

SECTION XV.

COMMERCE.

§ 1. Introductory.

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

1. **Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.**—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to oversea trade and commerce will be found on page 21 (sub-section 51 (i)) and pp. 27 and 28 (sub-sections 86–95) of this volume.

§ 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Foreign Trade.

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

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

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 [Repealed by the Customs Tariff Act 1908 (No. 7 of 1908).]

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

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

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

5. **Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).**—"An Act relating to Commerce with other Countries," assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906, gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§ 3. Regulation of Trade during the War.

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

§ 4. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea ships as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports.

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

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS BY OVERSEA VESSELS.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906	575,471	875,966	1913	1,018,595	1,458,702
1907	663,724	998,897	First six months		
1908	867,707	1,196,106	1914.. ..	533,288	771,581
1909	781,113	1,071,677	1914-15 ..	829,875	1,587,757
1910	740,567	1,080,133	1915-16 ..	719,510	1,544,872
1911	858,783	1,238,446	1916-17 ..	748,852	1,676,116
1912	1,008,259	1,431,985	1917-18 ..	632,910	1,389,291

§ 5. Oversea Trade.

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

OVERSEA TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1917-18.

Period.	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant.*			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1826-30 ..	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1831-35 ..	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1836-40 ..	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1841-45 ..	1,906	1,378	3,284	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1846-50 ..	2,379	2,264	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1851-55 ..	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1856-60 ..	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1

* Reckoned on mean population of the year.

OVERSEA TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1917-18—continued.

Period.	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant.*						Percentage of Exports on Imports.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.					
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	%
1861 ..	17,651	17,413	35,064	15	5	2	15	1	1	30	6	3	98.7
1862 ..	20,599	18,065	38,664	17	7	1	15	4	5	32	11	6	87.7
1863 ..	21,248	19,336	40,584	17	4	7	15	13	7	32	18	2	91.0
1864 ..	20,503	18,977	39,480	15	17	4	14	13	6	30	10	10	92.6
1865 ..	20,660	19,706	40,366	15	4	4	14	10	4	29	14	8	95.4
1866 ..	21,311	18,972	40,283	15	0	10	13	7	10	28	8	8	89.0
1867 ..	15,964	18,384	34,348	10	18	1	12	11	2	23	9	3	115.2
1868 ..	18,436	21,650	40,086	12	3	11	14	6	6	26	10	5	117.4
1869 ..	19,910	20,066	39,976	12	14	4	12	16	4	25	10	8	103.8
1870 ..	17,833	18,012	35,845	11	0	2	11	2	5	22	2	7	101.0
1871 ..	17,017	21,725	38,742	10	3	3	12	19	6	23	2	9	127.7
1872 ..	18,833	22,518	41,351	10	18	9	13	1	7	24	0	4	119.6
1873 ..	24,567	26,370	50,937	13	17	10	14	18	2	28	16	0	107.4
1874 ..	24,554	25,646	50,200	13	9	9	14	1	8	27	11	5	104.5
1875 ..	24,939	24,978	49,917	13	6	2	13	6	7	26	12	9	100.1
1876 ..	23,963	23,540	47,503	12	8	7	12	4	2	24	12	9	98.2
1877 ..	25,797	23,107	48,904	12	18	8	11	11	8	24	10	4	89.6
1878 ..	26,181	20,066	46,247	12	14	0	11	10	8	24	4	8	90.8
1879 ..	24,233	21,184	45,417	11	7	10	9	19	2	21	7	0	87.4
1880 ..	22,939	27,255	50,194	10	8	10	12	8	1	22	16	11	118.8
1881 ..	29,067	27,528	56,595	12	16	2	12	2	8	24	18	10	94.7
1882 ..	36,103	27,313	63,416	15	7	7	11	12	9	27	0	4	75.6
1883 ..	35,454	30,058	65,512	14	9	9	12	5	8	26	15	5	84.8
1884 ..	36,988	28,708	65,696	14	9	6	11	4	8	25	14	2	77.6
1885 ..	36,862	26,637	63,529	13	18	2	10	1	3	23	19	5	72.3
1886 ..	34,179	21,700	55,879	12	9	4	7	18	4	20	7	8	63.5
1887 ..	29,572	23,421	52,993	10	8	8	8	5	3	18	13	11	79.2
1888 ..	36,881	28,900	65,781	12	11	7	9	17	2	22	8	9	78.4
1889 ..	37,577	29,553	67,130	12	8	8	9	15	7	22	4	3	78.6
1890 ..	35,168	29,321	64,489	11	6	4	9	8	9	20	15	1	83.4
1891 ..	37,711	36,043	73,754	11	16	0	11	5	6	23	1	6	95.6
1892 ..	30,107	33,370	63,477	9	4	0	10	3	10	19	7	10	110.8
1893 ..	23,765	33,225	56,990	7	2	7	9	19	4	17	1	11	139.8
1894 ..	21,897	32,131	54,028	6	9	0	9	9	4	15	18	4	146.7
1895 ..	23,195	33,644	56,839	6	14	1	9	14	6	16	8	7	145.0
1896 ..	29,658	32,964	62,622	8	8	5	9	7	2	17	15	7	111.1
1897 ..	31,958	37,783	69,741	8	18	3	10	10	9	19	9	0	118.2
1898 ..	31,481	40,165	71,646	8	12	11	11	0	7	19	13	6	127.6
1899 ..	34,330	48,599	82,929	9	6	0	13	3	5	22	9	5	141.6
1900 ..	41,388	45,957	87,345	11	1	3	12	5	9	23	7	0	111.0
1901 ..	42,434	49,696	92,130	11	3	11	13	2	2	24	6	1	117.1
1902 ..	40,676	43,915	84,591	10	11	4	11	8	3	21	19	7	108.0
1903 ..	37,811	48,250	86,061	9	14	3	12	7	10	22	2	1	127.6
1904 ..	37,021	57,486	94,507	9	7	9	14	11	7	23	19	4	155.3
1905 ..	38,347	56,841	95,188	9	11	9	14	4	1	23	15	10	148.2
1906 ..	44,745	69,738	114,483	11	0	4	17	3	6	28	3	10	155.9
1907 ..	51,809	72,824	124,633	12	11	3	17	13	2	30	4	5	140.6
1908 ..	49,799	64,311	114,110	11	17	5	15	6	8	27	4	1	129.1
1909 ..	51,172	65,319	116,491	11	19	5	15	5	7	27	5	0	127.6
1910 ..	60,014	74,491	134,505	13	14	8	17	0	10	30	15	6	124.1
1911 ..	66,968	79,482	146,450	14	18	3	17	14	0	32	12	3	118.7
1912 ..	78,159	79,096	157,255	16	16	7	17	0	7	33	17	2	101.2
1913 ..	79,749	78,572	158,321	16	12	0	16	7	2	32	19	2	98.5
First six months 1914	39,777	37,930	77,707	8	2	7	7	15	0	15	17	7	95.4
1914-15 ..	64,432	69,593	125,025	13	0	10	12	5	3	25	6	1	94.0
1915-16 ..	77,521	74,778	152,299	15	14	5	15	3	3	30	17	8	96.4
1916-17 ..	76,229	97,955	174,184	15	12	7	20	1	10	35	14	5	128.5
1917-18† ..	60,822	75,035	135,857	12	6	6	15	4	1	27	10	7	123.4

* Reckoned on mean population of the year. † Exclusive of gold.

The graphs illustrating the movement of the oversea trade of Australia (see pages 581 and 582) show that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and, measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 carried the trade per head lower than the preceding one, until the lowest point was reached in 1894.

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

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

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

The trade of 1914–15 was, of course, materially affected by the war. Of the £18,000,000 decrease in the value of exports during 1914–15 as compared with 1913, about £13,500,000 was mainly due to the dry season throughout the Commonwealth. From this cause the exports of wheat and flour were reduced by about £8,500,000, and of butter by £1,000,000. The reduction by £4,000,000 of the exports of wool was the joint result of the war and the drought, for although the clip was much reduced by the latter cause, the dislocation of the sales by the war was responsible for a considerable quantity being held over for shipment till the next year. The influence of the war in restricting exports was most pronounced with regard to metals and coal, which, together, were nearly £6,000,000 below 1913, while skins and tallow declined by £2,500,000. On the other hand, the war was responsible for increased exports of meats, leather, and horses, amounting to over £4,500,000.

The increased value of the trade of 1915–16 over that of the previous year was due mainly to deferred shipments and to increased prices. The vagaries of the seasons, too, led to a large increase in both imports and exports during this year, inasmuch as the failure of the 1914–15 crops necessitated large imports of grain in the earlier part of the trade year, whereas in the latter part of the same year large exports were provided from the bountiful harvest of 1915–16. The exports of meat were much diminished by the unfavourable weather conditions of the previous season.

Notwithstanding that large quantities of wheat already sold to the Imperial Government could not be sent away because of the shortage of shipping tonnage, the value of exports during 1916–17 was much greater than for any previous year. This result, however, was due to increased prices. On the basis of uniform prices, the value of exports during 1916–17 would have been much below that of the years immediately preceding the war. The reduction of the trade of 1917–18 was owing to the shortage of shipping tonnage.

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

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

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

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

**EFFECT OF LOANS ON THE RECORDED BALANCE OF COMMONWEALTH
TRADE, 1902 TO 1918.**

Year.	Excess of Exports as Recorded.		Net Amount of Debt Raised or Redeemed (—) in London.‡	Excess of Exports Modified by Elimination of Loans to Commonwealth and States' Governments.	
	Amount.	Per cent.	Amount.	Amount.	Per cent.
	£1,000.		£1,000.	£1,000.	
1902	3,239	100	5,014	8,253	100
1903	10,439	322	1,658	12,097	146
1904	20,465	632	753	21,218	257
1905	18,494	571	1,968	20,462	248
1906	24,993	771	— 5,308	19,685	238
1907	21,015	649	— 2,259	18,756	227.
1908	14,512	448	6,088	20,600	249
1909	14,147	436	2,562	16,709	202
1910	14,477	447	— 2,904	11,573	140
1911	12,514	386	3,123	15,637	189
1912	937	29	12,205	13,142	159
1913	— 1,178	— 36	19,666	18,488	225
1914 (January to June) ..	— 1,847	*	*	— 1,847	*
1914–15	— 3,839	— 119	5,151	1,312	16
1915–16	— 2,743	— 85	2,827	84	1
1916–17	21,726	670	11,695	33,421	405
1917–18	14,213§	439	17,373	31,586	383

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

† For individual years 1826 to 1860 see Official Year Book, No. 7, and previous issues.

‡ See note to the following table. § Exclusive of gold, the shipments of which cannot be disclosed.

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

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

COMMONWEALTH BALANCE OF TRADE AND PUBLIC DEBT, 1867 TO 1918.

Period.	Annual Average.					
	Imports.	Exports.	Recorded Excess of		New Debt.	Excess of Exports modified by elimination of Loans.
			Imports.	Exports.		
	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.	Mill. £.
1867-1871	17.8	20.0	..	2.2	1.7	3.9
1872-1876	23.4	24.6	..	1.2	2.6	3.8
1877-1881	25.6	24.6	1.0	..	5.2	4.2
1882-1886	35.8	26.8	9.0	..	10.6	1.6
1887-1891	35.4	29.4	6.0	..	7.4	1.4
1892-1896	25.6	33.0	..	7.4	3.8	11.2
1897-1901	36.2	44.4	..	8.2	3.2	11.4
1902-1906	39.6	55.2	..	15.6	0.8	16.4
1907-1911	56.0	71.2	..	15.2	1.3	16.5
1912-1915-16 (4½ years) ..	75.5	73.5	2.0	..	10.0	8.0
1916-1917	76.2	97.9	..	21.7	11.7	33.4
1917-1918	60.8	75.0	..	14.2	17.4	31.6

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

The dislocation of the trade of the Commonwealth during the war period must be taken into account in any consideration of the "balance of trade." Large accumulations of wool and wheat, which under normal conditions would have appeared in the export returns, to balance a corresponding value of imports, are still in this country, so that the trade records present the position in a less favourable light than would have been the case had it been possible to ship these goods. The exclusion of gold shipments from the exports of 1917-18 further accentuates the position. The financial arrangements by which loans and advances have been made by the Imperial Government to the Commonwealth Government for war purposes abroad have also obscured the balance of trade. The above table shows that prior to the war an annual excess of exports equal to about 16 millions sterling was necessary to meet the obligations of this community for interest and for shipping and other services performed for it by persons outside the Commonwealth. Recent loans and advances from the Imperial Government have increased this annual liability by about £6,000,000 for interest, while the higher shipping charges have also increased our obligations, though to what extent it is impossible to say. After eliminating the effect of new loans the average annual excess of exports during the four years ended 30th June, 1918, amounted to £16,600,000. If this amount be supplemented by the value of wool and wheat, which under normal circumstances would have been exported during that period, the result would shew an excess of exports of about £25,000,000.

§ 6. Direction of Trade.

1. Country of Shipment and Country of Origin.—The following table shews, for the years 1908 and 1917-18, the value of imports recorded as direct from the principal countries, and also the disposition of the value of imports against the countries where they were produced or manufactured. A similar comparison for earlier years will be found in the previous issues of this work.

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1908 AND 1917-18.

Country.	Imports according to—							
	Country of Shipment.				Country of Origin.			
	1908.		1917-18.		1908.		1917-18.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
United Kingdom ..	£ 29,930,157	60.10	£ 24,871,090	40.89	£ 25,274,661	50.75	£ 22,074,661	36.29
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—								
Canada ..	321,041	0.64	1,778,320	2.92	532,752	1.07	1,667,058	2.74
Ceylon ..	683,813	1.37	1,353,436	2.23	681,950	1.37	1,302,118	2.14
Hong Kong ..	247,689	0.50	396,531	0.65	7,321	0.01	10,030	0.02
India ..	1,630,246	3.28	4,641,276	7.63	1,658,140	3.33	4,798,624	7.89
New Zealand ..	2,276,597	4.57	1,631,682	2.68	2,196,433	4.41	1,377,892	2.27
Straits Settlements	384,567	0.77	1,141,873	1.88	158,603	0.32	475,269	0.78
Other British Possessions ..	845,671	1.70	1,332,262	2.19	994,755	2.00	1,590,095	2.61
Total British Possessions ..	6,389,624	12.83	12,275,380	20.18	6,229,954	12.51	11,221,096	18.45
Total British Countries ..	36,319,781	72.93	37,146,470	61.07	31,504,615	63.26	33,295,757	54.74
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—								
Austria-Hungary* ..	16,947	0.03	..	..	265,345	0.53	537	0.00
Belgium ..	970,187	1.95	1,346	0.00	636,450	1.28	21,397	0.03
China ..	69,362	0.14	249,293	0.41	315,887	0.63	708,498	1.16
France ..	479,642	0.97	106,377	0.18	1,775,389	3.56	1,219,270	2.00
Germany* ..	3,509,120	7.05	11,553	0.02	4,482,394	9.00	18,055	0.03
Japan ..	543,789	1.09	5,017,860	8.25	574,906	1.15	4,977,085	8.18
Java ..	316,441	0.64	701,435	1.15	333,684	0.68	593,333	0.98
Netherlands ..	173,523	0.35	14,596	0.02	311,832	0.63	162,424	0.27
Norway ..	314,685	0.63	388,069	0.64	420,470	0.85	395,665	0.65
Spain ..	12,131	0.02	3,519	0.01	108,104	0.22	64,240	0.11
Sweden ..	206,614	0.41	519,565	0.85	348,666	0.70	538,236	0.89
Switzerland ..	38,498	0.08	70,078	0.12	754,110	1.51	855,560	1.41
United States ..	6,039,753	12.13	15,193,316	24.98	6,581,846	13.22	15,453,855	25.41
Other Foreign Countries ..	788,795	1.58	1,398,687	2.30	1,385,575	2.78	2,518,252	4.14
Total Foreign Countries ..	13,479,492	27.07	23,675,694	38.93	18,294,658	36.74	27,526,407	45.26
Total Imports from all Countries ..	49,799,273	100.00	60,822,164	100.00	49,799,273	100.00	60,822,164	100.00

* The imports shewn as from enemy countries during 1917-18 were on board German ships interned in South Africa and elsewhere and were subsequently forwarded to Australia.

The only country from which the value of direct imports exceeds by any large amount the value of the imports of goods which were manufactured or produced therein, that is to say, the only country which shews a balance of any magnitude as a distributor of the goods of other countries to Australia, is the United Kingdom. The records of imports therefrom during the year 1917-18 shew that while the total direct imports from that country amounted to £24,871,090, the value of the manufactures or produce of the United Kingdom itself, imported from all countries whatsoever during the same year, was £22,074,661. From the foregoing figures it appears that goods to the value of at least £2,796,429 were received from other countries through the United Kingdom.

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

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

2. *Direct Imports according to Country of Shipment.*—The following table shews the average yearly value of imports from each of the principal countries during each succeeding quinquennial period from 1894 to 1913, and for the year 1917-18. The countries mentioned in this table are those in which the goods were shipped or whence they were directly consigned to Australia.

**IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1894 TO 1917-18.**

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1917-18.
	1894-8.	1899-1903.	1904-8.	1909-13.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	18,957,688	23,107,178	26,789,801	40,171,599	24,871,090
British Possessions—					
Canada	145,655	285,312	292,801	857,133	1,778,320
Ceylon	292,653	481,627	679,572	816,220	1,353,436
Fiji	110,167	91,918	89,425	389,276	460,364
Hong Kong	374,974	299,872	279,030	297,127	396,531
India	655,090	993,326	1,563,604	2,350,599	4,641,276
Mauritius	225,459	156,485	51,239	69,533	7,429
New Zealand	1,030,079	2,096,004	2,441,722	2,647,942	1,631,682
Papua	25,010	67,655	63,746	80,179	125,071
Union of South Africa	3,944	5,626	50,232	137,911	187,398
Straits Settlements	184,628	234,001	270,550	625,079	1,141,873
Other British Possessions	8,548	49,334	168,318	298,640	552,000
Total British Possessions	3,056,207	4,766,160	5,950,239	8,569,639	12,275,380
Total British Countries	22,013,895	27,873,338	32,740,040	48,741,238	37,146,470
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	264,743	428,305	815,228	1,724,846	1,346
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and other South Sea Islands	114,816	149,889	167,665	230,838	409,872
Chile and Peru	3,894	32,956	22,611	47,818	43,433
China	271,799	249,940	70,887	83,628	249,293
France	324,368	504,558	455,301	545,071	106,377
Germany	1,423,498	2,521,486	3,112,897	4,329,681	11,553
Italy	93,774	157,502	197,464	343,894	222,347
Japan	116,716	290,835	460,514	804,346	5,017,860
Java	310,423	648,729	314,745	848,213	701,435
Netherlands	18,548	59,576	133,191	234,650	14,596
Norway	*207,296	*425,664	312,357	599,801	388,069
Philippine Islands	22,807	84,660	79,056	113,156	273,653
Sweden	*	*	105,828	489,113	519,565
United States of America	2,368,737	5,342,307	5,124,191	7,643,641	15,193,316
Other Foreign Countries	84,253	553,542	232,183	432,463	524,325
Total Foreign Countries	5,625,672	11,440,949	11,604,118	18,471,159	23,675,694
Total	27,639,567	39,323,287	44,344,158	67,212,397	60,822,164

* Norway and Sweden combined in these years.

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

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL IMPORTS, 1894 TO 1917-18.

Country.	1894-8.	1899-1903.	1904-8.	1909-13.	1917-18.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	68.59	58.76	60.41	59.77	40.89
British Possessions—					
Canada	0.53	0.73	0.66	1.28	2.92
Ceylon	1.06	1.22	1.53	1.21	2.23
Fiji	0.40	0.23	0.20	0.58	0.75
Hong Kong	1.36	0.76	0.63	0.44	0.65
India	2.37	2.54	3.53	3.50	7.63
Mauritius	0.81	0.40	0.12	0.10	0.01
New Zealand	3.73	5.33	5.51	3.94	2.68
Papua	0.09	0.17	0.14	0.12	0.21
Union of South Africa	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.21	0.31
Straits Settlements	0.67	0.60	0.61	0.93	1.88
Other British Possessions	0.03	0.13	0.38	0.44	0.91
Total British Possessions	11.06	12.12	13.42	12.75	20.18
Total British Countries	79.65	70.88	73.83	72.52	61.07
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.96	1.09	1.84	2.57	0.00 ✓
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and other South Sea Islands	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.67 ✓
Chile and Peru	0.01	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.07
China	0.98	0.64	0.16	0.12	0.41 ✓
France	1.18	1.28	1.02	0.81	0.18
Germany	5.15	6.41	7.02	6.44	0.02 ✓
Italy	0.34	0.40	0.45	0.52	0.37 ✓
Japan	0.42	0.74	1.04	1.20	8.25
Java	1.12	1.65	0.71	1.26	1.15 ✓
Netherlands	0.07	0.15	0.30	0.35	0.02
Norway	0.75*	1.08*	0.70	0.89	0.64
Philippine Islands	0.08	0.22	0.18	0.17	0.45
Sweden	*	*	0.25	0.73	0.85
United States of America	8.57	13.59	11.55	11.37	24.98
Other Foreign Countries	0.30	1.41	0.52	0.64	0.87
Total Foreign Countries	20.35	29.12	26.17	27.48	38.93
Total	100	100	100	100	100

* Norway and Sweden combined in these years.

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

diversion of Australian trade from Great Britain is more fully dealt with in paragraph 12 of this section. The values of the principal imports of United Kingdom origin during the year 1917-18 are as follows :—

Ale and beer, £56,799; apparel and textiles—apparel, £1,875,463, textiles, £10,350,931; arms, ammunition and explosives, £179,799; bags, baskets, &c., £48,416; books and periodicals, £459,341; brushware, £46,401; earthenware, &c., £137,091; clocks and watches, £4,914; cocoa and chocolate, £1,298; confectionery, £11,380; cordage, metal, £48,237; cordage, other, £134,547; cutlery, £179,932; drugs and chemicals—alkalis (soda), £207,133, medicines, £133,077, other drugs and chemicals, £768,540; electrical and gas appliances, £87,884; electrical materials, £53,830; fancy goods, £74,584; fish, fresh and preserved, £4,026; furniture, £13,880; glass and glassware, £69,030; glue, gelatine, £59,343; indiarubber and manufactures, £203,108; instruments, musical, £73,028; instruments, surgical and dental, £53,191; iron and steel—pig iron, £1,793, bar, hoop, ingot, &c., £174,290; girders, beams, &c., £3,063, plate and sheet, galvanized or corrugated, £203,843, not galvanized or corrugated, £26,413, pipes and tubes, £182,763, rails, fishplates, &c., £4,117, tinned plates, plain, £747,617; wire, £5,026; jewellery and precious stones, £108,772; kinematographs and films, £24,346; leather and leather manufactures, £114,477; machines and machinery, £563,590; live animals, £30,415; metals, manufactures of, £753,169; matches and vestas, £56,003; mustard, £43,744; oils (not essential), £39,785; paints and colours, £166,794; paper, £370,183; photographic materials, £43,945; pickles, sauces, &c., £80,053; pipes, smoking, £55,962; soap, £29,159; spirits, £1,044,212; stationery, £160,920; tobacco, £58,529; tools of trade, £129,058; varnishes, £21,810; vehicles—bicycles, &c., £50,758; motors, £35,300; other vehicles, £71,399; yarns, £589,223.

4. *Imports shipped from British Possessions.*—The growth of the value of imports from other British possessions during the past twenty years has been such as to increase the proportion to total imports from 11.06 per cent. in the years 1894-8 to 20.18 per cent. in 1917-18, the actual values being respectively £3,056,207 in the earlier period and £12,275,380 in 1917-18. Of the total imports from British possessions during 1917-18, 13.29 per cent., or 2.68 per cent. of all imports, was from New Zealand; 37.81 per cent., or 7.63 per cent. of all imports, from India; 14.49 per cent., or 2.92 per cent. of all imports, from Canada; and 11.03 per cent., or 2.23 per cent. of all imports, from Ceylon. The imports from Canada shew an increase of £619,487, or 53.46 per cent. over those of 1913, and an increase of £921,187, or 107.47 per cent., over the average of the period 1909-13.

5. *Principal Imports, the Produce of British Possessions, 1917-18.*—These are as follows :—

(i) *Canada.* Apparel and textiles—corsets, £64,296, other, £34,252, boots and shoes, £13,898; carbide of calcium, £3,551; fish, £278,243; fruit—apples, £12,368; indiarubber and manufactures, £18,350; agricultural implements and machinery, £169,786; other machines and machinery, £18,849; metal manufactures, £145,375; medicines, £9,629; musical instruments, £11,619; paper, £425,928; spirits and alcoholic liquors, £56,839; timber, £92,768; motor chassis, £173,120; motor bodies, £6,632; other vehicles, £21,481.

(ii) *Ceylon.* Coir fibre, £10,956; nuts, £37,226; rubber and manufactures, £116,022; tea, £1,004,059. The large increase in the imports from Ceylon—from an average of £292,653 per year during the years 1894-8, to £1,353,436 in 1917-18—is due to the displacement of China teas in the Australian markets by those of India and Ceylon. Of the total imports of tea during the year 1917-18, 64.70 per cent. of the value was the produce of Ceylon.

(iii) *Fiji*. Bananas, £125,083; copra, £15,180; sugar—produce of cane, £271,198; molasses, £20,324; crude rubber, £9,852.

(iv) *India*. Bags and sacks, £2,654,836; hessians, £438,456; bronze specie, £24,000; cameos, precious stones, unset, £12,806; carpets, mats, &c., £27,650; coffee and chicory, £21,951; cordage and twine, £33,848; cotton, raw, £17,126; other unmanufactured fibres, £31,194; grain—beans and peas, £26,214; iron, pig, £10,306; linseed, £251,644; oils—castor, £12,116, linseed, £28,709; rice, £311,371; shellac, £29,033; skins and hides, £205,031; spices, £13,949; tea, £383,793; timber, £5,113; wax, paraffin, £112,210; yarns, £26,097.

(v) *New Zealand*. Apparel and textiles, £9,260; animals—horses, £29,602, sheep, £9,238; beans and peas, £12,140; cheese, £2,412; coal, £24,653; flax and hemp fibre, £210,750; fish, £27,892; implements and machinery (agricultural), £2,917; machines and machinery, £5,867; meats, £36,951; milk and cream, £31,602; seeds, £52,999; skins and hides, £112,197; timber, £573,563; twine, reaper and binder, £16,329.

(vi) *Papua*. Copra, £46,812; fibres, flax and hemp, £15,620; copper ore, £4,719; india-rubber, £36,794.

(vii) *Union of South Africa*. Bark, tanning, £19,615; brandy, £9,688; explosives, £66,868; feathers, £5,440; precious stones, £193,635; skins, £3,932.

(viii) *Straits Settlements*. Bamboo, clouded, £7,691; copra, £124,491; rubber and rubber manufactures, £156,508; spices, £48,865; sago and tapioca, £106,964.

6. Imports Shipped from Foreign Countries.—The imports direct from foreign countries during the year 1917–18 represented 38.93 per cent. of the total imports, as compared with 20.35 per cent. during the years 1894–8. Of the total imports into Australia shipped from foreign countries during 1917–18, 64.17 per cent.—24.98 per cent. of all imports—was from the United States, and 21.19 per cent.—8.25 per cent. of all imports—was from Japan. The small imports from Germany were, of course, due to the war, and consisted of goods in transit on board German ships on the outbreak of war, and of goods received from the captured German possessions in the Pacific.

7. Principal Imports the Produce of Foreign Countries, 1917–18.—(i) *Austria-Hungary*. Apparel and textiles, £394; paper and stationery, £143.

(ii) *Belgium*. Apparel, £327; textiles, £1,116; drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers, £128; glass and glassware, £9,986; metals—partly manufactured, £370; paper, £9,024.

(iii) *Brazil*. India-rubber, £129,041; nuts, £13,270; tobacco, £5,729; waxes, £4,649.

(iv) *Chile*. Soda nitrate, £43,264.

(v) *China*. Apparel and textiles, £313,558; cotton, raw, £45,124; drugs, £10,223; fireworks, £6,310; fish, £18,319; fruit, £12,134; ginger, £25,759; rice, £59,641; nuts, £39,092; oils, £36,627; tea, £29,845.

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

(vi) *Denmark*. Ale and beer and spirits, £3,029; rennet, £4,342; whiting, £2,402.

(vii) *France*. Apparel and textiles, £706,400; cream of tartar, £116,517; tartaric acid, £2,901; other drugs and chemicals, £55,340; fancy goods, £20,274; jewellery, £10,860; liquorice, £9,131; musical instruments, £8,187; pipes, smoking, &c., £41,837; paper and stationery, £36,256; perfumery, £33,934; rubber manufactures, £29,042; leather, £1,469; machinery and manufactures of metal, £15,487; seeds, £4,755; spirits, £97,035; wine, £23,511.

(viii) *Germany*. Acid, tartaric, £243; apparel and textiles, £1,006; arms, ammunition, and explosives, £307; cream of tartar, £499; fertilisers, £480; fancy goods, £456; metals and manufactures of metals—iron and steel: bar, hoop, ingot, &c., £123; pipes and tubes, £69; wire, £1,610; machines and machinery, £6,999; other manufactures of metals, £3,130; motors and parts, £226; musical instruments, £1,144; stationery, £285; tobacco, £798.

(ix) *Italy*. Apparel and textiles, £235,095; flax and hemp, £63,936; matches and vestas, £2,286; marble and stone, £14,535; oils—olive, £3,986, essential, £19,950; nuts, £40,519; motors and parts, £1,510; rubber manufactures, £8,270; cream of tartar, £24,763; tartaric acid, £11,973; wines, still, in bottle, £4,843.

(x) *Japan*. Apparel and textiles, £2,493,878; bags, baskets, &c., £41,372; brushware, £58,642; cable and wire, covered, £123,776; carbide of calcium, £120,064; chinaware, £104,952; earthenware, £51,952; fancy goods, £173,461; fibres—cotton waste, £60,110; fish, £24,765; furniture, £17,149; glass and glassware, £175,828; grass straw for hats, £96,333; linseed, £13,779; machinery and metal manufactures, £279,609; matches, £88,810; nuts, £31,048; oils and waxes, £103,918; paper and stationery, £85,020; rice, £2,922; spices, £8,380; sulphate of copper, £50,142; sulphur, £310,315; tea, £36,065; timber, £40,843.

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

(xi) *Java*. Bananas, £11,914; coffee, raw, £32,795; copra, £124,205; flax and hemp, £29,067; hides, cattle, £32,621; kapok, £133,505; oils, £30,949; rice, £2,383; sago and tapioca, £18,007; tobacco, £10,208; tea, £96,213.

(xii) *Netherlands*. Apparel and textiles, £15,734; cocoa and chocolate, £8,144; cameos and precious stones, £5,850; drugs and chemicals, £4,248; metal manufactures, £72,477; paper, £7,294; spirits, £41,901.

(xiii) *Norway*. Calcium carbide, £3,153; drugs and chemicals, £18,142; fish, £51,507; machinery and manufactures of metals, £2,201; matches, £3,139; milk, preserved, £10,654; paper, £285,235; wood pulp, £21,988.

(xiv) *Peru*. Imports from Peru during 1917–18 amounted to only £436.

(xv) *Philippine Islands*. Flax and hemp, £240,215; cigars, £22,039; tobacco, unmanufactured, £12,928.

(xvi) *Russia*. Furs, £14,801; pitch and tar, £1,426.

(xvii) *Spain*. Arc lamp carbons, £4,498; corks, &c., £31,163; liquorice, £5,295; nuts, £5,374; olive oil, £3,253; quicksilver, £6,807; wine, £2,304.

(xviii) *Sumatra*. Oils—benzine, £621,992, other oils, £32,604; rubber, £8,931; spices, £19,222; tobacco, £26,031.

(xix) *Sweden*. Calcium carbide, £7,901; earthenware, glassware, &c., £340; electrical machinery and fittings, £6,795; cream separators, £152,728; other machinery, £15,316; manufactures of metals, £33,949; matches and vestas, £55,820; paper, £245,568; wood pulp, £7,809.

(xx) *Switzerland*. Apparel and textiles, £652,988; cigars, £1,594; confectionery, £11,255; drugs and chemicals, £17,022; grass straw for hats, £26,806; machinery and metal manufactures, £31,352; talking machines, £7,528; watches, £94,992.

(xxi) *United States of America*. Apparel and textiles—boots, shoes, &c., £63,654, corsets, £144,379, gloves, £84,000, hats and caps, £43,220, socks and stockings, £218,958, other apparel, £197,359, textiles, £824,309; arms, £30,048; ammunition and explosives, £179,252; bags, baskets, &c., £36,857; brushware, £21,514; cameras, £48,528; clocks and watches, £86,228; confectionery, £28,135; drugs and chemicals—cream of tartar, £133,570, medicines, £131,789, other, £381,139; electrical articles and materials, £96,927; fancy goods, £55,697; fish, £414,849; fruit, £75,757; furniture, £23,624; glass and glassware, £169,662; indiarubber manufactures, £391,176; jewellery and precious stones, £63,328; kinematograph films, £264,942; leather, £373,409; meats, £104,929; metal manufactures—iron and steel: bars, ingots, hoops, &c., £239,847, girders, beams, &c., £65,384; pipes and tubes, £131,188; plate and sheet, £556,851; tools of trade, £235,667; wire, £435,908; machines and machinery, agricultural, £238,131; other machines and machinery, £1,160,590; other metal manufactures, £1,221,849; musical instruments, £279,240; oils, fats, and waxes—benzine and gasoline, £684,828, kerosene, £404,964, lubricating oils and greases, £451,734, waxes, £33,728; turpentine, £91,747; paints and varnishes, £218,614; paper, £694,380; perfumery, £95,280; resin, £145,167; soda—caustic, £48,818; stationery, £184,696; surgical and dental instruments, £71,296; timber, £679,871; tobacco, cigars, &c., £436,944; vehicles, motors and parts, £1,043,394; other vehicles and parts, £214,307; wood and wicker manufactures, £72,590.

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

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

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

TRADE OF THE COMMONWEALTH WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1894 TO 1917-18.

EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1917-18.
	1894-8.	1899-1903.	1904-8.	1909-13.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	23,610,267	23,432,513	30,114,565	34,028,258	37,637,844
British Possessions—					
Canada	32,362	67,776	201,832	125,942	785,130
Ceylon	635,626	2,223,487	4,050,826	3,194,757	62,211
Fiji	124,453	205,731	284,636	402,877	597,710
Hong Kong	414,326	403,776	747,025	741,365	391,525
India	440,062	2,348,420	2,828,280	2,231,306	4,507,156
Mauritius	43,158	40,425	46,378	32,424	3,376
New Zealand	961,817	1,432,227	2,060,900	2,385,078	4,009,960
Papua	27,609	48,720	50,174	120,401	209,139
Union of South Africa	217,047	4,276,976	2,065,014	1,799,435	1,092,430
Straits Settlements	92,663	105,824	391,409	834,156	882,913
Other British Possessions	11,841	41,941	70,843	75,913	†3,840,034
Total British Possessions	3,000,964	11,195,303	12,797,317	11,943,654	16,381,584
Total British Countries	26,611,231	34,627,816	42,911,882	45,971,912	54,019,428
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic	609	25,398	40,094	126,142	76,246
Belgium	1,289,242	1,667,396	3,930,612	6,172,958	..
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and other South Sea Islands	383,179	789,966	442,050	631,465	873,066
Chile and Peru	159,501	299,097	624,168	616,704	97,618
China	25,030	237,376	340,726	161,527	225,828
France	2,289,284	2,754,889	5,686,867	8,183,825	1,926,375
Germany	1,678,313	2,549,266	5,140,556	6,938,358	..
Italy	102,495	159,017	207,218	525,903	1,278,725
Japan	91,630	198,434	869,350	1,194,271	3,340,064
Java	72,204	153,439	209,310	480,984	1,028,973
Netherlands	24,718	107,914	299,231	298,879	..
Norway	*2,765	*1,192	4,624	2,039	..
Philippine Islands	40,422	229,414	463,283	525,443	826,722
Spain	1,698	15,383	59,264	23,540	186
Sweden	*	*	4,219	4,888	..
United States of America	2,511,255	3,270,940	2,483,637	2,067,313	10,650,034
Other Foreign Countries ..	52,912	194,127	522,911	1,456,269	691,957
Total Foreign Countries	8,725,257	12,653,248	21,328,120	29,410,508	21,015,794
Total	35,336,488	47,281,064	64,240,002	75,382,420	75,035,222

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

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

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPORTS TO EACH COUNTRY ON THE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1894 TO 1917-18.

Country.	1894-8.	1899-1903.	1904-8.	1909-13.	1917-18.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom ..	66.82	49.56	46.88	45.14	50.16
British Possessions—					
Canada	0.09	0.14	0.31	0.17	1.05
Ceylon	1.80	4.70	6.32	4.24	0.08
Fiji	0.35	0.44	0.44	0.53	0.80
Hong Kong	1.17	0.85	1.16	0.98	0.52
India	1.25	4.97	4.40	2.96	6.01
Mauritius	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.04	0.00
New Zealand	2.72	3.03	3.21	3.16	5.34
Papua	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.16	0.28
Union of South Africa	0.62	9.05	3.21	2.39	1.45
Straits Settlements	0.26	0.22	0.61	1.11	1.18
Other British Possessions	0.03	0.09	0.11	0.10	5.12†
Total British Possessions	8.49	23.68	19.92	15.84	21.83
Total British Countries	75.31	73.24	66.80	60.98	71.99
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic.. ..	0.00	0.05	0.06	0.17	0.10
Belgium	3.65	3.53	6.12	8.19	..
Bismarck Archipelago, Hawaiian Islands, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and other South Sea Islands	1.08	1.67	0.69	0.84	1.16
Chile and Peru	0.45	0.63	0.97	0.82	0.13
China.. ..	0.07	0.50	0.53	0.20	0.30
France	6.49	5.83	8.85	10.86	2.57
Germany	4.75	5.39	8.00	9.21	..
Italy	0.29	0.34	0.32	0.70	1.71
Japan	0.26	0.42	1.35	1.58	4.45
Java	0.20	0.32	0.33	0.64	1.37
Netherlands	0.07	0.23	0.47	0.40	..
Norway	0.01*	0.00*	0.01	0.00	..
Philippine Islands	0.11	0.49	0.72	0.70	1.10
Spain	0.00	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.00
Sweden	*	*	0.01	0.01	..
United States of America	7.11	6.92	3.87	2.74	14.20
Other Foreign Countries..	0.15	0.41	0.81	1.93	0.92
Total Foreign Countries	24.69	26.76	33.20	39.02	28.01
Total	100	100	100	100	100

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

9. Exports to the United Kingdom.—The principal exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1917-18 were as follows:—Butter, £4,364,400; cheese, £263,499; eucalyptus oil, £50,381; other drugs, £48,049; fibres—rags, £6,949; grain and pulse—wheat, £1,486,723, flour, £1,601,392, other, £79,257; hair, £3,186; jams and jellies, £406,701; jewellery and precious stones, £42,355; leather, £226,422; meat—frozen beef, £2,976,301; mutton, £188,900; lamb, £24,810; rabbits and hares, £799,875; other

frozen meat, £191,488, potted meat, £189,504, meat preserved in tins, £895,205; milk, preserved, £189,268; minerals and metals—copper—ingots, £2,353,662; silver—bullion, £27,542, in matte, £162,488; lead—pig, £2,249,154, in matte, £372,718; tin—ingots, £3,190; zinc, concentrates, £45,757; ores, £311,774; metals, scrap—exclusive of iron and steel, £4,434; oils, £13,463; skins—hides, £335,562, rabbit and hare, £37,538, sheep, £741,686, other skins, £31,941; tallow, £441,807; wine, £36,405; wool—greasy, £9,903,520; scoured, £5,745,140.

10. Principal Exports to British Possessions, 1917–18.—(i) *Canada*. Dried fruits, £53,481; flour, £42,810; meats, £18,735; oil—cocoanut, £45,007; hides and skins, £159,441; wheat, £55,665; tin—ingots, £27,148; wool, £338,087.

(ii) *Ceylon*. Butter, £6,870; cheese, £2,906; lard, £3,707; meats, £23,201; milk, £4,486; silver, bullion, £8,808; sugar, £1,088.

(iii) *Egypt*. Apparel and attire, £9,656; butter, £1,397; cheese, £28,226; copper, £164,109; flour, £116,742; jams and jellies, £267,001; leather, £42,743; meats—frozen, £993,435, other, £80,201, preserved in tins, £252,447; milk, £324,021; tallow, £86,536; tin, £30,800; tobacco, cigars, &c., £20,113; wool—greasy, £848,965, scoured, £90,184.

(iv) *Fiji*. Apparel and textiles—apparel, including boots and shoes, £34,849, textiles, £42,826; bags, sacks, and cordage, £26,122; biscuits, £31,180; coal, £33,824; drugs and chemicals—fertilisers, £14,565; other, £10,669; grain, prepared—bran, pollard, and sharps, £37,407, flour, £28,900, rice, cleaned, £13,595, machines and machinery, £21,076; metal manufactures, £37,754; meat, preserved in tins, £7,203; oils, fats, and waxes, £10,837; silver specie, £55,400; spirits and alcoholic liquors, £25,537; soap, £9,257; timber, undressed, £12,638; tobacco, £16,714; vehicles, £4,214.

(v) *Hong Kong*. Butter, £33,298; fish, £59,983; flour, £49,567; lead, pig, £76,968; leather, £26,768; meats, £19,883; sandalwood, £76,093; soap, £8,356.

(vi) *India*. Biscuits, £204,953; coal, £16,043; copper, ingots, £595,877; fruits, preserved, in liquid, £214,134; horses, £479,520; hay and chaff, £7,472; wheat, £54,346; oatmeal, £37,319; jams and jellies, £250,711; leather, £49,794; meats, £1,242,912; piece goods, flannels, £55,068; other, £67,808; sandalwood, £1,275; silver, bullion, £864,536; wool, £66,780.

(vii) *New Zealand*. Apparel and textiles, etc. :—apparel—boots and shoes, £109,897, other apparel, £50,322, textiles, £114,192, bags and sacks, £8,089; arms, ammunition, etc., £37,094; bark, tanning, £45,007; books and periodicals, £53,169; cameras, kinematographs and films, talking machines, etc., £52,952; photographic goods, £28,549; coal, £143,155; drugs and chemicals—fertilisers, £220,458, medicines, £61,613, other drugs, etc., £137,001; electrical materials, £6,729; fodders, £8,412; fruit—fresh, £30,535, dried, £112,654, preserved in liquid, £30,157; glass and glassware, £20,274; grain—barley, £38,342, flour, £73,877, oats, £46,867, rice, £82,530; wheat, £319,192; horses, £16,360; indiarubber manufactures, £181,034; jewellery and precious stones, £32,165; lead, pig, £9,784; leather and leather manufactures, £134,236; matches, £28,428; metals, manufactures of—agricultural implements and machinery, £15,552, other machines and machinery, £108,367, other manufactures of metals, £191,043; motor vehicles and parts, £18,829; milk, £33,654; oils, &c., £101,828; onions, £16,897; paints, varnishes, £58,113; plants, trees and bulbs, £4,533; paper, £36,847; salt, £32,135; seeds, £35,124; soap; £67,835; specie, silver, £22,000; spirits, £90,882; stationery, £68,094; sugar, £6,827, tea, £139,493; timber, £68,270; tin, ingots, £43,844; tobacco, £149,354; wine, £36,938.

(viii) *Papua*. Ale and beer, £3,747; apparel and textiles, £22,906; biscuits, £3,497; butter, £2,779; coal, £2,407; fish, £5,868; flour, £3,924; machinery and manufactures of metal, £21,543; meats, £14,807; oils, &c., £15,202; rice, £26,879; timber, £3,501; tobacco, £21,142.

(ix) *Union of South Africa.* Animals, living—sheep, £9,716; butter, £1,444; fruits—dried, £12,374; glycerine, £37,091; grain—wheat, £376,193; flour, £109,341; jams and jellies, £5,453; leather, £61,771; machinery and manufactures of metal, £120,889; meats, preserved, in tins, £54,674; milk and cream, £24,285; soap, £2,499; tallow, unrefined, £55,168; timber, £43,330.

(x) *Straits Settlements.* Butter, £78,195; coal, £8,595; grain, flour, £357,443; jams and jellies, £11,843; leather, £15,747; machines and machinery, £57,504; meats, £108,509; milk and cream, £78,514; tin ore, £28,385; sandalwood, £12,236; soap, £15,462.

11. Principal Exports to Foreign Countries, 1917-18.—These are as follows:—

(i) *Argentine Republic.* Agricultural implements and machinery, £2,860; wheat, £73,384.

(ii) *Bismarck Archipelago.* Ale, beer, £10,990; apparel, £13,907; textiles, £25,790; fibres, £12,403; machinery and manufactures of metals, £19,982; meats, £13,374; oils, £11,900; rice, £40,130; silver, specie, £25,822; tobacco, £22,857.

(iii) *China.* Butter, £77,743; flour, £14,812; jams and jellies, £8,328; lead—pig, £27,568, sheet and piping, £12,547; leather, £17,645; sandalwood, £9,857; stearine, £23,745.

(iv) *Dutch East Indies: Java.* Apparel and attire, £13,985; butter, £179,948; biscuits, £13,956; cattle, £5,917; coal, £8,133; fertilisers, £172,996; flour, £231,865; fruits, fresh, £7,680; milk and cream, £67,315; machinery and metal manufactures, £55,356; meats, £19,667; leather and manufactures, £35,444; jams and jellies, £15,916; iron and steel, £84,399; soap, £3,176.

(v) *Other East Indies.* Butter, £15,896; biscuits, £7,175; flour, £60,714; meats, £5,318; soap, £16,752.

(vi) *France.* Frozen beef, £15,006; flour, £310,875; wheat, £1,190,855; wool, £372,453.

(vii) *Italy.* Flour, £67,841; leather, £19,272; tallow, £62,730; wheat, £123,699; wool, £1,005,058.

(viii) *Japan.* Bones, £23,757; concentrates, zinc, £236,465; glue pieces and sinews, £7,415; hides, £10,807; lead, pig, £454,118; manures, £27,104; milk and cream, £31,243; oils, £19,297; pearlshell, £53,276; tallow, £182,215; wool, £1,796,089; wheat, £204,141; barley, £25,337; flour, £47,109.

(ix) *New Caledonia.* Apparel, £21,305; textiles, £16,704; coal, £17,236; coke, £48,541; flour, £45,185; machinery and manufactures of metal, £40,916; oils, greases, etc., £16,224; potatoes, £6,877; rice, £8,708; sugar, £16,655.

(x) *Peru.* Wheat, £94,210.

(xi) *Philippine Islands.* Butter, £26,504; cattle, £1,535; flour, £518,650; fodder, £8,749; jams and jellies, £158,448; leather, £6,964; meats—bacon and hams, £17,432, beef, £31,449; other meats, £5,138; milk, concentrated, £3,033.

(xii) *United States of America.* Concentrates—zinc, £69,096; copra, £204,588; hair, £9,010; leather, £92,609; sausage casings, £65,181; oils—cocoanut, £80,209; eucalyptus, £16,763; pearlshell, £286,376; skins, £1,531,916; timber, £75,674; tin—ingots, £957,196; wheat, £1,728,720; wool, £4,389,755.

§ 7. Development of Export Trade to Eastern Countries.

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

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH TO EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1901 AND 1913 TO 1917-18.

Article.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antimony .. .. .	..	194	..	25,161	19	1,834
Butter	64,838	230,640	198,782	219,058	358,760	420,551
Coal	155,120	285,853	225,221	121,997	66,811	41,496
Concentrates—						
Silver and silver-lead .. .. .	..	..	..	82,544	30,850	..
Zinc .. .. .	..	..	..	186,703	419,282	236,465
Copper	39,375	84,758	127,959	230,879	279,520	595,877
Grain and Pulse—						
Wheat	46,685	22,641	43,169	1,373	399	258,641
Flour	135,092	825,112	162,262	316,931	540,757	1,286,979
Other (prepared and unprepared)	4,806	15,927	16,531	10,202	11,753	113,807
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder	13,081	45,679	56,556	28,678	20,227	23,281
Horses	101,866	146,741	389,719	262,917	323,876	481,370
Lead	10,454	445,294	440,999	448,892	592,623	560,100
Leather	13,197	55,497	45,365	111,695	122,530	144,950
Meats	191,071	354,557	368,208	386,265	531,509	1,483,663
Pearl shell	20,440	735	1,612	25,064	48,124	53,363
Sandalwood	77,237	57,560	92,400	71,493	88,049	99,943
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow	16,419	108,479	134,443	64,912	205,372	235,320
Sulphate of ammonia .. .. .	..	19,142	26,361	80,059	104,991	194,921
Tin ore	4,096	447,875	179,962	269,561	222,281	28,385
Timber, undressed	79,915	180,329	142,157	427	37,047	12,817
Wool	56,618	765,604	1,533,525	2,619,533	2,558,274	1,862,869
Other merchandise	192,903	566,342	543,807	573,899	*1,190,961	*2,429,915
Total merchandise	1,226,213	4,862,959	4,729,038	6,008,243	7,752,015	10,566,547
Specie and gold and silver bullion	3,339,953	2,425,024	1,217,174	1,322,096	1,241,460	†873,344
Total exports	4,566,166	7,287,983	5,946,212	7,330,339	8,993,475	11,439,891

* The unusually large amount of other merchandise is due to shipments of jams, biscuits, cheese, fruits, milk, etc., to the order of the Imperial Government for military purposes. † Silver specie and bullion only.

The following tables shew the value of the principal articles exported to each of the undermentioned Eastern countries during each of the years 1901 and 1913 to 1917-18:—

VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN COUNTRIES, 1901 AND 1913 TO 1917-18.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	33,906	147,056	117,098	124,337	105,993	225,828
East Indies	204,315	817,987	433,481	567,863	866,784	1,203,472
Hong Kong	31,853	277,941	251,842	374,728	303,965	391,525
India and Ceylon	417,291	688,924	1,042,412	927,510	1,779,250	3,696,023
Japan	123,355	1,429,310	1,966,944	3,287,979	3,726,788	3,340,064
Philippine Islands	302,086	545,080	375,547	189,480	224,435	826,722
Straits Settlements	113,407	958,861	541,714	536,340	744,800	882,913
Total	1,226,213	4,862,959	4,729,038	6,008,243	7,752,015	10,566,547

BUTTER.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	1,987	30,993	21,227	25,532	35,096	77,743
East Indies ..	12,172	91,365	102,894	133,596	234,999	196,594
Hong Kong ..	8,555	21,711	19,489	13,632	23,333	33,298
India and Ceylon ..	9,696	13,830	10,730	10,990	11,265	7,526
Japan	1,504	4,864	1,986	2,076	2,868	691
Philippine Islands ..	21,061	34,091	17,319	6,998	18,499	26,504
Straits Settlements ..	9,863	33,786	25,137	26,234	30,700	78,195
Total	64,838	230,640	198,782	219,058	356,760	420,551

The exports of butter given above for the year 1917-18 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £112,132; Victoria, £243,039; Queensland, £43,988; Western Australia, £21,392.

COAL.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	940	..	..	..	..
East Indies ..	43,280	144,185	90,453	50,727	16,355	8,133
Hong Kong ..	7,653	..	635	..	..	..
India and Ceylon ..	17,639	33,018	40,446	40,703	22,421	16,043
Japan	1	..	..	..	..	..
Philippine Islands ..	59,936	25,939	48,936	5,361	..	8,725
Straits Settlements ..	26,611	81,771	44,751	25,206	28,035	8,595
Total	155,120	285,853	225,221	121,997	66,811	41,496

These exports of coal are chiefly from New South Wales.

COPPER.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	8,275	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong ..	..	1,638	..	14,794	..	..
India and Ceylon ..	39,375	71,097	127,959	216,085	279,520	595,877
Japan .. ..	..	3,748	..	..	..	..
Total	39,375	84,758	127,959	230,879	279,520	595,877

The copper exported to the East during 1917-18 was shipped from New South Wales, £559,877; and South Australia, £36,000.

GRAIN AND PULSE.—WHEAT.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indies ..	9	6	14	7	5	..
India and Ceylon ..	35,660	316	201	91	377	54,500
Japan	11,016	226,287	42,933	..	..	204,141
Philippine Islands ..	..	28	12	1	17	19
Straits Settlements ..	..	4	9	1,274	..	..
Total	46,685	226,641	43,169	1,373	399	258,660

The exports of wheat given for the year 1917-18 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £148,731; and Victoria, £109,929.

GRAIN AND PULSE.—FLOUR.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	1,147	19,780	5,244	5,142	3,463	14,812
East Indies	82,566	416,302	67,560	183,466	266,925	299,398
Hong Kong	4,489	20,440	1,283	17,162	7,971	49,567
India and Ceylon	22,275	47,534	21,632	4,579	1,248	11
Japan	7,206	5,246	17	633	3,715	47,109
Philippine Islands	4,046	128,311	33,528	42,169	129,015	513,650
Straits Settlements	13,363	187,499	32,998	63,780	128,420	357,443
Total	135,092	825,112	162,262	316,931	540,757	1,286,990

The flour exported during 1917-18, as above, was shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £812,830; Victoria, £272,287; Western Australia, £201,873.

GRAIN AND PULSE, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	43	677	3	..	1,946	1,474
East Indies .. ..	..	1,623	1,117	1,319	3,173	3,680
Hong Kong	777	3	20	3	21	1,867
India and Ceylon	3,033	10,448	14,010	7,128	4,404	42,722
Japan	7	67	18	130	..	47,354
Philippine Islands	946	2,167	573	1,211	1,280	16,001
Straits Settlements .. ..	..	942	790	411	929	9,748
Total	4,806	15,927	16,531	10,202	11,753	122,846

The exports given above for 1917-18 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £36,453; Victoria, £76,511; Queensland, £35; Western Australia, £8,847.

HAY AND CHAFF, AND COMPRESSED FODDER.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	2,934	69	..	..	..	..
East Indies	14	920	920	702	613	323
Hong Kong	28	1,350	373	642	164	680
India and Ceylon	5,848	15,077	44,277	17,267	14,037	12,711
Japan	57	79	24	87	10	..
Philippine Islands	2,582	24,254	7,644	8,251	3,861	8,771
Straits Settlements	1,618	3,930	3,318	1,729	1,444	1,078
Total	13,081	45,679	56,556	28,678	20,129	23,563

The exports given above for the year 1917-18 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £149; Victoria, £22,855; Western Australia, £559.

HORSES.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	4,460	..	..	..	..	..
East Indies	2,105	21,465	1,243	5,352	3,818	..
Hong Kong	775	..	..	..	..	..
India and Ceylon	78,723	108,765	387,046	250,710	312,721	479,520
Japan	100	2,836	875	1,900	850	750
Philippine Islands	190	2,061	..	1,200	60	200
Straits Settlements	15,513	11,614	555	3,755	6,427	900
Total	101,866	146,741	389,719	262,917	323,876	481,370

The horses exported to the above countries during 1917-18 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £81,715; Victoria, £117,318; Queensland, £198,998; South Australia, £82,939; Western Australia, £400.

LEAD, PIG.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	6,102	50,902	30,695	18,564	19,941	27,568
East Indies	18	1,381	..	..	..	1,146
Hong Kong	1,257	101,230	105,140	165,643	45,414	76,968
India and Ceylon	315	39,156	72,317	56,658	92,020	..
Japan	2,750	250,978	232,637	206,261	435,248	454,118
Philippine Islands	12	547	77	61	..	300
Straits Settlements .. ..	..	1,050	133	1,705	..	..
Total	10,454	445,294	440,999	448,892	592,623	560,100

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

MEATS.—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	..	354	6	..	..
East Indies	98	6,118	8,875	18	..	131
Hong Kong	3,195	10,347	7,502	5,715	9,481	6,501
India and Ceylon	5,907	9,072	9,570	8,102	10,483	14,270
Japan	19	433	4	1	..	4
Philippine Islands	153,250	199,199	177,696	89,408	13,143	36,587
Straits Settlements .. ..	..	45,845	58,753	52,123	66,983	65,206
Total	162,469	271,014	262,754	155,373	100,090	122,699

The exports to the above-mentioned Eastern countries during 1917-18 of meats preserved by cold process were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £45,769; Queensland, £76,930.

MEATS.—OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	491	7,138	2,885	1,075	1,646	9,317
East Indies	15,035	20,272	16,679	9,263	19,476	25,177
Hong Kong	571	4,633	5,665	1,859	3,096	13,325
India and Ceylon	11,464	8,279	50,159	100,901	382,150	1,251,929
Japan	393	1,292	656	975	853	338
Philippine Islands	2,617	28,758	18,395	10,590	14,645	17,575
Straits Settlements	531	13,171	11,015	6,229	9,553	43,303
Total	31,602	83,543	105,454	130,892	431,419	1,360,964

The exports given above for the year 1917-18 were shipped from the following States :—New South Wales, £864,606 ; Victoria, £161,368 ; Queensland, £316,020 ; South Australia, £12,399 ; Western Australia, £383 ; Northern Territory, £6,188.

SANDALWOOD.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	7,905	5,593	27,544	9,316	5,554	9,857
Hong Kong	53,991	41,476	48,338	51,087	71,460	76,093
India and Ceylon .. ..	..	4,560	6,424	4,602	4,429	1,275
Japan .. ..	..	..	240	78	102	482
Straits Settlements	15,341	5,931	9,854	6,410	6,504	12,236
Total	77,237	57,560	92,400	71,493	88,049	99,943

The exports of sandalwood in 1917-18 were shipped from New South Wales, £4,295 ; Victoria, £4,516 ; Queensland, £18,546 ; and Western Australia, £72,586.

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

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China .. ..	..	6	..	128	..	..
East Indies .. ..	..	1,149	2,048	318	2	6
Hong Kong	1,234	333	150	8	427	1,183
India and Ceylon	2,761	17,523	17,369	6,736	6,647	78
Japan	11,829	88,193	113,169	57,015	198,040	233,941
Philippine Islands	165	562	987	312	91	..
Straits Settlements	430	713	720	395	165	112
Total	16,419	108,479	134,443	64,912	205,372	235,320

The above exports of skins, &c., in 1917-18 were shipped from the several States as follows :—New South Wales, £139,434 ; Victoria, £14,522 ; Queensland, £31,311 ; South Australia, £51 ; Western Australia, £2.

TIN ORE.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Japan .. ..	..	..	..	104	..	..
Straits Settlements ..	4,096	447,875	179,962	239,457	222,281	28,385
Total ..	4,096	447,875	179,962	239,561	222,281	28,385

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

TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
China	4,090	2	17,869	..	2	..
East Indies	22	554	252	31	3	83
Hong Kong .. ..	..	2,155	142	..	..	8
India and Ceylon ..	61,246	175,757	123,692	233	36,041	..
Japan	418	959	73	63	967	11,827
Philippine Islands ..	9,278	449	..	..	..	..
Straits Settlements ..	4,861	453	129	100	34	899
Total ..	79,915	180,329	142,157	427	37,047	12,817

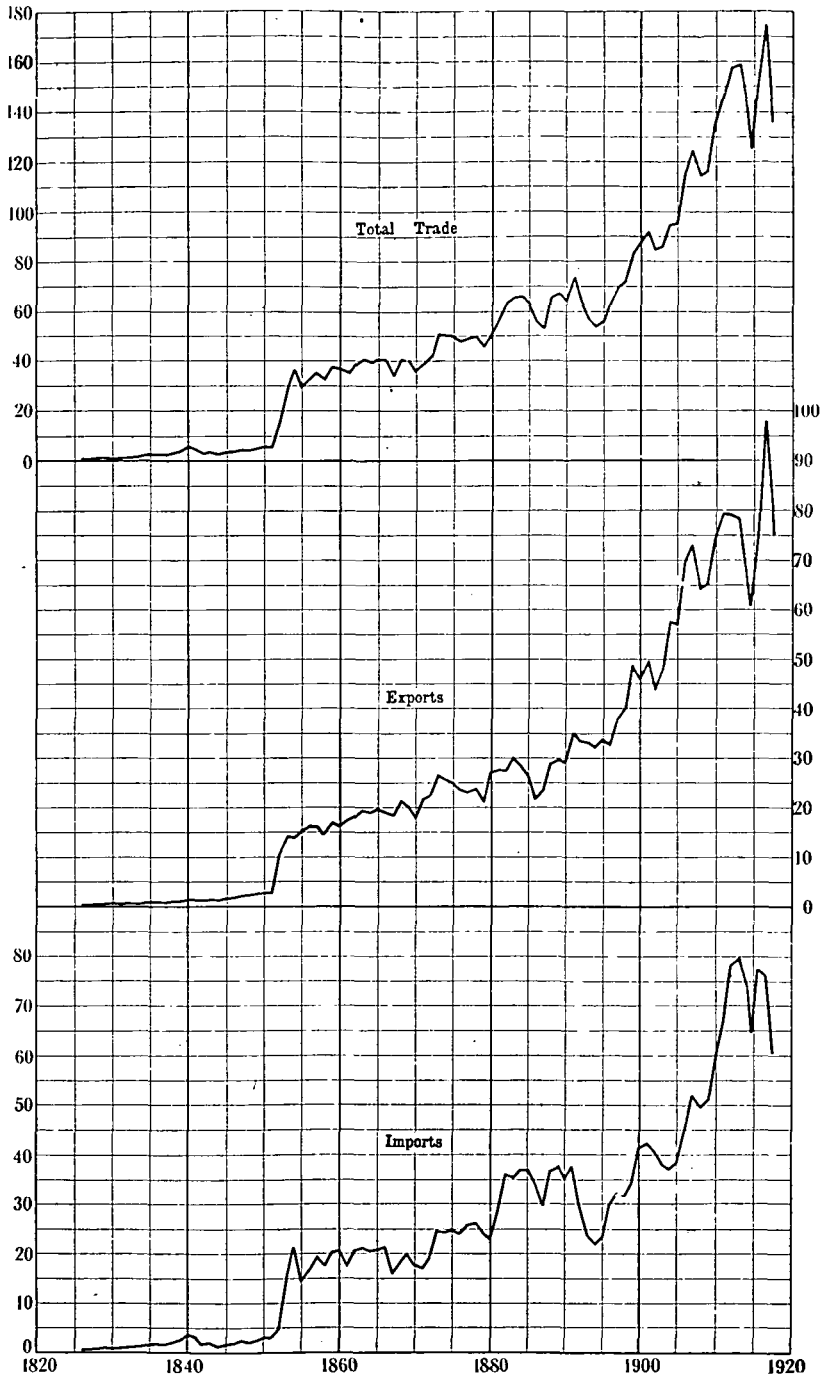
The above exports of timber during 1917-18 from the several States were shipped as follows:—New South Wales, £12,690; Victoria, £83; Western Australia, £44.

WOOL.

Country.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
East Indies	112	..	..	..	..	..
India and Ceylon ..	7,853	30,586	30,739	32,442	87,860	66,780
Japan	48,653	735,018	1,502,576	2,587,091	2,470,414	1,796,089
Philippine Islands ..	..	..	210	..	..	..
Total ..	56,618	765,604	1,533,525	2,619,533	2,558,274	1,862,869

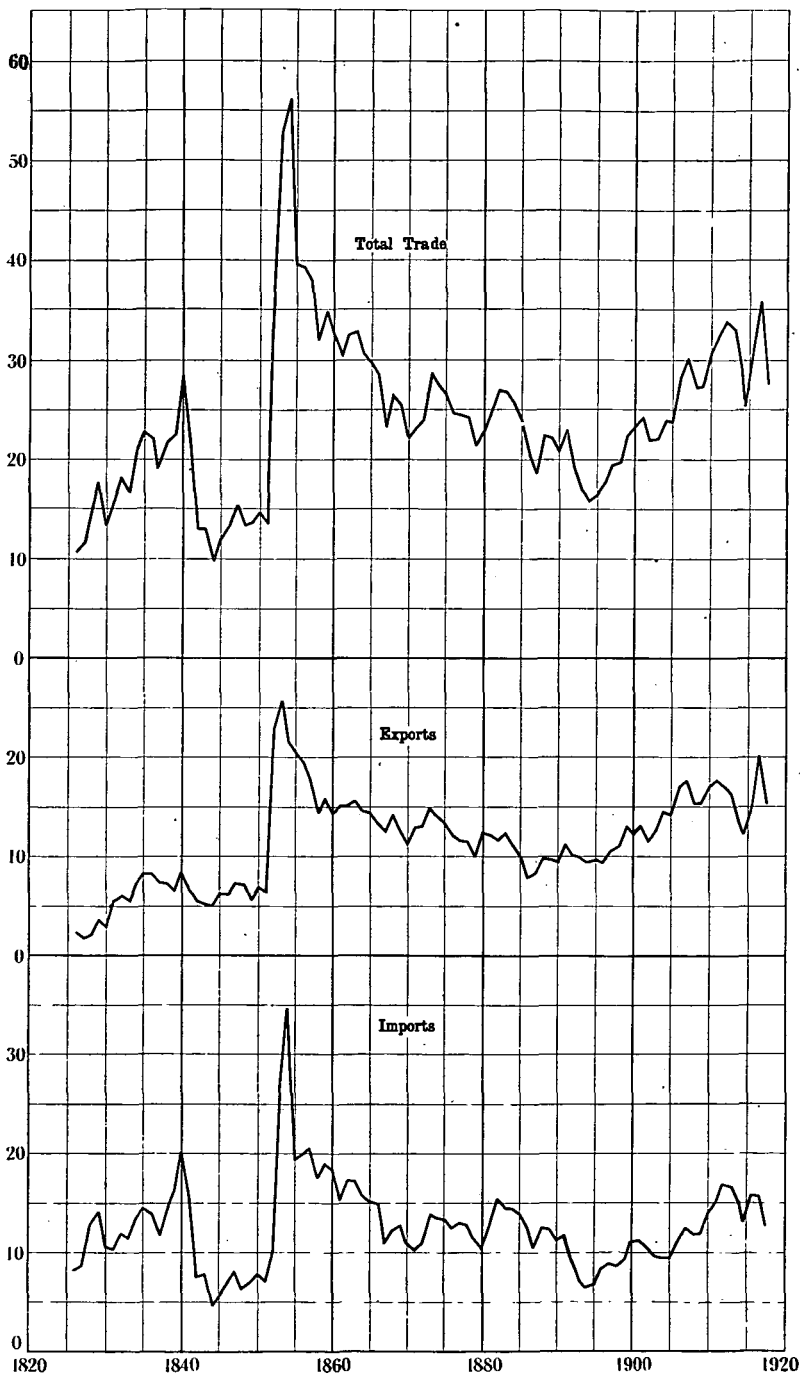
The wool exported to the East by the several States during 1917-18 was shipped as follows:—New South Wales, £1,748,978; Victoria, £66,780; Queensland, £47,111.

GRAPH SHEWING VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1917-18.



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

GRAPH SHEWING THE VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS,
AND IMPORTS OF COMMONWEALTH, 1826 TO 1917-18.



(See pages 559 and 560.)

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

§ 8. Trade of Commonwealth since Federation.

1. Classified Summary of Australian Trade.—The following tables present the trade of the Commonwealth during each of the years 1901 and 1913 to 1917-18, arranged in classes according to the nature of the goods:—

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, 1901 AND 1913 TO 1917-18.

Classes.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, &c. . .	793,365	947,697	1,265,068	1,797,407	1,156,816	1,080,249
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, &c. . .	2,925,985	3,315,825	3,686,926	7,984,132	3,655,149	1,930,247
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), &c. . .	1,054,324	1,833,235	1,987,878	2,669,042	2,170,450	1,843,990
IV. Alcoholic liquors, &c. . .	1,845,438	2,095,806	1,780,927	1,488,987	1,985,895	1,445,217
V. Tobacco, &c. . .	717,915	1,114,949	902,471	969,043	1,115,010	646,746
VI. Live animals . . .	40,306	145,215	135,259	158,588	81,765	88,316
VII. Animal substances, &c. . .	124,017	417,039	309,959	684,479	923,112	508,527
VIII. Vegetable substances, &c. . .	459,361	1,344,204	1,386,802	2,295,608	2,579,789	3,114,991
IX. Apparel, &c. . .	12,065,367	19,705,768	17,577,422	21,272,545	24,134,756	21,824,720
X. Oils, &c. . .	1,290,252	1,969,628	2,100,177	2,796,560	3,128,710	2,996,478
XI. Paints, &c. . .	385,049	609,859	610,113	595,905	666,983	423,397
XII. Stones, &c. . .	131,095	218,332	162,071	155,383	172,633	131,648
XIII. Specie . . .	172,395	377,220	433,301	235,244	74,203	176,003
XIV. Metals, unmanufactured, ores, &c. . .	984,327	1,575,734	788,872	846,918	466,848	†221,030
XV. Metals, partly manufactured . . .	1,082,309	1,500,436	955,791	1,123,726	1,210,572	477,862
XVI. Metals, manufactured . . .	7,491,636	16,623,135	13,455,001	13,013,699	11,084,538	7,966,937
XVII. Leather, &c. . .	523,565	1,749,046	1,234,057	1,892,940	1,867,696	1,643,647
XVIII. Wood, &c. . .	1,814,382	3,573,753	2,565,473	2,107,949	1,819,227	1,697,836
XIX. Earthenware, &c. . .	925,101	1,580,615	1,208,186	1,355,299	1,112,987	781,978
XX. Paper, &c. . .	1,731,330	3,134,750	2,745,827	2,961,310	4,462,040	3,003,538
XXI. Jewellery, &c. . .	1,065,348	1,410,555	1,102,462	1,125,101	1,126,320	1,065,432
XXII. Instruments, &c. . .	218,437	754,589	543,463	607,530	702,268	701,420
XXIII. Drugs &c. . .	1,472,162	2,493,162	2,425,689	3,000,984	3,130,397	3,217,933
XXIV. Miscellaneous . . .	3,140,345	*11,258,981	5,068,642	6,382,763	7,377,215	3,934,022
Grand total . . .	42,433,811	79,749,653	64,431,837	77,521,142	76,228,679	†80,822,164

* Includes warships, £2,495,000. † Excluding gold.

The exports are shewn according to the same classification, and the usual distinction is made between exports of Australian produce and re-exports. It will be seen what a small proportion of the total exports is made up by re-exports.

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 AND 1913 TO 1917-18.

Classes.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, &c. . .	4,104,196	11,459,049	14,491,163	5,531,331	15,265,677	14,827,125
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, &c. . .	4,633,926	10,648,506	2,022,397	11,247,704	19,073,950	13,568,979
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), &c. . .	2,598	5,742	16,635	17,415	18,814	44,343
IV. Alcoholic liquors, &c. . .	134,630	114,973	125,938	152,450	158,539	206,705
V. Tobacco, &c. . .	5,030	72,374	79,796	162,140	115,376	175,021
VI. Live animals . . .	473,601	297,312	536,613	326,251	392,161	535,760
VII. Animal substances, &c. . .	16,754,006	32,322,945	25,903,510	29,358,579	31,248,788	27,827,953
VIII. Vegetable substances, &c. . .	142,060	194,982	193,457	185,819	197,558	234,337
IX. Apparel, &c. . .	42,142	72,307	104,260	194,578	330,886	508,488
X. Oils, &c. . .	843,755	2,512,265	2,052,692	835,015	1,549,259	1,259,884
XI. Paints, &c. . .	620	6,188	2,735	3,069	6,933	62,977
XII. Stones, &c. . .	1,041,974	1,133,528	741,996	541,855	470,845	322,332
XIII. Specie . . .	8,884,816	710,180	1,485,736	8,938,742	11,255,271	*27,493
XIV. Metals, unmanufactured, ores, &c. . .	8,016,269	12,689,990	7,238,886	11,251,174	11,760,190	*9,104,642
XV. Metals, partly manufactured . . .	3,802	43,262	142,657	218,878	317,682	124,229
XVI. Metals, manufactured . . .	117,662	380,299	176,344	287,135	262,823	533,367
XVII. Leather, &c. . .	660,692	688,373	1,267,985	1,244,062	1,291,349	925,333
XVIII. Wood, &c. . .	666,024	1,014,973	808,316	395,754	314,078	266,162
XIX. Earthenware, &c. . .	6,600	12,481	15,539	47,839	46,331	49,180
XX. Paper, &c. . .	22,171	66,806	55,597	60,178	61,202	76,412
XXI. Jewellery, &c. . .	67,973	170,147	34,708	31,247	41,337	78,712
XXII. Instruments, &c. . .	507	5,929	9,179	15,257	13,994	39,115
XXIII. Drugs, &c. . .	86,299	269,387	313,860	477,832	436,413	733,874
XXIV. Miscellaneous . . .	130,418	235,649	302,074	270,221	410,467	522,543
Total . . .	47,741,776	75,138,147	58,122,573	71,792,525	95,039,973	*72,054,916

OTHER PRODUCE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, &c. . .	35,291	19,642	27,675	129,112	115,744	73,095
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, &c. . .	80,371	161,886	476,367	217,415	189,456	299,589
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), &c. . .	43,308	65,030	104,993	117,493	181,766	187,026
IV. Alcoholic liquors, &c. . .	55,732	39,086	71,255	83,905	68,318	77,079
V. Tobacco, &c. . .	61,753	55,155	61,825	70,010	86,243	105,815
VI. Live animals . . .	105	2,806	4,637	1,749	6,906	8,199
VII. Animal substances, &c. . .	10,070	6,892	1,315	191,228	448,815	70,632
VIII. Vegetable substances, &c. . .	17,625	28,262	17,733	85,200	121,278	250,581
IX. Apparel, &c. . .	171,014	197,971	240,351	288,323	344,569	686,233
X. Oils, &c. . .	42,292	62,687	57,914	75,017	103,990	119,650
XI. Paints, &c. . .	15,186	7,818	6,222	7,897	9,259	11,095
XII. Stones, &c. . .	2,043	1,296	1,125	1,316	1,514	2,472
XIII. Specie . . .	846,921	1,481,765	508,664	611,219	265,065	*95,240
XIV. Metals, ores, &c. . .	9,744	34,136	40,481	5,941	9,608	82,057
XV. Metals, partly manufactured . . .	13,806	7,748	10,831	22,694	16,894	29,032
XVI. Metals, manufactured . . .	196,334	269,001	248,497	260,743	292,246	278,501
XVII. Leather, &c. . .	13,074	71,532	42,146	45,863	74,514	66,862
XVIII. Wood, &c. . .	32,135	34,305	23,266	38,391	25,861	14,850
XIX. Earthenware, &c. . .	23,337	16,846	16,172	19,946	20,342	13,398
XX. Paper, &c. . .	52,171	79,512	71,276	70,555	62,501	72,037
XXI. Jewellery, &c. . .	54,431	89,845	30,331	39,073	28,976	33,520
XXII. Instruments, &c. . .	13,555	65,944	67,941	72,791	82,547	83,266
XXIII. Drugs, &c. . .	42,976	60,026	66,014	101,269	101,854	122,074
XXIV. Miscellaneous . . .	121,122	574,431	272,922	428,146	257,243	197,953
Total . . .	1,954,396	3,433,622	2,470,003	2,985,796	2,915,509	*2,980,306

* Excluding gold.

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 AND 1913 TO 1917-18—*continued.*

Classes.	1901.	1913.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
TOTAL EXPORTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, &c. . .	4,139,487	11,478,691	14,518,838	5,660,442	15,331,421	14,900,220
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, &c. . .	4,714,297	10,810,392	2,498,764	11,465,119	19,263,406	13,868,568
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), &c. . .	45,906	70,772	121,628	134,908	200,530	231,369
IV. Alcoholic liquors, &c. . .	190,362	154,059	197,193	236,355	226,857	233,784
V. Tobacco, &c. . .	66,783	127,529	141,621	232,150	201,619	280,836
VI. Live animals . . .	473,706	300,618	541,300	328,000	399,067	543,959
VII. Animal substances, &c. . .	16,764,076	32,339,837	25,904,825	29,549,807	31,697,603	27,898,585
VIII. Vegetable substances, &c. . .	159,685	223,244	211,190	269,019	318,836	484,918
IX. Apparel, &c. . .	213,156	270,278	344,611	482,901	675,455	1,194,771
X. Oils, &c. . .	886,047	2,574,952	2,110,606	910,032	1,653,249	1,379,484
XI. Paints, &c. . .	15,806	14,006	8,957	10,966	16,192	74,072
XII. Stones, &c. . .	1,044,017	1,134,824	743,121	543,171	472,359	324,804
XIII. Specie . . .	9,731,737	2,191,945	1,994,400	9,549,961	11,520,336	*122,733
XIV. Metals, unmanufactured, ores, &c. . .	8,926,013	12,724,126	7,279,367	11,257,115	11,769,798	*9,186,699
XV. Metals, partly manufactured . . .	17,608	51,010	153,488	241,572	334,576	153,261
XVI. Metals, manufactured . . .	313,996	649,300	424,841	547,878	555,069	811,868
XVII. Leather, &c. . .	673,766	759,905	1,310,131	1,289,925	1,365,863	992,195
XVIII. Wood, &c. . .	698,159	1,049,278	832,082	434,645	339,939	231,012
XIX. Earthenware, &c. . .	29,937	29,327	31,711	67,785	66,723	62,578
XX. Paper, &c. . .	74,342	146,318	126,873	130,733	123,703	148,449
XXI. Jewellery, &c. . .	122,409	259,992	65,039	70,320	70,313	112,232
XXII. Instruments, &c. . .	14,062	71,873	77,120	88,048	96,541	122,331
XXIII. Drugs, &c. . .	129,275	329,413	379,874	579,101	538,267	855,948
XXIV. Miscellaneous . . .	251,540	810,080	574,996	698,367	667,710	720,496
Total . . .	49,696,172	78,571,769	60,592,576	74,778,321	97,955,482	*75,035,222

* Excluding gold.

§ 9. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

In previous issues of this work it has been customary to publish a detailed statement of the imports and exports of bullion and specie. Owing to circumstances connected with the war, however, it is not now permissible to publish any information relating to the movements of gold.

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

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

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

the general quantitative composition or norm of the exports from the Commonwealth. The results published in previous issues of this work were ascertained by applying to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year arbitrarily taken for the purposes of comparison as the basic year. The advantage of the method now adopted is that the results are comparable throughout, whereas under the method previously followed each year was comparable with the basic year only.

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

This table obviously furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports of each year since 1901. Column IV.—values computed on 1901 prices—represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denomination of value, and from the figures therein it will be seen that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports of merchandise during the year 1917-18 for example, would have been £35,946,491 only, instead of £74,912,489—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£38,965,998) results from a rise of 108.4 per cent. (i.e., from 1,000 to 2,084) in the price of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1917-18.

It will be seen from the column of "Price-Levels" that prices as indicated by the Commonwealth exports rose steadily from the beginning of the decade to the year 1907. The financial crisis in the United States of America caused a pronounced fall in the prices of 1908. Owing to the large proportion of the aggregate value of exports represented by wool and wheat, any change in the price of these commodities has a marked effect on the index-numbers for the total group of exports, and it is to their influence that the fall of prices in 1911 is mainly due.

EFFECT OF PRICES ON THE VALUE OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS, AND EXPORT PRICE LEVELS FOR THE PERIOD 1901 TO 1917-18.

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold Bullion.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Gold Bullion).		Price-Levels.* Year 1901 = 1,000.
		Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	
I.	II. £	III. £	IV. £	V. £	VI. £	VII.
1901 ..	14,347,776	35,348,396	35,348,396	49,696,172	49,696,172	1000
1902 ..	14,568,640	29,346,447	26,948,068	43,915,087	41,516,708	1089
1903 ..	18,408,702	29,841,410	25,881,535	48,250,112	44,290,237	1153
1904 ..	16,914,691	40,571,224	35,620,038	57,485,915	52,534,729	1139
1905 ..	10,977,111	45,863,924	38,219,936	56,841,035	49,197,047	1200
1906 ..	16,895,059	52,842,704	42,005,330	69,737,763	58,900,389	1258
1907 ..	10,571,263	62,252,984	47,594,024	72,824,247	58,165,287	1308
1908 ..	13,608,531	50,702,527	42,607,165	64,311,058	56,215,696	1190
1909 ..	8,390,376	56,928,460	47,718,742	65,318,836	56,109,118	1193
1910 ..	4,178,097	70,313,053	57,351,593	74,491,150	61,529,690	1226
1911 ..	11,561,639	67,920,619	58,501,825	79,482,258	70,063,464	1161
1912 ..	11,881,216	67,214,874	53,218,427	79,096,090	65,099,643	1263
1913 ..	3,164,105	75,407,664	58,455,553	78,571,769	61,619,658	1290
1914-15 ..	2,474,197	58,118,379	44,740,861	60,592,576	47,215,058	1299
1915-16 ..	10,391,019	64,387,302	40,469,705	74,778,321	50,860,724	1591
1916-17 ..	11,521,815	86,433,667	43,985,398	97,955,482	55,507,213	1965
1917-18 ..	†	74,912,489	35,946,491	†	†	2084
						2033

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

† See § 9 ante.

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

PRICE-LEVELS OF COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS, 1901-18.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.	Dairy Produce.	Mineral Produce.	Miscellaneous.
1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1902	1,161	1,117	1,165	842	1,108
1903	1,201	1,200	944	819	1,167
1904	1,127	1,232	906	851	946
1905	1,193	1,291	995	920	920
1906	1,155	1,344	1,021	1,113	991
1907	1,184	1,403	1,044	1,148	1,035
1908	1,445	1,212	1,115	896	1,002
1909	1,461	1,219	1,031	891	1,079
1910	1,436	1,266	1,072	900	1,195
1911	1,243	1,193	1,085	944	1,227
1912	1,388	1,268	1,198	1,133	1,254
1913	1,324	1,334	1,124	1,114	1,329
1914-15 ..	1,480	1,323	1,176	1,066	1,221
1915-16 ..	1,927	1,589	1,488	1,393	1,106
1916-17 ..	1,726	2,131	1,690	1,650	1,357
1917-18 ..	1,954	2,250	1,624	1,760	1,401
<i>1918-19</i>	<i>1864</i>	<i>2166</i>	<i>1855</i>	<i>1692</i>	<i>1775</i>

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

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

§ 11. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. Essentials of Comparisons.—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the scheme of record, are sensibly identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance, and charges may be added thereto. Or again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices, fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. The figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade of Belgium, for example, represented, prior to the war, approximately 40 per cent. of the gross trade recorded; of Switzerland, 45 per cent.; of France, 20 per cent.; and of the United Kingdom, 15 per cent.; whereas in Australia the same element represents only 4 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

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

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

Country.	Year ended.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
C'wealth of	30/6/18	59,896,000	72,055,000	131,951,000	12 2 8	14 12 0	26 14 8
Australia	31/12/13	76,323,000	75,113,000	151,436,000	15 17 11	15 12 10	31 10 9
United Kingdom	31/12/17	994,487,000	527,080,000	1,521,567,000	21 11 7	11 8 8	33 0 3
	31/12/13	671,265,000	525,461,000	1,196,726,000	14 11 8	11 8 4	26 0 0
Canada	31/3/17	179,471,000	236,602,000	416,073,000	21 9 4	23 5 11	49 15 3
	31/3/14	132,019,000	89,915,000	221,934,000	16 13 6	11 7 2	28 0 8
New Zealand	31/12/17	21,023,000	31,043,000	52,066,000	19 2 5	23 4 10	47 7 3
	31/12/13	21,879,000	22,578,000	44,457,000	20 10 7	21 3 8	41 14 3
United States of America	30/6/17	548,070,000	1,279,581,000	1,827,651,000	5 5 11	12 7 3	17 13 2
Argentine Republic..	30/6/14	391,780,000	493,182,000	884,962,000	4 0 0	5 0 8	9 0 8
Austria-Hungary..	31/12/15	45,018,000	110,770,000	155,788,000	5 12 9	13 17 5	19 10 2
Belgium ..	31/12/12	149,026,000	121,345,000	270,371,000	2 19 4	2 8 4	5 7 8
Brazil ..	"	210,211,000	160,054,000	370,265,000	27 15 3	21 2 10	48 18 1
Denmark ..	"	63,425,000	74,649,000	138,074,000	2 12 1	3 1 2	5 13 3
France ..	"	41,954,000	33,940,000	75,894,000	14 19 8	12 2 5	27 2 1
German Empire ..	"	350,482,000	281,495,000	631,977,000	8 16 9	7 1 11	15 18 8
Italy ..	"	541,675,000	447,392,000	989,067,000	8 3 9	6 15 3	14 19 0
Japan ..	"	149,113,000	97,536,000	246,649,000	4 5 2	2 15 8	7 0 10
	"	66,007,000	57,972,000	123,979,000	1 5 3	1 2 2	2 7 5
Norway ..	31/12/17	105,144,000	161,750,000	266,894,000	1 17 0	2 16 11	4 13 11
Portugal ..	31/12/12	28,756,000	18,147,000	46,903,000	11 15 9	7 8 10	19 4 7
Spain ..	"	17,035,000	7,867,000	24,902,000	3 0 10	1 8 2	4 9 0
Sweden ..	"	42,089,000	41,826,000	83,915,000	2 2 9	2 2 6	4 5 3
Switzerland ..	"	44,095,000	42,257,000	86,352,000	7 17 4	7 10 10	15 8 2
Uruguay ..	31/12/11	81,577,000	55,629,000	137,206,000	21 6 7	14 10 11	35 17 6
		9,333,000	8,840,000	18,173,000	7 18 6	7 10 1	15 8 7

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

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

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

The small foreign trade per inhabitant of Japan, Spain, and Portugal is, undoubtedly, due in some measure to a lower standard of living, but to what extent this factor is responsible, and how much is due to the capacity to supply all kinds of material wants from their own resources, could be ascertained only from a consideration of the general social and industrial conditions prevailing in each country. It is further obvious that circumstances may arise when enlargement of both imports and exports is actually a consequence of temporary economic difficulties. For example, in 1903, owing to shortage in the local supply, it became necessary to import wheat and flour into Australia to the value of £2,556,968, and to meet the charges for this by equivalent exports, the effect, considered *per se*, being to enlarge both. In this case the increase is not an evidence of prosperity, nor can the increase of imports into the United Kingdom during 1915, due to purchases of war material, be considered as an advantage to that country.

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

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

favour of goods from the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market. The percentages given in the following table shew the proportions of the imports into Australia from the United Kingdom, and from other countries mentioned, during each of the years 1886 to 1917-18 :-

**PROPORTION OF COMMONWEALTH IMPORT TRADE FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1886 TO 1917-18.**

Year.	Percentage Proportions from—					Year.	Percentage Proportions from—				
	United K'dom.	British Poss'ns.	Germ'y.	United States.	Total Foreign C'tries.		United K'dom.	British Poss'ns.	Germ'y.	United States.	Total Foreign C'tries.
1886 ..	73.37	11.23	2.05	6.11	15.40	1902 ..	58.64	13.22	6.53	12.27	28.14
1887 ..	72.26	12.50	2.23	5.37	15.24	1903 ..	52.51	13.17	6.24	16.84	34.32
1888 ..	71.62	12.03	2.71	6.48	16.35	1904 ..	60.68	12.22	7.17	12.40	27.10
1889 ..	68.98	13.45	3.65	6.67	17.57	1905 ..	60.17	14.04	6.42	11.70	25.79
1890 ..	68.08	12.66	4.77	6.54	19.26	1906 ..	59.39	15.09	7.16	10.36	25.52
1891 ..	70.15	11.40	4.53	6.79	18.45	1907 ..	61.59	12.93	6.85	11.33	25.48
1892 ..	70.74	11.37	4.32	6.04	17.89	1908 ..	60.16	12.33	7.05	12.13	27.07
1893 ..	72.78	12.14	3.40	4.98	15.08	1909 ..	60.92	13.45	6.51	9.78	25.63
1894 ..	71.92	11.96	3.78	5.39	16.12	1910 ..	61.06	13.11	6.30	10.82	25.83
1895 ..	71.62	11.46	4.42	5.95	16.92	1911 ..	58.98	12.86	6.63	11.57	28.16
1896 ..	68.28	10.74	5.31	8.59	20.98	1912 ..	58.76	12.26	6.58	12.09	23.98
1897 ..	66.22	10.72	5.75	10.10	23.06	1913 ..	59.70	12.42	6.22	11.94	27.88
1898 ..	66.62	10.88	5.86	10.16	22.50	1914-15	58.82	14.64	2.02	14.89	26.54
1899 ..	61.85	11.75	6.07	13.00	26.40	1915-16	51.26	16.39	0.65	19.81	32.35
1900 ..	61.28	11.23	6.54	12.16	27.44	1916-17	52.47	16.03	0.06	20.37	31.50
1901 ..	59.47	11.22	6.59	13.80	29.31	1917-18	40.89	20.18	0.02	24.98	38.93

In order to draw accurate conclusions from the above table, however, special attention must be given to the nature of imports from the United States, since the imports from that country have in some years been increased by imports of breadstuffs, a trade in which the United Kingdom could not participate. The years affected by the imports of breadstuffs were 1886, 1889, 1896, 1897, 1903 and 1914-15. Increased imports of such items as kerosene oil and timber also tend to increase the proportion of imports from the United States without any prejudicial effect on the trade of the United Kingdom. Similar modification is not necessary in regard to Germany, as the nature of the imports from that country was substantially the same as from the United Kingdom.

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

In order to furnish a comparison free from such trade as, from its nature, is not open to the United Kingdom, the following table, shewing the direct imports during the years 1886, 1906, 1913, and 1917-18 of the principal classes of goods which enter largely into the trade of the countries named, has been prepared. It may be mentioned that the imports for the year 1886 were extracted from the "Statistical Registers" of the several States for a comparison—published in a previous issue—with the year 1906, and as their compilation involved a large amount of labour they are again utilised for comparison with the later years.

PRINCIPAL DIRECT IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906, 1913, AND 1917-18.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin . .	1886	348,950	5,603	70,959	674,296
	1906	293,950	24,319	146,781	697,830
	1913	385,307	61,096	269,826	947,697
	1917-18	8,199	..	535,235	1,080,249
Alcoholic liquors ..	1886	1,801,200	82,185	82,730	2,126,877
	1906	1,053,154	109,426	24,367	1,388,671
	1913	1,571,425	228,028	15,965	2,095,896
	1917-18	1,237,168	6	77,969	1,445,217
Apparel, textiles, &c. (including boots) ..	1886	9,845,182	54,350	15,336	10,316,989
	1906	11,066,201	418,776	221,362	13,508,844
	1913	15,494,151	578,096	394,783	19,705,768
	1917-18	13,964,792	548	1,559,692	21,824,720
Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured* ..	1886	403,809	2,241	..	430,950
	1906	696,331	62,945	34,927	927,785
	1913	1,191,583	113,152	106,731	1,899,846
	1917-18	223,258	123	309,169	602,513
Manufactures of metal (including machinery) ..	1886	4,616,924	94,832	311,342	5,190,901
	1906	5,144,912	926,314	1,379,662	7,932,675
	1913	11,281,207	1,235,493	2,849,083	16,623,135
	1917-18	3,128,963	8,090	3,957,901	7,966,937
Paper and stationery ..	1886	1,260,531	21,038	39,700	1,340,627
	1906	1,207,729	261,684	288,509	1,838,474
	1913	2,083,736	255,234	230,803	3,134,750
	1917-18	1,058,763	16	965,022	3,003,538
Jewellery, timepieces, fancy goods ..	1886	659,833	24,206	57,477	789,127
	1906	740,850	140,950	59,151	1,045,164
	1913	964,966	182,040	90,508	1,410,555
	1917-18	479,229	393	219,893	1,065,432
Earthenware, cements, &c.	1886	755,907	78,762	24,711	938,476
	1906	316,252	227,390	37,344	688,510
	1913	700,561	459,090	60,203	1,580,615
	1917-18	253,661	94	176,507	781,978
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, &c. ..	1886	511,216	8,660	33,382	766,243
	1906	887,325	193,615	82,789	1,732,543
	1913	941,113	233,792	103,308	2,493,192
	1917-18	1,341,440	236	571,893	3,217,533
Leather, and mfs. thereof (excluding boots) and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber ..	1886	285,601	6,357	53,588	363,332
	1906	682,238	70,028	116,356	924,968
	1913	889,870	243,471	289,285	1,749,046
	1917-18	471,137	..	616,821	1,643,647
Total above-mentioned imports ..	1886	20,489,153	378,234	689,225	22,937,818
	1906	22,088,942	2,435,447	2,391,248	30,685,464
	1911	32,038,457	3,282,974	4,103,528	45,826,196
	1913	35,503,919	3,589,492	4,410,495	51,640,500
	1914-15	30,826,905	931,983	5,156,535	44,104,547
	1915-16	32,445,939	27,823	7,652,931	49,333,917
	1916-17	31,932,680	29,744	8,915,953	51,541,094
1917-18	22,166,610	9,506	8,990,102	42,631,764	
Total imports (less bullion and specie) ..	1886	24,974,939	699,075	2,087,213	33,885,284
	1906	26,437,768	3,202,990	4,633,331	42,413,995
	1911	39,145,829	4,427,153	7,747,470	64,934,538
	1913	47,422,225	4,956,828	9,522,502	78,196,109
	1914-15	37,466,500	1,296,861	9,584,665	63,563,781
	1915-16	39,508,832	1,296,917	15,358,433	76,740,899
	1916-17	39,983,227	47,675	15,526,998	75,956,405
1917-18	24,825,067	11,553	15,193,157	60,649,782	

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

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL *DIRECT* IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GERMANY, AND UNITED STATES, 1886, 1906, 1913, AND 1917-18.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin ..	1886	51.75	0.83	10.52	100
	1906	42.12	3.48	21.02	100
	1913	40.66	6.45	28.47	100
	1917-18	0.76	..	49.55	100
	1886	84.69	3.86	3.89	100
Alcoholic liquors	1906	75.84	7.88	1.75	100
	1913	74.98	10.88	0.76	100
	1917-18	85.64	0.00	5.39	100
	1886	95.44	0.53	0.15	100
	1906	81.93	3.10	1.64	100
Apparel, textiles, &c. (including boots)	1913	78.62	2.93	2.00	100
	1917-18	63.99	0.00	7.15	100
	1886	93.72	0.52	..	100
	1906	75.06	6.78	3.76	100
	1913	62.73	5.96	5.62	100
Metals unmanufactured and partly manufactured ..	1917-18	36.90	0.02	51.31	100
	1886	88.93	1.83	6.00	100
	1906	64.85	11.68	17.39	100
	1913	67.86	7.43	17.14	100
	1917-18	39.27	0.10	49.68	100
Manufactures of metals ..	1886	94.03	1.57	2.96	100
	1906	65.69	14.23	15.69	100
	1913	66.47	8.14	7.36	100
	1917-18	35.25	0.00	32.13	100
	1886	83.62	3.07	7.28	100
Paper and stationery	1906	70.89	13.48	5.66	100
	1913	68.42	12.91	6.42	100
	1917-18	44.98	0.04	20.64	100
	1886	80.55	8.39	2.63	100
	1906	45.93	33.03	5.42	100
Earthenware, cements, &c. ..	1913	44.32	29.05	3.81	100
	1917-18	32.44	0.01	22.57	100
	1886	66.71	1.13	4.36	100
	1906	51.22	11.18	4.78	100
	1913	37.75	9.38	4.14	100
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, &c.	1917-18	41.69	0.01	17.77	100
	1886	78.60	1.75	15.30	100
	1906	73.75	7.60	12.58	100
	1913	50.88	13.92	16.54	100
	1917-18	28.66	..	37.53	100
Leather and mfs. thereof, and substitutes therefor, including indiarubber	1886	89.31	1.65	3.01	100
	1906	71.98	7.94	7.79	100
	1911	69.91	7.16	8.95	100
	1913	68.73	6.95	8.54	100
	1914-15	69.89	2.11	11.69	100
	1915-16	65.76	0.06	15.51	100
	1916-17	61.96	0.06	17.30	100
	1917-18	50.80	0.02	20.60	100
Total above-mentioned imports	1886	73.71	2.06	6.16	100
	1906	62.34	7.55	10.92	100
	1911	60.28	6.82	11.93	100
	1913	60.66	6.34	12.18	100
	1914-15	58.95	2.04	15.08	100
	1915-16	51.47	1.69	20.01	100
	1916-17	52.64	0.06	20.38	100
	1917-18	40.93	0.02	25.05	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1886	73.71	2.06	6.16	100
	1906	62.34	7.55	10.92	100
	1911	60.28	6.82	11.93	100
	1913	60.66	6.34	12.18	100
	1914-15	58.95	2.04	15.08	100
	1915-16	51.47	1.69	20.01	100
	1916-17	52.64	0.06	20.38	100
	1917-18	40.93	0.02	25.05	100

The foregoing table shews that the share of the United Kingdom, as indicated by the records according to "Country of Shipment," in the trade of those classes of goods enumerated—representing about 90 per cent. of the total imports from that country—has declined from 89.31 per cent. of the whole in 1886 to 50.80 per cent. in 1917-18. The value of these imports from the United Kingdom has increased from £20,489,153 in 1886 to

only £31,932,680 in 1916-17, or by 55.85 per cent., while the total value of similar imports had increased from £22,937,818 to £51,541,094, or by 124.72 per cent. The figures for 1917-18 are so seriously affected by war conditions that they are of no value for comparison.

The following table gives an analysis of the imports during the quinquennium 1908-12, and the years 1913 to 1917-18, according to the countries of origin of the goods, and has been extended to include the products of Japan.

IMPORTS INTO THE COMMONWEALTH OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1908-12 TO 1917-18.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin ..	1908-12	269,073	4,269	8,253	5,747	242,640	862,778
	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	289,229	947,697
	1915-16	239,196	2,925	315	17,214	668,726	1,797,407
	1916-17	208,010	2,024	189	16,262	344,306	1,156,816
	1917-18	6,576	102	..	29,903	521,020	1,080,249
Alcoholic liquors, &c.	1908-12	1,095,700	310,485	104,655	931	18,573	1,734,030
	1913 ..	1,298,717	361,734	171,055	1,755	22,313	2,095,896
	1915-16	1,113,030	166,394	896	2,599	38,479	1,488,987
	1916-17	1,528,027	205,261	816	2,074	47,818	1,985,895
	1917-18	1,107,386	120,549	6	668	56,019	1,445,217
Apparel (including boots), textiles, &c.	1908-12	10,579,504	820,626	1,505,804	396,687	454,184	16,677,058
	1913 ..	12,057,643	860,479	1,702,145	475,354	324,332	19,765,755
	1915-16	13,784,546	851,086	28,289	1,132,222	1,266,449	21,272,545
	1916-17	15,382,173	796,051	11,289	1,612,222	1,703,481	24,124,756
	1917-18	12,412,939	706,577	1,106	2,520,750	1,599,467	21,824,720
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured*excluding gold and silver bullion ..	1908-12	859,907	2,550	185,496	239	56,685	1,309,453
	1913 ..	1,202,514	3,674	302,466	..	108,000	1,899,846
	1915-16	800,089	19,364	771	4,551	438,639	1,425,545
	1916-17	708,697	2,725	2,285	22,819	553,185	1,479,649
	1917-18	212,936	12	123	18,362	320,427	602,513
Manufactures of metals ..	1908-12	8,029,953	53,297	1,447,043	3,324	2,500,239	12,763,023
	1913 ..	10,874,005	44,713	1,735,452	7,601	3,078,610	16,623,135
	1915-16	8,424,701	31,801	28,141	75,292	3,731,020	13,013,699
	1916-17	6,286,665	21,263	17,420	171,935	3,872,922	11,084,538
	1917-18	2,981,601	15,487	11,739	279,609	4,005,568	7,966,937
Paper and stationery	1908-12	1,463,233	18,665	279,868	7,902	293,820	2,547,761
	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,433	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1915-16	1,664,894	30,313	4,705	20,852	401,390	2,961,310
	1916-17	2,050,520	25,474	2,670	52,680	845,780	4,462,400
	1917-18	990,444	36,256	291	85,020	879,076	3,903,538
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods ..	1908-12	532,749	133,828	263,526	17,129	152,454	1,472,740
	1913 ..	506,608	85,430	250,846	19,192	136,965	1,410,555
	1915-16	395,097	93,720	4,512	87,213	193,044	1,125,101
	1916-17	368,712	90,419	5,512	128,658	193,378	1,126,320
	1917-18	244,232	73,738	481	185,624	226,615	1,065,432
Earthenware, cements, glass, &c.	1908-12	490,818	31,081	271,406	16,220	55,039	1,067,217
	1913 ..	655,778	40,504	458,007	21,493	64,482	1,580,615
	1915-16	674,576	12,205	7,048	230,229	220,424	1,355,299
	1916-17	501,243	8,024	3,410	263,056	248,796	1,112,987
	1917-18	235,708	3,508	207	333,937	182,571	781,978
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers ..	1908-12	864,243	212,344	192,785	106,997	146,088	2,083,895
	1913 ..	902,343	226,917	266,811	129,188	178,501	2,493,192
	1915-16	1,151,039	285,676	11,557	189,357	414,288	3,000,984
	1916-17	1,168,860	208,027	6,320	366,405	471,255	3,130,397
	1917-18	1,108,750	174,758	1,307	584,637	646,498	3,217,533
Leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor including indiarubber (excluding boots)	1908-12	472,166	59,356	221,768	1,581	324,991	1,338,033
	1913 ..	515,169	68,746	347,550	692	435,071	1,749,046
	1915-16	496,747	52,272	2,492	5,040	782,272	1,892,940
	1916-17	426,546	20,228	290	16,243	978,588	1,867,696
	1917-18	317,585	30,511	148	11,890	764,585	1,643,647
Total above-mentioned imports ..	1908-12	24,657,346	1,646,501	4,480,604	556,757	4,244,713	41,855,993
	1913 ..	30,103,379	1,817,220	5,512,886	673,519	5,341,532	51,640,500
	1915-16	28,743,915	1,545,756	88,726	1,764,569	8,154,731	49,333,917
	1916-17	28,629,453	1,379,496	50,201	2,652,354	9,259,509	51,541,094
	1917-18	19,618,157	1,161,498	15,403	4,050,405	9,201,846	42,631,764
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1908-12	30,371,178	2,015,324	5,547,984	760,616	7,987,532	59,777,620
	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1915-16	34,914,908	1,792,525	113,232	2,909,696	15,863,766	76,740,899
	1916-17	36,236,491	1,492,552	70,396	3,373,682	15,873,483	75,956,405
	1917-18	24,827,008	1,219,270	18,055	4,977,095	15,453,665	60,649,782

* Mainly pig iron and bar and rod iron.

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

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS OF IMPORTS [OF PRODUCTS OR MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, GERMANY, JAPAN, AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DURING THE YEARS 1908-12 TO 1917-18.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin ..	{ 1908-12	31.19	0.49	0.96	0.67	28.12	100
	{ 1913 ..	31.77	0.33	12.74	0.74	30.52	100
	{ 1915-16	13.31	0.16	0.02	0.96	37.20	100
	{ 1916-17	17.98	0.17	0.02	1.40	29.77	100
	{ 1917-18	0.61	0.01	..	2.77	48.23	100
Alcoholic liquors, &c.	{ 1908-12	63.18	17.90	6.03	0.05	1.07	100
	{ 1913 ..	61.96	17.26	8.16	0.08	1.06	100
	{ 1915-16	74.75	11.18	0.06	0.17	2.58	100
	{ 1916-17	76.95	10.34	0.04	0.10	2.40	100
	{ 1917-18	76.62	8.34	0.00	0.05	3.88	100
Apparel (including boots), textiles, &c.	{ 1908-12	63.45	4.92	9.03	2.38	2.72	100
	{ 1913 ..	61.18	4.87	8.64	2.42	3.17	100
	{ 1915-16	64.84	4.00	0.13	5.32	5.95	100
	{ 1916-17	63.73	3.30	0.05	6.68	7.06	100
	{ 1917-18	56.88	3.24	0.00	11.55	7.33	100
Metals unmanufactured or partly manufactured, excluding gold and silver bullion ..	{ 1908-12	65.67	0.19	14.16	0.02	4.33	100
	{ 1913 ..	63.29	0.19	15.92	..	5.69	100
	{ 1915-16	56.12	1.36	0.05	0.32	30.77	100
	{ 1916-17	47.90	0.18	0.15	1.54	37.39	100
	{ 1917-18	35.34	0.00	0.02	3.05	53.18	100
Manufactures of metals ..	{ 1908-12	62.91	0.42	11.34	0.03	19.59	100
	{ 1913 ..	65.41	0.27	10.44	0.05	18.52	100
	{ 1915-16	64.60	0.24	0.21	0.58	28.60	100
	{ 1916-17	56.71	0.19	0.16	1.55	34.94	100
	{ 1917-18	37.42	0.19	0.15	3.51	50.28	100
Paper and stationery	{ 1908-12	57.43	0.73	10.98	0.31	11.53	100
	{ 1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	{ 1915-16	56.62	1.03	0.22	0.80	14.20	100
	{ 1916-17	45.95	0.57	0.06	1.18	18.95	100
	{ 1917-18	32.98	1.21	0.01	2.83	29.27	100
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	{ 1908-12	36.18	9.09	17.90	1.16	10.35	100
	{ 1913 ..	35.92	6.06	17.77	1.36	9.71	100
	{ 1915-16	35.14	8.34	0.37	7.76	17.18	100
	{ 1916-17	32.74	8.03	0.49	11.41	17.17	100
	{ 1917-18	22.92	6.92	0.05	17.42	21.27	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, &c.	{ 1908-12	46.99	2.91	25.43	1.52	5.16	100
	{ 1913 ..	41.49	2.56	28.98	1.36	4.08	100
	{ 1915-16	49.77	0.90	0.52	16.99	16.27	100
	{ 1916-17	45.05	0.72	0.31	23.64	22.36	100
	{ 1917-18	30.14	0.45	0.03	42.70	23.35	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers ..	{ 1908-12	41.48	10.19	9.25	5.13	7.01	100
	{ 1913 ..	36.19	9.10	10.70	5.18	7.16	100
	{ 1915-16	38.36	9.52	0.39	6.32	13.83	100
	{ 1916-17	37.33	6.64	0.20	11.71	15.05	100
	{ 1917-18	34.46	5.43	0.04	18.17	20.09	100
Leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor including indiarubber (excluding boots)	{ 1908-12	35.29	4.43	16.57	0.12	24.29	100
	{ 1913 ..	29.45	3.93	19.87	0.04	24.88	100
	{ 1915-16	26.36	2.76	0.13	0.26	41.34	100
	{ 1916-17	22.84	1.08	0.02	0.87	52.40	100
	{ 1917-18	19.32	1.86	0.01	0.72	46.51	100
Total above-mentioned articles	{ 1908-12	58.90	3.93	10.71	1.33	10.14	100
	{ 1913 ..	58.30	3.52	10.67	1.30	10.34	100
	{ 1915-16	58.27	3.13	0.18	3.58	16.53	100
	{ 1916-17	55.54	2.68	0.10	5.15	17.96	100
	{ 1917-18	46.02	2.72	0.04	9.50	21.58	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	{ 1908-12	50.81	3.37	9.28	1.27	13.36	100
	{ 1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.21	13.95	100
	{ 1915-16	45.52	2.36	0.15	3.79	20.69	100
	{ 1916-17	47.71	1.96	0.09	4.44	20.90	100
	{ 1917-18	40.94	2.01	0.03	8.21	25.48	100

In previous issues this table has included Belgian imports. As it will be some time before Belgian trade will regain its pre-war dimensions, figures relating to the imports from Japan have been substituted.

As already stated in connection with the preceding table, the imports from the United Kingdom during 1917-18 were, obviously, so affected by the war that the trade of that year affords no indication of what the tendencies will be when international trade again finds its readiest channels.

Apart from the decline of imports from the United Kingdom and the collapse of the trade with Belgium and Germany in consequence of the war, the most striking feature of the figures given above, perhaps, is the increased proportion of the trade which has fallen to the United States and to Japan. With regard to the greater shares of the trade taken by these two countries, it is noticeable that while the value of imports from Japan has increased steadily year by year, the value of the imports from the United States has been practically stationary since 1915-16. In the latest pre-war year (1913), the share of the United States in the "competitive" groups was £5,341,532, or 10.34 per cent., whereas in 1917-18 it was £9,201,846, or 21.58 per cent. The following are some of the principal lines in which United States' sales to Australia during 1917-18 were increased over those of 1913, and the amount of such increases:—Fish, £113,434; cocoa and chocolate, and confectionery, £44,288; potable spirits, £24,417; apparel and textiles, £974,785; mixed metals—aluminium, bronze, &c., £44,527; iron and steel unmanufactured or partly manufactured, £141,058; manufactured metals and machinery, £926,958; glass and glassware, £136,016; indiarubber and manufactures thereof, £265,637; leather and manufactures of, £66,744; paper and stationery, £475,397; fancy goods, £38,643; jewellery, £55,000; drugs and chemicals, £467,997; ammunition and explosives, £127,319; brushware, £9,133; electrical materials, £65,139; pianos and parts thereof, £203,263; motor vehicles and parts thereof, £607,080; bicycles, tricycles, and parts, £37,442; paints and varnishes, £137,628.

The more prominent position taken by Japan in the supply of these competitive goods is also a noticeable development during the war period. Although the value of the imports of competitive goods from Japan is much less than from America, the rate of increase has been far greater—from £673,519 in 1913 to £4,050,405 in 1917-18, equal to 501 per cent. The classes of goods chiefly responsible for this increase and the amount of the increase due to each are as follows:—Apparel and textiles, £2,044,796; metal manufactures and machinery, £290,371; china and porcelain ware, £95,051; earthenware, £49,726; glass and glassware, £167,563; paper, £51,755; stationery, £22,609; fancy goods, £159,486; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments, £18,985; sulphur, £229,702; brushware, £40,265; matches, £88,440; electric cable and wire, covered, £123,776; nuts, edible, £30,333; cotton waste, £53,796; oils in bulk, £50,326; rubber manufactures, £11,198.

2. Preferential Tariff.—The Tariff Act of 1908 provided preferential tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent amendments of the tariff have extended the list of articles to which the preferential rates apply. In the schedule submitted to Parliament on the 3rd December, 1914, the extension of the number of preferential rates has been very material, and has been accompanied in many instances by an increase of the margin in favour of the United Kingdom. On the introduction of the preferential treatment of British goods, it was required that British material or labour should represent not less than one-fourth the value of such goods. From the 1st September, 1911, it has been required, in regard to goods only partially manufactured in the United Kingdom, that the final process or processes of manufacture shall have been performed in the United Kingdom, and that the expenditure in material of British production and/or British labour shall have been not less than one-fourth of the factory or works' cost of the goods in the finished state.

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

of all imports and about 60 per cent. of imports from the United Kingdom were affected by the preferential tariff, whereas, under the tariff now in operation, nearly 80 per cent. of all imports, and about 90 per cent. of imports of United Kingdom origin are affected by the preferential tariff.

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

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

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

PROPORTION OF FREE GOODS AND RATES OF IMPORT DUTY.

Particulars.	Australia.			Canada. (a)	New Zealand.	U.S. of America.
	31/12/06	30/6/18	Tariff of 1914 ^e applied to Imports of 1913.	31/3/17	31/12/17	30/6/17
Percentage of free merchandise ..	35.18	34.24	34.83	45.38	54.87	68.64
Equivalent <i>ad val.</i> rates of duty on—	%	%	%	%	%	%
Spirits, wines and malt liquors ..	153.23	115.67	242.58	130.21	113.62	94.32
Tobacco, and preparations thereof ..	168.65	112.26	246.70	17.40b	154.91	87.29d
Other dutiable merchandise ..	17.04	18.21	22.56	30.93	21.19	26.17
Other merchandise dutiable and free	10.75	11.70	14.37	16.91	8.94	7.83
Total dutiable merchandise ..	27.14	24.46	36.52	31.97	33.59	30.67
Total merchandise dutiable and free	17.59	16.08	23.79	17.46	15.16	9.62
Customs duty per head	£ s. d. 1 15 10	£ s. d. 1 19 2	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 3 12 7	£ s. d. 2 17 8c	£ s. d. 0 8 6

(a) The rates of duty given in relation to imports are exclusive of war tax, £7,773,482, which, however, is included in the duty per head of population. (b) Unmanufactured tobacco is admitted to Canada free of duty. (c) Exclusive of Maoris. (d) Tobacco is admitted free of Customs duty from the Philippine Islands. (e) Including amendments of the 10th August, 1917, and the 25th September, 1918.

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

From the results given in the above table, it will be seen that the scheme of taxation, by means of import duties, varies materially between the countries named. In Australia and Canada, taxation is spread more widely over imported commodities than in New Zealand or the United States of America. In the latter country, 68 per cent. of all imports are free of duty, whereas under the tariff at present in force in the Commonwealth, about 34 per cent. only of the total imports are exempt from taxation. A considerable restriction of the free list in this country was necessary to raise the revenue required by the exigencies of the war, though even prior to the war (in 1913) free goods represented only 42 per cent. of the total imports, while in New Zealand they comprised 52 per cent. It will be noticed that the equivalent average *ad valorem* rates of duty on imports, other than drink and tobacco, during 1917–8 are lower than those obtained by applying the same tariff to the imports of 1913. This result is mainly the effect of increased prices lowering the equivalent *ad valorem* incidence of fixed rate duties.

VALUE OF GOODS (EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE) ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE COMMONWEALTH, AND DUTY COLLECTED THEREON, 1917-18.

Classification of Imports.	Value Entered for Consumption.			Duty Collected, less Refunds.	Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> Rate per cent. on—	
	Dutiable.	Free (Net Imports).	Total.		Dutiable Imports.	All Imports.
	£	£	£	£	%	%
I. Foodstuffs of animal origin, excluding living animals ..	863,817	113,954	977,771	121,085	14.02	12.38
II. Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and salt ..	1,591,402	207,193	1,798,595	447,471	28.12	24.88
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic) and substances used in making ..	165,514	1,515,414	1,680,928	47,025	28.41	2.80
IV. Spirits and alcoholic liquors, including industrial spirits and pharmaceutical preparations dutiable as spirits ..	1,462,036	..	1,462,036	1,691,195	115.67	115.67
V. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	1,102,541	..	1,102,541	1,237,677	112.26	112.26
VI. Live animals ..	21,323	70,680	92,003	51	0.24	0.06
VII. Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not foodstuffs ..	106,735	401,787	508,522	10,321	9.67	2.03
VIII. Vegetable substances and fibres ..	333,826	2,549,358	2,883,184	39,864	11.94	1.38
IX. Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres ..	12,265,647	9,368,064	21,633,711	2,558,296	20.86	11.83
X. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	2,434,660	427,812	2,862,472	243,651	10.01	8.51
XI. Paints and varnishes ..	416,128	27,334	443,462	53,183	12.78	11.99
XII. Stones and minerals used industrially ..	43,163	83,298	131,461	9,587	22.21	7.29
XIII. Specie (omitted) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. Metals (unmanufactured) and ores, excluding gold and silver bullion ..	44,980	94,153	139,133	2,131	4.74	1.53
XV. Metals partly manufactured ..	281,250	59,291	340,541	15,128	5.39	4.44
XVI. Metals manufactured, including machinery ..	6,133,498	1,634,232	7,772,730	997,602	16.25	12.83
XVII. Leather and manufactures of leather and substitutes therefor, also indiarubber and indiarubber manufactures ..	1,042,336	560,258	1,602,594	291,802	28.00	18.21
XVIII. Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured ..	1,584,672	48,822	1,633,494	208,889	13.18	12.79
XIX. Earthenware, cements, china, glass, and stoneware ..	744,412	19,667	764,079	154,173	20.71	20.18
XX. Paper and stationery ..	2,115,588	793,208	2,908,796	302,518	14.30	10.40
XXI. Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods ..	778,715	271,457	1,050,172	227,252	29.18	21.64
XXII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	386,061	225,186	611,247	95,945	24.85	15.70
XXIII. Drugs, chemicals and fertilisers ..	1,898,944	1,450,761	3,349,705	172,803	9.10	5.16
XXIV. Miscellaneous ..	3,563,340	583,673	4,147,013	705,858	19.81	17.02
Total merchandise ..	39,385,588	20,510,602	59,896,190	9,633,507	24.46	16.08
Merchandise, excluding stimulants and narcotics ..	36,821,023	20,510,602	57,331,625	6,704,635	18.21	11.70