

SECTION XV.

COMMERCE.

§ i. 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. 38 to 45 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. 39.]

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 good 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 employee, 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 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 operation of the Act is restricted to the following classes of goods:—(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. of 1906).—"An Act for the Preservation of Australian Industries and for the Répression 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 Acts No. 5 of 1908 and No. 26 of 1909-1910.)

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."

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.

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

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

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

15. **Customs Act 1910 (No. 36 of 1910).**—An Act to amend the Customs Act 1901 gives the Customs control of all goods for export, the exportation of which is subject to compliance with any condition or restriction under any Act or regulation, extends the machinery provisions for the prevention of the importation or exportation of goods which are prohibited imports or exports respectively, amends the provisions for the payment of duty under protest, gives the Governor-General power to prescribe the nature, size, and material of the coverings for packages, and the maximum or minimum weight or quantity to be contained in any one package of goods imported or exported, or trans-

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

ported coastwise from one State to another; the condition of preparation or manufacture for export of any articles used for, or in the manufacture of, food or drink by man; the conditions as to purity, soundness, and freedom from disease to be conformed to by goods for export.

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

§ 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 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 acceptation 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 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, 1907, 1908, and 1909 was, respectively, £265,957, £366,300, £680,700, £700,050, and £757,100, while the exports for the same years were respectively £79,975, £51,365, £90,201, £82,355, and £38,600.

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.), during 1907 to £998,897 (bunker coal representing £663,724, or 66.45 per cent.), during 1908 to £1,196,106 (bunker coal £867,707, or 72.55 per cent.), and during 1909 to £1,071,677 (bunker coal £781,113, or 72.90 per cent.).

§ 4. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—The following table shows the total trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries from the earliest date for which records are available. In consequence of the defects of record, referred to in the preceding section, the results can be only approximate to the actual figures. The very marked rise and sudden fall in the value of imports during the period 1837 to 1842 were contemporaneous with heavy land speculation and a subsequent severe financial crisis. The great increase of trade in the early fifties 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 8s. 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 shows a marked reduction in the value of trade per head. For some years prior to this period New South Wales had experienced a succession of indifferent seasons, and Victoria was suffering from a congested labour market consequent on the decline of alluvial gold-mining in that State. This congestion of the labour market during the years 1862 to 1866 gave rise to the agitation for a protective tariff to provide employment in manufactures, and in April, 1866, the Tariff Act, which expressed the protective policy since adhered to in Victoria, was assented to.

OVERSEA TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 to 1909.

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

I. Reckoned on mean population of the year.

OVERSEA TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1909.—Continued.

Year.	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant. ¹			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£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
1908	49,799	64,311	114,110	11 15 3	15 3 10	26 19 1	129.1
1909	51,172	65,319	116,491	11 16 10	15 2 3	26 19 1	127.6

1. Reckoned on mean population of the year.

The graphs illustrating the movement of the overseas trade of Australia (see pages 659 and 660) show that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 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 in the value of trade continued, till in 1907 it reached the amount of £124,633,280, equal to £29 19s. 10d. per inhabitant.

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

The trade of 1909 shows a continued buoyancy. The value of imports during 1909 was greater by £1,372,623 than in 1908, while the total exports showed an increased value of £1,007,778, although the shipments of gold-bullion and specie were lower by £5,193,587. The particular classes of goods from which these increases arise are shown on pages 633 and 634.

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 92.72 per cent. and the imports by 65.40 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. Country of Shipment and Country of Origin.—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 shows, for the years 1905 and 1909, 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 years 1906, 1907, and 1908 will be found in previous issues of this work.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1905 and 1909.

Country.	Imports according to—							
	Country of Shipment.				Country of Origin.			
	1905.		1909.		1905.		1909.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
£		£		£		£		
United Kingdom	23,074,717	60.18	31,171,828	60.92	20,319,815	52.99	25,862,618	50.54
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—								
Canada	230,951	0.60	508,415	0.99	379,125	0.99	680,590	1.33
Ceylon	693,616	1.81	740,271	1.45	666,181	1.74	739,016	1.45
Hong Kong	277,038	0.72	241,533	0.47	3,350	0.01	11,251	0.02
India	1,311,427	3.42	1,794,483	3.51	1,352,105	3.53	1,830,756	3.58
New Zealand	2,333,516	6.08	2,195,313	4.29	2,277,152	5.93	2,072,849	4.05
Straits Settlements	223,276	0.58	489,909	0.95	104,104	0.27	160,360	0.31
Other British Possessions	315,326	0.82	915,170	1.79	422,976	1.10	1,144,973	2.24
Total British Possessions	5,384,150	14.03	6,885,094	13.45	5,204,993	13.57	6,639,795	12.98
Total British Countries	28,458,867	74.21	38,056,922	74.37	25,524,808	66.56	32,502,413	63.52
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—								
Austria-Hungary	11,333	0.03	12,885	0.02	81,553	0.21	270,194	0.53
Belgium	551,984	1.44	968,481	1.89	252,329	0.66	662,132	1.29
China	69,349	0.18	44,103	0.09	318,701	0.83	300,888	0.59
France	510,950	1.33	409,949	0.80	1,343,753	3.51	1,784,312	3.49
Germany	2,643,412	6.89	3,331,141	6.51	3,026,850	7.89	4,538,612	8.87
Japan	371,761	0.97	601,534	1.17	397,321	1.04	638,623	1.25
Netherlands	132,327	0.35	153,328	0.30	244,255	0.64	299,334	0.58
Norway	259,419	0.68	431,272	0.84	338,140	0.88	495,346	0.97
Spain	15,738	0.04	13,514	0.03	82,627	0.22	100,360	0.19
Sweden	42,978	0.11	328,790	0.64	186,554	0.49	418,165	0.82
Switzerland	22,826	0.06	33,793	0.07	389,294	1.01	795,432	1.55
United States	4,486,604	11.70	5,003,130	9.78	5,005,387	13.05	5,935,740	11.60
Other Foreign Countries	769,183	2.01	1,783,054	3.49	1,155,159	3.01	2,430,355	4.75
Total Foreign Countries	9,887,864	25.79	13,114,974	25.63	12,821,923	33.44	18,669,483	36.48
Total Imports from all Countries	38,346,731	100	51,171,896	100	38,346,731	100	51,171,896	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 1909 shew that while the total direct imports from that country amounted to £31,171,828, the value of the manufactures or produce of the United Kingdom itself, imported from all countries whatsoever during the same year, was £25,862,618. From the foregoing figures it appears that goods to the value of at least £5,309,210 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, Straits Settlements, and Ceylon. 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 1909, 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 OF COMMONWEALTH WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1887 to 1909.

IMPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1909.
	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	24,818,787	18,241,366	22,794,700	23,163,660	31,171,828
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	95,592	89,861	230,459	291,253	508,415
Cape Colony ...	3,090	11,364	3,858	7,105	100,842
Ceylon ...	124,057	239,774	410,057	603,660	740,271
Fiji ...	170,100	92,125	104,459	79,820	359,247
Hong Kong ...	769,699	460,883	313,578	303,322	241,533
India ...	745,070	606,181	914,859	1,148,895	1,794,483
Mauritius ...	483,283	178,074	175,966	104,911	54,621
Natal ...	10,893	4,655	114	2,429	19,550
New Zealand ...	1,826,537	1,100,533	1,541,128	2,479,298	2,195,313
Papua ...	12,166	16,623	52,416	67,987	76,564
Straits Settlements ...	126,691	138,055	281,022	178,658	489,909
Other British Possessions	22,605	15,718	34,247	136,443	304,346
Total British Possessions ...	4,389,783	2,953,846	4,062,163	5,403,781	6,885,094
Total British Countries ...	29,208,570	21,195,212	26,856,863	28,567,441	38,056,922
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	336	101	3,264	229,872	30
Belgium ...	227,995	274,559	394,094	559,880	968,481
Chile and Peru ...	19,419	2,511	32,128	16,112	6,673
China ...	800,454	327,120	262,195	135,219	44,103
France ...	360,000	201,284	476,756	465,330	409,949
Germany ...	1,286,054	1,107,496	2,254,746	2,703,806	3,331,141
Hawaiian Islands, New Britain, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and South Sea Islands ...	109,862	78,286	150,510	140,294	188,989
Italy ...	31,650	67,672	137,852	168,221	240,632
Japan ...	39,787	63,195	225,086	380,388	601,534
Java ...	424,173	464,351	461,748	510,689	1,056,885
Netherlands ...	19,940	12,125	36,919	101,531	153,328
Norway ...	354,924	154,277	284,024	303,446	431,272
Philippine Islands ...	13,350	15,869	69,385	70,669	90,817
Sweden ...	167,178	21,872	97,189	69,828	328,790
United States of America	2,268,620	1,682,092	4,355,724	5,014,408	5,003,130
Other Foreign Countries	49,669	56,545	219,717	282,847	259,220
Total Foreign Countries ...	6,173,411	4,529,355	9,461,337	11,152,540	13,114,974
Total ...	35,381,981	25,724,567	36,318,200	39,719,981	51,171,896

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

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL IMPORTS, 1887 to 1909.

Country.	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	1909.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	70.14	70.92	62.77	58.30	60.92
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—					
Canada	0.27	0.35	0.64	0.73	0.99
Cape Colony	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.20
Ceylon	0.35	0.93	1.13	1.52	1.45
Fiji	0.48	0.36	0.29	0.20	0.70
Hong Kong	2.18	1.79	0.86	0.76	0.47
India	2.11	2.36	2.52	2.89	3.51
Mauritius	1.37	0.69	0.49	0.27	0.11
Natal	0.03	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.04
New Zealand	5.16	4.28	4.24	6.24	4.29
Papua	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.15
Straits Settlements	0.36	0.54	0.77	0.45	0.95
Other British Possessions	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.34	0.59
Total British Possessions	12.41	11.48	11.18	13.60	13.45
Total British Countries	82.55	82.40	73.95	71.90	74.37
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Argentine Republic... ..	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.58	0.00
Belgium	0.64	1.07	1.09	1.41	1.89
Chile and Peru	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.01
China	2.26	1.27	0.72	0.34	0.09
France	1.02	0.78	1.31	1.17	0.80
Germany	3.63	4.31	6.21	6.81	6.51
Hawaiian Islands, New Britain, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and South Sea Islands	0.31	0.30	0.41	0.36	0.37
Italy	0.09	0.26	0.38	0.42	0.47
Japan	0.11	0.25	0.62	0.96	1.17
Java	1.20	1.80	1.27	1.29	2.07
Netherlands	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.26	0.30
Norway	1.01	0.60	0.78	0.76	0.84
Philippine Islands	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.18	0.18
Sweden	0.47	0.08	0.27	0.18	0.64
United States of America	6.41	6.54	12.00	12.62	9.78
Other Foreign Countries	0.14	0.22	0.60	0.72	0.51
Total Foreign Countries... ..	17.45	17.60	26.05	28.10	25.63
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3. Imports from the United Kingdom.—The foregoing tables shew that while the value of direct imports from the United Kingdom during 1909 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 60.92 per cent. in 1909.

It will be observed, however, that the percentage proportion for 1909 is an advance on that of the quinquennium 1902-6, and is also higher than in the year 1908, when the proportion was 60.10 per cent. The position of the United Kingdom as indicated by her percentage proportion of the total trade is largely affected by the imports of vegetable foodstuffs, a branch of trade in which the United Kingdom cannot participate. The apparent diversion of Australian trade from Great Britain is more fully dealt with hereinafter, viz., in sub-section 11 of this chapter. The values of the principal imports of United Kingdom origin during the year 1909 are as follows:—

Ale and beer, £322,803; apparel and textiles—apparel, £2,112,830, textiles, £6,905,681; arms, ammunition and explosives, £567,214; books and periodicals, £465,719; brushware, £56,981; earthenware, etc., £195,516; clocks and watches, £38,486; cocoa and chocolate, £144,200; confectionery, £153,583; cordage, metal, £80,692; cordage, other, £127,033; cutlery, £145,231; drugs and chemicals—alkalies (soda), £79,259, fertilisers, £74,014, medicines, £123,428, other drugs and chemicals, £459,153; electrical and gas appliances, £149,434; electrical materials, £164,446; fancy goods, £165,431; fish, fresh and preserved, £143,694; furniture, £66,162; glass and glassware, £107,964; indiarubber manufactures, £174,844; instruments, musical, £54,507; instruments, scientific, etc., £143,144; iron and steel—pig, £129,212, bar, hoop, ingot, etc., £426,743, scrap, £37,125, girders, beams, etc., £77,643, plate and sheet, galvanised and corrugated, £1,375,433, not galvanised or corrugated, £148,537, pipes and tubes, £422,616, rails, fishplates, etc., £436,872, tinned plates, plain, £284,446; wire, £139,037; wire netting, £216,186; jewellery and precious stones, £239,586; leather and leather manufactures, £209,086; machines and machinery, £1,753,340; metals, manufactures of, £1,241,622; milk, preserved, £135,240; oils (not essential), £181,869; paints and colours, £279,322; paper, £587,426; pickles, sauces, etc., £101,148; plated ware, £174,836; soap, £34,994; specie, £52,697; spirits, £632,122; stationery, £662,740; tobacco, £37,852; tools of trade, £216,568; varnishes, £63,487; vehicles—bicycles, etc., £149,003, motors, £303,975, other vehicles, £60,061; vessels (ships), £749,950; yarns, £125,968.

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 13.45 per cent. in 1909, the actual values being respectively £4,389,783 and £6,885,094. Of the total imports from British possessions during 1909, 32.84 per cent., or 4.29 per cent. of all imports, was from New Zealand, 26.85 per cent., or 3.51 per cent. of all imports, from India, and 11.07 per cent., or 1.45 per cent. of all imports, from Ceylon.

5. Principal Imports, the Produce of British Possessions, 1909.—These are as follows:—

(i.) *Africa, South.* Bark, tanning, £12,369; maize, £66,438; precious stones, £74,343.

(ii.) *Canada.* Apparel and textiles, £14,315; boots and shoes, £6472; drugs and chemicals, £4141; fish, £49,969; furniture, £11,197; agricultural implements and machinery, £150,541; other machines and machinery, £10,666; rails and fishplates, £132,963; other metal manufactures, £12,934; paper, £136,803; timber, £84,849; bicycles and other vehicles, £27,244.

(iii.) *Ceylon.* Coffee and chicory, £1700; nuts, £13,803; tea, £701,757. The large increase in the imports from Ceylon—from £124,057 during the years 1887-91, to £739,016 in 1909—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 1909, 64.52 per cent. was the produce of Ceylon.

(iv.) *Fiji.* Bananas, £96,307; copra, £4796; sugar and molasses, £227,682.

(v.) *India.* Bags and sacks, £1,189,937; canvas and hessians, £157,713; carpets, mats, etc., £15,155; coffee and chicory, £26,820; cotton, raw, £8422; other unmanu-

factured fibres, £10,718; iron, pig, £7644; rice, £1475; shellac, £9537; manures, £16,847; oils, £39,682; skins and hides, £28,302; spices, £11,790; tea, £224,644; timber, £2708; wax, paraffin, £10,572; yarns, £10,453.

(vi.) *Mauritius*. Sugar, £54,256.

(vii.) *New Zealand*. Apparel and textiles, £10,319; animals—horses, £67,721, sheep, £11,482; military stores, £26,898; coal, £10,828; fibres, £109,154; fish, £29,829; gold, bullion and ore, £937,828; grain—barley, £12,277; oats, £32,366, hops, £8178; implements and machinery (agricultural), £5601; machines and machinery, £5240; meats, £19,467; seeds, £30,285; ships, £4150; skins and hides, £167,833; timber, £460,969; wool, £21,810; cordage and twines, £17,336.

(viii.) *Straits Settlements*. Rice, £1731; oils, fats, and waxes—paraffin wax, £11,299, benzine, £12,651, other oils, etc., £3930; spices, £29,021; sago and tapioca, £42,991; wood and wicker, £8046.

6. Imports Shipped from Foreign Countries.—The imports direct from foreign countries during the year 1909 represented 25.63 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 quinquennium 1902-6, the proportion during the year 1909 shews a decline mainly due to the smaller proportion of the import trade drawn from the United States of America. Of the total imports into Australia shipped from foreign countries 25.40 per cent.—6.51 per cent. of all imports—was from Germany, and 38.15 per cent.—9.78 per cent. of all imports—was from the United States.

7. Principal Imports the Produce of Foreign Countries.—The details are as follows:—

(i.) *Austria-Hungary*. Apparel and textiles, £115,680; furniture, £19,386; china-ware, £13,359; glassware, £12,449; fancy goods, £16,659; jewellery and precious stones, £7379; pipes, smoking, etc., £7095.

(ii.) *Belgium*. Apparel, £58,366; textiles, £95,583; candles, £2666; drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers, £9847; glass and glassware, £114,199; iron and steel—partly manufactured, £66,874, girders, beams, etc., £758, plate and sheet, £21,613, railway iron, £21,693; wire, £11,447; wire netting, £1118; jewellery, £37,388; machines and machinery, £13,471; matches and vestas, £28,239; metal manufactures, £45,273; motors and parts, £17,622; paper, £22,722; zinc manufactures, £22,337.

(iii.) *Chile*. Soda nitrate, £6711.

(iv.) *China*. Apparel and textiles, £57,447; fish, £11,080; fruit, £9720; ginger, £8965; rice, £58,507; nuts, £7900; oils, £10,513; tea, £75,063.

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, £857,705; cream of tartar, £131,269, other drugs and chemicals, £42,484; fruits, £7948; fancy goods, £32,088; jewellery, £22,473; time-pieces, £4679; pipes, smoking, etc., £48,675; motor vehicles and parts, £101,642; rubber manufactures, £35,226; leather, £18,853; spirits, £155,940; tiles, £12,208; wine, £94,073; machinery and manufactures of metal, £47,947.

(vi.) *Germany*. Ale and beer, £60,281; apparel and textiles, £1,295,976; arms, ammunition, and explosives, £89,432; brushware, £28,146; cement, £27,726; chinaware, etc., £41,690; earthenware, £18,427; drugs and chemicals—calcium carbide, £6258, fertilisers, £22,180, other drugs, etc., £140,152; fancy goods, £121,015; furniture, £9490; minor articles for furniture, £7185; glass and glassware, £77,112; hops, £9846; indiarubber manufactures, £140,320; metals and manufactures of metals—iron and steel—

bar, hoop, ingot, etc., £94,335, plate and sheet, £61,004, pipes and tubes, £40,413, railway iron, £70,201, tools of trade, £21,353; wire, £348,503; wire netting, £150,004; machines and machinery, £168,446; lamps and lampware, £39,488; electrical and gas appliances, £50,044; other manufactures of metals, £241,542; jewellery, cameos, etc., £81,025; leather and leather manufactures (excluding boots and shoes), £69,987; musical instruments, £256,306; paper, £156,143; spirits, £17,180; stationery, £80,827; tobacco, £8107; paints and varnishes, £12,221.

(vii.) *Italy.* Apparel and textiles, £142,203; fruits, £31,840; matches and vestas, £15,021; marble and stone, £27,592; oils, £6877; nuts, £10,939; sulphur, £19,424; motors and parts, £29,853.

(viii.) *Japan.* Apparel and textiles, £361,187; bags, baskets, etc., £15,681; china-ware and earthenware, £9213; fancy goods, £8366; fertilisers (superphosphates), £30,454; furniture, £5685; rice, £12,976; oils and waxes, £27,568; sulphur, £71,504; timber, £28,735.

(ix.) *Java.* Cotton, raw, £6021; hats and caps, £6,191; maize, £21,930; rice, £38,712; kapok, £76,516; sugar, £845,734; timber, £1971; tobacco, £3056; tea, £45,251.

(x.) *Netherlands.* Apparel and textiles, £47,687; cocoa and chocolate, £62,433; cameos and precious stones, £9471; paper, £19,755; spirits, £98,160.

(xi.) *Norway.* Calcium carbide, £67,815; fish, £44,686; milk, preserved, £3486; paper, £72,845; timber, £289,684.

(xii.) *Philippine Islands.* Flax and hemp, £53,134; cigars, £34,984.

(xiii.) *Russia.* Flax, £6026; oils, £11,436; timber, £38,796.

(xiv.) *Sweden.* Calcium carbide, £44,016; cream separators, £50,471; matches and vestas, £47,302; paper, £70,772; telephones, £20,307; timber, £133,396.

(xv.) *Switzerland.* Apparel and textiles, £656,897; cigars, £10,984; cocoa and chocolate, manufactured, £24,781; milk, £4437; watches, £65,317.

(xvi.) *United States of America.* Apparel and textiles:—Boots and shoes, £54,278; other apparel, £110,923; textiles, £180,224; ammunition and explosives, £57,425; cameras, magic lanterns, phonographs, etc., £150,277; clocks and watches, £60,193; fish, £130,466; furniture, £45,722; glass and glassware, £28,843; glucose, £35,626; indiarubber manufactures, £27,954; leather, £252,389; meats, £50,139; medicines, £72,372; metal manufactures:—iron and steel: bars, ingots, hoop, etc., £47,982, girders, beams, etc., £12,825, pipes and tubes, £57,825, plate and sheet, £83,787, railway iron, £140,300, tools of trade, £159,531; wire, £207,199; machines and machinery, agricultural, £158,166; other machines and machinery, £661,865; other metal manufactures, £251,360; musical instruments, £27,379; oils, fats and waxes—kerosene, £577,602, lubricating oils and greases, £116,551, naphtha, £33,790, paraffin wax, £25,210, turpentine, £37,516; paper, £164,563; resin, £28,919; soap, £33,376; stationery, £66,652; timber, £594,141; tobacco, cigars, etc., £433,718; wood manufactures, £80,114; vehicles, bicycles and motors, and parts, £100,327.

8. Direction of Exports.—The following table shews the average yearly value of exports to principal countries during each quinquennial period from 1887 to 1906 and for the year 1909. 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 and to India and Ceylon. During the South African war large shipments of gold were sent from the Commonwealth to that country, and the decline in the value of the export to Cape Colony and Natal during 1909 is due to the cessation of these shipments together with a decline in the exports of timber. The value of exports to India and Ceylon is also mainly of gold, of which exceptionally heavy shipments were made during 1904 and 1905. The large increases in the case of Belgium,

Germany, and France are probably more apparent than real, being 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. The figures given below, however, do not, even now, denote the total purchases by European countries of Australian produce, as large quantities are still distributed from London.

TRADE OF COMMONWEALTH WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1887 to 1909.
EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1909.
	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	22,003,741	23,030,779	25,337,456	25,461,689	30,917,133
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	503	12,793	77,627	172,757	80,242
Cape Colony ...	84,786	80,515	1,840,961	2,116,733	998,189
Ceylon ...	87,404	434,081	1,188,136	4,249,831	1,216,754
Fiji ...	105,267	121,771	173,080	246,671	336,288
Hong Kong ...	415,885	489,987	375,559	579,829	569,933
India ...	735,701	404,986	1,220,179	3,336,387	2,019,652
Mauritius ...	105,764	54,890	36,992	52,075	40,804
Natal ...	81,498	100,756	672,114	1,062,293	1,022,339
New Zealand ...	748,444	987,713	1,131,067	1,725,234	2,341,625
Papua ...	12,677	17,682	46,150	46,744	75,768
Straits Settlements ...	107,523	105,040	103,742	209,612	444,611
Other British Possessions ...	6,770	10,128	30,438	77,961	77,921
Total British Possessions	2,492,222	2,820,347	6,896,045	13,876,127	9,224,126
Total British Countries...	24,495,963	25,851,126	32,233,501	39,337,816	40,141,259
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	...	195	20,938	30,485	95,984
Belgium ...	1,341,908	1,422,378	1,488,785	2,695,512	4,753,514
Chile and Peru ...	116,931	155,666	239,390	473,649	424,155
China ...	43,884	23,778	208,601	242,580	151,668
France ...	663,672	2,064,639	2,641,244	4,190,591	6,480,782
Germany ...	559,697	1,580,692	2,128,596	3,406,633	6,394,634
Hawaiian Is., New Britain, New Caledonia, New He- brides and South Sea Is.	275,892	227,754	349,922	350,796	476,954
Italy ...	16,136	44,954	177,742	156,913	245,858
Japan ...	8,950	48,232	138,686	580,670	1,882,692
Java ...	57,921	70,532	125,285	157,559	310,703
Netherlands ...	18,013	45,008	69,634	226,958	220,724
Norway ...	6	971	105	14	841
Philippine Islands ...	117,471	24,664	150,999	331,047	531,438
Spain ...	10,692	7,047	12,835	61,300	68,520
Sweden ...	4	1,433	1,485	3,915	534
United States of America ...	1,642,587	1,263,128	3,941,509	2,591,428	2,599,063
Other Foreign Countries ...	77,826	234,656	510,600	408,116	539,513
Total Foreign Countries	4,951,590	7,215,777	12,206,356	15,908,166	25,177,577
Total ...	29,447,553	33,066,903	44,439,857	55,245,982	65,318,836

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

**COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPORT TO EACH COUNTRY
ON THE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1887 to 1909.**

Country..	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	1909.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom ...	74.74	69.65	57.01	46.09	47.33
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	0.00	0.04	0.18	0.32	0.12
Cape Colony ...	0.29	0.24	4.14	3.83	1.53
Ceylon ...	0.30	1.31	2.67	7.69	1.86
Fiji ...	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.45	0.52
Hong Kong ...	1.41	1.48	0.85	1.05	0.87
India ...	2.50	1.23	2.75	6.04	3.09
Mauritius ...	0.36	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.06
Natal ...	0.28	0.30	1.51	1.92	1.56
New Zealand ...	2.54	2.99	2.55	3.12	3.59
Papua ...	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.12
Straits Settlements ...	0.36	0.32	0.23	0.38	0.68
Other British Possessions ...	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.12
Total British Possessions	8.46	8.53	15.52	25.11	14.12
Total British Countries ...	83.20	78.18	72.53	71.20	61.45
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	...	...	0.05	0.06	0.15
Belgium ...	4.58	4.30	3.35	4.88	7.28
Chile and Peru ...	0.39	0.47	0.54	0.86	0.65
China ...	0.15	0.07	0.47	0.44	0.23
France ...	2.25	6.24	5.94	7.59	9.92
Germany ...	1.90	4.78	4.79	6.17	9.79
Hawaiian Is., New Britain, New Caledonia, New He- brides and South Sea Is.	0.93	0.69	0.79	0.63	0.73
Italy ...	0.05	0.14	0.40	0.28	0.38
Japan ...	0.03	0.15	0.31	1.05	2.88
Java ...	0.19	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.48
Netherlands ...	0.06	0.14	0.16	0.41	0.34
Norway ...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippine Islands ...	0.40	0.07	0.34	0.60	0.81
Spain ...	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.10
Sweden ...	...	0.01	...	0.01	...
United States of America ...	5.58	3.82	3.87	4.69	3.98
Other Foreign Countries ...	0.26	0.71	1.15	0.74	0.83
Total Foreign Countries...	16.80	21.82	27.47	28.80	38.55
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100

9. Exports to the United Kingdom.—Notwithstanding an increase of 40.5 per cent. in the actual value of exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1909 as com-

pared 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 47.33 per cent. in the year 1909. 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 to a greater extent shipped direct to continental ports.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1909 were as follows:— Butter, £2,085,306; fruit—apples, £129,745, other, including pulp, £22,095; grain—wheat, £5,441,982; flour, £284,410, other, £61,772; hair, £27,803; jewellery and precious stones, £137,591; leather, £334,902; meats, frozen—beef, £533,044, mutton and lamb, £1,161,475, rabbits and hares, £419,544, other frozen meat, £15,100, potted meat, £79,869, meat, preserved in tins, £333,907; minerals and metals—copper, ingots, £214,867, in matte, £855,406, ore, £69,288; gold—bullion, £1,914,079, in matte, £487,613, ore, £51,614; silver—bullion, £43,342, in matte, £338,300, silver and silver-lead ore, £19,995; lead—pig, £159,761, in matte, £337,522; ores, n.e.i., £46,933; spelter and concentrates, £63,355; tin, ingots and ore, £668,976; oil, cocoanut, £98,915; pearlshell, £171,084; skins—hides, £177,738, rabbit and hare, £251,657, sheep, £787,669, other skins, £340,492; specie, gold, £445,242; tallow, £1,103,332; timber, £161,799; wine, £91,604; wool—greasy, £8,340,210, scoured, £2,222,719.

10. **Exports to British Possessions.**—The value of exports to British Possessions during 1909 is the lowest recorded since 1901, having declined from a yearly average of £13,876,127 during the years 1902-6 and £13,122,673 in 1907, to £9,224,126. This decline is due to reduced exports of gold, which fell from an average of £8,396,113 during the years 1902-6, and £6,449,790 in 1907, to £4,036,214 in 1909. From 1899 the shipments of gold to India, Ceylon, and South Africa have been very large, being particularly heavy during the quinquennium 1902-6. If, therefore, this element of the export trade be eliminated, it will be seen that the sales of merchandise to British Possessions have been materially increased.

11. **Principal Exports to British Possessions, 1909.**—These are as follows:—

(i.) *Canada.* Butter, £17,946; meats, £17,447; oil, cocoanut, £2770; skins, £16,100; timber, £5615; tin, £4352; wool, £7748.

(ii.) *Cape Colony.* Butter, £94,884; grain—wheat, £680,002, flour, £80,181; leather, £56,848; meats—frozen beef, £3871, mutton and lamb, £1240, other meats, £4424; sheep (living), £6110; sugar, £39,529; timber, £2368.

(iii.) *Ceylon.* Butter, £6639; horses, £2201; gold, bullion, £90,572; specie, £853,300; grain—flour, £20,602; lead, pig, £21,550; silver, bullion, £166,760; soap, £11,467; sugar, £1159.

(iv.) *Fiji.* Apparel and textiles—apparel, including boots and shoes, £20,577; textiles, £15,109; bags, sacks, and cordage, £7836; biscuits, £18,621; coal, £15,688; drugs and chemicals, £9486; grain, prepared—bran, pollard, and sharps, £23,181; flour, £19,682; machines and machinery, £10,263; metal manufactures, £37,709; oils, £7204; specie, £41,050; timber, £8345.

(v.) *Hong Kong.* Butter, £19,696; coal, £17,908; fish, £16,524; flour, £15,462; lead, pig, £22,062; sandalwood, £25,546; specie, gold, £885,056; timber undressed, £30,298.

(vi.) *India*. Coal, £34,151; copper, ingots, £6800; gold, bullion, £1,016,262; specie, £301,093; horses, £125,631; grain, wheat, £18,771; hay and chaff, £4125; lead, pig, £5850; meats, £14,973; silver, bullion, £74,320; tallow, £2802; timber, £364,485; wool, £16,657.

(vii.) *Natal*. Animals, living—horses, £100, sheep, £8870; butter, £16,988; fruit, £2499; grain—wheat, £29,706; flour, £148,906; jams and jellies, £5176; leather, £9645; meats, frozen—beef, £14,380, mutton, £22,338, rabbits and hares, £2274, meats, other, £4478; specie, gold, £650,000; sugar, £42,000; tallow, £11,904; timber, £22,315.

(viii.) *New Zealand*. Apparel, textiles, etc.—apparel—boots and shoes, £11,394; other apparel, £33,007; textiles, £68,804; bags and sacks, £2663; bark, tanning, £31,414; books and periodicals, £49,537; cameras, magic lanterns, etc., £29,045; coal, £119,973; copper, ingots, £2572; drugs and chemicals—fertilisers, £78,119; medicines, £33,880; other drugs, etc., £35,773; electrical materials, £13,754; fruit, fresh, £55,891, dried, £2003; glass and glassware, £7154; grain—wheat £13,654; flour, £51,117; rice, £29,549; indiarubber manufactures, £46,607; iron, pig, £2855; jewellery and precious stones, £15,848; lead, pig, £8633; leather and leather manufactures, £44,232; metals, manufactures of—agricultural implements and machinery, £18,568; other machines and machinery, £59,653; other manufactures of metals, £66,771; oils, etc., £17,836; onions, £6264; plants, trees, and bulbs, £10,056; potatoes, £1884; salt, £16,230; seeds, £7063; soap, £24,214; specie—gold, £702,800; spirits, £16,941; stationery, £34,598; sugar, £18,341; tea, £64,790; timber, £188,955; tin, ingots, £20,812; tobacco, £80,479; wine, £25,513.

(ix.) *Papua*. Apparel and textiles, etc., £3159; flour, £2511; meats, £8788; tobacco, £14,017.

(x.) *Straits Settlements*. Butter, £20,536; coal, £78,201; grain, flour, £64,653; horses, £10,339; machines and machinery, £5004; meats, £22,980; tin ore, £186,191; tin concentrates, £22,425; timber, undressed, £6370.

12. Exports to Foreign Countries.—The foregoing table shows 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 1909 shows an increase of 408 per cent. over similar figures for the years 1887-91, thus increasing the proportion per cent. of all exports from 16.80 per cent. in the earlier years to 38.55 per cent. in 1909. 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, £88,043; timber, £7499.

(ii.) *Belgium*. Bark, tanning, £5966; copper, £406,061; grain, wheat, £27,128; lead, £52,066; leather, £22,700; silver ore, £69,582, concentrates, £369,161; hides and skins, £384,591; zinc concentrates, £1,065,682; timber, £12,154; tin, £48,584; wool, £2,230,206.

(iii.) *Chile*. Coal, £258,478.

(iv.) *China*. Butter, £17,397; coal, £7470; copper, £23,100; flour, £2671; lead, £13,716; sandalwood, £12,180; specie, gold, £30,402; timber, undressed, £26,606.

(v.) *Egypt*. Butter, £7732; flour, £14,405; meats—beef, £26,747, mutton, £4987, other meats, £934; timber, undressed, £62,096.

(vi.) *France*. Concentrates—silver, £37,022, zinc, £85,820, copper, £31,140; hides and skins, £635,983; lead, £13,958; ores, £33,334; tallow, £17,000; tin, £2780; wool, £5,594,983.

(vii.) *Germany*. Bark, tanning, £43,063; concentrates—silver, £39,444; zinc, £99,630. Copper, £117,370; fruit, fresh, £26,835; grain—bran, pollard, and sharps, £3487, wheat, £9003; hides and skins, £168,341; lead, £87,215; linseed cake and oilcake, £4100; oil, coconut, £8036; ores—scheelite, £6861, silver and silver lead, £85,515, wolfram, £45,570, other ores, £12,347; sausage casings, £63,857; specie, gold, £450,000; timber, £18,081; wool, £5,006,623.

(viii.) *Italy*. Grain—wheat, £93,648; lead, £16,585; skins, £19,012; tallow, £11,347; wool, £97,756.

(ix.) *Japan*. Butter, £4375; grain, wheat, £12,694; lead, £47,905; manures, £22,393; oils, £9155; specie, gold, £1,450,000; tallow, £17,738; wool, £264,630.

(x.) *Java*. Butter, £54,267; coal, £34,132; fertilisers, £14,549; flour, £132,908; horses, £19,598; meats, £6838; specie, gold, £20,000.

(xi.) *Netherlands*. Concentrates—silver, £89,855, zinc, £48,599; hides and skins, £2241; lead, £26,850; silver ore, £38,616; tallow, £9345.

(xii.) *Peru*. Coal, £22,863; wheat, £141,311.

(xiii.) *Philippine Islands*. Butter, £42,402; coal, £121,668; flour, £117,825; fodder, £17,211; horses, £5303; meats—bacon and hams, £6239, beef, £125,052, mutton, £6059, pork, £5755, other meats, £2483; timber, £3372; wheat, £33,404.

(xiv.) *United States of America*. Coal, £57,430; coconut oil, £3708; copper, £238,306; gold, in matte, £35,969; hides and skins, £363,776; pearlshell, £78,361; silver in matte, £28,659; tin, £8028; vessels, £19,000; wool, £1,691,389.

§ 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, but a survey of the export returns of the past six years discloses a very small expansion in the value of the export of merchandise 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, 1904 to 1909.**

Article.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Butter	84,569	93,707	100,792	136,299	151,984	166,046
Coal	167,588	260,343	336,550	319,232	501,002	293,584
Copper	390,324	426,937	177,251	250,461	239,646	43,255
Grain and pulse—						
Wheat	54,315	99,628	109,212	173,528	111,885	68,558
Flour	97,668	236,606	538,177	692,879	295,646	359,877
Other (prepd. & unprepd.)	74,645	58,858	8,874	17,614	10,536	17,690
Hay, chaff, and comp. fodder	87,864	44,353	21,075	34,549	29,554	30,684
Horses	181,146	329,515	232,102	302,809	199,239	168,370
Lead	138,397	131,223	177,166	179,346	203,799	115,310
Meats	132,499	213,567	184,975	188,197	248,799	208,759
Sandalwood	25,417	38,793	70,579	66,309	77,468	45,120
Skins, hoofs, sinews, tallow	79,345	55,675	91,743	187,702	205,114	188,191
Tin ore	238,318	387,408	490,600	362,999	367,332	447,347
Timber, undressed	356,390	156,372	292,079	501,866	147,416	281,537
Wool	163,811	337,182	208,719	304,769	338,097	270,433
Other merchandise						
Total merchandise	2,298,963	2,970,633	3,121,178	3,790,397	3,170,674	2,744,189
Specie & gold & silver bullion	10,268,946	6,466,358	7,339,865	6,059,490	4,014,545	4,394,792
Total exports	12,567,909	9,436,991	10,461,043	9,849,887	7,185,219	7,138,981

From the above table it will be seen that the value of merchandise shipped to Eastern countries during 1909 is less than in any year since 1904. The trade of 1909 compared with 1907—when it reached its greatest magnitude—shews a decrease of £1,046,208, or 27.6 per cent. This decline is general, both in regard to commodities and to the particular countries dealt with. The only item in which a steady growth of trade is shewn is butter. The trade in wheat and flour, which is hampered by the uncertainty of supplies, and the meat trade, shew material fluctuations. The exports of timber (mainly to India) during 1909, though somewhat below those of 1906, shew a substantial increase over the immediately preceding years. In regard to other items the trade of 1909 is far below the average of the preceding five years.

The following tables shew the value of the principal articles exported to each of the undermentioned eastern countries during each of the years 1904 to 1909:—

**VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN
COUNTRIES, 1904 to 1909.**

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	314,437	399,783	216,690	404,501	264,563	116,256
India, Ceylon, Burma	572,073	759,506	983,156	825,097	901,983	745,629
Japan	581,086	581,155	510,138	706,279	267,963	432,692
Java	130,958	170,238	210,101	274,910	260,344	290,703
Philippine Islands ...	297,299	407,610	436,369	570,528	604,089	531,438
Straits Settlements	149,658	190,295	401,722	549,402	575,911	444,611
Hong Kong	253,452	462,046	362,982	459,740	295,821	182,880
Total	2,298,963	2,970,633	3,121,178	3,790,397	3,170,674	2,744,189

BUTTER.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	10,854	9,966	14,518	13,338	11,207	17,397
Hong Kong	10,994	17,073	17,007	15,443	21,713	19,696
India, Ceylon, Burma	4,897	5,615	7,152	6,766	8,627	7,373
Japan	3,014	2,233	4,475	6,464	7,063	4,375
Java	23,542	26,533	29,886	45,600	39,583	54,267
Philippine Islands...	23,426	21,984	25,431	23,040	46,447	42,402
Straits Settlements...	7,842	10,303	11,323	25,648	17,344	20,536
Total... ..	84,569	93,707	109,792	136,299	151,984	166,046

The exports of butter given above for the year 1909 were supplied by the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £35,814; Victoria, £92,880; Queensland, £36,718; South Australia, £634.

COAL.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	5,805	16,643	31,652	18,474	20,041	7,470
Hong Kong	7,672	38,231	26,237	26,572	39,040	17,908
India, Ceylon, Burma	24,927	31,129	18,610	30,333	94,617	34,205
Japan	263	7,019	...	2,650	...	...
Java	14,313	20,881	30,848	18,893	44,614	34,132
Philippine Islands...	100,647	111,665	133,032	155,430	190,920	121,668
Straits Settlements...	13,961	34,775	96,171	66,940	111,770	78,201
Total	167,588	260,343	336,550	319,292	501,002	293,584

The increase in the exports of coal since 1905 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 chiefly from New South Wales. The exports of coal during 1909 would, doubtless, have been greater but for the coal miners' strike in November, 1909. Mr. J. B. Suttor, Commercial Commissioner for New South Wales in the East, in his report for 1909, says, that owing to the uncertainty of deliveries from Australia, in consequence of labour troubles, the time is far distant when the trade will again reach the dimensions of recent years.

COPPER.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	263,046	257,800	34,297	148,979	172,196	23,100
Hong Kong	23,512	33,942	4,400	15,401	...	8,500
India, Ceylon, Burma	103,165	133,231	117,322	85,096	62,011	6,800
Japan ... ..	...	...	19,966	470	1,465	145
Java	601	1,964	1,266	515	2,334	318
Straits Settlements...	...	...	...	...	1,640	4,392
Total	390,324	426,937	177,251	250,461	239,646	43,255

The copper exported to the East during 1909 was, almost entirely, from South Australia.

GRAIN AND PULSE—WHEAT.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ... ..	...	...	1,662	103,593	...	10
Hong Kong	7,789	4,530	519	12,225	...	...
India, Ceylon, Burma	7	45	100,211	6,828	111,872	22,414
Japan	46,509	95,046	6,623	50,881	13	12,694
Java	10	6	16	1	...	34
Philippine Islands ... ..	...	1	181	...	...	33,404
Straits Settlements... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total	54,315	99,628	109,212	173,528	111,885	68,558

The exports of wheat given above for the year 1909 were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £5541; Victoria, £48,180; South Australia, £14,163; Western Australia, £674.

GRAIN AND PULSE—FLOUR.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	247	3,129	4,539	47,037	3,221	2,671
Hong Kong	3,779	77,181	146,257	194,223	4,449	15,462
India, Ceylon, Burma	7,323	15,865	18,479	18,349	24,368	23,412
Japan	5,092	11,897	35,325	3,820	9	2,946
Java	65,309	93,444	107,319	144,091	119,397	132,908
Philippine Islands	9,348	49,887	95,569	139,958	90,653	117,825
Straits Settlements... ..	6,770	47,203	130,689	145,401	52,518	64,653
Total	97,868	298,606	538,177	692,879	294,615	359,877

The flour exported during 1909, as above, was supplied by the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £109,106; Victoria, £138,235; Queensland, £136; South Australia, £104,234; Western Australia, £8166.

GRAIN AND PULSE, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	2,255	635	452	3,423	226	21
Hong Kong	113	18,586	257	1,015	81	149
India, Ceylon, Burma	3,677	3,216	3,199	6,880	6,144	7,451
Japan	66,569	33,283	21	88	152	15
Java	599	395	890	1,563	1,380	1,735
Philippine Islands	877	2,265	3,614	3,675	1,847	7,651
Straits Settlements... ..	555	478	441	970	706	668
Total	74,645	58,858	8,874	17,614	10,536	17,690

The relatively large amounts shewn in the last table for Japan for 1904 and 1905 were chiefly due to exports of barley and oats. The exports given above for 1909 were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £3491; Victoria, £13,479; Queensland, £8; South Australia, £647; Western Australia, £65.

HAY AND CHAFF AND COMPRESSED FODDERS.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	196	467	145	389	74	700
Hong Kong	42,934	21,050	61	1,023	387	61
India, Ceylon, Burma	4,256	6,083	7,840	12,065	8,777	8,321
Japan	23,773	123	294	302	560	19
Java	197	410	481	957	1,573	984
Philippine Islands	13,803	14,392	10,138	16,300	15,340	18,550
Straits Settlements	2,705	1,828	2,116	3,513	2,843	2,049
Total	87,864	44,353	21,075	34,549	29,554	30,684

The exports given above for the year 1909 were supplied by the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £1345; Victoria, £28,676; Queensland, £140; South Australia, £505; Western Australia, £18.

HORSES.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	851	2,671	5,942	3,299	892	295
Hong Kong	1,023	119,504	160	205	545	888
India, Ceylon, Burma	144,782	147,427	191,089	230,187	141,486	128,887
Japan	8,095	30,215	1,990	11,715	12,234	60
Java	11,373	4,440	12,296	25,502	16,457	19,598
Philippine Islands ...	3,827	10,151	2,603	4,949	12,134	5,303
Straits Settlements...	11,195	15,107	18,022	26,952	15,491	10,339
Total	181,146	329,515	232,102	302,809	199,239	165,370

The horses exported to the above countries during 1909 were from the following States:—New South Wales, £41,253; Victoria, £70,335; Queensland, £45,020; South Australia, £8382; Western Australia, £380.

LEAD, FIG.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	18,595	29,734	18,880	20,529	23,456	13,716
Hong Kong	79,881	35,694	68,544	74,493	85,625	22,062
India, Ceylon, Burma	14,534	34,811	44,772	61,822	59,250	27,400
Japan	24,367	29,757	44,002	20,315	30,040	47,905
Java	105	...	41	...	106	198
Philippine Islands ...	233	127	927	380	298	4,029
Straits Settlements...	682	1,100	...	1,857	24	...
Total... ..	138,397	131,223	177,166	179,346	203,799	115,310

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

MEATS.—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	18	99	...	...	261	1,099
Hong Kong ...	3,265	7,819	4,379	7,051	7,746	5,332
India, Ceylon, Burma	2,546	2,887	4,137	4,455	3,581	1,916
Japan	12	423	2,426	435	5,391	1,342
Java ... ..	...	...	3	884	2,539	949
Philippine Islands ...	99,558	153,825	127,621	126,498	181,460	139,260
Straits Settlements...	6	14,062	12,679	20,746	18,376	21,320
Total... ..	105,405	179,115	151,245	160,069	219,354	171,218

The exports to the above-mentioned eastern countries during 1909 of meats preserved by cold process were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £16,649; Victoria, £2339; Queensland, £152,230. In addition to the meat included in the above table, meat preserved by cold process to the value of £112,025 in 1906, £115,000 in 1907, and £70,358 in 1908 was exported to Asiatic Russia.

MEATS OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	461	1,275	4,804	4,107	2,367	2,841
Hong Kong ...	5,156	4,279	815	890	622	1,249
India, Ceylon, Burma	14,250	13,520	15,859	8,211	10,054	16,267
Japan	2,471	7,410	1,284	1,376	1,076	1,104
Java	1,666	2,678	3,516	4,501	6,224	5,889
Philippine Islands ...	2,372	3,702	4,581	6,943	7,391	6,531
Straits Settlements	718	1,588	2,871	2,100	1,711	1,660
Total	27,094	34,452	33,730	28,128	29,445	35,541

The exports given above for the year 1909 were supplied by the following States:—New South Wales, £2462; Victoria, £955; Queensland, £31,858; South Australia, £266.

SANDALWOOD.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	5,719	7,008	9,299	10,886	6,238	12,180
Hong Kong ...	17,369	27,306	55,970	51,078	65,337	25,546
India, Ceylon, Burma	65	...	1,589	1,803	5,604	2,358
Straits Settlements	2,264	4,479	3,721	2,542	589	5,036
Total	25,417	38,793	70,579	66,309	77,468	45,120

These exports of sandalwood in 1909 were:—From New South Wales, £301; Queensland, £7363; and Western Australia, £37,456.

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

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	19	...	15	77	14	36
Hong Kong ...	277	1,421	1,260	838	1,706	779
India, Ceylon, Burma	2,303	5,334	11,847	8,754	5,319	2,958
Japan ...	23,432	48,244	56,164	60,285	35,459	40,363
Java ...	...	68	1,495	41	315	1,305
Philippine Islands ...	266	369	1,211	1,012	91	626
Straits Settlements	170	244	292	751	263	361
Total ...	26,467	55,675	72,284	71,758	43,167	46,428

The above exports of skins, etc., in 1909 from the several States were as follows:—New South Wales, £13,892; Victoria, £15,766; Queensland, £16,658; South Australia, £61; Western Australia, £51.

TIN ORE.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Straits Settlements	79,345	98,466	91,743	187,702	205,114	186,191

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 during 1909 as follows:—New South Wales, £100,887; Victoria, £10,048; Queensland, £34,836; South Australia, £11,000; Western Australia, £29,420.

TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China ...	413	54,817	81,756	19,397	13,060	26,606
Hong Kong ...	6,029	958	6	2,739	29,015	30,298
India, Ceylon, Burma	200,232	306,405	386,611	267,376	278,372	379,349
Japan ...	450	1,042	3,090	6,202	4,332	1,296
Java ...	...	82	70	330	251	56
Philippine Islands ...	23,898	22,152	12,556	65,046	30,849	3,372
Straits Settlements...	7,296	1,952	6,511	1,909	11,443	6,370
Total...	238,318	387,408	490,600	362,999	367,322	447,347

The above exports of timber during 1909 from the several States were as follows:—New South Wales, £58,398; Queensland, £4041; Western Australia, £355,808; Tasmania, £29,100.

WOOL.

Country.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	8	...	...	...	300	250
Hong Kong	13,262	7,740	...	...	...	...
India, Ceylon, Burma	10,518	7,928	12,084	20,115	21,708	16,657
Japan	332,602	140,704	279,860	481,771	125,408	264,630
Philippine Islands ...	...	...	135	...	...	...
Total... ..	356,390	156,372	292,079	501,886	147,416	281,537

The wool exported to the East by the several States during 1909 was as follows :—
New South Wales, £238,289 ; Victoria, £18,610 ; Queensland, £24,638.

§ 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 1905 to 1909, 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 therefor, and also INDIARUBBER AND INDIARUBBER MANUFACTURES.
XVIII.	WOOD AND WICKER, both raw and manufactured.
XIX.	EARTHENWARE, CEMENTS, CHINA, GLASS AND STONEWARE.
XX.	PAPER AND STATIONERY.
XXI.	JEWELLERY, TIMEPIECES, AND FANCY GOODS.
XXII.	OPTICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
XXIII.	DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND FERTILISERS.
XXIV.	MISCELLANEOUS.

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

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, 1901 and 1905 to 1909.

Classes.	1901.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	793,365	686,031	697,830	688,642	834,542	751,044
II. Vegetable	2,925,985	1,493,196	1,798,913	1,574,933	2,192,674	2,741,811
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc.	1,054,324	1,134,653	1,206,216	1,549,785	1,232,292	1,409,713
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	1,845,438	1,346,419	1,388,671	1,556,224	1,575,151	1,496,952
V. Tobacco, etc.	717,915	535,133	620,812	753,869	778,314	616,221
VI. Live animals	40,306	86,128	118,907	114,787	108,067	113,724
VII. Animal substances, etc.	124,017	310,339	456,071	576,654	400,748	336,981
VIII. Vegetable " "	459,361	578,561	717,715	863,603	944,233	997,205
IX. Apparel, etc. " "	12,065,367	12,017,280	13,506,844	15,367,604	13,844,687	14,765,738
X. Oils, etc.	1,290,252	908,638	1,023,410	1,192,177	1,190,816	1,337,429
XI. Paints, etc.	385,049	348,633	352,356	445,769	419,809	416,418
XII. Stones, etc.	131,095	77,115	91,676	127,372	119,248	164,069
XIII. Specie	172,395	84,320	230,957	406,875	239,088	54,197
XIV. Metals, unmanufactd., ores, etc.	984,327	1,668,072	2,381,566	1,763,202	1,178,535	1,232,610
XV. Metals, part manufactured	1,062,309	479,414	646,179	797,354	749,036	741,184
XVI. Metals, manufactured	7,491,636	6,550,189	7,932,675	10,531,166	10,171,607	10,372,019
XVII. Leather, etc.	523,565	673,118	924,968	1,004,822	932,033	1,080,222
XVIII. Wood, etc.	1,814,382	1,423,862	1,698,766	2,100,305	2,343,862	2,060,231
XIX. Earthenware, etc.	925,101	597,787	688,510	863,849	855,855	791,705
XX. Paper, etc.	1,731,330	1,721,174	1,838,474	2,071,344	2,234,930	2,098,638
XXI. Jewellery, etc.	1,065,348	888,391	1,045,164	1,261,046	1,102,644	1,203,528
XXII. Instruments, etc.	218,437	210,134	285,771	379,300	380,140	412,547
XXIII. Drugs, etc.	1,472,162	1,587,613	1,732,543	1,840,933	1,916,680	1,744,023
XXIV. Miscellaneous	3,140,345	2,945,331	3,357,918	3,978,018	4,054,282	4,233,687
Grand total	42,433,811	38,346,731	44,744,912	51,809,033	49,799,273	51,171,896

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 the latter consist largely of specie minted from imported gold.

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1905 to 1909.

Classes.	1901.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.						
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	4,104,196	4,716,942	5,648,049	5,726,153	4,841,315	5,473,619
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.	4,633,926	5,979,362	6,663,267	6,866,279	4,710,815	8,440,009
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc.	2,598	2,067	3,750	2,810	3,599	3,883
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	134,630	123,975	107,899	134,011	112,621	133,992
V. Tobacco, etc.	5,030	40,021	40,444	67,612	83,142	76,594
VI. Live animals	473,601	403,337	315,043	369,417	263,737	206,485
VII. Animal substances, etc.	16,754,006	22,294,516	25,696,491	32,011,364	25,431,142	28,969,998
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc.	142,060	265,390	281,121	255,191	231,618	195,951
IX. Apparel, etc.	42,142	42,459	61,889	75,562	65,304	78,559
X. Oils, etc.	843,755	956,109	1,071,842	1,259,021	945,113	1,422,710
XI. Paints, etc.	620	2,038	3,237	5,433	3,347	4,682
XII. Stones, etc.	1,041,974	897,354	927,560	1,343,791	1,421,304	874,628
XIII. Specie	8,884,816	4,255,703	9,851,558	5,411,572	9,819,576	4,267,070
XIV. Metals, unmanufactd., ores, etc.	8,916,269	11,936,696	13,327,210	14,163,540	11,724,275	10,324,317
XV. Metals, part manufactured	3,802	9,971	22,239	11,049	25,568	7,570
XVI. Metals, manufactured	117,662	138,682	149,492	156,540	225,878	207,893
XVII. Leather, etc.	660,692	554,857	591,206	569,556	573,742	524,711
XVIII. Wood, etc.	666,024	1,031,716	1,009,607	802,194	1,038,256	1,033,336
XIX. Earthenware, etc.	6,600	16,727	26,708	33,053	31,952	14,453
XX. Paper, etc.	22,171	38,911	46,734	49,730	64,738	58,853
XXI. Jewellery, etc.	67,978	156,712	148,668	149,315	141,654	141,950
XXII. Instruments, etc.	507	2,100	1,832	2,766	5,613	6,867
XXIII. Drugs, etc.	66,299	140,363	168,972	209,297	212,421	211,297
XXIV. Miscellaneous	130,418	121,730	134,594	141,244	142,233	164,194
Total	47,741,776	54,127,758	66,299,874	69,816,500	62,118,903	62,843,711

EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE
AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 and 1905 to 1909.—Continued.

Classes.	1901.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
OTHER PRODUCE.						
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	£ 35,291	£ 47,734	£ 21,032	£ 20,750	£ 20,698	£ 21,872
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	80,371	193,766	200,710	307,707	280,357	201,555
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	43,308	54,288	63,419	72,647	62,285	82,138
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	55,732	37,072	32,980	36,889	31,259	30,736
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	61,753	39,238	34,586	32,752	40,127	52,889
VI. Live animals ...	105	6,991	3,713	5,615	1,170	935
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	10,070	4,359	12,790	9,565	7,401	3,423
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	17,625	9,568	14,709	18,688	16,172	19,888
IX. Apparel, etc. ...	171,014	170,308	198,098	203,950	229,070	205,936
X. Oils, etc. ...	42,292	46,777	44,783	42,546	65,324	39,134
XI. Paints, etc. ...	15,188	11,142	7,003	6,330	7,735	6,462
XII. Stones, etc. ...	2,043	2,000	1,883	2,179	2,308	2,941
XIII. Specie ...	846,921	1,421,660	2,087,901	1,474,225	660,882	1,099,221
XIV. Metals, ores, etc. ...	9,744	50,791	52,278	27,036	11,517	6,287
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	13,806	26,404	58,991	54,841	20,603	32,866
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	196,334	193,947	200,876	222,313	213,468	206,004
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	13,074	23,046	28,955	32,692	42,802	52,053
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	32,135	26,149	34,436	47,791	36,627	30,095
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	23,337	18,536	22,756	26,087	15,992	12,328
XX. Paper, etc. ...	52,171	49,471	61,655	52,545	61,177	62,459
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	54,431	66,147	39,928	49,051	59,633	63,095
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	13,555	9,329	21,660	32,108	54,775	55,742
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	42,976	35,595	45,735	47,511	48,320	46,786
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	121,122	168,059	147,612	182,070	202,554	140,280
Total ...	1,954,396	2,713,277	3,437,889	3,007,747	2,192,155	2,475,125

TOTAL EXPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	4,139,487	4,764,676	5,669,081	5,746,903	4,862,013	5,495,491
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	4,714,297	6,173,128	6,863,977	7,173,986	4,991,172	8,641,654
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	45,906	56,355	67,169	75,457	65,824	86,021
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	190,362	161,947	140,879	170,900	143,880	164,728
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	66,783	79,259	75,030	100,364	123,269	129,483
VI. Live animals ...	473,706	410,328	318,756	375,032	264,907	207,420
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	16,764,076	22,298,875	25,709,281	32,020,929	25,438,543	28,973,421
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	159,685	274,958	295,830	273,879	247,790	215,839
IX. Apparel, etc. ...	213,156	212,767	259,987	279,512	294,374	284,495
X. Oils, etc. ...	886,047	1,002,886	1,116,625	1,301,567	1,010,437	1,461,844
XI. Paints, etc. ...	15,806	13,180	10,240	11,763	11,082	11,144
XII. Stones, etc. ...	1,044,017	899,354	929,443	1,345,970	1,423,612	877,569
XIII. Specie ...	9,731,737	5,677,363	11,939,459	6,885,970	10,480,458	5,366,291
XIV. Metals, unmanufactd., ores, etc. ...	8,926,013	11,987,487	13,379,488	14,180,576	11,735,792	10,330,604
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	17,609	36,375	81,230	65,890	46,170	40,436
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	313,996	332,629	350,828	378,853	439,346	413,897
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	673,766	577,903	620,163	602,248	616,544	576,764
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	638,159	1,057,865	1,044,043	849,985	1,074,883	1,063,431
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	29,937	35,263	49,464	59,090	47,944	26,781
XX. Paper, etc. ...	74,342	88,382	108,389	102,184	125,915	121,312
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	122,409	222,859	187,996	198,366	201,287	205,045
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	14,062	11,429	23,492	34,874	60,388	62,609
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	129,275	175,978	214,707	256,808	260,641	258,083
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	251,540	389,789	282,206	323,314	344,787	304,474
Total ...	49,696,172	56,841,035	69,737,763	72,824,247	64,311,058	65,318,836

From the above table it will be seen that there has been a very substantial expansion in the principal divisions of the export trade of the Commonwealth. Compared with 1901 the exports in 1909 of animal foodstuffs, principally butter and meat, shew an increase of 32.78 per cent.; vegetable foodstuffs, principally wheat, shew an increase during the same period of 83.30 per cent.; animal substances—wool, skins, etc.—shew an increase of 72.84 per cent.; oils, fats, and waxes—mainly tallow—an increase of 65.00 per cent.; and wood, etc.—timber—an increase of 52.28 per cent., while the exports of gold are much lower than in any year during the decade.

§ 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 1905 to 1909 :—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION,

1901 AND 1905 TO 1909.

Items.	1901.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—Specie	£ 3,710	£ 25,098	£ 81,790	£ 9,967	£ 14,426	£ 11,566
Bullion	762,415	1,452,432	2,066,063	1,426,827	950,575	999,884
Total	766,125	1,477,530	2,147,853	1,436,794	965,001	1,011,450
Silver—Specie	158,656	53,719	140,764	375,937	209,564	32,337
Bullion	54	13,543	33,897	498	689	2,294
Total	158,710	67,262	174,661	376,435	210,253	34,631
Bronze—Specie	10,029	5,503	8,403	20,971	15,098	10,294
Grand total	934,864	1,550,295	2,330,917	1,834,200	1,190,352	1,056,375

EXPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie	9,708,037	5,656,245	11,915,685	6,857,838	10,438,665	5,349,066
Bullion	4,616,039*	5,299,748*	4,955,600*	3,685,466	3,128,073	3,024,085
Total	14,324,076	10,955,993	16,871,285	10,543,304	13,566,738	8,373,151
Silver—Specie	23,370	14,413	23,521	25,667	39,781	16,374
Bullion	922,443†	818,403†	814,874†	616,197	581,689	289,908
Total	945,813	832,816	838,395	641,864	621,470	306,282
Bronze—Specie	330	6,705	253	2,292	2,012	851
Total { Australian produce	14,423,298	10,332,512	15,584,836	9,713,190	13,526,398	7,580,158
{ Other produce	846,921	1,463,002	2,125,097	1,474,270	663,822	1,100,126
Grand total	15,270,219	11,795,514	17,709,933	11,187,460	14,190,220	8,680,284

* Includes gold contained in matte. The value of gold contained in matte exported during 1907 was £350,601, during 1908, £761,100, and during 1909, £524,183. † Includes silver contained in matte. The value of silver contained in matte exported during 1907 was £576,959, during 1908, £489,460, and during 1909, £370,329.

**COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND GOLD AND SILVER
BULLION FROM AND TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1909.**

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	39,747	2,141	41,888	445,242	1,957,421	2,402,663
Ceylon ...	...	...	...	853,300	257,332	1,110,632
Fiji ...	...	...	...	41,050	...	41,050
Hong Kong ...	...	...	...	385,056	1,997	387,053
India...	...	...	...	301,098	1,090,582	1,391,675
Natal ...	...	...	...	650,000	...	650,000
New Zealand ...	10,000	934,623	944,623	703,947	350	704,297
Papua ...	...	64,407	64,407	484	...	484
Total British Countries	49,747	1,001,171	1,050,918	3,380,172	3,307,682	6,687,854
China ...	...	...	...	30,402	5,030	35,432
Germany ...	1,500	...	1,500	450,000	393	450,393
Japan ...	...	...	...	1,450,000	...	1,450,000
Java ...	...	...	...	20,000	...	20,000
Philippine Islands ...	...	800	800	...	...	...
United States of America ...	...	207	207	...	388	388
Other Countries ...	2,950	...	2,950	35,717	500	36,217
Total Foreign Countries	4,450	1,007	5,457	1,986,119	6,311	1,992,430
Grand total ...	54,197	1,002,178	1,056,375	5,366,291	3,313,993	8,680,284

2. **Imports of Bullion and Specie.**—Of the total imports of bullion and specie into the Commonwealth during 1909, 94.66 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 1909 gold represented 71.04 per cent., 61.62 per cent. being in the form of specie, and 9.42 per cent. bullion.

The countries which appear as the largest recipients of gold from Australia are the United Kingdom, Japan, India, Ceylon, New Zealand, and Natal, 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 received by 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 (as 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 84 per cent. of all exports during 1909—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.,—values computed on 1901 prices—represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denomination of value, and from the figures therein it will be seen that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports of merchandise during the year 1909, for example, would have been £46,973,200 only, instead of £56,928,460—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£9,955,260) results from rise of prices,³ of 21.2 per cent. (i.e., from 1000 to 1212) in the price of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1909.

EFFECT OF PRICES ON THE VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS AND EXPORT PRICE-LEVELS FOR THE PERIOD 1901 to 1909.

(BASIC YEAR, 1901.)

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Bullion).		Price Levels. ¹ 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 ...	14,347,776	35,348,396	35,348,396	49,696,172	49,696,172	1000
1902 ...	14,568,640	29,346,447	27,375,976	43,915,037	41,944,616	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	36,189,840	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 ...	10,571,263	62,252,984	47,557,141	72,824,247	58,128,404	1309
1908 ...	13,608,531	50,702,527	43,072,809	64,311,058	56,681,340	1177
1909 ...	8,390,376	56,928,460	46,973,200	65,318,836	55,363,576	1212

1. 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, are shewn below :—

1. This basis is thus subject only to the limitations of the fundamental assumption and to its limitation to 84 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. On the fundamental assumption.

**ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF QUANTITY AND PRICE ON INCREASE OR DECREASE
IN COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS, 1902 to 1909, 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.	Quantity of Export other than Specie and Gold.	Prices of Export other than Specie and Gold.	
1902.	Variation, actual £	+ 220,864	—7,972,420	+ 1,970,471	—5,781,085
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	+ 3.82	—137.90	+ 34.08	—100
	variation taken as 100	+ 1.54	— 23.55	+ 7.20	—11.63
1903.	Variation, actual £	+ 4,060,926	—8,651,276	+ 3,144,290	—1,446,060
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	+ 280.81	—598.25	+ 217.44	—100
	variation taken as 100	+ 28.30	—24.47	+ 11.78	—2.91
1904.	Variation, actual £	+ 2,566,915	+ 791,444	+ 4,431,384	+ 7,789,743
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	+ 32.95	+ 10.16	+ 56.89	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	+ 17.90	+ 2.24	+ 12.26	+ 15.67
1905.	Variation, actual £	—3,370,665	+ 3,116,814	+ 7,398,714	+ 7,144,863
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	—47.18	+ 43.62	+ 103.56	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	—23.48	+ 8.82	+ 19.24	+ 14.37
1906.	Variation, actual £	+ 2,547,283	+ 6,946,914	+ 10,547,394	+ 20,041,591
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	+ 12.71	+ 34.66	+ 52.63	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	+ 17.76	+ 19.65	+ 24.94	+ 40.32
1907.	Variation, actual £	—3,776,513	+ 12,208,745	+ 14,695,843	+ 23,128,075
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	—16.32	+ 52.78	+ 63.54	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	—26.32	+ 34.55	+ 30.90	+ 46.56
1908.	Variation, actual £	—739,245	+ 7,724,413	+ 7,629,718	+ 14,614,886
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	— 5.06	+ 52.85	+ 52.21	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	— 5.15	+ 21.85	+ 17.72	+ 29.43
1909.	Variation, actual £	—5,957,400	+ 11,624,804	+ 9,955,260	+ 15,622,664
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total	—38.13	+ 74.40	+ 63.73	+ 100
	variation taken as 100	—41.52	+ 32.89	+ 21.19	+ 31.43

From the above figures it will be seen that the exports of 1909, for example, of specie and gold bullion compared with 1901, shew a decrease of 41.52 per cent., other exports (merchandise) shew an increase of 32.89 per cent. in quantities, and an increase of 21.19 per cent. in the group-prices. These several influences effect an aggregate increase of £15,622,664 or 31.43 per cent. over 1901 as follows:—by increased quantities of merchandise, £11,624,804 (74.40 per cent.); by increased prices, £9,955,260 (63.73 per cent.); accompanied by a decrease of £5,957,400 (38.13 per cent.) in the exports of specie and gold.

§ 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 40.92 per cent. of the gross trade recorded; of Switzerland, 44.05 per cent.; of France, 21.11 per cent.; and of the United Kingdom, 15.78 per cent.; whereas in Australia the same element represents only 4 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

2. "Special Trade" of Various Countries.—Special trade may be defined, agreeably to the practice of the British Board of Trade, as (a) imports entered for consumption in the country (as distinguished from imports for transhipment 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 (£35 19s. 0d. per head); the next country in order of value per inhabitant was Belgium (£32 18s. 10d. per head), followed by Switzerland (£29 14s. 6d. per head). Australia comes fourth (£25 16s. 3d. per head), and is some way in advance of the next country, viz., the Argentine Republic (£23 16s. 10d. 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	31/12/09	48,686,771	62,843,711	111,540,482	11 5 5	14 10 10	25 16 3
United Kingdom	...	539,832,138	378,180,347	918,012,485	11 19 11	8 8 1	20 8 0
Canada	31/12/10	77,029,530	58,716,102	135,745,632	14 14 8	8 3 8	22 18 4
New Zealand	31/12/09	15,475,659	19,462,936	34,938,595	15 18 6	20 0 6	35 19 0
United States of America	30/6/09	278,453,280	351,585,710	630,038,990	3 3 4	4 0 0	7 3 4
Argentine Republic	31/12/08	60,325,000	73,210,000	133,535,000	10 15 5	13 1 5	23 16 10
Austria-Hungary	...	103,400,000	96,741,000	200,141,000	2 2 1	1 19 4	4 1 5
Belgium	...	136,375,000	100,977,000	237,352,000	18 18 6	14 0 4	32 18 10
Denmark	...	31,097,000	24,637,000	55,734,000	11 10 2	9 5 5	20 15 7
France	...	272,554,000	209,384,000	481,938,000	6 18 11	5 6 8	12 5 7
German Empire	...	397,124,000	318,674,000	715,798,000	6 6 1	5 1 2	11 7 3
Italy	...	117,653,000	70,011,000	187,664,000	3 9 5	2 1 4	5 10 9
Japan	...	48,251,000	39,664,000	87,915,000	0 19 6	0 16 1	1 15 7
Norway	31/12/07	19,808,000	12,661,000	32,469,000	8 10 5	5 8 11	13 19 4
Portugal	...	13,891,000	7,050,000	20,941,000	2 13 5	1 7 1	4 0 6
Spain	31/12/08	38,662,000	36,449,000	75,111,000	1 19 8	1 17 4	3 17 0
Sweden	31/12/07	37,894,000	29,148,000	67,042,000	7 1 6	5 8 10	12 10 4
Switzerland	31/12/08	61,359,000	43,392,000	104,751,000	17 8 3	12 6 3	29 14 6
Uruguay	...	7,212,000	7,767,000	14,979,000	6 2 3	6 11 8	12 13 11

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 temporary economic difficulties. For example, in 1903, owing to shortage in the local supply, it became necessary to *import* wheat and flour into Australia to the value of £2,556,968, and to meet the charges for this by equivalent *exports*, the effect, considered *per se*, being to enlarge both. In this case the increase is not an evidence of prosperity.

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 shew 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.

1. General.—The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held by her in the import trade of Australia has, during recent years, become a matter of more than ordinary interest in both countries. In June, 1905, Mr. R. J. Jeffray was sent here as a "Commissioner of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence of the British Board of Trade," to investigate the conditions and prospects of British trade with this country, and early in 1908 Mr. Ben H. Morgan was sent on a similar errand by the Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain, and in particular to report on:—(i.) The extent and possibilities of the market, with a view to (a) increasing export trade, (b) establishing branch factories inside the tariffs; (ii.) the extent and condition of local industries; (iii.) the nature and condition of foreign competition; (iv.) transport services, with special reference to shipping "rings" and "conferences"; (v.) the operation of local tariffs and effects of preferences. In December, 1908, Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes reached here as a permanent Commissioner of the British Board of Trade, for the purpose of advising British manufacturers of the particular requirements of the Australian markets, with a view to improving the trade between the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom.

In a previous issue of this work (No. 1, 1907) reference was made to the report of Mr. Jeffray, in which he gave the following principal causes of the success of the foreign manufacturer in the Australian market:—(i.) Greater promptitude and attention to orders; (ii.) greater readiness to adapt their goods to the requirements of customers; (iii.) more efficient representation in Australia; (iv.) better package of goods; (v.) more attractive appearance of goods; (vi.) lower freights.

Mr. Morgan reports "that the most important reason for the growth of foreign trade in Australia is that the foreign manufacturer is able to quote lower prices than the British manufacturer for goods of equal value." That the foreign manufacturer is able to do this, is, he contends, due to the following, viz.:—(i.) *Protection*. By virtue of

protection for his home market "the foreign manufacturer can depend on a definite consumption therein, and is thus able to produce in larger quantities, and therefore more cheaply." (ii.) *Lower shipping rates and raw materials.*—"Direct shipping services have been established with foreign countries, who carry goods generally at lower rates than British shipping companies carry British goods, and that, following the development of manufacturing industries in foreign countries and the establishment of those cheap shipping facilities, the markets for raw materials are being diverted to those countries . . . and by carrying at lower rates, give their manufacturers an advantage in price in such raw materials." After quoting many instances of goods being charged freights from Liverpool to Australia much above those charged on similar goods from New York or Hamburg *via* Liverpool to Australia, Mr. Morgan says :—"This shipping question is one of vital interest to manufacturers, and the time has come when they must, if they are to retain their position in export markets, interest themselves directly in freight matters, instead of leaving them as heretofore to merchants and shipping agents."

Mr. Wickes, addressing the British delegates attending the seventh Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, alluding to freights, said :—"I doubt if there is any question which so illustrates the want of organisation among our commercial community," and he suggested that there should be a keener study of freight rates from other parts of the world, and also a closer co-operation of British manufacturers, for the more economical distribution of their manufactures.

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 1909 :—

**PROPORTION OF COMMONWEALTH IMPORT TRADE FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1886 to 1909.**

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	1898	66.62	10.88	5.86	10.16	23.50
1887	72.26	12.50	2.28	5.37	15.24	1899	61.85	11.75	6.07	13.00	26.40
1888	71.62	12.03	2.71	6.48	16.35	1900	61.28	11.28	6.54	12.16	27.44
1889	68.98	13.45	3.65	6.67	17.57	1901	59.47	11.22	6.59	13.80	29.31
1890	68.08	12.66	4.77	6.54	19.26	1902	58.64	13.22	6.53	12.27	28.14
1891	70.15	11.40	4.53	6.79	18.45	1903	52.51	13.17	6.24	16.84	34.32
1892	70.74	11.37	4.32	6.04	17.89	1904	60.68	12.22	7.17	12.40	27.10
1893	72.78	12.14	3.40	4.98	15.08	1905	60.17	14.04	6.42	11.70	25.79
1894	71.92	11.96	3.78	5.39	16.12	1906	59.39	15.09	7.16	10.36	25.52
1895	71.62	11.46	4.42	5.95	16.92	1907	61.59	12.93	6.85	11.33	25.48
1896	68.28	10.74	5.31	8.59	20.98	1908	60.10	12.83	7.05	12.13	27.07
1897	66.22	10.72	5.75	10.10	23.06	1909	60.92	13.45	6.51	9.78	25.63

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 1909 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 1909.

PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906 and 1909.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin ...	1886	348,950	5,608	70,959	674,296
	1906	293,950	24,319	146,781	697,830
	1909	360,474	34,706	171,420	751,044
Alcoholic liquors ...	1886	1,801,200	82,185	82,730	2,126,877
	1906	1,053,154	109,426	24,367	1,388,671
	1909	1,178,616	117,899	9,581	1,496,952
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
	1909	12,138,965	387,701	212,525	14,765,738
Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured* ...	1886	403,809	2,241	...	430,950
	1906	696,331	62,945	34,927	927,785
	1909	666,613	73,421	49,157	971,616
Manufactures of metals (including machinery) ...	1886	4,616,924	94,832	311,342	5,190,901
	1906	5,144,912	926,314	1,379,662	7,932,675
	1909	7,168,863	996,373	1,564,692	10,372,019
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
	1909	1,444,637	208,382	212,967	2,098,638
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods	1886	659,833	24,206	57,477	789,127
	1906	740,850	140,950	59,151	1,045,164
	1909	814,992	179,414	58,140	1,203,529
Earthenware, cements, etc. ...	1886	755,907	78,762	24,711	938,476
	1906	316,252	227,390	37,344	688,510
	1909	413,819	188,613	36,564	791,705
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc.	1886	511,216	8,660	33,382	766,243
	1906	887,325	193,615	82,789	1,732,543
	1909	735,407	158,792	89,065	1,744,023
Leather, and mfs. thereof and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber ...	1886	285,601	6,357	53,588	363,332
	1906	682,238	70,028	116,356	924,968
	1909	727,706	162,368	107,339	1,030,222
Total above-mentioned imports ...	1886	20,489,153	378,234	689,225	22,937,818
	1906	22,088,942	2,435,447	2,391,248	30,685,464
	1907	26,347,224	2,728,122	3,020,028	36,318,861
	1908	24,558,163	2,638,279	3,044,691	34,444,436
	1909	25,650,092	2,507,669	2,511,450	35,275,485
Total imports (less bullion and specie) ...	1886	24,974,939	699,075	2,087,213	33,885,284
	1906	26,437,768	3,202,990	4,633,331	42,413,995
	1907	31,508,851	3,551,255	5,868,930	49,974,833
	1908	29,703,021	3,508,845	6,039,499	48,608,921
	1909	31,129,940	3,329,641	5,002,923	50,115,521

* Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron.

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL DIRECT
IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND UNITED STATES, 1886,
1906 and 1909.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin ...	1886	51.75	0.83	10.52	100
	1906	42.12	3.48	21.02	100
	1909	47.99	4.62	22.82	100
Alcoholic liquors ...	1886	84.69	3.86	3.89	100
	1906	75.84	7.88	1.75	100
	1909	78.76	7.88	0.64	100
Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots)	1886	95.44	0.53	0.15	100
	1906	81.93	3.10	1.64	100
	1909	82.21	2.63	1.44	100
Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured ...	1886	93.72	0.52	—	100
	1906	75.06	6.78	3.76	100
	1909	68.60	7.56	5.06	100
Manufactures of metals ...	1886	88.93	1.83	6.00	100
	1906	64.85	11.68	17.39	100
	1909	69.12	9.61	15.09	100
Paper and stationery ...	1886	94.03	1.57	2.96	100
	1906	65.69	14.23	15.69	100
	1909	68.82	9.93	10.15	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	1886	83.62	3.07	7.28	100
	1906	70.89	13.48	5.66	100
	1909	67.71	14.91	4.83	100
Earthenware, cements, etc. ...	1886	80.55	8.39	2.63	100
	1906	45.93	33.03	5.42	100
	1909	52.26	23.82	4.62	100
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc. ...	1886	66.71	1.13	4.36	100
	1906	51.22	11.18	4.78	100
	1909	42.16	9.10	5.11	100
Leather and mfs. thereof, and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber	1886	78.60	1.75	15.30	100
	1906	73.75	7.60	12.58	100
	1909	67.38	15.04	9.94	100
Total above-mentioned imports ...	1886	89.31	1.65	3.01	100
	1906	71.98	7.94	7.79	100
	1907	72.15	7.47	8.27	100
	1908	71.29	7.66	8.84	100
	1909	72.70	7.10	7.12	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1886	73.71	2.06	6.16	100
	1906	62.34	7.55	10.92	100
	1907	63.05	7.10	11.74	100
	1908	61.11	7.32	12.42	100
	1909	62.10	6.64	9.98	100

The foregoing table shews that the share of the United Kingdom, as indicated by the records according to "Country of Shipment," in the trade of those classes of goods enumerated—representing over 80 per cent. of the total imports from that country—has declined from 89.31 per cent. of the whole in 1886 to 72.70 per cent. in 1909. The value of these imports from the United Kingdom has increased from £20,489,153 in 1886 to only £25,650,092 in 1909, or by 25.20 per cent.; while the total value of similar imports has increased from £22,937,818 to £35,275,485, or by 53.70 per cent. Had the United Kingdom maintained her position as in 1886 the value of her share of this trade should have been £31,500,000 in 1909 instead of £25,650,092.

The following table gives an analysis of the imports during the years 1906-1909 according to the countries of origin of the goods, and has been extended to include the products of Belgium and France. It is probable that in 1905* (the first year in which countries of origin were recorded), and in a lesser degree in 1906, some goods were credited to the United Kingdom which were really manufactured elsewhere. This matter is more particularly referred to in a subsequent section dealing with the effect of preference.

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1906 to 1909.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Belgium	France.	Germany.	U.S. of America.	All Countries
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1906	175,077	122	17,350	9,224	166,643	697,830
	1907	177,767	800	4,637	7,859	153,599	688,642
	1908	327,047	348	5,108	9,983	227,308	834,542
	1909	309,642	4,505	5,431	6,737	181,435	751,044
Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	1906	889,157	146	248,364	67,774	25,187	1,388,671
	1907	1,015,026	3,175	271,295	71,921	26,043	1,556,224
	1908	1,007,600	914	281,529	77,379	18,182	1,575,151
	1909	956,882	1,637	250,042	80,283	13,053	1,496,952
Apparel (including boots), textiles, etc. ...	1906	9,306,334	69,381	745,202	933,857	373,599	13,508,844
	1907	9,900,952	138,685	889,545	1,344,415	444,594	15,367,604
	1908	8,791,471	131,317	786,394	1,252,337	349,885	13,844,687
	1909	9,231,968	155,078	857,808	1,299,041	355,768	14,765,738
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured, excluding gold and silver bullion ...	1906	687,195	37,533	4,975	108,577	36,138	927,785
	1907	823,259	57,818	2,124	112,819	46,258	1,133,231
	1908	665,128	62,685	3,995	130,627	61,026	976,307
	1909	667,327	73,495	2,447	116,017	50,015	971,616
Manufactures of metals ...	1906	4,870,096	174,542	22,856	1,040,682	1,588,483	7,932,675
	1907	6,767,768	129,686	29,779	1,184,232	2,022,531	10,531,166
	1908	6,550,743	148,692	44,185	1,142,443	1,938,008	10,171,607
	1909	6,786,806	137,710	47,947	1,190,998	1,732,858	10,372,019
Paper and stationery ...	1906	1,101,636	8,199	9,073	282,175	326,561	1,836,474
	1907	1,199,123	22,273	10,351	317,544	366,779	2,071,344
	1908	1,217,008	31,923	13,656	310,006	292,426	2,234,930
	1909	1,250,166	23,800	14,889	236,970	231,215	2,098,638
Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods ...	1906	525,184	12,365	66,945	193,106	82,852	1,045,164
	1907	516,552	48,170	109,515	239,363	131,750	1,261,046
	1908	418,400	49,428	127,831	210,814	87,201	1,102,644
	1909	482,473	38,396	107,915	227,625	97,125	1,203,528
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc. ...	1906	303,478	71,626	19,727	227,922	41,880	688,510
	1907	399,074	119,915	28,357	206,705	68,036	863,849
	1908	411,913	103,776	26,918	215,293	40,923	855,855
	1909	378,049	119,633	27,312	176,082	41,866	791,705
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers	1906	832,309	11,542	165,272	210,864	122,754	1,732,543
	1907	838,227	16,853	181,258	200,269	146,825	1,840,993
	1908	819,949	12,034	224,398	161,594	132,406	1,916,680
	1909	735,854	9,847	173,753	168,590	132,596	1,744,023
Leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor, including india-rubber (excluding boots)	1906	382,425	229	38,629	108,992	256,902	924,968
	1907	414,302	1,406	40,490	117,833	275,235	1,004,822
	1908	367,839	202	49,534	145,461	227,260	932,033
	1909	383,930	551	54,079	210,307	294,128	1,080,222
Total above-mentioned imports ...	1906	19,072,891	385,685	1,338,393	3,183,185	3,020,979	30,685,464
	1907	22,052,050	538,781	1,567,351	3,802,959	3,641,703	36,318,861
	1908	20,577,098	541,319	1,563,543	3,655,937	3,374,630	34,444,436
	1909	21,183,097	564,652	1,541,623	3,712,650	3,130,059	35,275,485
Total imports (less bullion and specie) ...	1906	22,755,482	446,251	1,473,360	3,927,262	5,603,215	42,413,965
	1907	26,441,942	632,486	1,742,612	4,632,933	6,763,531	49,974,833
	1908	25,042,810	636,450	1,775,389	4,482,119	6,574,380	48,608,921
	1909	25,809,347	662,132	1,784,312	4,537,112	5,934,295	50,115,521

* For 1905 figures see Official Year Book No. 3. † Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron.

In the above table the totals only, of the several classes of goods mentioned, have been dealt with. On pages 647 *et seq.* will be found a more detailed analysis, shewing the principal items of United Kingdom origin, in which goods favoured by preferential tariff rates are distinguished from other imports.

COMMONWEALTH PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL IMPORTS, OF IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1906 to 1909.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	U.S.A.	All Countries
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1906	25.08	0.02	2.49	1.32	23.61	100
	1907	25.31	0.12	0.67	1.14	22.30	100
	1908	39.19	0.04	0.61	1.20	27.25	100
	1909	41.23	0.60	0.72	0.90	24.16	100
Alcoholic liquors, etc.	1906	64.06	0.01	17.59	4.88	1.81	100
	1907	65.21	0.20	17.43	4.62	1.67	100
	1908	63.96	0.05	17.82	4.91	1.15	100
	1909	63.92	0.11	16.71	5.36	0.87	100
Apparel (including boots), textiles, etc.	1906	68.91	0.51	5.51	6.91	2.77	100
	1907	64.44	0.90	5.79	8.75	2.89	100
	1908	63.56	0.85	5.68	9.04	2.53	100
	1909	62.53	1.05	5.81	8.80	2.41	100
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured, excluding gold and silver bullion	1906	74.08	4.05	0.54	11.70	3.90	100
	1907	72.66	5.10	0.19	9.96	4.08	100
	1908	68.20	6.42	0.41	13.38	6.25	100
	1909	68.68	7.56	0.25	11.94	5.15	100
Manufactures of metals	1906	61.39	2.20	0.28	13.12	20.02	100
	1907	64.27	0.64	0.28	11.25	19.21	100
	1908	64.40	1.46	0.43	11.23	19.05	100
	1909	65.43	1.38	0.46	11.48	16.71	100
Paper and stationery	1906	59.92	0.45	0.49	15.35	17.76	100
	1907	57.89	1.07	0.50	15.33	15.77	100
	1908	54.45	1.43	0.61	13.87	13.08	100
	1909	59.97	1.13	0.71	11.29	11.02	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	1906	50.25	1.18	6.40	19.31	7.93	100
	1907	40.97	3.82	8.68	16.98	10.42	100
	1908	37.95	4.48	11.59	19.12	7.91	100
	1909	40.09	3.19	9.97	16.92	8.07	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1906	44.07	10.40	2.86	35.10	6.08	100
	1907	46.19	13.88	3.28	23.93	7.87	100
	1908	48.09	12.13	3.15	25.16	4.78	100
	1909	47.75	15.11	3.45	22.24	5.29	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers	1906	45.04	0.66	9.54	12.17	7.10	100
	1907	45.54	0.91	9.85	10.88	7.98	100
	1908	42.78	0.62	11.71	8.43	6.91	100
	1909	42.20	0.56	9.96	9.67	7.60	100
Leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes thereof, including india-rubber (excluding boots)	1906	41.35	0.02	4.17	11.78	27.78	100
	1907	41.24	0.14	4.03	11.73	27.40	100
	1908	39.47	0.02	5.31	15.61	24.39	100
	1909	35.55	0.05	5.01	19.47	27.23	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1906	62.16	1.26	4.36	10.37	9.84	100
	1907	60.72	1.48	4.32	10.47	10.03	100
	1908	59.74	1.57	4.54	10.61	9.80	100
	1909	60.05	1.60	4.37	10.52	8.87	100
Total imports...	1906	53.65	1.05	3.47	9.26	13.21	100
	1907	52.91	1.27	3.49	9.25	13.53	100
	1908	51.52	1.31	3.65	9.22	13.54	100
	1909	51.50	1.32	3.56	9.05	11.84	100

A comparison of the results given in the immediately preceding tables with those given on pages 642 and 643 discloses the value of the export trade of other countries which reaches the Commonwealth through the United Kingdom.

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.

**AVERAGE ANNUAL VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION AND SPECIE
DESPATCHED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALIA, 1886 to 1909.**

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			
£	£	£	£	£		
1886-1890 ...	19,510,884	2,344,309	874,249	90,135	22,819,577	14.16
1891-1895 ...	15,376,625	1,756,065	556,287	402,256	18,091,233	13.07
1896-1900 ...	18,353,571	1,919,912	445,552	117,146	20,836,181	11.42
1901-1905 ...	18,271,705	2,226,321	750,520	79,014	21,327,560	14.01
1906-1909 ...	22,816,688	2,882,447	1,187,658	189,188	27,075,981	15.03

From the above table it will be seen that the average value and the proportion of foreign goods despatched to Australia through the United Kingdom during the last four years is greater than the average of the years 1886-90. During the quinquennium 1886-90 the average value of foreign and colonial produce despatched each year from the United Kingdom to Australia was £3,218,558, equal to 14.16 per cent. of all goods so despatched, while during the period 1906-9 the corresponding amount was £4,070,105, or 15.03 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.

4. **Preferential Tariff.**—The Tariff Act of 1908, at present in force, provides preferential tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom in respect of 294 tariff items or sub-items.

In the analyses given in this section the results shewn are those obtained by applying the tariff rates to the imports of the year, whether entered for consumption or re-exported. The re-exports are, however, relatively small.

The following table presents an analysis of the imports during 1909, distinguishing those affected—favourably or adversely—by the preferential provisions of the tariff, from those not affected:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS, 1909—PREFERENTIAL AND NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Particulars.	Country of Origin.			
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
Imports affected by preferential tariff	£	£	£	£
Free	5,241,830	—	—	5,241,830
Dutiable	11,240,202	319,900	7,875,832	19,435,934
Total	16,482,032	319,900	7,875,832	24,677,764
Impts. not affected by preferential tariff				
Free	6,383,897	3,633,361	5,627,264	15,644,522
Dutiable	2,943,418	1,686,958	5,162,859	9,793,235
Total	9,327,315	5,320,319	10,790,123	25,437,757
Total merchandise	25,809,347	5,640,219	18,665,955	50,115,521
Bullion and specie	53,271	999,559	3,545	1,056,375
Total imports	25,862,618	6,639,778	18,669,500	51,171,896

Of the total imports of merchandise (£50,115,521) £24,677,764, or 49.23 per cent., would be affected by the preferential tariff.

The imports during 1909 of United Kingdom origin, favoured by preference, amounted to £16,482,032, representing 63.86 per cent. of the total imports of merchandise from that country, against £15,895,721 during 1908. Under the preferential tariff these imports would be subject to duty equivalent to an average *ad valorem* rate of 13.29 per cent., as compared with an average rate of 18.35 per cent. which the same goods would be required to pay under the general tariff rates—an advantage of £834,268 in the amount of duty. The actual amount of rebate allowed on United Kingdom goods entered for home consumption during 1909, under the varying rates of duty, was £827,251.

The following tables give the comparative results of an application of the preferential tariff rates and the general tariff rates to the imports from the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries respectively:—

IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		Preferential Tariff.		General Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
(A) Free	5,241,830	—	—	268,138	5.12
(B) Dutiable	11,240,202	2,190,643	19.49	2,756,773	24.53
Total	16,482,032	2,190,643	13.29	3,024,911	18.35

The following table shows in regard to imports of United Kingdom origin, that, while the results for the later years are in substantial agreement, those ascertained from the Commonwealth import returns for 1905 are 8.35 per cent. above those ascertained from the returns of the British Board of Trade.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORT RETURNS AND BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE EXPORT RETURNS OF UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCE COMPARED, 1905 to 1909.

Year.	Exports. Board of Trade Returns.	Add 10 per cent. Freight, etc.	Value for Comparison.	Commonwealth Import Returns.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1905	16,991	1,699	18,690	20,251
1906	20,229	2,023	22,252	22,755
1907	24,097	2,410	26,507	26,442
1908	22,942	2,294	25,236	25,043
1909	23,999	2,400	26,399	25,809

The following comparative tables show the proportion of imports—preferential and non-preferential, respectively—recorded as of United Kingdom origin during the years 1905-1909:—

PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS, 1905 to 1909.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905*	13,268,596	69.56	151,463	0.78	5,656,611	29.66	19,076,670	100
1906*	14,643,287	68.58	165,699	0.78	6,545,603	30.64	21,354,589	100
1907	17,049,196	66.08	210,545	0.82	8,539,885	33.10	25,799,626	100
1908	15,895,721	55.70	162,097	0.67	8,136,004	33.63	24,193,822	100
1909	16,482,032	66.80	319,900	1.29	7,875,832	31.91	24,677,764	100

* See modified figures in the lower table on page 650.

From the proportions shown above it would appear that the United Kingdom's share in this trade has materially declined since 1905, but, as already mentioned, the accuracy of these figures is open to doubt. Particular instances in which manufactures of foreign countries have obviously been credited to the United Kingdom during the years 1905 and 1906 are alluded to later. A comparison of the trade of 1909 with that of 1908 shows that in the preferential group the United Kingdom has gained 1.1 per cent. of the total, her share being 66.80 per cent. in the latter year, as compared with 65.70 in the former. This appears to indicate the effect of the preferential treatment, for a similar comparison in the non-preferential group shows an opposite result; the United Kingdom's share having fallen from 50.70 per cent. in 1908 to 49.94 per cent. in 1909. Taken together the result shows a net increase of 0.25 per cent., i.e., from 59.36 per cent. in 1908 to 59.61 per cent. in 1909. There is, however, some danger of error in allocating the cause of such small variations between single years.

COMMONWEALTH NON-PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS,* 1905 to 1909.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905†	6,843,465	51.98	1,621,168	12.31	4,701,383	35.71	13,166,016	100
1906†	7,952,039	50.81	2,017,296	12.89	5,680,078	36.30	15,649,413	100
1907	9,223,549	51.12	2,277,889	12.64	6,543,733	36.24	18,045,171	100
1908	9,006,821	50.70	2,239,775	12.95	6,456,040	36.35	17,762,636	100
1909	9,137,146	49.94	2,500,859	13.66	6,659,699	36.40	18,297,704	100

* In order to obtain a more satisfactory comparison only goods of a character similar to those affected by preferential rates have been included in this table. Articles such as fruits, grain, cocoa beans, raw coffee, tea, sugar, unmanufactured tobacco, hides, fibres, kerosene, timber, etc., which are not produced in the United Kingdom, have been excluded. The proportion of these goods recorded as of United Kingdom origin during 1909 was only 2.66 per cent. † See modified figures in next table.

As in the preferential group it would appear from the Commonwealth records of the countries of origin of imports that there has also been a decline in the non-preferential group since 1905, but if the value of the total imports of United Kingdom origin during 1905 be modified on the basis of the export returns of the British Board of Trade, a better comparison with more gratifying results is obtained. These results are shown below.

If, for the reasons mentioned, it be conceded that the figures of the British Board of Trade for 1905 and 1906 with 10 per cent. added are nearer the truth than the Commonwealth records for those years, and in the subsequent years the Commonwealth figures be accepted, the results would be approximately as follows:—

IMPORTS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1905 to 1909.

Year.	Preferential Imports.		Non-Preferential Imports.*		Total.*	
	Value.	Per cent. on Total Pref. Imports.	Value.	Per cent. on Total Non-Pref. Imports.	Value.	Per cent.
1905†	£ 12,220,000	63.98	£ 6,321,000	48.18	£ 18,541,000	57.55
1906†	14,316,000	66.80	7,774,000	50.02	22,090,000	59.74
1907	17,049,000	66.08	9,224,000	51.12	26,273,000	59.93
1908	15,896,000	65.70	9,007,000	50.70	24,903,000	59.36
1909	16,482,000	66.80	9,137,000	49.94	25,619,000	59.61

* See note to preceding table. † The figures for these years are based on export returns of the United Kingdom.

From this table it will be observed that instead of declining, as indicated by the Commonwealth records, the position of the United Kingdom has been, on the whole, slightly improved; the improvement being more pronounced in the preferential division.

The principal classes of imports affected by preference are "apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres," and "manufactures of metals, including machinery." Together these two classes represent 71 per cent. of all imports affected, the former class representing 47 per cent. and the latter 24 per cent. The following analysis gives the particulars of the imports of these groups, as recorded, for the past five years:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF APPAREL, TEXTILES, AND MANUFACTURED FIBRES,

1905 to 1909.

PREFERENTIAL.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905 ...	7,586,841	76.98	42,442	0.42	2,228,104	22.60	9,857,387	100
1906 ...	8,240,338	75.92	59,402	0.55	2,554,765	23.53	10,854,505	100
1907 ...	8,725,908	70.20	68,764	0.54	3,637,169	29.26	12,431,841	100
1908 ...	7,716,800	68.35	54,667	0.48	3,519,641	31.17	11,291,108	100
1909 ...	8,038,772	69.26	58,599	0.50	3,509,876	30.24	11,607,247	100

NON-PREFERENTIAL.

1905 ...	903,653	42.28	971,931	45.47	261,815	12.25	2,137,399	100
1906 ...	1,045,608	39.72	1,251,056	47.53	335,339	12.75	2,632,053	100
1907 ...	1,153,666	39.66	1,327,829	45.64	427,325	14.70	2,908,820	100
1908 ...	1,074,671	42.08	1,168,473	45.76	310,435	12.16	2,553,579	100
1909 ...	1,193,196	37.77	1,380,056	43.70	585,239	18.53	3,158,491	100

The above table shews a slight improvement in 1909 as compared with 1908, in the position of the United Kingdom in the supply of apparel and textiles affected by preference, accompanied by a very considerable decline in her position in the non-preferential division.

The detailed tables which are appended, shew the influence of the principal items on the relative position of the United Kingdom in this class of trade. In the preferential division the improvement compared with 1908 has been general, the only exceptions being in hats, etc., cotton and linen piece goods, and in the indefinite item "other" apparel. This latter item does not permit of a closer examination. On the other hand the movement in the non-preferential class has been equally general in the opposite direction, the only items shewing improvement being minor articles for boots and shoes, hessians; tents and flags, and bags and sacks—lines which do not represent large values to the United Kingdom.

The important position held by British Possessions in the non-preferential division of this class is due to the supply of hessians and bags and sacks by India. In 1908 binder twine to the value of £11,446, and in 1909 to the value of £17,338, was also imported from New Zealand. The decline, in the later years under review, in the position held by British Possessions, is due to the fact that the ratio of the value of bags and sacks to the total value of the group has been a decreasing one. In 1906 bags and sacks represented 42.78 per cent. of the total of the non-preferential division of this class, whereas in 1909 the proportion had fallen to 37.88 per cent. In 1909, too, the United Kingdom secured a larger share of the hessian trade in opposition to India and of the trade in binder twine in opposition to New Zealand, notwithstanding that New Zealand's sales of this article increased in the Commonwealth by 51.4 per cent. over the previous year.

The value and proportion of the more important items, included in the above groups of apparel and textiles, recorded as of United Kingdom manufacture, are given below:—

**COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PREFERENTIAL ITEMS OF APPAREL AND
TEXTILES RECORDED AS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1905 to 1909.**

Items.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
Apparel—										
Boots and shoes ...	162,347	62.11	181,915	65.40	195,426	66.28	174,153	64.87	187,690	68.22
Gloves ...	100,070	46.70	80,981	34.80	48,168	17.07	38,320	15.00	49,148	16.75
Hats, caps, & bonnets	289,327	82.80	284,783	77.06	260,853	63.87	208,143	70.36	176,998	66.36
Socks and stockings of wool, &c. ...	285,055	98.16	305,132	97.98	348,307	97.23	*402,040	80.35	367,669	95.73
Trimmings & Ornaments ...	136,212	51.60	128,135	42.40	86,317	25.73	54,860	26.69	49,130	31.30
Other apparel ...	996,830	78.30	1,083,054	75.32	1,040,855	67.28	905,922	68.26	906,615	66.90
Textiles, etc. — Piece goods —										
Cotton and linen, n.e.i. ...	2,568,736	91.40	3,023,372	91.18	3,266,665	89.90	2,946,313	89.71	3,208,581	88.71
Woolen or containing wool ...	1,562,627	81.04	1,705,086	83.36	1,819,153	80.62	1,580,004	78.74	1,595,609	81.18
Silk or containing silk (not containing wool) ...	181,888	24.97	99,834	14.19	106,008	11.73	63,676	7.61	89,534	10.31
Velvets, velveteens, plushes, ribbons, lace, etc. ...	279,832	48.44	234,577	40.56	235,214	27.67	233,384	23.92	278,786	25.48
Flannelettes ...	190,657	81.35	203,669	80.30	228,240	81.85	193,142	79.63	127,466	81.40
Other textiles & manufactured fibres ...	833,260	88.68	906,800	88.75	1,060,702	85.23	916,843	83.92	1,001,346	85.35
Total apparel & textiles	7,586,841	76.98	8,240,338	75.92	8,725,908	70.20	7,716,800	68.35	7,038,772	69.26

* Includes cotton socks which were subject to preferential rates to the 24th April only. No separate record was made of the imports of cotton socks during 1908.

The items "gloves," "trimmings, and ornaments," and "silk and velvet piece goods," appear to furnish definite instances of misdescription in the earlier years under review. These goods are largely gathered from other parts of the world into the United Kingdom, whence they are shipped to Australia. The records for 1909 shew that, of the total imports into the Commonwealth of these four items taken conjointly, only 19.34 per cent. was of United Kingdom origin, while as much as 83.63 per cent. was shipped from that country. Under these circumstances it appears probable that, until the question of revenue arose (viz. in August, 1907), some portion of these goods, merely packed in the United Kingdom, were recorded as of British manufacture. This suggestion is again supported by the British trade returns, for although the items presented therein are not identical with the items in the Commonwealth returns, it may be seen that the exports from the United Kingdom to Australia of British silk manufactures bear to the imports into the Commonwealth of silk, etc., piece goods the same ratio in 1908 as in 1905, and in 1909 the two records are consistent.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF NON-PREFERENTIAL ITEMS OF APPAREL AND TEXTILES RECORDED AS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1905 to 1909.

Items.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Per cent.
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
Apparel—Socks & stockings of cotton ...	45,916	34.82	53,766	35.68	48,207	29.66	*	...	40,639	25.06
Other ...	80,567	89.11	80,272	81.11	97,228	76.00	67,067	72.94	56,474	48.50
Minor Articles for—										
Boots and shoes ...	31,860	62.80	29,791	55.82	33,340	56.73	31,885	57.07	31,735	60.87
Hats and caps ...	54,798	52.50	61,062	45.44	42,937	29.78	39,279	31.81	58,236	30.70
Umbrellas ...	10,937	97.17	13,021	98.72	20,902	96.26	33,387	97.86	32,456	96.24
Other apparel ...	162,767	77.02	174,638	73.93	153,600	65.83	129,852	57.15	156,040	48.38
Piece goods—Canvas & duck ...										
Hessians ...	76,761	39.16	114,710	46.88	107,792	99.05	142,855	92.26	164,095	90.97
Other ...	42,812	82.50	48,311	78.24	47,840	19.14	27,304	14.63	51,593	24.65
Sewing silks, threads, etc	253,006	91.43	290,472	89.35	317,519	79.28	80,134	83.69	84,222	74.92
Tents and flags ...	1,991	94.94	2,076	87.75	4,147	91.49	5,159	85.64	3,816	96.58
Cordage and twine ...	132,471	87.47	159,182	86.36	200,030	90.03	200,449	88.09	196,241	84.43
Bags and sacks ...	9,787	1.14	18,307	1.63	10,573	0.95	2,191	0.22	5,432	0.45
Total ...	903,653	42.28	1,045,608	39.72	1,153,666	39.66	1,074,671	42.08	1,193,196	37.77

* Not recorded apart from woollen socks and stockings in this year.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS (INCLUDING MACHINERY), 1905 to 1909.

PREFERENTIAL.

Year.	Country of Origin.							
	United Kingdom.		British Possessions.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905 ...	2,690,043	72.77	13,597	0.37	993,252	26.86	3,696,892	100
1906 ...	3,132,437	73.35	17,492	0.41	1,121,241	26.24	4,271,170	100
1907 ...	4,401,531	75.73	25,926	0.45	1,384,530	23.82	5,811,987	100
1908 ...	4,271,659	75.53	9,765	0.17	1,374,303	24.30	5,655,727	100
1909 ...	4,517,994	76.95	144,933	2.47	1,208,538	20.58	5,871,465	100

NON-PREFERENTIAL.

	£		%		£		%	
	£	%	£	%	£	%	£	%
1905 ...	1,793,631	51.40	129,747	3.72	1,566,421	44.88	3,489,799	100
1906 ...	2,416,705	53.22	92,978	2.05	2,030,556	44.73	4,540,239	100
1907 ...	3,180,805	54.90	209,725	3.62	2,403,455	41.48	5,793,985	100
1908 ...	2,942,084	53.85	189,632	3.47	2,332,059	42.68	5,463,775	100
1909 ...	2,934,101	53.91	201,511	3.70	2,307,684	42.39	5,443,296	100

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF METALS, ETC., INCLUDING MACHINERY, RECORDED AS OF UNITED KINGDOM ORIGIN, 1905 to 1909.

PREFERENTIAL.

Items.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%	Amount.	%
	£		£		£		£		£	
Iron & steel girders, beams, etc. ...	22,104	53.09	55,453	67.65	64,366	68.88	72,990	65.28	77,648	82.61
Plate & sheet (corrugated or galvd.)	871,716	96.59	1,032,118	96.54	1,270,440	94.36	1,068,965	97.42	1,375,433	95.36
Rails, fishpits, etc.	111,344	54.03	132,522	38.93	562,610	89.46	530,678	68.93	436,872	54.40
Tinned plates ...	214,947	99.97	257,112	99.48	247,650	99.55	284,564	99.97	284,446	99.91
	1,220,111	89.38	1,477,205	88.41	2,154,066	92.57	1,987,217	85.75	2,174,399	82.86
Machinery ...	506,033	60.53	570,497	64.18	775,673	62.15	922,615	72.64	1,015,163	77.06
Cutlery and plated-ware ...	234,055	83.37	257,799	82.82	318,324	83.63	284,732	83.00	320,067	84.65
Other manufactures of metals ...	729,844	60.07	826,936	62.62	1,153,468	62.15	1,077,095	62.44	1,008,365	65.20
	1,469,932	63.05	1,655,232	65.65	2,247,465	64.50	2,284,442	68.44	2,343,595	72.18
Total ...	2,600,043	72.77	3,132,437	73.35	4,401,531	75.73	4,271,659	75.53	4,517,994	76.95

NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Iron and steel--										
Pig ...	98,392	94.22	146,368	96.45	162,815	90.16	89,341	87.51	129,212	92.68
Bar, rod, angle, and tee ...	278,356	82.10	347,676	78.80	475,748	79.31	425,900	74.20	393,939	70.89
Hoop ...	21,911	52.81	27,164	50.89	42,513	62.40	29,800	51.28	25,248	41.35
Ingots, blooms & slabs ...	3,539	27.08	5,130	18.20	10,470	26.23	3,107	10.36	7,556	23.69
Plate and sheet--										
plain ...	98,293	65.63	111,998	55.98	179,928	62.98	131,379	60.84	148,537	59.46
Scrap ...	38,036	99.96	49,305	97.54	44,989	88.64	45,194	94.59	37,125	93.17
	538,527	78.52	687,641	74.34	916,463	74.83	724,721	70.50	741,617	68.80
Machinery--										
Agricultural, dairy-ing, etc. ...	63,493	13.15	53,385	12.51	53,491	10.32	61,964	14.21	81,458	17.10
Engines--										
Gas and oil ...	53,535	72.96	98,983	76.18	113,035	73.70	79,553	70.03	103,554	74.66
Sewing machines	15,468	13.16	13,608	9.66	12,789	6.76	64,249	36.85	86,038	45.70
Other machinery and mach. tools	187,112	50.02	250,974	49.97	324,889	50.55	542,484	54.16	472,127	52.61
Tools of trade	138,102	49.75	161,523	47.32	219,907	45.98	233,980	43.51	210,365	52.69
Wire--Iron & steel	31,077	9.49	40,578	7.80	52,365	9.67	71,282	12.66	75,435	13.64
Other	27,304	47.57	25,558	54.16	96,335	72.82	73,112	59.93	49,348	48.86
Wire netting	220,083	65.67	378,847	72.60	400,708	68.90	309,853	67.56	216,186	58.85
Other metals and manufact. thereof	518,930	68.45	705,608	71.64	990,823	74.44	780,886	73.68	897,973	72.21
	1,255,104	44.76	1,729,064	47.84	2,264,342	49.55	2,217,363	49.98	2,192,484	50.22
Total ...	1,793,631	51.40	2,416,705	53.22	3,180,805	54.90	2,942,084	53.85	2,934,101	53.91

The records of the imports of metals and metal manufactures may be accepted as free from the defects previously alluded to in regard to apparel and textiles. The proportion of metal goods of foreign origin received via the United Kingdom is relatively small.

The above tables shew that in the supply of metals and metal manufactures the position of the United Kingdom is, in both preferential and non-preferential, slightly better than in 1908. Indeed, in both divisions the improvement has been fairly constant throughout the period, although somewhat more marked in the preferential division. In connection with the supply of metals and metal manufactures, it is of interest to observe that in the less-finished forms of metal goods, whether affected by preference or not, the relative position of the United Kingdom, as indicated by group totals, has declined, whereas, in the supply of machinery and finished articles, again irrespective of preference, it has improved. It should also be remarked that the general tendency of the movement of the relative position of the United Kingdom was in evidence before the introduction of preference, both in the downward movement of the simpler manufactures and in the upward movement of the more complex.

It might also be suggested that the failure of the United Kingdom to maintain for an indefinite period—without extreme protective measures in her favour—the same relatively high position—in an increasing volume of trade and in opposition to the highly organised competition of other nations of more recent industrial development—formerly held by her should not, *per se*, be taken as evidence of her waning industrial or commercial virility.

Taking together the two groups of the simpler forms of iron and steel manufactures, enumerated in the above tables, it appears that in 1905, of a total trade of £2,051,077 the United Kingdom supplied £1,758,638, or 85.74 per cent., while in 1909, when the total value of the same trade had increased to £3,702,080, she supplied £2,916,016, representing, however, only 78.86 per cent. Thus, though the United Kingdom increased her sales to the Commonwealth by £1,157,378 while similar sales by all other countries increased only by £493,625, the relative proportion of the trade supplied by the United Kingdom fell from 85.74 per cent. in 1905 to 78.86 per cent. in 1909. Moreover, in iron and steel plates, pig and scrap iron, and tinned plates representing, in 1909, a total value of £2,156,170, the United Kingdom had 91.58 per cent.—practically a monopoly. That such a monopoly should be preserved to her, in the face of the circumstances referred to above and in view of the rapidly increasing volume of the world's trade, is scarcely to be expected.

The smaller proportion, supplied by the United Kingdom in 1909 compared with 1908, of the less complex forms of iron and steel affected by preference is due to increased competition in the supply of steel rails. In the supply of plate and sheet iron and steel, also, some encroachment was made by the United States, though the United Kingdom still had as much as 95.36 per cent. of this trade.

The countries from which the principal supplies of rails, fishplates, etc., were drawn, and the percentage proportion supplied by each, are shewn in the following table:—

**IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH OF IRON AND STEEL RAILS, Etc.,
1905 TO 1909.**

Country of Origin.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	£ 2	% 0.00	£ 132,522	% 38.93	£ 562,610	% 89.46	£ 530,678	% 66.92	£ 436,872	% 54.39
Canada ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ 132,963	% 16.55
Belgium ...	19,354	9.39	95,939	28.18	19,599	3.12	9,852	1.24	21,693	2.70
Germany ...	21,164	10.27	36,575	10.74	37,969	6.04	44,057	5.56	70,201	8.74
Russia... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,300	4.58	—	—
Utd. States of America ...	53,163	25.80	75,144	22.08	7,705	1.22	171,996	21.69	140,300	17.47
Other Countries ...	1,066	0.51	255	0.07	1,048	0.16	45	0.01	1,131	0.15
Total ...	206,091	100.00	340,435	100.00	628,931	100.00	792,928	100.00	803,160	100.00

In the similar group of commodities in the non-preferential division the item chiefly affecting the position is bar, rod, angle, and tee iron and steel, in the supply of which Belgium, Germany, and the United States of America have each secured increased shares.

The value of the imports of bar etc. iron and steel, and its percentage on the total value of such imports during 1909 from each of these countries was:— Belgium, £52,353=9.40 per cent.; Germany, £57,096=10.27 per cent.; United States, £39,789=7.16 per cent.

The large increase in the United Kingdom's share of the imports of sewing machines requires special explanation. In the tariff as introduced on the 8th August, 1907, it was provided that sewing machines manufactured in the United Kingdom should be free, while those from other countries should pay 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. On the 16th November, 1907, the preferential provisions were deleted and all sewing machines became free. In the meantime, in order to procure the advantage of the tariff, the largest firm manufacturing these machines and operating both in the United States and in the United Kingdom, transferred its Australian business from its American to its British branch. Notwithstanding the cessation of preference, and in the face of higher freight charges from Liverpool direct than from New York via Liverpool, this firm, rather than again disturb its business arrangements, continued to supply the Australian trade, in certain classes of machines, from its British branch. This transfer, however, did not carry a corresponding amount of employment to the British operatives, for the reason that, while the Australian business was transferred to the United Kingdom, a corresponding amount of trade—unaffected by any preferential tariffs—formerly supplied by the British branch, was transferred to America.

A further list of items, preferential and non-preferential, recorded as of United Kingdom origin is appended:—

PRINCIPAL OTHER PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS, 1905 to 1909.

Article.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£		£	
Milk—Preserved, concentrated, etc. ...	21,748	11.06	21,660	11.44	13,727	8.05	149,673	83.02	135,240	92.64
Confectionery, cocoa, chocolate, etc. ...	211,201	73.63	230,110	69.03	270,311	67.59	257,913	70.12	296,102	69.71
Gelatine, glue, cements	20,961	51.24	20,912	43.90	19,115	33.14	19,475	45.81	21,367	47.73
Yarns ...	78,217	78.55	96,706	80.09	128,166	78.42	122,985	82.88	112,409	80.34
Oils ...	22,745	14.59	27,646	12.87	25,226	11.69	23,526	9.73	24,928	9.39
Paints ...	46,998	61.98	52,629	73.01	65,278	68.22	70,787	69.67	71,413	73.02
Varnishes ...	49,574	86.63	55,411	89.34	66,387	83.83	60,076	83.10	63,487	84.83
Slates—roofing ...	8,764	38.23	14,587	56.74	26,615	62.65	21,920	59.25	20,444	73.26
Leather ...	39,782	90.76	51,341	77.86	60,550	85.02	50,981	84.96	51,889	84.62
Rubber, manufactures of	128,146	70.08	124,310	60.06	136,463	58.82	138,310	51.55	130,118	38.94
Furniture, etc. ...	57,521	28.10	60,010	27.43	69,200	27.09	43,463	25.13	63,786	37.10
Wood manufactures ...	21,015	18.43	24,574	24.55	40,229	26.97	34,036	22.94	35,601	31.95
China & earthenware	155,528	72.80	156,501	64.40	216,869	64.38	198,738	63.46	172,382	66.28
Glass and glassware ...	69,572	30.71	66,050	25.09	90,609	27.02	78,359	27.58	68,295	25.28
Cement (Portland) ...	26,266	40.52	25,576	35.64	23,638	46.33	48,517	53.74	45,153	58.14
Tiles—roofing ...	9,576	35.76	10,716	39.54	17,766	46.22	18,671	53.51	20,851	57.63
Paper ...	116,275	47.97	120,796	42.37	280,836	52.33	270,159	51.01	281,975	57.46
Stationery ...	140,370	74.22	189,940	73.48	194,555	64.70	180,664	62.42	163,980	63.85
Timepieces, jewellery, and fancy goods ...	480,918	61.27	477,815	54.71	483,120	46.58	383,826	43.15	427,331	46.97
Arms... ..	21,216	35.28	25,112	32.01	28,392	35.34	51,718	60.07	39,356	46.01
Percussion caps, cartridges, etc. ...	67,570	50.62	84,096	50.12	82,999	54.72	76,846	63.67	74,823	54.33
Detonators and fuse... ..	42,697	93.10	40,634	95.42	42,984	98.06	36,797	96.28	45,950	97.94
Dynamite, gunpowder	350,004	78.26	347,380	77.68	277,394	82.39	293,002	77.98	324,699	76.02
Bags, baskets, etc. ...	28,796	49.05	38,003	42.51	42,038	33.59	44,000	33.55	47,026	31.42
Brushware ...	76,364	62.16	87,546	60.06	89,025	53.58	57,255	54.16	56,981	56.23
Blackings, etc. ...	35,334	62.68	40,882	64.01	55,502	66.39	38,961	72.24	23,359	68.17
Electrical articles and materials ...	138,002	67.08	179,123	69.28	233,439	68.72	271,453	73.68	164,446	74.16
Matches ...	44,217	27.56	34,491	26.43	44,848	28.74	59,264	32.68	57,716	37.03
Pianos and parts... ..	17,460	9.46	24,773	10.24	43,663	13.94	24,886	10.11	34,549	13.16
Oilmen's stores ...	32,726	43.62	37,055	52.68	57,124	63.63	55,777	71.21	63,427	68.22
Vehicles, bicycles, tricycles, etc. ...	205,009	55.02	268,067	61.95	418,019	65.32	416,637	61.14	490,957	61.56

PRINCIPAL OTHER NON-PREFERENTIAL IMPORTS, 1905 to 1909.

Article.	1905.		1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.	
	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.	Amount	Per cent.
	£		£		£		£		£	
Fish	98,606	28.89	118,529	32.30	135,420	35.13	146,616	29.05	143,694	31.13
Meats	27,149	47.89	29,445	48.46	23,271	49.65	26,366	48.05	24,901	46.85
Grain, prepared (malt, oatmeal, etc.) ...	62,463	79.13	69,407	80.96	61,412	76.81	69,558	76.83	37,867	68.84
Hops	13,332	21.24	13,460	22.11	7,604	15.30	7,934	19.24	6,430	16.95
Oilmen's stores (free) ...	60,259	88.66	50,812	87.41	48,694	82.27	55,075	77.48	73,125	80.88
Mustard	47,671	99.48	41,449	98.30	45,956	98.07	39,979	99.25	46,074	99.18
Tobacco, mfd. (cigars, cigarettes, etc.) ...	30,774	9.31	30,369	9.08	34,253	10.49	30,610	9.86	36,955	12.85
Oils and greases	98,869	34.38	124,844	33.94	132,850	30.47	177,949	38.31	177,523	40.20
Paints and colours	184,894	85.69	190,589	87.32	232,623	85.88	213,272	86.72	207,909	85.27
Marble and stone	19,129	34.08	11,380	30.55	14,071	26.91	13,595	29.49	16,222	29.86
Indiarubber manufacts. ...	28,569	27.74	39,637	24.58	41,132	22.10	38,607	23.01	44,726	26.21
Leather, manufacts. of ...	88,398	28.56	119,999	27.17	114,009	25.44	88,347	23.10	88,655	19.99
Harness—minor articles for ...	35,440	95.35	47,138	96.06	62,148	94.73	61,594	96.46	68,542	97.12
Furniture—minor articles for ...	17,327	78.93	24,984	79.05	34,801	74.10	36,242	70.80	50,931	76.10
Earth'ware, Bricks, etc ...	12,176	89.93	12,246	81.63	19,321	82.02	25,767	69.01	30,564	69.26
Glass and Glassware	22,523	56.24	27,094	53.56	28,247	48.15	41,189	49.63	39,039	44.04
Paper	315,429	40.45	320,162	42.45	255,238	36.63	280,859	32.99	305,451	39.86
Books, printed	405,510	91.08	416,523	91.97	424,045	92.02	421,458	89.13	465,719	90.34
Stationery	48,244	64.64	54,215	64.24	44,449	62.48	63,868	69.67	33,041	47.64
Instruments, scientific do., surgical & dental ...	9,407	64.59	11,583	73.89	13,803	66.35	21,498	72.69	17,709	67.09
Drugs and chemicals—Insecticides, disinfectants, etc. ...	39,253	76.02	39,844	75.87	35,070	67.72	38,057	71.27	30,337	69.97
Medicines	150,899	47.06	135,867	62.43	146,689	62.63	133,427	58.49	123,428	58.13
Essential oils	12,577	48.44	20,543	53.93	19,092	42.87	14,675	29.81	8,067	24.93
Acids	6,416	12.66	9,830	17.80	11,361	23.06	23,605	31.35	20,518	44.04
Cyanide of potassium Sodas (exclud. soda nitrate)	175,879	86.19	193,102	85.23	174,571	84.94	208,773	91.04	196,548	83.63
Fertilisers	65,034	89.52	76,430	93.02	82,699	94.80	72,941	92.35	79,095	92.03
Other drugs	95,079	28.01	114,909	26.84	100,331	25.79	83,745	18.96	74,014	20.52
Musical instruments (not pianos) & parts ...	167,317	38.18	174,062	35.21	200,009	31.73	168,358	27.68	135,879	23.13
Soap	16,858	20.16	20,890	21.81	29,952	26.74	18,007	21.17	19,958	23.63
Ships	42,265	54.32	39,923	50.24	47,692	46.12	35,574	46.13	34,994	46.44
	263,442	99.04	358,000	97.75	655,760	96.34	672,000	95.98	749,950	99.05

6. **General Conclusions as to Preference.**—It will be seen from the foregoing that in order to determine in the first years of preference whether it has been efficient or not, it would be absolutely necessary to have correct records on the same basis for the years preceding the preferential scheme. There is every reason to believe that the records, in many instances, are not sufficiently accurate to allow of just comparisons being made. It is also obvious that a much more detailed analysis is essential than has ordinarily been thought necessary, and it will only be in the course of a number of years that anything like a definite opinion can be reached as to the efficiency of the preferential treatment, for as Professor W. J. Ashley in his preface to Mr. John Holt Schooling's "British Trade Book" says—"No comparison of isolated years, no comparison of short consecutive periods, can be relied upon to give properly comparable data."

Primarily, it will be necessary in some way to eliminate the normal growth in business which would have taken place under any régime whatever in an advancing country; and secondly, the significance of the statistics will depend upon a very rigid adherence to the same method of description in regard to items. If the practice of recording is as variable in the future as it has been in the past, no real deductions can be drawn, and this goes to show the importance of maintaining the same method of describing items, quite irrespective of their significance from the standpoint merely of revenue.

In order to determine the course of trade, it will be essential to maintain in its integrity for a sufficient number of years any classification of items once adopted, and no practicable means of analysis will enable one to penetrate the significance of the trade if that course is not followed, because the determining effect of a preference which, in its nature, is likely to be not too well marked compared with the other elements of growth, can easily be vitiated by the entering of other possibilities of change into the results.

7. **Preferential Tariff of New Zealand.**—“The Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act 1903” of New Zealand introduced preferential rates of duty in favour of the produce of the British Dominions by imposing extra duties on certain imports which were the produce or manufacture of other countries. The list of preferential items was materially extended by the New Zealand “Tariff Act 1907,” from the 31st March, 1908.

The following tables present an analysis of the imports into New Zealand during 1909, distinguishing those which would be affected by an application of the preferential provisions of the “Tariff Act 1907”—

NEW ZEALAND—IMPORTS 1909, PREFERENTIAL AND NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Particulars.	From United Kingdom and British Possessions.	From Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£	£	£
Imports affected by preferential tariff—			
Free	1,342,732	—	1,342,732
Dutiable	2,448,329	842,407	3,290,736
Total	3,791,061	842,407	4,633,468
Imports not affected by preferential tariff—			
Free	5,042,616	1,104,011	6,146,627
Dutiable	3,638,390	398,977	4,037,367
Total	8,681,006	1,502,988	10,183,994
Total merchandise	12,472,067	2,345,395	14,817,462
Bullion and Specie	857,205	52	857,257
Total	13,329,272	2,345,447	15,674,719

NOTE.—In this table the imports affected by the preferential provisions of the tariff are stated, as far as possible, according to the country of origin; those unaffected by preference according to country of shipment, the country of origin of these not being recorded. Without doubt imports from the United Kingdom and British Possessions include goods of foreign origin.

**NEW ZEALAND—IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES, 1909.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS,**

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		Preferential Tariff.		General Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
(A) Free	1,342,732	...	...	250,458	18.66
(B) Dutiable	2,448,329	496,279	20.27	748,008	30.55
Total	3,791,061	496,279	13.09	998,466	26.34

FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		General Tariff.		Preferential Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
Imports similar to group A' above	89,027	13,367	15.02	...	...
“ “ “ B “	753,380	228,305	30.31	156,247	20.74
Total	842,407	241,672	28.69	156,247	18.56

8. **Preferential Tariff of South Africa.**—Preference to goods of United Kingdom origin was first granted by the South African Customs Union Convention of 1903 from the 15th August of that year, and similar treatment was extended to Canada from the 1st July, 1904. The present preferential tariff of the South African Customs Union (Convention, 1906, and amendments, 1908) applies to produce of United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand and the Commonwealth.

An analysis of the trade of South Africa is appended :—

SOUTH AFRICA.—IMPORTS, 1909—PREFERENTIAL AND NON-PREFERENTIAL.

Particulars.	From United Kingdom and Reciprocating Countries.	From other Countries.	Total.
Imports affected by preferential tariff—	£	£	£
Free... ..	4,269,119	...	4,269,119
Dutiable	12,554,449	6,883,924	18,938,373
Total	16,823,568	6,883,924	23,207,492
Imports not affected by preferential tariff—			
Free... ..	1,376,720	1,192,106	2,568,826
Dutiable	699,262	1,821,559	2,520,821
Total	2,075,982	3,013,665	5,089,647
Total merchandise	18,899,550	9,897,589	28,297,139
Bullion and specie	1,506,345	38,572	1,544,917
Total	20,405,895	9,436,161	29,842,056

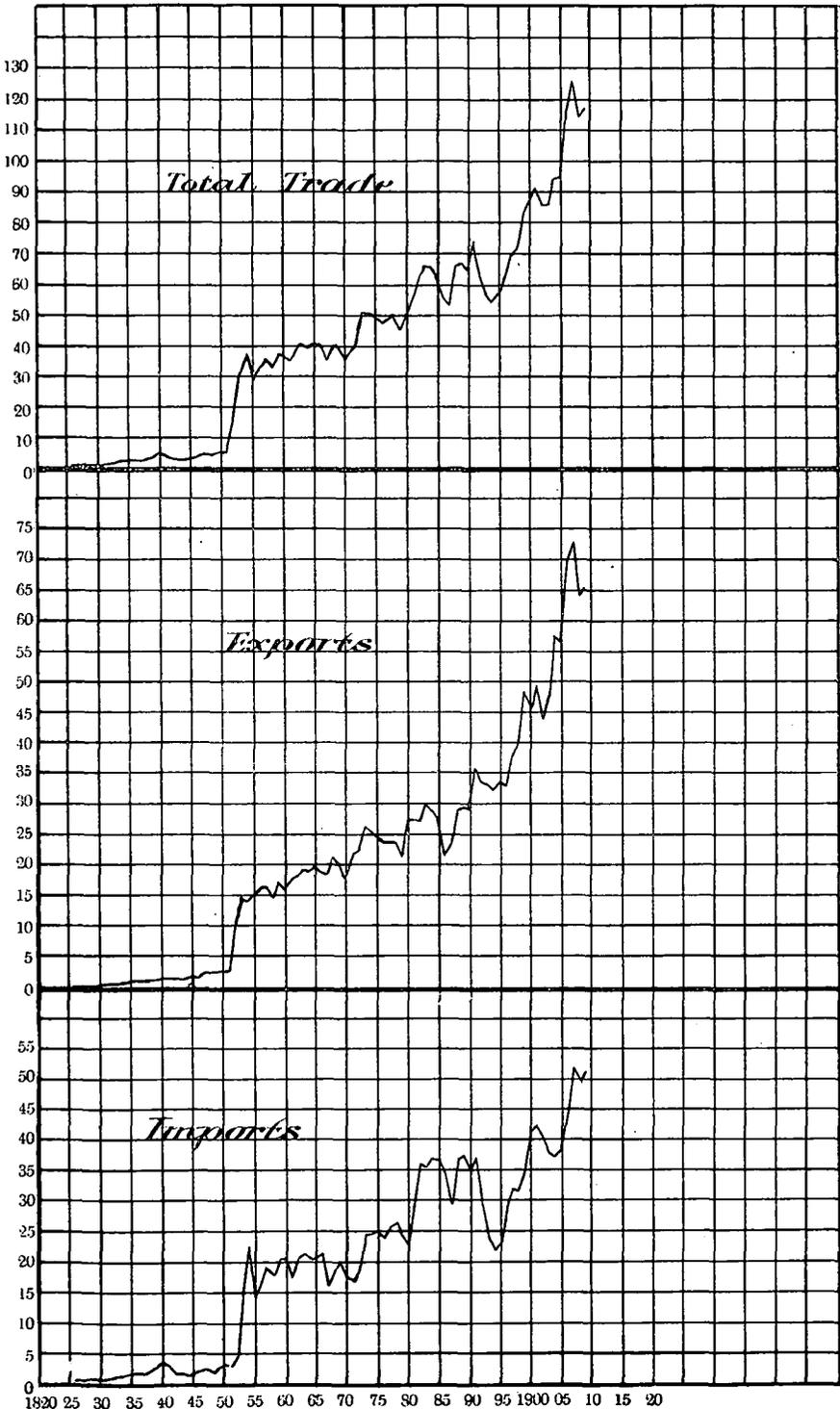
NOTE.—Owing to difficulty in applying the tariff rates to the statistical items, the above results must be taken as approximate only.

SOUTH AFRICA—IMPORTS AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES, 1909.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND RECIPROCATING BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under—			
		Preferential Tariff.		General Tariff.	
	£	£	Rate %	£	Rate %
(A) Free	4,269,119	...	...	123,074	3.00
(B) Dutiable	12,554,449	1,806,172	14.38	2,182,163	17.38
Total	16,823,568	1,806,172	10.73	2,310,237	13.73

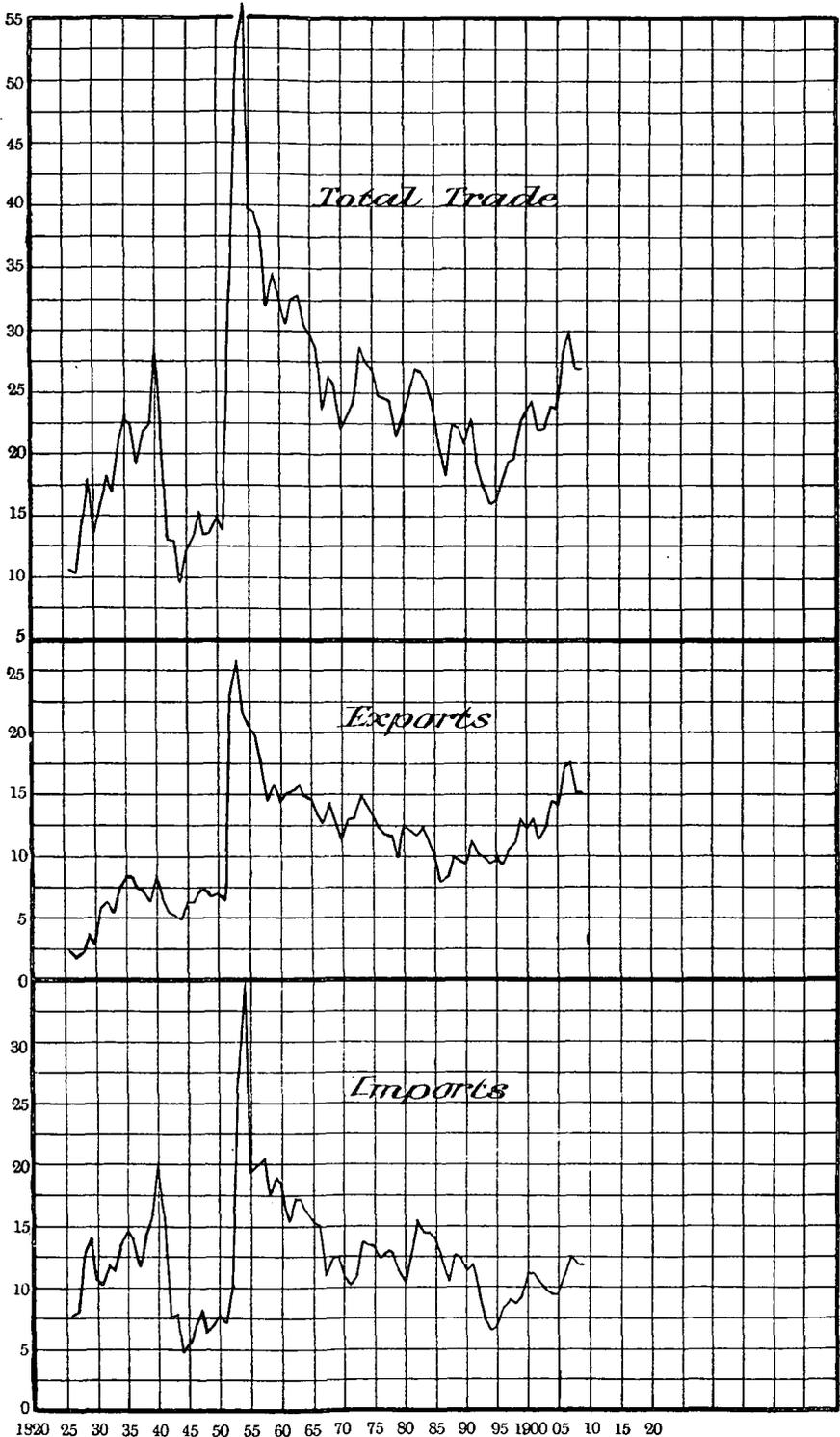
GRAPHS SHEWING VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1909.



(See pages 612 and 613.)

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 TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1909.



(See pages 612 and 613).

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 sterling per head.

**IMPORTS INTO SOUTH AFRICA AFFECTED BY PREFERENTIAL TARIFF RATES, 1909.
FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.**

Particulars.	Imports.	Duty which would be payable under,—			
		General Tariff.		Preferential Tariff.	
		£	Rate %	£	Rate %
Imports similar to group (A) above	2,810,822	84,324	3.00	...	...
" " (B) "	3,573,102	655,990	18.36	543,915	15.22
Total	6,383,924	740,314	11.60	543,915	8.52

9. **Preferential Tariff of Canada.**—Preferential tariff treatment of goods of the United Kingdom and certain British Possessions was first given by Canada in 1897.

The published trade returns of Canada do not permit of an analysis similar to those given for the Commonwealth, New Zealand, and South Africa.

10. **Preferential Tariff Comparisons.**—The following table presents a comparative statement of the imports into the Commonwealth, New Zealand, and South Africa during 1909, the imports of each country having been analysed according to the application of its own tariff.

APPLICATION OF PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, 1909.

Particulars.	C'wealth of Australia.	Dominion of New Zealand	Customs Union of South Africa.
1. Total imports of merchandise ...	£ 50,115,521	14,817,462	28,297,139
2. " " " from favoured countries	£ 25,809,347	12,472,067	18,899,550
3. Imports affected (favourably or adversely) by preferential rates ...	£ 24,677,764	4,633,468	23,207,492
4. Imports affected (favourably or adversely) by preferential rates, per cent. to total ...	49.24	31.27	82.02
5. Imports from favoured countries, p.c. to item 1	51.50	84.18*	66.80
6. Imports favoured by preferential rates	£ 16,482,032	3,791,061*	16,823,568
7. " " " p.c. to item 1	32.89	25.58	59.45
8. " " " " " " 2	63.87	30.39	89.02
9. Amount of rebate	£ 834,268	502,187	504,065
10. Rate of rebate per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	5.06	13.25	3.00

* See note to table on page 657.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the preferential schemes, as at present in force in the different parts of the empire, are by no means uniform. The preferential tariff of New Zealand applies to a wider range of countries than that of any other part of the empire, inasmuch as the advantage of the lower tariff rates is extended to all parts of the British dominions, while those of Canada and South Africa apply to the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Possessions, and that of the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom only. Apart from the British preferential tariff, however, the Commonwealth, in consideration of its participation in the South African preference, gives a preference to certain products of that country. New Zealand and South Africa have also a special reciprocal trade agreement in addition to the main schemes of preference. Canada, under the Customs Tariff Act of 1907, makes provision for an intermediate tariff, which may be applied to the produce of *foreign* countries. Canada already has a reciprocal trade agreement with France and a similar agreement with the United States of America is at present awaiting ratification by the respective legislatures.

The margin between the rates of duty applied to British and foreign goods, respectively, is also higher in New Zealand than in the Commonwealth or South Africa, though in the latter countries the preferential tariff affects a greater proportion of the trade. On the basis of the imports into New Zealand during 1909 the average margin of preference was 13.25 per cent. of the value of the goods, while in the Commonwealth the similar margin was 5.06 per cent., and in South Africa 3.00 per cent. The average rate of duty charged in New Zealand on British goods, subject to preferential rates, was 13.09 per cent., while similar goods of foreign origin were called upon to pay 26.34 per cent. In the Commonwealth the collateral rates were 13.29 per cent. and 18.35 per cent. respectively, and in South Africa 10.73 per cent. and 13.73 per cent.

11. **South African Preference.**—Under the Commonwealth 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 during 1909 affected by the above-mentioned Act were as follows:—

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH DURING 1909 OF ARTICLES ENTITLED TO PREFERENCE UNDER THE SOUTH AFRICAN PREFERENCE ACT, AND THE VALUE OF THE PREFERENCE THEREON.

Particulars.	Rate of Rebate.	Imports.		Amount of Rebate.	
		Quantity.	Value.	£	s.
Fish—			£	£	s.
Preserved in tins, etc. ... lbs.	½d. per lb.	18,454	611	19	4
Grain—					
Maize cental	6d. per cntl.	215,844	66,438	5,396	2
Feathers—					
Undressed	5 per cent.	—	5,275	263	15
Dressed	10 per cent.	—	125	12	10
Tobacco manufactured—					
Cut lbs.	1/3 per lb.	2,088	236	130	0
N.E.I. lbs.	1/- per lb.	3,556	376	177	16
Tobacco unmanufactured ... lbs.	1/- per lb.	284	8	14	4
Wine—					
Still, in bottle gals.	5/- per gal.	4	4	1	0
Total	—	—	73,073	6,014	11

§ 12. Imports of Dutiable and Free Goods.

1. **Classified Statement of Imports.**—The following table shews, classified according to their nature, and distinguishing between dutiable and free goods, the estimated value of imports entered for home consumption during 1909, together with the amount and equivalent *ad valorem* rates of duty collected thereon. As no record is made of the value, entered for home consumption, of goods subject to specific duties, the value has been estimated on the basis of the value of corresponding imports. The free goods entered for home consumption have been taken to be the total imports of free goods less the value of similar goods re-exported.

VALUE OF GOODS (EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE) ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE COMMONWEALTH AND DUTY COLLECTED THEREON, 1909.

Classification of Imports.		Value Entered for Consumption.			Duty Collected, less Refunds.	Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> rate per cent. on—	
		Dutiable.	Free. (Net Imports).	Total.		Dutiable Imports.	All Imports.
		£	£	£	£	%	%
I.	Foodstuffs of animal origin (excluding living animals)	709,762	51,670	761,432	154,501	21.77	29.29
II.	Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and salt	2,030,768	147,394	2,178,162	835,858	41.16*	38.38*
III.	Beverages (non-alcoholic) & substances used in making	353,217	937,772	1,340,989	69,744	-19.74	5.20
IV.	Spirits & alcoholic liquors, including industrial spirits and pharmaceutical preparations dutiable as spirits	1,523,126	432	1,523,558	2,273,056	149.21	149.20
V.	Tobacco and preparations thereof	585,229	...	585,229	970,696	165.85	165.85
VI.	Live animals	30,672	81,985	112,657	283	0.92	0.25
VII.	Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not foodstuffs	64,295	271,710	336,005	11,575	18.00	3.44
VIII.	Vegetable substances and fibres	136,528	815,777	952,305	39,433	28.89	4.14
IX.	Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	8,672,688	6,154,086	14,826,774	1,854,860	21.39	12.51
X.	Oils, fats, and waxes	630,637	704,803	1,335,440	140,395	22.26	10.51
XI.	Paints and varnishes	413,091	17,464	430,555	74,926	18.14	17.40
XII.	Stones and minerals used industrially	130,285	32,186	162,471	28,089	21.56	17.29
XIII.	Specie (omitted)	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV.	Metals (unmanufactured) and ores, excluding gold and silver bullion	4,889	219,896	224,785	723	14.79	0.32
XV.	Metals partly manufactured	...	708,318	708,318	...	...	...
XVI.	Metals manufactured, including machinery	6,428,081	4,034,462	10,462,543	976,226	15.19	9.33
XVII.	Leather and manufactures of leather and substitutes therefor, also indiarubber and indiarubber manufactures	763,537	256,403	1,019,940	159,723	20.92	15.66
XVIII.	Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured	1,923,289	155,614	2,078,903	324,854	16.89	15.63
XIX.	Earthenware, cements, china, glass, & stoneware	735,470	65,922	801,392	197,580	26.86	24.66
XX.	Paper and stationery	718,145	1,435,222	2,153,367	160,213	22.31	7.44
XXI.	Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	920,027	279,375	1,199,402	233,305	25.36	19.45
XXII.	Optical, surgical, & scientific instruments	88,003	288,859	376,862	16,662	18.93	4.42
XXIII.	Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers	344,656	1,358,371	1,703,027	68,468	19.86	4.02
XXIV.	Miscellaneous	1,913,986	2,251,824	4,165,810	422,467	22.07	10.14
	Total merchandise	29,120,381	20,319,545	49,439,926	9,013,637	30.95	18.23
	Merchandise, excluding stimulants and narcotics	27,012,026	20,319,113	47,331,139	5,769,885	21.36	12.19

* The increase in the average *ad val.* rate of duty paid in this class as compared with 1908 (see previous issue) is mainly due to increased imports of sugar, which paid duty equivalent to an *ad val.* rate of 53 per cent., and to increased imports of dried fruits at an *ad val.* rate of over 100 per cent.

2. **Comparative Rates of Duty.**—Omitting bullion and specie, the proportion of total merchandise entered for "home consumption" free of duty in the undermentioned countries, and also the equivalent *ad valorem* rates of duty charged are as follows:—

PROPORTION OF FREE GOODS AND RATES OF IMPORT DUTY.

Particulars.	Australia.	Canada.	New Zealand.	U.S. of America
Year ended	31/12/09	31/3/10	31/12/09	30/6/09
Percentage of free merchandise	41.10	38.55	50.20	46.77
Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty on—	%	%	%	%
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors	149.20	136.12	160.20	71.60
Tobacco, and preparations thereof	165.85	20.57*	145.56	85.13
Other dutiable merchandise	21.36	24.24	22.02	40.88
Other merchandise dutiable and free.	12.19	14.89	10.30	20.74
Total dutiable merchandise	30.95	26.71	36.21	43.15
Total merchandise dutiable and free	18.23	16.41	17.91	22.99
Customs duty per head	£ s. d. 2 1 4	£ s. d. 1 14 5	£ s. d. 2 14 7†	£ s. d. 0 13 11

* Unmanufactured tobacco is admitted to Canada free of duty. † Exclusive of Maoris.

Notwithstanding the increase in the proportion of free goods entered for consumption in the Commonwealth from 35.18 per cent. in 1906 (the last full year of operation of the 1902 tariff) to 41.10 per cent. in 1909, the average rate of duty on all merchandise has increased from 17.59 to 18.23 per cent. The average rate of duty on all dutiable imports has increased from 27.14 in 1906 to 30.95 per cent. in 1909. Excluding liquors and tobacco, the average rate of duty has increased from 17.04 in 1906 to 21.36 per cent. in 1909.

From the above table it will be seen that, excluding spirits, etc., and tobacco, the average rates of duty charged on dutiable goods in the Commonwealth and in New Zealand are substantially the same, though the larger proportion of free goods in the latter country somewhat reduces the average rate on dutiable and free goods as compared with the Commonwealth. On the same basis, *i.e.*, excluding spirits and tobacco, the average rates of duty in Canada are materially higher than in the Commonwealth or New Zealand, though the inclusion of these goods reverses the position. The lower average rate for Canada on total imports is due to the smaller relative proportion of liquors and tobacco imported into that country, in which connection it may be mentioned that, during 1910, 81 per cent. of the value of tobacco imported therein was unmanufactured tobacco admitted free of duty and subject only to excise on manufacture.

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

1. **Character of Data.**—The tables on pages 666 and 667 shew the trade of each State of the Commonwealth for the quinquennium immediately preceding Federation and for the years 1901 and 1905 to 1909.

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 Transshipments.**—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 transshipment 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.

4. Abolition of Interstate Records.—With the cessation of the "book-keeping" method of distributing the revenue from customs and excise among the several States of the Commonwealth, all record, by the Commonwealth Government, of interstate trade has from the 13th September, 1910, been discontinued. It will therefore not be possible, in future, to publish returns of the internal trade of the Commonwealth.

5. Trade of States.—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 (1909). The results shew that the total oversea trade of the Commonwealth has increased by 55.63 per cent., viz., from £74,856,000 per annum in the earlier period to £116,490,732 in 1909, while the interstate trade has risen from £27,484,000 to £42,711,233, equal to 55.40 per cent.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT, COMMONWEALTH, 1896 to 1909.

Development in period	1896-1900.	1901-5.	1909.	1896-1900.	1901-5.	1909.
Mean population	3,636,000	3,904,000	4,321,511	Result per Inhabitant.		
Oversea imports	£33,763,000	£39,258,000	£51,171,896	£9 5 8	£10 1 1	£11 16 10
.. exports	41,093,000	51,238,000	65,318,836	11 6 1	13 2 6	15 2 3
Interstate imports	27,484,000	28,744,000	42,711,233	7 11 2	7 7 3	9 17 8
.. exports	26,381,000	28,703,000	42,711,233	7 5 1	7 7 0	9 17 8
Total imports	61,247,000	68,002,000	93,883,129	16 16 10	17 8 4	21 14 6
.. exports	67,474,000	79,941,000	108,030,069	18 11 2	20 9 6	24 19 11

IMPORT TRADE OF EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 1896 to 1909.

State.	1896-1900.	1901.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES.							
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
New South Wales ...	13,866	17,560	14,485	17,604	20,860	19,829	20,888
Victoria ...	9,824	12,687	12,958	14,870	17,101	16,433	16,532
Queensland ...	3,488	3,516	3,164	3,748	4,618	4,516	4,592
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	3,328	3,965	3,232	3,983	4,815	4,972	5,096
Western Australia ...	2,707	3,895	3,769	3,780	3,588	3,212	3,322
Tasmania ...	550	811	738	759	827	837	742
Total ...	33,763	42,434	38,346	44,744	51,809	49,799	51,172
FROM OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES (INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	10,116	9,368	11,848	13,703	15,058	14,638	14,701
Victoria ...	6,782	6,240	8,202	8,926	9,765	9,634	10,710
Queensland ...	2,676	2,861	3,532	4,560	4,810	4,947	5,592
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	3,839	3,453	5,204	5,714	7,292	6,259	6,237
Western Australia ...	3,011	2,559	2,712	3,040	2,935	2,966	3,083
Tasmania ...	1,060	1,154	1,914	2,271	2,421	2,534	2,388
Total ...	27,484	25,635	33,412	38,214	42,281	40,978	42,711
TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	23,982	26,928	26,333	31,307	35,918	34,467	35,589
Victoria ...	16,606	18,927	21,160	23,796	26,866	26,067	27,242
Queensland ...	6,164	6,377	6,696	8,308	9,428	9,463	10,184
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	7,167	7,418	8,436	9,697	12,107	11,231	11,333
Western Australia ...	5,718	6,454	6,481	6,820	6,523	6,178	6,405
Tasmania ...	1,610	1,965	2,652	3,030	3,248	3,371	3,130
Total ...	61,247	68,069	71,758	82,958	94,090	90,777	93,883
IMPORTS PER INHABITANT, 1896 to 1909.							
FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ...	10 12 3	12 17 7	9 16 6	11 13 2	13 9 1	12 10 10	13 0 2
Victoria ...	8 5 10	10 10 10	10 13 9	12 3 0	13 16 1	13 1 2	12 17 4
Queensland ...	7 8 9	7 0 4	6 0 4	7 0 9	8 11 5	8 4 5	8 2 6
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	9 7 5	10 18 7	8 12 7	10 9 8	12 9 8	12 9 9	12 8 3
Western Australia ...	17 9 6	20 13 4	15 1 2	14 10 11	13 13 7	12 2 5	12 5 1
Tasmania ...	3 6 5	4 14 2	4 2 5	4 4 11	4 12 3	4 12 1	4 0 7
Total ...	9 5 8	11 3 9	9 10 11	10 19 1	12 9 4	11 15 3	11 16 10
FROM OTHER STATES (INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	7 14 10	6 17 5	8 0 9	9 1 6	9 14 3	9 5 2	9 3 1
Victoria ...	5 14 6	5 3 8	6 15 4	7 5 11	7 17 7	7 13 1	8 6 9
Queensland ...	5 14 1	5 14 2	6 14 5	8 11 2	8 18 6	9 0 1	9 17 11
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	10 16 3	9 10 4	13 17 10	15 0 10	18 18 2	15 14 6	15 3 9
Western Australia ...	19 8 8	13 11 7	10 16 8	11 14 0	11 3 9	11 3 10	11 7 8
Tasmania ...	6 8 1	6 13 10	10 13 7	12 14 0	13 10 0	13 18 11	12 19 4
Total ...	7 11 2	6 15 2	8 6 5	9 7 1	10 3 6	9 13 7	9 17 8
TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	18 7 1	119 15 0	17 17 3	20 14 8	23 3 4	21 16 0	22 3 3
Victoria ...	14 0 4	15 14 6	17 9 1	19 8 11	21 13 8	20 14 3	21 4 1
Queensland ...	13 2 10	12 14 6	12 14 9	15 11 11	17 9 11	17 4 6	18 0 5
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	20 3 8	20 8 11	22 10 5	25 10 6	31 7 10	28 4 3	27 12 0
Western Australia ...	36 18 2	34 4 11	25 17 10	26 4 11	24 17 4	23 6 3	23 12 9
Tasmania ...	9 14 6	11 8 0	14 16 0	16 18 11	18 2 3	18 11 0	16 19 11
Total ...	16 16 10	17 18 11	17 17 4	20 6 2	22 12 10	21 8 10	21 14 6

EXPORT TRADE OF EACH STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1896 to 1909.

State.	1896-1900.	1901.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES.							
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
New South Wales ...	17,656	18,210	21,440	27,641	29,364	23,721	23,625
Victoria ...	11,303	13,075	12,992	16,838	15,924	14,155	17,030
Queensland ...	4,237	4,334	4,992	5,759	7,118	6,961	7,220
S.A. (including N.T.)	4,130	4,462	6,428	8,043	9,270	8,861	9,031
Western Australia ...	2,984	7,941	9,070	9,012	8,592	8,529	6,687
Tasmania ...	783	1,674	1,919	2,445	2,556	2,084	1,726
Total ...	41,093	49,696	56,841	69,738	72,824	64,311	65,319

TO OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES (INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	8,548	9,140	12,225	14,639	15,874	14,089	15,767
Victoria ...	5,257	5,571	8,588	10,626	11,478	11,898	11,958
Queensland ...	5,890	4,916	6,945	6,992	7,563	7,226	7,622
S.A. (including N.T.)	3,530	3,725	3,060	3,884	4,617	4,917	3,613
Western Australia ...	1,893	575	801	765	1,236	908	2,053
Tasmania ...	1,263	1,272	1,793	1,306	1,513	1,940	1,698
Total ...	26,381	25,199	33,412	38,214	42,281	40,978	42,711

TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	26,204	27,350	33,665	42,280	45,238	37,810	39,392
Victoria ...	16,560	18,646	21,580	27,464	27,402	26,053	28,988
Queensland ...	10,127	9,250	11,937	12,751	14,681	14,187	14,842
S.A. (including N.T.)	7,660	8,187	9,488	11,927	13,887	13,778	12,644
Western Australia ...	4,877	8,516	9,871	9,777	9,828	9,437	8,740
Tasmania ...	2,046	2,946	3,712	3,753	4,069	4,024	3,424
Total ...	67,474	74,895	90,253	107,952	115,105	105,289	108,030

EXPORTS PER INHABITANT, 1896 to 1909.

TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES.																		
	£	s.	d.															
New South Wales ...	13	10	3	13	10	11	18	6	0	18	18	9	15	0	14	14	3	
Victoria ...	9	10	10	10	17	3	10	14	4	13	15	2	12	17	1	11	5	0
Queensland ...	9	0	8	8	12	11	9	9	11	10	16	2	13	4	2	12	13	5
S.A. (including N.T.)	11	12	7	12	5	11	17	3	1	21	3	5	24	0	8	22	5	3
Western Australia ...	19	5	3	42	2	10	36	4	8	34	13	6	32	15	1	32	3	7
Tasmania ...	4	14	7	9	14	3	10	14	1	13	13	5	14	5	0	11	9	5
Total ...	11	6	1	13	2	1	14	3	0	17	1	4	17	10	6	15	3	10

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

TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).																		
New South Wales ...	20	1	1	20	1	2	22	16	9	27	19	10	29	3	6	23	18	4
Victoria ...	13	19	7	15	9	9	17	16	0	22	8	10	22	2	4	20	14	1
Queensland ...	21	11	9	18	9	1	22	14	1	23	18	9	27	4	10	25	16	6
S.A. (including N.T.)	21	11	5	22	11	3	25	6	5	31	7	11	36	0	1	34	12	3
Western Australia ...	31	9	7	45	3	10	39	8	7	37	12	4	37	9	4	35	12	1
Tasmania ...	12	7	2	17	1	10	20	14	2	20	19	8	22	13	8	22	2	11
Total ...	18	11	2	19	15	0	22	9	5	26	8	5	27	14	0	24	17	5