

(v.) *France.* Apparel and textiles, £70,072; corks, £22,435; drugs and chemicals, £162,486; fruits, £8097; leather, £9399; spirits, £45,875; tiles, £14,892; cigars and cigarettes, £9064; wine, £23,105.

The value of the direct imports recorded from France is much below the value of imports of goods of French origin. The most important imports of French origin are—apparel and textiles, £889,545; cream of tartar, £113,085; leather, £24,177; pipes, smoking, £62,759; spirits, £176,748; wines, £94,430; vehicles, motors, £59,945.

(vi.) *Germany.* Ale and beer, £43,133; apparel and textiles, £455,962; arms, ammunition, and explosives, £54,346; brushware, £23,633; cement, £23,208; chinaware, etc., £101,874; cocoa and chocolate, £23,361; drugs and chemicals: calcium carbide, £79,574; fertilisers, £21,971; other drugs, etc., £121,327; furniture, £66,510; glass and glassware, £100,337; hops, £12,416; indiarubber manufactures, £42,711; metals and manufactures of metals:—metals unmanufactured, £23,563; iron and steel—bar, ingot, etc., £50,596; plate and sheet, £39,800; pipes and tubes, £30,702; railway iron, £25,192; tools of trade, £19,867; wire, £320,238; wire netting, £122,355; machines and machinery, £214,908; lamps and lampware, £43,049; other manufactures of metals, £231,009—musical instruments, £281,904; jewellery, £42,933; leather and leather manufactures (excluding boots and shoes), £37,735; matches and vestas, £27,549; milk, preserved, £30,011; paper, £240,951; spirits, £59,709; stationery, £55,222; tobacco, £33,173.

The imports from Germany, as stated in the foregoing list, include considerable amounts of the produce and manufacture of other countries, but on the other hand still

larger amounts of German goods are received into the Commonwealth from other countries.

(vii.) *Italy.* Apparel and textiles, £52,342; fruits, £35,502; matches and vestas, £33,472; marble, £18,158; nuts, £14,349; sulphur, £10,407.

(viii.) *Japan.* Apparel and textiles, £275,995; bags, baskets, etc., £19,659; china-ware and earthenware, £11,264; fancy goods, £9688; fertilisers (superphosphates), £11,123; furniture, £13,212; perfumery, £10,630; rice, £25,597; oils and waxes, £26,536; sulphur, £51,418; timber, £33,971.

(ix.) *Java.* Cotton, raw, £9828; hats and caps, £10,208; rice, £59,694; kapok, £80,498; tea, £43,696.

(x.) *Netherlands.* Apparel and textiles, £12,938; cocoa and chocolate, £21,567; cameos and precious stones, £7774; spirits, £43,212. The value of the imports of Netherlands manufacture from all countries of cocoa and chocolate amounted to £55,306, and of spirits to £96,536.

(xi.) *Norway.* Fish, preserved, £5173; milk, preserved, £13,642; timber, £292,938. The value of the total imports from all countries of preserved milk of Norwegian origin amounted to £133,054, and of preserved fish, to £23,172.

(xii.) *Philippine Islands.* Flax and hemp, £65,796; cigars, £27,502.

(xiii.) *Sweden.* Calcium carbide, £20,788; machines and machinery, £15,196; matches and vestas, £8526; paper, £12,463; timber, £84,071. The foregoing figures relate to direct imports, which represent only 39.30 per cent. of the total value of imports of the produce of that country imported during 1907. The principal articles of Swedish production, imported directly and indirectly, were:—Calcium carbide, £58,833; cream separators, £82,902; electrical machinery and appliances, £54,527; matches and vestas, £29,530; lamps and lampware, £8443; paper, £32,319; timber, £87,427.

(xiv.) *Switzerland.* Apparel and textiles, £23,471; milk, £2444; watches, £10,197. The value of imports recorded as direct from Switzerland amounts to only 5.70 per cent. of the value of the total imports of the produce of that country. The principal articles of Swiss production imported were:—Apparel and textiles, £538,748; cocoa and chocolate, £27,969; milk, £20,796; cigars, £12,827; watches, £60,082.

(xv.) *United States of America.* Apparel and textiles:—Boots and shoes, £44,542; other apparel, £94,477; textiles, £166,685—ammunition and explosives, £63,969; barley, £27,267; cameras, magic lanterns, phonographs, etc., £77,704; clocks and watches, £64,119; fish, £96,083; furniture, £78,590; glass and glassware, £46,633; glucose, £28,903; indiarubber manufactures, £31,454; leather, £90,706; meats, £41,031; medicines, £49,136; metal manufactures:—iron and steel: bars, ingots, etc., £42,236; girders, beams, etc., £12,884; pipes and tubes, £66,225; plate and sheet, £88,047; tools of trade, £216,335; wire, £172,500; machines and machinery, agricultural, £239,941; other machines and machinery, £725,450; other metal manufactures, £322,437; musical instruments, £40,005; oils, fats and waxes:—kerosene, £422,437; lubricating oils and greases, £123,461; naphtha, £25,165; paraffin wax, £40,524; turpentine, £81,628; paper, £222,277; resin, £72,340; soap, £37,144; stationery, £46,217; timber, £719,619; tobacco, cigars, etc., £461,799; wood manufactures, £87,025; vehicles, bicycles and motors, £113,373.

In addition to the direct imports from the United States, which include Canadian goods to the value of £74,000, United States goods to the value of nearly £1,000,000 were received through other countries. The greater part of this indirect trade from the United States is received through the United Kingdom, and the principal articles thus received are apparel and textiles, boots and shoes, leather, machines and machinery, timber, and tobacco.

8. *Direction of Exports.*—The following table shows the average yearly value of exports to principal countries during each quinquennial period from 1887 to 1906 and for the year 1907. As in the case of the import trade, considerable alteration in the direction of exports is evident. The largest increases in exports to British possessions are shewn to the various South African colonies, due to exports of agricultural and pastoral

produce and timber, and to India and Ceylon, mainly due to exports of gold, and in some recent years also of timber, chiefly railway sleepers. The large increases in the case of Belgium, Germany, and France are more apparent than real, and are mainly due to the increase in local sales of wool, skins, etc., and the resulting direct export to the countries mentioned, while formerly a much larger proportion of wool, etc., was sent to the United Kingdom for sale, and ultimately found its way from there to the Continent:—

TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1887 to 1907.

EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

| Country. | Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods. | | | | Year. |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 1887-91. | 1892-6. | 1897-1901. | 1902-6. | 1907. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom ... | 22,003,741 | 23,030,779 | 25,337,456 | 25,461,689 | 33,975,579 |
| British Possessions— | | | | | |
| Canada ... | 503 | 12,793 | 77,627 | 172,757 | 124,698 |
| Cape Colony ... | 84,786 | 80,515 | 1,840,961 | 2,116,733 | 1,293,846 |
| Ceylon ... | 87,404 | 434,081 | 1,188,136 | 4,249,831 | 3,962,420 |
| Fiji ... | 105,267 | 121,771 | 173,080 | 246,671 | 318,787 |
| Hong Kong ... | 415,885 | 489,987 | 375,559 | 579,829 | 859,946 |
| India ... | 735,701 | 404,986 | 1,220,179 | 3,336,387 | 2,494,414 |
| Mauritius ... | 105,764 | 54,890 | 36,992 | 52,075 | 23,678 |
| Natal ... | 81,498 | 100,756 | 672,114 | 1,062,293 | 779,224 |
| New Zealand ... | 748,444 | 987,718 | 1,131,067 | 1,725,234 | 2,565,021 |
| Papua ... | 12,677 | 17,682 | 46,150 | 46,744 | 53,202 |
| Straits Settlements ... | 107,523 | 105,040 | 103,742 | 209,612 | 559,402 |
| Other British Possessions ... | 6,770 | 10,128 | 30,438 | 77,961 | 88,035 |
| Total British Possessions | 2,492,222 | 2,820,347 | 6,896,045 | 13,876,127 | 13,122,673 |
| Total British Countries ... | 24,495,963 | 25,851,126 | 32,233,501 | 39,337,816 | 47,098,252 |
| Foreign Countries— | | | | | |
| Argentine Republic ... | ... | 195 | 20,938 | 30,485 | 17,479 |
| Belgium ... | 1,341,908 | 1,422,378 | 1,488,785 | 2,695,512 | 5,716,069 |
| Chile and Peru ... | 116,931 | 155,666 | 239,390 | 473,649 | 816,998 |
| China ... | 43,884 | 23,778 | 208,601 | 242,580 | 416,441 |
| France ... | 663,672 | 2,064,639 | 2,641,244 | 4,190,591 | 8,148,980 |
| Germany ... | 559,697 | 1,580,692 | 2,128,596 | 3,406,633 | 5,140,380 |
| Hawaiian Is., New Britain, New Caledonia, New He- brides and South Sea Is. | 275,892 | 227,754 | 349,922 | 350,796 | 400,235 |
| Italy ... | 16,136 | 44,954 | 177,742 | 156,913 | 187,621 |
| Japan ... | 8,950 | 48,232 | 138,686 | 580,670 | 706,279 |
| Java ... | 57,921 | 70,582 | 125,285 | 157,559 | 274,910 |
| Netherlands ... | 18,013 | 45,008 | 69,634 | 226,958 | 332,276 |
| Norway ... | 6 | 971 | 105 | 14 | 22,009 |
| Philippine Islands ... | 117,471 | 24,664 | 150,999 | 331,047 | 570,528 |
| Spain ... | 10,692 | 7,047 | 12,835 | 61,300 | 2,510 |
| Sweden ... | 4 | 1,433 | 1,485 | 3,915 | 1,286 |
| United States of America ... | 1,642,587 | 1,263,128 | 3,941,509 | 2,591,428 | 2,405,401 |
| Other Foreign Countries ... | 77,826 | 234,656 | 510,600 | 408,116 | 565,593 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 4,951,590 | 7,215,777 | 12,206,356 | 15,908,166 | 25,725,995 |
| Total ... | 29,447,553 | 33,066,903 | 44,439,857 | 55,245,982 | 72,824,247 |

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

EXPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPORT TO EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1887 to 1907.

| Country. | 1887-91. | 1892-6. | 1897-1901. | 1902-6. | 1907. |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. | per cent. |
| United Kingdom ... | 74.74 | 69.65 | 57.01 | 46.09 | 46.65 |
| British Possessions— | | | | | |
| Canada ... | ... | 0.04 | 0.18 | 0.32 | 0.17 |
| Cape Colony ... | 0.29 | 0.24 | 4.14 | 3.83 | 1.78 |
| Ceylon ... | 0.30 | 1.31 | 2.67 | 7.69 | 5.44 |
| Fiji ... | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.39 | 0.45 | 0.44 |
| Hong Kong ... | 1.41 | 1.48 | 0.85 | 1.05 | 1.18 |
| India ... | 2.50 | 1.23 | 2.75 | 6.04 | 3.43 |
| Mauritius ... | 0.36 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 0.09 | 0.03 |
| Natal ... | 0.28 | 0.30 | 1.51 | 1.92 | 1.07 |
| New Zealand ... | 2.54 | 2.99 | 2.55 | 3.12 | 3.52 |
| Papua ... | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.10 | 0.08 | 0.07 |
| Straits Settlements ... | 0.36 | 0.32 | 0.23 | 0.38 | 0.77 |
| Other British Possessions ... | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.07 | 0.14 | 0.12 |
| Total British Possessions | 8.46 | 8.53 | 15.52 | 25.11 | 18.02 |
| Total British Countries ... | 83.20 | 78.18 | 72.53 | 71.20 | 64.67 |
| Foreign Countries— | | | | | |
| Argentine Republic ... | ... | ... | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.02 |
| Belgium ... | 4.58 | 4.30 | 3.35 | 4.88 | 7.85 |
| Chile and Peru ... | 0.39 | 0.47 | 0.54 | 0.86 | 1.12 |
| China ... | 0.15 | 0.07 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 0.57 |
| France ... | 2.25 | 6.24 | 5.94 | 7.59 | 11.19 |
| Germany ... | 1.90 | 4.78 | 4.79 | 6.17 | 7.06 |
| Hawaiian Is., New Britain, New Caledonia, New He- brides and South Sea Is. | 0.93 | 0.69 | 0.79 | 0.63 | 0.55 |
| Italy ... | 0.05 | 0.14 | 0.40 | 0.28 | 0.26 |
| Japan ... | 0.03 | 0.15 | 0.31 | 1.05 | 0.97 |
| Java ... | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.38 |
| Netherlands ... | 0.06 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.41 | 0.46 |
| Norway ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.03 |
| Philippine Islands ... | 0.40 | 0.07 | 0.34 | 0.60 | 0.79 |
| Spain ... | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.11 | ... |
| Sweden ... | ... | 0.01 | ... | 0.01 | ... |
| United States of America ... | 5.58 | 3.82 | 8.87 | 4.69 | 3.30 |
| Other Foreign Countries ... | 0.26 | 0.71 | 1.15 | 0.74 | 0.78 |
| Total Foreign Countries... | 16.80 | 21.82 | 27.47 | 28.80 | 35.33 |
| Total ... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

9. Exports to the United Kingdom.—Notwithstanding an increase of over 50 per cent. (54.41) in the actual value of exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1907 as compared with the yearly average of the period 1887-91, the proportion of the total exports despatched to the United Kingdom has fallen from 74.74 per cent. in the earlier period to 46.65 per cent. in the year 1907. This decrease is, to some extent, undoubtedly due to the fact that wool and other commodities which were formerly despatched to the

United Kingdom, and distributed from that centre, are now shipped direct to continental ports.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1907 were as follows:—Butter, £2,538,656; fruit, including pulp, £223,374; grain:—wheat, £3,521,827; flour, £62,952; hair, £23,558; jewellery and precious stones, £135,938; leather, £381,245; meats, frozen—beef, £37,903; mutton and lamb, £1,141,718; rabbits and hares, £470,136; other frozen meat, £19,416; potted meat, £38,181; preserved meat, £92,958. minerals and metals—copper, ingots, £775,202; in matte, £1,137,197; ore, £132,061; gold—bullion, £865,268; in matte, £1,841,326; silver—bullion, £70,705; in matte, £530,018; ore, £18,744; lead—pig, £259,645; in matte, £646,245; ores, n.e.i., £163,374; spelter and concentrates, £75,443; tin, ingots and ore, £1,011,131; oil, cocoanut, £141,081; pearlshell, £253,770; skins, hides, £72,693; rabbit and hare, £281,938; sheep, £304,802; other skins, £183,980; specie, gold, £1,476,669; tallow, £923,382; timber, £92,806; wine, £91,744; wool—greasy, £9,853,520; scoured, £3,080,280.

10. Exports to British Possessions.—The largest relative increase in the value of exports during the period under review has been in the direction of British Possessions. The increase of the value of exports to these countries, 426 per cent., has raised the proportion of total exports to British Possessions from 8.46 per cent., during 1887-91 to 18.02 per cent. in 1907. The countries mostly concerned in this great increase—which is in a large measure due to heavy shipments of gold—are Cape Colony, Ceylon, India, and New Zealand.

11. Principal Exports to British Possessions, 1907.—These are as follows:—

(i.) *Canada.* Butter, £13,377; meats, £31,317; oil, cocoanut, £4100; skins, £9108; timber, £4398; tin, £16,156; wool, £11,903.

(ii.) *Cape Colony.* Butter, £79,617; grain, wheat, £651,617; flour, £59,009; leather, £63,072; meats—frozen beef, £125,204; mutton and lamb, £39,631; other meats, £5835; specie, £50,000; sugar, £158,328; timber, £25,759.

(iii.) *Ceylon.* Butter, £5402; coal, £6545; horses, £4886; gold, bullion, £166,000; specie, £3,205,075; grain—flour, £17,711; lead, pig, £43,292; silver, bullion, £469,200; sugar, £7795.

(iv.) *Fiji.* Apparel and textiles:—apparel, including boots and shoes, £14,534; textiles, £16,997; bags, sacks, and cordage, £7663; biscuits, £11,908; coal, £14,685; drugs and chemicals, £8023; grain, prepared—bran, pollard, and sharps, £15,922; flour, £12,039; machines and machinery, £7872; metal manufactures, £36,758; oils, £14,896; specie, £52,000; timber, £12,293.

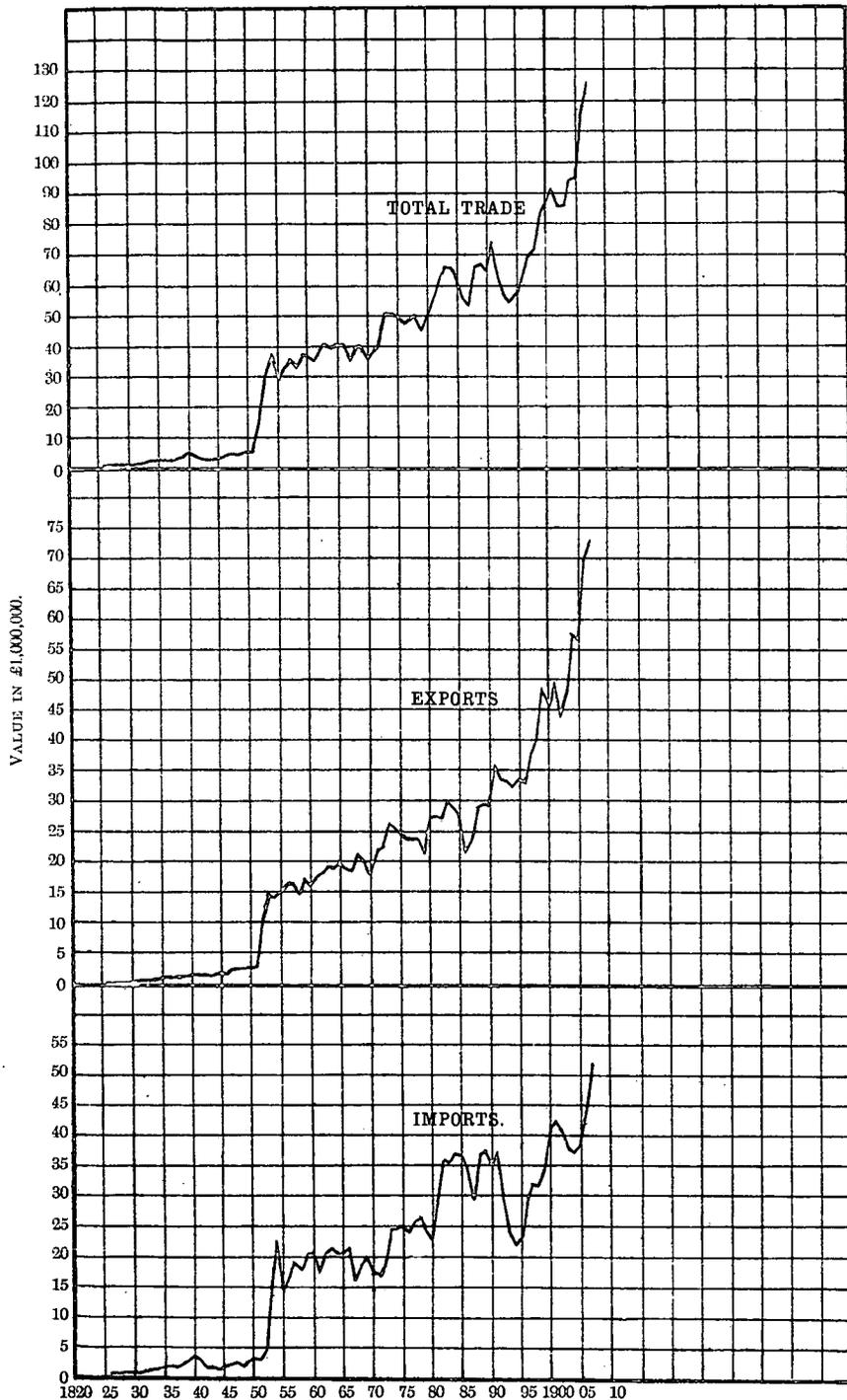
(v.) *Hong Kong.* Butter, £15,443; coal, £26,572; copper, ingots, £15,401; fish, £39,887; flour, £194,223; lead, pig, £74,493; sandalwood, £51,078; specie, gold, £397,522; wheat, £12,225.

(vi.) *India.* Coal, £23,788; copper, ingots, £85,096; gold, bullion, £919,256; specie, £805,353; horses, £224,341; grain, wheat, £5696; hay and chaff, £8211; lead, pig, £18,530; meats, £7510; silver, bullion, £72,460; tallow, £8754; timber, £266,865; wool, £20,115.

(vii.) *Natal.* Animals, living—horses, £4026; sheep, £23,187. Butter, £97,626; fodder, £2195; fruit, £7473; grain—wheat, £80,768; flour, £158,165; jams and jellies, £7109; leather, £7024; meats, frozen—beef, £90,884; mutton, £119,667; pork, £5416; poultry, £4486; meats, other, £6479; plants and trees, £5887; specie, gold, £100,000; tallow, £10,459; timber, £11,064.

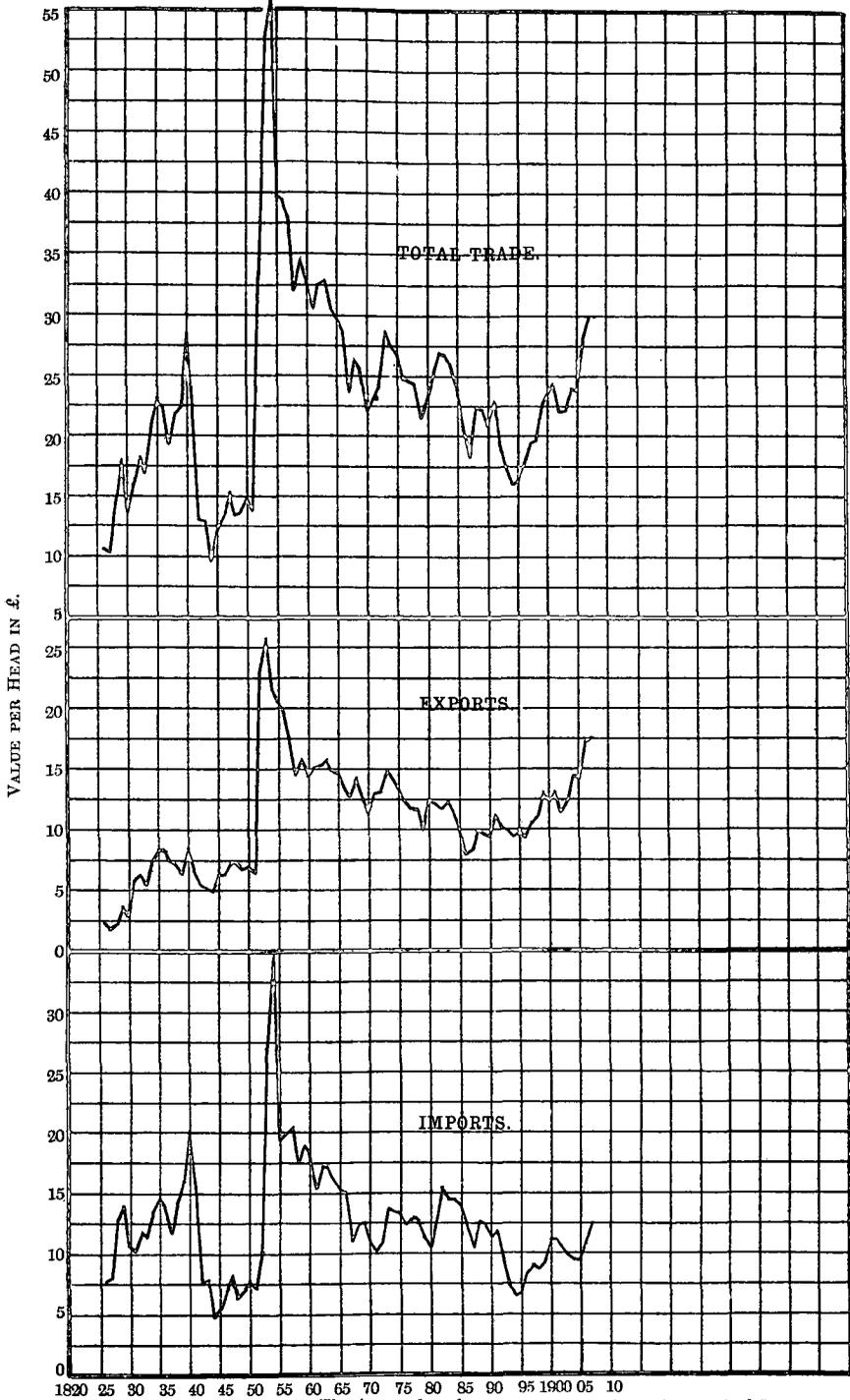
(viii.) *New Zealand.* Apparel, textiles, etc.:—apparel, boots and shoes, £22,597; other apparel, £28,421; textiles, £59,106; bags and sacks, £16,595. Books and periodicals, £39,101; coal, £103,705; drugs and chemicals—fertilisers, £65,573; medicines, £36,375; other drugs, etc., £38,946. Electrical materials, £20,930; fruit, fresh, £56,419; dried, £22,983; glass and glassware, £28,469; grain—oats, £35,298;

GRAPHS SHEWING VALUES OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS, AND TOTAL TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1907.



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

GRAPHS SHEWING THE VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND TOTAL TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1907.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPHS.—The base of each square represents an interval of five years, and the vertical height fifty shillings per head of the population. The basic lines of Imports and Exports are *nil* per head, and that of Total Trade is five pounds per head.

flour, £55,006; rice, £29,107; indiarubber manufactures, £45,116; jewellery and precious stones, £14,101; lead, pig, £14,809; leather and leather manufactures, £39,673; metals, manufactures of:—agricultural implements and machinery, £29,062; other machines and machinery, £66,605; other manufactures of metals, £86,955; onions, £10,530; potatoes, £38,854; salt, £16,081; seeds, £6125; soap, £22,960; specie:—gold, £757,000, silver, £2600, bronze, £2290; spirits, £22,410; stationery, £15,064; sugar, £19,092; tea, £61,471; timber, £180,243; tin, ingots, £26,571; tobacco, £73,621; vessels, £9900, wine, £26,359.

(ix.) *Papua*. Apparel and textiles, etc., £6447; flour, £1244; meats, £8537; tobacco, £4743.

(x.) *Straits Settlements*. Animals, living, horses, £26,952; butter, £25,648; coal, £66,940; gold, specie, £10,000; grain, flour, £145,401; machines and machinery, £7131; meats, £22,703; tin ore, £187,702.

12. **Exports to Foreign Countries.**—The foregoing table shews a very great increase in the value of exports to foreign countries, both in actual amounts and in relation to total exports. The value of exports to foreign countries during 1907 shews an increase of 420 per cent. over similar figures for the years 1887-91, thus increasing the porportion per cent. of all exports from 16.80 per cent. in the earlier years to 35.33 per cent. in 1907. This increase is chiefly due to the growing demand among foreign nations for Australian wool, large consignments of which are now made direct to Belgium, France, Germany, and the United States.

13. **Principal Exports to Foreign Countries.**—These are as follows:—

(i.) *Argentine Republic*. Agricultural implements and machinery, £7976; timber, £8308.

(ii.) *Belgium*. Bark, tanning, £10,241; copper, £302,276; grain, wheat, £9029; lead, £235,138; leather, £32,796; silver ore, £316,057; hides and skins, £318,161; spelter, £961,065; tallow, £13,787; tin, £56,168; wool, £3,417,193.

(iii.) *Chile*. Coal, £447,595; wheat, £95,260.

(iv.) *China*. Horses, £3299; butter, £13,338; coal, £18,474; copper, £148,979; flour, £47,037; lead, £23,348; sandalwood, £10,886; specie, gold, £11,940; timber, undressed, £19,497.

(v.) *France*. Copper, £114,449; hides and skins, £768,267; lead, £31,172; spelter, £188,444; tin, £18,805; wool, £7,004,581.

(vi.) *Germany*. Bark, tanning, £78,352; copper, £133,620; fruit, fresh, £19,642; grain—bran, pollard, and sharps, £6846; wheat, £6230; hides and skins, £46,025; lead, £92,570; linseed cake and oilcake, £6715; meats, £76,561; oil, cocoanut, £24,743; ores:—antimony, £16,100; copper, £15,992; scheelite, £25,387; silver and silver lead, £101,510; tin, £76,042; wolfram, £130,037; spelter, concentrates, etc., other than gold, £55,411; other ores, £14,002; tallow, £3527; timber, £20,184; wool, £4,117,394.

(vii.) *Italy*. Copper, £24,476; skins, £51,829; wool, £77,413.

(viii.) *Japan*. Grain, wheat, £50,881; horses, £11,715; lead, £21,685; manures, £19,580; oils, £18,328; tallow, £32,065; wool, £481,771.

(ix.) *Java*. Butter, £45,600; coal, £18,893; drugs and chemicals, £5791; flour, £144,091; horses, £25,502.

(x.) *Netherlands*. Lead, £81,330; shale, kerosene, £11,957; silver ore, £56,641; spelter, £157,479; tallow, £7643; wool, £6654.

(xi.) *Peru*. Coal, £48,681; wheat, £214,400.

(xii.) *Philippine Islands*. Butter, £23,040; coal, £155,430; flour, £139,958; fodder, £16,102; meats, £133,412; timber, £65,046.

(xiii.) *United States of America*. Coal, £265,993; cocoanut oil, £20,030; copper, £700,509; gold, bullion, £239,714; hides and skins, £219,551; silver in matte, £39,134; tin, £32,609; wool, £815,254.

§ 6. Development of Export Trade to Eastern Countries.

1. **Trade with Eastern Countries.**—During recent years attention has been given by Australian exporters to the possibilities of the markets of eastern countries. Commissioners have been sent by the States to eastern trade centres to investigate and advise as to the requirements of these markets in regard to such commodities as Australia is prepared to supply, and a survey of the export returns of the past five years discloses a very material increase in the value of the export trade in the direction indicated.

The principal countries concerned in this trade are China, India, Ceylon and Burmah, Japan, Java, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong, and the particulars given in the following tables apply to these countries only:—

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TO EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1903 to 1907.

| Article. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Butter | 68,591 | 84,569 | 93,707 | 109,792 | 136,299 |
| Coal | 223,204 | 167,588 | 260,343 | 336,550 | 319,292 |
| Copper | 89,412 | 330,324 | 426,937 | 176,835 | 250,051 |
| Grain and pulse— | | | | | |
| Wheat | 1,705 | 54,315 | 99,628 | 109,212 | 173,528 |
| Flour | 30,280 | 97,868 | 298,606 | 538,177 | 692,879 |
| Other (prepared or unprepared) | 4,565 | 74,645 | 58,858 | 8,874 | 17,614 |
| Hay and chaff and compressed fodder | 12,427 | 87,864 | 44,353 | 21,075 | 34,549 |
| Horses | 109,215 | 181,146 | 329,515 | 232,102 | 302,809 |
| Lead | 66,870 | 138,397 | 131,223 | 177,166 | 179,346 |
| Meats | 128,666 | 132,499 | 213,567 | 184,975 | 188,197 |
| Sandalwood | 37,908 | 25,417 | 38,793 | 70,579 | 66,306 |
| Skins, hoofs, sinews, etc., and tallow | 12,818 | 26,467 | 55,675 | 72,284 | 71,758 |
| Tin ore | 27,352 | 79,345 | 38,466 | 91,743 | 187,702 |
| Timber, undressed | 87,441 | 238,318 | 387,408 | 490,600 | 362,999 |
| Wool | 85,253 | 356,390 | 156,372 | 292,079 | 501,886 |
| Other merchandise | 157,635 | 163,811 | 337,182 | 209,135 | 304,934 |
| Total merchandise | 1,143,342 | 2,298,963 | 2,970,633 | 3,121,178 | 3,790,152 |
| Specie and gold and silver bullion | 9,537,575 | 10,268,946 | 6,466,356 | 7,339,865 | 6,059,735 |
| Total exports | 10,680,917 | 12,567,909 | 9,436,991 | 10,461,043 | 9,849,887 |

The following tables shew the value of the principal articles exported to each of the undermentioned eastern countries during each of the years 1903 to 1907:—

BUTTER.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 3,908 | 10,854 | 9,966 | 14,518 | 13,338 |
| Hong Kong | 13,412 | 10,994 | 17,073 | 17,007 | 15,443 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma | 5,679 | 4,897 | 5,615 | 7,152 | 6,766 |
| Japan | 1,872 | 3,014 | 2,233 | 4,475 | 6,464 |
| Java | 20,648 | 23,542 | 26,533 | 29,886 | 45,600 |
| Philippine Islands | 13,952 | 23,426 | 21,984 | 25,431 | 23,040 |
| Straits Settlements... | 9,120 | 7,842 | 10,303 | 11,323 | 25,648 |
| Total | 68,591 | 84,569 | 93,707 | 109,792 | 136,299 |

The exports of butter given above for the year 1907 were supplied by the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £28,616; Victoria, £93,281; Queensland, £13,123; South Australia, £1279.

COAL.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 7,078 | 5,805 | 16,643 | 31,652 | 18,474 |
| Hong Kong | 15,095 | 7,672 | 38,231 | 26,237 | 26,572 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma ... | 28,340 | 24,927 | 31,129 | 18,610 | 30,333 |
| Japan | ... | 263 | 7,019 | ... | 2,650 |
| Java | 27,214 | 14,313 | 20,881 | 30,848 | 18,893 |
| Philippine Islands | 113,508 | 100,647 | 111,665 | 133,032 | 155,430 |
| Straits Settlements... .. | 31,969 | 13,961 | 34,775 | 96,171 | 66,940 |
| Total | 223,204 | 167,588 | 260,343 | 336,550 | 319,292 |

The increase in the exports of coal during 1906 and 1907 is really greater than appears from the above figures, as prior to 1906 "bunker" coal was treated as an export to the country for which the ship cleared. These exports of coal are all from New South Wales.

COPPER.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 16,171 | 263,046 | 257,800 | 34,297 | 148,979 |
| Hong Kong | 1,174 | 23,512 | 33,942 | 4,400 | 15,401 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma ... | 72,067 | 103,165 | 133,231 | 117,322 | 85,096 |
| Japan | ... | ... | ... | 19,550 | 60 |
| Java | ... | 601 | 1,964 | 1,266 | 515 |
| Total | 89,412 | 390,324 | 426,937 | 176,835 | 250,051 |

The fall in value of copper exported from Australia to China in 1906, as compared with 1905, is explained by Mr. J. B. Suttor, Commissioner for New South Wales in the East, as due to "there having been over-importations in 1905 for minting purposes. This was really overdone, large stocks being held over and re-exported in 1906 owing to higher prices ruling elsewhere." The copper exported to the East during 1907 was from New South Wales and South Australia, the amounts being respectively £59,741 and £190,310.

GRAIN AND PULSE—WHEAT.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | ... | ... | ... | 1,662 | 103,593 |
| Hong Kong | ... | 7,789 | 4,530 | 519 | 12,225 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma ... | ... | 7 | 45 | 100,211 | 6,828 |
| Japan | 1,699 | 46,509 | 95,046 | 6,623 | 50,881 |
| Java | 6 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 1 |
| Philippine Islands | ... | ... | 1 | 181 | ... |
| Total | 1,705 | 54,315 | 99,628 | 109,212 | 173,528 |

The exports of wheat given above for the year 1907 were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £25,609; Victoria, £63,121; South Australia, £84,798.

GRAIN AND PULSE—FLOUR.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 84 | 247 | 3,129 | 4,539 | 47,087 |
| Hong Kong | 201 | 3,779 | 77,181 | 146,257 | 194,223 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma | 1,348 | 7,323 | 15,865 | 18,479 | 18,349 |
| Japan | 2,460 | 5,092 | 11,897 | 35,325 | 3,820 |
| Java | 25,009 | 65,309 | 93,444 | 107,319 | 144,091 |
| Philippine Islands | 260 | 9,348 | 49,887 | 95,569 | 139,958 |
| Straits Settlements... .. | 918 | 6,770 | 47,203 | 130,689 | 145,401 |
| Total | 30,280 | 97,868 | 298,606 | 538,177 | 692,879 |

The flour exported during 1907, as above, was supplied by the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £196,520; Victoria, £253,845; Queensland, £2342; South Australia, £218,629; Western Australia, £21,543.

GRAIN AND PULSE, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|---------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 79 | 2,255 | 635 | 452 | 3,423 |
| Hong Kong | 46 | 113 | 18,586 | 257 | 1,015 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma | 1,255 | 3,677 | 3,216 | 3,199 | 6,880 |
| Japan | 26 | 66,569 | 33,233 | 21 | 88 |
| Java | 144 | 599 | 395 | 890 | 1,563 |
| Philippine Islands | 2,327 | 877 | 2,265 | 3,614 | 3,675 |
| Straits Settlements... .. | 688 | 555 | 478 | 441 | 970 |
| Total | 4,565 | 74,645 | 58,858 | 8,874 | 17,614 |

The large export to Japan in 1904 was barley, and in 1905 barley and oats. The exports given above for 1907 were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £3622; Victoria, £12,040; Queensland, £17; South Australia, £556; Western Australia, £14; Tasmania, £1365.

HAY AND CHAFF AND COMPRESSED FODDERS.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 987 | 196 | 467 | 145 | 989 |
| Hong Kong | 72 | 42,934 | 21,050 | 61 | 1,023 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma | 2,499 | 4,256 | 6,083 | 7,840 | 12,065 |
| Japan | 6 | 23,773 | 123 | 294 | 302 |
| Java | 154 | 197 | 410 | 481 | 957 |
| Philippine Islands | 6,773 | 13,803 | 14,392 | 10,138 | 16,300 |
| Straits Settlements... .. | 1,936 | 2,705 | 1,828 | 2,116 | 3,513 |
| Total | 12,427 | 87,864 | 44,353 | 21,075 | 34,549 |

The exports given above for the year 1907 were supplied by the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £2916; Victoria, £30,362; Queensland, £591; South Australia, £608; Western Australia, £72.

HORSES.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 440 | 851 | 2,671 | 5,942 | 3,299 |
| Hong Kong | 14 | 1,023 | 119,504 | 160 | 205 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma ... | 85,011 | 144,782 | 147,427 | 191,089 | 230,187 |
| Japan | 715 | 8,095 | 30,215 | 1,990 | 11,715 |
| Java | 6,330 | 11,373 | 4,440 | 12,296 | 25,502 |
| Philippine Islands | 8,087 | 3,827 | 10,151 | 2,603 | 4,949 |
| Straits Settlements... .. | 8,618 | 11,195 | 15,107 | 18,022 | 26,952 |
| Total | 109,215 | 181,146 | 329,515 | 232,102 | 302,809 |

The horses exported to the above countries during 1907 were from the following States:—New South Wales, £57,000; Victoria, £153,037; Queensland, £77,928; South Australia, £14,844. In addition to the value of horses given above, £4000 worth were exported from New South Wales to Cochin China in 1907.

LEAD, PIG.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 11,188 | 18,595 | 29,734 | 18,880 | 20,529 |
| Hong Kong | 25,837 | 79,881 | 35,694 | 68,544 | 74,493 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma ... | 21,301 | 14,534 | 34,811 | 44,772 | 61,822 |
| Japan | 7,777 | 24,367 | 29,757 | 44,002 | 20,315 |
| Java | ... | 105 | ... | 41 | ... |
| Philippine Islands | 594 | 233 | 127 | 927 | 330 |
| Straits Settlements... .. | 173 | 682 | 1,100 | ... | 1,857 |
| Total | 66,870 | 138,397 | 131,223 | 177,166 | 179,346 |

The above lead is almost entirely from the Broken Hill mines of New South Wales.

EXPORTS OF MEATS.—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | ... | 18 | 99 | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong | 4,465 | 3,265 | 7,819 | 4,379 | 7,051 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma ... | 293 | 2,546 | 2,887 | 4,137 | 4,455 |
| Japan | ... | 12 | 423 | 2,426 | 435 |
| Java | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 884 |
| Philippine Islands | 106,066 | 99,558 | 153,825 | 127,621 | 126,498 |
| Straits Settlements... .. | 6 | 6 | 14,062 | 12,679 | 20,746 |
| Total | 110,830 | 105,405 | 179,115 | 151,245 | 160,069 |

The exports to the above-mentioned eastern countries during 1907 of meats preserved by cold process were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £24,245; Victoria, £1035; and Queensland, £134,789. In addition to the meat included in the above table, meat preserved by cold process to the value of £112,025 in 1906 and £115,000 in 1907 was exported to Asiatic Russia.

EXPORTS OF MEATS OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 92 | 461 | 1,275 | 4,804 | 4,107 |
| Hong Kong | 1,308 | 5,156 | 4,279 | 815 | 890 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma | 12,645 | 14,250 | 13,520 | 15,859 | 8,211 |
| Japan | 557 | 2,471 | 7,410 | 1,284 | 1,376 |
| Java | 841 | 1,666 | 2,678 | 3,516 | 4,501 |
| Philippine Islands | 1,578 | 2,372 | 3,702 | 4,581 | 6,943 |
| Straits Settlements | 815 | 718 | 1,588 | 2,871 | 2,100 |
| Total | 17,836 | 27,094 | 34,452 | 33,730 | 28,128 |

The exports given above for the year 1907 were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £4571; Victoria, £1659; Queensland, £21,876; South Australia, £22.

SANDALWOOD.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 21,399 | 5,719 | 7,008 | 9,299 | 10,886 |
| Hong Kong | 9,782 | 17,369 | 27,306 | 55,970 | 51,078 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma | ... | 65 | ... | 1,589 | 1,803 |
| Straits Settlements... .. | 6,727 | 2,264 | 4,479 | 3,721 | 2,542 |
| Total | 37,908 | 25,417 | 38,793 | 70,579 | 66,309 |

These exports of sandalwood were:—From Queensland, £413; and Western Australia, £65,896.

SKINS, HOOFS, HORNS, (INCLUDING BONES, SINEWS, AND TALLOW.)

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 5 | 19 | ... | 15 | 77 |
| Hong Kong | 777 | 277 | 1,421 | 1,260 | 838 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma | 90 | 2,303 | 5,334 | 11,847 | 8,754 |
| Japan | 11,551 | 23,432 | 48,244 | 56,164 | 60,285 |
| Java | ... | ... | 63 | 1,495 | 41 |
| Philippine Islands | 105 | 266 | 369 | 1,211 | 1,012 |
| Straits Settlements... .. | 290 | 170 | 244 | 292 | 751 |
| Total | 12,818 | 26,467 | 55,675 | 72,284 | 71,758 |

The above exports of skins, etc., were from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £31,333; Victoria, £14,889; Queensland, £25,463; South Australia, £73.

TIN ORE.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Straits Settlements... | 27,352 | 79,345 | 38,466 | 91,743 | 187,702 |

The export of tin ore to the Straits Settlements—the centre of the world's tin production—is for the purpose of treatment, and was sent from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £66,738; Victoria, £10,113; Queensland, £11,285; South Australia, £9681; West Australia, £89,885.

TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | 211 | 413 | 54,817 | 81,756 | 19,397 |
| Hong Kong | 53 | 6,029 | 958 | 6 | 2,739 |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma ... | 73,900 | 200,232 | 306,405 | 386,611 | 267,376 |
| Japan | 124 | 450 | 1,042 | 3,090 | 6,202 |
| Java | ... | ... | 82 | 70 | 330 |
| Philippine Islands | 11,553 | 23,898 | 22,152 | 12,556 | 65,046 |
| Straits Settlements... | 1,600 | 7,296 | 1,952 | 6,511 | 1,909 |
| Total | 87,441 | 238,318 | 387,408 | 490,606 | 362,999 |

The above exports of timber were from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £138,887; Victoria, £390; Queensland, £8836; Western Australia, £203,933; Tasmania, £10,953.

WOOL.

| Country. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| China | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hong Kong | ... | 13,262 | 7,740 | ... | ... |
| India, Ceylon, and Burma ... | 13,671 | 10,518 | 7,928 | 12,084 | 20,115 |
| Japan | 71,582 | 332,602 | 140,704 | 279,860 | 481,771 |
| Philippine Islands | ... | ... | ... | 135 | ... |
| Total | 85,253 | 356,390 | 156,372 | 292,079 | 501,886 |

The wool exported to the East by the several States during 1907 was as follows:—New South Wales, £354,433; Victoria, £101,273; Queensland, £46,180.

§ 7. Trade of Commonwealth since Federation.

1. **Classified Summary of Australian Trade.**—The tables hereunder present the trade of the Commonwealth during each of the years 1901 and 1903 to 1907, arranged in classes according to the nature of the goods.

It was long ago pointed out¹ that the statistical presentation of imports and exports would be increased in value by being properly arranged under categories (classes and orders). The following arrangement has been adopted, viz. :—

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

| Class. | Articles. |
|--------|--|
| I. | FOODSTUFFS of animal origin, excluding, however, living animals. |
| II. | FOODSTUFFS of vegetable origin, and common salt. |
| III. | BEVERAGES, non-alcoholic only, and the substances used in making them. |
| IV. | SPIRITS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, including spirits for industrial purposes, and such pharmaceutical preparations as are dutiable as spirits. |
| V. | TOBACCO, and all preparations thereof. |
| VI. | LIVE ANIMALS. |
| VII. | ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, mainly unmanufactured, which are not foodstuffs. |
| VIII. | VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES and non-manufactured fibres. |
| IX. | APPAREL, TEXTILES, and various manufactured fibres. |
| X. | OILS, FATS, AND WAXES. |
| XI. | PAINTS AND VARNISHES. |
| XII. | STONES AND MINERALS, used industrially. |
| XIII. | SPECIE, gold, silver, and bronze. |
| XIV. | METALS, UNMANUFACTURED, and ores. |
| XV. | METALS, PARTLY MANUFACTURED. |
| XVI. | METALS, MANUFACTURED, including machinery. |
| XVII. | LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES of leather, together with all substitutes thereof, and also INDIARUBBER AND INDIARUBBER MANUFACTURES. |
| XVIII. | WOOD AND WICKER, both raw and manufactured. |
| XIX. | EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS AND STONWARE. |
| XX. | PAPER AND STATIONERY. |
| XXI. | JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES, AND FANCY GOODS. |
| XXII. | OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS. |
| XXIII. | DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILISERS. |
| XXIV. | MISCELLANEOUS. |

IMPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, 1901 and 1903 to 1907.

| Classes. | 1901. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ... | 793,365 | 941,890 | 654,509 | 686,031 | 697,830 | 688,642 |
| II. Vegetable " " " " ... | 2,925,985 | 5,346,836 | 1,570,320 | 1,493,196 | 1,798,913 | 1,574,933 |
| III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ... | 1,054,324 | 941,975 | 1,122,567 | 1,134,653 | 1,206,216 | 1,549,785 |
| IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ... | 1,845,438 | 1,290,878 | 1,236,829 | 1,346,419 | 1,388,671 | 1,556,224 |
| V. Tobacco, etc. ... | 717,915 | 570,776 | 542,182 | 535,133 | 620,812 | 753,869 |
| VI. Live animals ... | 40,306 | 40,694 | 67,765 | 86,128 | 118,907 | 114,787 |
| VII. Animal substances, etc. ... | 124,017 | 240,302 | 272,754 | 310,339 | 456,071 | 576,054 |
| VIII. Vegetable " " " " ... | 459,861 | 552,745 | 540,519 | 578,561 | 717,715 | 863,693 |
| IX. Apparel, etc. " " " " ... | 12,065,367 | 9,589,790 | 11,540,766 | 12,017,230 | 13,508,344 | 15,367,604 |
| X. Oils, etc. ... | 1,290,252 | 963,145 | 921,184 | 903,638 | 1,023,410 | 1,192,177 |
| XI. Paints, etc. ... | 385,049 | 270,588 | 327,435 | 348,833 | 352,356 | 445,769 |
| XII. Stones, etc. ... | 131,095 | 82,628 | 89,821 | 77,115 | 91,676 | 127,372 |
| XIII. Specie ... | 172,395 | 40,026 | 35,553 | 84,320 | 230,957 | 406,875 |
| XIV. Metals, unmanufd., ores, etc. ... | 984,327 | 1,444,158 | 1,400,819 | 1,668,072 | 2,381,566 | 1,763,202 |
| XV. Metals, part manufactured ... | 1,062,309 | 407,718 | 438,771 | 479,414 | 646,179 | 797,354 |
| XVI. Metals, manufactured ... | 7,491,636 | 6,476,913 | 6,341,901 | 6,550,189 | 7,932,675 | 10,531,166 |
| XVII. Leather, etc. ... | 523,565 | 532,350 | 663,759 | 673,118 | 924,968 | 1,004,822 |
| XVIII. Wood, etc. ... | 1,814,382 | 1,233,745 | 1,679,348 | 1,423,862 | 1,698,766 | 2,100,305 |
| XIX. Earthenware, etc. ... | 925,101 | 576,805 | 614,913 | 597,787 | 688,510 | 863,849 |
| XX. Paper, etc. ... | 1,731,330 | 1,498,259 | 1,724,195 | 1,721,174 | 1,838,474 | 2,071,344 |
| XXI. Jewellery, etc. ... | 1,065,348 | 845,591 | 945,759 | 888,391 | 1,045,164 | 1,261,046 |
| XXII. Instruments, etc. ... | 218,437 | 171,201 | 169,725 | 210,134 | 285,771 | 379,300 |
| XXIII. Drugs, etc. ... | 1,472,162 | 1,341,711 | 1,431,578 | 1,587,613 | 1,732,543 | 1,840,933 |
| XXIV. Miscellaneous ... | 3,140,845 | 2,410,747 | 2,682,850 | 2,945,331 | 3,337,916 | 3,978,018 |
| Grand total ... | 42,433,811 | 37,811,471 | 37,020,842 | 38,346,731 | 44,744,912 | 51,809,033 |

1. By R. M. Johnston, I.S.O., the Statistician of the State of Tasmania.

The exports are shewn according to the same classification, and the usual distinction is made between exports of Australian produce and re-exports. It will be seen what a small proportion of the total exports is made up by re-exports, and that more than one-half of the latter consists of specie:—

EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTRIBUTING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1903 to 1907.

| Classes. | 1901. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE. | | | | | | |
| I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ... | 4,104,196 | 3,057,675 | 4,141,652 | 4,714,942 | 5,648,049 | 5,726,153 |
| II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ... | 4,633,926 | 840,336 | 6,930,685 | 5,979,362 | 6,663,267 | 6,866,279 |
| III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ... | 2,598 | 3,011 | 3,331 | 2,067 | 3,750 | 2,810 |
| IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ... | 134,830 | 115,278 | 114,428 | 125,975 | 107,599 | 154,011 |
| V. Tobacco, etc. ... | 5,030 | 11,141 | 26,622 | 40,021 | 40,444 | 67,612 |
| VI. Live animals ... | 473,801 | 199,257 | 250,334 | 405,337 | 315,043 | 369,417 |
| VII. Animal substances, etc. ... | 16,754,006 | 16,124,240 | 18,755,010 | 22,294,516 | 25,696,491 | 32,011,364 |
| VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ... | 142,060 | 122,699 | 149,034 | 265,390 | 281,121 | 235,191 |
| IX. Apparel, etc. ... | 42,142 | 34,373 | 44,012 | 42,459 | 61,888 | 75,562 |
| X. Oils, etc. ... | 843,755 | 539,364 | 737,398 | 956,109 | 1,071,842 | 1,259,021 |
| XI. Paints, etc. ... | 620 | 2,709 | 1,782 | 2,038 | 3,237 | 5,433 |
| XII. Stones, etc. ... | 1,041,974 | 1,109,897 | 811,717 | 897,354 | 927,560 | 1,343,791 |
| XIII. Specie ... | 8,884,816 | 11,022,324 | 10,128,408 | 4,255,703 | 9,851,558 | 5,411,572 |
| XIV. Metals, unmanufact., ores, etc. ... | 3,916,269 | 10,603,042 | 11,277,343 | 11,936,696 | 13,327,210 | 14,163,540 |
| XV. Metals, part manufactured ... | 3,802 | 7,240 | 4,630 | 9,971 | 22,239 | 11,049 |
| XVI. Metals, manufactured ... | 117,662 | 129,317 | 106,217 | 138,632 | 149,952 | 156,540 |
| XVII. Leather, etc. ... | 660,692 | 546,009 | 424,806 | 554,857 | 591,208 | 569,556 |
| XVIII. Wood, etc. ... | 666,024 | 856,816 | 840,238 | 1,031,716 | 1,009,607 | 802,194 |
| XIX. Earthenware, etc. ... | 6,690 | 14,739 | 12,713 | 16,727 | 26,708 | 33,053 |
| XX. Paper, etc. ... | 22,171 | 32,402 | 35,400 | 38,911 | 46,734 | 49,730 |
| XXI. Jewellery, etc. ... | 67,973 | 76,439 | 78,089 | 156,712 | 148,668 | 149,315 |
| XXII. Instruments, etc. ... | 507 | 1,758 | 1,511 | 2,100 | 1,832 | 2,766 |
| XXIII. Drugs, etc. ... | 86,299 | 112,089 | 127,753 | 140,363 | 163,972 | 209,297 |
| XXIV. Miscellaneous ... | 130,418 | 95,718 | 95,804 | 121,730 | 134,594 | 141,244 |
| Total ... | 47,741,776 | 45,658,883 | 55,100,167 | 54,127,758 | 66,299,374 | 69,816,500 |

OTHER PRODUCE.

| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ... | 35,291 | 92,287 | 29,079 | 47,734 | 21,032 | 20,750 |
| II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ... | 80,371 | 141,397 | 139,718 | 193,766 | 200,710 | 307,707 |
| III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ... | 43,308 | 73,325 | 64,932 | 54,238 | 63,419 | 72,647 |
| IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ... | 55,732 | 38,461 | 41,285 | 37,972 | 32,980 | 36,889 |
| V. Tobacco, etc. ... | 61,753 | 47,344 | 46,316 | 39,238 | 34,588 | 32,752 |
| VI. Live animals ... | 105 | 3,476 | 2,224 | 6,991 | 3,713 | 5,615 |
| VII. Animal substances, etc. ... | 10,070 | 25,560 | 21,743 | 4,359 | 12,790 | 9,565 |
| VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ... | 17,625 | 17,199 | 16,729 | 9,568 | 14,709 | 18,688 |
| IX. Apparel, etc. ... | 171,014 | 220,873 | 196,491 | 170,308 | 198,098 | 203,950 |
| X. Oils, etc. ... | 42,292 | 52,684 | 48,060 | 46,777 | 44,783 | 42,546 |
| XI. Paints, etc. ... | 15,186 | 8,913 | 9,761 | 11,142 | 7,003 | 6,330 |
| XII. Stones, etc. ... | 2,043 | 2,183 | 2,775 | 2,000 | 1,883 | 2,179 |
| XIII. Specie ... | 846,921 | 1,241,082 | 862,330 | 1,421,660 | 2,087,901 | 1,474,225 |
| XIV. Metals, ores, etc. ... | 9,744 | 55,615 | 374,474 | 50,791 | 52,278 | 27,036 |
| XV. Metals, part manufactured ... | 13,806 | 12,105 | 15,345 | 26,404 | 58,991 | 54,841 |
| XVI. Metals, manufactured ... | 106,334 | 202,676 | 181,675 | 193,947 | 200,876 | 222,313 |
| XVII. Leather, etc. ... | 13,074 | 18,138 | 20,514 | 23,046 | 28,955 | 32,692 |
| XVIII. Wood, etc. ... | 32,135 | 24,749 | 19,994 | 26,149 | 34,438 | 47,791 |
| XIX. Earthenware, etc. ... | 23,337 | 15,864 | 16,184 | 18,526 | 22,756 | 26,037 |
| XX. Paper, etc. ... | 52,171 | 55,090 | 55,400 | 49,471 | 61,655 | 52,454 |
| XXI. Jewellery, etc. ... | 54,491 | 77,332 | 59,478 | 66,147 | 39,328 | 49,051 |
| XXII. Instruments, etc. ... | 13,555 | 11,683 | 13,244 | 9,329 | 21,660 | 32,108 |
| XXIII. Drugs, etc. ... | 42,976 | 45,928 | 36,879 | 35,595 | 45,735 | 47,511 |
| XXIV. Miscellaneous ... | 121,122 | 107,305 | 111,118 | 168,059 | 147,612 | 182,070 |
| Total ... | 1,954,396 | 2,591,229 | 2,335,748 | 2,713,277 | 3,437,889 | 3,007,747 |

EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE
AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1903 to 1907.—Continued.

| Classes. | 1901. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| TOTAL EXPORTS. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| I. Animal foodstuffs, etc ... | 4,139,487 | 3,149,962 | 4,170,731 | 4,764,676 | 5,669,081 | 5,746,903 |
| II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. | 4,714,297 | 931,733 | 7,070,403 | 6,173,128 | 6,863,977 | 7,173,986 |
| III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. | 45,906 | 76,336 | 68,263 | 56,355 | 67,169 | 75,457 |
| IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ... | 190,362 | 153,739 | 155,713 | 161,947 | 140,879 | 170,900 |
| V. Tobacco, etc. ... | 66,783 | 58,485 | 72,938 | 79,259 | 75,030 | 100,364 |
| VI. Live animals ... | 473,706 | 202,733 | 252,558 | 410,328 | 318,756 | 375,032 |
| VII. Animal substances, etc. | 16,764,076 | 16,149,800 | 18,777,353 | 22,298,875 | 25,709,281 | 32,020,929 |
| VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. | 159,685 | 139,898 | 166,413 | 274,958 | 295,830 | 273,879 |
| IX. Apparel, etc. ... | 213,156 | 255,746 | 240,503 | 212,767 | 259,987 | 279,512 |
| X. Oils, etc. ... | 886,047 | 592,048 | 785,458 | 1,002,886 | 1,116,625 | 1,301,567 |
| XI. Paints, etc. ... | 15,806 | 11,627 | 11,543 | 13,181 | 10,240 | 11,763 |
| XII. Stones, etc. ... | 1,044,017 | 1,111,945 | 814,492 | 899,354 | 929,443 | 1,345,970 |
| XIII. Specie ... | 9,731,737 | 12,263,406 | 10,990,738 | 5,677,363 | 11,939,459 | 6,885,797 |
| XIV. Metals, unmanufactd., ores, etc. | 8,926,013 | 10,653,657 | 11,651,517 | 11,987,487 | 13,379,438 | 14,190,576 |
| XV. Metals, part manufactured | 17,608 | 2,345 | 19,975 | 36,375 | 81,230 | 65,890 |
| XVI. Metals, manufactured ... | 313,996 | 331,993 | 287,892 | 332,629 | 350,828 | 378,853 |
| XVII. Leather, etc. ... | 673,766 | 564,747 | 445,320 | 577,903 | 620,163 | 602,248 |
| XVIII. Wood, etc. ... | 698,159 | 881,565 | 860,232 | 1,057,865 | 1,044,043 | 849,985 |
| XIX. Earthenware, etc. ... | 29,937 | 30,693 | 28,897 | 35,263 | 49,464 | 59,090 |
| XX. Paper, etc. ... | 74,342 | 87,492 | 90,800 | 88,382 | 108,389 | 102,184 |
| XXI. Jewellery, etc. ... | 122,409 | 153,771 | 187,567 | 222,859 | 187,996 | 198,366 |
| XXII. Instruments, etc. ... | 14,062 | 13,441 | 14,755 | 11,429 | 23,492 | 34,874 |
| XXIII. Drugs, etc. ... | 129,275 | 158,017 | 164,632 | 175,978 | 214,707 | 256,808 |
| XXIV. Miscellaneous... | 251,540 | 203,023 | 206,922 | 239,789 | 282,206 | 323,314 |
| Total ... | 49,696,172 | 48,250,112 | 57,485,915 | 56,841,035 | 69,737,763 | 72,824,247 |

§ 8. Movements of Specie and Bullion.

1. **Specie and Bullion.**—The following tables shew the value of gold and silver bullion and specie, including bronze specie, imported and exported during the years 1901 and 1903 to 1907 :—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION, 1901 AND 1903 TO 1907.

| Items. | 1901. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|-------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| IMPORTS. | | | | | | |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Gold—Specie ... | 3,710 | 1,342 | 1,294 | 25,098 | 81,790 | 9,967 |
| Bullion ... | 762,415 | 1,219,852 | 1,168,139 | 1,452,432 | 2,066,063 | 1,426,827 |
| Total ... | 766,125 | 1,221,194 | 1,169,433 | 1,477,530 | 2,147,853 | 1,436,794 |
| Silver—Specie ... | 158,656 | 32,904 | 31,758 | 53,719 | 140,764 | 375,937 |
| Bullion ... | 54 | 51 | 156 | 13,543 | 33,897 | 498 |
| Total ... | 158,710 | 32,955 | 31,914 | 67,262 | 174,661 | 376,435 |
| Bronze—Specie ... | 10,029 | 5,780 | 2,501 | 5,503 | 8,403 | 20,971 |
| Grand total ... | 934,864 | 1,259,929 | 1,203,848 | 1,550,295 | 2,330,917 | 1,834,200 |

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION.—Continued.

| Items. | 1901. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|----------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| EXPORTS. | | | | | | |
| Gold—Specie | £ 9,708,037 | £ 12,251,274 | £ 10,961,650 | £ 6,656,245 | £ 11,915,685 | £ 6,857,838 |
| Bullion | 4,616,039 | 6,145,296 | 5,923,953 | 5,299,748 | 4,955,600 | 4,036,067 |
| Total | 14,324,076 | 18,396,570 | 16,885,603 | 10,955,993 | 16,871,285 | 10,893,905 |
| Silver—Specie | 23,370 | 11,478 | 23,063 | 14,413 | 23,521 | 25,667 |
| Bullion | 922,443 | 715,256 | 852,378 | 818,403 | 814,371 | 1,193,156 |
| Total | 945,813 | 726,734 | 881,041 | 832,816 | 838,395 | 1,218,823 |
| Bronze—Specie | 330 | 654 | 425 | 6,705 | 253 | 2,292 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| Australian produce | 14,423,298 | 17,835,214 | 16,540,000 | 10,332,512 | 15,584,836 | 10,639,546 |
| Other produce | 846,921 | 1,288,744 | 1,227,069 | 1,463,002 | 2,125,097 | 1,475,474 |
| Grand total | 15,270,219 | 19,123,958 | 17,767,069 | 11,795,514 | 17,709,933 | 12,115,020 |

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND GOLD AND SILVER BULLION FROM AND TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1907.

| Country. | Imports. | | | Exports. | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| | Specie. | Bullion. | Total. | Specie. | Bullion. | Total. |
| | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| United Kingdom | 396,655 | 941 | 397,596 | 1,476,669 | 3,307,317 | 4,783,986 |
| Canada | 350 | ... | 350 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cape Colony | ... | ... | ... | 50,000 | ... | 50,000 |
| Ceylon | ... | ... | ... | 3,205,075 | 635,200 | 3,840,275 |
| Fanning Island | ... | ... | ... | 600 | ... | 600 |
| Fiji | ... | ... | ... | 52,000 | ... | 52,000 |
| Hong Kong | ... | ... | ... | 397,522 | 2,684 | 400,206 |
| India... .. | ... | ... | ... | 805,353 | 991,716 | 1,797,069 |
| Natal | ... | ... | ... | 100,000 | ... | 100,000 |
| New Zealand | 4,316 | 1,380,124 | 1,384,440 | 761,890 | 1,386 | 763,276 |
| Norfolk Island | ... | ... | ... | 300 | ... | 300 |
| Papua | ... | 46,029 | 46,029 | ... | ... | ... |
| Straits Settlements | ... | ... | ... | 10,000 | ... | 10,000 |
| Total British Countries | 401,321 | 1,427,094 | 1,828,415 | 6,859,409 | 4,938,303 | 11,797,712 |
| United States of America | ... | 169 | 169 | ... | 278,848 | 278,848 |
| Other Countries | 5,554 | 62 | 5,616 | 26,388 | 12,072 | 38,460 |
| Total Foreign Countries | 5,554 | 231 | 5,785 | 26,388 | 290,920 | 317,308 |
| Grand total | 406,875 | 1,427,325 | 1,834,200 | 6,885,797 | 5,229,223 | 12,115,020 |

2. **Imports of Bullion and Specie.**—Of the total imports of bullion and specie into the Commonwealth during 1907, 77.78 per cent. was in the form of gold bullion, and was received almost entirely from New Zealand for the purpose of minting.

3. **Exports of Bullion and Specie.**—Of the total exports of bullion and specie during 1907 gold represented 89.92 per cent., 56.60 per cent. being in the form of specie, and 33.32 per cent. bullion.

The countries which appear as the largest recipients of gold from Australia are the United Kingdom, Ceylon, India, and the United States of America, in the order named, but as large amounts of gold, recorded as exported to Ceylon, are shipped *under option*, and may be despatched thence to any country needing gold, the actual amount sent to each country cannot be stated.

§ 9. Effects of Prices on the Values of Exports.

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

The scheme of comparison followed hereinafter is that of the British Board of Trade. This is to select all such articles of export as are recorded by units of quantity, and to apply to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year, arbitrarily taken for the purposes of comparison as the basic year. The ratio which the total actually recorded for the year under review bears to the total obtained by applying to the quantities of the year under review, the average prices ruling during the basic year, may be called the “price-level” of the latter—as compared with the former—for the group of commodities considered, and may be taken (so it is assumed in the method of the British Board of Trade) as a measure of the effect of the change of price in the intervening period. Since the value of the articles used in the calculations represents as much as 85.6 per cent. of all exports during 1907—after excluding specie and gold bullion, which are not subject to price changes—a fairly extended basis, on which an estimate of the effect of prices over the full range of exports can be founded, is afforded.¹

2. **Effect of Prices.**—The following table shews the values of exports as actually recorded in each year, together with the values computed on the assumption that the prices of 1901 were maintained.² The table also shews the yearly “price-levels,” based upon the results so ascertained.

This table obviously furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports of each year since 1901. Column IV., viz., values computed on 1901 prices, represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denominator, viz., the currency unit, and from the figures therein it will be seen that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports during the year 1907, for example, would have been £47,289,306 only, instead of £61,902,383, viz., the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts, viz., £14,613,077, results from rise of prices,¹ viz., from the group advance of 30.9 per cent. in the price of commodities in the period intervening between 1901 and 1907.

EFFECT OF PRICES AND PRICE-LEVELS FOR THE PERIOD 1901 to 1907

(BASIC YEAR, 1901).

| Year. | Exports of Specie and Gold Bullion. | Other Exports. | | Total Exports (including Specie and Bullion). | | Price Levels, ³ Year 1901 = 1000. |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| | | Values as Recorded. | Values Computed on 1901 Prices. | Values as Recorded. | Values Computed on 1901 Prices. | |
| I. | II. £ | III. £ | IV. £ | V. £ | VI. £ | VII. |
| 1901 ... | 14,338,434 | 35,357,738 | 35,357,738 | 49,696,172 | 49,696,172 | 1000 |
| 1902 ... | 14,567,500 | 29,347,587 | 27,375,976 | 43,915,087 | 41,943,476 | 1072 |
| 1903 ... | 18,408,702 | 29,841,410 | 26,697,120 | 48,250,112 | 45,105,822 | 1118 |
| 1904 ... | 16,914,691 | 40,571,224 | 36,139,840 | 57,485,915 | 53,054,531 | 1123 |
| 1905 ... | 10,977,111 | 45,863,924 | 38,465,210 | 56,841,035 | 49,442,321 | 1192 |
| 1906 ... | 16,895,059 | 52,842,704 | 42,295,310 | 69,737,763 | 59,190,369 | 1249 |
| 1907 ... | 10,921,864 | 61,902,383 | 47,289,306 | 72,824,247 | 58,211,170 | 1309 |

1. This basis is thus subject only to the limitations of the fundamental assumption and to its limitation to 85.6 per cent. of the total.
2. The method of the British Board of Trade is clearly valid for certain purposes, and is adopted because it widens the field of comparison. It is not, however, universally valid.
3. These are index numbers for the total group of exports, excluding specie and gold bullion.

3. **Influence of Quantity and Price on Total Increased Value of Exports.**—The estimated actual and relative effects of the influence of—(i.) increase or decrease in the exports of specie and gold bullion, (ii.) increase or decrease of *quantities* of other exports, (iii.) variation of prices on the value of the exports, of each year compared with 1901 is shown below :—

ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF QUANTITY AND PRICE ON INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EXPORTS, 1902 to 1907, COMPARED WITH 1901.

| Year. | Particulars. | Variation above (+) or below (—) 1901 Exports due to change in :— | | | Total Variation above (+) or below (—) Value of 1901 Exports. |
|-------|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | Export of Specie and Gold Bullion. | Quantity of Export other than Specie and Gold Bullion | Prices of Export other than Specie and Gold Bullion. | |
| 1902. | Variation, actual £ | +229,066 | —7,981,762 | +1,971,611 | —5,781,085 |
| | Relative magnitude of variation. Total | +4 | —138 | +34 | —100 |
| | variation taken as 100 | +1.60 | —22.57 | +7.20 | —11.63 |
| | Variation, per cent. | | | | |
| 1903. | Variation, actual £ | +4,070,268 | —8,660,618 | +3,144,290 | —1,446,060 |
| | Relative magnitude of variation. Total | +281 | —597 | +216 | —100 |
| | variation taken as 100 | +28.38 | —24.49 | +11.78 | —2.91 |
| | Variation, per cent. | | | | |
| 1904. | Variation, actual £ | +2,576,257 | +782,102 | +4,431,384 | +7,789,743 |
| | Relative magnitude of variation. Total | +33 | +10 | +57 | +100 |
| | variation taken as 100 | +17.96 | +2.2 | +12.26 | +15.67 |
| | Variation, per cent. | | | | |
| 1905. | Variation, actual £ | —3,361,323 | +3,107,472 | +7,398,714 | +7,144,863 |
| | Relative magnitude of variation. Total | —47 | +43 | +104 | +100 |
| | variation taken as 100 | —23.44 | +8.79 | +19.24 | +14.37 |
| | Variation, per cent. | | | | |
| 1906. | Variation, actual £ | +2,556,625 | +6,937,572 | +10,547,394 | +20,041,591 |
| | Relative magnitude of variation. Total | +13 | +35 | +52 | +100 |
| | variation taken as 100 | +17.83 | +19.62 | +24.94 | +40.32 |
| | Variation, per cent. | | | | |
| 1907. | Variation, actual £ | —3,416,570 | +11,931,568 | +14,618,077 | +23,128,075 |
| | Relative magnitude of variation. Total | —15 | +52 | +63 | +100 |
| | variation taken as 100 | —23.83 | +33.75 | +30.90 | +46.56 |
| | Variation, per cent. | | | | |

1. On the fundamental assumption.

From the above figures it will be seen that the exports of 1907, for example, as compared with 1901, shew a decrease of 23.83 per cent. in specie and gold bullion, an increase of 33.75 per cent. in the quantities of other exports, and an increase of 30.90 per cent. in the group-prices for all exports, excluding specie and gold bullion. These aggregate to 46.56 per cent., or absolutely £23,128,075. Thus, of this total increase, £11,931,568, or 52 per cent., was due to increased quantities of other exports, and £14,613,077, or 63 per cent., was due to increased prices, while the exports of specie and gold bullion decreased by £3,416,570.

§ 10. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. Essentials of Comparisons.—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the scheme of recording, are sensibly identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance, and charges may be added thereto. Or again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices, fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. The figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade of Belgium, for example, represents 41.93 per cent. of the gross trade recorded: of Switzerland, 32.97 per cent.; of France, 20.29 per cent., and of the United Kingdom, 24.56 per cent., whereas in Australia the same element represents only 6 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

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

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

From the following table it may be seen that, for the particular years indicated, the value of the total trade per inhabitant was greatest in New Zealand (£40 0s. 9d. per head); the next country in order of value per inhabitant was Belgium (£30 13s. 3d. per head), followed closely by Switzerland (£30 12s. 2d. per head). Australia comes fourth (£28 10s. 10d. per head), and is some way in advance of the next country, viz., the United Kingdom (£22 6s. 5d. per head):—

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

| Country. | Year ended. | Trade. | | | Trade per Inhabitant. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------|----------|
| | | Imports. | Exports. | Total. | Im-ports. | Ex-ports. | Total. |
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA | 31/12/07 | 48,801,000 | 69,817,000 | 118,618,000 | 11 14 10 | 16 16 0 | 28 10 10 |
| United Kingdom | ... | 558,151,000 | 426,035,000 | 984,186,000 | 12 13 2 | 9 13 3 | 22 6 5 |
| Canada | 30/9/07 | 76,375,000 | 50,190,000 | 126,565,000 | 12 14 7 | 8 7 4 | 21 1 11 |
| New Zealand | ... | 17,017,000 | 19,783,000 | 36,800,000 | 18 10 3 | 21 10 6 | 40 0 9 |
| United States of America | 31/12/07 | 324,374,000 | 405,436,000 | 729,810,000 | 3 16 4 | 4 15 5 | 8 11 9 |
| Argentina Republic | 31/12/05 | 47,543,000 | 64,733,000 | 112,276,000 | 9 6 3 | 12 13 7 | 21 19 10 |
| Austria-Hungary | ... | 91,755,000 | 95,971,000 | 187,726,000 | 1 18 7 | 2 0 5 | 3 19 0 |
| Belgium | ... | 124,938,000 | 94,168,000 | 218,266,000 | 17 8 8 | 13 4 7 | 30 13 3 |
| Denmark | ... | 23,224,000 | 21,829,000 | 45,053,000 | 8 19 7 | 8 8 9 | 17 8 4 |
| France | ... | 226,545,000 | 203,967,000 | 430,512,000 | 5 15 4 | 5 4 1 | 10 19 7 |
| German Empire | ... | 368,613,000 | 287,222,000 | 655,835,000 | 6 0 2 | 4 14 4 | 10 14 6 |
| Italy | ... | 59,366,000 | 69,567,000 | 128,933,000 | 2 13 6 | 2 1 8 | 4 15 2 |
| Japan | ... | 51,163,000 | 35,373,000 | 86,536,000 | 1 2 10 | 0 14 11 | 1 17 9 |
| Norway | ... | 15,994,000 | 10,544,000 | 26,538,000 | 6 18 3 | 4 11 1 | 11 9 4 |
| Portugal | ... | 18,787,000 | 6,684,000 | 25,471,000 | 2 13 3 | 1 6 5 | 3 19 8 |
| Spain | ... | 42,764,000 | 38,661,000 | 81,445,000 | 2 5 1 | 2 0 9 | 4 5 10 |
| Sweden | ... | 32,338,000 | 25,062,000 | 57,400,000 | 6 1 11 | 4 14 6 | 10 16 5 |
| Switzerland | ... | 63,070,000 | 42,236,000 | 105,306,000 | 18 6 8 | 12 5 6 | 30 12 2 |
| Uruguay | ... | 7,630,000 | 7,559,000 | 15,189,000 | 7 4 8 | 7 3 4 | 14 8 0 |

* Official values are said to be 25 per cent. below real values.

3. External Trade as a Measure of Prosperity.—External trade as a measure of prosperity is by no means unequivocal. Comparisons can be accepted as furnishing satisfactory indications of the relative progress or welfare of different countries, only when taken together with all other facts that should be considered in this connection. It is, for example, obvious that the external trade of a community depends not only upon the aggregate of its requirements, but also upon the extent to which it fails to supply requirements from its own resources. A community largely self-contained, for example, may have but a small external trade per head, and yet, by virtue of its capacity to produce and manufacture its own raw material, may actually enjoy greater prosperity and a higher standard of living than another country whose external trade per head is much greater. The same observation applies equally to comparisons of the trade of the same country at different periods. A young country, the industries and export trade of which are mainly connected with raw or natural products, may, for example, through internal development, find the growth of its external trade diminishing per head of population without necessarily suffering any real diminution in the well-being of its people. And it is further obvious that circumstances may arise when enlargement of both imports and exports is actually a consequence of economic difficulties. For example, in 1903, owing to shortage in the local supply, it became necessary to *import* wheat and flour into Australia to the value of £2,556,968, and to meet the charges for this by equivalent *exports*, the effect, considered *per se*, being to enlarge both. In this case, however, the increase is not an evidence of economic progress.

4. Australian Trade Evidence of Prosperity.—Despite the above suggestions regarding the necessity of caution, so as to avoid hasty inferences based upon aggregate trade, a consideration of its general characteristics over a number of years, and of its marked development will suffice to show that Australian affairs are progressing rapidly and most favourably, especially when it is taken into account that there are no counterbalancing elements of disadvantage.

§ 11. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia. Has it been Diverted?

1. **General.**—The question has been raised at times whether there be a diversion of the trade of the United Kingdom with Australia, and this question has naturally become during recent years one of more than ordinary interest with publicists in both countries. The Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence of the British Board of Trade considered the matter of such importance that in June, 1905, Mr. R. J. Jeffray was sent to Australia as a Commissioner to investigate the conditions and prospects of British trade therewith, and with a view to improving the trade between the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom, Mr. C. H. Wickes, Commissioner of the British Board of Trade, arrived in Australia in December, 1908, for the purpose of advising British manufacturers of the particular requirements of the Australian markets. To thoroughly treat the various changes in the character and volume of the import trade from Great Britain, and from her more important competitors, viz., the United States of America and Germany, would require more space than can be spared in this volume, so that attention must perforce be restricted to the most important features of the question at issue.

2. **Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom.**—The percentages given in the following table shew the proportions of the imports into Australia from the United Kingdom, and from the other countries mentioned, during each of the years 1886 to 1907:—

PROPORTION OF IMPORT TRADE FROM THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES,
1886 TO 1907.

| Year. | Percentage Proportions from— | | | | | Year. | Percentage Proportions from— | | | | |
|-------|------------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|-------|------------------------------|------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------|
| | United K'dom. | British Poss'ns. | Germ'y. | United States. | Total Foreign C'tries. | | United K'dom. | British Poss'ns. | Germ'y. | United States. | Total Foreign C'tries. |
| 1886 | 73.37 | 11.23 | 2.05 | 6.11 | 15.40 | 1897 | 66.22 | 10.72 | 5.75 | 10.10 | 23.06 |
| 1887 | 72.26 | 12.50 | 2.23 | 5.37 | 15.24 | 1898 | 66.62 | 10.88 | 5.86 | 10.16 | 22.50 |
| 1888 | 71.62 | 12.03 | 2.71 | 6.48 | 16.35 | 1899 | 61.85 | 11.75 | 6.07 | 13.00 | 26.40 |
| 1889 | 68.98 | 13.45 | 3.65 | 6.67 | 17.57 | 1900 | 61.28 | 11.28 | 6.54 | 12.16 | 27.44 |
| 1890 | 68.08 | 12.66 | 4.77 | 6.54 | 19.26 | 1901 | 59.47 | 11.22 | 6.59 | 13.80 | 29.31 |
| 1891 | 70.15 | 11.40 | 4.53 | 6.79 | 18.45 | 1902 | 58.64 | 13.22 | 6.53 | 12.27 | 28.14 |
| 1892 | 70.74 | 11.37 | 4.32 | 6.04 | 17.89 | 1903 | 52.51 | 13.17 | 6.24 | 16.84 | 34.32 |
| 1893 | 72.78 | 12.14 | 3.40 | 4.98 | 15.08 | 1904 | 60.63 | 12.22 | 7.17 | 12.40 | 27.10 |
| 1894 | 71.92 | 11.96 | 3.78 | 5.39 | 16.12 | 1905 | 60.17 | 14.04 | 6.42 | 11.70 | 25.79 |
| 1895 | 71.62 | 11.46 | 4.42 | 5.95 | 16.92 | 1906 | 59.39 | 15.09 | 7.16 | 10.36 | 25.52 |
| 1896 | 68.28 | 10.74 | 5.31 | 8.59 | 20.98 | 1907 | 61.59 | 12.93 | 6.85 | 11.33 | 25.48 |

In order to draw accurate conclusions from the above table, however, special attention must be given to the nature of imports from the United States, since the imports from that country have in some years been increased by imports of breadstuffs, a trade in which the United Kingdom could not participate. The years affected by the imports of breadstuffs were 1886, 1889, 1896, 1897, and 1903. Increased imports of such items as kerosene oil and timber also tend to increase the proportion of imports from the United States without any prejudicial effect on the trade of the United Kingdom. Similar modification is not necessary in regard to Germany, as the nature of the imports from that country is substantially the same as from the United Kingdom.

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

In order to furnish a comparison free from the influence of such trade, as from its nature is not open to the United Kingdom, the following table shewing the direct imports during the years 1886, 1906, and 1907 of the principal classes of goods which enter largely into the trade of the countries named has been prepared. It may be mentioned that the imports for the year 1886 were extracted from the "Statistical Registers" of the several States for a comparison—published in a previous issue—with the year 1906, and as their compilation involved a large amount of labour they are again utilised for comparison with the year 1907:—

PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES. 1886, 1906 and 1907.

| Nature of Imports. | Year. | United Kingdom. | Germany. | United States. | All Countries. |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Animal foods... .. | 1886 | 348,950 | 5,603 | 70,959 | 674,296 |
| | 1906 | 293,950 | 24,319 | 146,781 | 697,830 |
| | 1907 | 312,893 | 48,397 | 137,876 | 688,642 |
| Alcoholic liquors | 1886 | 1,801,200 | 82,185 | 82,730 | 2,126,877 |
| | 1906 | 1,053,154 | 109,426 | 24,367 | 1,388,671 |
| | 1907 | 1,216,167 | 111,252 | 23,256 | 1,556,224 |
| Apparel, textiles, etc. (incl. boots) | 1886 | 9,845,182 | 54,350 | 15,336 | 10,316,989 |
| | 1906 | 11,066,201 | 418,776 | 221,362 | 13,508,844 |
| | 1907 | 12,639,986 | 455,962 | 305,704 | 15,367,604 |
| Manufactures of metal... .. | 1886 | 4,616,924 | 94,832 | 311,342 | 5,190,901 |
| | 1906 | 5,144,912 | 926,314 | 1,379,662 | 7,932,675 |
| | 1907 | 7,087,100 | 1,047,120 | 1,843,819 | 10,531,166 |
| Paper and stationery | 1886 | 1,260,531 | 21,038 | 39,700 | 1,340,627 |
| | 1906 | 1,207,729 | 261,684 | 288,509 | 1,838,474 |
| | 1907 | 1,360,760 | 296,173 | 268,494 | 2,071,344 |
| Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods | 1886 | 659,833 | 24,206 | 57,477 | 789,127 |
| | 1906 | 740,850 | 140,950 | 59,151 | 1,045,164 |
| | 1907 | 850,584 | 164,919 | 97,693 | 1,261,046 |
| Earthenware, cements, etc. ... | 1886 | 755,907 | 78,762 | 24,711 | 938,476 |
| | 1906 | 316,252 | 227,390 | 37,344 | 688,510 |
| | 1907 | 416,467 | 225,419 | 64,437 | 863,849 |
| Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc. | 1886 | 511,216 | 8,660 | 33,382 | 766,243 |
| | 1906 | 887,325 | 193,615 | 82,789 | 1,732,543 |
| | 1907 | 899,383 | 222,872 | 108,130 | 1,840,933 |
| Leather, and mfs. thereof and substitutes thereof, incl. indiarubber | 1886 | 285,601 | 6,357 | 53,588 | 363,332 |
| | 1906 | 682,238 | 70,028 | 116,356 | 924,968 |
| | 1907 | 740,053 | 80,446 | 125,176 | 1,004,822 |
| Total above-mentioned imports ... | 1886 | 20,085,344 | 375,993 | 689,225 | 22,506,868 |
| | 1906 | 21,392,611 | 2,372,502 | 2,356,321 | 29,757,679 |
| | 1907 | 25,523,393 | 2,652,560 | 2,974,585 | 35,185,630 |
| Increase— | | | | | |
| | 1906 over 1886 | 1,307,267 | 1,996,509 | 1,667,096 | 7,250,811 |
| | 1907 over 1886 | 5,438,049 | 2,276,567 | 2,285,360 | 12,678,762 |
| 1907 over 1906 | 4,130,782 | 280,058 | 618,264 | 5,427,951 | |
| Total imports | 1886 | 25,077,166 | 699,075 | 2,087,213 | 34,178,743 |
| | 1906 | 26,575,833 | 3,204,844 | 4,633,553 | 44,744,912 |
| | 1907 | 31,906,447 | 3,551,255 | 5,869,099 | 51,809,033 |
| Increase— | | | | | |
| | 1906 over 1886 | 1,498,667 | 2,505,769 | 2,546,340 | 10,566,169 |
| | 1907 over 1886 | 6,829,281 | 2,852,180 | 3,781,886 | 17,630,290 |
| 1907 over 1906 | 5,330,614 | 346,411 | 1,235,546 | 7,064,121 | |

**PERCENTAGE ON IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES, OF PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906 and 1907.**

| Nature of Imports. | Year. | United Kingdom. | Germany. | United States. | All Countries. |
|--|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| Animal foods | 1886 | 51.75 | .83 | 10.52 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 42.12 | 3.48 | 21.02 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 45.43 | 7.02 | 20.00 | 100 |
| Alcoholic liquors | 1886 | 84.69 | 3.86 | 3.89 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 75.94 | 7.88 | 1.75 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 78.14 | 7.15 | 1.49 | 100 |
| Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots) | 1886 | 95.44 | .53 | .15 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 81.93 | 3.10 | 1.64 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 82.25 | 2.97 | 1.99 | 100 |
| Manufactures of metal | 1886 | 88.93 | 1.83 | 6.00 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 64.85 | 11.68 | 17.39 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 67.30 | 9.94 | 17.51 | 100 |
| Paper and stationery | 1886 | 94.03 | 1.57 | 2.96 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 65.69 | 14.23 | 15.69 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 65.69 | 14.30 | 12.96 | 100 |
| Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods | 1886 | 83.62 | 3.07 | 7.28 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 70.89 | 13.48 | 5.66 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 67.44 | 13.08 | 7.75 | 100 |
| Earthenware, cement, etc. | 1886 | 80.55 | 8.39 | 2.63 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 45.93 | 33.03 | 5.42 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 48.21 | 26.09 | 7.46 | 100 |
| Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc. ... | 1886 | 66.71 | 1.13 | 4.36 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 51.22 | 11.18 | 4.78 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 48.86 | 12.11 | 5.87 | 100 |
| Leather and mfs. thereof, and substitutes thereof, including indiarubber | 1886 | 78.60 | 1.75 | 15.30 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 73.75 | 7.60 | 12.58 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 73.66 | 8.01 | 12.46 | 100 |
| Total above-mentioned imports | 1886 | 89.24 | 1.67 | 3.06 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 71.89 | 7.97 | 7.92 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 72.52 | 7.54 | 8.45 | 100 |
| Increase— | | | | | |
| 1906 over 1886 | ... | 18.03 | 27.53 | 22.99 | 100 |
| 1907 over 1886 | ... | 42.90 | 17.96 | 18.03 | 100 |
| 1907 over 1906 | ... | 76.11 | 5.16 | 11.37 | 100 |
| Total imports | 1886 | 73.37 | 2.05 | 6.11 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 59.39 | 7.16 | 10.36 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 61.59 | 6.85 | 11.33 | 100 |
| Increase— | | | | | |
| 1906 over 1886 | ... | 14.18 | 23.71 | 24.10 | 100 |
| 1907 over 1886 | ... | 38.74 | 16.18 | 21.45 | 100 |
| 1907 over 1906 | ... | 75.46 | 4.94 | 17.49 | 100 |

The foregoing table might have appeared to justify the inference that, of the total increase (£7,250,811) in the value of imports of the particular classes named in 1906, as compared with 1886, the sum of £1,307,267, or 18.03 per cent., belonged to the United Kingdom; £1,996,509, or 27.53 per cent., to Germany; and £1,667,096, or 22.99 per cent., to the United States. Similarly of the increase (£5,427,951) in the same trade in 1907 over 1906, it would appear that the United Kingdom has secured £4,130,782, or 76.11 per cent.; Germany, £280,058, or 5.16 per cent.; and the United States £618,264, or 11.37 per cent.

Turning, however, to the following table, in which the imports are related to the particular country of manufacture or production, it is shewn that any conclusion drawn

from the records of direct imports would be misleading in regard to the distribution of the increased trade last referred to.

In the next table it is shewn that, of the increase in 1907 over 1906 above referred to, viz., £5,427,951, the United Kingdom secured only £2,843,095, or 52.38 per cent., while Germany's share is increased to £615,533, or 11.34 per cent., and that of the United States is £612,513, or 11.28 per cent.

From the foregoing it is evident that no reliable conclusion in regard to any diversion of trade can be drawn from the records of direct imports; consequently attention must be confined to recent years if a just conclusion is to be reached, and for this reason the following table has been prepared:—

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IMPORTED DURING THE YEARS 1905, 1906, and 1907.

| Nature of Imports. | Year. | United Kingdom. | Germany. | United States. | All Countries. |
|---|-------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| | | £ | £ | £ | £ |
| Animal foods ... | 1905 | 153,305 | 6,951 | 154,007 | 686,031 |
| | 1906 | 175,077 | 9,224 | 164,734 | 697,830 |
| | 1907 | 177,767 | 7,859 | 153,599 | 688,642 |
| Alcoholic liquors ... | 1905 | 889,568 | 51,013 | 28,202 | 1,346,419 |
| | 1906 | 889,157 | 67,774 | 25,187 | 1,388,671 |
| | 1907 | 1,015,026 | 71,921 | 26,043 | 1,556,224 |
| Apparel, textiles, etc. (incl. boots) | 1905 | 8,510,753 | 799,435 | 333,857 | 12,017,280 |
| | 1906 | 9,306,334 | 933,867 | 373,599 | 13,608,844 |
| | 1907 | 9,900,952 | 1,344,415 | 444,594 | 15,367,604 |
| Manufactures of metals | 1905 | 3,992,057 | 686,849 | 1,522,701 | 6,550,189 |
| | 1906 | 4,870,096 | 1,040,682 | 1,588,483 | 7,932,675 |
| | 1907 | 6,767,768 | 1,184,232 | 2,022,584 | 10,531,166 |
| Paper and stationery ... | 1905 | 1,025,828 | 219,930 | 339,704 | 1,721,174 |
| | 1906 | 1,101,636 | 282,175 | 326,561 | 1,838,474 |
| | 1907 | 1,199,123 | 317,544 | 326,779 | 2,071,344 |
| Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods | 1905 | 519,698 | 146,657 | 68,874 | 888,391 |
| | 1906 | 525,184 | 193,108 | 82,852 | 1,045,164 |
| | 1907 | 516,552 | 239,363 | 131,750 | 1,261,046 |
| Earthenware, cements, etc. ... | 1905 | 297,736 | 174,633 | 46,438 | 597,787 |
| | 1906 | 303,478 | 227,922 | 41,860 | 688,510 |
| | 1907 | 399,074 | 206,705 | 68,036 | 863,849 |
| Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc. | 1905 | 773,658 | 148,193 | 107,692 | 1,587,613 |
| | 1906 | 832,309 | 210,864 | 122,754 | 1,732,543 |
| | 1907 | 838,227 | 200,269 | 146,825 | 1,840,933 |
| Leather and mfs. thereof and substitutes therefor incl. indiarubber | 1905 | 320,335 | 71,530 | 170,195 | 673,118 |
| | 1906 | 382,425 | 108,992 | 256,902 | 924,968 |
| | 1907 | 414,302 | 117,833 | 275,235 | 1,004,822 |
| Total above-mentioned imports... | 1905 | 16,482,938 | 2,305,191 | 2,771,670 | 26,068,002 |
| | 1906 | 18,385,696 | 3,074,608 | 2,982,932 | 29,757,679 |
| | 1907 | 21,228,791 | 3,690,141 | 3,595,445 | 35,185,630 |
| Increase— | | | | | |
| 1907 over 1905 | ... | 4,745,853 | 1,384,950 | 823,775 | 9,117,628 |
| 1907 over 1906 | ... | 2,843,095 | 615,533 | 612,513 | 5,427,951 |
| Total imports... | 1905 | 20,319,815 | 3,026,850 | 5,005,387 | 38,346,731 |
| | 1906 | 22,904,344 | 3,929,116 | 5,603,703 | 44,744,912 |
| | 1907 | 26,843,610 | 4,623,136 | 6,765,182 | 51,809,033 |
| Increase— | | | | | |
| 1907 over 1905 | ... | 6,523,795 | 1,596,286 | 1,759,795 | 13,462,302 |
| 1907 over 1906 | ... | 3,939,266 | 694,020 | 1,161,479 | 7,064,121 |

**PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL IMPORTS OF IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INTO
THE COMMONWEALTH DURING THE YEARS 1905, 1906 and 1907.**

| Nature of Imports. | Year. | United Kingdom. | Germany. | United States. | All Countries |
|---|-------|-----------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| Animal foods | 1905 | 22.34 | 1.01 | 22.45 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 25.08 | 1.32 | 23.61 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 25.81 | 1.14 | 22.30 | 100 |
| Alcoholic liquors | 1905 | 66.06 | 3.79 | 2.95 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 64.06 | 4.88 | 1.81 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 65.21 | 4.62 | 1.67 | 100 |
| Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots) | 1905 | 70.82 | 6.65 | 2.78 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 68.91 | 6.91 | 2.77 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 64.44 | 8.75 | 2.89 | 100 |
| Manufactures of metals | 1905 | 60.95 | 10.49 | 23.24 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 61.39 | 13.12 | 20.02 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 64.27 | 11.25 | 19.21 | 100 |
| Paper and stationery | 1905 | 59.62 | 12.78 | 19.75 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 59.92 | 15.35 | 17.76 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 57.89 | 15.33 | 15.77 | 100 |
| Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods | 1905 | 58.50 | 16.51 | 7.75 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 50.25 | 19.31 | 7.93 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 40.97 | 18.98 | 10.42 | 100 |
| Earthenware, cements, etc. ... | 1905 | 49.80 | 29.21 | 7.77 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 44.07 | 33.10 | 6.08 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 46.19 | 23.93 | 7.87 | 100 |
| Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc. ... | 1905 | 48.74 | 9.33 | 6.78 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 48.04 | 12.17 | 7.10 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 45.54 | 10.88 | 7.98 | 100 |
| Leather and mfs. thereof, and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber | 1905 | 47.59 | 10.63 | 25.28 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 41.35 | 11.78 | 27.78 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 41.24 | 11.73 | 27.40 | 100 |
| Total abovementioned imports ... | 1905 | 63.23 | 8.84 | 10.63 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 61.78 | 10.33 | 10.03 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 60.32 | 10.49 | 10.22 | 100 |
| Increase— | | | | | |
| 1907 over 1905 | ... | 52.05 | 15.19 | 9.03 | 100 |
| 1907 over 1906 | ... | 52.38 | 11.34 | 11.28 | 100 |
| Total imports | 1905 | 52.99 | 7.89 | 13.05 | 100 |
| | 1906 | 51.18 | 8.78 | 12.52 | 100 |
| | 1907 | 51.81 | 8.92 | 13.06 | 100 |
| Increase— | | | | | |
| 1907 over 1905 | ... | 48.46 | 11.86 | 13.07 | 100 |
| 1907 over 1906 | ... | 55.76 | 9.82 | 16.44 | 100 |

3. Significance of Increase of Trade with other Countries.—It has been suggested that the larger proportion of imports now received from foreign countries is due to the establishment and increase of direct shipping with the countries concerned, and that trade formerly received through English ports is now received direct. From the Australian records it is impossible to ascertain the value of the indirect trade with foreign countries through the United Kingdom prior to 1905. The returns of the British Board of Trade, however, shew the exports from the United Kingdom to Australia of foreign and colonial products distinct from the domestic exports, and from this source the table hereunder has been compiled.

It is proper here to mention that, taken in quinquennial periods, the values of the total exports from the United Kingdom to Australia—after making allowance for freight and charges—are in very close agreement with the corresponding import values recorded in this country. The figures for the period 1903 to 1907 are almost identical.

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION AND SPECIE DESPATCHED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALIA, 1888 to 1907.

| Years. | Merchandise. | | | Bullion and Specie. | Total. | Percentage Proportion of Foreign and Colonial Produce. |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|--|
| | United Kingdom Produce. | Foreign and Colonial Produce. | | | | |
| | | Re-exported. | Transhipped under Bond. | | | |
| £ | £ | £ | £ | £ | | |
| 1888-1892 ... | 19,943,394 | 2,281,589 | 802,802 | 70,317 | 23,098,102 | 13.35 |
| 1893-1897 ... | 14,822,762 | 1,710,129 | 547,784 | 414,403 | 17,495,078 | 12.91 |
| 1898-1902 ... | 19,500,929 | 1,966,731 | 442,279 | 153,347 | 22,063,286 | 10.92 |
| 1903-1907 ... | 18,959,481 | 2,515,548 | 998,098 | 133,330 | 22,606,457 | 15.54 |

From the above table it will be seen that the value and the proportion of foreign goods despatched to Australia through the United Kingdom during the last quinquennium is greater than in the period 1888-92. During the quinquennium 1888-92 the value of foreign and colonial produce despatched from the United Kingdom to Australia was £3,084,391, equal to 13.35 per cent. of all goods so despatched, while during the period 1903-7 the corresponding amount was £3,513,646, or 15.54 per cent. It is therefore apparent that the increase of direct imports from foreign countries has not been, in the aggregate, at the expense of the indirect trade via Great Britain.

§ 12. Customs Tariff 1908.

The primary object of the introduction of a new tariff was to afford increased protection to Australian industries. The Act also provides a tariff of preferential rates as against the general tariff rates on certain goods "the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, which are shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and not transhipped, or if transhipped, then only if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector (of Customs) that the goods have not, since they were shipped in the United Kingdom, been subjected to any process of manufacture."

The following tables shew as nearly as possible the results which would be obtained by applying to the imports of 1907 the rates of duty imposed under the tariffs of 1902 and 1908 respectively. Some items which were, under the 1902 tariff, subject to a certain rate of duty, have, under the 1908 tariff, been subdivided and made subject to various rates of duty. It has therefore been necessary to estimate the value of these several subdivisions before applying the new rates, but as the value of these items is relatively small the effect of any error in the estimates in relation to classes of goods would be negligible.

The passage of the Tariff Act of 1908 is too recent to admit of any assured estimate of its effects, or of the consequences of the preference in favour of the United Kingdom. The following table, however, while it must furnish results necessarily differing from the actual results for 1908 when to hand, will afford the best comparative indication possible of the magnitude of the tariff changes. The basis chosen for making the comparison is that furnished by the latest trade returns available (1907):—

TOTAL IMPORTS.—COMPARISONS OF TARIFFS FOR 1902 AND 1908 APPLIED TO TOTAL IMPORTS DURING 1907.

| Class.* | Value of Imports, 1907. | Under Tariff of 1902. | | | | Under Tariff of 1908. | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------|
| | | Dutiable Imports. | | Equivalent <i>ad val.</i> rate of Duty. | | Dutiable Imports. | | Equivalent <i>ad val.</i> rate of Duty. | |
| | | Value. | Per cent. on Total Imports. | On Dutiable Goods. | On all Goods. | Value. | Per cent. on Total Imports. | On Dutiable Goods. | On all Goods. |
| I. | £ 688,642 | £ 629,647 | 91.42 | 20.33 | 18.59 | £ 637,335 | 92.53 | 26.55 | 24.57 |
| II. | 1,574,933 | 1,509,052 | 95.82 | 36.58 | 35.06 | 1,444,144 | 91.70 | 42.38 | 38.86 |
| III. | 1,549,785 | 349,738 | 22.57 | 15.24 | 3.44 | 370,615 | 23.92 | 20.07 | 4.80 |
| IV. | 1,556,224 | 1,556,224 | 100.00 | 157.34 | 152.34 | 1,556,224 | 100.00 | 152.34 | 152.34 |
| V. | 753,869 | 753,869 | 100.00 | 169.75 | 169.75 | 753,869 | 100.00 | 180.50 | 180.50 |
| VI. | 114,787 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,404 | ... | 2.47 | 0.33 |
| VII. | 576,054 | 148,787 | 25.82 | 10.29 | 2.66 | 171,450 | 29.76 | 12.01 | 3.58 |
| VIII. | 863,603 | 30,016 | 3.48 | 46.15 | 1.60 | 106,792 | 12.36 | 36.54 | 4.52 |
| IX. | 15,367,604 | 13,848,669 | 89.60 | 14.09 | 11.78 | 9,360,766 | 60.94 | 22.88 | 13.93 |
| X. | 1,192,177 | 535,256 | 44.90 | 18.71 | 8.40 | 568,571 | 47.70 | 24.92 | 11.89 |
| XI. | 445,769 | 419,196 | 94.03 | 10.91 | 10.26 | 429,296 | 96.30 | 16.82 | 16.20 |
| XII. | 127,372 | 103,995 | 81.65 | 16.47 | 13.45 | 108,621 | 85.28 | 21.35 | 18.21 |
| XIII. | 406,875 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV. | 1,763,202 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XV. | 797,354 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVI. | 10,531,166 | 5,807,274 | 55.15 | 12.71 | 7.01 | 6,083,025 | 57.76 | 16.72 | 9.66 |
| XVII. | 1,004,822 | 739,488 | 73.60 | 15.50 | 11.40 | 739,488 | 73.60 | 20.99 | 15.45 |
| XVIII. | 2,100,305 | 1,545,150 | 73.58 | 16.63 | 12.23 | 1,989,056 | 94.70 | 17.41 | 16.48 |
| XIX. | 863,849 | 845,606 | 97.89 | 19.44 | 19.03 | 827,917 | 95.84 | 22.92 | 21.96 |
| XX. | 2,071,344 | 794,954 | 35.48 | 21.55 | 7.65 | 807,302 | 38.98 | 25.22 | 9.83 |
| XXI. | 1,261,046 | 1,037,210 | 81.98 | 21.73 | 17.87 | 1,037,210 | 81.98 | 25.46 | 20.94 |
| XXII. | 379,300 | 259,551 | 68.43 | 19.00 | 13.00 | 73,467 | 19.37 | 17.91 | 3.47 |
| XXIII. | 1,840,933 | 373,186 | 20.22 | 19.15 | 3.87 | 384,239 | 20.88 | 21.20 | 4.42 |
| XXIV. | 3,978,018 | 1,867,076 | 46.93 | 19.69 | 9.24 | 2,189,039 | 55.03 | 23.54 | 12.91 |
| Total | 51,809,033 | 32,092,944 | 61.94 | 26.59 | 16.47 | 29,653,830 | 57.24 | 33.09 | 18.94 |
| Total† | 49,974,833 | 32,092,944 | 64.22 | 26.59 | 17.07 | 29,653,830 | 59.34 | 33.09 | 19.63 |

* For description of the classes of imports see page 616. † Less bullion and specie.

COMPARISONS OF TARIFFS OF 1902 AND 1908 APPLIED TO IMPORTS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN DURING 1907.

| Class.* | Total Imports of U.K. Origin. | Under Tariff of 1902. | | | | Under Tariff of 1908. | | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | Dutiable Imports. | | Equivalent <i>a.v.</i> Rate of Duty. | | Dutiable Imports. | | | Per cent. of Dutiable Imports on Total Imports. | Equivalent <i>a.v.</i> Rate of Duty. | |
| | | Value. | Per cent. on Total Imports. | On Dutiable Goods. | On all Goods. | Under General Tariff. | Under Preference Tariff. | Total. | | On Dutiable Goods. | On all Goods. |
| I. | £ 177,767 | £ 175,496 | 98.72 | 23.54 | 23.24 | £ 161,963 | £ 13,727 | £ 175,690 | 98.83 | 25.20 | 24.90 |
| II. | 493,382 | 437,619 | 88.69 | 22.61 | 20.26 | 203,319 | 237,897 | 441,216 | 89.42 | 27.84 | 24.89 |
| III. | 186,059 | 178,418 | 95.90 | 10.19 | 9.77 | 27,445 | 150,973 | 178,418 | 95.90 | 16.41 | 15.74 |
| IV. | 1,015,026 | 1,015,026 | 100.00 | 152.92 | 152.92 | 1,015,026 | ... | 1,015,026 | 100.00 | 152.92 | 152.92 |
| V. | 35,238 | 35,238 | 100.00 | 143.64 | 143.64 | 35,238 | ... | 35,238 | 100.00 | 167.52 | 167.52 |
| VI. | 41,329 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169 | ... | 169 | ... | 1.78 | .01 |
| VII. | 155,881 | 86,740 | 55.65 | 5.71 | 4.85 | 14,486 | 94,091 | 98,527 | 63.21 | 9.68 | 6.12 |
| VIII. | 12,977 | 12,977 | 100.00 | 72.67 | 10.23 | 7,631 | 11,134 | 18,765 | 20.36 | 60.17 | 12.25 |
| IX. | 9,900,952 | 8,962,797 | 90.52 | 13.16 | 11.91 | 191,583 | 5,280,127 | 5,471,710 | 55.26 | 23.82 | 13.16 |
| X. | 164,060 | 156,180 | 95.18 | 22.40 | 21.33 | 182,049 | 95,226 | 157,275 | 95.86 | 23.37 | 22.40 |
| XI. | 364,288 | 347,400 | 95.38 | 11.15 | 10.63 | 235,632 | 112,183 | 347,815 | 95.49 | 17.22 | 16.45 |
| XII. | 59,535 | 52,654 | 88.40 | 16.84 | 14.89 | 28,101 | 26,615 | 54,716 | 91.90 | 21.10 | 19.39 |
| XIII. | 401,441 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XIV. | 217,683 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XV. | 605,576 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| XVI. | 6,767,768 | 4,157,333 | 61.43 | 11.63 | 7.14 | 482,115 | 3,781,324 | 4,263,439 | 62.99 | 14.76 | 9.30 |
| XVII. | 414,302 | 305,800 | 73.80 | 15.84 | 11.69 | 101,443 | 204,366 | 305,800 | 73.80 | 21.17 | 15.63 |
| XVIII. | 149,006 | 109,536 | 73.54 | 19.69 | 14.48 | 4,478 | 107,610 | 112,088 | 75.19 | 28.36 | 21.33 |
| XIX. | 399,074 | 390,748 | 97.90 | 30.09 | 19.67 | 42,067 | 346,379 | 390,466 | 97.84 | 20.60 | 20.16 |
| XX. | 1,159,123 | 371,543 | 30.99 | 22.65 | 7.02 | 32,825 | 334,411 | 367,239 | 30.63 | 26.75 | 8.19 |
| XXI. | 516,562 | 483,120 | 93.51 | 22.55 | 21.09 | ... | 483,120 | 483,120 | 93.51 | 22.81 | 21.33 |
| XXII. | 152,189 | 95,119 | 62.51 | 17.73 | 11.08 | ... | 43,420 | 43,420 | 28.54 | 19.68 | 5.62 |
| XXIII. | 838,227 | 206,119 | 24.59 | 18.26 | 4.49 | 154,747 | 48,010 | 202,757 | 24.19 | 19.74 | 4.78 |
| XXIV. | 2,496,994 | 843,327 | 33.80 | 19.11 | 6.46 | 79,900 | 821,041 | 900,941 | 36.08 | 21.60 | 7.79 |
| Total | 26,843,610 | 18,423,699 | 68.62 | 22.15 | 15.21 | 2,950,187 | 12,113,657 | 15,063,844 | 56.11 | 29.85 | 16.75 |
| Total† | 26,441,942 | 18,423,699 | 69.68 | 22.15 | 15.43 | ... | ... | 15,063,844 | 56.97 | 29.85 | 17.01 |

* For description of the classes of imports see page 616. † Less bullion and specie.

COMPARISON OF TARIFFS OF 1902 AND 1908 APPLIED TO IMPORTS OF THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF COUNTRIES OTHER THAN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

| Class. † | Imports of Foreign Origin. † | Under 1902 Tariff. | | | | | Under 1908 Tariff. | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | | Dutiable Imports. | | Equivalent a. v. Rate. | | | Dutiable Imports. | | | | Equivalent a. v. Rate. | |
| | | Value. | Per cent. on Total Imports. | On Dutiable Goods. | On all Goods. | On all Goods. | Opposed by Preference Rates. ‡ | Common Rates. § | Total. | Per cent. on Total Imports. | On Dutiable Imports. | On all Imports. |
| £ | % | % | % | % | £ | £ | £ | % | % | % | | |
| I. | 510,875 | 454,151 | 89.09 | 19.09 | 16.97 | 156,786 | 304,859 | 461,645 | 90.36 | 27.06 | 24.45 | |
| II. | 1,081,551 | 1,071,433 | 99.05 | 42.30 | 41.90 | 49,041 | 953,887 | 1,002,928 | 92.71 | 48.78 | 45.23 | |
| III. | 1,363,726 | 171,320 | 12.56 | 20.51 | 2.58 | 103,380 | 88,817 | 192,197 | 14.10 | 23.46 | 3.31 | |
| IV. | 541,198 | 541,198 | 100.00 | 151.24 | 151.24 | ... | 541,198 | 541,198 | 100.00 | 151.24 | 151.24 | |
| V. | 718,631 | 718,631 | 100.00 | 171.03 | 171.03 | ... | 718,631 | 718,631 | 100.00 | 181.14 | 181.14 | |
| VI. | 73,458 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,235 | 15,235 | ... | 2.47 | 0.51 | |
| VII. | 420,173 | 62,047 | 14.77 | 12.49 | 1.84 | 69,842 | 3,081 | 73,923 | 17.36 | 15.16 | 2.63 | |
| VIII. | 771,445 | 17,039 | 2.21 | 25.94 | 0.57 | 1,830 | 86,197 | 88,027 | 11.41 | 31.50 | 3.59 | |
| IX. | 5,466,652 | 3,885,872 | 71.07 | 16.24 | 11.55 | 3,834,164 | 54,892 | 3,889,056 | 71.13 | 21.55 | 15.33 | |
| X. | 1,028,117 | 379,076 | 36.87 | 17.18 | 6.34 | 190,663 | 320,633 | 411,396 | 40.00 | 25.52 | 10.21 | |
| XI. | 81,481 | 71,796 | 88.10 | 9.73 | 8.58 | 48,218 | 33,263 | 81,481 | 100.00 | 15.10 | 15.10 | |
| XII. | 67,837 | 51,341 | 75.68 | 16.09 | 12.18 | 15,870 | 38,035 | 53,905 | 79.46 | 21.61 | 17.17 | |
| XIII. | 5,434 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| XIV. | 1,545,519 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| XV. | 191,778 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| XVI. | 3,763,398 | 1,649,941 | 43.83 | 15.44 | 6.77 | 1,343,031 | 476,555 | 1,819,586 | 48.34 | 21.33 | 10.31 | |
| XVII. | 590,520 | 433,679 | 73.43 | 15.26 | 11.20 | 116,361 | 317,318 | 433,679 | 73.43 | 20.87 | 15.32 | |
| XVIII. | 1,951,299 | 1,435,614 | 73.57 | 16.40 | 12.06 | 261,946 | 1,615,022 | 1,876,968 | 96.16 | 16.75 | 16.11 | |
| XIX. | 464,775 | 454,858 | 97.87 | 18.89 | 18.49 | 428,674 | 8,777 | 437,451 | 94.14 | 24.98 | 23.51 | |
| XX. | 872,221 | 363,411 | 41.67 | 20.43 | 8.51 | 404,974 | 35,089 | 440,063 | 50.45 | 23.93 | 12.08 | |
| XXI. | 744,494 | 554,090 | 74.41 | 21.01 | 15.64 | 554,090 | ... | 554,090 | 74.41 | 27.77 | 20.67 | |
| XXII. | 227,111 | 164,432 | 72.40 | 19.73 | 14.29 | 30,047 | ... | 30,047 | 13.23 | 15.35 | 2.03 | |
| XXIII. | 1,002,706 | 166,067 | 16.56 | 20.25 | 3.36 | 84,006 | 97,476 | 181,482 | 18.10 | 22.83 | 4.13 | |
| XXIV. | 1,481,024 | 1,023,249 | 69.08 | 20.18 | 13.94 | 1,160,593 | 127,505 | 1,288,098 | 86.96 | 24.86 | 21.65 | |
| Total ... | 24,965,423 | 13,669,245 | 54.74 | 32.57 | 17.83 | 8,853,516 | 5,736,470 | 14,589,986 | 58.43 | 36.42 | 21.29 | |
| Total* | 23,538,325 | 13,669,245 | 58.07 | 32.57 | 18.91 | 8,853,516 | 5,736,470 | 14,589,986 | 61.98 | 36.42 | 22.58 | |

* Less bullion and specie. † Imports other than produce of U.K. ‡ Similar imports of the United Kingdom origin are admitted free under preference tariff, or at a rate of duty lower than the general rate. § Dutiable at rates similar to those on goods of U.K. origin. ¶ For description of classes see page 616.

In order to facilitate the interpretation of the foregoing tables the following synopsis of the changes made in the rates of duty on the various classes of goods is appended:—

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRINCIPAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TARIFF OF 1908 AND THE TARIFF OF 1902 AND AMENDMENTS AS APPLIED TO THE CLASSIFIED DIVISIONS OF COMMODITIES IMPORTED INTO THE COMMONWEALTH DURING 1907.

CLASS I.—FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN.

General Comparisons. Under Class I. the total value of imports during 1907 was £688,642. Under the 1902 tariff £58,995 (8.58 per cent.) of this total would have been free, but under the tariff of 1908 the value of free goods would fall to £51,307 (7.47 per cent.) The average rate of duty on dutiable goods has been raised from an equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 20.33 per cent. to 26.55 per cent., thus increasing the average rate of duty on the total imports of the class from 18.59 to 24.57 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The value of foodstuffs of animal origin, the produce of the United Kingdom imported during 1907, amounted to £177,767. Preference equal to 25 per cent. of the duty against other countries is given to the United Kingdom

on preserved and concentrated milk, though the preference rate under the 1908 tariff is 50 per cent. higher than the tariff of 1902, viz., 1½d. per lb. as against 1d. per lb. Preserved and concentrated milk of United Kingdom origin amounting to 718,521 lbs., valued at £13,727, was imported during 1907. The advantage of the preference tariff on such a consignment as against the duty on a similar consignment from foreign countries would amount to £1497. On all *dutiable* goods within this class, being the produce of the United Kingdom, the average equivalent *ad valorem* rate has been raised from 23.54 to 25.20 per cent., thus raising the duty on all goods (*dutiable* and free) of United Kingdom origin within the class from 23.24 per cent. to 24.90 per cent.

CLASS II.—FOODSTUFFS OF VEGETABLE ORIGIN AND SALT.

General Comparisons. During 1907, imports of this class amounted to £1,574,933. Under the 1902 tariff £65,881 (4.18 per cent.) of this would have been free, while, by the addition of sago and tapioca to the free list, under the 1908 tariff, free goods would amount to £130,789 (8.30 per cent.). The average rate of duty on *dutiable* goods in this class has been raised from an equivalent average *ad valorem* rate of 36.58 per cent. to 42.38 per cent., the rates on all goods within the class rising from 35.06 per cent. to 38.86 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The value of the imports of the produce of the United Kingdom within this class during 1907 was £493,382, of which £244,539 is favoured by preference equal to a reduction of the general tariff rates by 27.8 per cent., so affording relief of duty to the amount of £19,667 as compared with similar imports from foreign countries. The average *ad valorem* rates on these goods are respectively:—General tariff, 28.92 per cent.; preference tariff 20.88 per cent. Notwithstanding this preference the rates of duty against the United Kingdom have been raised from an equivalent average *ad valorem* rate of 22.61 per cent. to 27.84 per cent. on *dutiable* goods, and from 20.26 per cent. to 24.89 per cent. on all goods within the class.

CLASS III.—BEVERAGES (NON-ALCOHOLIC) AND SUBSTANCES USED IN MAKING.

General Comparisons. The value of the imports in this class in 1907 was £1,549,785. The most important item of the class is tea, which represented £1,152,727. Under the 1902 tariff tea was entirely free, whereas under the 1908 tariff a duty of 1d. per lb. is imposed on tea imported in packets not exceeding 20 lbs. in weight. The value of free goods within the class was, under the 1902 tariff, £1,200,047 (77.43 per cent.), and under the 1908 tariff £1,179,170 (76.08 per cent.). The equivalent average *ad valorem* rate on *dutiable* goods has been raised from 15.24 per cent. to 20.07 per cent., and on the total of the class from 3.44 per cent. to 4.80 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. This class contains a small proportion only of the produce of the United Kingdom, the amount, during 1907, being £186,059, of which £150,973 was cocoa and chocolate. A preference of ½d. per lb. is given to the United Kingdom on cocoa shells, nibs, etc., under the 1908 tariff, though these preference rates are much higher than the general rates previously existing.

CLASS IV.—SPIRITS AND ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS, INCLUDING INDUSTRIAL SPIRITS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, DUTIABLE AS SPIRITS.

Previous tariff remains unchanged. There are no free goods or preference rates in this class.

CLASS V.—TOBACCO AND PREPARATIONS THEREOF.

General Comparisons. The following changes have been made in the rates of duty on tobacco:—Tobacco manufactured, from 3s. 3d. per lb. to 3s. 6d. per lb. and to 3s. 9d. when cut; tobacco unmanufactured, from a general rate of 1s. 6d. per lb. to 1s. 6d. per

lb. on unstemmed and 2s. per lb. on stemmed or partly stemmed or in strips when cleared to be locally manufactured into tobacco or cigarettes, and 2s. 6d. on unstemmed and 3s. on stemmed or partly stemmed or in strips when cleared to be manufactured into cigars. The duty on cigars has also been increased by 1s. 3d. per lb. The general effect of these increases is to raise the average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty from 169.75 per cent. to 180.50 per cent.

There are neither free goods nor preference rates in this class.

CLASS VI.—ANIMALS, LIVING.

General Comparisons. Under the tariff of 1902 living animals were all free. Under the tariff of 1908 the following duties were imposed:—Horses and cattle, not for stud purposes, 10s. each; pigs, 5s. each, and sheep, not for breeding purposes, 2s. each.

CLASS VII.—ANIMAL SUBSTANCES MAINLY UNMANUFACTURED WHICH ARE NOT FOODSTUFFS.

General Comparisons. The value of the goods of this class imported during 1907 amounted to £576,054. Under the 1902 tariff £427,267 (74.18 per cent.) would have been free but, by the imposition of duty on certain yarns, formerly free, the free goods under the 1908 tariff would fall to £401,604 (70.24 per cent.) The dutiable articles in this class are:—Feathers, undressed; gelatine, sheet; glue, gelatine and cements; hair, curled; and yarns; and the average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty on these goods has been increased from 10.29 per cent. to 12.01 per cent., the duty on the total of the class being similarly raised from 2.66 per cent. to 3.58 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The value of the produce of the United Kingdom of this class of goods imported during 1907 amounted to £155,881, of which £113,917 was favoured by preference, £29,826 worth of yarn being free as against a 5 per cent. duty on similar goods from other countries, while the remaining £84,091 enjoys a preference equal to 35.20 per cent. of the general tariff, the average rates being respectively:—General rate, 14.19 per cent.; preference rate, 9.19 per cent. The value of the preference to the United Kingdom in this class of goods amounts to £5689, as compared with the duty on similar goods from other countries. The average *ad valorem* rate of duty on *dutiable* goods of the United Kingdom in this class has been raised from 8.71 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 9.68 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, and the corresponding rate on all goods of the United Kingdom in the class from 4.85 per cent. to 6.12 per cent.

CLASS VIII.—VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES AND NON-MANUFACTURED FIBRES.

General Comparisons. The value of imports in this class during 1907 amounted to £863,603. Under the 1902 tariff £833,587 (96.52 per cent.) would have been free, but under the 1908 tariff the value of free goods would be reduced to £756,811 (87.64 per cent.). The reduction of the value of free goods is due to the imposition of a duty of 1s. per lb. on small corks (up to 8-oz. bottles, bungs and rings; and 6d. per lb. on other corks.

The high average *ad valorem* rate of duty on the dutiable goods of this class is due to the duty on starch, which, under the 1902 tariff, was 2d. per lb., equivalent to an *ad valorem* rate of 85 per cent. Under the general tariff of 1908 the duty on foreign starch has been raised to 2½d. per lb. The very marked difference between the average *ad valorem* rates of duty on dutiable goods of the United Kingdom—60.17 per cent.—and dutiable goods from other countries—31.50 per cent.—is due to the fact that 83 per cent. of the starch imported during 1907 was the produce of the United Kingdom. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate on all *dutiable* goods in this class has been reduced from 46.15 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 36.54 per cent. under the tariff of 1908. This result is not due to any reduction of duties, but to the introduction of corks, which were free under the 1902 tariff, into the dutiable class, under

the 1908 tariff, at an *ad valorem* rate below the previous average. The average rate on imports of this class has been raised from 1.60 per cent. to 4.52 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The value of vegetable substances of United Kingdom origin imported during 1907 amounted to £92,158. Preference of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., equal to 20 per cent. of the general tariff rate, is given on starch manufactured in the United Kingdom. On the 1,097,546 lbs. of this starch, valued at £11,134, the value of the preference would amount to £2287. The average *ad valorem* rates of duty on the produce of the United Kingdom which are subject to duty has been reduced from 72.67 per cent. under the tariff of 1902 to 60.17 per cent. under the tariff of 1908 (see explanation in previous paragraph), while the rates on all produce of the United Kingdom within the class have been raised from 10.23 per cent. to 12.25 per cent.

CLASS IX.—APPAREL, TEXTILES, AND MANUFACTURED FIBRES.

General Comparisons. The imports under this class during 1907 amounted to £15,367,604. Of this total the value of free goods under the 1902 tariff would have been £2,518,935 (16.40 per cent.), and although duty has been imposed on a small amount of goods which were formerly free, the total value of free goods under the 1908 tariff has been increased to £6,006,838, or 39.06 per cent. of the total class. This increase of free goods is due to the removal of duties under the preference provisions referred to below. The rate of duty on dutiable goods has been increased from an average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 14.09 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 22.88 per cent. under the tariff of 1908. The rate on all goods in the class has increased from 11.78 per cent. to 13.93 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The produce of the United Kingdom within this class imported during 1907 amounted to £9,900,952. Of these goods £929,072 would be free under the general tariff, and £3,500,170 would be free under preference conditions, while similar goods from other countries—amounting to £417,529 in 1907—would pay a duty of 5 per cent. Further preference equal to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the average general tariff rate is granted to the United Kingdom on goods to the value of £5,280,127. The value of similar goods of foreign countries imported during 1907 was £3,404,696. The average rates on these goods are respectively:—General rate, 28.91 per cent.; preference rate, 23.82 per cent. Thus in this class the United Kingdom is favoured by preference on trade already secured by her to the value of £8,780,297, representing an advantage of £443,518 in duty, as compared with similar goods of other countries, and is further favoured by the foregoing preference rate in her competition for that portion of the same trade, amounting to £3,822,225 in 1907, which was supplied by foreign countries. The average rate of duty on *dutiable* goods the produce of the United Kingdom, in this class, has been raised from an average equivalent of 13.16 per cent. to 23.82 per cent., while the rates on all goods of the United Kingdom within the class have been raised from 11.91 per cent. to 13.16 per cent.

CLASS X.—OILS, FATS, AND WAXES.

General Comparisons. The imports of this class during 1907 amounted to £1,192,177. Under the 1902 tariff £656,921 (55.10 per cent.) would have been free, and under the tariff of 1908 £623,606 (52.30 per cent.) would be free. The equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty on dutiable goods in the class has been raised from 18.71 per cent. to 24.92 per cent., the rates on all goods within the class increasing from 8.40 to 11.89 per cent. The high rate of duty on oils of the United Kingdom as compared with those of foreign countries, viz., 22.40 per cent., as against 10.21 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, is due to kerosene—which is from foreign countries—being free. The value of kerosene imported during 1907 amounted to £499,951, equal to 41.93 per cent. of the total of the class.

Preference to United Kingdom. The imports during 1907 of oils, etc., the produce of the United Kingdom amounted to £164,060. Of this total £25,226 is favoured by

preference rates 22.11 per cent. below the general tariff rates. The average of these rates is respectively:—General tariff, 31.09 per cent.; preference tariff, 24.22 per cent. The value of the preference to the United Kingdom in this class amounts to £1734. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty against the oils, etc., of the United Kingdom have been raised from 22.40 per cent. to 23.37 on *dutiable* oils, and from 21.33 per cent. to 22.40 on all oils, etc., from the same country.

CLASS XI.—PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

General Comparisons. The value of paints and varnishes imported during 1907 amounted to £445,769. Under the 1902 tariff £26,573 (5.97 per cent.) would have been free, but under the tariff of 1908 the free portion is reduced to £16,473 (3.70 per cent.), all of which is from the United Kingdom and free under preference rates. All foreign goods within this class are subject to duty under the 1908 tariff. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate on *dutiable* goods of this class has been raised from 10.91 per cent. to 16.32 per cent., and the rates on the total imports of the class from 10.26 to 16.20 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The total imports during 1907 of paints, etc., manufactured in the United Kingdom amounted to £364,288. Under the preference tariff £16,473 of this would be free, while similar paints from foreign countries would pay a duty of 5 per cent. A further preference, equal to 20.24 per cent. of the average general tariff rate, is given on goods to the value of £112,183. These average rates are respectively:—General tariff, 24.07 per cent.; preference tariff, 19.20 per cent. The total value of the preference given in this class to manufactures of the United Kingdom amounts to £6289. The average *ad valorem* rates on paints and varnishes of United Kingdom manufacture subject to duty have been raised from 11.15 per cent. to 17.22 per cent., and the rates on the total imports of the class from 10.63 to 16.45 per cent.

CLASS XII.—STONES AND MINERALS USED INDUSTRIALLY.

General Comparisons. The value of the goods in this class imported during 1907 amounted to £127,372. Under the 1902 tariff £23,377 (18.35 per cent.) of this total would have been free, but by an imposition of 20 per cent. duty on plumbago and 10 per cent. on stone, sawn or in the rough, n.e.i., the free goods have been reduced under the 1908 tariff to £18,751, or 14.72 per cent. of the total. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty on *dutiable* goods of this class has been raised from 16.47 per cent. to 21.35 per cent., and the rate on all goods within the class from 13.45 per cent. to 18.21 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The total value of the produce of the United Kingdom in this class in 1907 amounted to £59,535. Roofing slates account for £26,615, or 44.70 per cent. of this total, and on this item a preference is given equal to 20 per cent. of the general rate, the respective rates being:—Preference rate, 20 per cent.; general rate, 25 per cent. The value of the preference to the United Kingdom on roofing slates would thus amount to £1331. The duty on roofing slates under the 1902 tariff was 15 per cent. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty on *dutiable* goods of this class, being the produce of the United Kingdom, has been increased from 16.84 per cent. to 21.10 per cent., and the rate on all United Kingdom goods in the class from 14.89 per cent. to 19.39 per cent.

CLASS XIII.—SPECIE.

CLASS XIV.—METALS (UNMANUFACTURED) AND ORES.

Of the total imports in this class, viz., £1,763,202, gold bullion represents £1,426,827, or 80.92 per cent. This gold is mainly for minting purposes, and is re-exported in the form of specie.

CLASS XV.—METALS (PARTLY MANUFACTURED).

These metals are all free.

NOTE.—In regard to the last-mentioned Classes XIV. and XV., the Tariff Act 1908 makes special provision, inasmuch as it provides (Division VI.A) that duties prescribed in the tariff on certain forms of iron and steel included in the classes mentioned are "to come into operation (and any then existing bonus to cease) on dates to be fixed by proclamation and exempt from duty in the meantime." The items referred to are:—Iron and Steel.—Scrap iron and steel and pig iron, ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, puddled bars and loops, or like crude manufactures less finished than iron or steel bars, but more advanced than pig iron (except castings); bar, rod, angle, tee, sheet and plate (plain), wire and hoop; iron and steel tubes and pipes, not dutiable in another division of the tariff—duty, 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*. Machinery, machines and parts, mowers, reapers and reapers and binders—duty, 17½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

An Act entitled the Manufactures Encouragement Act, assented to on the 14th December, 1908, provides for the payment, subject to prescribed conditions, of bounties on the manufacture of certain forms of iron and steel as follows:—

| Description of Goods. | Rate of Bounty. | Total Amount which may be authorised. | Date of Expiry of Bounty. |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| CLASS I. | | | |
| Pig iron, made from Australian ore... .. | 12s. per ton | £150,000 | 30th June, 1914 |
| Puddled bar iron, made from Australian pig iron | | | |
| Steel, made from Australian pig iron | | | |
| CLASS II. | | | |
| Galvanised sheet or plate iron or steel, made from Australian ore | 10 per cent. on value. | £30,000 | 30th June, 1912 |
| Wire netting, not being prison made and being made from Australian ore or from wire manufactured in the United Kingdom | | | |
| Wire made from Australian ore | | | |
| Iron and steel tubes or pipes (except rivetted or cast) not more than 6 inches internal diameter, made from Australian pig iron or steel | | | |
| ... | | | |

CLASS XVI.—METALS MANUFACTURED, INCLUDING MACHINERY.

General Comparisons. The total imports of manufactured metals during 1907 amounted to £10,531,166. Under the 1902 tariff £4,723,892 (44.85 per cent.) of this total would have been free, while, under the tariff of 1908, the free goods would be £4,448,141, or 42.24 per cent. of the whole. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty on *dutiable* goods in this class has been raised from 12.71 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 16.72 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, and the rate on all goods within the class from 7.01 per cent. to 9.66 per cent. These relatively low rates of duty are due to the inclusion of galvanised iron and steel, plate and sheet, which represents 12.87 of the whole class and which is subject to a low *ad valorem* rate of duty. The actual rates imposed on this commodity under the 1908 tariff are:—Corrugated galvanised, preference rate, 20s. per ton; general rate, 30s. per ton; galvanised, not corrugated, preference rate, 10s. per ton; general rate, 20s. per ton.

Preference to United Kingdom. The imports of United Kingdom manufactures of metals during 1907 amounted to £6,767,768. Under the 1908 tariff, preference representing a sum of £196,309 is given to the United Kingdom on goods to the value of £4,462,278, and further favour is given by reduced rate of duty mentioned below in her competition for the balance of the same trade supplied by other countries, which, during 1907, amounted to £1,343,031. The amount of this preference is made up by allowing £680,954 of United Kingdom manufactures to be free, against a 5 per cent. duty on

similar foreign goods, amounting in 1907 to £155,086, and by imposing on United Kingdom goods amounting to £3,781,924 an average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 14.22 per cent. against a rate equal to 18.51 per cent. on similar goods of other countries to the value of £1,187,995. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty on *dutiable* goods of the United Kingdom in this class has been raised from 11.63 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 14.76 per cent. under the 1908 tariff. The rates of duty on all goods of the United Kingdom in the class have been raised from 7.14 per cent. to 9.90 per cent.

CLASS XVII.—LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF LEATHER AND SUBSTITUTES THEREFOR, ALSO INDIARUBBER AND INDIARUBBER MANUFACTURES.

(Boots and Shoes are included in Class IX.)

General Comparisons. The value of the imports of goods in this class during 1907 was £1,004,822. The free goods (£265,334) are identical under the tariffs of 1902 and 1908. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty on *dutiable* goods in this class has been raised from 15.50 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 20.99 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, thus raising the duty on all goods in the class from 11.40 per cent. to 15.45 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The value of the manufactures of the United Kingdom, in this class, imported during 1907 amounted to £414,302. Of this total, goods to the value of £204,366 are favoured by an average rate 19.58 per cent. below the average rate of duty on similar goods from other countries, the average equivalent *ad valorem* rates being respectively:—General tariff, 25.53 per cent.; and preference tariff, 20.53 per cent. The value of the preference to the United Kingdom in this class represents £10,218. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate on *dutiable* manufactures of the United Kingdom in this class has been raised from 15.84 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 21.17 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, thus increasing the rates of all goods in the class of United Kingdom manufacture from 11.69 per cent. to 15.63 per cent.

CLASS XVIII.—WOOD AND WICKER, RAW AND MANUFACTURED.

General Comparisons. The value of the imports of this class during 1907 amounted to £2,100,305. Of this total £555,155 (26.42 per cent.) would have been free under the 1902 tariff, but under the tariff of 1908 the value of free goods would be reduced to £111,249 (5.30 per cent.). This reduction in the value of free goods is very largely due to the imposition of a duty of 6d. per 100 sup. feet on New Zealand pine, undressed. The value of this item imported during 1907 was £388,665. The average rate of duty on *dutiable* imports in this class has been raised from an equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 16.63 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 17.41 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, the corresponding rates on all imports in the class rising from 12.23 per cent. to 16.48 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The imports of United Kingdom produce is relatively small in this class, amounting to only £149,006, or 7.1 per cent. of the total for 1907. These imports from the United Kingdom are principally furniture and manufactured articles of wood, and to this fact is due the higher average rate of duty compared with the rate on foreign goods in this class. The foreign imports are largely of timber undressed or partially dressed bearing a relatively low *ad valorem* duty. Preference equal to a reduction of 14.66 per cent. of the average general tariff rates, and representing a sum of £5429, is given to the United Kingdom on goods to the value of £107,835 in this class. The average rates on these goods are respectively:—General tariff, 34.33 per cent.; preference tariff, 29.30 per cent. The rates of duty on *dutiable* imports of the United Kingdom of this class have been raised from an equivalent of 19.69 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 28.36 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, the rates on all imports of United Kingdom produce within the class rising from 14.48 to 21.33 per cent.

CLASS XIX.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS AND STONEWARE.

General Comparisons. The total value of imports under this class during 1907 was £863,849. The value of free goods under the 1908 tariff would be £35,932 (4.16 per cent.), as against £18,243 (2.11 per cent.) under the tariff of 1902. The rates of duty on *dutiable* goods have been raised from an average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 19.44 per cent. to 22.92 per cent., thus raising the average rates of duty on the total imports of the class from 19.03 per cent. to 21.96 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The value of earthenware, etc., the produce of the United Kingdom imported during 1907 amounted to £399,074, of which under the 1908 tariff £348,379 is favoured by an average preference reduction of 20.3 per cent. on the general rates, representing £18,925 of duty. Notwithstanding this preference, however, the rates of duty have been slightly increased in comparison with the 1902 tariff, the average duty on *dutiable* goods having increased from 20.09 per cent. to 20.60 per cent., and on all imports of the United Kingdom within the class from 19.67 per cent. to 20.16 per cent.

CLASS XX.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.

General Comparisons. The total imports of paper and stationery during 1907 amounted to £2,071,344. Of this total £1,336,390 (64.52 per cent.) would have been free under the 1902 tariff, and under the tariff of 1908 the value of free goods would be £1,264,042 (61.02 per cent.). The average rate of duty on *dutiable* goods of this class has been raised from an equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 21.55 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 25.22 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, the rates on all imports of the class rising from 7.65 per cent. to 9.83 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The value of paper and stationery manufactured in the United Kingdom imported during 1907 amounted to £1,199,123. Of this total £184,560 would be free under the preference tariff of 1908, while similar foreign goods would pay a duty of 5 per cent., and goods to the value of £334,414 would be favoured by an average preference rate of 18.18 per cent. below the general tariff rate. The average rates on these goods are respectively:—General tariff, 26.50 per cent.; preference tariff, 21.68 per cent. Thus, on goods amounting to £518,974 a preference representing £25,340 would be given to the United Kingdom on paper and stationery. The average rate of duty on *dutiable* paper and stationery manufactured in the United Kingdom has been raised from an equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 22.65 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 26.75 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, the corresponding rates of all imports of United Kingdom manufacture within the class rising from 7.02 per cent. to 8.19 per cent.

CLASS XXI.—JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.

General Comparisons. The value of imports of this class during 1907 amounted to £1,261,046. The value of free goods, viz., £223,836, would be the same under both tariffs. These free goods are principally cameos and precious stones unset. The average rate of duty on *dutiable* goods in this class has been raised from 21.73 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 25.46 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, and the average rate on all goods within the class from 17.87 per cent. to 20.94 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The imports of this class being the produce of the United Kingdom were £516,552. Of this total £33,432 would be free under the general tariff and the remaining £483,120 would, under the 1908 tariff be favoured by an average

rate 19.46 per cent. below the average general tariff rate, which is 28.31 per cent. on the same goods. The value of the preference in this class amounts to £26,614. The rate of duty on *dutiable* goods of the United Kingdom in this class has been raised very slightly from 22.55 per cent. to 22.81 per cent., the rate on all imports of the United Kingdom produce in this class being raised from 21.09 per cent. to 21.33 per cent.

CLASS XXII.—OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

General Comparisons.—The value of these instruments imported during 1907 amounted to £379,300. Under the 1902 tariff £119,749 (31.57 per cent.) would have been free, but under the tariff of 1908 the free goods have been increased to £305,833 (80.63 per cent.). The average rate of duty on dutiable goods in this class has been reduced from 19 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 17.91 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, thus, with the extension of the free list, reducing the rate on all imports of the class from 13 per cent. to 3.47 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The value of the manufactures of the United Kingdom of this class during 1907 amounted to £152,189. Of this total, goods to the value of £69,467 are favoured by preference representing £3790, £26,047 of these goods being free, compared with a duty of 5 per cent., and the remaining £43,420 being favoured by an average rate equal to a reduction of 22.55 per cent. on the average general tariff rates. The rates of duty on dutiable imports of United Kingdom manufacture in this class have been raised from 17.73 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 19.68 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, though by the extension of the free list the average rate on the imports of all goods of the United Kingdom in the class has been reduced from 11.08 per cent. to 5.62 per cent. The higher rate of duty on dutiable goods from the United Kingdom, as compared with dutiable goods from foreign countries, in this class is due to a low rate of duty (5 per cent.) on certain goods, which, when of United Kingdom manufacture, are not in the dutiable class, but are free under the preference tariff. The higher rate on all imports from the United Kingdom, as compared with other countries, is due to phonographs, which represent 46 per cent. of the total of the class, and which are almost entirely of foreign manufacture, being free.

CLASS XXIII.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS.

General Comparisons. The total value of imports in this class during 1907 amounted to £1,840,933. The value of goods which would be free differs very little between the two tariffs, being respectively £1,468,747 (79.78 per cent.) under the 1902 tariff and £1,456,694 (79.12 per cent.) under the tariff of 1908. Fertilisers represent £389,169, or 26.72 per cent. of the free goods under the 1908 tariff. The average rate of duty on *dutiable* goods in this class has been increased from an equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 19.15 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 21.20 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, and the rates on all imports of the class have been increased from 3.87 per cent. to 4.42 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom.—The imports of United Kingdom produce in this class in 1907 amounted to £338,227. Of this total £615,075 would be free under the general tariff of 1908, and other goods to the value of £20,395 would be free under the preference tariff, while similar goods from other countries would bear a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Preference equal to a reduction of 17.48 per cent. on the general tariff rates is also given to the United Kingdom on goods amounting to £48,010. The value of the preference of the United Kingdom in this class represents £3422. The average rate of duty on *dutiable* imports of produce of the United Kingdom in this class has been raised from 18.26 per cent. to 19.74 per cent., and the rate on all produce of the United Kingdom within the class has been raised from 4.49 per cent. to 4.78 per cent.

CLASS XXIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

General Comparisons. The total value of imports in this division during 1907 amounted to £3,978,018, of which the following are the more important items:—Arms, ammunition and explosives, £661,254; musical instruments and parts, £418,156; matches and vestas, £156,069; vehicles and parts, including bicycles, etc., £694,590; vessels transferred from abroad, £680,700. Under the 1902 tariff the free goods in this class would have been £2,110,942 (53.07 per cent.), but under the 1908 tariff the value of free goods would fall to £1,788,979 (44.97 per cent.). The average rate of duty on *dutiable* goods in this division has been raised from an equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 19.69 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 23.54 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, and the rate on all goods in the class has been raised from 9.24 per cent. to 12.91 per cent.

Preference to United Kingdom. The value of the imports of United Kingdom produce in this class during 1907 amounted to £2,496,994. Of this total £983,080 would be free under the general tariff of 1908, and £612,973 would be free under the preference tariff, while similar goods of foreign manufacture would pay a duty of 5 per cent. Preference equal to a reduction of 22.50 per cent. on the average general tariff rate is also given on goods to the value of £821,041. The total value of the preference to the United Kingdom in this class amounts to £81,578.

TOTAL IMPORTS.

General Comparisons. The value of total imports during 1907 was £51,809,033. Of this total the value of free imports under the 1902 tariff would have been £19,716,089, or 38.06 per cent., and under the 1908 tariff the free goods would be increased to £22,155,203, or 42.76 per cent. The total before mentioned, however, includes £406,875 of specie, £1,426,827 of gold bullion, and £498 of silver bullion. Excluding this bullion and specie the imports of *merchandise* during the year represent a value of £49,974,833, of which £17,881,889, or 35.78 per cent., would have been free under the 1902 tariff, and £20,321,003, or 40.66 per cent., would be free under the tariff of 1908. This increase of free goods is almost entirely due to the removal of duties from produce or manufactures of the United Kingdom under the preferential tariff. The total value of merchandise which would be free under the tariff of 1908 (£20,321,003) is made up as follows:—Produce or manufactures of the United Kingdom £11,378,098 (£6,299,833 being free under the general tariff, and £5,078,265 under the preferential tariff), and produce of other countries £8,942,905. The average rate of duty on *dutiable* merchandise has been increased from an average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 26.59 per cent. under the 1902 tariff to 33.09 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, and the average rate on all imports of merchandise—both dutiable and free, but excluding bullion and specie—has been increased from 17.07 per cent. to 19.63 per cent. The foregoing rates are largely influenced by the high *ad valorem* rates of duty levied, for revenue purposes, on alcoholic liquors and tobacco. Excluding these classes, the imports of merchandise during 1907 represent £47,664,740. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate on the whole of this reduced total of both dutiable and free imports would, under the 1902 tariff, have been 10.24 per cent., and under the tariff of 1908 it would be 12.76 per cent. Under the 1902 tariff £29,782,851 would have been dutiable at an average *ad valorem* rate of 16.39 per cent., while under the 1908 tariff the value of dutiable goods would be reduced to £27,343,737, but the average *ad valorem* rate would be raised to 22.24 per cent.

From a consideration of these latter figures it may be stated that the total imports of dutiable articles, apart from alcoholic liquors and tobacco, may—provided the reduction be in like ratio throughout all classes—be reduced to £22,000,000 before the Customs revenue will be less than would have been yielded by similar imports under the tariff of 1902. The following table presents a summarised statement of the results obtained by applying to the imports of 1907 the rates of duty provided in the tariff of 1902 and amendments and the tariff of 1908:—

SUMMARISED COMPARISONS OF THE TARIFF OF 1902 AND AMENDMENTS AND THE TARIFF OF 1908 APPLIED TO THE IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH DURING 1907.

| | Tariff of 1902 and Amendments. | Tariff of 1908. |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Free Imports— | | |
| Under general tariff | £19,716,089 | £17,076,938 |
| „ preferential tariff to United Kingdom | ... | 5,078,265 |
| Total free imports (including bullion and specie) | £19,716,089 | £22,155,203 |
| „ „ of merchandise (excluding bullion & specie) | £17,881,889 | £20,321,003 |
| Percentage of free imports on total imports | 38.06 | 42.76 |
| „ „ merchandise on total merchandise (excluding bullion and specie) | 35.78 | 40.66 |
| Dutiable Imports— | | |
| Under general tariff | £32,092,944 | £17,540,173 |
| „ preferential tariff to United Kingdom | ... | 12,113,657 |
| Total dutiable imports | £32,092,944 | £29,653,830 |
| Total imports (free and dutiable) | £51,809,033 | £51,809,033 |
| Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty— | | |
| On total imports | Per cent. 16.47 | Per cent. 18.94 |
| „ all merchandise (bullion and specie omitted) | 17.07 | 19.63 |
| „ „ less alcoholic liquors and tobacco | 10.24 | 12.76 |
| „ <i>dutiable</i> merchandise | 26.59 | 33.09 |
| „ „ „ less alcoholic liquors and tobacco | 16.39 | 22.24 |

Preference to United Kingdom. The total value of imports of produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom during 1907 was £26,843,610. Under the 1902 tariff £8,419,911 (31.36 per cent.) of this total would have been free. Under the 1908 tariff the value of free imports would be increased to £11,779,766 (43.88 per cent.), of which £6,701,501 would be free under the general tariff, and £5,078,265 would be free under the preferential tariff. On all *dutiable* imports of United Kingdom produce the average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty has been raised from 22.15 per cent. under the tariff of 1902 to 29.85 per cent. under the tariff of 1908, and the average rate on all imports of United Kingdom origin has been raised from 15.21 per cent. to 16.75 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the imports of United Kingdom origin during 1907 would, under the 1902 tariff, have been required to pay duty amounting to £4,080,000, whereas under the tariff of 1908 the sum of £4,500,000 would be required of the same imports.

On the basis of the 1907 imports, preference would be given to the United Kingdom on goods to the value of £17,191,922. Of this total £5,078,265 would be free, while similar goods to the value of £960,431 from other countries would pay an average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of 5.15 per cent., and other goods to the value of £12,113,657 are given preference equal to a reduction of 19.55 per cent. on the average rate of duty on similar goods of foreign countries of a total value of £7,893,085. These equivalent *ad valorem* rates are respectively:—General tariff rate, 25.10 per cent.; preferential tariff rate, 20.20 per cent. The value of the preference to the United Kingdom on the total

imports of 1907 is represented, firstly, by a reduction of duty—in the trade already secured—amounting to £856,122 on the duty which would be leviable on similar goods from other countries, and, secondly, by the advantage to be obtained by the favour of the foregoing preference rate, in her competition for the balance of the same trade supplied by other countries, which in 1907 amounted to £8,853,516.

The following table presents a summarised statement of the comparative results obtained by applying to the imports during 1907 of goods of United Kingdom origin the rates of duty imposed under the tariff of 1902 and amendments and the tariff of 1908 :—

SUMMARISED COMPARISON OF THE TARIFF OF 1902 AND AMENDMENTS AND THE TARIFF OF 1908 APPLIED TO THE PRODUCE OF MANUFACTURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTED INTO THE COMMONWEALTH DURING 1907.

| | Tariff of 1902 and Amendments. | Tariff of 1908. |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Free Imports— | | |
| Under general tariff | £8,419,911 | £6,701,501 |
| „ preferential tariff | ... | 5,078,265 |
| Total free imports | £8,419,911 | £11,779,766 |
| Total imports of free merchandise (bullion and specie omitted) | £8,018,243 | £11,378,098 |
| Percentage of free imports on total imports Per cent. | 31.36 | 43.88 |
| „ „ merchandise on total imports of merchandise Per cent. | 30.32 | 43.03 |
| Dutiable Imports— | | |
| Under general tariff | £18,423,699 | £2,950,187 |
| „ preference tariff | ... | 12,113,657 |
| Total dutiable imports | £18,423,699 | £15,063,844 |
| Total imports (free and dutiable) | £26,843,610 | £26,843,610 |
| Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty— | | |
| On total imports Per cent. | 15.21 | 16.75 |
| On all merchandise (bullion & specie omitted) Per cent. | 15.43 | 17.01 |
| On all merchandise, less alcoholic liquors and tobacco, etc. Per cent. | 9.76 | 11.37 |
| On all <i>dutiable</i> imports Per cent. | 22.15 | 29.85 |
| On <i>dutiable</i> imports, less alcoholic liquors and tobacco, etc. Per cent. | 14.26 | 20.60 |

13. South African Preference.—Under the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906, preferential rates of duty were prescribed for certain goods “when those goods are imported from and are the manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union.”

Preference to South African States was further confirmed by the Customs Tariff Amendment Act 1908 (No. 13 of 1908).

The imports into the Commonwealth from South African States during 1907 amounted only to £22,906, of which £15,602 was from Cape Colony, and £7304 from Natal.

The principal articles of South African origin to which preference is given are :— Butter and cheese, confectionery, fodder, grains—oats, wheat, maize, bran, and flour ; jams and jellies, leather, machinery—agricultural and mining ; meats—fish, poultry, and game ; timber, feathers, fruits and vegetables, spirits, tobacco, sugar, and wine.

§ 13. Imports of Dutiable and Free Goods.

In the previous edition of this work—"Year Book No. 1"—a statement was given of the imports during 1906, distinguishing between dutiable and free imports and shewing the equivalent *ad valorem* rates of duty paid on each class of goods. Owing to the introduction of a new tariff on the 8th August, 1907, and consequent frequent changes made during the passage of the Act through Parliament, no satisfactory analysis of a similar nature of the imports of 1907 can possibly be made. In the preceding section, however, a comparative analysis is given of the results of the application to the imports of the year 1907 of the rates of duty imposed under the tariff of 1902 and amendments, and under the tariff of 1908 respectively. This table will furnish the best available substitute for the one above referred to.

§ 14. Trade of the Individual States of the Commonwealth.

1. **Character of Data.**—The following tables shew the trade of each State of the Commonwealth for the quinquennium immediately preceding Federation and for the years 1901 and 1903 to 1907.

Owing to the many differences existing between the statements of trade hitherto published by the various States and by the Commonwealth, and to the frequent alteration of the figures in succeeding editions of the several publications, it is not possible to furnish an exact statement of the trade of the several States. The figures here given, therefore, should be regarded as merely approximate.

2. **Record of Transhipments.**—In order to ensure a correct detailed record of the export trade of the Commonwealth, it has been the practice of the Department of Trade and Customs, since the 1st September, 1903, to record goods transferred by sea from one State to another State of the Commonwealth, for transhipment abroad from the latter State, in the following manner :—

- (i.) As an outward interstate transfer from the State from which the goods are originally moved.
- (ii.) As an inward interstate transfer to the State in which the goods are transhipped.
- (iii.) As an export (oversea) from the State in which the goods are transhipped abroad.

The record thus obtained in each of the several States does not indicate the proportion of the export trade of the Commonwealth actually contributed by each State, nor does it correctly indicate the amount of interstate trade.

In order to obtain a proper record of the trade of each State with oversea countries, and with other States of the Commonwealth, it is necessary to take into account the goods transhipped, not only in, but also from each State. The exact practice may be understood by giving an example. Five thousand tons of copper are, let us suppose, to be exported from Tasmania to Germany, the available oversea ship starting from a New South Wales port. The following records would then be made, viz.:—

- (i.) An "outward interstate transfer" of 5000 tons of copper from Tasmania to New South Wales.
- (ii.) An "inward interstate transfer" to New South Wales from Tasmania of 5000 tons of copper.
- (iii.) An "oversea export" of 5000 tons of copper from New South Wales to Germany.

In this supposed case the trade is virtually, so far as Tasmanian trade is concerned, a direct export from Tasmania to Germany, and forms no essential element of the trade of New South Wales, either interstate or oversea.

3. **Adjustment of Data.**—In the tables hereinafter the necessary adjustments have been made, so far as sea-traffic is concerned. But goods transferred overland from one State to another, and subsequently exported to oversea countries, are at present necessarily included in the exports from the State in which the goods are shipped oversea. In such cases no adjustment is possible, because the necessary data are not available. Moreover, the demands for the supply of information, which would become essential if it were decided to obtain the data, would place a serious additional burden on the mercantile community, while the question whether the magnitude of the general advantage would compensate for the trouble is at least very problematical.

The following summary table shews the progress of the trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries and of the trade between the several States. The periods selected for comparison are the quinquennium immediately preceding Federation (1896-1900), the quinquennium immediately following (1901-5) and the latest year (1907). The results show that the total oversea trade of the Commonwealth has increased by 66.50 per cent., viz., from £74,856,000 per annum in the earlier period to £124,633,280 in 1907, while the interstate trade has risen from £27,484,000 to £42,280,980, equal to 53.83 per cent.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT, COMMONWEALTH, 1896 to 1907.

| Development in period | 1896-1900. | | 1901-5. | | 1907. | | 1896-1900. | | | 1901-5. | | | 1907. | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--|------------|--|-------------|--|------------------------|----|----|---------|---|---|-------|----|----|
| | | | | | | | Result per Inhabitant. | | | | | | | | |
| Mean population | 3,636,000 | | 3,904,000 | | 4,155,673 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ | | £ | | £ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oversea imports | 33,763,000 | | 39,258,000 | | 51,809,033 | | £9 | 5 | 8 | £10 | 1 | 1 | £12 | 9 | 4 |
| Exports | 41,093,000 | | 51,238,000 | | 72,824,247 | | 11 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 10 | 6 |
| Interstate imports | 27,484,000 | | 28,744,000 | | 42,280,980 | | 7 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| .. exports | 26,381,000 | | 28,703,000 | | 42,280,980 | | 7 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| Total imports | 61,247,000 | | 68,002,000 | | 94,090,031 | | 16 | 16 | 10 | 17 | 8 | 4 | 22 | 12 | 10 |
| .. exports | 67,474,000 | | 79,941,000 | | 115,105,227 | | 18 | 11 | 2 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 27 | 14 | 0 |

IMPORT TRADE OF EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 1896 to 1907.

| State. | 1896-1900. | 1901. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|---------------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES. | | | | | | | |
| | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. |
| New South Wales ... | 13,866 | 17,560 | 13,978 | 13,134 | 14,485 | 17,604 | 20,860 |
| Victoria ... | 9,824 | 12,687 | 12,340 | 12,740 | 12,958 | 14,870 | 17,101 |
| Queensland ... | 3,488 | 3,516 | 3,250 | 3,030 | 3,164 | 3,748 | 4,618 |
| S.A. (including N.T.) ... | 3,328 | 3,965 | 3,224 | 3,289 | 3,232 | 3,983 | 4,815 |
| Western Australia ... | 2,707 | 3,895 | 4,228 | 4,022 | 3,769 | 3,780 | 3,588 |
| Tasmania ... | 550 | 811 | 791 | 806 | 738 | 759 | 827 |
| Commonwealth (Total) | 33,763 | 42,434 | 37,811 | 37,021 | 38,346 | 44,744 | 51,809 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| FROM OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES (INTERSTATE). | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 10,116 | 9,368 | 11,949 | 11,500 | 11,848 | 13,703 | 15,058 |
| Victoria ... | 6,782 | 6,240 | 5,254 | 6,382 | 8,202 | 8,926 | 9,765 |
| Queensland ... | 2,676 | 2,861 | 3,481 | 2,992 | 3,532 | 4,560 | 4,810 |
| S.A. (including N.T.) ... | 3,839 | 3,453 | 3,494 | 4,160 | 5,204 | 5,714 | 7,292 |
| Western Australia ... | 3,011 | 2,559 | 2,541 | 2,651 | 2,712 | 3,040 | 2,935 |
| Tasmania ... | 1,060 | 1,154 | 1,803 | 1,759 | 1,914 | 2,271 | 2,421 |
| Total ... | 27,484 | 25,635 | 28,522 | 29,444 | 33,412 | 38,214 | 42,281 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE). | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 23,982 | 26,928 | 25,927 | 24,634 | 26,333 | 31,307 | 35,918 |
| Victoria ... | 16,606 | 18,927 | 17,594 | 19,122 | 21,160 | 23,796 | 26,866 |
| Queensland ... | 6,164 | 6,377 | 6,731 | 6,022 | 6,696 | 8,308 | 9,428 |
| S.A. (including N.T.) ... | 7,167 | 7,418 | 6,718 | 7,449 | 8,436 | 9,697 | 12,107 |
| Western Australia ... | 5,718 | 6,454 | 6,769 | 6,673 | 6,481 | 6,820 | 6,523 |
| Tasmania ... | 1,610 | 1,965 | 2,594 | 2,565 | 2,652 | 3,030 | 3,248 |
| Total ... | 61,247 | 68,069 | 66,333 | 66,465 | 71,758 | 82,958 | 94,090 |

IMPORTS PER INHABITANT, 1896 to 1907.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| New South Wales ... | 10 12 3 | 12 7 7 | 9 17 6 | 9 2 1 | 9 16 6 | 11 13 2 | 13 9 1 | | | | |
| Victoria ... | 8 5 10 | 10 10 10 | 10 4 2 | 10 11 0 | 10 13 9 | 12 3 0 | 13 16 1 | | | | |
| Queensland ... | 7 8 9 | 7 0 4 | 6 6 10 | 5 16 9 | 6 0 4 | 7 0 9 | 8 11 5 | | | | |
| S.A. (including N.T.) ... | 9 7 5 | 10 18 7 | 8 16 3 | 8 18 0 | 8 12 7 | 10 9 8 | 12 9 8 | | | | |
| Western Australia ... | 17 9 6 | 20 13 4 | 19 2 0 | 17 0 0 | 15 1 2 | 14 10 11 | 13 13 7 | | | | |
| Tasmania ... | 3 6 5 | 4 14 2 | 4 9 2 | 4 10 2 | 4 2 5 | 4 4 11 | 4 12 3 | | | | |
| Commonwealth (Total) | 9 5 8 | 11 3 9 | 9 13 10 | 9 7 3 | 9 10 11 | 10 19 1 | 12 9 4 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|--|--|--|--|
| FROM OTHER STATES (INTERSTATE). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 7 14 10 | 6 17 5 | 8 8 10 | 7 19 6 | 8 0 9 | 9 1 6 | 9 14 3 | | | | |
| Victoria ... | 5 14 6 | 5 3 8 | 4 6 11 | 5 5 9 | 6 15 4 | 7 5 11 | 7 17 7 | | | | |
| Queensland ... | 5 14 1 | 5 14 2 | 6 15 10 | 5 15 3 | 6 14 9 | 8 11 2 | 8 18 6 | | | | |
| S.A. (including N.T.) ... | 10 16 3 | 9 10 4 | 9 11 0 | 11 5 1 | 13 17 10 | 15 0 10 | 18 18 2 | | | | |
| Western Australia ... | 19 8 8 | 13 11 7 | 11 9 7 | 11 4 1 | 10 16 8 | 11 14 0 | 11 3 9 | | | | |
| Tasmania ... | 6 8 1 | 6 13 10 | 10 3 2 | 9 16 10 | 10 13 7 | 12 14 0 | 13 10 0 | | | | |
| Total ... | 7 11 2 | 6 15 2 | 7 6 3 | 7 8 11 | 8 6 5 | 9 7 1 | 10 3 6 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|--|--|--|--|
| TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE). | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 18 7 1 | 19 15 0 | 18 7 1 | 17 1 7 | 17 17 3 | 20 14 8 | 23 3 4 | | | | |
| Victoria ... | 14 0 4 | 15 14 6 | 14 11 1 | 15 16 9 | 17 9 1 | 19 8 11 | 21 13 8 | | | | |
| Queensland ... | 13 2 10 | 12 14 6 | 13 2 8 | 11 12 0 | 12 14 9 | 15 11 11 | 17 9 11 | | | | |
| S.A. (including N.T.) ... | 20 3 8 | 20 8 11 | 18 7 3 | 20 3 1 | 22 10 5 | 25 10 6 | 31 7 10 | | | | |
| Western Australia ... | 36 18 2 | 34 4 11 | 30 11 7 | 28 4 1 | 25 17 10 | 26 4 11 | 24 17 4 | | | | |
| Tasmania ... | 9 14 6 | 11 8 0 | 14 12 4 | 14 7 0 | 14 16 0 | 16 18 11 | 18 2 3 | | | | |
| Total ... | 16 16 10 | 17 18 11 | 17 0 1 | 16 16 2 | 17 17 4 | 20 6 2 | 22 12 10 | | | | |

EXPORT TRADE OF EACH STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1896 to 1907.

| State. | 1896-1900. | 1901. | 1903. | 1904. | 1905. | 1906. | 1907. |
|--|------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|
| TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES. | | | | | | | |
| | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. | £000. |
| New South Wales ... | 17,656 | 18,210 | 18,103 | 20,482 | 21,440 | 27,641 | 29,364 |
| Victoria ... | 11,303 | 13,075 | 10,959 | 15,308 | 12,992 | 16,838 | 15,924 |
| Queensland ... | 4,237 | 4,334 | 4,203 | 4,391 | 4,992 | 5,759 | 7,118 |
| S.A. (including N.T.) | 4,130 | 4,462 | 3,898 | 5,619 | 6,428 | 8,043 | 9,270 |
| Western Australia ... | 2,984 | 7,941 | 9,402 | 9,916 | 9,070 | 9,012 | 8,592 |
| Tasmania ... | 783 | 1,674 | 1,625 | 1,770 | 1,919 | 2,445 | 2,556 |
| Commonwealth (Total) | 41,093 | 49,696 | 48,250 | 57,486 | 56,841 | 69,738 | 72,824 |
| TO OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES (INTERSTATE). | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 8,548 | 9,140 | 7,872 | 9,870 | 12,225 | 14,639 | 15,874 |
| Victoria ... | 5,257 | 5,571 | 8,483 | 8,097 | 8,588 | 10,626 | 11,478 |
| Queensland ... | 5,890 | 4,916 | 5,312 | 6,839 | 6,945 | 6,992 | 7,563 |
| S.A. (including N.T.) | 3,530 | 3,725 | 4,545 | 3,044 | 3,060 | 3,884 | 4,617 |
| Western Australia ... | 1,893 | 575 | 863 | 355 | 801 | 765 | 1,236 |
| Tasmania ... | 1,263 | 1,272 | 1,218 | 1,238 | 1,793 | 1,308 | 1,513 |
| Total ... | 26,381 | 25,199 | 28,293 | 29,443 | 33,412 | 38,214 | 42,281 |
| TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE). | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 26,204 | 27,350 | 25,975 | 30,352 | 33,665 | 42,280 | 45,238 |
| Victoria ... | 16,560 | 18,646 | 19,442 | 23,405 | 21,580 | 27,464 | 27,402 |
| Queensland ... | 10,127 | 9,250 | 9,515 | 11,230 | 11,937 | 12,751 | 14,681 |
| S.A. (including N.T.) | 7,660 | 8,187 | 8,443 | 8,663 | 9,488 | 11,927 | 13,887 |
| Western Australia ... | 4,877 | 8,516 | 10,325 | 10,271 | 9,871 | 9,777 | 9,828 |
| Tasmania ... | 2,046 | 2,946 | 2,843 | 3,008 | 3,712 | 3,753 | 4,060 |
| Total ... | 67,474 | 74,895 | 76,543 | 86,929 | 90,253 | 107,952 | 115,105 |
| EXPORTS PER INHABITANT, 1896 to 1907. | | | | | | | |
| TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES. | | | | | | | |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| New South Wales ... | 13 10 3 | 13 7 1 | 12 15 10 | 14 4 1 | 14 10 11 | 18 6 0 | 18 18 9 |
| Victoria ... | 9 10 10 | 10 17 3 | 9 1 4 | 12 13 7 | 10 14 4 | 13 15 2 | 12 17 1 |
| Queensland ... | 9 0 8 | 8 12 11 | 8 4 0 | 8 9 2 | 9 9 11 | 10 16 2 | 13 4 2 |
| S.A. (including N.T.) | 11 12 7 | 12 5 11 | 10 13 1 | 15 4 1 | 17 3 1 | 21 3 5 | 24 0 8 |
| Western Australia ... | 19 5 3 | 42 2 10 | 42 15 0 | 41 18 5 | 36 4 8 | 34 13 6 | 32 15 1 |
| Tasmania ... | 4 14 7 | 9 14 3 | 9 3 2 | 9 18 0 | 10 14 1 | 13 13 5 | 14 5 0 |
| Commonwealth (Total) | 11 6 1 | 13 2 1 | 12 7 4 | 14 10 10 | 14 3 0 | 17 1 4 | 17 10 6 |
| TO OTHER STATES (INTERSTATE). | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 6 10 10 | 6 14 1 | 5 11 3 | 6 16 11 | 8 5 10 | 9 13 10 | 10 4 9 |
| Victoria ... | 4 8 9 | 4 12 6 | 7 0 6 | 6 14 2 | 7 1 8 | 8 13 8 | 9 5 3 |
| Queensland ... | 12 11 1 | 9 16 2 | 10 7 3 | 13 3 6 | 13 4 2 | 13 2 7 | 14 0 8 |
| S.A. (including N.T.) | 9 18 10 | 10 5 4 | 12 8 5 | 8 4 9 | 8 3 4 | 10 4 6 | 11 19 5 |
| Western Australia ... | 12 4 4 | 3 1 0 | 3 18 0 | 1 10 0 | 3 3 11 | 2 18 10 | 4 14 3 |
| Tasmania ... | 7 12 7 | 7 7 7 | 6 17 3 | 6 18 5 | 10 0 1 | 7 6 3 | 8 8 8 |
| Total ... | 7 5 1 | 6 12 11 | 7 5 0 | 7 8 11 | 8 6 5 | 9 7 1 | 10 3 6 |
| TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE). | | | | | | | |
| New South Wales ... | 20 1 2 | 20 1 2 | 18 5 11 | 21 1 0 | 22 16 9 | 27 19 10 | 29 3 6 |
| Victoria ... | 13 19 7 | 15 9 9 | 16 1 10 | 19 7 9 | 17 16 0 | 22 8 10 | 22 2 4 |
| Queensland ... | 21 11 9 | 18 9 1 | 18 11 3 | 21 12 8 | 22 14 1 | 23 18 9 | 27 4 10 |
| S.A. (including N.T.) | 21 11 5 | 22 11 3 | 23 1 6 | 23 8 10 | 25 6 5 | 31 7 11 | 36 0 1 |
| Western Australia ... | 31 9 7 | 45 3 10 | 46 13 0 | 43 8 5 | 39 8 7 | 37 12 4 | 37 9 4 |
| Tasmania ... | 12 7 2 | 17 1 10 | 16 0 5 | 16 16 5 | 20 14 2 | 20 19 8 | 22 13 8 |
| Total ... | 18 11 2 | 19 15 0 | 19 12 4 | 21 19 9 | 22 9 5 | 26 8 5 | 27 14 0 |