

COMMERCE.

THE external trade of Australia is larger than that of any British possession, India alone excepted, and if the transit and re-export trade be excluded, compares very favourably as regards proportion to population with that of any other country. The growth of Australian trade is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Value per Inhabitant.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1861.....	17,562,960	17,399,656	34,962,616	30 5 10
1871.....	16,715,442	21,225,797	37,941,239	22 14 10
1881.....	29,031,131	27,528,583	56,559,714	24 16 0
1891.....	37,711,053	36,052,145	73,763,198	22 19 1
1901.....	42,433,811	49,696,172	92,129,983	24 4 3
1902.....	40,675,950	43,915,087	84,591,037	21 17 10
1903.....	37,811,471	48,170,164	85,981,635	21 18 11

Large as these totals are, they would be still larger had a proper record been kept of the imports and exports. Until September, 1903, it was the practice of the various customs offices to ignore transshipments, so that goods which arrived from a country outside Australia at any Australian port, and were thence transhipped to another Australian state, were recorded in the state at which they ultimately arrived as an import from the state where they were transhipped, and not as they ought to have been, as an oversea import. On the other hand, as regards goods of Australian produce sent from one state to another and thence transhipped oversea, the only record of the movement was in the returns of the original state, where they were treated as exports to the transhipping state, no record being kept of the movement oversea. It is estimated that if these movements—inwards and outwards—had been recorded properly as they have been since 1st September, 1903, the imports for the year 1901 would be over two millions greater than is shown, and for 1902 more than one and a half millions; while for the first eight months of 1903 the difference would be a little over a million. For 1901 and 1902 the amount to be added to the exports is between three and four millions. During the last four months of 1903 the transshipments from New South Wales and Victoria, the only states affected by the outward movement, amounted to £1,108,546. The additions to be made to the imports and exports on

this account will, however, be more accurately known later when the matter has been more fully investigated.

The imports recorded during 1903 from countries outside Australia into the states comprised in the Commonwealth were as follows :—

State.	Value of Imports.	Value per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	13,977,917	9 16 5
Victoria	12,339,615	10 3 11
Queensland	3,249,627	6 5 5
South Australia	3,224,370	8 15 7
Western Australia.....	4,228,554	19 4 0
Tasmania	791,388	4 8 8
Commonwealth	<u>37,811,471</u>	<u>9 13 0</u>

The values of the external exports for 1903 were as shown below :—

State.	Value of Exports.	Value per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	18,861,213	13 4 9
Victoria	11,188,939	9 4 10
Queensland	3,726,975	7 3 9
South Australia	3,638,242	9 18 2
Western Australia.....	9,458,125	42 18 11
Tasmania.....	1,296,670	7 5 4
Commonwealth	<u>48,170,164</u>	<u>12 5 11</u>

The total extra-Australian trade for the year 1903 was therefore as follows :—

State.	Total Extra Australian Trade.	Value per Inhabitant.
	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales	32,839,130	23 1 2
Victoria	23,528,554	19 8 9
Queensland	6,976,602	13 9 2
South Australia	6,862,612	18 13 9
Western Australia.....	13,686,679	62 2 11
Tasmania.....	2,088,058	11 14 0
Commonwealth	<u>85,981,635</u>	<u>21 18 11</u>

As the table shows, the total value of the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1903 was £85,981,635, equal to £21 18s. 11d. per head of population. These figures indicate an improvement on the returns for 1902, when the trade was valued at £84,593,461, or £21 17s. 10d. per head of population. Turning to individual states, it will be found that in proportion to population, the trade of Western Australia is far in excess of that of any of the other Commonwealth

states. This of course is only to be expected in a rich gold-producing state with a comparatively small population. New South Wales comes next with £23 1s. 2d., followed by Victoria with £19 8s. 9d., Tasmania occupying the lowest position with £11 14s. 0d. per inhabitant. Comparisons of this description are, however, apt to mislead, since states like Queensland and Tasmania, possessing but a small direct trade, appear at a disadvantage.

The foregoing represent the figures as returned by the statistical branches of the various Customs departments. As regards imports, the value represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were *ad valorem*. The value of goods subject to duty is taken to be the fair market value in the country of origin, with an addition of 10 per cent. to such value. The value of goods exported is the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

The trade of the last three years represents an average of £22 13s. 5d. per inhabitant, including a very small re-export trade. Similar information for some of the more important countries of the world is as follows:—

Country.	Total Trade.	Value per Inhabitant.		
		£	s.	d.
Argentine Republic	56,505,196	11	6	0
Austria-Hungary	151,516,000	3	8	9
Belgium	172,232,000	25	14	8
Denmark	56,293,070	22	16	8
France	352,390,440	9	0	10
Germany	530,931,000	9	7	5
Greece	8,601,170	3	10	8
Italy	131,716,830	3	19	9
Portugal	18,906,900	3	9	8
Roumania	26,326,600	4	8	10
Russian Empire	142,277,000	1	2	1
Spain	62,518,150	3	7	2
Sweden	45,545,500	8	15	0
Norway	25,560,800	11	8	2
Switzerland	84,966,440	25	12	5
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	36,079,150	1	11	14
United Kingdom	808,815,270	19	6	0
United States	503,739,690	6	12	0
Japan	55,865,600	1	5	6

The trade of Australia, per inhabitant, exceeds that of any of the countries included in the foregoing list with the exception of Belgium. It would appear that the trade of the Netherlands and Switzerland, compared with population, is greater than that of Australia; but it is impossible to arrive at comparative figures for either of these states, so great is their transit and re-export business.

The articles imported into Australia cover a long list; for tariff purposes they have been divided into sixteen divisions, and for convenience of reference to the tariff these divisions have been maintained.

Imports into Australia during 1903 from countries beyond the Commonwealth were as follows:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
DIVISION I.—STIMULANTS.		£
Ale, Porter, and other Beer, Cider and Perry—		
Bottled	gal 2,108,010	360,733
Other	„ 470,338	42,862
Spirits—		
Brandy, Bottled	„ 113,438	59,958
Bulk	„ 139,594	43,305
Gin, British	„ 52,398	12,730
Hollands, or Geneva	„ 198,201	28,864
Schnapps	„ 117,539	39,484
Rum, Bottled	„ 10,903	3,638
Bulk	„ 145,210	17,805
Whisky, Bottled	„ 361,102	152,466
Bulk	„ 1,056,415	291,657
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil	„ 118	22
Bitters	„ 2,492	2,493
Cordials, or Liqueurs, and other Spirituous Compounds, n.c.i.	„ 17,051	9,267
Collodion	„ 909	400
Methylated	„ 312	30
Perfumed and Bav Rum	„ 9,172	32,750
Essences, Tinctures, Extracts	„ 20,446	33,232
Sarsaparilla	„ 6,039	7,753
All Other	„ 25,553	13,431
Wine, Fermented—Sparkling	„ 41,211	78,869
N.E.I., including Medicinal or Medicated, and Vermouth, in Bottle.	„ 20,085	10,653
N.E.I. Other	„ 61,137	18,361
Total, Division I.		£1,290,878
DIVISION II.—NARCOTICS.		
Opium	lb. 42,429	59,138
Tobacco—		
Manufactured	„ 2,508,342	188,327
Unmanufactured	„ 321,603	15,749
Unmanufactured, but entered to be locally made into Tobacco, Cigars, or Cigarettes.	„ 4,835,190	217,135
Cigars	„ 305,705	106,623
Cigarettes	„ 131,316	41,828
Snuff	„ 6,901	1,114
Total Division II.		£629,914
DIVISION III.—SUGAR.		
Saccharine	lb. 1,375	716
Sugar—The Produce of Sugar Cane	cwt. 1,830,595	1,054,338
Golden Syrup and Syrups, n.c.i.	„ 2,070	2,373
Glucose	„ 46,621	20,671
Molasses	„ 13,169	1,715
Other	„ 1,719	985
Total, Division III.		£1,087,098

Article.	Quantit	Value.
DIVISION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES.		£
Aerated and Mineral Waters		13,615
Animals (Living)—		
Birds		3,723
Cattle	No. 161	9,569
Dogs	" 79	1,160
Horses	" 181	14,278
Pigs	" 21	121
Poultry	" 577	1,167
Sheep	" 4,727	9,840
Other		886
Arrowroot	lb. 90,043	1,012
Biscuits	" 263,973	10,383
Blue, Laundry	" 196,188	4,904
Broom Corn Millet	cental 680	659
Butter	lb. 1,887,148	88,754
Candles, Tapers, Night Lights, or Solid Spirit Heaters	" 3,352,049	66,505
Caramel, Caramel Paste, and Caramel Butter	" 137,931	1,633
Cheese	" 1,141,300	33,071
Cocoa and Chocolate, Ground, or in any way manufactured	" 2,103,790	138,103
Coffee and Chicory, Raw, and Kiln-dried	" 1,425,415	40,069
Roasted, or Ground, and in Liquid Form	" 307,177	16,372
Confectionery, n.e.i.	" 2,551,227	89,024
Copra	cwt. 269,047	157,510
Eggs	doz. 161,099	3,748
Fish—		
Fresh Oysters	cwt. 7,269	3,526
Fresh	lb. 8,750	136
Smoked or Preserved by Cold Process	" 931,087	14,623
Potted or Concentrated, including Extracts		12,898
Preserved in Tins, or other Air-tight Vessels	" 13,283,471	272,572
N.E.I.	cwt. 20,913	30,905
Fodder (including Compressed Fodder)	" 13	5
Fruits and Vegetables—		
Fruits, Dried—		
Currants	lb. 8,640,693	61,313
Dates	" 2,587,323	13,544
Raisins	" 1,237,470	16,549
Other	" 1,013,765	15,033
N.E.I., Preserved in Liquid, or Partly Preserved or Pulped, Half-pints, or Smaller Sizes.	doz. 1,775	364
Pints and over Half-pints	" 96,114	16,050
Quarts and over Pints	" 19,357	4,991
Exceeding a Quart	" 9,370	1,097
Fruits, Fresh—		
Apples	cental 4,222	3,798
Bananas	" 47,641	12,972
Oranges and Lemons	" 33,527	24,391
Pineapples	" 401	308
N.E.I.	" 6,175	5,834
Vegetables—		
Dried or Concentrated		5,109
N.E.I.	" 4,451	1,679
Ginger—		
Preserved in Liquid	lb. 199,052	2,604
Preserved, not in Liquid	" 455,845	6,935
Green	" 446,768	6,126
Grain and Pulse—		
Barley	bush. 731,494	136,997
Beans and Peas	" 51,898	13,215
Maize	" 1,346,702	204,484
Oats	" 2,066,365	229,395
Wheat	" 9,114,490	1,909,483
N.E.I.	cental 28,146	19,445
Prepared or Manufactured—		
Barley, Pearl and Scotch	lb. 119,400	594
Bran, Pollard, and Sharps	bush. 572,715	29,940
Flour	ton 69,869	647,485
Groats	lb. 306,948	7,149

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
DIVISION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES—contd.		
Grain and Pulse—		
Prepared or Manufactured—		
Malt (including Granulated Maize and Rice Malts)	bush. 175,212	54,532
Maizena and Cornflour	lb. 2,234,352	23,578
Oatmeal, Wheatmeal, and Rolled Oats	cwt. 16,230	17,928
Peas, Split	" 3,059	1,783
Rice, Uncleaned	" 156,705	91,222
Rice, for Manufacturing Starch	" 6,781	2,899
Rice, N.E.I.	" 260,115	149,298
N.E.I.	cental 43,359	22,625
Hay and Chaff	cwt. 17,344	3,143
Honey	ib. 205	5
Hops	" 975,658	57,019
Isinglass	" 42,307	6,468
Jams and Jellies	" 379,300	7,410
Lard, and Refined Animal Fats	" 698,793	17,703
Limejuice and Other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups—Non-Spirituous.	gal. 47,266	7,573
Linseed	cental 10,666	5,023
Linseed Meal	" 189	103
Linseed Cake and Oil Cake	" 40,477	9,451
Liquorice—Crude	lb. 266,980	7,062
" Other	" 140,037	4,912
Macaroni and Vermicelli	" 316,179	3,894
Malt Extract, non-spirituous	" 88,212	2,634
Manures	cwt. 1,588,803	246,746
Matches and Vestas—Wax	gross 799,433	39,203
" " Wood or Other	" 445,167	23,798
Meats—		
Bacon and Ham, partly or wholly cured	lb. 626,791	24,152
Preserved by Cold Process—Beef	" 1,170,671	20,429
" " " Game	" 12,330	711
" " " Mutton and Lamb	" 917,964	13,038
" " " Pork	" 2,467,782	65,136
" " " Poultry	" 23,061	863
" " " Other	" 250,303	5,757
Fresh and Smoked	" 2,701	93
Potted and Concentrated, including Extracts of and Caviare	"	49,503
Preserved in tins or other air-tight vessels	lb. 617,156	25,795
N.E.I.	cwt. 3,769	6,807
Milk and Cream—Concentrated	lb. 4,637	93
" " Preserved	" 13,064,776	238,632
Mustard	" 645,109	34,032
Nuts, Edible—Almonds	" 319,002	13,438
" " " Coconuts	cwt. 3,672	1,692
" N.E.I., Whole or Prepared, including Coconuts Prepared	lb. 1,624,703	22,803
Oilmen's Stores, n.e.i.	"	59,694
" " Free, including Infants' and Invalids' Foods, Special Preparation of	"	57,923
Onions	cwt. 1,190	613
Peel, Drained or Preserved in Brine, Acid, or Water	lb. 1,315,089	5,161
" Preserved, not in Liquid	" 34,592	736
Pickles, Sauces, Chutneys, Olives, and Capers—		
Quarter pints and smaller sizes	doz. 42,133	7,558
Half pints, and over quarter pints	" 131,890	40,210
Pints, and over half pints	" 58,034	20,941
Quarts, and over pints	" 6,108	2,758
Exceeding a quart	gal. 20,115	1,705
Potatoes	cwt. 47,331	7,752
Sago	cental 12,727	5,012
Salt, Brown Rock	cwt. 139,685	7,306
" N.E.I.	" 172,996	12,144
Sausage Casings	"	24,085
Seeds—		
Canary, Hemp, and Rape	cental 49,198	32,031
Mustard	lb. 120,270	1,262
Other	"	57,810
Soap, Perfumed Toilet, etc.	lb. 765,275	57,093

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
DIVISION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES—contd.		£
Soap, N.E.I.	lb. 189,829	2,539
Sparklets .....	.....	9,319
Spices—		
Pepper, Ground	lb. 9,365	438
" Unground	" 660,862	21,329
Other, Ground, n.e.i.	" 194,216	9,460
" Unground, n.e.i.	" 907,321	22,194
Starch, including Starch in powdered form	" 1,561,351	15,806
" Flours, including Rice Meal and Rice, Tapioca, and Potato Flours	" 503,604	2,200
"	" 817,508	12,894
Stearine	cwt. 21,501	2,119
Straw	" 7,528	9,969
Tallow, n.e.i.	cental 44,653	17,832
Tapioca	lb. 24,716,426	696,881
Tea		
Wax—		
Beeswax	" 12,851	652
Japanese or Vegetable	" 59,923	1,753
Paraffin	" 4,769,915	55,812
Wine, Unfermented	gal. 95	35
Total, Division IV.....		7,094,685
DIVISION V.—APPAREL AND TEXTILES.		
Apparel and Attire—		
Articles, n.e.i. ....	.....	1,162,449
Diving Dresses .....	.....	5,161
Socks and Stockings (Cotton) .....	.....	93,511
" " (Woollen, or containing Wool) .....	.....	187,683
" " .....	.....	129,472
Towels and Handkerchiefs (made of Cotton or Linen) .....	.....	7,584
Military or Naval Clothing for the Army or Navy .....	.....	810
Regalia, viz., Embroidery Woven Sashes .....	.....	192,178
Minor Articles for .....	.....	7,023
Bags and Sacks (durable)	doz. 2,275,922	550,746
Bags, Sacks, Packs, and Bales (free) .....	.....	70,946
Blankets and Blanketing .....	.....	140,765
Canvas (Tent and Sail), and Duck, Hessians, Bunting, and Brattice Cloth .....	.....	97,890
Carpets and Carpeting .....	.....	117,125
Cosics, Cushions, Mantel and Furniture Drapery and Coverings, Bed-covers and Furnishings, n.e.i. ....	.....	5,200
Cotton—Wick, Candle, and Lamp .....	.....	74,050
Curtains .....	.....	19,810
Feathers (dressed) .....	.....	1,727
" (undressed) .....	.....	202,622
Floor Cloths and Coverings .....	.....	13,019
Frillings, Ruffings, Tucked Lawns, Pleatings, and Ruchings .....	.....	8,413
Furs, Dressed or Prepared .....	.....	219
" Hatters' .....	.....	179,067
Gloves (including Mittens and Flesh Gloves) .....	.....	126,397
Hats and Caps—		
Men's, Women's, Boys', and Children's Felt Hats .....	.....	1,091
Dress Hats .....	.....	8,275
Sewn .....	.....	159
Firemen's Helmets and Miners' Caps .....	.....	179,180
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, n.e.i., and Hat and Bonnet Shapes .....	.....	1,054
Hats and Caps—Felt Pullover Hoods .....	.....	55,977
" Minor Articles for .....	.....	15,832
Mats, n.e.i., including Carriage Mats .....	.....	2,055,188
Piece Goods—		
Cotton and Linen .....	.....	9,436
Horsehair Cloth and Hop Cloth .....	.....	543,010
Silk, or containing Silk, or having Silk worked thereon .....	.....	1,186
Silk, Milling .....	.....	495,993
Velvets, Velveteens, Plushes, &c. ....	.....	1,377,789
Woollens, or containing Wool, n.e.i. ....	.....

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
DIVISION VI.—METALS AND MACHINERY—(continued).		£
Machines and Machinery—		
Engines—		
Portable and Traction		67,407
Other		372,821
Mangles, Clothes Wringers, and Washing Machines		8,009
N.E.I., and Parts thereof, including Boilers and Pumps		531,379
Machinery, 15 per cent.		17,427
Free, and Parts thereof		136,967
" Electrical and Appliances, n.e.i.		167,786
" Electrical (Duty, 20 per cent.)		1,800
" Mining		120,005
Printing Machines and Presses, and Machinery used exclusively for and in the actual process of Electrotyping and Stereotyping; Aluminium Rotary Graining Machines, and Linotype, Monotype, Monoline, and other Type-Composing Machines!		64,497
Sewing, Stitching, and Knitting Machines		138,144
Typewriters		41,920
Weighing Machines, Weighbridges, and Scales, n.e.i.		24,035
Machine Tools		75,308
Metals—Manufactures of—		
Axles and Springs		74,061
Bolts and Nuts		38,835
Mixed Metal Ware		13,588
Nails, Horseshoe	cwt. 5,773	9,951
Nails, Wire and other, Staples, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks	80,340	52,015
N.E.I.		582,235
Pipes and Tubes (Iron and Steel)		288,708
Plated Ware and Plated Cutlery		108,316
Tanks, containing goods, or empty	No. 7,126	18,867
Wire, Iron and Steel	cwt. 582,373	204,954
Wire, Barbed	" 92,549	55,114
Wire Netting		95,931
Wire, n.e.i.		61,119
Free		273,475
Platinum—Bars, Strips, Sheets, Plates, Retorts, Pans, Condensers, Tubing, or Pipes	oz. 392	1,902
Printers' Materials—Circles, Clumps, Curves, Knives (Faring), Rules, Leads, Slugs, and Type		16,069
Rails, Fish Plates, Fish Bolts, Tie Plates, Switches, Points, Crossings, and Intersections for Railways and Tramways		463,735
Rails, Fish Plates, &c.		30,853
Ships' Fittings		2,785
Spelter, Concentrates, Dross and Ashes	cwt. 14,197	15,017
Tin Plates, Plain	boxes 216,870	161,162
Tools of Trade, not being machines		254,212
Zinc—Bar, Scrap, and Sheet and Circles and Ingots, Bored and Unbored, for Cyanide Gold Process		31,788
Total, Division VI		7,384,651
DIVISION VII.—OILS, PAINTS, AND VARNISHES.		
Blacking, including Dressings, &c.		41,180
Dyes		47,342
Greases, Axle and Thickened or Solidified Oils; Solid or Viscous Compounds for Lubricating, in packages not exceeding 4lb. in weight.	cwt. 2,403	3,677
Greases, n.e.i.	" 15,668	12,639
Naphtha	gal. 127,445	8,157
Naphtha, Wood	" 20,518	3,885
Oils (in vessels not exceeding 1 gallon)—		
Quarter Pints and Smaller Sizes	doz. 72,078	7,571
Half Pints and over Quarter Pints	" 20,708	4,041
Pints and over Half Pints	" 3,963	1,367
Quarts and over Pints	" 3,274	2,981
Over a Quart	gal. 3,817	945

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
DIVISION VII.—OILS, PAINTS, AND VARNISHES— <i>continued.</i>		£
Oils (in bulk)—		
Castor	gal. 390,831	36,525
China	" 207,931	21,869
Cocanut	" 3,131	537
Colza	" 16,865	1,839
Cotton Seed, in bulk or otherwise	" 50,355	5,630
" when methylated	" 12,795	1,307
Essential, non-spirituous		19,429
Eucalyptus		36
Fish, including Cod unrefined, Seal and Whale	gal. 500,568	37,677
Kerosene	" 15,009,609	408,007
Linsæd	" 875,997	104,096
Lubricating Mineral, and Mineral, n.e.i.	" 1,957,038	116,037
Neatsfoot	" 987	102
Olive	" 14,199	3,356
Solar and Residual	" 1,155,224	9,931
Benzine	" 445,283	19,632
Benzoline and Gasoline, n.e.i.	" 191,304	20,301
Oils—Free, including Coal Tar, Penguin, Degras, Sod, Mirbane	" 20,236	2,468
Paints and Colours—		
Ground in Liquid	cwt. 96,909	112,991
Prepared for use	" 22,956	40,461
Colours Dry	" 58,389	47,216
Dry White Lead and Patent Dryers, Putty	" 8,092	3,481
N.E.I., Free		14,032
Sulphate of Copper	cwt. 333	303
Turpentine	gal. 138,513	29,611
Varnishes	" 120,246	47,714
Whiting	cwt. 67,933	4,093
Total, Division VII		1,248,066
DIVISION VIII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS AND STONE.		
Bricks—		
Bath		386
Fire and Glazed	No. 928,078	4,086
Fire, for Special use in Reverberatory Furnaces	" 34,500	443
Other	" 10,000	21
Cement (Portland), Gypsum, &c.	cwt. 954,606	99,481
China, Parian, and Porcelain Ware, and Mosaic Flooring		68,160
Earthenware, Brownware, and Stoneware, n.e.i.		110,981
Earthenware, viz., Spurs, Stilts, and Thimbles		1,074
Filters of all kinds		4,206
Fireclay Manufactures, n.e.i., and Fire Lumps		2,702
Gelatine, Sheet	lb. 379,621	10,559
Glass—		
Bent, Bevelled, Heraldic, Sand-blasted, Enamelled, Embossed, Etched, Silvered and Cut; Corners Cut, Bevelled, or Engraved; Panes, Prisms, and all other framed with metal		5,080
Polished Plate, n.e.i.	sup. ft. 488,583	23,741
Polished Plate, each Plate not exceeding 7 superficial feet	" 123,320	4,324
Polished Plate, each Plate exceeding 7 superficial feet and not exceeding 12 superficial feet	" 67,493	3,348
Sheet	" 6,959,721	45,482
N.E.I., also Seltzogenes and Accessories, Syphon Bottles		22,866
Glassware—		
N.E.I.		137,870
Empty Wine and Beer Bottles	doz. 166,866	4,581
Bottles, Empty, of not more than 5 fluid drams capacity	" 122,474	2,387
Bottles, over 5 fluid drams and not exceeding 9 fluid oz. in capacity, containing goods not subject to ad valorem duty	" 248,769	1,721
Screens, Process Engravers'		204
Scientific Instruments and Apparatus		3,543

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
DIVISION VIII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS, AND STONE— <i>continued.</i>		£
Glasses—		
Field, Marine, Opera .....	.....	4,138
Lenses, n.e.i., Locket, Brooch, and Watch .....	.....	4,440
Glue, Gelatine, n.e.i., and Cements .....	.....	17,408
Gums Dry, Dextrine, Sandarach, and Mastic	cwt. 4,702	9,721
Lime	127	34
Plaster of Paris and other like preparations	" 49,010	7,069
Shellac	" 426	3,445
Stone (including Marble and Slate)—		
Monumental, Wrought .....	.....	15,786
Wrought, n.e.i. ....	.....	12,147
Unwrought Marble .....	.....	6,894
Roofing Slates	No. 3,617,301	27,680
Slate Slabs, Unwrought .....	.....	535
Grindstones .....	.....	1,196
Lithographic .....	.....	588
Oil and Whetstones, and Emery Stones .....	.....	4,642
Sawn, or in the Rough, n.e.i. ....	.....	1,225
Tiles—		
Asphalt and Roofing .....	.....	8,770
N.E.I. ....	.....	12,469
Total, Division VIII		705,312
DIVISION IX.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.		
Acids—		
Acetic	gal. 11,935	2,628
Boric and Salicylic	cwt. 3,889	5,372
Muriatic, Nitric, and Sulphuric	" 610	605
Tartaric	" 7,075	26,150
Other	" 2,764	9,673
Alkalies—		
Soda Acetate	" 4,392	3,088
" Ash	" 60,165	17,678
" Bicarbonate and Carbonate, in powder form only	" 54,173	17,727
" Caustic	" 59,884	35,323
" Crystals	" 666	146
" Nitrate	" 14,401	6,725
" Silicate	" 17,214	4,821
Alum	" 2,209	680
Ammonia, Carbonate of	" 1,087	2,067
Calcium, Carbide of	" 32,066	30,222
Drugs and Chemicals—		
Bisulphites, and Sulphites of Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, and Magnesium, and Foaming Powders and Liquids .....	.....	7,698
Potassium, Cyanide of	lb. 5,987,806	229,208
Bacteriological Products and Serum .....	.....	2,670
Cream of Tartar	cwt. 34,920	94,082
Food Preservatives .....	.....	400
Free .....	.....	134,402
Glycerine (unrefined)	lb. 4,990	174
Insecticides, Sheep-washes, and Disinfectants, n.e.i. ....	.....	29,611
Medicines .....	.....	195,577
Medical Preparations containing Opium	lb. 1,749	1,909
Perfumery .....	.....	53,573
Vinegar, including Acetic Acid, containing not more than 6 per cent. of absolute acid	gal. 189,437	18,937
Total, Division IX		931,155
DIVISION X.—WOOD, WICKER, AND CANE.		
Furniture, n.e.i. (except Metal)		
Billiard Balls in the rough .....	.....	143,129
Minor Articles for .....	.....	323
Hair, Curled	lb. 10,285	23,014
		771

Article.	Quantity.	Value
DIVISION X.—WOOD, WICKER, AND CANE—continued.		
Timber—		£
Architraves, Mouldings, and Skirtings of any material	lin. ft. 40,257	341
Dressed, n.e.i.	sup.ft. 24,763,771	172,840
Undressed Oregon, in sizes of 12 x 6 in. (or its equivalent) and over	" 29,724,761	94,628
Undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 12 x 6 in. (or its equivalent) and over	" 4,335,712	24,500
Undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of less than 12 x 6 in. (or its equivalent)	" 66,045,492	372,055
Laths	No. 18,524,843	16,701
Pickets, Undressed	" 760,375	3,492
Shingles	" 2,785,554	2,010
Doors of Wood, 1½ in. and over	" 152	89
" " over 1½ in. and under 1¾ in.	" 4,191	2,527
" " 1½ in. and under	" 26,998	11,296
Hickory, Undressed	sup. ft. 59,602	953
Logs, not sawn, and Spars in the rough	" 213,125	930
Staves, Undressed or Roughly Dressed, but not shaped	No. 314,358	6,674
New Zealand Pine, Undressed	sup. ft. 51,088,378	230,456
Other		13,479
Wicker, Bamboo, Cane, or Wood—		
Manufactures of		74,881
Axe, and other Unattached Tool Handles		17,277
Canes, Rattans, Unmanufactured Cane Compressed in Sheet and Unshaped, and Bamboo, Clouded		8,412
Free		3,838
Total, Division X		1,234,516
DIVISION XI.—JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.		
Clocks, and Parts thereof, Time Registers, and Detectors		36,256
Fancy Goods		239,002
Gold—		
Bullion, Bar, Dust, Ingot, and Sheet	oz. 307,203	1,219,852
Instruments—		
Phonographs, Cameras, Magic Lanterns, and the like		44,476
Telescopes, Thermometers, Compasses, and the like		7,986
Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery (25 per cent.)		201,064
" (15 per cent.)		11,028
" Cameos and Precious Stones, Unset		103,763
Silver—		
Bullion, Bar, Ingot, and Sheet	oz. 456	51
Watches, and Parts thereof, Pedometers, Pocket Counters, and Chronometers, n.e.i.		97,601
Total, Division XI		2,051,169
DIVISION XII.—LEATHER AND RUBBER.		
Belting—		
Composition		24,053
Leather		6,046
Boots and Shoes—		
Men's, Youths', Boys', Women's, and Girls', except partly or wholly of lasting or stuff, and Slippers (leather)		162,580
N.E.I.		56,485
Rubber Sand Shoes		22,827
Infants' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, sizes 0-6		52,637
Gum Boots		1,820
Minor Articles for		46,618
Cloths made Waterproof with India-rubber		22,466
India-rubber, Hose or other Manufactures, n.e.i.		105,949
" Canvas or Tyre-fabric, made Waterproof and India-rubber Manufactures (free)		9,664
" " and India-rubber Manufactures (free)		91,348
Leather, n.e.i.		103,624
" Free		8,430

title.	Quantity.	Value.
DIVISION XII.—LEATHER AND RUBBER—continued.		£
Leather Manufactures, n.e.i.		42,459
" Minor Articles for Harness, Saddles, Leatherware, and Whips (including Saddle Trees, Saddlers' Tacks and Nails), Snaps (Harness and Halter), Spurs and Spur Boxes.		27,711
Saddlers' and Harness Makers' Materials.		15,236
Total, Division XII		890,103
DIVISION XIII.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.		
Books (printed), Music, Periodicals, Newspapers, and Pamphlets (not advertising)		406,694
Boxes, Match and Vesta, empty (paper)	gross 4,125	95
Cards, Playing, in sheet or cut	doz. pks. 13,842	4,069
Paper—		
Advertising Matter	lb. 358,525	30,328
Bags	cwt. 13,900	18,011
Browns and Sugar (grey, blue, and other tints), Fruit Bag Paper	" 07,751	50,715
Cartridge and Blotting		9,185
Millboard, Greyboard, Leatherboard, and Woodboard		6,990
Printing, Uncoated		400,141
Strawboard	cwt. 48,956	17,590
Writing		4,577
Toilet		2,183
N.E.I.		100,438
Free		174,422
Paperhangings		33,850
Pictures, not being advertising		21,859
Spectacles		7,702
Stationery—Manufactured, dutiable		176,646
Manufactured, free		40,466
Total, Division XIII		1,505,961
DIVISION XIV.—VEHICLES.		
Vehicles—		
Bicycles, Tricycles, and similar vehicles and parts		165,417
Cycle parts, n.e.i.		17,093
Cycle parts, free		14,645
N.E.I. and parts thereof, n.e.i., duty 20 per cent.		153,097
Barouches, Broughams, Waggon, &c., duty 25 per cent. ...	No. 366	8,937
Vehicle parts, viz., Wheels (tyred and bolted), Bodies, Under-gears, Under-carriages, and Tops		6,256
Motors	No. 275	32,492
Minor Articles for Vehicles		6,043
Total, Division XIV.		404,880
DIVISION XV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.		
Instruments, Musical—		
N.E.I.		34,413
For Bands, imported by and for the use of the Army or Navy		1,596
Military Band, and Orchestra and Bagpipes		14,873
Metal Pipes for Organs		205
Organs, Pipe		1,189
Organs, others, and Harmoniums	No. 1,150	12,077
Pianos	" 7,188	156,980
Pianos, parts, n.e.i.		452
Parts of, viz., Actions, Strings, Felts, Hammers, and Ivories		7,260
Total, Division XV.		228,095

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
DIVISION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.		£
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives—		
Caps, Percussion		3,492
Cartridges, Military		1,070
Cartridges, n.e.i.		74,842
Cartridges for the Army and Navy		45,370
Cartridge Cases (empty or capped) and Wads		22,753
Detonators		16,594
Dynamite Gelatine, Dynamite Gelignite, and Gelatine Blasting	lb. 6,393,000	326,435
Explosives, n.e.i.		19,565
Explosives for the Army and Navy		13,060
Fireworks		2,910
Fuse	coil 955,655	22,648
Powder, Blasting	lb. 2,054,147	38,088
Powder, Sporting	" 262,994	15,129
Arms for the Army and Navy		21,139
Articles for the Commonwealth		27,236
Articles for the official use of the Governor-General or State Governors		2,737
Articles for the Army or Navy—Military stores		74,503
Munitions of war		39,433
Articles " for the Blind, " Deaf, and Dumb		235
Art—Works of		10,586
Bags, Baskets, Boxes, Cases, or Trunks, including fittings		43,209
" " " Minor articles for		5,960
Baskets—Carpenters'		363
Boats, Launches, and Yachts, including fittings	No. 57	8,477
Brushware and Combs—Toilet		51,926
" N.E.I., including Brooms, Mops, Crumb Trays, and Brushes		48,735
" Other		3,341
Coke	tons 4,226	6,089
Cordage and Twines—		
Twine and Yarn—Reaper and Binde	cwt. 17,869	39,148
Metal	" 33,000	69,168
Other articles manufactured from, including Halters and Nets, and Netting		1,815
N.E.I.	cwt. 28,597	76,793
Engine Packing in rope form		12,661
Sewing Silks, Twists, Threads, and Cottons, and Crochet Cottons		261,160
Unserviceable	cwt. 142	34
Corks, Bungs, and Net Floats		59,232
Cork Mats and other manufactures of cork		2,995
Instruments, Scientific and Apparatus for use in Universities, Colleges, Schools, or Public Hospitals		7,663
" Surgical and Dental, and appliances		56,116
Models of Inventions, &c., and Models and Casts for teaching purposes for Universities, Colleges, or Schools		109
Nets, fishing, and Netting therefor		9,866
Photographic Dry Plates, and Sensitized Films and Paper		33,286
Pipes (smoking), Cigar and Cigarette Holders and Cases		66,737
Specimens of Natural History		2,282
Theatrical Costumes and Properties		2,322
Trophies won abroad		1,572
Yarns, other, including Coir		14,169
Total, Division XVI.		£1,663,662
FREE GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED IN THE TARIFF.		
Bark, Tanning	cwt. 265	186
Bass	" 1,674	3,675
Black Lead	"	4,277
Bones, Hoofs, and Horns	cwt. 2,987	1,718
Charcoal	" 177	155
Coal	tons 383	306

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
FREE GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED IN THE TARIFF— <i>contd.</i>		£
Cocoa Beans, and Cocoa unmanufactured	lb. 659,398	20,008
Copper Ore	cwt. 5	4
Cotton, Raw	lb. 464,964	9,204
" Waste		25,636
Fibre—Coir	cwt. 16,954	8,239
" Flax and Hemp, including Phormium Tenax	" 75,893	129,739
" Jute	" 2,943	2,482
Flock	" 968	593
Glue pieces and Sinews	" 779	411
Gold Ore and Concentrates	" 21,077	13,750
Hair, Human, not made up		1,103
" Free	lb. 100,561	3,711
Kapok	" 1,792,654	32,472
Lead, Pig	cwt. 837	614
" Scrap and Old	" 293	136
Oakum and Tow	" 7,861	4,050
Ores—Cobalt	" 3,000	1,540
" Manganese	" 212	61
" N.E.I., including Earths (Alkaline and Infusorial), Fire-clay, Mica, Black and Moulding Sands	" 23,210	6,132
Pearlshell	" 378	1,404
Personal and Household Effects, Passengers		18,865
Pitch and Tar	cwt. 19,458	5,653
Plants, Trees, and Bulbs		5,029
Platinum Ore	lb. 28	8
Plumbago	cwt. 5,577	3,363
Potash and Pearl Ash (crude) and Caustic Potash (in bulk)	" 2,934	3,119
Pumice Stone	" 10,506	2,002
Quicksilver	lb. 193,029	21,923
Rags	cwt. 7	10
Resin	" 80,237	24,294
Saltpetre	" 4,659	4,460
Shale, Kerosene	ton 5	20
Skins—Hides	No. 72,891	81,565
" Rabbit and Hare	" 67,500	888
" Sheep, with Wool	" 39,374	8,008
" Sheep, without Wool	" 235,113	12,241
" Other		3,332
Specie—Gold		1,342
" Silver		32,904
" Bronze		5,730
Sulphur, Brimstone	cwt. 180,719	48,373
Tin—Ingots	" 403	703
" Ore	" 1	3
Tortoiseshell	lb. 2,920	2,125
Wool—Greasy	" 304,694	9,379
" Scoured and Washed	" 7,666	420
All other articles		59,193
Total, Free Goods, &c.		£626,748
Total Imports		£37,811,471
SUMMARY OF IMPORTS.		
Merchandise		30,551,542
Specie		40,024
Bullion		1,219,903
		£37,811,471

In the foregoing table the values represent the fair market price of the goods in the principal markets of the countries whence they were exported, with an addition of 10 per cent. to such market value, this addition representing, roughly, freight and charges between the port of shipment and Australia. In many places there are blanks where the

quantities should appear ; in these instances the quantities were declared as packages, and consequently did not indicate the number, capacity, or weight of the goods imported.

The exports from the Commonwealth for the year 1903 are shown in the following list, which distinguishes, as to value, Australian from other produce. The practice of the Customs Department in regard to export values, is to take the value of the goods for export as their value in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term in the principal markets of the Commonwealth.

EXPORTS.

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION I.—STIMULANTS.				
Ale, Porter, and Other Beer, Cider and Perry—		£	£	£
In Bottle	gal. 46,897	1,980	6,535	8,515
Other	3,948	238	35	273
Spirits—				
Brandy, Bottled	12,747	3,508	2,793	6,301
Bulk	41,499	7,306	826	8,132
Gin, British	884	39	234	273
Hollands or Geneva	10,794	.....	1,826	1,826
Schnapps	2,486	.....	1,290	1,290
Rum, Bottled	696	16	277	293
Bulk	4,797	121	692	723
Whisky, Bottled	17,745	94	8,377	8,471
Bulk	17,232	.....	5,548	5,548
Bitters	79	.....	34	34
Cordials or Liqueurs, and other Spirituous Compounds, n.e.i.	476	13	453	466
Methylated	1,791	114	72	186
Perfumed and Bay Rum	243	40	554	594
Essences, Tinctures, Extracts	839	149	1,507	1,656
Sarsaparilla	90	10	108	118
All Other	38,455	3,628	125	3,753
Wine, Fermented, Sparkling	2,194	143	4,018	4,161
N.E.I., including Medicinal or Medicated, and Vermouth, in Bottle.	45,105	15,969	2,367	18,336
N.E.I., Other	673,179	81,350	830	82,680
Total, Division I.	£	115,278	38,461	153,739
DIVISION II.—NARCOTICS.				
Opium	lb. 2,575	.....	3,146	3,146
Tobacco—				
Manufactured	702,914	10,597	33,145	43,742
Unmanufactured	8,049	14	583	597
Cigars	40,095	72	10,608	10,680
Cigarettes	13,634	458	3,698	4,066
Total, Division II.	£	11,141	50,490	61,631
DIVISION III.—SUGAR.				
Saccharine	lb. 435	.....	381	381
Sugar, the Produce of Sugar Cane	cwt. 47,295	22,079	11,163	33,242
Golden Syrup and Syrups, n.e.i.	214	222	12	234
Glucose	149	.....	162	162
Molasses	145	65	.....	65
Other	431	.....	236	236
Total, Division III.	£	22,366	11,894	34,260

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
		£	£	£
DIVISION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES.				
Aerated and Mineral Waters		974	297	1,271
Animals (living), Birds		3,769	7	3,776
Cattle	No. 939	9,302	....	9,302
Dogs	" 65	282	....	282
Horses	" 9,527	161,144	3,080	164,224
Pigs	" 77	106	....	106
Poultry	" 1,358	371	....	371
Sheep	" 18,111	24,192	276	24,468
Other	"	91	113	204
Arrowroot	lb. 62,921	913	70	983
Biscuits	" 2,412,252	31,326	195	31,521
Blue, Laundry	" 29,977	267	529	796
Broom Corn Millet	cental 1,209	1,268	91	1,359
Butter	lb. 32,124,709	1,213,177	54,234	1,267,411
Candles, Tapers, Night Lights, and Solid Spirit Heaters.	" 62,441	83	1,801	1,884
Caramel, Caramel Paste, and Caramel Butter	" 2,632	18	27	45
Cheese	" 243,176	5,218	1,859	7,077
Cocoa and Chocolate, Ground, or in any way manufactured.	" 26,411	260	1,003	1,863
Coffee and Chicory, Raw and Kiln Dried	" 122,958	24	4,408	4,432
Roasted or Ground, and in Liquid Form	" 30,315	225	1,260	1,485
Confectionery, n.e.i.	" 237,190	8,741	541	9,282
Copra	cwt. 4,128	....	2,548	2,548
Eggs	doz. 46,973	437	1,855	2,292
Fish—				
Fresh (Oysters)	cwt. 35	23	....	23
Smoked or Preserved by Cold Process	lb. 10,279	117	59	176
Potted or Concentrated, including Extracts of.	" .....	....	130	130
Preserved in Tins or Other Air-tight Vessels N.E.I.	" cwt. 426,746	21	9,496	9,517
Fodder—including Compressed Fodder	" cwt. 4,693	15,392	5,575	20,967
Fruits and Vegetables—	" 272,162	93,543	....	93,543
Fruits Dried—				
Currants	lb. 92,650	....	800	800
Dates	" 48,892	....	378	378
Raisins	" 689,726	7,028	1,885	8,913
Other	" 82,240	576	1,108	1,684
N.E.I. (Preserved in Liquid, or Partly Preserved, and Pulped)—Half-pints or Smaller Sizes.	doz. 692	239	57	296
Pints and over Half-pints	" 28,011	2,474	2,018	4,492
Quarts and over Pints	" 49,011	11,784	3,740	15,524
Exceeding a Quart	gal. 6,217	121	....	121
Fruit, Pulped	lb. 3,816,191	87,240	....	87,240
Fruits, fresh—				
Apples	cental. 228,258	160,690	684	161,374
Bananas	" 1,876	1,138	....	1,138
Oranges and Lemons	" 41,113	20,691	1,554	22,245
Pineapples	" 2,059	982	....	982
N.E.I.	" 97,852	30,403	790	31,253
Vegetables—				
Dried or Concentrated	"	81	887	968
N.E.I.	cental. 19,316	3,948	31	3,979
Ginger—				
Preserved in Liquid	lb. 1,814	....	38	38
Preserved, not in Liquid	" 1,783	....	38	38
Green	" 2,844	....	36	36
Grain and Pulse—				
Barley	bus. 14,236	4,789	772	5,561
Beans and Peas	" 35,078	7,842	844	8,686
Maize	" 17,296	437	2,312	2,749
Oats	" 184,823	21,419	1,886	23,305
Wheat	" 1,530,143	181,355	55,249	236,604
N.E.I.	" 225	78	3	81

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES—continued.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Prepared or Manufactured—				
Barley, Pearl and Scotch	lb. 4,072	7	32	39
Bran, Pollard, and Sharps	bus. 168,219	7,552	572	8,124
Flour (ton, 2,000 lb.)	ton 8,050	61,199	21,742	82,941
Groats	lb. 648	11	8	19
Malt, including Granulated Maize, and Rice Malts.	bus. 198	9	67	76
Maizena and Cornflour	lb. 22,284	89	234	32
Oatmeal, Wheatmeal, and Rolled Oats	cwt. 1,090	1,287	91	1,377
Peas, Split	399	131	116	243
Rice, n.e.i.	20,063	.....	16,663	16,663
N.E.I.	392	07	81	179
Hay and Chaff	cwt. 173,724	43,091	1,028	44,116
Honey	lb. 21,995	444	2	448
Hops	38,573	513	2,105	2,619
Ice	cwt. 60	9	.....	1
Isinglass	2,334	.....	521	526
Jams and Jellies	2,097,371	39,110	1,276	40,386
Lard and Refined Animal Fats	426,507	7,461	309	7,770
Limejuice and Other Fruit Juices and Fruit Syrups.	gal. 10,456	1,509	190	1,69
Linseed	cental. 25	6	13	24
Linseed Meal	4	.....	4	4
Linseed Cake and Oilcake	11,399	2,470	.....	2,470
Liquorice—				
Crude	lb. 600	.....	12	12
Other	2,070	.....	37	37
Macaroni and Vermicelli	9,448	82	117	149
Malt Extract, Non-spirituous	10,344	235	14	253
Manures	cwt. 166,428	46,997	2,607	49,604
Matches and Vestas—				
Wax (gross per 100 matches)	8,007	49	985	1,034
Wood or Other (gross per 100 matches)	31,557	.....	2,336	2,336
Meats—				
Bacon and Hams, Partly or Wholly Cured Preserved by Cold Process—				
Beef	61,176,230	827,456	45	827,501
Game	984	40	.....	40
Mutton and Lamb	35,883,903	489,934	2,180	492,114
Pork	277,810	7,174	.....	7,174
Poultry	53,123	10,364	.....	10,364
Rabbits and Hares	4,619,245	219,823	.....	219,823
Other	lb. 516,578	6,270	.....	6,270
Fresh and Smoked	1,051	23	.....	23
Potted and Concentrated (including Extracts of and Caviare). ....	.....	13,730	712	14,442
Preserved in Tins or other Airtight Vessels N.E.I.	cwt. 11,135,608	198,802	3,203	202,005
N.E.I.	5,334	3,222	6,009	9,231
Milk and Cream—				
Concentrated	lb. 484,841	0,622	.....	9,622
Preserved	224,708	381	4,180	4,561
Mustard	6,704	6	405	411
Nuts, Edible—				
Almonds	12,976	164	229	393
Cocconuts	cwt. 19	.....	10	10
N.E.I., whole or prepared, including Cocconuts Prepared.	lb. 65,274	.....	775	775
Oilmen's Stores—				
N.E.I. ....	.....	3,493	6,778	10,271
Free, including Infants' and Invalids' Foods. ....	.....	69	2,918	2,987
Special Preparations of .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onions	cwt. 48,761	9,424	183	9,607
Peel—				
Drained, or Preserved in Brine, Acid, or Water.	lb. 27,227	.....	193	193
Preserved, not in Liquid	667	5	11	16

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION IV.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES—continued.				
Pickles, Sauces, Chutneys, Olives and Capers—		£	£	£
Quarter Pints, and Smaller Sizes	doz. 114	1	31	32
Half Pints, and over Quarter Pints	1,540	125	433	608
Pints, and over Half Pints	4,157	614	492	1,106
Quarts, and over Pints	433	124	94	218
Exceeding a Quart	gal. 1,040	50	52	102
Potatoes	cwt. 68,134	9,736	2,600	12,336
Sago	cental 154	.....	87	87
Salt—				
Brown Rock	cwt. 1,046	3	122	125
N.E.I.	160,486	13,195	656	13,851
Sausage Casings .....	.....	26,586	1,820	28,406
Seeds—				
Canary, Hemp, and Rape	cental 407	.....	353	353
Cotton	2	.....	10	10
Other .....	.....	6,744	1,938	8,682
Soap—				
Perfumed, Toilet, &c.	lb. 69,615	697	2,581	3,278
N.E.I.	3,191,776	32,153	29	32,182
Sparklets .....	.....	.....	148	148
Spices—				
Pepper, Ground	lb. 4,003	103	84	187
Unground	19,381	.....	748	748
Other, Ground, n.e.i.	19,436	497	370	867
Other, Unground, n.e.i.	33,069	.....	751	751
Starch, including Starch in Powdered Form ..	40,574	17	514	531
Starch Flours, including Rice Meal and Rice, Tapioca, and Potato Flours.	41,354	1	209	210
Stearine	15,800	200	.....	290
Straw	cwt. 158	26	.....	26
Tallow, n.e.i.	248,814	307,467	998	308,465
Tapioca	cental 800	.....	484	484
Tea	lb. 1,879,168	.....	65,373	65,373
Wax—				
Beeswax	63,421	3,375	.....	3,375
Japanese or Vegetable	820	.....	24	24
Paraffin	215,070	.....	2,794	2,794
Wine—Unfermented	gal. 59	19	.....	19
Total, Division IV	£ 4,488,215	327,894	4,816,109	
DIVISION V.—APPAREL AND TEXTILES.				
Apparel and Attire—Articles n.e.i. ....	.....	11,272	35,775	47,047
Diving Dresses .....	.....	.....	103	103
Socks and Stockings (cotton) .....	.....	.....	395	395
(Woolen or containing wool) .....	.....	2	530	532
Towels and Handkerchiefs (made of cotton, or linen). ....	.....	.....	1,884	1,884
Regalia, viz., Embroidery Woven Sashes ..	.....	.....	8	8
Minor Articles for .....	.....	167	2,006	2,173
Bags and Sacks (durable) .....	.....	1,122	522	1,644
Bags, Sacks, Packs, and Bales—Free	No. 1,523,179	42	20,743	20,785
Blankets and Blanketing .....	.....	50	1,282	1,332
Canvas (Tent and Sail) and Duck Hessians, Bunting, and Brattice Cloth. ....	.....	.....	3,310	3,310
Carpets and Carpeting .....	.....	.....	1,003	1,003
Cosies, Cushions, Mantel and Furniture Drapery and Coverings, Bed-covers and Furnishings, n.e.i. ....	.....	850	4,609	5,459
Cotton—Wick, Candle, and Lamp .....	.....	.....	12	12
Curtains .....	.....	36	794	830
Feathers—Dressed .....	.....	55	710	765
Undressed .....	.....	874	.....	874
Floor Cloths and Coverings .....	.....	1	706	707

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION V.—APPAREL AND TEXTILES— <i>contd.</i>		£	£	£
Frillings, Ruffings, Tucked Lawns, Pleatings, and Ruchings.	.....	.....	84	84
Furs—Dressed or Prepared	.....	646	40	686
Gloves—Including Mittens and Flesh Gloves	.....	3	1,009	1,612
Hats and Caps—Men's, Women's, Boys', and Children's Felt Hats.	.....	121	1,067	2,088
Sewn	.....	2	136	138
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, n.e.i., and Hat and Bonnet Shapes.	.....	737	1,805	2,542
Felt Pull-over Hoods	.....	.....	23	23
Minor Articles for	.....	34	717	751
Mats, n.e.i., including Carriage Mats	.....	88	233	321
Piece Goods—Cotton and Linen	.....	.....	41,265	41,265
Horsehair Cloth and Hop Cloth	.....	22	194	216
Silk, or containing Silk, or having Silk worked thereon.	.....	.....	21,245	21,245
Silk—Milling	.....	.....	32	32
Velvets, Velvetens, Plushes, &c.	.....	.....	9,632	9,632
Woollens, or containing Wool, n.e.i.	.....	177	35,746	35,923
Flannels	.....	69	205	274
Flannelettes	.....	.....	1,653	1,653
Woollens (Free)	.....	.....	470	470
Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings, n.e.i.	.....	.....	142	142
Rugs, Rugging, and Lap Dusters	.....	2,196	592	2,788
Tents, Tarpaulins, Sails, and Flags	.....	675	232	907
Trimnings—Mantle, Dress, Bonnet and Hat, n.e.i.	.....	2	2,064	2,066
Umbrellas, Parasols, and Sunshades	.....	904	800	1,704
Umbrella, Parasol, and Sunshade Handles, Sticks, and Fit-ups.	.....	.....	323	323
Umbrellas—Minor Articles for	.....	.....	84	84
Wigs and other Articles of Natural or Artificial Human Hair.	.....	372	127	999
Yarns—Partly or Wholly of Wool	.....	.....	673	673
Total, Division V.	.....	£ 21,019	196,535	217,554
DIVISION VI.—METALS AND MACHINERY.				
Anchors, over 10 cwt.	No. 1	.....	64	64
Not over 10 cwt.	„ 270	.....	245	245
Chains, n.e.i.	cwt. 1,560	33	1,866	1,902
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives—Shot, Bullets, and Slugs.	„ 242	84	177	261
Revolvers and Pistols	.....	.....	93	93
Rifles, n.e.i., and Shot-guns	.....	.....	2,344	2,344
Other Arms	.....	.....	143	143
Brass—Bars, Ingots, Scrap, Sheet, and Strips	cwt. 873	239	1,339	1,578
Pipes and Tubes	„ 215	215	355	570
Britannia Metal, Aluminium, Bronze, Yellow Metal, Nickel, and German Silver, viz.—Pigs, Ingots, Scrap, Blocks, Bars, Strips, Sheets, and Plates.	„ 2,615	39	5,273	5,312
Copper—				
Bars, Strips, Scrap, and Sheets	cwt. 1,927	1,120	2,589	3,709
Pipes and tubes	„ 20	20	109	129
Cutlery, n.e.i. (including Manicure sets and knife sharpeners).	.....	20	4,819	4,839
Diving Apparatus—Metal	.....	.....	643	643
Electrical Materials	.....	927	14,249	15,176
Implements and Machinery—				
Agricultural, Horticultural, and Viticultural, n.e.i.	.....	50,777	5,745	56,522
Reapers and Binders	.....	.....	933	933
Free	.....	476	997	1,473

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION VI.—METALS AND MACHINERY—contd.				
Instruments—Surveying, Drawing, and Mathematical.	.....	.....	257	257
Iron and Steel—				
Bar, Rod, Angle, Tee	cwt 8,079	1,229	3,396	4,625
Galvanised, Plate and Sheet	„ 12,557	.....	11,176	11,176
Girders, Beams, Channels, Joists, Columns, rolled, etc.	„ 5,022	.....	2,414	2,414
Hoop	„ 650	.....	374	374
Pig	„ 3,578	.....	847	847
Plate and Sheet (except galvanised)	„ 4,935	7	2,728	2,735
Scrap	„ 42,571	398	3,880	4,278
Lamps and Lampware—				
N.E.I., and Lanterns and Lamp Stoves, and all parts thereof.	.....	214	3,877	4,091
Safety Lamps, Miners' .....	.....	.....	14	14
Lead—Sheet and Piping	cwt. 28,793	22,304	12	22,316
Leaf and Foil—				
Gold and Silver .....	.....	.....	142	142
Tin and other .....	.....	.....	351	351
Machines and Machinery—				
Cash Registers, Computing Machines, and attachments.	.....	.....	658	658
Cream Separators, Testers and Pasteurisers .....	.....	12	2,351	2,363
Engines—Gas and Oil .....	.....	72	3,711	3,783
„ Portable and Traction .....	.....	.....	450	450
„ Other .....	.....	256	1,563	1,819
Mangles, Clothes Wringers and Washing Machines.	.....	.....	297	297
N.E.I. and parts thereof, including Boilers and Pumps.	.....	22,248	33,252	55,500
Free, and parts thereof .....	.....	107	5,234	5,341
Electrical and Appliances, n.e.i. ....	.....	133	4,701	4,834
Machinery Mining .....	.....	204	335	539
Printing Machines and Presses, and Machinery used exclusively for and in the actual process of Electrotyping and Stereotyping, Aluminium Rotary Graining Machines, and Linotype, Monotype, Monoline, and other Type Composing Machines.	.....	10	4,736	4,746
Sewing, Stitching, and Knitting Machines .	.....	39	9,267	9,306
Typewriters .....	.....	.....	3,487	3,487
Weighing Machines, Weighbridges and Scales, n.e.i.	.....	.....	919	919
Machine Tools .....	.....	176	5,146	5,322
Metals, Manufactures of—Axles and Springs....	.....	311	1,013	1,324
Bolts and Nuts .....	.....	393	1,691	2,084
Mixed Metal Ware .....	.....	563	150	713
Nails, Horseshoe	cwt. 122	12	259	271
Nails, Wire and Other Staples, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks.	„ 2,915	691	2,281	2,972
Nails, Wire, and Other Staples, Spikes, Brads, and Tacks, n.e.i.	.....	17,345	31,148	48,493
Pipes and Tubes (Iron and Steel) .....	.....	1,499	8,572	10,071
Plated Ware and Plated Cutlery .....	.....	250	8,885	9,135
Tanks, containing Goods, or Empty	No. 293	254	526	780
Wire, Iron and Steel	cwt. 6,962	30	3,358	3,388
Wire, Barbed	„ 2,147	.....	1,497	1,497
Wire, Netting .....	.....	5,602	391	5,993
Wire, n.e.i.	cwt. 405	.....	1,134	1,134
Free .....	.....	940	6,185	7,125
Platinum, Bars, Strips, Sheets, Plates, Retorts, Pans, Condensers, Tubing, or Pipes.	cwt. 1	.....	1,601	1,601
Printers' Materials, Circles, Clumps, Curves, Knives (Paring) Rules, Leads, Slugs and Type.	.....	1,882	2,768	4,650

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION VI.—METALS AND MACHINERY.—contd.				
Rails, Fish-plates, Fish-bolts, Tie-plates, Switches, Points, Crossings, and Intersections for Railways and Tramways.	.....	757	11,779	12,536
Ships' Fittings	.....	153	765	918
Spelter, Concentrates, Dross, and Ashes	cwt. 60,206	15,245	.....	15,245
Tin, Plates, Plain	boxes 3,096	.....	2,485	2,485
Tools of Trade, not being Machines.	.....	1,433	5,612	7,045
Zinc, Bar, Scrap, and Sheet, and Circles and Ingots, Bored and Unbored, for Cyanide Gold Process.	.....	4,093	522	4,615
TOTAL, DIVISION VI.	.....	£ 152,815	240,230	393,045
DIVISION VII.—OILS, PAINTS, AND VARNISHES.				
Blacking, including Dressings, &c.	.....	918	638	1,556
Dyes	.....	81	3,328	3,409
Greases, Axle and Thickened or Solidified Oils, Solid or Viscous Compounds for Lubricating, in packages, not exceeding 4lb. in weight.	cwt. 2	2	.....	2
Greases, n.e.i.	.....	1,251	555	1,806
Naphtha	gal. 12,733	.....	943	943
Naphtha, Wood	.....	103	26	26
Oils (in vessels not exceeding one gallon)—				
Quarter-pints and smaller lines	doz. 90	.....	12	12
Half-pints and over Quarter-pints	.....	629	120	120
Pints and over Half-pints	.....	540	112	112
Quarts and over Pints	.....	130	102	102
Over a Quart	gal. 112	.....	33	33
Oils in Bulk—				
Castor	.....	16,801	1,695	1,695
China	.....	6,850	820	820
Cocoanut	cwt. 152,711	195,040	.....	195,040
Colza	gal. 1,639	2	261	263
Cotton Seed, in Bulk or otherwise	.....	2,319	313	313
Essential (non-spirituous)	.....	146	757	903
Eucalyptus	.....	14,136	.....	14,136
Fish, including Cod, unrefined Seal and Whale.	gal. 10,442	.....	1,352	1,352
Kerosene	.....	627,444	21,108	21,108
Linseed	.....	21,278	3,137	3,137
Lubricating (Mineral) and Mineral, n.e.i.	.....	132,096	218	10,099
Nantsfoot	.....	571	68	68
Olive	.....	304	17	81
Solar and Residual	.....	66,887	823	823
Tallow	.....	153,663	13,918	13,918
Benzine, Benzoline, and Gasoline	.....	66,006	15	3,746
N.E.L.	.....	29,921	1,113	1,780
Oils (Free), including Coal Tar, Penguin, Degras, Sod, Mirbane.	.....	2,532	52	367
Paints and Colours—				
Ground in Liquid	cwt. 2,438	7	3,031	3,038
Prepared for use	.....	2,435	468	3,399
Colours Dry: Dry White Lead and Patent Dryers.	.....	13,480	2,090	3,061
Putty	.....	63	20	13
Free	.....	.....	3	163
Sulphate of Copper	cwt. 33	.....	43	43
Turpentine	gal. 5,781	.....	1,034	1,034
Varnishes	.....	5,006	121	1,758
Whiting	cwt. 321	.....	51	51
TOTAL, DIVISION VII	.....	£ 229,020	62,243	291,263

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION VIII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS AND STONE.				
Bricks—		£	£	£
Bath			17	17
Fire and Glazed	no. 38,620	152	64	216
Fire, for special use in Reverberatory Furnaces.	„ 2,000		8	8
Other	„ 206,667	442		442
Cement (Portland), Gypsum, &c.	cwt. 42,443	569	4,446	5,015
China, Porcelain and Porcelain Ware, and Mosaic Flooring.			881	881
Earthenware, Brownware, and Stoneware, n.e.i.		763	2,007	2,770
Earthenware, viz.: Spurs, Stilts, and Thimbles			130	130
Filters of all kinds		59	9	68
Fireclay Manufactures, n.e.i., and Fire Lumps		14	14	28
Gelatine Sheet	lb. 6,793		348	348
Glass—				
Bent, Bevelled, Heraldic, Sandblasted, Enamelled, Embossed, Etched, Silvered and Cut; Corners cut, bevelled or engraved; Panes, Prisms and all other framed with metal.		162	46	208
Polished Plate, n.e.i.	sup. ft. 5,451	9	265	274
Polished Plate, each plate not exceeding 7 superficial feet.	„ 503		22	22
Polished Plate, each plate exceeding 7 superficial feet, and not exceeding 12 superficial feet.	„ 317		15	15
Sheet	„ 27,504		328	328
N.E.I., also Seltzogenes and accessories, Syphon Bottles.		4	268	272
Glassware—				
N.E.I.		4,920	1,937	6,866
Bottles, empty	doz. 482,515	7,343	4,893	12,236
Scientific Instruments and Apparatus			108	108
Glasses—				
Field, Marine, and Opera			588	588
Lenses, n.e.i., Locket, Brooch, and Watch.			20	20
Glue, Gelatine, n.e.i., and Cements, n.e.i.		286	366	652
Gums dry, Dextrine, Sandarach, and Mastic	cwt. 8,026	2,754	627	3,381
Lime	„ 559	57		57
Plaster of Paris, and other like preparations	„ 1,861	19	362	381
Shellac	„ 15		64	64
Stone (including Marble and Slate)—				
Monumental, Wrought		262	580	842
Wrought, n.e.i.		382	600	982
Unwrought Marble		52	530	582
Roofing Slates	No. 2,240		20	20
Slate Slabs, Unwrought		56	277	333
Grindstones		136	48	184
Oil and Whetstones, and Emery Stones		1	63	64
Sawn or in the rough, n.e.i.		1,137	15	1,152
Tiles—				
Asphalt and Roofing		24	26	50
N.E.I.		193	106	299
Total, Division VIII		£ 19,805	20,098	39,903
DIVISION IX.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.				
Acids—				
Acetic	gal. 893		183	183
Boric and Salicylic	cwt. 46		128	128
Muriatic, Nitric, and Sulphuric	„ 2,145	1,493	97	1,590
Tartaric	„ 82		458	458
Other	„ 209	7	911	918
Alkalies—				
Soda Ash	„ 806		284	284

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION IX.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—contd.				
Alkalies—				
Soda Bicarbonate and Carbonate (in powder form only)	cwt. 602	£	£ 213	£ 213
Soda Caustic	” 1,057	.....	682	682
Soda Crystals	” 950	..... 184	12	196
Soda Nitrate	” 22	.....	11	11
Soda Silicate	” 451	.....	202	202
Alum	” 67	.....	45	45
Ammonia, Carbonate of	” 9	.....	31	31
Calcium, Carbide of	” 2,064	.....	2,293	2,293
Drugs and Chemicals—				
Bisulphites and Sulphites of Potassium, Sodium, Calcium, and Magnesium, and Foaming Powders and Liquids.	.....	..... 32	801	833
Potassium, Cyanide of	lb. 17,696	.....	716	716
Bacteriological Products and Serum .....	.....	.....	7	7
Cream of Tartar	cwt. 398	..... 3	1,672	1,675
Food Preservatives .....	.....	..... 1,068	785	1,853
Free .....	.....	..... 33,327	9,765	43,592
Glycerine (unrefined)	lb. 605,021	.....	9,741	9,741
Insecticides, Sheep-washes, and Disinfectants, n.e.i. ....	.....	..... 666	1,315	1,981
Medicines .....	.....	..... 12,595	11,778	24,373
Perfumery .....	.....	..... 854	2,631	3,485
Vinegar, including Extract, or Essence of	gal. 4,149	..... 169	274	443
Total, Division IX. .....	.....	£ 60,639	35,294	95,933
DIVISION X—WOOD, WICKER, AND CANE.				
Furniture, n.e.i. (except Metal) .....	.....	..... 8,816	5,742	14,558
” ” Minor Articles for .....	.....	..... 36	66	102
Hair—Curled	lb. 2,298	..... 81	6	87
Timber—				
Architraves, Mouldings, and Skirtings of any material.	lin. ft. 30,146	..... 146	9	155
Dressed, n.e.i.	sup. ft. 629,475	..... 2,655	2,846	5,501
Undressed Oregon, in sizes of 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent) and over.	” 220,399	.....	1,140	1,140
Undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent), and over.	” 4,592,331	..... 30,661	306	30,967
Undressed, n.e.i., in sizes of less than 12 in. x 6 in. (or its equivalent).	” 104,785,257	..... 636,760	7,701	694,461
Laths	No. 355,250	.....	396	396
Palings	” 527,800	..... 2,183	.....	2,183
Pickets—Dressed	” 11,330	..... 140	.....	140
” Undressed	” 500	..... 4	.....	4
Shingles	” 64,734	.....	79	79
Doors of Wood, 1½ inches, and over	” 140	..... 125	20	145
” ” over 1½ inches, and under 1¾ inches.	” 239	..... 93	41	134
” ” 1¾ inch, and under	” 275	..... 12	104	116
Hickory, Undressed	sup. ft. 1,974	.....	21	21
Logs, not sawn, and Spars in the Rough	” 3,129,276	..... 22,696	604	23,300
Staves, Undressed or Roughly Dressed, but not shaped.	No. 230	..... 16	.....	16
New Zealand Pine, Undressed	sup. ft. 67,291	.....	491	491
Other, Free .....	.....	..... 8,932	126	9,058
Wicker, Bamboo, Cane, or Wood—				
Manufactures of .....	.....	..... 13,298	3,783	17,081
Axe, and other unattached Tool Handles .....	.....	.....	626	626
Canes, Rattans, unmanufactured; Cane compressed in sheet, and unshaped, and Bamboo, clouded.	.....	..... 8	536	544
Free .....	.....	..... 287	112	399
Total, Division X .....	.....	£ 776,949	24,755	801,704

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION XI.—JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.		£	£	£
Clocks and parts thereof, Time Registers, and Detectors.	.....	.....	640	640
Fancy Goods .....	.....	2,150	18,144	20,294
Gold—Bullion, Bar, Dust, Ingot, and Sheet....	oz. 1,757,199	6,101,909	43,387	6,145,296
Instruments—				
Phonographs, Cameras, Magic Lanterns, and the like.	.....	26	2,596	2,622
Telescopes, Thermometers, Compasses, and the like.	.....	.....	1,339	1,339
Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery (25 per cent.)	.....	764	39,448	40,212
Jewellery (15 per cent.) .....	.....	.....	209	209
Cameos and Precious Stones, Unset .....	.....	73,511	999	74,510
Silver—Bullion, Bar, Ingot, Sheet	oz. 5,524,834	604,562	4,275	608,837
Watches and parts thereof, Pedometers, Pocket Counters, and Chronometers, n.e.i.	.....	.....	14,822	14,822
Total, Division XI.....	.....	£ 6,782,922	125,859	6,908,781
DIVISION XII.—LEATHER AND RUBBER.				
Belting—				
Composition .....	.....	39	1,092	1,131
Leather .....	.....	997	543	1,540
Boots and Shoes—				
Men's, Youths', Boys', Women's, and Girls', except partly or wholly of Lasting or Stuff, and Slippers (Leather).	.....	8,166	4,174	12,340
N.E.I. ....	.....	89	289	378
Rubber Sand Shoes .....	.....	.....	125	125
Infants' Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, sizes 0-6	.....	.....	160	160
Gum Boots .....	.....	.....	11	11
Minor Articles for .....	.....	.....	1,268	1,268
Cloths made Waterproof with India-rubber....	.....	203	197	400
India-rubber—				
Hose or other Manufactures, n.e.i. ....	.....	19,283	6,357	25,640
Canvas or Tyre Fabric made waterproof ..	.....	.....	288	288
India-rubber and India-rubber Manufactures (free).	.....	21	1,040	1,061
Leather—				
N.E.I. ....	.....	520,211	6,856	527,067
Manufactures, n.e.i. ....	.....	5,635	1,659	7,294
Minor Articles for Harness, Saddles, Leatherware, and Whips (including Saddle Trees, Saddlers' Tacks and Nails), Snaps (Harness and Halter), Spurs, and Spur Boxes.	.....	220	106	326
Saddlers' and Harness Makers' Materials .....	.....	29	295	324
Total, Division XII .....	.....	£ 554,893	24,460	579,353
DIVISION XIII.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.				
Books (printed), Music, Periodicals, Newspapers, and Pamphlets, not advertising.	.....	17,463	24,895	42,358
Cards, Playing, in sheet, or cut	doz. packs 439	.....	80	80
Paper—				
Advertising Matter	lb. 87,776	2,449	1,131	3,580
Bags	cwt. 596	93	735	828
Browns and Sugar (Grey, Blue, and other Tints), Fruit Bag Paper.	.. 377	10	405	415
Cartridge and Blotting .....	.....	3	57	60
Millboard, Greyboard, Leatherboard, and Woodboard.	.....	.....	87	87

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION XIII.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.—cont.				
Paper—		£	£	£
Printing, uncoated			3,040	3,040
Strawboard	cwt. 347	29	127	156
Writing			652	652
Toilet		20	17	37
N.E.I.		83	941	1,034
Free		152	1,708	1,860
Paperhangings			298	298
Pictures, not being advertising		3,782	15,562	19,344
Spectacles			545	545
Stationery—				
Manufactured, dutiable		7,586	3,949	11,535
Manufactured, free		722	1,406	2,128
Total, Division XIII.		£ 32,402	55,635	88,037
DIVISION XIV.—VEHICLES.				
Vehicles—				
Bicycles, Tricycles, and similar Vehicles and Parts		397	5,980	6,377
Cycle Parts, n.e.i.		107	712	819
Cycle Parts, free		2	54	56
N.E.I. and Parts thereof, n.e.i., duty 20 per cent.		4,765	4,631	9,396
Barouches, Broughams, Waggon, &c., duty 25 per cent.	No. 189	3,364	1,161	4,525
Vehicle Parts, viz., Wheels, tyred and bolted, Bodies, Under-gears, Under-carriages, and Tops.		453	605	1,058
Motors	No. 13		1,300	1,300
Total, Division XIV.		£ 9,088	14,443	23,531
DIVISION XV.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.				
Instruments, Musical, N.E.I.			3,476	3,476
Military, Band and Orchestra, and Bagpipes			346	346
Organs, other, and Harmoniums	No. 19		316	316
Pianos	" 147	95	4,396	4,491
Piano Parts, n.e.i.			79	79
Parts of, viz., Actions, Strings, Felts, Hammers, and Ivories.			4	4
Total, Division XV.		£ 95	8,617	8,712
DIVISION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives—				
Caps, Percussion			4	4
Cartridges, Military			10,000	10,000
Cartridges, n.e.i.		41	2,581	2,622
Cartridge Cases (empty or capped) and Wads		2,000	24	2,024
Detonators			232	232
Dynamite, Gelignite, Gelatine Dynamite, and Gelatine, blasting.	lb. 48,354	1,232	1,461	2,693
Explosives, n.e.i.			242	242
Fireworks			112	362
Fuse	Coil 64,445	1,218	430	1,648
Powder, blasting	lb. 28,730		694	694
Powder, sporting	" 4,480		337	337
Articles for the Commonwealth			42	42
Articles for the Army or Navy—Military Stores			400	3,912
Art, Works of			434	586

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
DIVISION XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS.—continued.				
Bags, Baskets, Boxes, Cases or Trunks, including Fittings.	.....	£ 1,024	£ 1,187	£ 2,811
Minor Articles for.....	.....	1	.....	1
Baskets, Carpenters'.....	.....	.....	1	1
Boats, Launches, and Yachts, including all Fittings.	No. 93	3,961	45	4,006
Brushware and Combs, Toilet.....	.....	13	496	509
Brushware, n.e.l., including Brooms, Mops, Crumb Trays, and Brushes.	.....	364	813	1,177
Other, free.....	.....	.....	12	12
Coke.....	tons 26,914	18,443	.....	18,443
Cordage and Twines—				
Twine and Yarn, Reaper and Binder.....	cwt. 422	153	569	722
Other articles manufactured from Cordage or Twine, including Halters, Nets, and Netting.	.....	53	35	88
Metal.....	" 2,880	.....	7,021	7,021
N.E.I.....	" 4,601	5,897	6,245	12,142
Engine Packing in rope form.....	.....	260	423	683
Sewing Silks, Twists, Threads and Cottons, and Crochet Cottons.	.....	.....	4,545	4,545
Corks, Bungs, and Net Floats.....	.....	16	3,353	3,369
Cork Mats and other manufactures of cork.....	.....	6	103	109
Instruments, Scientific and Apparatus, for use in universities, colleges, schools, or public hospitals.	.....	.....	1,086	1,086
Surgical and Dental, and Appliances.....	.....	3	2,894	2,897
Models of Inventions, &c., and Models and Casts for teaching purposes for universities, colleges or schools.	.....	402	30	432
Nets, Fishing, and Netting therefor.....	.....	110	146	256
Photographic Dry Plates, Sensitized Films, and Paper.	.....	1,729	2,270	3,999
Pipes (smoking), Cigar and Cigarette Holders, and Cases, &c.	.....	14	3,070	3,084
Specimens of Natural History.....	.....	3,720	115	3,835
Theatrical Costumes and Properties.....	.....	2,086	1,170	3,256
Yarns, other, including Coir.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total, Division XVI.....		£ 44,334	55,549	99,883
FREE GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED IN THE TARIFF.				
Alunite.....	cwt. 49,690	6,212	.....	6,212
Antimony, Metal.....	" 15	.....	38	38
Bark, Tanning.....	" 142,594	60,992	21	61,013
Base.....	" 10	.....	22	22
Bismuth, Metal.....	" 189	6,910	.....	6,910
Black Lead.....	.....	.....	33	33
Bones, Hoofs, and Horns.....	" 32,328	23,877	.....	23,877
Charcoal.....	" 2,347	1,169	.....	1,169
Coal.....	ton 2,020,686	1,053,903	.....	1,053,903
Cocoa Beans and Cocoa, Unmanufactured.....	lb. 1,334	.....	46	46
Copper Ingots.....	cwt. 413,224	1,278,947	.....	1,278,947
Contained in Matte.....	" 203,053	322,832	.....	322,832
Ore.....	" 61,569	76,888	.....	76,888
Cotton, Raw.....	lb. 3,706	.....	75	75
Waste.....	.....	.....	659	659
Fibre, Coir.....	cwt. 208	.....	143	143
Flax and Hemp, including Phormium Tenax.....	" 1	.....	2	2
Jute.....	" 11	.....	29	29
Flock.....	" 331	192	.....	192
Furs, Undressed.....	.....	1,259	.....	1,259
Glue-pieces and Sinews.....	cwt. 18,591	9,521	25	9,546

Article.	Total Quantity.	Value.		
		Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total.
FREE GOODS NOT SPECIALLY MENTIONED IN THE TARIFF—continued.		£	£	£
Gold Ore and Concentrates	cwt. 16,913	16,562	....	16,562
Hair, Free	lb. 500,734	19,186	44	19,230
Kapok	241,081	....	6,212	6,212
Lead, contained in Matte	cwt. 1,124	556	....	556
Ore	49,768	30,332	....	30,332
Pig	632,712	318,209	17	318,226
Scrap and Old	623	161	5	166
Oakum and Tow	282	....	227	227
Ores, Antimony	947	467	....	467
Bismuth	832	7,027	....	7,027
Chrome	39,022	7,342	....	7,342
Cobalt	3,094	1,570	10	1,580
Iron	860	89	....	89
Molybdenite	783	6,072	....	6,072
Scheelite	62	140	....	140
Wolfram	9,443	4,340	....	4,340
N.E.I., including Earths (Alkaline and Infusorial), Fireclay, Mica, Black and Moulding Sands.	99,300	20,397	101	20,498
Pearlshell	42,350	368,569	4,097	372,666
Personal and Household Effects, Passengers' .....	.....	12,946	17,717	30,663
Pitch and Tar	cwt. 27,316	2,637	1,863	4,500
Plants, Trees, and Bulbs .....	.....	9,931	820	10,751
Platinum Alloy	oz. 530	1,061	....	1,061
Plumbago	cwt. 343	253	4	257
Potash and Pearl Ash, Crude, and Caustic Potash in Bulk.	126	....	230	230
Pumice Stone	1	....	1	1
Quicksilver	lb. 382	....	49	49
Rags	cwt. 10,231	5,588	....	5,588
Resin	842	....	346	346
Saltpetre	108	....	110	110
Sandalwood	88,129	37,913	....	37,913
Shale Kerosene	ton 14,255	34,013	....	34,013
Shark Fins	cwt. 16	....	70	70
Silver, contained in Matte	oz. 1,033,920	106,419	....	106,419
Ore	cwt. 1,603,926	448,694	....	448,694
Silver Lead Bullion	553,308	622,064	....	622,064
Skins, Hides	No. 159,615	111,084	6,323	117,407
Rabbit and Hare	27,189,721	138,147	....	138,147
Sheep, with Wool	6,661,645	1,057,357	5,309	1,062,666
Sheep, without Wool	150,150	5,949	2,047	7,996
Other .....	.....	389,241	....	389,241
Specie, Gold .....	.....	11,022,324	1,228,950	12,251,274
Silver .....	.....	....	11,478	11,478
Bronze .....	.....	....	654	654
Sulphur, Brimstone	cwt. 552	....	306	306
Tin, Ingots	82,475	513,324	17	513,341
Ore	26,900	84,833	....	84,833
Tortoiseshell	lb. 6,331	1,576	1,955	3,531
Wool, Greasy	263,546,652	9,600,599	4,366	9,604,965
Scoured and Washed	61,143,320	4,396,634	....	4,396,634
All other Articles .....	.....	11,646	4,351	15,997
Total Free Goods, &c. ....	.....	£ 32,257,954	1,298,772	33,556,726
Total Exports .....	.....	£ 45,578,935	2,591,229	48,170,164
SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.				
Merchandise .....	.....	27,743,721	1,302,485	29,046,206
Specie .....	.....	11,022,324	1,241,082	12,263,406
Bullion .....	.....	6,812,890	47,662	6,860,552
Total .....	.....	£ 45,578,935	2,591,229	48,170,164

Of the total import of £37,811,471 there were retained for home consumption goods to the value of £35,220,242, the balance, £2,591,229, being re-exported. The re-export trade of Australia in manufactured goods is transacted chiefly with New Zealand and the South Seas; the raw material re-exported is mainly the produce of the same countries collected in the chief Australian seaports for shipment to Europe; £1,241,082 represents gold from New Zealand and New Guinea, sent to the mints of Sydney and Melbourne, and when coined despatched to various parts of the world.

A comparison of the volume of trade during each year, from 1891 onwards, is afforded by the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1891	37,711,053	36,052,145	1,658,908	.....
1892	30,107,338	33,392,620	.....	3,285,282
1893	23,765,084	33,225,985	.....	9,460,901
1894	21,897,114	32,131,113	.....	10,233,999
1895	23,195,114	33,644,332	.....	10,449,218
1896	29,658,197	32,963,522	.....	3,305,325
1897	31,965,904	37,772,555	.....	5,806,651
1898	31,481,518	40,164,699	.....	8,683,181
1899	34,329,687	48,599,033	.....	14,269,346
1900	41,388,030	45,956,882	.....	4,568,852
1901	42,433,811	49,696,172	.....	7,262,361
1902	40,675,950	43,915,087	.....	3,239,137
1903	37,811,471	48,170,164	.....	10,358,693

If the omissions from the Customs returns referred to on page 228 had not been made, the excess of exports in 1903 would probably have been some £2,500,000 more than shown in the foregoing table, and would thus have amounted to nearly £13,000,000.

An excess of exports is now the normal condition of Australian trade, due to the circumstance that the interest and return on British and foreign investments in the Commonwealth largely exceed the return of Australian investments abroad. The question of the annual payments made to external creditors is discussed at some length in another part of this volume, and it is there shown that the payments on account of state and municipal borrowings, and the earnings of private capital in Australia, reached, in 1903, £15,558,000, and this sum, or thereabouts, should represent the excess of exports over imports, if there were no import or export of capital. Hardly a year passes, however, that one or other of the state governments does not raise a loan in London, and capital is constantly being invested in Australia by private persons. It, therefore, rarely happens that the full difference represented by the payments made to the British and foreign creditor is shown in the trade returns.

In the table just given there is an excess of £89,267,038 during the thirteen years, while the tribute paid by the Australian Governments and people to creditors outside the Commonwealth in the same period was certainly not less than 177 millions, so that the indebtedness of Australia to British and foreign creditors was apparently increased during the period by about 80 millions, allowing for some 7 millions sterling imported by immigrants.

COMPARISON OF TRADE WITH BRITISH POSSESSIONS AND FOREIGN STATES.

The external trade of the Commonwealth amounts to £85,981,635, and of this trade over 46 per cent. still remains with Great Britain, as the following statement shows :—

	Total trade (Imports and Exports).	Proportion of total.
United Kingdom.....	39,817,843.....	46·31 per cent.
British Possessions.....	20,471,370.....	23·80 „
Foreign Countries	25,692,422.....	29·89 „
	<u>85,981,635.....</u>	<u>100·00 „</u>

The figures just given refer to the direct trade, but a considerable amount of goods is sent from foreign countries to Great Britain and thence exported to Australia. There are no means of ascertaining with exactitude the value of this trade, but a measure of it may be obtained from the British Board of Trade returns, which show an average export of foreign and colonial produce to Australia, during the last five years, of £1,966,730 per annum, while a somewhat larger quantity of Australian produce is exported from Great Britain to foreign countries. Neglecting this indirect trade, the following is a statement of the direction of the external trade of the Commonwealth during the last twelve years :—

Year.	Imports from—			Exports to—		
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1891	26,453,841	4,329,271	6,927,941	25,498,010	2,829,414	7,724,661
1892	21,299,582	3,421,985	5,385,771	23,236,052	2,384,099	7,772,469
1893	17,295,694	2,884,988	3,584,402	23,576,751	2,997,495	6,651,739
1894	15,748,297	2,619,471	3,529,346	22,943,100	2,900,654	6,287,359
1895	16,610,697	2,659,782	3,924,635	23,767,173	2,978,232	6,898,927
1896	20,252,561	3,184,529	6,221,107	21,630,820	2,861,751	8,470,951
1897	21,174,031	3,422,759	7,369,114	25,823,931	3,043,812	8,904,812
1898	21,002,852	3,395,967	7,082,699	23,886,313	3,207,164	13,071,322
1899	21,230,913	4,035,056	9,063,718	26,564,690	7,586,084	14,448,259
1900	25,363,352	4,670,379	11,354,299	25,215,905	8,624,297	12,116,680
1901	25,236,677	4,758,795	12,438,339	25,196,441	12,007,527	12,492,204
1902	23,850,557	5,377,885	11,447,508	20,224,504	12,197,821	11,492,762
1903	19,855,340	4,980,880	12,975,251	19,962,503	15,490,490	12,717,171

The foregoing table shows that a considerable change is taking place in the direction of the Australian trade. The United Kingdom, though still the greatest factor in the trade of the Commonwealth, has diminished in importance both actually and relatively. Extending the period reviewed back to 1861, the importance of the change taking place will be more clearly apprehended. The following statement shows the volume of trade in quinquennial periods, commencing with 1861, and distinguishing the trade with the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries.

Years.	Imports from--			Total Imports.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	
	£	£	£	£
1861-65	69,824,585	13,284,813	16,931,345	100,040,743
1866-70	60,392,217	18,068,939	14,537,213	92,998,369
1871-75	75,568,020	19,924,188	13,491,699	108,983,907
1876-80	89,020,970	18,327,973	15,766,484	123,115,427
1881-85	128,073,941	22,491,217	24,066,365	174,631,523
1886-90	122,729,684	21,329,451	28,849,366	172,908,501
1891-95	97,408,111	15,915,497	23,352,095	136,675,703
1896-1900	109,023,709	18,708,690	41,090,937	168,823,336
*1901-1903	68,942,574	15,117,560	36,861,098	120,921,232

* Three Years.

Stating the foregoing figures as percentages of the total imports in each quinquennium, the following results are obtained:—

Years.	Imports from—		
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1861-65	69·80	13·28	16·92
1866-70	64·94	19·43	15·63
1871-75	69·34	18·28	12·38
1876-80	72·30	14·89	12·81
1881-85	73·34	12·88	13·78
1886-90	70·98	12·34	16·68
1891-95	71·27	11·64	17·09
1896-1900	64·58	11·08	24·34
1901-1903	57·02	12·50	30·48

These figures show a remarkable diversion of trade, especially in recent years, from the United Kingdom to foreign countries. An explanation has been hazarded that the diversion is more apparent than real, being due to the carriage of goods direct from foreign

countries to Australia, whereas such goods were formerly sent *via* London, but this explanation only partly accounts for the change. Making allowance for foreign goods reaching Australia by way of London, the following would appear to be the percentages of foreign goods to total goods imported in the years named. It is unfortunately impossible to give the information for an earlier period :—

1886-90	23·5
1891-95	23·4
1896-1900	30·0
1901-3	34·0

One-third of all goods now imported into Australia may be said to be of non-British origin as compared with one-fourth ten years ago. The chief factor in bringing about this change is undoubtedly the establishment of direct and rapid communication between Germany, France, Belgium, Japan, the United States, and the Commonwealth. Twenty years ago it was difficult, if not impossible, to obtain goods direct from the continent of Europe or the eastern sea-board of the United States, now there is fortnightly communication with Hamburg and Bremerhaven by a line subsidised by the German Imperial Government, and with Marseilles, Havre, and Dunkirk by the Messageries Maritimes—a line heavily subsidised by the French Republic. Turning to the exports to the same countries it will be found that a change of a somewhat similar character has taken place.

Years.	Exports to—			Total Exports.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	
	£	£	£	£
1861-65	55,021,542	35,642,611	1,848,260	92,512,413
1866-70	66,410,385	29,303,470	1,588,398	97,302,253
1871-75	90,283,646	25,155,553	3,935,648	119,374,847
1876-80	89,422,429	26,599,992	4,503,977	120,526,398
1881-85	105,077,532	22,213,056	12,981,383	140,271,971
1886-90	101,809,218	11,721,583	19,423,090	132,953,891
1891-95	119,021,066	14,089,954	35,335,155	168,446,195
1896-1900	123,121,659	25,323,108	57,011,924	205,456,691
1901-03	65,383,448	39,695,838	36,702,137	141,781,423
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.				
1861-65	59·48	38·53	1·99	100
1866-70	68·25	30·12	1·63	100
1871-75	75·63	21·07	3·30	100
1876-80	74·20	22·00	3·80	100
1881-85	74·91	15·83	9·26	100
1886-90	76·57	8·81	14·62	100
1891-95	70·66	8·37	20·97	100
1896-1900	59·86	12·41	27·73	100
1901-03	46·11	28·00	25·89	100

As the table shows there was a remarkable decline in the percentage of exports to British Possessions in 1891 as compared with 1881. This was due to a large falling off in the exports of specie and bullion to India and Ceylon; of late years, however, these exports have been resumed.

From the above figures it is apparent that, as in the case of the imports, there has been a considerable modification in the direction of the export trade. The causes of the great advance in the proportion of trade taken by foreign countries have already been discussed. It will be observed that the percentage of exports to the British Possessions advanced considerably during the last three years, the increase being chiefly due to the demand for the produce of the Commonwealth occasioned by the war in South Africa.

It would be extremely interesting to trace the changes in trade with various countries, but the subject is too voluminous to be dealt with in this place, and for details the reader is referred to the Annual Statement of the Trade of the Commonwealth for 1903, published by the Department of Trade and Customs. In that volume will be found a detailed statement of the trade of the Commonwealth with the United Kingdom, British Possessions, and foreign countries for the five years 1899 to 1903.

TRADE WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the trade of the Commonwealth with the United Kingdom at decennial periods since 1861 and for the year 1903:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1861	12,354,123	11,643,598	23,997,721
1871	10,096,057	15,609,163	25,705,220
1881	21,131,869	19,866,821	40,998,690
1891	26,453,841	25,498,010	51,951,851
1901	25,236,677	25,196,441	50,433,118
1903	19,855,340	19,962,503	39,817,843

As the table shows, the trade reached its highest point in 1891, when it amounted in value to nearly 52,000,000 sterling. The year 1891 was, however, a record one as regards production in most of the states, while the effects of the unfavourable seasons since then experienced are reflected in the figures for succeeding years. In addition, as has been previously alluded to, the development of facilities for communication

has caused a great increase in trade with the British possessions and with foreign countries.

A classification of the principal articles imported into the Commonwealth from the United Kingdom during the year 1903 is given below :—

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
	£		£
Ale, Porter, and Beer, &c.	360,906	Instruments — Phonographs.	25,826
Apparel and Attire, n.e.i.	1,517,637	Cameras, Magic Lanterns, and the like.	
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.	524,248	Instruments— Surgical and Dental	31,757
Blankets and Blanketing	67,986	Iron and Steel	1,297,923
Books (printed), Music, &c.	308,900	Jewellery and Precious Stones	340,146
Boots and Shoes	224,148	Lamps and Lampware	84,623
Brushware (Toilet and other)	76,964	Leather	127,634
Carpets and Carpeting	90,533	Machines and Machinery	1,141,591
Cement	37,086	Machine Tools	41,553
Cocoa and Chocolate (ground)	113,186	Manures	83,379
Confectionery	76,855	Medicines	133,613
Copper	50,966	Metals, Manufactures of	1,199,872
Cordage and Twines—		Milk, Preserved	83,051
Metal	64,403	Oils	160,763
Other	82,413	Oilmen's Stores, n.e.i.	94,796
Corks, Bung, and Net Floats	30,656	Paints and Colours	182,421
Cosies, Cushions, Mantel and Furni- ture Drapery, Bedcovers and Furnishings, n.e.i.	103,583	Paper	378,897
Curtains	68,620	Pickles, Sauces, &c.	65,432
Cutlery, n.e.i.	83,357	Piece Goods	4,377,361
Drugs and Chemicals	317,703	Pipes (Smoking), &c.	66,737
Earthenware, Brownware, and Stoneware.	94,155	Rails, &c., for Railways and Tram- ways.	442,755
Electrical Materials	178,336	Sewing Silks, Threads, Cottons, &c.	245,851
Fancy Goods	140,137	Spirits	561,902
Fish (preserved)	188,625	Stationery	174,651
Floor Cloths and Coverings	191,981	Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes ..	43,516
Furniture, n.e.i., except Metal	69,020	Tools of Trade (exclusive of Machine Tools).	124,490
Glass and Glassware	91,905	Trimnings— Mantle, Dress, Bon- net, and Hat, n.e.i.	191,362
Gloves	148,708	Varnishes	42,051
Grain and Pulse—Malt	51,223	Vehicles	210,443
Hats and Caps	303,638	Watches, &c.	74,224
Implements and Machinery— Agri- cultural, Horticultural, and Viti-cultural.	62,299	Yarns	62,033
Indiarubber Manufactures	159,700		
		Total, all Imports from United Kingdom.	£19,855,340

In order to make a useful comparison of the value of the Australasian trade to the United Kingdom, it is necessary to refer to the British Board of Trade returns, and these returns have been used in the ensuing comparisons. The figures relating to Australasia, especially for late years, approximate very closely to the local Customs statistics. From the table it will be observed that while in 1881 the produce of the Commonwealth of Australia and the colony of New Zealand formed 29·5 per cent. of the imports of the United Kingdom from her possessions, in 1891 the proportion was 31·4 per cent., but in 1903 it declined to 26·8 per cent.

The year 1903 was, however, an unfortunate one for some of the mainland states, and the diminished production was reflected in the decreased body of exports. In 1901 the proportion of imports into

the United Kingdom from Australia was 23 per cent., and from New Zealand 10 per cent., making a total of 33 per cent. :—

Year.	As returned by British Customs.				Proportion of Imports from Australasia to total from British Possessions.		
	Total Imports from British Possessions.	Imports from Australasia.			Commonwealth of Australia.	New Zealand.	Total.
		Commonwealth of Australia.	New Zealand.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1881	91,539,660	21,837,709	5,125,859	26,963,568	23·9	5·6	29·5
1891	99,464,718	23,068,972	8,192,594	31,261,566	23·2	8·2	31·4
1901	105,684,880	24,217,669	10,594,587	34,812,256	23·0	10·0	33·0
1903	113,670,792	17,057,527	13,454,484	30,512,011	15·0	11·8	26·8

Although it is very little more than a century since the commencement of Australasian settlement, an examination of the trade statistics of the mother country with her numerous dependencies shows that the total trade of the Commonwealth and New Zealand with the United Kingdom is more than one and a half times that of Canada, and in a larger degree exceeds the trade of any other British possession, with the exception of India. In normal years the Australasian trade is even in excess of that of India, the amount of such excess in 1901 being considerably over a million sterling. The following table, which is also compiled from the returns of the Board of Trade, shows the total trade of the United Kingdom exclusive of specie and diamonds for the three years 1881, 1891, and 1903, with the most important of British possessions :—

Country.	1881.	1891.	1903.	Proportion of Trade of United Kingdom with British possessions.		
				1881.	1891.	1903.
	£	£	£	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
India	63,682,398	64,783,605	67,624,964	35·7	33·6	29·0
British North America	20,608,159	20,906,357	40,479,889	11·6	10·8	17·4
Cape Colony and Natal	13,105,204	14,892,065	32,806,463	7·4	7·7	14·1
Straits Settlements	6,527,675	7,946,127	9,093,676	3·7	4·1	3·9
Hongkong	4,815,905	3,833,859	3,474,474	2·7	2·0	1·5
Australasia—						
Commonwealth of Australia ..	41,662,820	47,522,331	35,186,896	23·4	24·7	15·1
New Zealand	9,206,331	11,970,938	20,409,304	5·2	6·2	8·7
Total, Australasia	50,869,151	59,493,319	55,596,200	28·6	30·9	23·8

If, again, a comparison be made of the total trade transacted by the United Kingdom with all countries during the year 1903, it will be found that the trade with Australasia, amounting to £55,596,200, was only exceeded by that carried on with three countries, namely, the

United States, with a total of £163,717,858; France, with £72,493,914; and Germany, with £69,049,729. The amounts taken by other countries will be found below, and it must be noted that the values given do not include specie:—

Country.	1881.	1891.	1903.	Proportion of Total Trade of United Kingdom.		
				1881.	1891.	1903.
	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent
France	70,069,848	69,114,136	72,493,914	10·1	9·3	8·0
Germany	52,927,199	56,076,104	69,049,729	7·6	7·7	7·6
Belgium	25,047,833	30,525,737	40,538,963	3·6	4·1	4·5
Holland	38,295,414	42,290,587	49,014,068	5·5	5·7	5·4
Spain	14,421,326	16,050,936	19,205,325	2·1	2·2	2·1
Italy	10,792,615	10,272,320	11,914,295	1·6	1·2	1·3
United States	139,990,876	145,475,197	163,717,858	20·2	19·5	18·1
Argentine Republic	4,000,000	7,817,256	27,745,985	0·6	1·0	3·1
Chili	5,417,363	5,916,225	7,929,943	0·8	0·8	0·9
Brazil	13,254,733	12,855,202	12,572,412	1·9	1·7	1·4
Uruguay	1,881,522	1,568,891	2,570,548	0·3	0·2	0·3
Australasia—						
Commonwealth of Australia ..	41,662,820	47,522,331	35,186,896	6·0	6·4	3·9
New Zealand	9,206,331	11,970,988	20,409,304	1·3	1·6	2·3
Total, Australasia ..	50,869,151	59,493,319	55,596,200	7·3	8·0	6·2

TRADE WITH BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following table shows the imports into the Commonwealth from the chief British possessions at decennial periods since 1861, and also for the year 1903.

Possession.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Canada		4,637	27,268	149,836	330,788	352,939
Cape Colony	15,283	11,620	596	373	6,570	3,417
Ceylon	347,845	532,793	109,630	185,134	499,307	526,755
Fiji			63,190	154,824	45,423	151,918
Hong Kong	431,100	223,677	642,303	624,386	285,010	309,555
India	298,868	104,056	567,187	766,803	1,183,871	967,076
Mauritius	767,659	1,076,597	1,120,712	388,529	129,659	70,494
Natal		41,862		1,739	307	638
New Zealand	173,369	2,468,607	1,227,265	1,793,038	1,814,687	2,301,792
Straits Settlement	11,105	12,065	54,546	178,516	320,584	116,028
Other	5,370	12,191	127,650	55,150	142,499	180,268
Total	2,050,599	4,543,105	3,940,352	4,298,333	4,758,795	4,980,880

As the table shows, imports from New Zealand, India and Ceylon, Canada, and Hongkong amounted in 1903 to £4,458,117, or about 90 per cent. of the total from all British possessions. From New Zealand, the imports comprised gold, £1,159,642; New Zealand pine, £239,456; oats, £216,193; butter and cheese, £112,012; hides, £60,675; and flax, £57,858. Amongst the chief imports from India were bags and sacks, £553,974; tea, £139,510; canvas, £61,743, and castor oil, £34,269. From Ceylon, tea to the value of £490,750 was

imported during 1903. The Indian and Ceylon teas have quite overmastered the Chinese article in the public estimation; the imports of the latter having decreased from £754,845 in 1890 to £62,131 in 1903, while the value of Indian and Ceylon teas, imported during the same period, advanced from £238,241 to £630,260.

Trade with Canada shows a considerable increase for each of the years given in the period. The chief imports in 1903 were flour, £108,558; agricultural implements, £49,897; and timber, £40,748. Hongkong furnished sugar to the value of £123,410, and opium, £30,660. Amongst the chief imports from other possessions may be mentioned sugar from Mauritius valued at £70,444, and from Fiji, £62,197; manures (guano) from Ocean Island, £67,925; and copra from Fiji, £68,262. From New Guinea gold to the value of £60,000 was imported during the year. The chief imports from the Straits Settlements comprised pepper and other spices, £28,501; tapioca, £16,473; and kerosene oil, £13,504.

The exports from the Commonwealth to the chief British possessions at the same periods were as shown below:—

Possession.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Canada				40	37,543	24,837
Cape Colony	2,706	14,090	271,282	171,312	4,813,083	2,418,076
Ceylon	874,092	3,342,100	2,934,586	95,920	2,734,193	3,073,799
Fiji		155	157,913	122,430	209,741	239,921
Hongkong	343,398	121,783	359,934	484,363	413,711	390,564
India	1,302,030	224,677	219,249	899,087	543,016	5,601,972
Mauritius	404,374	64,725	95,475	107,146	60,572	25,981
Natal		4,760	133,150	97,183	1,520,532	848,477
New Zealand	1,387,829	1,239,085	1,341,189	660,213	1,456,982	1,748,433
Straits Settlements	11,412	4,688	38,767	151,143	113,528	107,657
Other	604,470	4,062	4,428	29,043	104,621	100,873
Total	5,030,311	5,020,725	5,555,973	2,817,880	12,907,527	15,490,490

SUMMARY.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports and Exports	7,080,910	9,563,330	9,496,325	7,116,213	16,766,322	20,471,370

From the above table it will be seen that the bulk of the exports is taken by India, Ceylon, Cape Colony, and New Zealand in the order named, these four possessions receiving nearly 89 per cent. of the total exports to all British possessions in 1903. The chief exports to India were gold specie, £3,761,300; gold bullion, £1,339,870; silver bullion, £213,804; horses, £81,251; copper ingots, £72,067; timber rough, £64,446; and coal, £24,115. Ceylon received in 1903 gold specie, £3,567,203; silver bullion, £338,590; and pig lead, £21,301. Amongst the principal exports to Cape Colony were gold specie, £1,500,000; chilled beef, £370,714; undressed timber, £139,061; fodder, £73,050; chilled mutton, £58,109; butter, £56,588; and wheat, £40,121. New Zealand received gold specie to the amount of £513,000; undressed

timber, £104,529; and coal, £114,819. Amongst exports to other British possessions may be mentioned the following, which were despatched to Natal during 1903,—chilled beef, £204,007; butter, £175,316; and chilled mutton, £131,152. The trade with South Africa, which assumed considerable proportions during the war, fell away largely in 1903, nevertheless the accessibility of its markets makes the possession a convenient outlet for Australia's exportable surplus of forage and foodstuffs. A remunerative market already exists for compressed fodder, which is well and favourably known, the exports in 1903 to Cape Colony and Natal amounting to about £84,000.

TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Every year steamers of greater tonnage and higher speed are visiting the Commonwealth of Australia and the colony of New Zealand from Europe, and a considerable expansion of commerce must of necessity take place, owing to the new outlets for trade which have been opened up thereby. The values of the imports into the Commonwealth from the principal foreign countries during the period 1861-1903 were as shown below:—

Country.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium			26,687	314,434	507,641	341,271
France and New Caledonia	136,053	158,573	321,238	359,951	426,780	506,667
Germany	90,686	3,899	219,393	1,707,175	2,799,357	2,358,553
Netherlands and Java	110,179	194,519	464,503	652,517	993,777	847,387
Italy			7,874	56,617	105,347	153,757
Sweden and Norway	22,666	106,720	259,147	459,046	506,454	316,508
China	827,347	842,087	1,281,765	680,328	159,489	244,172
Japan			23,150	52,887	288,216	330,121
South Sea Islands	35,973	84,913	104,032	12,792	57,550	75,371
United States	1,053,883	557,280	1,249,443	2,553,320	5,854,150	6,368,532
Other Foreign Countries	884,101	139,639	93,389	73,874	559,248	1,432,382
Total	3,160,888	2,087,630	4,052,021	6,927,941	12,438,339	12,975,251

As the table shows, the imports from the United States amounted, in 1903, to £6,368,532, or nearly half the total imports from all foreign countries. Next in order comes Germany with £2,358,553, followed by the Netherlands and Java with £847,387, and France with £506,667. The imports from the United States cover a long list, amongst the principal articles being boots and shoes, £87,000; barley, £109,000; wheat, £1,139,000; flour, £517,000; implements for husbandry, £320,000; leather, £108,000; machinery, £464,000; metal manufactures, £321,000; kerosene oil, £355,000; printing paper, £245,000; tobacco, £416,000; tools of trade, £118,000; vehicles, £139,000; and timber, £475,000. The chief imports from Germany comprised wearing apparel, £145,000; dynamite, £79,000; candles, £58,000; fancy goods, £67,000; pianos, £137,000; machinery, £149,000; metal manufactures, £303,000; piece goods, £143,000; manures, £45,000. From France the chief imports in 1903 were cream

of tartar, £81,000; piece goods, £90,000; spirits, £90,000; and wine, £56,000. Sugar was imported from Java to the amount of £720,000, and from Norway and Sweden timber of the value of £192,000 was received during the year. The Argentine Republic contributed maize to the value of £188,000, and wheat valued at £687,000.

For the same period the exports from the Commonwealth to the countries mentioned in the preceding table were as appended:—

Country.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1908.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium .....	.....	.....	100,437	1,484,073	1,505,635	1,809,760
France and New Caledonia	26,793	101,618	281,544	1,807,905	2,475,399	3,350,109
Germany .....	.....	.....	70,422	859,557	2,552,458	3,134,638
Netherlands and Java	3,907	39,517	52,192	92,045	322,970	230,762
Italy .....	.....	.....	152,014	27,956	139,166	132,623
Sweden and Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,040	810
China	112,969	26,636	67,501	30,185	128,976	98,906
Japan	1,805	9,470	6,872	16,485	123,355	115,992
South Sea Islands	31,319	111,715	108,758	55,963	107,854	119,374
United States	66,602	271,800	943,118	2,754,053	3,373,916	2,025,399
Other Foreign Countries	483,457	3,133,350	363,458	581,236	1,758,435	1,098,798
Total	728,852	3,694,106	2,147,216	7,710,108	12,492,204	12,717,171

SUMMARY.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports and Exports	3,887,740	5,781,736	6,199,237	14,638,049	24,930,543	25,692,422

As the table shows, the bulk of the exports was consigned to France, Germany, the United States, and Belgium, these four countries taking over 85 per cent. of the total exports to all foreign countries. A classification of the chief articles of export to these countries is appended:—

Article.	France.	Germany.	United States.	Belgium.
	£	£	£	£
Coal .....	.....	.....	162,220	.....
Copper Ingots and Matte .....	.....	157,788	375,467	136,189
Gold Bullion .....	.....	.....	.....	26,520
Lead, Pig .....	.....	50,166	.....	17,265
Leather .....	.....	.....	.....	19,395
Silver Ore	28,344	41,584	.....	.....
Silver Lead Bullion .....	.....	225,839	.....	67,456
Sheepskins with Wool	452,574	55,176	.....	207,150
Skins, Other .....	.....	29,098	101,423	.....
Specie, Gold .....	.....	100,000	1,500,000	.....
Tin, Ingots .....	.....	.....	33,109	.....
Wool, Greasy	1,894,626	1,771,686	388,247	786,772
Wool, Scoured	781,956	570,933	.....	257,525

In addition to the above, Japan took scoured wool to the value of £61,682, and Chili, Hawaiian Islands, and the Philippines coal to the value of £273,868, £91,614, and £113,508 respectively. The Philippines received also chilled beef to the value of £93,751; the Netherlands kerosene shale valued at £24,430, and silver ore at £82,933; Italy took greasy wool to the value of £87,423; while undressed timber to the value of £144,360 was consigned to Portuguese East Africa.

Under present tariff conditions little extension of commercial intercourse with the United States can be looked forward to; but trade with the East, especially with China, Japan, and the Philippines, gives good promise for the future. As before mentioned, Japan has established a national line of steamers to foster the trade between that country and Australia, and during 1903 received from the Commonwealth goods valued at £115,992, the chief item being wool valued at £61,682, together with smaller quantities of other pastoral products, such as bones, manures, &c.

The total trade with China in 1903 was returned as £345,650; but these figures do not represent the whole volume of business transacted, as a fair proportion of the trade of Hongkong really belongs to China, the port of Hongkong being a distributing centre for the Empire. In view of this fact, the following table has been compiled, which shows the trade with the Chinese Empire and with Hongkong during the years 1891 and 1903:—

Trade.		With Chinese Empire.	With Hongkong.	Total.
1891	Imports	£ 680,328	£ 624,386	£ 1,304,714
	Exports	30,185	484,363	514,548
	Total	710,513	1,108,749	1,819,262
1903	Imports	244,172	309,555	553,727
	Exports	98,906	390,564	489,470
	Total	343,078	700,119	1,043,197

Trade with Java in 1903 amounted to £870,732, of which £766,198 represented imports and £104,534 exports. Sugar was imported to the value of £720,000. The chief exports comprised coal, £27,214; flour, £25,009; butter, £20,648; and horses, £6,330. Most of the requirements of the Dutch East Indies are met by America, but there is no doubt that judicious exploitation of the markets would result in a greatly increased demand for Australian products.

A fair amount of business is transacted with the South Sea Islands, the exports consisting chiefly of foreign goods re-exported from New

South Wales. The imports consist of island produce, the chief of these being copra. New Caledonia received exports from the Commonwealth to the amount of £133,583 during the year 1903, the bulk of which came from Sydney. The trade, however, has been adversely influenced by the operation of the French protective tariff, the exports from Sydney and Newcastle alone in 1892 amounting to over £184,000 as against £132,000 in 1903.

The commerce with foreign countries from the commencement of the period under review exhibits very satisfactory progress; the imports have increased by nearly ten millions sterling, and the exports by nearly twelve millions, while the expansion in the total trade was as much as 560 per cent. This remarkable growth is chiefly due to the development of the European continental trade, consequent on the diversion of part of the wool business from London, which was largely brought about by the display of local resources at the Sydney and Melbourne International Exhibitions of 1879 and 1880. The annual increase per cent. of the trade of Australasia with the four principal foreign countries with which it has commercial relations is shown below, the period covered being the twenty-two years extending from 1881 to 1903:—

Country.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Belgium	14·26	13·50	13·67
France	2·59	10·53	7·97
Germany	12·87	18·65	14·58
United States	6·77	4·39	5·83

As shown in a preceding table trade with these countries has now reached a fairly large volume, but its beginnings were small, hence the large percentage of increase exhibited by the above figures. Turning to individual countries, Germany exhibits the greatest progress, and Belgium ranks second. From Antwerp, in the latter country, a great portion of German and French manufactures is shipped. This port is also the distributing centre for a considerable part of the wool destined for the Continent, and large quantities of this product landed there ultimately find their way to Germany, France, and other countries. The French, early in 1883, were the first to establish direct commercial relations with Australia, the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes, a subsidised line, making their appearance for the first time in Australian waters in the year named. In 1887 the vessels of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company, of Bremen, commenced trading with Australasia; and

in the latter part of 1888 a line of German cargo-boats opened up further communication between the great wool-exporting cities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide and the ports of Antwerp, Hamburg, and Dunkirk. Belgium has also established a line of steamships; and the latest foreign testimony to the growing importance of Australasia is the regular running of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers between Japanese ports and Sydney, and a line of steamers which runs between San Francisco and Sydney, calling at New Zealand. In addition to the companies mentioned, some British lines run their vessels direct to Continental ports.

The result of these efforts to establish commercial relations is evident from the increase of trade which the foregoing table discloses, and from the diversion, now rapidly being effected, in the channel by which the wool required for Europe reaches the market. The example of the South American Republics, the bulk of whose produce was shipped direct to Antwerp, Hamburg, Havre, and Dunkirk without passing through London, was not lost on Continental buyers. It was manifest that direct shipments of wool to Europe could as readily be made from Sydney or Melbourne as from Buenos Ayres or Monte Video; hence the presence in the local markets, in increasing numbers, of buyers representing Continental firms.

TRADE OF THE STATES, VIEWED AS INDEPENDENT COMMUNITIES.

In preceding tables the identity of the different states has been merged in that of the Commonwealth, but it is also interesting to view the trade of the states as if each state were a separate entity. The following series of tables shows the distribution of the total trade of the Australian Commonwealth, for the years 1881, 1891, and 1903, with the average value per head of population. The first table represents the imports:—

State.	Total Value of Imports.			Value per Inhabitant.		
	1881.	1891.	1903.	1881.	1891.	1903.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	17,587,012	25,383,397	26,770,169	23 2 7	22 4 5	18 10 4
Victoria	16,718,521	21,711,608	17,859,171	19 4 3	18 19 2	14 15 0
Queensland	4,068,625	5,079,004	6,731,207	13 5 8	12 16 2	12 10 8
South Australia	5,320,549	10,051,123	6,718,319	19 4 3	31 3 4	18 5 11
Western Australia	404,831	1,280,093	6,769,922	13 14 3	25 14 3	30 14 9
Tasmania	1,431,144	2,051,904	2,593,610	12 5 0	13 15 6	14 10 8
Commonwealth	45,525,632	65,557,189	67,442,898	19 18 7	20 9 1	17 4 4

The values of the total exports for the same years were as given below :—

State.	Total Value of Exports.			Value per Inhabitant.		
	1881.	1891.	1903.	1881.	1891.	1903.
New South Wales	£ 16,307,305	£ 25,944,020	£ 26,738,111	£ s. d. 21 9 0	£ s. d. 22 14 3	£ s. d. 18 15 10
Victoria	16,252,103	16,006,743	19,707,070	18 13 6	13 19 7	16 5 8
Queensland	3,540,366	8,305,387	9,514,974	15 18 6	20 18 11	18 7 2
South Australia	4,508,754	10,642,416	8,443,243	16 5 7	33 0 0	22 19 11
Western Australia	502,770	799,466	10,324,732	17 0 8	16 1 2	46 17 7
Tasmania	1,555,576	1,440,818	2,843,103	13 6 3	9 13 6	15 18 7
Commonwealth	42,667,374	63,138,850	77,571,238	18 13 6	19 13 11	19 16 0

The total trade, similarly classified, was as follows :—

State.	Value of Total Trade.			Value per Inhabitant.		
	1881.	1891.	1903.	1881.	1891.	1903.
New South Wales	£ 33,894,817	£ 51,327,417	£ 53,503,230	£ s. d. 44 11 7	£ s. d. 44 18 8	£ s. d. 37 12 2
Victoria	32,970,024	37,718,351	37,566,241	37 17 9	32 18 9	31 0 8
Queensland	7,603,991	13,384,301	16,246,181	34 4 2	23 15 1	31 6 10
South Australia	9,829,303	20,693,539	15,162,062	35 9 10	64 3 4	41 5 10
Western Australia	907,601	2,079,559	17,094,654	30 14 11	41 15 5	77 12 4
Tasmania	2,986,720	3,492,782	5,436,718	25 11 3	23 9 0	30 9 3
Commonwealth	83,193,056	123,696,039	145,014,136	38 12 1	40 3 0	37 0 4

The point most notable in this series of tables is the very marked impetus which the trade of South Australia received during the period 1881-91—a trade of £64 3s. 4d. per inhabitant, the value transacted by that state during 1891, being almost without parallel in any important country. This huge trade was, however, not drawn altogether from its own territory, for in 1891 more than £5,731,000, or about £17 15s. per inhabitant, and in 1902, £1,986,700, or £5 8s. 7d. per inhabitant, was due to the Barrier District of New South Wales, of which South Australia is the natural outlet; and it must also be remembered that considerable quantities of goods on their way to Broken Hill are entered as imports in South Australia when they arrive in that state, and as exports to New South Wales when they cross the border. The large and increasing production of the gold-fields is the chief cause of the remarkable development in the trade of Western Australia, which will be noticed when comparing the years 1891 and 1903.

The trade of New South Wales in 1891 was valued at no less than £51,327,417. Five years later, owing in great measure to the same influences as affected the trade of Australia generally, the total had fallen to £43,571,859; but for 1901 the value stood at £54,279,342, the largest amount yet recorded. In 1902, owing to causes which have already been alluded to, there was a decline to £49,518,261, but the returns for 1903 show an increase to £53,508,280. If the figures for the years 1903 and 1891 be compared for the states comprising the Commonwealth, it will be found that, there is an increase of upwards of £1,885,000 in the total value of imports, and of £14,432,000 in the exports, while the value of the total trade advanced during the period in question from £128,696,039 to £145,014,136, representing an expansion of upwards of £16,318,000.

The extent to which the geographical position of a state enables it to benefit by the production of its neighbours is illustrated by the proportion which the non-domestic bear to the total exports. The following table shows the value of the total re-export trade and the proportion which it bears to the total export trade of each state in 1903; and it would appear that South Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria, in the order named, benefit largely by their position, the re-export trade of the other states being insignificant:—

State.	Total Re-exports.	Proportion to Total Exports.
New South Wales	£8,072,307	30·19 per cent.
Victoria.....	5,876,440	29·82 „
Queensland	427,120	4·49 „
South Australia	3,145,516	37·25 „
Western Australia	131,283	1·27 „
Tasmania	38,728	1·36 „
Commonwealth	£17,691,394	22·80 „

More than one-half of this re-export trade is external, the amount for the Commonwealth states being £10,626,143, as compared with £7,065,251 of interstate trade.

INTERSTATE TRADE.

The trade shown in the above series of tables represents, not only the business transacted with countries outside Australasia, but the trade maintained by the states of the Commonwealth with one another. This interstate trade forms a considerable proportion of the total which has just been dealt with, and reached an amount of £59,032,501 in 1903, equal to £15 1s. 4d. per head of the population.

The following figures represent the value of the interstate trade, as well as the value per inhabitant. It is obvious that the total interstate

trade which is shown by the table represents in reality twice the actual value of goods passing from one state to another, the same merchandise figuring in one place as exports, and in another as imports. The value of goods passing through a state on their way to foreign countries, as well as of goods imported from abroad and re-exported, is, of course, also included in the figures. The actual movement is therefore less than half of the values given below :—

Year.	Total.	Value per Inhabitant of Australia.
1861.....	£14,912,688	£12 18 5
1871.....	25,431,948	15 4 10
1881.....	34,166,233	15 3 4
1891.....	57,395,687	18 0 7
1901.....	54,088,459	14 6 10
1903.....	59,032,501	15 1 4

TRADE OF NEW ZEALAND.

The trade of New Zealand during the years 1891 and 1903 will be found below :—

Trade with—	Imports.		Exports.		Total Trade.	
	1891.	1903.	1891.	1903.	1891.	1903.
British Empire—						
Commonwealth of Australia	£ 1,013,549	£ 2,154,966	£ 1,705,561	£ 2,233,996	£ 2,719,110	£ 4,388,962
United Kingdom	4,369,633	7,512,668	7,140,831	11,345,075	11,510,464	18,857,743
India and Ceylon	275,248	391,629	2,551	5,033	277,799	396,662
Canadian Dominion	1,941	46,120	.....	2,219	1,941	48,339
Cape Colony	0	195	100	118,616	100	118,811
Natal	.....	44	.....	336,321	.....	336,365
Fiji	177,707	461,988	43,896	61,717	221,603	523,705
Mauritius	70,650	.....	4	.....	70,654	.....
Hongkong	21,903	19,568	7,408	57,577	29,311	77,145
Straits Settlements	10,655	26,954	100	663	10,155	27,617
Other Possessions	671	34,110	3,330	5,466	4,001	39,576
Total	5,941,366	10,648,142	8,903,781	14,166,683	14,845,147	24,814,825
Foreign Countries—						
France	£ 9,034	£ 42,765	£ 27,879	£ 13,435	£ 36,963	£ 56,200
Germany	66,102	274,297	4,253	17,584	70,360	291,881
Italy	1,867	20,501	43	11	1,910	20,512
Belgium	6,591	133,140	1,658	95	8,249	134,125
Sweden and Norway	368	17,759	.....	414	368	18,173
United States	361,795	1,441,358	515,208	669,649	877,003	2,111,007
Netherlands and Java	2,143	19,601	.....	1,616	2,143	21,217
South Sea Islands	65,493	13,787	93,407	95,314	158,900	111,101
China	18,315	5,005	564	330	19,379	5,335
Japan	8,399	86,192	93	2,070	8,492	88,262
Other Countries	21,826	84,128	10,506	42,287	41,332	126,415
Total	562,483	2,140,533	662,616	843,695	1,225,099	2,984,228
Total, British and Foreign	6,503,849	12,788,675	9,566,397	15,010,378	16,070,246	27,799,053

In spite of fluctuations in individual years, trade with the United Kingdom still comprises nearly three-fifths of the total, but the greatest increase in imports has taken place in the trade with foreign countries, which practically doubled itself during the period from 1891 to 1903. Amongst the chief countries contributing to this advance were the United States, the imports from which rose from £362,000 in 1891 to £1,441,000 in 1903, and Germany, from which the imports increased from £66,000 in 1891 to £274,000 in 1903.

Under the "Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act of 1903," certain goods imported into New Zealand, not being the produce or manufacture of some part of the British dominions, were made subject to duty or to increased rate of duty. It is further provided by this Act that from and after the 31st March, 1904, no duty shall be leviable on tea grown in any part of the British dominions, except on tea in packets not exceeding 1 lb. in weight. Of the £12,788,675 worth of imports in 1903, the value of goods subject to the preferential tariff was £1,752.

The following table shows the volume and percentage of imports into New Zealand at intervals since 1861, distinguishing the trade with United Kingdom, British possessions, and foreign countries:—

Year.	Imports from—			Total.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	
	£	£	£	£
1861	1,011,640	1,426,321	55,850	2,493,811
1871	1,808,636	2,112,063	157,494	4,078,193
1881	4,530,316	2,489,839	436,890	7,457,045
1891	4,369,633	1,571,733	562,483	6,503,849
1901	6,885,831	2,913,866	2,018,218	11,817,915
1903	7,512,668	3,135,474	2,140,533	12,788,675

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.

1861	40·6	57·2	2·2	100
1871	44·3	51·8	3·9	100
1881	60·8	33·4	5·8	100
1891	67·2	24·2	8·6	100
1901	58·3	24·6	17·1	100
1903	58·7	24·5	16·8	100

As the table shows, the proportion of trade with the United Kingdom increased up to 1891, since when there has been a decline, while the imports from British possessions fell away considerably during the period. The trade with foreign countries is now proportionately about three times as large as in 1881. Of the imports from British possessions,

nearly two-thirds are furnished by the Commonwealth, the other principal contributing possessions being Fiji, Hong Kong, and India and Ceylon. The bulk of the imports from Fiji consists of sugar, and from Ceylon, tea.

A similar statement regarding the exports for the same years is given below:—

Year.	Exports to—			Total.
	United Kingdom.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	
	£	£	£	£
1861	506,845	843,764	19,638	1,370,247
1871	2,767,831	2,364,389	149,864	5,282,084
1881	4,475,601	1,116,948	458,317	6,060,866
1891	7,140,831	1,762,950	662,616	9,566,397
1901	9,295,375	2,907,412	678,637	12,881,424
1903	11,345,075	2,821,608	843,695	15,010,378

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL.

1861	37·0	61·6	1·4	100
1871	52·4	44·8	2·8	100
1881	73·9	18·4	7·7	100
1891	74·7	18·4	6·9	100
1901	72·2	22·5	5·3	100
1903	75·6	18·8	5·6	100

The proportion of exports from New Zealand to the United Kingdom has more than doubled since 1861, while to foreign countries it increased steadily up to 1881, but thereafter declined. With British possessions the proportion has fallen off greatly since the early years, partly in consequence of the increase in trade with the United Kingdom, and also on account of the increase in the quantity of goods shipped direct to London instead of by way of Sydney and Melbourne, as was the case formerly. The Commonwealth receives about 80 per cent. of the exports to British possessions, while a fair amount of trade is carried on with Hong Kong, and, since the war, with the South African colonies.

The United States of America is New Zealand's chief customer amongst foreign countries, the most important of the commodities despatched thereto in 1903 being kauri gum, valued at £362,890, and phormium, £125,425. The so-called kauri gum is in reality a resin, being the solidified turpentine of the kauri, and occurs in a fossil condition in large quantities in the northern portion of the North Island. The great bulk is used in the manufacture of oil varnishes, but the transparent, or semi-transparent, varieties are also employed as a

substitute for amber in the manufacture of mouthpieces for pipes and cigar-holders. From the "phormium tenax," or New Zealand hemp, a superior quality of fibre is obtained.

Details of the trade of New Zealand with the principal foreign countries are given below. The first table relates to imports.

Country.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium .....	.....	.....	26	6,591	63,083	133,140
France and New Caledonia ...	71	419	19,512	9,084	27,714	42,769
Germany	18,486	.....	5,779	66,102	198,521	274,297
Netherlands and Java	4,125	.....	1,941	2,143	100,730	19,601
Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	1,867	9,211	20,501
Sweden and Norway .....	.....	.....	9	368	11,963	17,759
China .....	.....	32,838	149,228	18,815	15,324	5,005
Japan .....	.....	.....	95	8,399	45,465	86,192
South Sea Islands	4,227	50,147	19,515	65,493	68,783	15,783
United States	26,790	59,345	343,645	361,795	1,415,260	1,441,358
Other Foreign Countries	2,151	14,745	11,555	21,826	62,214	84,128
Total	55,850	157,494	551,305	562,483	2,018,218	2,140,533

The exports from New Zealand to foreign countries for similar periods were as shown below.

Country.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belgium .....	.....	.....	.....	1,658	14	985
France and New Caledonia ...	.....	140	54,954	27,879	1,771	15,727
Germany .....	.....	.....	.....	4,258	10,470	17,584
Netherlands and Java .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1,616
Italy .....	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	11
Sweden and Norway .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	692	414
China	1,180	2,501	11,098	564	15,407	330
Japan .....	.....	.....	.....	93	1,640	2,070
South Sea Islands	4,811	41,853	31,541	93,407	109,460	93,082
United States	9,552	95,561	355,787	515,208	519,079	669,649
Other Foreign Countries	4,095	9,809	9,993	19,506	20,004	42,227
Total	19,638	140,864	463,373	662,616	678,637	843,605

SUMMARY.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports and Exports	75,488	307,358	1,014,678	1,225,099	2,696,855	2,984,228

With the exception of the United States trade, to which reference has already been made, the only other exports of importance were to the South Sea Islands, the chief articles of New Zealand produce exported thereto being meats, butter, and coal. The trade with Franco consisted principally of wool, the export being valued at £13,000, while kauri gum, to the value of £14,670 was exported to Germany.

The following table shows the destination and value of the chief articles of export from New Zealand for the year 1903 :—

Article.	United Kingdom.	Commonwealth of Australia.	Natal.	Cape Colony.	Hong Kong.	United States of America.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Butter	1,145,226	86,298	65,977	11,938	.....	.....
Cheese	167,667	24,676	1,676	.....	.....	.....
Coal	58,011	14,750	.....	.....	45,035	.....
Fruit Pulp	6,183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fungus .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,706	.....
Gold	938,763	1,104,312	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain and Pulse—Barley	5,403	20,927	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Peas and Beans	27,531	6,973	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Oats	128,984	205,895	78,774	38,135	.....	.....
Gum, Kauri	238,083	13,643	.....	.....	.....	362,890
Hides	632	53,789	.....	.....	.....	795
Leather	90,576	2,828	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linseed	3,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meat—Frozen Beef	199,183	10,972	47,672	13,089	.....	.....
„ „ Kidneys	12,934	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Lamb	1,120,716	.....	2,386	1,554	.....	.....
„ „ Mutton (Carcase)	1,447,436	6,018	96,941	43,348	.....	.....
„ „ „ (Joints)	69,083	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ „ Rabbits	99,526	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Preserved, &c.	46,864	23,588	2,840	887	.....	.....
Phormium	395,519	71,073	.....	.....	.....	125,425
Sausage Skins	25,213	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,499
Seeds—Grass and Clover	53,469	31,577	.....	.....	.....	12,434
Silver	75,275	16,210	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skins—Rabbit	37,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Sheep, with Wool	93,286	11,133	.....	.....	.....	86,044
„ „ without Wool	264,350	11,523	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallow	448,851	15,260	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Oleomargarine	51,256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Timber	25,030	204,401	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twine—Reaper and Binder .....	.....	19,522	.....	.....	.....	11,911
Wool	3,998,560	6,806	.....	.....	.....	22,330

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

The values of the exports of Australasia and of its various provinces have been given in the previous pages without respect to the states where the articles were produced. It is important to ascertain to what extent the exports have been the produce of each of the states whence they were shipped. The following table shows the value of the exports of domestic produce of each state as returned by the Customs for the years 1891, 1901, and 1903, and the value thereof per inhabitant :—

State.	Total Value.			Value per Inhabitant.		
	1891.	1901.	1903.	1891.	1901.	1903.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales	21,085,712	19,915,884	18,665,804	18 8 9	14 10 3	13 2 4
Victoria	13,026,426	14,134,023	13,830,630	11 7 6	11 14 11	11 8 6
Queensland	7,979,080	9,009,696	9,087,854	19 17 4	17 17 3	17 10 8
South Australia	4,810,512	4,392,364	5,297,727	14 17 10	12 1 11	14 8 7
Western Australia	788,878	8,216,718	10,193,449	15 9 7	43 16 4	46 5 8
Tasmania	1,367,927	2,933,878	2,804,350	9 8 8	16 18 0	15 14 3
Total	40,058,530	58,602,568	59,879,844	15 16 1	15 8 2	15 5 8
New Zealand	9,400,094	12,090,460	14,838,192	14 18 6	16 5 9	18 1 9
Australasia	53,458,624	71,293,028	74,718,036	15 4 4	15 11 1	15 15 5

The figures for 1891, must be regarded as approximate, as it is difficult to ascertain with exactitude the domestic exports of some of the states in the earlier years.

As the table shows, the largest values per inhabitant were returned by Western Australia and Queensland, with £46 5s. 8d. and £17 10s. 8d. respectively per head of population. The growth of the domestic exports of Western Australia has been extremely rapid, the total value rising from £1,273,638 at the end of 1895 to £10,193,449 for the year 1903, an increase of over 700 per cent. Of course, this great expansion is in the main due to the export of gold, the value of the total export of the precious metal being returned at £4,061,767 in 1903 as

against £879,748 in 1895. None of the other states, with the exception of South Australia, shows any improvement on the returns of the previous year, but now that an era of good seasons has apparently set in, a great increase in the export of articles of domestic produce may be confidently anticipated.

THE WOOL TRADE.

The following table shows the destination and value of the wool exported by the Commonwealth to countries outside Australia, with the proportion of the total amount taken by each during the period 1881-1903:—

Country.	Value.				Proportion.			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903.
	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
United Kingdom.....	12,819,868	15,769,976	9,797,001	7,366,423	97·3	79·2	58·4	52·6
Belgium	96,557	1,462,097	1,146,349	1,044,297	0·7	7·3	6·9	7·5
Germany	53,809	782,676	1,852,053	2,342,619	0·4	3·9	11·0	16·7
France	26,905	1,386,768	2,003,197	2,676,582	0·2	7·0	12·0	19·1
United States	127,138	514,243	273,933	388,274	1·0	2·5	1·6	2·8
Other Countries....	48,725	17,273	1,689,188	183,404	0·4	0·1	10·1	1·3
Total	13,173,062	19,923,033	16,761,721	14,001,599	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

The total under the heading of "Other Countries" includes for 1901 wool to the value of £90,177 sent to Italy, and £49,318 taken by Japan, and for 1903, £92,377 worth despatched to Italy, and £71,582 to Japan.

The table shows that, while the trade increased considerably during the period from 1881 to 1891, since the latter year there has been a heavy decline, the value of the external export in 1903 being only about £828,000 in excess of that of 1881. The decrease is accounted for by the series of unfavourable seasons experienced since 1891. In 1891, the sheep depastured in the Commonwealth numbered 106,420,000, but at the end of 1903, the total had fallen to 55,371,000; a decrease of 51,000,000. It will be observed that since 1881 the wool exported to the United Kingdom has decreased in value to the extent of £5,453,000, or from 97·3 to 52·6 per cent. France and Germany both show proportionate increases throughout the whole period, the proportion for France rising from 0·2 per cent. in 1881 to 19·1 per cent. in 1903, while the percentage for Germany rose from 0·4 per cent. in 1881 to 16·7 per cent. in 1903.

The export of wool from New Zealand for similar periods to those shown in the preceding table is given below :—

Country.	Value of Wool Exports to—			
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1903.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,900,288	4,121,238	3,700,870	4,001,518
Belgium .....	.....	1,658	.....	.....
France .....	.....	.....	.....	13,189
United States	5,561	308	.....	22,330
Other Countries	8,197	6,482	6,516	7,186
	2,914,046	4,129,686	3,707,386	4,044,223

As the table shows practically the whole export is consigned to the United Kingdom, although a small trade was done with France and the United States in 1903. The figures given under the heading of "Other Countries" comprise chiefly exports to the Commonwealth States.

It is necessary to point out here that all the figures in the present chapter dealing with the export of wool are based on the Customs returns of the different states, and represent the values placed on the wool by the exporters. The figures relating to the value of the wool clip which are given in the chapter on the pastoral industry are less than those just given, the difference being made up in the cost of carriage and other charges from the sheep-runs to the ship's side.

The following table shows the total and proportionate value of the external shipments of wool from the Commonwealth States and New Zealand, for the years 1881, 1891, and 1903 :—

State.	Value.			Proportion.		
	1881.	1891.	1903.	1881.	1891.	1903.
	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent
New South Wales..	4,485,295	7,917,598	7,785,997	27·9	32·9	43·2
Victoria.....	5,327,971	7,070,661	3,147,829	33·1	29·4	17·4
Queensland	996,047	2,438,321	1,246,295	6·2	10·1	6·9
South Australia ...	1,747,696	1,888,107	1,258,782	10·9	7·8	7·0
Western Australia.	199,481	294,924	434,653	1·2	1·3	2·4
Tasmania	416,572	313,422	128,043	2·6	1·3	0·7
Commonwealth	13,173,062	19,923,033	14,001,599	81·9	82·8	77·6
New Zealand	2,914,046	4,129,686	4,044,223	18·1	17·2	22·4
Australasia ...	16,087,108	24,052,719	18,045,822	100·0	100·0	100·0

It will be seen from the table just given that Victoria was credited in 1881 with exporting wool to a considerable value in excess of that of New South Wales. In 1891 and 1903, however, the positions were reversed. The change is mainly due to the extension of railways, especially noticeable in New South Wales, where some lines are expressly designed to bring trade to Sydney.

In connection with this subject, a statement of the value of wool of its own production which each state exports direct and by way of the other states may not be without interest. The figures, which are given below, relate to the year 1903:—

State.	Domestic Wool Exported.			Proportion of Export of Australasia.
	Direct.	By way of the other states.	Total.	
	£	£	£	per cent.
New South Wales	7,276,283	1,267,852	8,544,135	46·8
Victoria	1,818,102	30,823	1,848,925	10·1
Queensland	1,246,295	621,379	1,867,674	10·2
South Australia	1,172,536	154,154	1,326,690	7·3
Western Australia	434,653	9,090	443,743	2·4
Tasmania	128,043	46,046	174,089	1·0
New Zealand	4,034,468	*6,806	4,041,274	22·2
Australasia	16,110,380	2,136,150	18,246,530	100·0

* Exports to Commonwealth States.

In the table given on the preceding page the value of the external export of wool is quoted at £18,045,822. The apparent discrepancy, however, is of no moment when it is remembered that about one-fifth of the clip of Australasia is subject to valuation first at the border of the state in which it is produced, and again at the port from which it is finally shipped to Europe or America. In the amount of £18,246,530 shown above is, besides, included the value of such wool as was exported during 1903 to one of the adjacent states, and there held over for the sales in January of the following year.

The following figures serve to illustrate the development of the local wool sales in those states where such sales are held, for the ten seasons from 1894-95 to 1903-1904. The seasons are taken as extending from

the 1st July to the 30th June. The number of bales sold during each period shown was as follows:—

Season.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.
	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.	bales.
1894-95 ...	425,135	328,142	.....	64,056	.....	82,547	899,880
1895-96 ...	415,538	315,543	.....	80,234	.....	82,965	894,280
1896-97 ...	401,048	310,835	.....	63,804	.....	82,515	858,202
1897-98 ...	444,808	236,625	.....	51,287	.....	100,514	883,234
1898-99 ...	447,517	278,482	10,925	60,531	.....	90,806	888,261
1899-1900	399,893	312,571	27,015	70,717	.....	108,846	919,042
1900-1901	388,946	273,641	13,453	42,637	.....	90,235	808,912
1901-1902	522,003	321,482	25,936	65,239	.....	100,860	1,035,520
1902-1903	383,506	270,107	14,754	60,782	.....	115,553	844,702
1903-1904	375,801	249,583	21,697	58,509	14,943	102,910	823,443

The importance of the pastoral industry to Australasia will be made clear in another part of this volume. Its value to each state varies considerably, as the statement of the exports of pastoral produce in the next table will show. In no state, however, Western Australia and Tasmania excepted, does the proportion of exports of this class fall below one-fourth of the total value of domestic produce exported. In the case of New South Wales it reaches 59 per cent., while in New Zealand it is 58 per cent., and in Queensland 48 per cent.

State.	Wool.	Other Pastoral Products.	Total.	Proportion of Exports of Pastoral Produce to Total Exports of Domestic Products.
	£	£	£	per cent.
New South Wales	8,544,135	2,512,576	11,056,711	59·2
Victoria.....	1,848,925	2,557,509	4,406,434	29·2
Queensland	1,867,674	2,474,061	4,341,735	47·7
South Australia	1,326,690	923,512	2,250,202	42·5
Western Australia	443,743	180,546	624,289	6·1
Tasmania	174,089	169,721	343,810	12·3
New Zealand	4,041,274	4,602,372	8,643,646	58·3
Australasia— All Domestic	18,246,530	13,420,297	31,666,827	41·0
External Domestic.	16,117,186	8,560,653	24,677,839	47·1

The proportion for Australasia, 41 per cent., is below the records of some of the earlier years, owing to the smaller exportable surplus of pastoral products occasioned by the unfavourable season.

MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

The statement below shows the movement of gold during 1903 among the various states of the Commonwealth and New Zealand. Western Australia, Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand are the largest exporters, these provinces producing the largest quantities of the precious metal.

State.	Import.		Export.		Net Export.	
	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	3,519,335	528,975	153,050	4,773,207	*3,366,279	4,244,232
Victoria	393,391	674,412	693,024	4,727,950	299,633	4,053,538
Queensland	102,407	31,547	2,188,346	862,499	2,085,939	830,952
South Australia	295,336	10	183,625	123,941	*111,711	128,931
Western Australia .....	.....	.....	697,424	7,920,535	697,424	7,920,535
Tasmania	31,125	.....	129,430	.....	98,305	.....
Commonwealth	4,341,594	1,234,944	4,044,905	18,413,132	*296,689	17,178,188
New Zealand.....	.....	613,270	.....	2,074,450	.....	1,461,180

* Net Import.

In the above table the movements between Australia and New Zealand are included in the "oversea" columns. New South Wales and Victoria were the largest importers of gold, both of these states receiving gold from New Zealand and Tasmania for purposes of coinage. New South Wales also received gold from Queensland for the same purpose. The imports from countries outside Australia came from New Guinea and New Zealand, the net import from each place being respectively £60,911 and £660,261. The countries beyond the Commonwealth to which gold was sent in large quantities, both in 1903, as well as in preceding years, were the United Kingdom, United States of America, Cape Colony, Natal, India, and Ceylon. Since 1899 the four last-mentioned countries have received between 4 and 5 millions per annum. In 1903 the net export to the United Kingdom was £5,672,038, to India and Ceylon £8,668,073, to Cape Colony and Natal £1,600,000, and to the United States £1,500,020. The imports into New Zealand consisted almost entirely of gold of its own production, received back from New South Wales and Victoria in the shape of specie. Of the exports, £1,104,293 were sent to New South Wales and Victoria, £933,763 to the United Kingdom, and £30,000 to the Argentine Republic.

It may not be out of place to give the net export of gold from each state since 1851, the year when gold was discovered in Australia, to

the present date. As shown in the following statement the total amounted to over 372 millions :—

State.	Net Export of Gold. 1851-1903.
	£
New South Wales	36,208,263
Victoria	241,587,034
Queensland	51,939,554
South Australia	1,136,787
Western Australia.....	37,467,224
Tasmania	3,701,857
<hr/>	
Commonwealth ..	£372,040,719
<hr/>	
New Zealand	£56,024,723

IMPORTS OF FREE AND DUTIABLE GOODS.

The imports for home consumption of dutiable goods of British and foreign origin, into the Commonwealth during 1903, amounted to £26,600,995. There were in addition free goods to the value of £10,357,632, making the total value of goods entered for home consumption £36,958,627. Dividing dutiable goods into stimulants, narcotics, and other, and comparing the values with the duties collected the following results are obtained :—

Description of Goods.	Imports for Home Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Average rate of duty.
	£	£	per cent.
Stimulants	1,368,307	2,068,407	151·17
Narcotics	632,768	952,513	150·53
Other dutiable goods.....	24,599,920	4,699,223	19·10
Free Goods	10,357,632	.....	.. .....

This statement shows that the average rate of duty on dutiable goods other than stimulants and narcotics was equivalent to an *ad valorem* rate of 19·1 per cent. Excluding as before, stimulants and narcotics, the average rate of duty on all goods, free and dutiable, was 13·4 per cent., and the proportion of free goods entered for consumption was 29·6 per cent. In 1902 the average rate of duty on dutiable goods was 19·7 per cent., and on all goods 13·5 per cent., while the proportion of free goods imported was 31·7 per cent.

It would be interesting to compare the amounts of oversea goods entered for home consumption into each state, but at present the

records will not permit of this, for although the amount on which duty is collected is given, the value of the goods on which interstate adjustments are made, and which has to be added to or subtracted from that amount, is not given; so that as regards New South Wales and Victoria the figures for home consumption are in excess of the truth, while in the other states the opposite is the case.

Comparing the Commonwealth tariff with that existing in the states in 1900, the year prior to the inauguration of the Commonwealth, it will be found that the proportion of goods on the free list was higher in all the states except Tasmania. On the other hand, all the states, with the exception of New South Wales and Western Australia, averaged a higher rate of duty. The following statement shows the averages for the year 1900 for each of the six states. Stimulants and narcotics are excluded:—

State.	Free List— Proportion of Goods on.	Average Rate of Duty, <i>ad valorem</i> .	
		On Dutiable Goods, Merchandise.	On all Merchandise other than Narcotics and Stimulants.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
New South Wales	87·6	10·3	1·3
Victoria	53·4	36·2	17·0
Queensland	36·0	20·5	13·1
South Australia	35·7	21·8	14·0
Western Australia.....	37·1	14·8	9·3
Tasmania.....	9·0	24·2	22·0

It is difficult at the present time to determine, with any degree of definiteness, the effect which the tariff has had or is likely to have on the trade of the Commonwealth, but a measure of that effect may be obtained by comparing the volume of the trade before the imposition of uniform duties and subsequent thereto. The period shown in the following table is five years; but of these five years only the last two, 1902 and 1903, represent a full year under the Commonwealth tariff; 1901 was partly under Commonwealth tariff, partly under state tariffs. The preceding years were wholly under the state tariffs. It is also to be borne in mind that there was considerable loading-up of goods in anticipation of the imposition of the federal tariff in New South Wales, and, to a less extent, in Victoria, the existence of a free list of 87·6 per cent. in the one case, and 53·4 per cent. in the other holding out an irresistible temptation to pursue such a course.

The following table shows for each of the five years 1899 to 1903 the net import of British and Foreign produce into the Commonwealth.

Year.	Import as recorded.	Value of Goods transhipped.	Gross Import.	Re-export.	Net Import.
	£	£	£	£	£
1899	34,329,687	1,773,833	36,103,520	2,033,021	34,070,499
1900	41,388,030	2,069,400	43,457,430	2,288,655	41,168,775
1901	42,433,811	2,121,500	44,555,311	1,954,396	42,600,915
1902	40,675,950	1,546,924	42,222,874	2,646,366	39,576,568
1903	37,811,471	1,024,211	38,835,682	2,591,229	36,244,453

It will be observed that the third column gives the value of goods transhipped. These are the goods previously referred to on page 228, and the values given are those which it is estimated should be added to the imports recorded as coming from countries outside Australia, in order to arrive at the true gross import of oversea goods.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE REVENUE.

The revenue received from Customs and Excise, the cost of collecting the duties, and the proportion which such cost bears to the total revenue received in each of the states during the last seven years are shown in the tables below. In the first table will be found the revenue from duties since 1898.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	†Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1898-9	1,608,859	2,234,442	1,504,968	629,229	867,520	427,963	7,272,981
1899-1900	1,736,377	2,267,131	1,602,985	645,074	933,717	448,120	7,633,404
*1900	939,336	1,202,191	787,695	337,371	500,845	490,916	4,258,354
†1901	1,019,008	1,356,099	710,830	351,953	491,371	†221,328	4,150,589
1901-2	2,812,731	2,376,525	1,297,662	698,647	1,335,614	||373,140	8,894,319
1902-3	3,478,742	2,499,014	1,261,066	689,727	1,395,997	||360,607	9,685,153
1903-4	3,229,786	2,443,505	1,131,761	699,792	1,258,725	||342,189	9,105,758

*Half year ended 31st December, except Tasmania.
ended 31st December previous.

† Half year ended 30th June.
|| Year ended 30th June.

‡ Year

In the next table will be found the cost of collecting the Customs and Excise duties during each year of the period, together with the proportion which such cost bears to the total receipts in each state and in the Commonwealth.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	†Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1898-9	53,774	66,290	58,104	26,418	29,734	8,423	242,743
1899-1900	54,241	68,782	59,608	26,712	28,765	8,851	246,959
*1900	26,995	35,147	31,814	15,277	17,261	9,732	136,226
†1901	29,318	32,915	28,056	11,742	15,377	†4,898	122,306
1901-2	65,318	65,454	64,911	27,012	32,256	||10,564	265,515
1902-3	73,324	67,175	67,284	26,583	35,201	||11,019	280,586
1903-4	72,351	69,414	58,330	25,909	36,996	||10,300	273,300

PERCENTAGE OF COST OF COLLECTION TO TOTAL RECEIPTS.

1898-9	3·3	3·0	3·8	4·2	3·4	2·0	3·3
1899-1900	3·1	3·0	3·7	4·1	3·1	2·0	3·2
*1900	2·9	2·9	4·0	4·5	3·4	2·0	3·2
†1901	2·9	2·4	3·9	3·3	3·1	†2·2	2·9
1901-2	2·3	2·8	5·0	3·9	2·4	||2·8	3·0
1902-3	2·1	2·7	5·3	3·9	2·5	||3·0	2·9
1903-4	2·2	2·8	5·2	3·7	2·9	||3·0	3·0

* Half year ended 31st December, except Tasmania. † Half year ended 30th June. Year ended 31st December previous. || Year ended 30th June.

From the above statement it is apparent that under federal administration the cost of collection of the duties has greatly declined in the Commonwealth as a whole and in the various states, with the exception of Queensland and Tasmania. The greatest proportional decrease has taken place in New South Wales, the percentage falling from 3·3 in 1898-9 to 2·2 in 1903-4. The total collections in that state for the year first mentioned amounted to £1,608,859, the cost of collection being £53,774, while for 1903-4 the corresponding figures were £3,229,786 and £72,351. In other words an additional revenue of £1,620,927 was collected at an expense of £18,577, or a little over 1 per cent.