

CHAPTER VII.

TRADE.

§ 1. Introductory.

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

§ 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting oversea trade have been given in chronological order. This information is not repeated in the present issue. Particulars of recent legislation relating to oversea trade are given hereunder.

2. **Customs Tariff 1933–1936.**—The Tariff Schedule in operation at 30th June, 1936, was a consolidation of the Schedules to the Customs Tariff 1933 and the Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1933, as amended by Customs Tariff 1936 and proposals introduced on 22nd May, 1936. Customs Tariff 1933–1936 incorporates the Customs Act 1901–1930 and repeals earlier Customs Tariff Acts.

The Customs Tariff 1921–1930 provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff and a General Tariff. The Customs Tariffs 1933 made no provision for an Intermediate Tariff, but this feature was restored by the Customs Tariff 1936 which provides duties of Customs under three headings, viz., “British Preferential Tariff,” “Intermediate Tariff” and “General Tariff.” The rates of duty imposed under the “British Preferential Tariff” apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom provided such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of British preference, and that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia.

The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may be extended wholly or in part to any British non-self-governing colony, British protectorate or to certain territories governed under British mandate. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff have been extended by separate Trade Agreements to certain goods the produce of the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand.

The “Intermediate Tariff”. In submitting the tariff schedules to Parliament on 20th March, 1936, the Minister for Trade and Customs made the following statement of the object of the Intermediate Tariff: “Another new feature of the Schedules is the Intermediate Tariff. It has been re-introduced to provide a convenient avenue for expressing the level of duties which the Government propose should form the basis for trade treaties. The rates proposed under the protective items of the Intermediate Tariff express, in every case, a protective level for Australian industry as well as preserving the margins of preference required under the Ottawa Agreement.”

Customs Tariff 1933–1936 provides that the Governor-General may from time to time by proclamation declare that from a time and date specified in the proclamation the Intermediate Tariff shall apply to such goods specified in the proclamation as are the produce or manufacture of any British or foreign country specified in the proclamation.

The “General Tariff” applies to all importations excepting :—

- (a) Goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, shipped in the United Kingdom ;
- (b) Goods the produce or manufacture of the following countries when admissible under the British Preferential Tariff or at a special rate of duty : Canada (*vide* Act No. 13 of 1931, Act No. 5 of 1934, Act No.

16 of 1936 and proposals introduced on 22nd May, 1936); New Zealand (*vide* Act No. 26 of 1933 as amended by Act No. 2 of 1934); Norfolk Island (*vide* Act No. 15 of 1913); Papua and New Guinea (*vide* Act No. 4 of 1934); and British non-self-governing Colonies, British Protectorates and certain Territories governed under British mandate.

(c) Goods admitted under the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff.

Customs Tariff 1933-1936 provides for duties on certain goods to be deferred. Where a deferred duty on any goods is provided in the Schedule, the Minister shall refer to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether the deferred duty should or should not operate on and after the date to which it has been deferred. The Board shall report whether the goods in respect of which the deferred duty is provided are being made or produced in Australia or will be so made or produced on, or immediately after, the date to which the duty has been deferred—(a) in reasonable quantities; (b) of satisfactory quality; and (c) at a reasonable price having regard, among other things, to the probable economic effect of the imposition of the deferred duty upon other industries concerned, and upon the community in general. Upon receipt of a report from the Tariff Board, the Minister may defer the duty further by notice published in the *Gazette*.

During the period 3rd April, 1930, to 23rd July, 1931, a special customs duty equal to 50 per cent. of the rate already in force was imposed on a number of items which were mostly of a luxury nature. The list of items affected was gradually reduced between 24th May, 1932, and 28th February, 1935, from which date the special customs duty ceased to operate.

By proclamation of 4th April, 1930, the importation of 78 classes of goods into the Commonwealth was prohibited, but these prohibitions were all removed during the period from 24th February to 31st August, 1932.

An amendment of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations of 22nd May, 1936, prohibited under Item 21 the import into Australia, except under special licence, of 84 classified groups of goods produced or manufactured in foreign countries. The principal items affected wholly or in part are preserved vegetables, cotton, artificial silk and silk piece goods, costumes, dresses and robes, corsets, mens' fur felt hats, linoleums, iron and steel plates, sheets and pipes, copper pipes, lawn mowers, pasteurizers, typewriters, cranes, elevators, etc., electrical goods including refrigerators, piston rings, piston pins and valves, storage batteries for motor vehicles, sparking plugs, electric light and power cable, wireless receivers, wireless valves, carbon manufactures, guns, rifles and cartridges, lampware, plate glass, toilet preparations, wooden staves, kinematographs, boots and shoes, writing and typewriting paper, brake and transmission lining, motor cycles, motor cycle and side car parts, motor bodies, panels and parts including undergear, vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers, cameras, celluloid sheets, machines and machinery, locomotive engines and parts, engines of diesel or heavy oil type.

Under Item 22 the import, except under special licence, is prohibited of motor vehicle chassis produced or manufactured in any country except the United Kingdom. Imports of chassis from the principal suppliers other than the United Kingdom will be restricted to the same level of imports as for the twelve months ended 30th April, 1936.

From the same date, 22nd May, 1936, customs duties were increased on imports of certain items of cotton, artificial silk and silk piece goods and on motor chassis.

A further amendment of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations of 3rd July, 1936 (Item 23 of the Second Schedule) prohibits, except under special licence, the import into Australia of specified goods from any country or any colony or territory administered by that country which on or after 24th June, 1936, and on or before 26th June, 1936, had put into effect any ordinance, proclamation, or other instrument—

- (a) providing in effect that certain goods produced or manufactured in Australia shall not be imported into that country or any such colony or territory except with the permission of the competent Minister of State of that country; or

(b) imposing on certain goods produced or manufactured in Australia import duties in addition to the import duties prescribed in the Import Tariff annexed to the Tariff Customs Law of that country. (The restriction of imports into Japan is referred to in paragraph 9 of this section.)

3. **Primage Duty.**—From 10th July, 1930, a primage duty of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem* was imposed on all goods whether dutiable or not dutiable, in addition to the duties collected in accordance with the Customs Tariff 1921–1930, excepting bullion, specie, radium and certain special governmental and other imports. The rate of primage duty was subsequently increased to 4 per cent. as from 6th November, 1930.

A proclamation of 14th May, 1931, exempted certain aids to primary production, and on 11th July, 1931, a further amendment, in addition to extending the list of these goods and also exempting some minor imports from primage duty, provided for a rate of 4 per cent. *ad valorem* on a few other items, mainly aids to production, and increased the *ad valorem* rate of primage duty to 10 per cent. on all other articles imported. Amendments made since 11th July, 1931, have greatly increased the list of goods exempt from primage duty.

The Customs Tariff (Primage Duties) Act 1934 imposed primage duty at rates of 4, 5, and 10 per cent. and provided for preferential treatment of certain goods admitted under the British Preferential Tariff. A proclamation of 12th December, 1934, exempted from primage duty goods the produce or manufacture of Fiji and a proclamation of 25th September, 1935, exempted from primage duty goods the produce or manufacture of the Territories of New Guinea and Papua. Under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand are exempt from primage duty. Similarly under the Norfolk Island Act 1913 goods the produce or manufacture of Norfolk Island are exempt from primage duty.

In 1934–35 the value of goods from the United Kingdom admitted under British Preferential Tariff rates was, in Australian currency, £35,343,229 and the primage duty paid, £1,496,201. This amount is £840,438 less than the amount which would have been paid if certain goods had not been subject to preferential rates of primage duty.

4. **Preferential Tariff.**—(i) *British Preference.* The Commonwealth Tariff 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. The favourable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended by Customs Tariff 1921 and when this Act was incorporated in Customs Tariff 1921–1930 further concessions were granted.

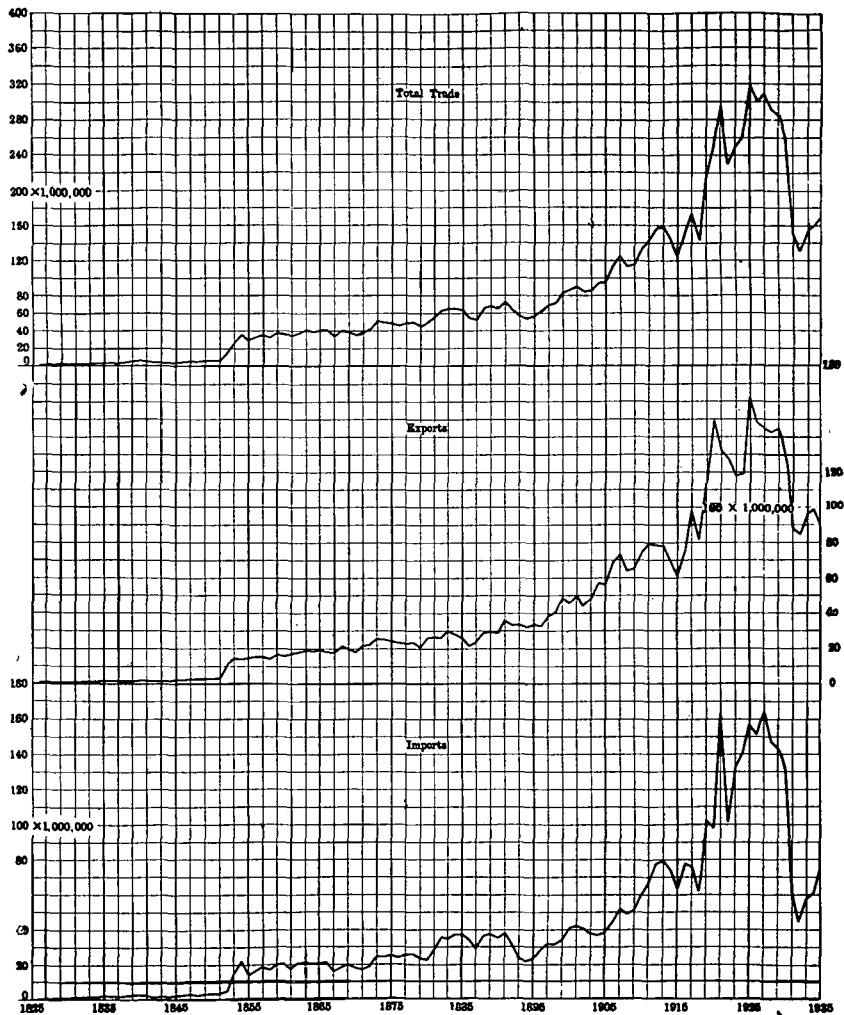
On the introduction of the preferential treatment of British goods by the Commonwealth Tariff, it was required that British material or labour should represent not less than one-fourth the value of such goods. From the 1st September, 1911, it was required in regard to goods only partially manufactured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

These conditions, as later amended, were superseded by Customs Act 1934 which repealed section 151A of the Principal Act and inserted in its stead :—

151A (1.) For the purposes of any Customs Tariff whether passed before or after the commencement of this section, the following goods shall, subject to this section, be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom :—

- (a) Goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom from materials in one or more of the following classes—
 - (i) Materials wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom or in Australia.
 - (ii) Imported unmanufactured raw materials.
 - (iii) Imported manufactured raw materials as determined by the Minister.

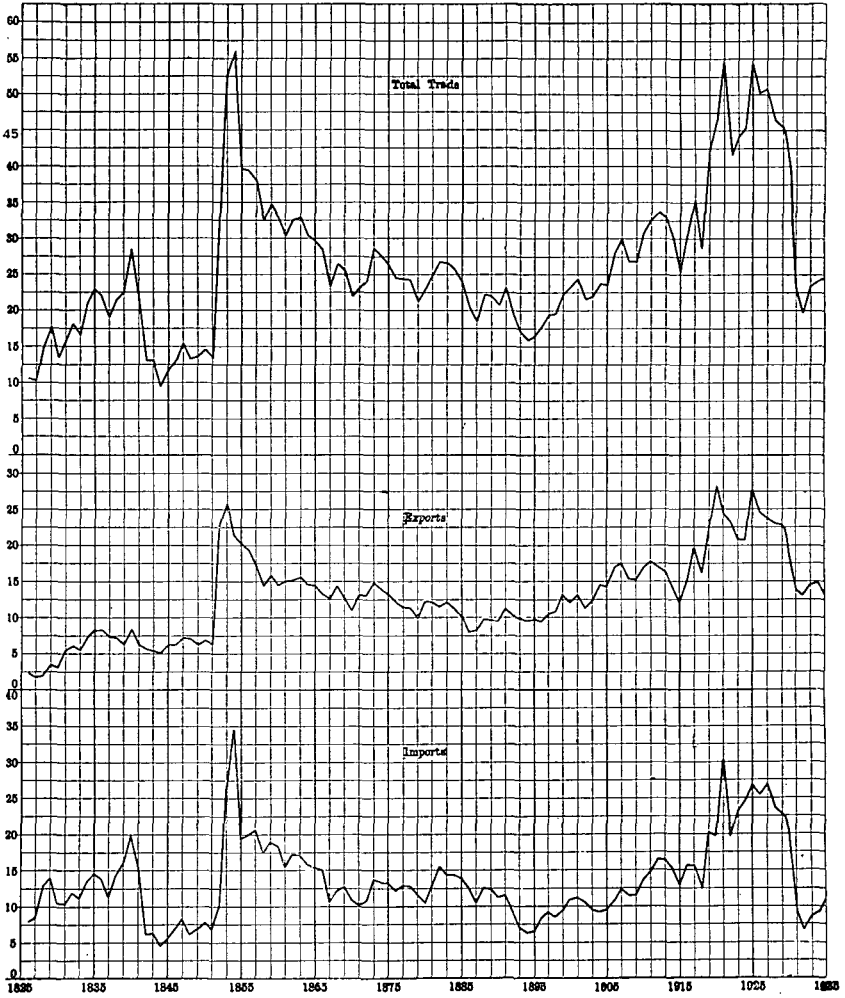
VALUE OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1934-35.



(See page 250.)

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

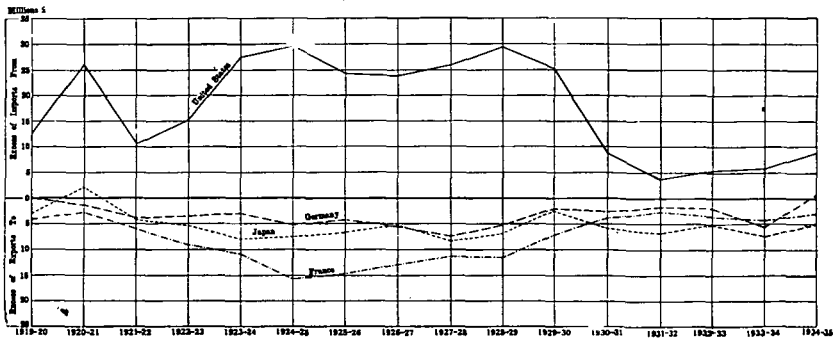
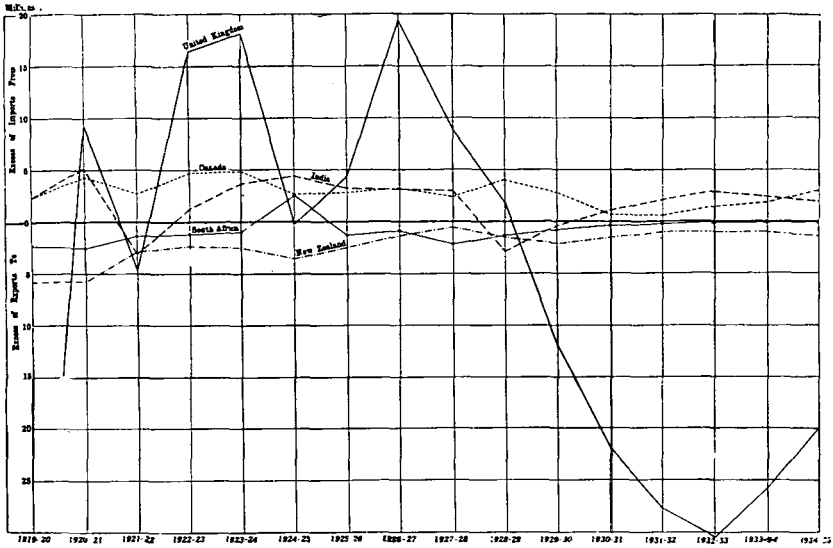
VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1934-35.



(See page 250.)

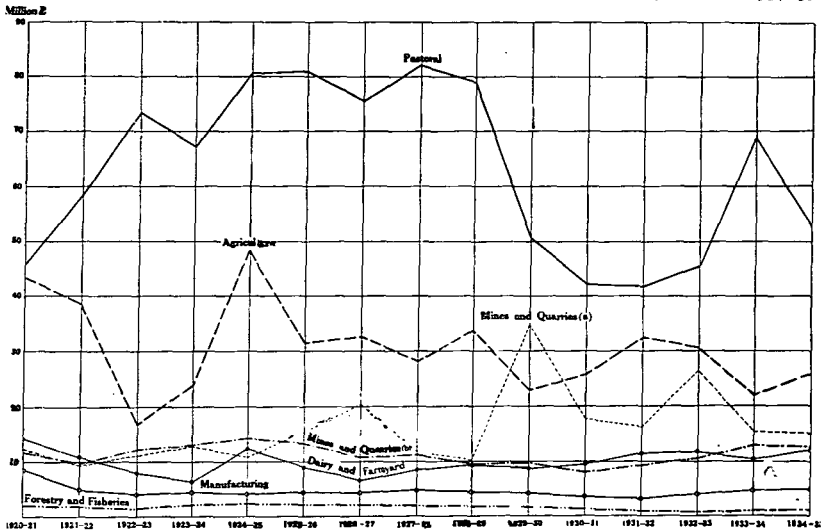
EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 ros. od. per head of the population.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-20 TO 1934-35.



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

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIES, 1920-21 TO 1934-35.



EXPLANATION.—Mines and Quarries (a) represents the total exports of the produce of this industry, including bullion and specie.

Mines and Quarries (b) represents the export of products other than Gold, to which is added the value of gold produced in the respective years.

- (b) Goods of the factory or works cost of which not less than seventy-five per cent. is represented—
- (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom ; or
 - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.
- (c) Goods of a class or kind not commercially produced or manufactured in Australia and of the factory or works cost of which not less than twenty-five per cent. is represented—
- (i) by labour or material of the United Kingdom ; or
 - (ii) by labour or material of the United Kingdom and labour or material of Australia.

(2.) Where in relation to any class or kind of goods to which paragraph (c) of the last preceding sub-section applies the Minister is satisfied that it is desirable that 50 per cent. should be substituted for the percentage specified, the Minister may so determine and thereupon that paragraph shall apply to that class or kind of goods as if 50 per cent. were so substituted accordingly.

(3.) No goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom unless the final process of their production or manufacture was performed in the United Kingdom.

(4.) The provisions of this section shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to goods imported from any country with which the Commonwealth has a Preferential Tariff Agreement in like manner as they apply in relation to goods imported from the United Kingdom.

Sub-sections 5, 6 and 8 of section 151A relate to certain powers of the Minister and sub-section 7 to the meaning of "unmanufactured raw materials."

The Customs Tariff 1933-1936 provides that the British Preferential Tariff rates of duty apply to goods or manufactures of the United Kingdom provided such goods comply with the laws and statutory regulations for the time being in force affecting the grant of British preference (see Section 151A of Customs Act 1901-1930 as amended by Customs Act 1934 above). Customs Tariff 1933-1936 also provides that the benefits of the British Preferential Tariff may be extended wholly or in part to any British non-self-governing colony, British Protectorate, or to certain territories governed under British mandate. The benefits of the British Preferential Tariff have also been extended by separate Trade Agreements to certain goods the produce of the Dominions of Canada and New Zealand.

At the Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa, Canada, during July and August, 1932, a trade agreement providing increased preference was made between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia. The Tariff proposals embodying the terms of the trade agreement came into operation on the 14th October, 1932. An Act entitled the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement Act 1932 approved the provisions of the trade agreement arising out of the Conference at Ottawa. Briefly stated the Commonwealth Government agrees (a) to invite Parliament to pass legislation making the tariff changes necessary to give effect to the preference formula set forth in the agreement; (b) that protection by tariffs shall be afforded only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for success; (c) that during the currency of the agreement the tariff shall be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that in the application of such principle special consideration may be given to the case of industries not fully established; (d) that the Australian Tariff Board review existing protective duties in accordance with the above principles, and after the receipt of the report of the Board the Parliament shall be invited to vary, wherever necessary, the tariff on goods of United Kingdom origin in such manner as to give effect to such principles; (e) that no new protective duty shall be imposed and no existing duty shall be increased on United Kingdom goods to an amount in excess of the recommendation of the Tariff tribunal; (f) that United Kingdom producers shall

be entitled to full rights of audience before the Tariff Board when it has under consideration above-mentioned matters ; (g) that, in so far as concerns goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Government undertake to (i) repeal the proclamation prohibiting the importation of certain goods ; (ii) remove as soon as practicable the surcharges imposed by resolution introduced into the Parliament of Australia on 24th May, 1932 ; and (iii) to reduce or remove primage duty as soon as the finances of Australia will allow. The agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years and come into effect on 20th August, 1932 (subject to the necessary legislative or other action being taken).

The prohibitions and surcharges referred to in this agreement have been abolished and primage duty on a large number of items removed or reduced as stated in par. 10 of this section. The concessions granted by the Government of the United Kingdom under the terms of the Ottawa trade agreement on goods of Australian origin are set out briefly in par. 6 of this section. Further reference to this trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book, No. 26, 1933.

On the basis of the imports during 1913 the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-1911 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the basis of the imports during 1934-35 the Customs Tariffs 1933 extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 90 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and at the same time increased the margin of preference to 16.2 per cent. *ad valorem*. These percentages relate to all imports on which preference was granted, whether dutiable or free under the preferential provisions. With regard to imports on which preference was granted and which were dutiable under both the Preferential and General Tariffs, the average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty paid in 1934-35 under the Customs Tariffs 1933 on goods of United Kingdom origin was about 17.5 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would have been called upon to pay an average rate of about 35.7 per cent.

An application of the Customs Tariffs 1933 to the total imports of £A39,381,859 (including outside packages) from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1934-35 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £A35,343,229, upon which duty to the amount of £A3,343,596 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have paid £A9,079,971 duty or £A5,736,375 more than was paid at preferential rates, representing an additional duty of 16.2 per cent. on the value of the goods. The principal classes which benefited under the Preferential Tariff and the additional duty that would have been collected under the General Tariff during the year 1934-35 were textiles, £1,714,076 ; metals and metal manufactures, £1,462,648 ; machines and machinery, £663,153 ; paper, £349,134 ; drugs, chemicals, etc., £284,265 ; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £111,404 ; spirituous and alcoholic liquors, £94,773 ; earthenware, glass, etc., £187,193 ; manufactured fibres, £184,157 ; and apparel, £152,904.

If a preferential tariff had not been in operation in 1934-35 £A5,736,375 additional customs duty would have been collected under the general tariff on United Kingdom goods imported at preferential rates. It would be improper, however, to speak of this sum as the "value" of preference to the United Kingdom as some of the preferential goods would have come from the United Kingdom without preference.

The margin of preference granted by the preferential tariff has been increased to some extent by the operation of the Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933. This Act provides for deductions of duty consequent on the depreciation in the value of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of other countries but is limited in its application to protected goods admitted under the British preferential tariff. On goods of United Kingdom origin subject to exchange adjustment in 1934-35 the deductions amounted to £460,729 and reduced the duty from £3,804,325 to £3,343,596.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £24,208,573, and the duty collected thereon was £6,947,642, or £4,114,612 more than would have been paid under the British Preferential Tariff Rates.

The following table shows the effect of the Preferential provisions of the Customs Tariff on imports of goods affected favourably or adversely by the British Preferential Tariff during the years, 1932-33, 1933-34 and 1934-35:—

EFFECT OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

IMPORTS OF GOODS AFFECTED FAVOURABLY OR ADVERSELY BY THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "FREE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption	£ 11,729,146	13,309,515	16,249,321	5,961,194	6,731,535	9,804,298
Amount of Duty collected thereon .. .. .	£ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	866,145	1,064,661	1,621,495
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected .. .. .	% .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	14.5	15.8	16.5
Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	£ 1,599,757	2,012,102	2,270,359	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 13.6	15.1	14.0	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
GOODS OF A KIND WHICH WERE "DUTIABLE", IF FROM UNITED KINGDOM.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption	£ 15,563,764	16,035,600	19,093,908	10,880,441	11,465,731	14,404,275
Amount of Duty collected thereon	£ 2,923,866	2,952,024 ^b	3,343,596 ^b	3,826,125	4,354,743	5,326,147
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected	% 18.8	18.4	17.5	35.2	38.0	37.0
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£ 5,203,786	5,375,189	6,809,612	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 33.4	33.5	35.7	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff .. .. .	£ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,344,109	2,426,292 ^b	2,833,030 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff .. .. .	% .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	21.6	21.2	19.7
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates	£ 2,279,920	2,423,165 ^b	3,466,016 ^b	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods	% 14.6	15.1	18.2	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential Tariff rates .. .. .	£ .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,482,016	1,928,451 ^b	2,493,117 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries .. .. .	% .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13.6	16.8	17.3

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff".

(b) See note (b) at end of table.

**EFFECT OF THE PREFERENTIAL PROVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS
TARIFF—continued.**

Particulars.	United Kingdom.			Other Countries.(a)		
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
TOTAL GOODS—"FREE" AND "DUTIABLE," AFFECTED BY THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.						
Value of goods cleared for consumption ..	£ 27,292,910	29,345,115	35,343,229	16,841,635	18,197,266	24,208,573
Amount of Duty collected thereon ..	£ 2,923,866	2,952,024 ^b	3,343,596 ^b	4,692,270	5,419,404	6,947,642
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty collected ..	% 10.7	10.1	9.5	27.8	29.8	28.7
Duty which would have been collected on United Kingdom goods under General Tariff rates ..	£ 6,803,543	7,387,291	9,079,971	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under General Tariff rates ..	% 24.9	25.2	25.7	..	..	..
Duty which would have been collected on goods of Other Countries under British Preferential Tariff ..	£ ..	..	..	2,344,109	2,426,292 ^b	2,833,030 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Duty which would have been collected under British Preferential Tariff ..	% ..	..	..	13.9	13.3	11.7
Amount of Rebate on United Kingdom goods as against General Tariff rates ..	£ 3,879,677	4,435,267 ^b	5,736,375 ^b	..	..	..
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Rebate on United Kingdom goods ..	% 14.2	15.1	16.2	..	..	..
Amount of Surcharge on goods from Other Countries as against British Preferential rates ..	£ ..	..	..	2,348,161	2,993,112 ^b	4,114,612 ^b
Average <i>ad valorem</i> rate of Surcharge on goods of Other Countries ..	% ..	..	..	13.9	16.5	17.0

(a) Goods cleared under "General Tariff." (b) In computing this amount, account has been taken of the effect of the Exchange Adjustment Act on the margin of British preference.

NOTE.—For the purpose of the above analysis the value of imports is stated in Australian currency.

(ii) *Exchange Adjustment.* The Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933 provides for adjustments in Duties of Customs, consequent upon depreciation in the value of Australian currency in relation to the currencies of countries, to goods on which the British Preferential Tariff applies. This Act came into operation on 5th October, 1933, but subsequent amendments have extended the list of items affected. The application of Section 5 of the Act is explained hereunder:—

The deduction to be made from duty in respect of protected goods (covered by items) specified in the schedule to the Act and admissible under the British Preferential Tariff on account of the depreciation of Australian currency in relation to the currency of the British country exporting the protected goods to Australia will depend on—

- (a) Whether the extent of depreciation is not less than 16½ per cent; or
 (b) Whether the extent of depreciation is not less than 11 1-9 per cent., and less than 16½ per cent.

If (a) applies, the deduction from the amount of duty will be—(i) one-fourth of the amount of duty; or (ii) 12½ per cent. (½) of the value for duty, whichever is the less:

If (b) applies, the deduction will be (i) one-eighth of the amount of duty; or (ii) 6½ per cent. of the value for duty, whichever is the less. The telegraphic transfer (buying) rate shall determine the extent of depreciation of Australian currency.

Prior to 1933-34 the Tariff Board had recommended rates of duty as though exchange was at par, but early in the year mentioned the Board decided to change the basis of its recommendations and has since shown its findings under the following headings:—

- (a) The rates which would prove reasonable and adequate under existing conditions of exchange.
- (b) An estimate as closely as can be made of the rates which would be reasonable and adequate if exchange suddenly reverted to par.
- (c) The scale of adjustment necessary to meet conditions of exchange between parity and the present adverse rate of 25 per cent.

In tariff proposals introduced on 6th December, 1934, and later, the new basis has been adopted in fixing rates of duty on certain items in accordance with the Board's recommendations as set out in (a) with provision for the adjustment of rates of duty as set out in (c). In respect to such items the deductions under the provisions of the Exchange Adjustment Act will cease to apply.

During the year 1934-35 the operation of the Exchange Adjustment Act reduced the amount of duty which otherwise would have been collected by £479,994. This amount was distributed as follows:—United Kingdom, £461,011; Canada, £18,578; and British non-self-governing Colonies, £405. The Exchange Adjustment on United Kingdom and Canadian imports included £282 and £5 respectively allowed on goods which were subject to the same rates of duty under the British Preferential and General Tariff. As already mentioned the Exchange Adjustment Act has increased the margin of preference previously enjoyed by these countries. Imports of United Kingdom origin to the value of £A35,343,229 benefited by a reduction in duty of £A460,729 or 1.3 per cent. *ad valorem*, while similar goods from other countries which were cleared under the General Tariff amounted to £A24,208,573 on which a similar concession would have represented £A384,867 or 1.6 per cent.

The effect of the Exchange Adjustment Act on the imports from British Dominions was small. The reduction of £18,578 in the duty on imports of Canadian origin represented about 4 per thousand *ad valorem* on the total imports, and on the imports from British non-self-governing countries the effect was less.

(iii) *Papua and New Guinea Preference.* The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1934 which supersedes the Act of 1926 provides for Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea. Imports into Australia direct from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory from which they were imported, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariffs 1933, be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule to the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1934 proposals are coffee, dried litchi fruit, various native fresh fruits, edible fungi, green and dry ginger, coconuts, Rangoon beans, kapok and sesame seeds, arca nuts, cocoa beans, massoi oil, nuts (edible), sago, tapioca, spices, vanilla beans and gums. Total imports from Papua during 1934-35 amounted to £149,553, imports of goods entitled to preference to £41,267, and duties remitted to £45,150. Total imports from the Territory of New Guinea during 1934-35 amounted to £1,531,941 including gold £1,444,418, imports of goods entitled to preference to £39,832, and the duties remitted to £40,721.

5. *Reciprocal Tariffs.*—(i) *General.* The Customs Tariff of 1921 introduced a new feature into Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. No provision was made in the Customs Tariffs 1933 for an intermediate tariff but in the Customs Tariff 1936 this feature was restored. The purpose of the intermediate tariff as stated by the Minister for Trade and Customs is referred to in § 2 par. 2.

The trade agreement signed at the Imperial Economic Conference, 1932, held at Ottawa, Canada, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom and of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia materially altered the existing conditions of preference. The agreement provides special preferential trade conditions between the Commonwealth of Australia and the United Kingdom and certain of its

dependencies. Customs Tariff 1933 embodied the main provisions of the Ottawa Agreement, and imposed duties of customs under two headings—British Preferential Tariff and General Tariff. No provision was made for an Intermediate Tariff in the abovementioned Act. The terms of the agreement conceded by the Commonwealth Government are briefly stated in § 2 par. 4 and the concessions granted by the Government of the United Kingdom on goods of Australian origin are set out in § 2 par. 6 of this chapter. A review of the trade agreement will be found in the Appendix to Official Year Book No. 26, 1933.

(ii) *Union of South Africa.* Until 1922, the Union of South Africa was the only British Dominion with which Australia had a reciprocal Tariff Agreement. The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act 1906 and subsequent amending Acts provided preferential rates of duty to be applied to certain imported goods "when those goods are imported from and are the produce or manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union."

The Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1926. The repeal came into operation on the 1st July, 1926, since when South African goods imported have had no special tariff treatment.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* On the 11th April, 1922, an agreement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand whereby goods specified in the schedule attached to the agreement should be admitted at the rates of duty set out in the schedule. In addition to the goods specially mentioned in the schedule, it was provided that "all other goods being the produce or manufacture of Australia or New Zealand shall be dutiable at the rates applicable to goods being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, upon entry into New Zealand or Australia respectively." This agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament in the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1922, and by Proclamation dated 24th August, 1922, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922. A variation of the original agreement was ratified by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1926, whilst a further amendment of certain rates of duty came into operation from the 15th June, 1928, under the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1928.

A new Agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand came into operation on 1st December, 1933, and was ratified by Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Act 1933 which repealed the earlier Acts. Alterations of minor importance have since been made by proclamations. The Act of 1933 provides that duties on all goods specified in the schedule to the Act shall be at the rates indicated therein, and that all goods other than those provided for in the schedule shall be subject to the rates in force under the British Preferential Tariff. An amendment to this Act in 1934 provides that where the rate of duty upon any class of goods under the New Zealand British Preferential Tariff, is less than that operating in Australia under the British Preferential rate, upon request by the New Zealand Government, such goods may, after proclamation, be admitted at the lower rate. The rates of duty on goods re-exported from New Zealand (not being goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand) and which are imported into Australia, and upon which if they had been imported into Australia direct from the country of origin would have been subject to the rates of duty under the British Preferential Tariff, shall be the rates of duty in force under that tariff.

The Act provides that films produced in New Zealand by or for the Government of New Zealand for publicity purposes shall be admitted free of duty, also that cocoa beans the produce of Western Samoa shall not be subject to any higher duties than those paid on cocoa beans the produce of any British non-self-governing Colony or Protectorate or any Territory under British mandate. Nothing in the Act shall apply to goods being the produce of Cook Islands.

Goods the produce or manufacture of the Dominion of New Zealand are exempt from primage duty.

The conditions of preference in the Act provide that goods shall be deemed to be the produce or manufacture of New Zealand if they conform to the laws and regulations in force in Australia which apply to such goods when imported under the British Preferential Tariff (*vide* section 151A of Customs Act 1901-1930 as amended by Customs Act 1934) except that goods not wholly produced or manufactured in New Zealand need not contain more than 50 per cent. of New Zealand labour and/or material in their factory or works cost, instead of 75 per cent. under the conditions of the United Kingdom preference.

Of the total imports of £1,480,093 from New Zealand during 1934-35 it is estimated that goods otherwise dutiable amounting in value to £464,654 were admitted free under the provisions of the Preferential Tariff and the duty thus remitted was £230,165. In addition, goods valued at £55,987 were admitted under the preferential rates of duty, the duty remitted on such goods being £13,691. The total of the duties remitted on the import of New Zealand goods was thus £243,856, representing a margin of preference of 46.8 per cent. on the value of the goods entitled to preference. The principal items which benefited under the preferential provisions were undressed timber, valued at £268,743, and fish, £133,680, the amounts of duty remitted being £177,000 and £37,000 respectively.

(iv) *Dominion of Canada.* A reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and Australia was effected in September, 1925, and a reciprocal Tariff agreement between the two countries came into operation on 1st October, 1925. The Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Acts 1931, 1934 and 1936 reaffirmed the principle of granting preferences for their mutual advantage and extended preferential conditions. The commodities on which Canada grants preferential rates of duty to Australia are: Beeswax, butter, brandy, champagne, cheese, currants, eggs, eucalyptus oil, fruits (dried, fresh and pulped), fruits in cans, gelatine, glue, honey, hops, lard, meat (fresh and canned), onions, raisins, sugar, tallow, vegetables in tins, veneers and wine. Australia's preferential duties apply to the following Canadian imports:—Carbide of calcium, cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, golshes and rubber sand boots, etc., iron and steel tubes or pipes, printing machinery, barbed wire, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), timber, typewriters, vacuum cleaners and vehicles—motor chassis (unassembled and assembled)—and vehicle parts but not including rubber tyres and tubes, storage batteries, shock absorbers, bumper bars, sparking plugs and springs.

During 1934-35 the imports from Canada amounted in Australian currency to £5,124,974 and imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference were valued at £4,815,885, the principal items being motor chassis and parts, £1,360,539; printing paper, £969,613; timber, £760,894; fish, £451,357; and piece goods, £288,382. The duty on the total imports of Canadian origin entitled to preference would have been £1,570,210 under the General Tariff, but by the preferential provisions this was reduced by £1,027,929, or by 21.3 per cent. on the value of the imports concerned.

Australian exports to Canada subject to preference amounted to approximately £1,100,000, the principal items being dried fruits, £480,812; fruits, preserved, £97,312; gelatine and glue, £24,015; sugar, £340,989; wine, £28,053; and tallow, £37,461.

6. *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.*—The post-war Tariff of the United Kingdom provides Preferential Customs rates on certain goods where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that such goods have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless a specified percentage of their value is the result of labour within the British Empire. The principal items of interest to Australia which are accorded preferential treatment under this Tariff are:—Fruits, dried and preserved; jam; fruit pulp; preserved milk; wine; and brandy. In the Budget submitted to the House of Commons during June, 1925, clauses dealing with increased Imperial preference on Empire-grown tobacco, preserved and dried fruits, jams and jellies, spirits, wine, sugar and hops were proposed and adopted. The new rates of duty took effect on 1st July, 1925, excepting that relating to hops, which came into operation on 16th August, 1925.

Conditions of preference to goods of Australian origin imported into the United Kingdom were revised in the trade agreement signed at the Ottawa Imperial Economic Conference. Increased preference was granted and the list of commodities entitled to preference was extended. This agreement provides that for eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products free entry for produce of Australia will be continued for three years certain. Article 2 of the agreement provides that the British Government will invite Parliament to pass the legislation necessary to impose on foreign goods specified in Schedule B, the duties of customs specified therein in place of the duties (if any) now leviable. The goods and duties in Schedule B are as follows:—Wheat in grain, 2s. per quarter; butter, 15s. per cwt.; cheese, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*; apples, raw, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; pears, raw, 4s. 6d. per cwt.; apples, canned, 3s. 6d. per cwt., in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; other canned fruits, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; dried fruits, now dutiable at 7s., 10s. 6d. per cwt.; eggs in shell, (a) not exceeding 14 lb. per great 100, 1s. per great 100; (b) over 14 lb. but not exceeding 17 lb., 1s. 6d. per great 100; (c) over 17 lb., 1s. 9d. per great 100; condensed milk, whole, sweetened, 5s. per cwt., in addition to duty in respect of sugar content; condensed milk, whole, not sweetened, 6s. per cwt.; milk powder and other preserved milk, not sweetened, 6s. per cwt.; honey, 7s. per cwt.; copper, unwrought, whether refined or not, in ingots, bars, etc., 2d. per lb.; oranges, raw, 3s. 6d. per cwt. from 1st April to 30th November; grape fruit, raw, 5s. per cwt., from 1st April to 30th November; and grapes (other than hothouse) 1½d. per lb. from 1st February to 30th June. Schedule C provides that the margin of preference on wine not exceeding 27 degrees of proof spirit shall be 2s. per gallon.

The British Government undertake that the general *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. imposed by Section 1 of the Import Duties Act 1932 on the following foreign goods shall not be reduced except with the consent of the Commonwealth Government:—Leather, tallow, canned meat, zinc, lead, barley, wheaten flour, macaroni, dried peas, dressed poultry, casein, eucalyptus oil, meat extracts and essences, copra, sugar of milk, sausage casings, wattle bark, asbestos and dried fruits other than currants.

The duties provided on foreign wheat in grain, copper, lead and zinc are conditional on Empire producers continuing to offer these commodities on first sale in the United Kingdom at prices not exceeding the world price.

During the Calendar year 1934 Merchandise of Australian origin imported into United Kingdom amounted to £49,029,000. Of this total approximately £27,286,000 represented goods which received preferential tariff treatment over similar goods from foreign countries. If these goods had been subject to the duties imposed on foreign goods it is estimated that they would have paid approximately £5,592,000 more in duty. This represents a rebate of approximately 20.5 per cent. on the value of imports receiving preferential treatment. The main items receiving preference and the amount of the rebates were:—Butter, £7,247,000 (Rebate, £1,578,000); Wheat, £5,850,000 (£505,000); Wine, £490,000 (£549,000); Sugar, £2,817,000 (£1,320,000); Raisins, £933,000 (£256,000); and Apples, £1,628,000 (£343,000). The above figures for imports have been obtained from the *Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom 1934*, and the rebate granted has been estimated from rates of duty shown in the Import Duties Act 1932, Ottawa Agreements Act 1932 and the other enactments mentioned above.

The declaration by the British Government (Schedule H of the agreement) provides for the regulation of foreign meat into the United Kingdom and undertakes that no restriction will be placed upon the importation of any meat from Australia during the period (January 1933 to June 1934) named in the "agreed programme" which is set out in Schedule H.

The views of the Government of the United Kingdom on the imports of meat into the United Kingdom were the subject of a paper presented to the House of Representatives in April, 1935. In a memorandum on "The Livestock Situation," issued as a White Paper in July, 1934, the United Kingdom Government called attention to the very serious decline which had taken place in 1932, 1933 and the first half of 1934, in the prices of fat and store cattle in the United Kingdom market. The decline was attributed in the main to the disproportionate fall of agricultural prices as the result of

the World depression and the effect on the meat industry of the expansion of overseas production which in some cases was stimulated by the payment of subsidies. The United Kingdom Government added that it was clearly impossible for that Government to acquiesce in a situation which threatened ruin to the United Kingdom livestock industry and explained that the choice lay between—

- (a) a drastic reduction of imports to the point necessary to sustain prices of United Kingdom livestock at a remunerative figure; or
- (b) the introduction in agreement with overseas countries of a levy upon imports the proceeds of which would be available for the assistance of the home industry.

In the latter case, it was explained, the quantity of imports might either be left entirely free or subjected to such moderate regulation as might be thought necessary to prevent the market from breaking altogether. It was further pointed out that, without the consent of the countries concerned, no duty could be imposed on Dominion meat before August, 1937, or on Argentine meat before November, 1936. Failing agreement on the payment of a levy on meat imports the United Kingdom Government would have no alternative but to take steps to regulate, during the currency of existing agreements, the quantity of imports to whatever extent was necessary to restore livestock prices to a remunerative level.

In summing up the position the United Kingdom Government stated that it was the firm intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom to safeguard the position of the United Kingdom livestock industry.

Import programmes of Australian meat were determined by the British Government as follows:—First quarter of 1935—Beef, 187,000 cwt., of which 30,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb, 450,000 cwt.; pork, 16,700 cwt. (excluding bacon).

Second quarter of 1935—Beef, 331,000 cwt., of which 56,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb, 450,000 cwt.; pork, 15,538 cwt.

Last six months of 1935—Beef, 1,150,000 cwt., of which 160,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb, 950,000 cwt., but Australian exports did not reach this figure.

Year 1936—Beef quota has been allotted so far for the first six months only at 578,000 cwt., of which 150,000 cwt. might be chilled; mutton and lamb quota for year, 1,800,000 cwt., including 50,000 cwt. added owing to the failure of Australian shipments to reach the allotted quota by that amount in the second half of 1935.

7. **Trade Agreement between Belgium and Australia.**—An agreement between the Governments of Belgium and of the Commonwealth of Australia was executed on 19th November, 1934, by which Belgium will be permitted to supply a specified proportion of the Australian requirements of plain clear sheet glass and in return the Government of Belgium will waive all restrictions upon the importation into Belgium of Australian meat preserved by cold process and will not enforce the embargo on the importation into Belgium of Australian barley or other cereals which was to have been proclaimed on 20th October, 1934. This arrangement will remain in force until 31st October, 1935, and thereafter, until one of the parties has given two months' notice of intention to terminate the agreement. The necessary notice was given on the 31st May, 1936, by the Belgian Government which subsequently advised the Commonwealth Government of its intention to allow the existing agreement, which was to have terminated on the 1st August, 1936, to remain in force pending a decision regarding the proposed new trade agreement.

8. **Sanctions Act 1935.**—Under Section 6 of the Sanctions Act 1935 the Governor-General may by regulation during the war between Italy and Abyssinia prohibit the importation or exportation of any goods to or from Italy.

Under the Sanctions (Prohibited Imports) Regulation the importation on and from 18th November, 1935, into the Commonwealth of goods consigned from or grown in or manufactured (wholly or partly) in Italy, from whatever source arriving, is prohibited unless the consent in writing of the Minister for Trade and Customs to the import has first been obtained. This regulation shall not apply in respect to the following:—

- (a) gold or silver bullion or coin;

- (b) goods grown or produced in Italy subjected to some process in another country or goods manufactured or partly manufactured in Italy and partly in another country provided it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister that 25 per cent. or more of the value at the time of export is attributable to processes undergone since the goods left Italy ;
- (c) goods *en route* to Australia on or before 18th November, 1935 ;
- (d) books, newspapers, periodicals, music ;
- (e) personal belongings of travellers from Italy.

Under the same regulations the export of specified goods to Italy is prohibited from 18th November, 1935, unless the consent of the Minister has first been obtained in writing. The prohibited goods comprise arms, ammunition and implements of war, horses, mules, donkeys, camels and all transport animals, rubber, minerals and metals.

The Sanctions Act 1935 was repealed by proclamation and ceased to have effect on and from 15th July, 1936.

9. Restriction of Imports into Japan.—An Imperial Ordinance, No. 124 of 1936, affecting the trade of Australia with Japan was promulgated on 25th June, 1936, by the Government of Japan.

Article I. of the Ordinance states that in accordance with the provisions of Article I. of Law No. 45 of 1934, goods produced or manufactured in countries which are applying at the date of the present Ordinance "unreasonable restrictive measures in respect of the importation of goods produced or manufactured in Japan" shall not be imported into Japan for the duration of one year except with the permission of the competent Minister of State who shall proclaim the countries referred to. List "A" of the Ordinance limits the articles prohibited to wheat, flour and wool.

Article II. of the Ordinance imposes an import duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law for the duration of one year on articles produced or manufactured in countries proclaimed. List "B" of the Ordinance restricts the provisions of Article II. to beef, butter, condensed milk, hides and skins, beef tallow, and casein.

In a proclamation of the Department of Finance and the Department of Commerce and Industry of 25th June, 1936, the country referred to in Imperial Ordinance No. 124 of 1936 is proclaimed as "Commonwealth of Australia."

10. Tariff Board.—The Tariff Board Act 1921–1934 provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of four members, one of whom shall be an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs. This member may be appointed Chairman of the Board. Members of the Board are appointed for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, and two members may be appointed as a Committee for making special inquiries. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to assist the Minister in the administration of matters relating to trade and customs. The more important matters which the Minister shall refer to the Board for inquiry and report include disputes arising out of the interpretation of any Customs or Excise Tariff ; the necessity for new, increased or reduced duties ; the necessity for granting bonuses ; any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country ; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may refer to the Board for inquiry and report the following matters :—the classification of goods under items of the Tariff that provide for admission under By-laws ; the determination of the value of goods for duty ; the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff ; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth ; the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products ; and any other matter affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the Tariff.

Inquiries conducted by the Board relating to any revision of the Tariff, any proposal for a bounty, or any complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff shall be held in public, and evidence in such inquiries shall be taken in public on oath, unless any witness objects to giving any evidence in

public which the Board is satisfied is of a confidential nature, when the Board may take such evidence in private. Evidence taken by the Board in connexion with any inquiry under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921-1933 shall be taken in public on oath.

The latest "Annual Report of the Tariff Board," issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921-1934 reviews the work of the Board during the year ended 30th June, 1935. During the year the Board furnished 110 reports to the Minister for Trade and Customs, and of these reports 89 related to matters on which public inquiries had been held. The subjects dealt with comprised:—Tariff revision, 58; gazettal of goods under Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 1; deferred duties, 1; question of inclusion under or removal from by-law, 18; tariff revision combined with requests for admission under or removal from by-law, 5; tariff revision combined with question of necessity for gazettal under Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act, 4; necessity for payment of bounties, 1; and question of the necessity for an increased maturation period for whisky, 1. The reports on matters which did not call for public inquiry were:—Admission of goods under by-law, 1; question of financial commitments entered into by Australian manufacturers in connexion with items on which deferred duties are provided, 1; deferred duties, 19. At 30th June, 1935, the Board had on hand 86 subjects on which reports had not been furnished to the Minister.

The report of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1934, reviewed the method of determining rates of duty.

The report of the Board for the year ended 30th June, 1935, directs attention to the Tariff revision effected on the principles formulated in the United Kingdom and Australia Trade Agreement of 1932. Briefly summarized the more important of these changes effected since the signing of the agreement on 20th August, 1932, are as follows:—

1. All the prohibitions of importations which were imposed as emergency measures and which in August, 1932, affected 24 classes of goods, have been removed.
2. All surcharges, which affected goods included in 32 items of the Tariff, have also been abolished.
3. United Kingdom goods covered by 149 items and sub-items have been exempted from primage duty and the rate of primage duty has been halved on 650 items.
4. A general reduction of approximately one-fourth of the duties payable on all goods covered by protective items in the Tariff was made as a rough offset to the protective effect of exchange. This was applied only to goods dutiable under the British Preferential Tariff.
5. A new formula has been adopted for arriving at the British Preferential Tariff rates of duty and the rates have been reduced by amounts which represent the protective effect of exchange after due allowance has been made for the additional costs of exchange affecting raw materials.
6. Approximately 300 items and sub-items now operative have been reviewed by the Board and 285 of them carry duties lower than were in operation in August, 1932.

The Minister for Trade and Customs on 14th December, 1932, referred to the Tariff Board for public inquiry and report the question as to the practicability of evolving some method of varying duties imposed under protective items of the Customs Tariff to meet the operation of exchange and primage. The recommendation of the Board regarding exchange adjustment was embodied in Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Act 1933. In regard to primage duty, the Board reaffirmed its recommendation to the Minister, dated 5th August, 1932, that primage duty should be removed from protective items in the Tariff Schedule, and suggested the adoption of such recommendation so soon as the Government considered that revenue considerations permitted. The position in respect to Exchange Adjustment and primage duty at 30th June, 1935, is stated in the report of the Tariff Board for 1934-35, which is referred to in this paragraph.

11. Industries Preservation.—The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921 provides that after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, special duties shall be collected in the following cases when the importation of the goods referred to might be detrimental

to an Australian industry :—In the case of goods sold for export to Australia at a price less than the fair market price for home consumption or at a price which is less than a reasonable price, a special dumping duty shall be collected equal to the difference between the price at which the goods were sold and a fair market price. Similar provision is made for goods consigned to Australia for sale. With regard to goods exported to Australia at rates of freight less than the rates prevailing at the time of shipment, there shall be collected a dumping freight duty equal to 5 per cent. of the fair market value of the goods at the time of shipment. Special duties are also imposed in the case of goods imported from countries whose currency is depreciated. Provision is also made for the protection of the trade of the United Kingdom in the Australian market from depreciated foreign currency.

The Act provides that the Minister for Trade and Customs, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, may publish a notice in the *Commonwealth Government Gazette* specifying the goods upon which special rates of duty under this Act shall be charged and collected. Several amendments of the Act were recommended by the Tariff Board and put into effect by the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1922. The Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1933 repeals section 8 of Act 1921–1922 and provides new clauses relating to Exchange Special Duty.

12. Trade Descriptions.—The Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 as amended by the Acts of 1926, 1930 and 1933 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. The goods to which a trade description must be applied are :—
(a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man ; (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use ; (c) manures ; (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which apparel is manufactured ; (e) jewellery ; (f) seeds and plants ; and (g) brushware.

13. Acts passed in 1935.—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1935 :—

Dried Fruits Export Control Act (No. 3 of 1935). An act to amend section twelve of the Dried Fruits Export Control Act 1924–1934.

Canned Fruits Export Control Act (No. 4 of 1935). An Act to amend the Canned Fruits Export Control Act 1926–1934.

Dried Fruits Act (No. 5 of 1935). An Act to amend the Dried Fruits Act 1928–1933.

Raw Cotton Bounty Act (No. 6 of 1935). An Act to amend section nine of the Raw Cotton Bounty Act 1934.

Customs Act (No. 7 of 1935). An Act to amend section four of the Customs Act 1901–1934.

Wheat Growers Relief Act (No. 11 of 1935). An Act to amend the Wheat Growers Relief Act (No. 2) 1934.

Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 19 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.

Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Validation Act (No. 20 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of adjustments in Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals.

Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Validation Act (No. 21 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Proposals.

Dairy Produce Act (No. 22 of 1935). An Act to amend the Dairy Produce Act 1933.

Spirits Act (No. 24 of 1935). An Act to amend the Spirits Act 1906–1932 and to repeal the Spirits Act 1933.

Customs Tariff Validation Act (No. 2) (No. 31 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of Collections of Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff Proposals.

Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Validation Act (No. 2) (No. 32 of 1935). An Act to provide for the Validation of Adjustments in Duties of Customs under Customs Tariff (Exchange Adjustment) Proposals.

- Primary Producers Relief Act (No. 47 of 1935).** An Act to provide for Financial Assistance to the States in the provision of relief to Primary Producers and for other purposes.
- Sanctions Act (No. 48 of 1935).** An Act relating to the application of Sanctions against Italy.
- Orange Bounty Act (No. 49 of 1935).** An Act to provide for the Payment of a Bounty on the Export of Oranges from the Commonwealth to the United Kingdom.
- Meat Export Control Act (No. 52 of 1935).** An Act relating to the Export of Meat.
- Meat Export Charges Act (No. 53 of 1935).** An Act to impose Charges upon Export of Meat.
- Wheat Growers Relief Act (No. 2) (No. 55 of 1935).** An Act to amend the Wheat Growers Relief Act 1934-1935.
- Canned Fruits Export Charges Act (No. 56 of 1935).** An Act to amend the Canned Fruits Export Charges Act 1926-1929.
- Sugar Agreement Act (No. 59 of 1935).** An Act to approve an Agreement made between His Majesty's Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and His Majesty's Government of the State of Queensland and for other purposes.
- Wheat and Wheat Products Act (No. 65 of 1935).** An Act relating to Trade and Commerce with other Countries and among the States in Wheat and Wheat Products.
- Flour Tax Assessment Act (No. 66 of 1935).** An Act to amend the Flour Tax Assessment Act (No. 2) 1934.
- Primary Produce Export Charges Act (No. 69 of 1935).** An Act to impose Charges upon the Export of Certain Primary Produce.
- Dairy Produce Export Control Act (No. 70 of 1935).** An Act to amend the Dairy Produce Export Control Act 1924-1934 and for other purposes.
- Primary Produce Export Organization Act (No. 71 of 1935).** An Act relating to the Export of Primary Produce and for other purposes.

§ 3. Trade Representatives.

1. Oversea.—The Commonwealth of Australia is represented in the United Kingdom by the Right Hon. S. M. Bruce, C.H., M.C., High Commissioner, with head-quarters at Australia House, London. Matters affecting the oversea trade of Australia come within the scope of the duties of the office.

The Commonwealth has a Trade Representative in France, with head-quarters at Paris. This official is attached to Australia House, London.

The first appointment of a representative for Australia in the United States of America was made in 1918. The office of the Commissioner-General for Australia in the United States is vacant at present date. The Official Secretary, with head-quarters at New York, attends to Australian affairs, including oversea trade matters.

In April, 1929, a Commercial Representative for Australia was appointed in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. L. K. McGregor, the present occupant of the office, was appointed on 1st March, 1930, under the designation of Australian Trade Commissioner in Canada, with head-quarters at Toronto.

In 1922, an Australian Trade Representative in the East was appointed, with head-quarters at Singapore, but the appointment was terminated in March, 1925.

The Trade Commissioners Act 1933 provides for the appointment of one or more Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners of the Commonwealth in such places as the Governor-General determines. In April, 1934, the first appointment under the Act was made, Mr. R. H. Nesbitt being appointed Australian Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, with head-quarters at Wellington. In June, 1935, Trade Commissioners and Assistant Trade Commissioners were appointed to Japan, China and Netherlands East Indies. The Trade Commissioners are:—Japan, Mr. E. Longfield Lloyd, with head quarters at Tokio; China, Mr. V. G. Bowden, with head quarters at Shanghai; Netherlands East Indies, Mr. C. E. Critchley, with head-quarters at Batavia.

2. In Australia.—Trade Commissioners representing the undermentioned countries are located in Australia, viz.:—The United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, United

States of America and France. His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom has his head-quarters in Sydney and a Trade Commissioner is located at Melbourne, where the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner has his head-quarters. The New Zealand Government Representative and Trade Commissioner and the Trade Commissioners for United States of America and France are located in Sydney. Trade matters affecting other oversea countries are generally attended to by their Consular representatives.

§ 4. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. **Value of Imports.**—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported. Acting upon a recommendation of the Tariff Board the section of the Customs Act relating to the valuation of imports was amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901-1934 now provides that "when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following:—

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

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

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

The term "British currency values" is not exactly synonymous with "English sterling", since imports already expressed in terms of £.s.d. are regarded for duty purposes as being expressed in British currency values. This exception to the general rule is chiefly important in the case of imports from New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, when their currencies are not at par with English currency. In all the tables in this volume no correction has been made on this account, even when for the sake of brevity the term "sterling" has been used as a contraction for "British currency values."

2. **Value of Exports.**—Prior to the 1st July, 1929, the recorded value of all goods exported was taken as representing the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term. Owing to the inflated values arbitrarily allotted in recent years to commodities which are subject to governmental control or subsidy, some change in the practice of valuation of exports of such commodities became desirable. Accordingly a new basis was adopted as from 1st July, 1929, for the statistical valuation of exports of sugar, butter and goods on which bounty or rebate is paid which will show for (a) *Sugar*—the value f.o.b. at which sold to overseas buyers, or a f.o.b. value equal to the London market price if shipped on consignment; (b) *Goods on which bounty or rebate is paid on export*—the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term, less the value of any bounty or rebate. Until the 31st March, 1934, the basis

adopted for the value of exports of butter was the current market value, less the amount paid as export bonus. After that date the basis has been (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the butter was sold and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling price overseas.

From 1st July, 1930, the basis adopted for the value of *wool* exported has been (a) sold in Australia for export the actual price paid plus the cost of services incurred in placing the wool on board ship, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices.

From 1st July, 1932, the basis adopted for the value of *wheat* exported has been (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the wheat was sold, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of the current selling price overseas.

From 1st July, 1934, the basis adopted for the value of *flour* exported has been (a) sold in Australia for export—the f.o.b. equivalent of the price at which the flour was sold, and (b) shipped on consignment—the f.o.b. equivalent of ruling Australian prices.

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

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—The Oversea Trade Bulletin No. 32 for the year 1934-35, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922. In order to meet the demand for more detailed information relating to imports and exports the number of items has been materially increased. The revised classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,769 separate import items and 548 export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Oversea Trade are shown according to the fiscal year (July to June). Prior to that date the figures related to the calendar year. A table is given in § 14 showing the total value of imports and exports in the calendar years 1932 to 1935 inclusive.

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

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

§ 5. Oversea Trade.

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

TOTAL OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA.
(INCLUDING GOLD.)

Period. (a)	Recorded Value. (c)			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1826 to 30	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1831 „ 35	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1836 „ 40	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1841 „ 45	1,906	1,378	3,284	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1846 „ 50	2,379	2,264	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1851 „ 55	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1856 „ 60	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1
1861 „ 65	20,132	18,699	38,831	15 17 1	14 14 9	30 11 10	93.0
1866 „ 70	18,691	19,417	38,108	12 7 4	12 16 11	25 4 3	103.9
1871 „ 75	21,982	24,247	46,229	12 7 2	13 13 6	26 0 8	110.3
1876 „ 80	24,622	23,772	48,394	11 19 7	11 10 9	23 10 4	96.6
1881 „ 85	34,895	28,055	62,950	14 4 3	11 9 5	25 13 8	80.4
1886 „ 90	34,675	26,579	61,254	11 16 11	9 1 0	20 17 11	76.6
1891 „ 95	27,335	33,683	61,018	8 5 2	10 2 5	18 7 7	123.2
1896 „ 1900	33,763	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11 5 6	20 10 10	121.7
1901 „ 05	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 9	23 4 7	130.5
1906 „ 10	51,508	69,336	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911 „ 15-16	73,411	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916-17 to 1920-21	100,735	115,066	215,801	19 7 9	22 2 10	41 10 7	114.2
1921-22 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913	18 14 0	23 3 11	41 17 11	124.0
1922-23 ..	131,758	117,870	249,628	23 7 8	20 18 5	44 6 1	89.5
1923-24 ..	140,618	119,487	260,105	24 9 0	20 15 6	45 4 6	85.0
1924-25 ..	157,143	161,311	318,454	26 14 7	27 8 10	54 3 5	102.7
1925-26 ..	151,638	146,209	297,847	25 5 6	24 7 5	49 12 11	96.4
1926-27 ..	164,717	144,084	308,801	26 18 1	23 10 9	50 8 10	87.5
1927-28 ..	147,945	141,206	289,151	23 13 8	22 12 0	46 5 8	95.4
1928-29 ..	143,648	141,633	285,281	22 12 3	22 5 11	44 18 2	98.6
1929-30 ..	131,081	125,127	256,208	20 7 7	19 9 0	39 16 7	95.5
1930-31(d)	60,960	104,856	..	9 7 7	16 2 9	..	..
(e)	60,960	89,326	150,286	9 7 7	13 14 11	23 2 6	146.5
1931-32(d)	44,713	108,404	..	6 16 6	16 10 10	..	..
(e)	44,713	85,348	130,061	6 16 6	13 0 5	19 16 11	190.9
1932-33(d)	58,014	120,943	..	8 15 8	18 6 3	..	..
(e)	58,014	96,597	154,611	8 15 8	14 12 6	23 8 2	166.5
1933-34(d)	60,713	123,441	..	9 2 6	18 11 0	..	..
(e)	60,713	98,573	159,286	9 2 6	14 16 2	23 18 8	162.4
1934-35(d)	74,119	112,986	..	11 1 2	16 17 2	..	..
(e)	74,119	90,225	164,344	11 1 2	13 9 3	24 10 5	121.7
1935-36(f), (d)	85,313	135,038	..	12 12 8	19 19 2	..	..
(e)	85,212	107,822	193,147	12 12 8	15 19 4	28 12 0	126.4

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1920-21 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in Official Year Book No. 21 and earlier issues. From 1914-15 onwards the particulars relate to fiscal years. (b) Prior to 1906, ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of these goods shipped each year since 1906 see later table, § 9. (c) For actual values for recent years, showing merchandise and bullion and specie separately, see § 8, pars. 5 and 6. (d) Recorded values. Imports, British currency; Exports, Australian currency. (e) British currency values. (f) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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

In 1921-22 the consequent reaction took place and both imports and exports declined. The following year 1922-23 showed an increase in imports, whilst exports decreased still further. In 1923-24 imports had advanced, but exports were practically the same value as in the previous year. The heavy importation of goods continued during 1924-25 and the value of the oversea trade amounted to £318,454,736, of which £157,143,296 represented imports and £161,311,440 exports. These figures, so far as total trade and exports are concerned, are the highest recorded, but the figure of imports has been exceeded in 1920-21 and 1926-27. Imports, however, included an exceptionally large quantity of bullion and specie valued at £10,542,807.

During 1925-26 both imports and exports declined, the total oversea trade showing a decrease of £20 million compared with the previous year. Exports declined over £15 million, due to the reduced quantities of wheat and butter exported. In 1926-27 imports were greater than in any previous year, and exceeded those in 1925-26 by £13,078,416. Exports decreased in value, due mainly to smaller exports of sugar, wool, butter, beef and zinc.

A progressive downward trend in the value of oversea trade from 1927-28 to 1931-32 was followed by a marked upward movement in 1932-33, the total trade in that year amounting to £154,611,085, an increase of £24,549,610 as compared with the preceding year. Oversea trade further improved in 1933-34 when the total reached £159,285,558, an increase of £4,674,473 on the year 1932-33. In 1934-35 the total oversea trade was £164,344,664, an increase of £5,059,106 compared with 1933-34. Imports were higher by £13,406,570 but exports were lower by £8,347,464. The decrease in exports was more than accounted for by the fall in the value of wool shipped in 1934-35. Marked increases were recorded in the value of imports of the following commodities in 1934-35:—fish, tobacco, spirits (beverages), apparel and attire, carpets and linoleums, piecegoods, electric machinery and appliances, motive power machinery (excluding electric), iron and steel, tools of trade, motor vehicles and parts, timber, crude rubber and rubber waste, books and periodicals, fancy goods, vegetable substances and earthenware, cements, etc. In quantity and value exports of the following principal commodities were greater than in 1933-34:—butter, eggs in shell, frozen and chilled beef, frozen lamb, mutton and pork, flour, cattle hides, bran, pollard and sharps, wine, coal, iron ore and gold. The quantity of wool shipped was greater but the value was less. Frozen rabbits and hares, milk dried and concentrated, fresh apples, dried fruits, sugar, sheep skins, concentrates, lead, pig, tin ingots, zinc bars, leather, undressed timber and silver were exported in smaller quantities and values were lower. Shipments of wheat were lower but the value was much higher.

(ii) *Excluding Gold.* In recent years there have been large gold movements of an exceptional nature, which have been included in the previous table. The fluctuations in merchandise trade (including silver as merchandise) are shown more clearly in the following table, from which *all* gold movements have been excluded:—

OVERSEA TRADE—AUSTRALIA.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

British Currency Values.

Period	Imports excluding Gold.	Exports excluding Gold.	Total Trade excluding Gold.	Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
				Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	
	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£1,000 Stg.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	%
1930-31	60,586	77,955	137,641	9 6 5	11 17 2	21 3 7	127.2
1931-32	44,059	75,818	119,877	6 14 5	11 11 5	18 5 10	172.2
1932-33	56,872	78,562	135,434	8 12 3	11 17 11	20 10 2	138.1
1933-34	59,502	90,914	150,416	8 18 10	13 13 3	22 12 1	152.8
1934-35	72,440	82,371	154,811	10 16 2	12 5 10	23 2 0	113.7
1935-26	82,678	98,220	181,097	12 7 10	14 10 11	26 18 9	117.4

(a) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

2. **Balance of Trade.**—The table on page 250 shows the percentage of exports on imports (including gold) for quinquennial periods from 1826 to 1920-21 and for each financial year since 1920-21, while the preceding table shows the percentage of exports on imports (excluding gold) for each financial year 1930-31 to 1935-36. Reference to the first mentioned table shows that prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20, the position was reversed. During the subsequent decennial period to 1929-30, there was an excess of imports, though exports were in excess in the years 1921-22 and 1924-25. From 1930-31 onwards exports were largely in excess of imports.

In recent years imports and exports of gold for monetary purposes have made the interpretation of the foregoing tables more difficult. In the following table, the balance of commodity trade, including the value of gold currently produced in Australia, has been separated from the monetary movement of gold:—

COMMODITY BALANCE OF TRADE AND MONETARY MOVEMENT OF GOLD.

British Currency Values.

Year.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
	Total Imports other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte.)	Total Exports, other than Gold. (Specie, Bullion and in Matte.)	Gold produced in Australia.	Total of Merchandise exports and Gold Production. B+C	Commodity Balance of Trade. D-A	Net Exports of Gold (Specie, Bullion and in Matte) in excess of Production. F	Total Balance. E+F
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1910 ..	59.0	69.8	11.6	81.4	22.4	- 7.9	14.5
1911 ..	65.4	67.5	10.5	78.0	12.6	- 0.1	12.5
1912 ..	76.8	66.8	9.9	76.7	- 0.1	1.1	1.0
1913 ..	78.4	75.1	9.4	84.5	6.1	- 7.3	- 1.2
1914 (a) ..	39.0	36.5	4.4	40.9	1.9	- 3.7	- 1.8
1914-15 ..	64.0	58.0	8.5	66.5	- 2.5	- 6.3	- 3.8
1915-16 ..	77.2	64.2	7.7	71.9	- 5.3	2.3	- 3.0
1916-17 ..	76.0	86.3	6.6	92.9	16.9	4.8	21.7
1917-18 ..	60.8	75.0	5.8	80.8	20.0	- 0.9	19.1
1918-19 ..	95.0	106.8	5.4	112.2	17.2	- 5.6	11.6
1919-20 ..	98.9	144.3	5.4	149.7	50.8	0.1	50.9
1920-21 ..	163.8	126.8	4.7	131.5	-32.3	0.6	-31.7
1921-22 ..	103.0	124.3	3.8	128.1	25.1	- 0.3	24.8
1922-23 ..	131.7	115.6	3.3	118.9	-12.8	- 1.1	-13.9
1923-24 ..	140.6	116.7	3.2	119.9	-20.7	- 0.4	-21.1
1924-25 ..	146.7	160.4	2.8	163.2	16.5	-12.3	4.2
1925-26 ..	151.3	141.9	2.3	144.2	- 7.1	1.7	- 5.4
1926-27 ..	164.1	132.7	2.2	134.9	-29.2	8.6	-20.6
1927-28 ..	146.9	138.4	2.1	140.5	- 6.4	- 0.3	- 6.7
1928-29 ..	143.3	138.6	1.9	140.5	- 2.8	0.8	- 2.0
1929-30 ..	130.8	98.2	1.9	100.1	-30.7	24.7	- 6.0
1930-31 ..	60.6	77.1	2.2	79.3	18.7	9.7	28.4
1931-32 ..	44.1	75.8	3.6	79.4	35.3	5.3	40.6
1932-33 ..	56.9	78.6	4.6	83.2	26.3	12.3	38.6
1933-34 ..	59.5	60.9	5.7	66.6	37.1	0.8	37.9
1934-35 ..	72.5	82.4	6.0	88.4	15.9	0.2	16.1
1935-36(b) ..	83.7	98.2	7.3	105.5	21.8	0.7	22.5

(a) First six months only.

(b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

3. **Balance of Payments.**—The balance of visible trade, including the net movement of precious metals, does not present a complete picture of Australia's international transactions during each year. Allowance must also be made for unrecorded imports and exports, for services rendered and received, and for international capital and interest transactions. The values of some of these items are known, and some of those remaining can be estimated with a sufficient measure of accuracy. For many items, however, it is difficult to make even a rough guess. A continuous investigation is being made into the values of these "invisible" items in the balance of payments. Meanwhile tentative estimates of the balance of payments for a series of years to 1935-36 will be found in the Appendix.

§ 6. Direction of Oversea Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value (in British currency) of the imports into Australia during the past five years of commodities stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries. The figures however, do not indicate with any degree of precision the competitive forces of different countries in the Australian import trade. To measure the success or otherwise of these forces requires some analysis which will show the relative amounts of different classes of goods supplied by different countries. The results of such an analysis, confined to the major classes of manufactured goods imported, are shown in § 13 of this Chapter.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
United Kingdom	23,283,784	17,408,811	23,541,877	25,143,101	30,788,269
British Possessions—					
Canada	1,377,217	1,392,271	2,315,462	2,918,095	4,091,796
Ceylon	1,061,478	598,177	624,562	718,563	795,307
India	3,778,492	2,775,356	3,423,103	2,926,181	2,541,377
Malaya (British)	274,894	276,654	271,407	327,235	561,845
New Zealand	774,970	702,686	731,200	1,198,645	1,294,181
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	229,316	217,512	334,747	288,249	292,431
Papua	134,145	138,972	96,848	93,296	116,716
Territory of New Guinea	55,714	68,483	90,950	68,703	87,523
Other Islands	288,756	228,768	328,971	245,825	346,240
Union of South Africa	89,823	56,598	99,648	133,441	177,063
Other British Possessions	424,887	352,196	456,435	546,692	512,224
Total, British Possessions	8,489,692	6,807,673	8,773,333	9,464,925	10,816,703
Total, British Countries ..	31,773,476	24,216,484	32,315,210	34,608,026	41,604,972
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	312,023	282,131	391,294	368,219	477,864
China	347,641	314,778	266,938	285,514	364,127
France	1,498,306	1,145,829	1,195,470	956,335	862,147
Germany	1,997,056	1,427,079	1,831,636	1,920,676	2,145,315
Italy	658,308	453,891	676,139	588,260	557,438
Japan	2,379,558	2,396,734	3,536,581	3,676,737	4,624,740
Netherlands	631,634	361,405	461,674	389,669	504,573
Netherlands East Indies	4,011,194	2,648,948	2,930,951	3,960,233	4,390,327
Norway	214,440	188,300	395,455	340,325	382,671
Pacific Islands	148,271	73,942	70,552	39,054	18,446
Philippine Islands	39,957	35,947	34,899	59,733	79,885
Sweden	822,563	693,433	886,332	782,780	828,283
Switzerland	926,144	471,054	478,436	451,030	462,023
United States of America	11,399,005	7,037,417	8,084,047	7,838,982	11,041,368
Other Foreign Countries	1,631,293	1,098,211	1,881,833	1,729,716	2,238,227
Total, Foreign Countries ..	27,017,393	18,629,099	23,032,237	23,387,263	28,977,431
Total	58,790,869	42,845,583	55,347,447	57,995,289	70,582,403
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Excluding Outside Packages, 1930-31, £1,794,965; 1931-32, £1,213,561; 1932-33, £1,524,882; 1933-34, £1,506,932; and 1934-35, £1,857,507.

2. Percentage of Imports from Various Countries.—In view of the fluctuations in the total values of imports, it is somewhat difficult to ascertain from the preceding table

the relative importance of the various countries in the import trade of Australia in successive years. A better idea of the proportion of imports supplied by each country during each year may be obtained from the following table of percentages :—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country of Origin.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	39.60	40.63	42.54	43.35	43.62
British Possessions—					
Canada	2.34	3.25	4.18	5.03	5.80
Ceylon	1.81	1.38	1.13	1.24	1.13
India	6.43	6.48	6.18	5.05	3.60
Malaya (British)	0.47	0.65	0.49	0.56	0.80
New Zealand	1.32	1.64	1.32	2.07	1.83
Pacific Islands—					
Nauru	0.39	0.52	0.61	0.50	0.41
Papua	0.23	0.32	0.17	0.16	0.17
Territory of New Guinea ..	0.09	0.16	0.16	0.12	0.12
Other Islands	0.49	0.53	0.60	0.42	0.49
Union of South Africa ..	0.15	0.13	0.18	0.23	0.25
Other British Possessions ..	0.72	0.83	0.83	0.94	0.72
Total, British Possessions	14.44	15.89	15.85	16.32	15.32
Total, British Countries..	54.04	56.52	58.39	59.67	58.94
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.53	0.66	0.71	0.63	0.68
China	0.59	0.73	0.48	0.49	0.52
France	2.55	2.67	2.15	1.65	1.22
Germany	3.40	3.33	3.33	3.32	3.04
Italy	1.12	1.06	1.22	1.01	0.79
Japan	4.05	5.59	6.38	6.34	6.55
Netherlands	1.07	0.84	0.83	0.67	0.72
Netherlands East Indies ..	6.83	6.18	5.29	6.83	6.22
Norway	0.36	0.44	0.55	0.59	0.54
Pacific Islands	0.25	0.17	0.12	0.07	0.03
Philippine Islands	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.10	0.11
Sweden	1.40	1.62	1.06	1.35	1.17
Switzerland	1.58	1.10	0.86	0.78	0.66
United States of America ..	19.39	16.43	14.60	13.52	15.64
Other Foreign Countries ..	2.77	2.58	3.97	2.08	3.17
Total, Foreign Countries ..	45.96	43.48	41.61	40.33	41.06
Total	100	100	100	100	100

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom during the period covered by the above table showed a gradual upward tendency in successive years. The United Kingdom supplied 43.62 per cent. of the imports during 1934-35, compared with 39.60 per cent. in 1930-31, an increase of 4.02 per cent. The proportion of imports from British Possessions increased from 14.44 per cent. in 1930-31 to 15.32 per cent. in 1934-35, owing to the fact that the imports of motor chassis and undressed timber from Canada were sustained at a higher level than imports in the aggregate. The proportion of imports supplied by foreign countries declined from 45.96 per cent. in 1930-31 to 41.06 per cent. in 1934-35, a decrease of 4.90 per cent. during the five yearly period.

Some marked changes were recorded in the proportion of imports from foreign countries during the past five years. Japan increased its trade from 4.05 per cent. in 1930-31 to 6.55 per cent. in 1934-35. A reduction in the imports of tea and oil from the Netherlands East Indies during 1931-32 and 1932-33 was responsible for a decline in that country's percentage during those years, but the trade was regained in 1933-34

only to fall away somewhat in 1934-35 with another drop in tea. The share of imports supplied by the United States of America declined progressively from 19.39 per cent. in 1930-31 to 13.52 per cent. in 1933-34, but recovered to 15.64 per cent. in 1934-35. Imports from France and Switzerland have consistently declined in proportion during the period under review.

Compared with the previous year the proportion of imports from British countries declined by 0.73 per cent., although United Kingdom and Canada, with increments of £5,600,000 and £1,200,000 respectively in the value of their shipments, slightly increased their percentages. In the small advance by foreign countries the United States of America and Japan made the principal contributions. Imports from the former expanded by £3,200,000 and in proportion by 2.1 per cent., the highest gain in ratio for any country during the year, while Japan with augmented imports of £900,000 increased its percentage by 0.21.

3. Direction of Exports.—The following table shows the value in Australian currency of commodity exports to the principal countries during the five years 1930-31 to 1934-35 inclusive :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Australian Currency Values.

Country.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
United Kingdom	40,060,439	48,228,712	46,893,462	54,402,862	53,760,437
British Possessions—					
Canada	958,730	1,033,782	1,209,237	1,267,170	1,444,063
Ceylon	373,736	313,243	331,001	421,499	648,187
Fiji	363,988	268,704	347,168	320,707	361,132
Hong Kong	382,290	738,797	769,242	506,696	715,994
India	2,227,457	748,835	831,470	610,159	785,815
Malaya (British)	822,740	919,827	962,060	1,015,315	1,315,822
Mauritius	52,572	102,757	90,421	107,000	98,790
New Zealand	2,975,848	2,603,716	2,770,190	3,031,026	3,617,339
Papua	130,345	128,351	128,145	129,500	151,865
Union of South Africa	496,455	370,211	232,339	247,278	316,381
Other British Possessions	1,189,650	1,667,990	1,727,848	1,724,547	1,592,071
Total, British Possessions	9,979,811	8,896,213	9,399,121	9,380,897	11,047,459
Total, British Countries	50,040,250	57,124,925	56,292,583	63,783,759	64,807,896
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	4,195,186	3,579,143	4,061,551	7,470,984	6,080,381
Chile and Peru	115,253	208,238	264,568	42,023	2,029
China	3,351,145	4,945,813	6,283,398	914,806	2,472,262
Egypt	1,474,717	1,052,557	481,256	370,234	639,654
France	6,747,944	4,636,602	6,054,054	6,517,380	4,731,952
Germany	5,310,575	3,922,479	5,089,724	9,439,054	1,738,481
Italy	3,494,885	3,631,915	3,275,500	4,600,423	995,827
Japan	9,500,499	11,659,012	11,468,459	13,906,256	12,095,514
Netherlands	387,611	509,712	306,193	455,328	927,723
Netherlands East Indies	1,436,524	1,352,898	1,195,518	1,149,167	1,182,329
Norway	48,076	54,240	35,685	2,937	7,439
Pacific Islands	243,213	244,262	284,483	285,037	346,377
Philippine Islands	333,146	317,615	430,154	348,177	324,053
Soviet Union (Russia)	4,141	190,143	267,279	88,678	84,180
Spain	115,276	360,110	160,424	157,521	559,912
Sweden	145,523	252,488	120,982	250,898	240,751
United States of America	2,930,407	1,990,262	1,341,241	2,491,601	2,754,228
Other Foreign Countries	590,069	479,223	986,013	1,593,274	(a) 3,178,451
Total, Foreign Countries	40,424,190	39,386,721	42,106,482	50,084,378	38,361,543
Total	90,464,440	96,511,646	98,399,065	113,868,137	103,169,439

(a) Includes Manchuria and Kwantung Peninsula, £1,613,775, previously grouped with China.

The comparison of the value of exports as shown in the above table is affected by two factors operating in different directions. The values have been depressed by prices, but have been increased by the fact that they are stated in Australian currency. In 1930-31 the recorded value of exports was increased by 17.4 per cent. by the depreciation of the currency and in subsequent years the increase from this cause amounted to 25½ per cent. Stated in sterling the value of exports of merchandise for 1934-35 was £81,859,956 against £102,529,596 in Australian currency. Up to the end of the year 1929-30 the two currencies had practically the same value.

4. **Percentage of Exports to Various Countries.**—In consequence of the fluctuations in the total values of exports, the relative importance of various countries as markets for Australian produce is shown more clearly by the following table of percentages. The drop in the exports of wheat to India was mainly responsible for the smaller proportion of exports to British Possessions since 1930-31.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING GOLD BULLION, SPECIE AND IN MATTE.)

Country.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	44.28	49.97	47.66	47.78	52.11
British Possessions—					
Canada	1.06	1.07	1.23	1.13	1.40
Ceylon	0.41	0.32	0.34	0.37	0.63
Fiji	0.40	0.28	0.35	0.28	0.35
Hong Kong	0.42	0.77	0.78	0.44	0.69
India	2.46	0.78	0.84	0.53	0.76
Malaya (British)	0.91	0.95	0.98	0.89	1.27
Mauritius	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.10
New Zealand	3.29	2.70	2.82	2.66	3.51
Papua	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.15
Union of South Africa	0.55	0.38	0.23	0.22	0.31
Other British Possessions	1.32	1.73	1.76	1.52	1.54
Total, British Possessions	11.03	9.22	9.55	8.24	10.71
Total, British Countries	55.31	59.19	57.21	56.02	62.82
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	4.64	3.71	4.13	6.56	5.89
Chile and Peru	0.13	0.22	0.27	0.04	0.00
China	3.70	5.12	6.39	0.80	2.40
Egypt	1.63	1.09	0.49	0.33	0.62
France	7.46	4.80	6.15	5.72	4.59
Germany	5.87	4.07	5.17	8.29	1.69
Italy	3.86	3.76	3.33	4.04	0.97
Japan	10.50	12.08	11.66	12.21	11.72
Netherlands	0.43	0.53	0.31	0.40	0.90
Netherlands East Indies	1.58	1.40	1.21	1.01	1.15
Norway	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.01
Pacific Islands	0.26	0.25	0.29	0.25	0.33
Philippine Islands	0.37	0.33	0.44	0.31	0.31
Soviet Union (Russia)	0.04	0.20	0.27	0.08	0.08
Spain	0.12	0.37	0.16	0.14	0.54
Sweden	0.16	0.26	0.12	0.22	0.23
United States of America	3.24	2.06	1.36	2.18	2.67
Other Foreign Countries	0.65	0.50	1.00	1.40	(a)3.08
Total, Foreign Countries	44.69	40.81	42.79	43.98	37.18
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Includes Manchuria and Kwantung Peninsula, previously grouped with China.

5. **Balance of Trade with Principal Countries.**—In the following table a comparison is made in British currency values of the total Australian trade in merchandise (excluding bullion and specie) with principal countries during the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 :—

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

(EXCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

British Currency Values.

Country.	Imports from—		Exports to—		Excess of Exports.	
	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.	£Stg. 1,000.
United Kingdom	25,149	30,787	42,611	42,803	— 17,471	12,016
Canada	2,918	4,092	1,012	1,153	— 1,906	— 2,939
India	2,926	2,541	482	490	— 2,444	— 2,051
New Zealand	1,197	1,291	2,350	2,887	1,183	1,596
Other British Countries ..	2,360	2,875	3,485	3,902	1,125	1,027
Total, British Countries ..	34,541	41,586	49,970	51,235	15,429	9,649
Belgium	368	478	5,965	4,855	5,597	4,377
China	286	364	730	1,974	444	1,610
France	956	862	5,203	3,778	4,247	2,916
Germany	1,921	2,145	7,536	1,388	5,615	— 757
Italy	588	557	3,673	795	3,085	238
Japan	3,677	4,625	11,103	9,657	7,426	5,032
Netherlands East Indies ..	3,960	4,390	917	944	— 3,043	— 3,446
United States of America ..	7,839	11,042	1,939	2,199	— 5,850	— 8,843
Other Foreign Countries ..	3,722	4,515	2,871	5,035	— 922	520
Total, Foreign Countries ..	23,387	28,978	39,987	30,625	16,600	1,647

The balance of trade with single countries is of little significance, since in the first place, there is still a fair proportion of Australian produce distributed through the United Kingdom either immediately, by transshipment or re-sale, or ultimately, by incorporation in manufactures. Further, in very many cases international balances are equated directly by services or indirectly by exchange of goods between several countries.

6. **Principal Imports and Exports.—Countries.**—The total value of imports from and exports to each of the more important British and foreign countries during 1934-35, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries, is given hereunder. The values of imports are shown in British currency, while the exports are shown in Australian currency. Should further details be required, reference may be made to the annual publication, *Oversea Trade Bulletin*, No. 32, issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade with Australia of 37 of the principal countries of the world during the past five years. That publication furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of import for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country, and the value of each item imported into each of the States. The publication referred to also gives the country to which each item of exports was shipped during these years.

United Kingdom. *Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin*, £30,788,929. The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery and manufactures of metal, £11,013,603; and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £10,149,806. Imports of the following goods also contributed largely to the total :—Paper and stationery, £2,820,803; drugs and chemicals, £1,561,789; earthenware, crockery, glass, etc., £714,236; spirituous liquors, £526,099; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £364,922; paints and varnishes, £263,053; foodstuffs of animal origin, £244,439; jewellery and fancy goods, £220,252; foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £210,907; and rubber and leather manufactures, £198,514.

Total Exports to United Kingdom, £63,569,634. Of this total £61,601,869 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Wool, £16,007,777; gold specie and bullion, £9,809,197; butter, £8,916,394; wheat, £6,362,110; frozen mutton and lamb, £4,389,424; lead, pig, £2,328,198; frozen beef, £2,240,333; sugar, £1,837,495;

dried fruits, £1,459,057; fresh fruits, £1,412,631; eggs, £1,146,971; fruits preserved in liquid, £838,067; hides and skins, £738,924; wine, £728,010; and flour, £631,509.

Canada. *Total Imports of Canadian Origin*, £4,091,796. The principal imports were motor chassis and parts, £1,075,746; printing paper, £774,185; timber, £638,866; fish, preserved in tins, £362,580; apparel and textiles, £254,039; vehicles (excluding motors) and parts, £95,715; sensitized films, £75,900; and typewriters and parts, £53,896.

Total Exports to Canada, £1,444,063. Of this total £1,440,638 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Fruits, dried, £482,191; sugar, £340,989; wool, £310,460; fruits, preserved, £104,234; flour, £40,963; tallow, £37,461; spirituous liquors, £34,985; and gelatine and glue, £24,015.

Ceylon. *Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*, £795,307. The principal items were—Tea, £700,963; rubber, £55,950; and cocoa beans and shells, £7,731.

Total Exports to Ceylon, £648,187. Of this total £646,778 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Silver, £300,093; flour, £122,837; milk and cream, £60,498; fruits, £36,235; meats, £35,057; butter, £24,589; and railway sleepers, £21,002.

Fiji. *Total Imports of Fijian Origin*, £66,754, include copra, £29,361; gold, £13,992; molasses, £12,941; hides, £2,173; and bananas, £1,534.

Total Exports to Fiji, £361,132. Of this total £310,942 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £78,925; bran and pollard, £37,756; tobacco, £32,484; coal, £21,683; flour, £21,303; drugs and chemicals, £16,724; apparel and textiles, £12,100; tea, £11,625; rubber and leather manufactures, £8,953; timber, £8,658; and films, £5,191.

Hong Kong. *Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin*, £22,677. The principal items were—Ginger, £7,543; bamboo and cane, £4,013; lamps and lampware, £3,319; and fireworks, £3,073.

Total Exports to Hong Kong, £715,994. Of this total £690,329 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £340,190; sandalwood, £70,007; leather, £58,953; meats, £41,210; butter, £31,624; milk and cream, £27,174; timber, £18,894; fresh fruits, £18,596; bêche-de-mêr, £15,110; lead, pig, £14,560; and jams and jellies, £6,284.

India. *Total Imports of Indian Origin*, £2,541,448. The principal imports were—Bags and sacks, £1,463,020; hessians, £336,100; linseed, £242,626; hides and skins, £104,754; tea, £87,847; gums and resins, £39,561; cotton, raw, £25,986; jute, £22,736; and yarns, £21,780.

Total Exports to India, £785,815. Of this total £782,031 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Silver, £172,077; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £115,768; tallow, £107,769; wool, £84,977; horses, £75,810; wheat, £25,431; milk and cream, £22,028; and jams and jellies, £17,192.

Malaya (British). *Total Imports of Malayan (British) Origin*, £563,246. The principal items were—Rubber (crude), £433,012; sago and tapioca, £40,960; spices (unground), £27,895; and gums and resins, £3,394.

Total Exports to Malaya (British), £1,315,822. Of this total £1,291,037 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Flour, £409,210; milk and cream, £394,172; meats, £86,777; butter, £67,733; spirituous liquors, £59,478; metals and machinery, £56,796; fruits, £48,488; sheep, £21,863; leather, £20,791; and horses, £11,602.

New Zealand. *Total Imports of New Zealand Origin*, £1,480,093. The principal imports were—Timber, £406,224; hides and skins, £247,592; gold, £185,912; fish, £130,894; wool, £97,871; seeds, £82,341; horses, £71,320; flax and hemp, £42,421; and beans and peas, £12,073.

Total Exports to New Zealand, £3,617,339, of which £3,222,954 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Machinery and metal manufactures, £929,319; apparel and textiles, £356,775; drugs and chemicals, £299,381; timber, £194,558; fruits dried, £187,061; paper and stationery, £147,346; optical, surgical and scientific instruments, £147,056; rubber and leather manufactures, £128,210; earthenware, china, glass, etc., £117,513; fruits fresh, £115,377; grain and pulse, £113,105; coal, £109,815; paints and varnishes, £79,216; arms, ammunition and explosives, £69,623; and spirituous liquors, £45,865.

Papua. *Total Imports of Papuan Origin*, £149,553. The principal items were—Rubber, £59,871; coconuts (prepared), £36,904; gold, bar, dust, etc., £32,837; copra, £11,678; and coffee, raw, £3,937.

Total Exports to Papua, £151,865, of which £101,704 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Tobacco and manufactures, £23,219; manufactures of metal, £19,287; machines and machinery, £17,711; meats, £9,766; grain and pulse, £9,214; apparel and textiles, £6,925; and films, £3,959.

Territory of New Guinea. *Total Imports of Territory of New Guinea Origin*, £1,531,941. The principal items were—Gold, bar, dust, etc., £1,444,418; coconuts (prepared), £36,660; copra, £29,513; and cocoa beans and shells, raw, £2,572.

Total Exports to Territory of New Guinea, £571,567, of which £402,268 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Manufactures of metal, £85,986; cinematographs and films, £70,781; machines and machinery, £59,857; meats, £50,180; foodstuffs, vegetable origin, £43,384; spirituous liquors, £36,372; tobacco and preparations, £33,973; apparel and textiles, £21,385; drugs and chemicals, £15,914; and paper and stationery, £10,920.

Union of South Africa. *Total Imports of Union of South Africa Origin*, £177,063. The principal items were—Diamonds, £71,607; asbestos, crude, £42,592; fish, £17,445; feathers, £7,157; and tobacco, £3,081.

Total Exports to Union of South Africa, £316,381, of which £308,158 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Timber, £103,067; apparel and textiles, £52,818; machinery and metal manufactures, £49,100; gelatine and glue, £14,441; fruits, £10,591; leather, £9,291; tallow, £9,129; drugs and chemicals, £7,184; meats, £6,966; and soap, £6,080.

Belgium. *Total Imports of Belgian Origin*, £477,864. The principal items were—Piecegoods, velvet, £110,776; other piecegoods, £66,395; glass, £99,142; machinery and metal manufactures, £43,957; precious stones, £35,542; paper and stationery, £25,061; carpets and carpeting, £22,832; gloves, £22,216; and drugs and chemicals, £7,492.

Total Exports to Belgium, £6,080,381. Of this total £6,077,254 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £5,433,157; barley, £203,512; silver and silver lead concentrates, £129,589; hides and skins, £85,423; wheat, £36,255; zinc concentrates, £23,551; fodders, £22,025; silver and silver lead ores, £20,265; meats, £17,542; and butter, £4,847.

China. *Total Imports of Chinese Origin*, £364,127. The principal items were Apparel and textiles, £85,990; Tung, etc., oil, £38,021; tea, £37,205; bristles, etc., £36,026; nuts (edible), £30,399; ginger, £18,709; cotton, raw, £11,004; rice, £10,409; drugs and chemicals, £10,270; fireworks, £7,084; wood and wicker manufactures, £6,292; and feathers, £5,468.

Total Exports to China, £2,472,262, of which £2,469,307 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Wheat, £2,080,453; railway sleepers, £115,361; milk and cream, £99,749; butter, £60,661; sandalwood, £30,773; timber, undressed, £14,936; wool, £13,651; leather, £6,467; flour, £5,563; and meats, £4,249.

Czechoslovakia. *Total Imports of Czechoslovakian Origin*, £353,796. The principal items were—Apparel, £93,526; manufactures of metal, £84,457; glass and glassware, £62,477; textiles, £19,809; jewellery, £18,625; paper and stationery, £14,321; and fancy goods, £12,628.

Total Exports to Czechoslovakia, £103,988, of which £103,916 was Australian produce. The principal export was wool, £103,804.

Egypt. *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £13,967. The principal items were—Cigarette tubes and papers, £8,962; gums and resins, £1,926; and cotton, raw, £1,438.

Total Exports to Egypt, £639,654, of which £639,531 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wheat, £259,915; flour, £165,911; meats, £77,442; butter, £69,938; and apples, fresh, £14,029.

France. *Total Imports of French Origin*, £862,147. The principal items were—Argol, £118,604; piecegoods, silk, £83,545; piecegoods, velvet, £69,132; trimmings and ornaments, £65,884; spirituous liquors, £58,002; paper and stationery, £55,869;

apparel, £49,354; machinery and metal manufactures, £48,486; olive oil, £38,729; perfumery and toilet preparations, £23,208; medicines, £22,929; lace for attire, £22,859; foodstuffs, vegetable origin, £17,874; fertilizers, £12,563; gums and resins, £12,260; and perfumed spirits, £12,058.

Total Exports to France, £4,731,952. Of this total £4,708,020 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £3,558,166; sheepskins, £1,095,522; apparel and textiles, £11,886; stones and minerals, £9,823; and manufactures of metal, £6,078.

Germany. Total Imports of German Origin, £2,145,315. The principal items were—Machinery, £342,855; drugs and chemicals, £330,850; manufactures of metal, £312,764; paper and stationery, £132,243; gloves, £126,999; optical and scientific instruments, £116,287; earthenware, china, glassware, etc., £103,862; textiles excluding piecegoods, £88,477; apparel, £76,021; timepieces, £68,642; piecegoods, £67,319; bags, baskets, etc., £64,362; oils, fats and waxes, £47,763; jewellery and fancy goods, £45,491; paints and varnishes, £41,637; and musical instruments, £29,668.

Total Exports to Germany, £1,738,481, of which £1,721,552 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £1,511,094; fruits, fresh, apples, £70,665; hides and skins, £30,367; zinc bars, blocks, etc., £24,735; sausage casings, £20,993; drugs and chemicals, £15,656; wolfram ore, £14,233; and tin ingots, £6,979.

Italy. Total Imports of Italian Origin, £557,438. The principal imports were—Apparel, £99,230; yarns, artificial silk, £72,380; piecegoods, silk, £66,086; hides and skins, £35,631; machinery and metal manufactures, £31,747; fibres, £31,223; argol, £22,059; olive oil, £18,902; foodstuffs, vegetable origin, £18,216; stones and minerals, £15,914; essential oils, £12,940; and sulphur, £11,599.

Total Exports to Italy, £995,827, of which £990,635 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £807,775; hides and skins, £97,965; silver and silver lead, concentrates, £39,190; and tallow, £30,579.

Japan. Total Imports of Japanese Origin, £4,624,740. The principal imports were—Silk or containing silk piecegoods, £1,850,914; cotton and linen piecegoods, £697,145; other piecegoods, £173,525; towels and towelling, £254,351; silk, raw, £195,224; machinery and metal manufactures, £180,782; crockery and household ware, £161,826; apparel, £135,081; fancy goods, £111,427; sulphur, £71,649; paper and stationery, £52,916; foodstuffs, vegetable, £46,422; fish, £44,156; and bags, baskets, etc., £39,560.

Total Exports to Japan, £12,095,514. Of this total £12,051,545 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £8,680,119; wheat, £2,273,902; tallow, £174,107; zinc, bars, blocks, etc., £163,542; iron ore, £140,535; iron and steel scrap, £137,934; hides and skins, £115,382; foodstuffs, animal, £75,709; pig iron, £49,604; trochus shell, £46,591; lead, pig, £36,524; casein, £31,394; and cotton, raw, £22,670.

Netherlands. Total Imports of Netherlands Origin, £504,573. The principal items were—Artificial silk yarns, £157,938; electrical machinery and appliances, £141,106; jewellery, timepieces, etc., £36,138; drugs and chemicals, £24,097; caramel, caramel paste and cocoa butter, £16,690; paper and stationery, £15,131; manufactures of metal, £13,242; and gin, £13,021.

Total Exports to Netherlands, £927,723, of which £900,010 was Australian produce. The principal items were—Wool, £325,971; machinery and metal manufactures, £29,654; hides and skins, £14,821; fruits, fresh, £12,296; precious stones, £7,612; tallow, £8,001; and flour, £6,136.

Netherlands East Indies. Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin, £4,390,327. The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit, £1,756,883; tea, £1,215,716; residual oil, £464,303; petroleum (crude), £258,669; kerosene, £240,940; kapok, £143,779; crude rubber, £64,530; flax and hemp, £56,769; tobacco, £35,457; coffee and chicory, £28,399; and waxes, £26,337.

Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £1,186,023. Of this total £1,147,267 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £549,823; butter, £301,838; meats, £48,863; leather, £43,248; biscuits, £31,831; machines and metal manufactures, £29,107; fruit, fresh, £27,013; coal, £23,358; and medicines, £12,583.

Norway. Total Imports of Norwegian Origin, £382,671. The principal items were—Fish, preserved in tins, £89,065; paper—writing and typewriting, £74,800;

manufactures of metal, £54,984; paper printing, £43,520; other paper, £32,184; wrapping paper, £14,172; timber, £42,968; and wood pulp, £12,021.

Total Exports to Norway, £7,439. The principal exports were—Wool, £4,069; and hides and skins, £2,234.

Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). *Total Imports of Pacific Islands Origin*, £2,352,603. The principal imports were—Gold, £1,491,247; rock phosphates, £487,099; copra, £135,543; coconuts, prepared, £73,564; crude rubber, £59,871; shells, £20,791; molasses, £12,941; silver, £11,655; wood and wicker, £8,327; hides and skins, £7,036; and cocoa beans and shells, £6,989.

Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £1,683,989. Of this total £1,298,725 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Manufactures of metal, £189,117; machinery, £144,586; tobacco and preparations, £126,688; flour, £94,840; meats, £88,604; coal, £88,492; cinematographs and films, £83,820; apparel and textiles, £76,189; ale and beer, £50,115; drugs and chemicals, £45,618; bran, pollard and sharps, £41,198; biscuits, £32,012; oils, fats and waxes, £27,775; timber, £26,332; tea, £25,522; paper and stationery, £24,352; earthenware, china, cements, £23,593; milk and cream, £22,400; butter, £21,992; rubber and leather, £21,935; coke, £20,847; and paints and varnishes, £20,666.

Philippine Islands. *Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin*, £79,885. The principal items were—Hemp, £42,672; timber, £33,059; apparel, £2,657; and tobacco, £1,373.

Total Exports to Philippine Islands, £324,053. Of this total £323,460 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £193,443; meats, £39,270; butter, £38,552; coal, £30,808; milk and cream, £6,177; and leather, £4,057.

Soviet Union (Russia). *Total Imports of Soviet Union (Russia) Origin*, £57,783. The principal items were—Furs, dressed, £18,875; fish, £13,750; hides and skins, £8,293; apparel and textiles, £5,690; and hair and bristles, £4,703.

Total Exports to Soviet Union (Russia), £84,180. The principal items were—Wheat, £46,842; and flour, £37,319.

Spain. *Total Imports of Spanish Origin*, £164,313. The principal items were—Corks, etc., £66,642; nuts, edible, £43,225; olive oil, £8,314; drugs and chemicals, £8,278; quicksilver, £6,441; wine, £5,844; dry colours, £5,343; and liquorice, £4,747.

Total Exports to Spain, £554,564. The principal items were—Wool, greasy, £338,389; hides and skins, £216,077; and oilcake, £4,800.

Sweden. *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £828,283. The principal imports were—Pulp for papermaking, £162,008; machines and machinery, £138,018; timber and manufactures of wood, £99,905; paper—wrapping, £73,743; boards, £51,236; printing, £40,813; other paper, £97,433; manufactures of metal, £69,511; and vacuum cleaners, £47,852.

Total Exports to Sweden, £240,751. The principal exports were—Wool, greasy, £124,064; apples, fresh, £41,357; wool, scoured, £40,571; and hides, cattle, £24,968.

Switzerland. *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £462,023. The principal imports were—Clocks and watches, £159,665; machinery and metal manufactures, £52,840; grass straw for hats, £43,616; apparel and attire, £43,548; piecegoods, silk, £29,088; drugs and chemicals, £28,291; handkerchiefs, £26,537; piecegoods, cotton and linen, £18,888; and dyes, synthetic, £14,610.

Total Exports to Switzerland, £196,265. The principal exports were—Wool, greasy, £180,989; and timepieces and fancy goods, £7,015.

United States of America. *Total Imports of United States Origin*, £11,041,660. The principal imports were—Motor chassis and parts, £2,110,622; tobacco, unmanufactured, £1,242,488; petroleum spirit, £738,062; lubricating (mineral) oil, £623,985; electrical machinery and appliances, £455,553; motive power machinery, £407,629; apparel and textiles, £334,433; wood and wicker, £300,600; drugs and chemicals, £291,228; paper and stationery, £246,994; films, £234,605; optical, etc., instruments, £207,509; sausage casings, £193,879; sulphur, £186,950; kerosene, £158,143, and tools of trade, £154,791.

Total Exports to the United States of America, £2,757,935. Of this total £2,692,072 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Rabbit skins, £661,844; wool,

£352,466; tallow, £331,039; concentrates, £330,893; sausage casings, £316,758; hides and skins, £251,325; pearlshell, £127,219; ores, £71,522; wood and wicker, £48,111; drugs and chemicals, £30,126; and tin ingots, £20,922.

§ 7. Trade with Eastern Countries.

1. **Principal Articles Exported.**—The following table shows the value of exports of Australian and other produce from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The countries concerned in this trade are Borneo (British), Ceylon, China, French Indo China, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Kwantung Peninsula, Malaya (British), Manchuria, Netherlands East Indies, Philippine Islands, Siam, Timor, (Portuguese), and French and Portuguese Possessions in India. During the years 1931-32 and 1932-33 the export trade with Eastern countries showed an improvement in value over the year 1930-31 owing to increased shipments of wheat and flour to China and of wheat and wool to Japan. Wheat exports to Eastern countries were consistently large during the years 1930-31 to 1932-33, but in 1933-34 they fell to relatively very small dimensions, with the result that the value of total exports of merchandise during 1933-34 was nearly £3½ millions less than during the previous year, and would have been smaller still but for an increase of over 54 per cent. in the exports of wool to Japan. This marked decline was due to the falling off in shipments of butter to Netherlands East Indies, wheat and tallow to India and Japan, and wheat and flour to China. In 1934-35 exports increased by £2,287,222 due principally to larger exports of wheat to China and Japan and flour to Manchuria, Hong Kong and the Philippine Islands. The value of wool exported to Japan decreased by £3,464,418 although the quantity was 15 per cent. greater.

TOTAL EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Article.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Biscuits	41,253	32,587	33,638	37,815	39,767
Butter	646,500	709,001	530,878	486,878	544,215
Cheese	9,963	1,295	17,785	18,526	22,012
Coal	82,540	148,086	94,963	83,674	74,978
Fruits—					
Fresh	85,831	90,727	96,321	110,555	122,628
Dried and Preserved	35,139	53,929	47,333	51,381	42,081
Grain and pulse—					
Wheat	6,540,867	7,929,220	7,930,706	1,307,770	4,395,925
Flour	1,193,999	1,534,152	2,498,019	1,744,820	3,394,000
Other (prepared and unprepared)	33,913	18,839	30,683	75,014	60,306
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder	11,648	13,618	13,028	12,285	10,014
Horses	95,857	93,089	84,265	63,357	102,586
Infants' and Invalids' Food	48,116	74,086	89,603	106,033	216,571
Iron Ore	27,492	8,347	7,908	4,072	140,535
Iron and Steel (scrap)	1,879	35,579	43,227	76,045	137,934
Jams and Jellies	29,306	33,648	34,406	39,265	42,328
Lard and Refined Animal Fats	21,810	21,670	22,495	21,764	28,432
Leavi, Pkg	70,180	51,745	34,031	33,585	51,084
Leather	124,168	182,788	142,686	149,733	141,907
Meats—					
Bacon and Hams	74,606	76,192	82,301	79,293	84,420
Other meats	344,143	260,721	242,769	202,714	214,182
Milk and Cream	567,170	569,011	730,650	667,229	456,108
Pearlshell and trochus shell	45,925	32,544	49,295	41,599	46,737
Sandalwood	72,969	62,914	132,057	114,301	108,600
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, and sinews	37,594	43,330	35,305	72,293	135,836
Tallow (unrefined)	393,341	391,890	322,616	253,232	290,937
Timber (undressed)	165,488	95,210	47,046	96,973	180,984
Wool	6,528,817	7,590,943	8,034,927	12,249,581	8,785,163
Zinc—					
Bars, blocks, ingots, etc.	195,175	180,193	253,037	246,068	303,282
Concentrates		24,904	125,211	18,097	
Other merchandise	382,987	382,727	497,917	420,720	695,050
Total merchandise	17,908,676	20,756,275	22,305,763	18,876,572	20,790,602
Specie, and gold and silver bullion	1,477,543	600,501	50,262	102,672	475,864
Total Exports	19,386,219	21,356,776	22,356,025	18,979,244	21,266,466

(a) Australian currency value. Estimated British currency value—1930-31, £ stg. 16,514,985; 1931-32, £ stg. 16,814,563; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,849,122; 1933-34, £ stg. 15,153,089; 1934-35, £ stg. 16,979,978.

2. Destination of Exports of Merchandise.—The next table shows the destination of merchandise exported to Eastern countries during the five years ended 1934-35 :—

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Country of Destination.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
China	3,312,675	4,902,974	6,279,584	914,806	2,472,262
Hong Kong	382,290	738,797	767,710	506,596	715,994
India and Ceylon	2,031,033	778,603	1,114,209	928,986	961,832
Japan	9,500,499	11,659,012	11,468,459	13,906,256	12,095,514
Malaya (British)	822,740	919,827	958,880	1,015,315	1,315,822
Manchuria including Kwantung Peninsula	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,613,775
Netherlands East Indies	1,436,405	1,352,898	1,178,078	1,149,167	1,182,329
Philippine Islands	333,146	317,615	428,461	318,177	324,033
Siam	60,324	58,460	78,132	71,356	58,660
Other Eastern Countries	29,564	28,089	32,250	35,913	50,361
Total	617,908,676	620,756,275	622,305,763	618,876,572	620,790,602

(a) Included with China. (b) Australian currency value. Estimated British currency value, 1930-31, £ stg. 15,253,381; 1931-32, £ stg. 16,305,035; 1932-33, £ stg. 17,808,755; 1933-34, £ stg. 15,071,115; 1934-35, £ stg. 16,639,285.

3. Imports of Merchandise from Eastern Countries.—The value of imports into Australia from Eastern countries during the last five years is shown in the following table. The principal commodities imported in 1934-35, according to the countries of origin, were :—Ceylon—Tea, £706,963; India—Bags, Sacks and Hessians, £1,798,120; Netherlands East Indies—Tea, £1,215,716; Petroleum Spirit, £1,756,883; Petroleum, crude, £258,669, Kerosene, £240,940, Residual oil, £464,303; Japan—Silk Piece goods, £1,850,914, Cotton and Linen Piece goods, £697,145, Other Textiles, £508,350.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE INTO AUSTRALIA FROM EASTERN COUNTRIES.

British Currency Values.

Country of Origin.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
China	347,432	314,778	266,938	285,514	364,127
Hong Kong	14,436	6,156	10,363	18,436	22,677
India and Ceylon	4,839,970	3,373,533	4,047,665	3,643,250	3,336,684
Japan	2,379,558	2,396,734	3,536,581	3,676,737	4,624,740
Malaya (British)	274,814	276,654	271,407	328,720	561,845
Manchuria including Kwantung Peninsula	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,906
Netherlands East Indies	4,011,194	2,648,919	2,930,951	3,960,233	4,390,327
Philippine Islands	39,957	35,947	34,899	59,733	79,885
Siam	2,112	2,218	1,512	1,822	1,879
Other Eastern Countries	37,632	25,504	41,311	37,781	74,423
Total	11,947,185	9,080,443	11,141,627	12,012,226	13,460,493

(a) Included with China.

By comparison with footnote (b) of the previous table, the balance of trade with Eastern countries can be ascertained and shows an excess of exports from Australia during each of the five years.

§ 8. Classified Summary of Australian Oversea Trade.

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

IMPORTS TO AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES.

British Currency Values.

Classes.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(a)
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	747,110	799,859	942,686	1,247,745	1,412,890
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	2,387,434	2,330,791	3,141,432	3,166,140	3,212,565
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	231,938	460,437	554,474	637,003	696,033
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	614,193	711,848	718,282	1,342,796	1,614,236
V. Live animals ..	34,432	48,240	94,670	163,058	168,064
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	783,160	833,154	1,193,026	1,069,803	1,488,257
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	1,306,047	1,556,425	1,492,848	1,961,807	2,262,928
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	13,831,502	17,323,303	15,994,563	17,735,864	17,287,303
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	4,833,654	5,953,471	5,274,615	5,334,763	6,690,595
X. Paints and varnishes ..	249,964	301,366	353,557	445,261	490,345
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	234,595	379,336	398,942	507,785	599,858
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	6,559,798	10,128,134	13,049,596	19,301,432	25,104,339
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	668,101	644,782	743,636	1,000,557	1,187,209
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	906,943	1,265,780	1,403,049	1,847,866	1,941,842
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	518,637	891,827	1,018,224	1,308,865	1,681,617
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	3,861,802	4,251,636	4,304,303	4,764,188	5,295,877
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	486,432	692,769	749,002	1,008,450	1,196,898
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	941,454	940,694	987,369	1,074,590	1,218,397
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	2,670,688	3,687,498	3,384,857	3,537,218	4,382,849
XX. Miscellaneous ..	2,174,493	3,641,291	3,633,678	4,893,726	5,559,825
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	670,491	1,171,159	1,278,117	1,698,489	1,731,128
Total ..	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,926	74,119,496	85,313,055

(a) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES.

Australian Currency Values.

Classes.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(b)
A. AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	18,044,611	17,221,140	17,339,929	20,715,328	19,779,275
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	31,727,701	30,062,717	21,285,172	25,044,405	26,947,433
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	953,667	855,299	916,100	950,242	1,079,944
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	214,774	171,771	125,563	117,975	156,600
V. Live animals ..	124,033	124,279	130,864	181,564	180,643
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	34,766,515	39,198,506	61,884,960	43,163,366	58,494,128
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	183,431	249,732	296,684	320,181	260,192
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	265,127	323,029	328,794	381,752	375,013
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	909,397	886,843	554,529	1,012,958	772,871
X. Paints and varnishes ..	42,213	57,289	68,954	98,298	119,681
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	548,299	629,958	1,166,453	1,391,904	1,807,966
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	4,111,474	4,208,791	4,706,797	4,752,582	6,812,395
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	447,102	469,473	701,490	582,244	741,591
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	566,552	377,913	608,579	883,796	963,391
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	68,045	77,999	103,576	137,303	175,358
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	127,299	134,403	149,311	175,663	249,608
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	59,644	68,017	93,568	90,021	91,499
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	112,984	121,911	103,495	123,912	120,642
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	427,577	437,565	459,332	546,971	572,965
XX. Miscellaneous ..	453,897	441,299	453,174	548,052	730,473
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	12,118,880	22,291,422	9,174,601	8,694,612	11,178,388
Total ..	106,273,222	118,400,356	120,651,925	109,913,129	131,610,056
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Estimated British currency value, 1931-32, £ stg. 83,670,793; 1932-33, £ stg. 94,572,886; 1933-34, £ stg. 96,343,293; 1934-35, £ stg. 87,768,949; 1935-36, £ stg. 105,097,501. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—CLASSES—*continued.*

Classes.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(b)
B. OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
<i>Australian Currency Values.</i>					
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£ A.	£ A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	17,023	9,977	8,701	11,442	12,776
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	51,098	77,704	72,881	69,706	56,487
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	22,141	17,848	40,121	21,989	30,116
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	76,353	86,904	55,204	54,464	72,149
V. Live animals ..	25,343	18,922	13,918	12,855	27,261
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	2,058	2,640	20,898	16,628	23,924
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	5,903	7,118	4,806	6,204	5,215
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	171,747	173,994	217,388	195,189	228,841
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	51,863	80,371	42,505	37,371	86,785
X. Paints and varnishes ..	9,953	3,642	5,448	2,830	4,005
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	274	1,132	1,299	878	1,470
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	634,339	414,879	325,914	377,533	442,636
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	13,902	8,591	7,974	5,527	4,981
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	26,783	21,381	21,698	29,249	22,603
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	7,020	6,350	8,099	8,554	8,030
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	57,470	52,518	36,141	37,239	78,497
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	39,853	30,281	34,879	39,124	111,363
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	160,155	139,261	146,135	167,770	174,630
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	44,419	31,971	43,649	39,478	38,586
XX. Miscellaneous ..	137,493	105,820	85,896	177,049	141,930
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	575,906	1,242,657	1,595,820	1,761,829	1,855,250
Total	2,131,096	2,533,961	2,789,374	3,072,908	3,427,535
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Estimated British currency value, 1931-32, £ stg. 1,677,814; 1932-33, £ stg. 2,024,839; 1933-34, £ stg. 2,229,339; 1934-35, £ stg. 2,456,219; 1935-36, £ stg. 2,736,112. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

C. TOTAL EXPORTS.—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS.

Australian Currency Values.

	£A.	£A.	£A.	£ A.	£A.
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	18,061,634	17,231,117	17,348,630	20,726,770	19,792,951
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	31,778,799	30,140,421	21,358,053	25,114,111	27,003,920
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	975,808	873,147	956,221	972,231	1,110,060
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	291,127	258,675	180,767	172,439	228,749
V. Live animals ..	149,376	143,201	144,782	194,419	207,904
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	34,768,573	39,201,146	61,995,858	43,179,994	58,518,052
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	189,334	256,850	301,490	326,385	265,407
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	436,874	497,023	546,182	576,941	603,854
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	961,260	967,214	597,034	1,050,329	859,656
X. Paints and varnishes ..	52,166	60,931	74,402	101,128	129,436
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	548,573	631,090	1,167,752	1,392,782	1,809,686
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	4,745,813	4,623,670	5,032,711	5,130,115	7,255,031
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	461,004	478,064	709,464	587,771	746,572
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	593,335	399,294	630,277	913,045	985,994
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	75,065	84,349	111,675	145,857	183,388
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	184,769	186,921	185,452	212,902	328,105
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	99,497	98,298	128,447	129,145	202,862
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	273,139	261,172	249,630	291,682	295,272
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	471,996	469,536	502,981	586,449	611,551
XX. Miscellaneous ..	591,390	547,119	539,070	725,101	872,403
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	12,694,786	23,534,079	10,770,421	10,456,441	13,033,638
Total	108,404,318	120,943,317	123,441,299	112,986,037	135,037,591
	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a) (b)

(a) Estimated British currency value, 1931-32, £ stg. 85,348,607; 1932-33, £ stg. 96,597,225; 1933-34, £ stg. 98,572,632; 1934-35, £ stg. 90,225,168; 1935-36, £ stg. 107,833,613. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES IMPORTED.—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Article.		1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(b)
Fish, preserved in tins	lb.	14,478,827	15,828,494	19,597,955	23,971,763	28,074,499
		442,510	468,276	529,531	686,594	772,762
Tea	lb.	44,140,136	48,441,433	46,680,172	47,083,850	44,668,628
		1,365,620	1,270,948	2,174,035	2,084,489	2,078,332
Whisky	gal.	150,191	335,259	406,242	480,249	537,055
		166,369	360,285	427,638	486,082	553,551
Tobacco and preparations thereof	£	614,193	711,848	718,282	1,342,796	1,614,236
Copra	cwt.	240,956	267,475	233,788	356,181	374,780
		136,657	137,073	67,164	135,577	204,071
Fibres	£	368,355	458,842	425,844	469,802	647,792
Hides and skins	£	292,640	430,442	476,844	614,720	611,097
Pulp for paper making	ton	25,783	34,142	35,300	39,259	31,529
		190,834	246,995	250,165	265,162	253,160
Seeds	£	289,633	318,755	338,196	547,647	546,334
Socks and stockings	£	3,516	7,092	12,851	21,389	34,862
Gloves	£	225,321	309,145	288,558	327,524	360,424
Hats and caps	£	94,514	124,561	146,786	141,714	157,586
Trimmings and ornaments	£	327,805	310,217	325,477	313,245	335,961
Other apparel and attire	£	354,482	528,987	612,843	699,854	775,739
Carpets and carpeting	£	307,850	599,174	703,087	925,541	1,085,153
Floorcloths and linoleums	£	134,811	202,005	291,890	352,073	435,503
Piece Goods—						
Canvas and duck	£	252,495	383,493	390,052	511,875	507,249
Cotton and linen	£	4,068,299	4,941,007	4,390,262	4,864,689	4,383,664
Silk and artificial silk	£	2,471,972	2,771,277	2,543,366	2,901,694	2,717,184
Woolen or containing wool	£	51,451	111,171	179,800	245,448	271,275
All other piece goods	£	1,476,534	1,806,814	1,615,128	1,872,585	1,604,521
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	£	466,120	544,879	479,119	532,768	526,740
Bags and sacks	£	1,931,355	2,596,201	2,059,805	1,464,436	1,677,381
Yarns—						
Artificial silk	£	547,926	504,979	548,356	699,473	605,362
Cotton	£	479,801	586,908	479,000	548,565	435,440
Woolen	£	35,603	52,322	35,162	39,070	80,537
Other	£	31,798	30,260	36,994	44,674	47,116
Oils, in bulk—						
Kerosene	gal.	25,940,524	36,647,723	31,155,716	33,482,226	38,761,467
		434,580	622,838	394,251	419,651	467,632
Lubricating (mineral)	gal.	7,783,073	11,750,191	12,445,801	13,279,099	14,155,003
		534,997	781,072	646,381	663,810	720,392
Petroleum	gal.	205,506,148	239,217,047	266,226,956	267,632,864	317,796,569
		3,071,065	3,704,511	3,310,900	3,167,255	4,332,363
Residual and solar	gal.	61,035,861	65,821,403	72,714,508	90,590,493	97,227,755
		335,249	305,831	471,205	548,843	521,435
Electrical machinery and appliances	£	927,242	1,046,064	1,167,701	1,847,241	2,458,108
Electrical cable and wire, covered	cwt.	43,441	66,445	94,913	133,198	240,154
		274,082	376,324	454,214	645,955	903,722
Agricultural machinery	£	47,600	81,491	95,306	124,056	155,027
Metal-working machinery	£	31,421	96,074	157,589	333,658	533,077
Motive power machinery	£	299,031	353,969	522,387	1,042,739	1,898,909
Iron and Steel—						
Pipes and tubes	£	272,480	416,024	460,396	526,981	388,978
Plate and sheet	£	1,033,954	1,401,892	1,421,528	2,041,436	2,520,346
Cutlery and platedware	£	195,502	344,202	315,408	389,385	483,496
Tools of trade	£	304,030	516,197	585,142	751,207	875,636
Motor cars, chassis, bodies, and parts	£	436,096	1,435,771	2,795,239	4,488,941	6,510,636
Rubber and rubber manufactures	£	611,262	580,680	663,530	896,692	1,018,803
Timber, undressed, including parts	sp. ft.	121,807,525	188,663,281	243,676,641	308,001,093	348,007,340
Logs (a)		620,975	884,411	1,002,815	1,356,523	1,381,668
Crockery	£	260,305	390,584	382,395	492,852	529,797
Glass and glassware	£	176,634	359,345	419,615	588,800	814,715
Paper, printing	£	1,661,603	1,817,973	1,726,627	1,837,220	2,031,637
Stationery and paper manufactures	£	1,198,587	1,211,626	1,369,976	1,600,087	1,780,685
Cinematograph films	lin. ft.	56,946,629	56,949,478	60,323,114	54,600,449	73,702,520
		563,460	534,191	512,351	473,943	526,879
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	£	2,670,688	3,687,498	3,384,857	3,537,218	4,382,849
Arms and explosives	£	349,805	538,650	610,833	608,841	995,683
Musical instruments, pianos, etc.	£	26,296	36,824	55,461	77,289	111,440
Outside Parkrazes	£	1,213,561	1,524,882	1,506,932	1,857,507	2,127,785
All other articles	£	10,032,794	13,996,790	15,833,142	20,653,471	23,349,326
Total Imports	£	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,926	74,119,496	85,313,055

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet. o revision.

(b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

4. Exports of Principal Articles of Australian Produce.—(a) *Quantities.* The following table shows the quantities of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the last five years. The articles are listed in the order in which they appear in the detailed classification:—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—QUANTITIES, AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(b)
Butter	2,016,394	2,263,293	2,442,997	2,625,189	2,126,461
Cheese	72,677	117,852	93,137	168,294	120,726
Eggs in shell	9,921,829	16,844,288	19,617,032	21,718,740	17,365,612
Milk and cream	159,963	244,526	197,720	165,495	169,610
Fruits, dried	969,076	1,063,245	1,454,867	1,277,780	1,114,956
Fruits, fresh	2,254,665	2,750,353	2,402,877	2,284,592	2,517,436
Barley	1,657,555	1,525,560	1,350,954	1,450,854	1,730,407
Wheat	76,440,603	71,733,563	36,950,117	34,575,814	46,195,876
Flour	12,217,163	12,629,179	10,849,839	14,959,412	12,341,663
Sugar (cane)	5,758,158	3,740,774	6,158,662	6,128,820	5,907,100
Wine	3,471,604	3,095,655	3,066,743	3,394,597	3,706,938
Tobacco, manufactured	7,671	6,138	4,242	3,853	5,938
Wool (in terms of greasy wool)	8,936,206	10,054,173	8,929,341	9,416,661	9,115,997
Pearlshell	26,779	32,975	33,721	43,467	56,216
Sandalwood	46,800	97,076	79,061	73,420	47,043
Tallow (unrefined)	772,769	747,102	487,748	827,136	450,234
Coal	344,015	282,977	292,416	301,139	307,541
Concentrates	1,248,296	1,598,114	2,818,036	2,212,324	4,367,659
Copper	240,471	168,195	105,389	11,072	20,432
Lead	2,997,015	3,632,208	3,678,298	3,673,347	3,883,195
Zinc—bar, block, dust	910,691	699,380	646,945	537,650	846,269
Tin—Ingots	15,577	19,571	24,794	22,097	16,012
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	47,038,823	26,508,661	45,507,512	36,911,000	40,307,040
Soap	108,955	80,046	71,521	54,371	52,316

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super. feet. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

(b) *Values.* The values of the principal articles of Australian produce exported during the same period as in the preceding table are given in the table hereunder:—

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES EXPORTED.—VALUES, AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Article.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.(c)
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Butter	10,250,002	8,940,008	8,194,220	9,586,776	9,027,843
Cheese	212,870	318,895	229,313	403,977	337,167
Eggs in shell	404,032	958,065	1,058,164	1,148,254	910,931
Meats	6,368,245	5,908,187	7,094,371	8,846,110	8,751,923
Milk and cream	642,016	927,546	739,000	710,166	722,301
Fruits, dried	1,965,310	2,230,110	2,650,773	2,165,241	1,987,164
Fruits, fresh	2,685,595	2,417,437	2,011,695	1,821,932	2,026,852
Fruits, preserved in liquid	644,180	726,650	949,206	997,160	805,796
Barley	450,477	352,152	305,359	394,466	368,123
Wheat	19,220,203	17,804,849	8,873,987	11,612,368	14,018,909
Flour	3,833,237	4,148,973	3,266,718	4,607,383	4,519,908
Sugar (cane)	2,514,502	1,480,639	2,294,333	2,194,887	2,175,237
Wine	904,518	780,351	801,820	810,021	931,624
Tobacco, manufactured	200,701	159,097	111,664	100,867	142,408
Hides and skins	2,314,279	2,366,941	4,384,584	3,501,612	5,650,389
Wool	32,102,246	36,406,990	57,111,449	39,263,282	52,343,949
Pearlshell	191,351	233,786	198,347	218,463	302,691
Sandalwood	62,914	132,657	114,303	108,641	66,845
Tallow (unrefined)	831,415	790,405	494,940	927,740	661,465
Coal	341,800	281,512	269,296	273,305	276,553
Concentrates	141,633	297,190	816,439	759,296	1,130,167
Copper	460,184	248,997	230,935	9,797	25,874
Lead	2,267,924	2,384,062	2,418,072	2,410,023	3,827,681
Zinc—bar, block, dust	697,236	578,453	617,736	484,290	905,139
Tin—Ingots	124,963	180,723	329,410	302,271	200,807
Leather	386,027	399,355	611,359	480,252	639,966
Timber, undressed, including Logs (a)	409,008	302,809	489,758	458,661	508,124
Soap	104,673	166,228	119,498	83,798	92,086
Gold	11,526,304	21,598,527	8,159,695	8,153,758	10,187,222
Silver	592,576	692,875	1,014,750	504,824	900,506
All other articles	3,740,801	4,086,987	4,690,727	6,531,508	7,073,806
Total Exports (Australian Produce)	106,273,222	118,409,356	120,651,925	109,913,129	131,610,056

(a) Exclusive of undressed timber not measured in super feet. (b) Estimated British currency value—1931-32, £ stg. 83,670,793; 1932-33, £ stg. 94,572,386; 1933-34, £ stg. 06,343,293; 1934-35, £ stg. 87,768,949; 1935-36, £ stg. 105,097,501. (c) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.	Total Merchandise.		
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
1931-32	18,255,502	25,787,160	44,042,662	670,206	44,712,868
1932-33	24,033,438	32,809,263	56,842,701	1,171,159	58,013,860
1933-34	24,359,167	35,075,642	59,434,809	1,278,117	60,712,926
1934-35	28,578,421	43,842,586	72,421,007	1,698,489	74,119,496
1935-36 (b)	(c)	(c)	83,581,927	1,731,128	85,313,055

(a) Estimated Australian currency value—1931-32, £A56,967,274; 1932-33, £A72,662,360; 1933-34, £A76,042,940; 1934-35, £A92,834,669; 1935-36, £A106,854,601. (b) Preliminary figures, subject to revision. (c) Not available.

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

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.			Specie and Bullion.			Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Merchandise.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Total Specie and Bullion.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931-32	(b) 94,154,342 (c) 73,900,444	1,555,190 1,223,917	95,709,532 75,184,361	12,118,880 9,710,349	575,906 453,897	12,694,786 10,164,246	108,404,318 85,348,607
1932-33	(b) 96,117,934 (c) 76,739,828	1,291,304 1,030,981	97,409,238 77,770,809	22,291,422 17,832,558	1,242,657 993,858	23,534,079 18,826,416	120,943,317 96,597,225
1933-34	(b) 111,477,324 (c) 89,003,851	1,193,554 952,937	112,670,878 89,956,788	9,174,601 7,339,442	1,595,820 1,276,402	10,770,421 8,615,844	123,441,299 98,572,632
1934-35	(b) 101,218,517 (c) 80,813,187	1,311,079 1,046,769	102,529,596 81,859,956	8,694,612 6,955,762	1,761,829 1,409,450	10,456,441 8,365,212	112,986,037 90,225,168
1935-36	(b) 120,431,728 (d) 96,153,076	1,572,225 1,255,269	122,003,953 97,408,345	11,178,388 8,941,068	1,855,250 1,484,200	13,033,638 10,425,268	135,037,591 107,833,613

(a) Does not include the value of Ships' Stores. See later table. (b) Australian currency values. (c) British currency values. (d) Preliminary figures, subject to revision.

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

IMPORTS IN TARIFF DIVISIONS—AUSTRALIA.

British Currency Values.

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages	619,909	272,661	522,240	619,171	724,243
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof	1,565,636	614,193	711,848	718,282	1,342,796
III. Sugar	16,752	9,461	12,167	13,784	18,213
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries	6,824,198	3,752,673	3,709,621	4,669,232	5,359,517
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire	14,332,883	12,502,068	15,473,427	14,249,414	15,589,378
VI. Metals and Machinery	10,946,912	5,943,193	8,071,275	9,440,968	13,462,994
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	7,233,924	5,208,357	6,195,643	5,546,801	5,707,247
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone	1,106,687	791,154	1,169,548	1,325,086	1,796,833
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	2,179,831	1,999,799	2,923,319	2,761,080	2,842,580
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane	1,113,854	906,943	1,265,780	1,403,049	1,847,866
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods	1,515,943	1,122,774	1,278,446	2,516,918	1,476,572
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber	1,252,068	1,085,344	1,093,902	890,793	1,184,908
XIII. Paper and Stationery	4,777,302	4,034,606	4,517,669	4,523,489	5,010,840
XIV. Vehicles	1,485,644	743,448	2,075,555	3,642,192	5,685,833
XV. Musical Instruments	66,873	26,296	36,824	55,461	77,289
XVI. Miscellaneous	4,285,951	4,236,598	6,367,260	6,388,171	8,301,732
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff	1,236,420	793,094	1,418,177	670,918	1,992,166
Total Merchandise	60,560,787	44,042,662	56,842,701	59,434,809	72,421,007
Specie and Bullion	398,846	670,206	1,171,159	1,278,117	1,698,489
Grand Total	60,959,633	44,712,868	58,013,860	60,712,926	74,119,496

Consequent on the imposition of increased customs duties, prohibition of imports of certain goods and the economic depression, imports declined rapidly in 1930-31, the total value of merchandise imported being £61 millions as against £131 millions during 1929-30. A further decline to £44 millions was recorded in 1931-32, all divisions of the tariff showing decreases. Imports of merchandise increased to £57 millions during 1932-33 and to £59 millions during 1933-34 due to the partial removal of tariff restrictions, the replenishment of stocks and the improved economic conditions. Further expansion was recorded in 1934-35, with increases in practically all tariff divisions, the total increase of merchandise imports being almost £13,000,000.

8. Imports and Net Customs Revenue.—The percentage of net Customs revenue collected on the total value of all merchandise imported in each year was as follows:—1930-31, 23.0 per cent.; 1931-32, 26.5 per cent.; 1932-33, 23.5 per cent.; 1933-34, 24.4 per cent.; and 1934-35, 23.1 per cent. Primage duty also was imposed during the last five years, and taking this into account, the percentages were as follows:—1930-31, 25.6 per cent.; 1931-32, 33.0 per cent.; 1932-33, 29.8 per cent.; 1933-34, 29.8 per cent.; and 1934-35, 27.8 per cent. The percentages of net Customs revenue, omitting primage, on the total value of dutiable goods only were—1930-31, 39.9 per

cent.; 1931-32, 45.2 per cent.; 1932-33, 40.6 per cent.; 1933-34, 41.3 per cent.; and 1934-35, 38.2 per cent. The calculations are based on uniform currency values and on the assumption that the value of clearances approximated to the value of imports during the same period.

9. Protective and Revenue Customs Duties. In the following table the value of imports classified under protective and revenue duties and the gross duty collected are shown for the United Kingdom and other countries:—

IMPORTS CLASSIFIED UNDER PROTECTIVE AND REVENUE DUTIES—AUSTRALIA.

Australian Currency Values.

Item.	1932-33.			1933-34.			1934-35.		
	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Other Countries.	Total
Dutiable Goods:—	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.
Protective.. ..	5,426	4,141	9,567	6,589	5,204	11,793	8,499	6,568	15,067
Revenue	10,179	20,080	31,159	9,368	23,153	32,521	10,611	29,874	40,485
Total Dutiable Goods	15,605	25,121	40,726	15,957	28,357	44,314	19,110	36,442	55,552
Free Goods	14,271 (a)	16,806 (a)	31,577	15,819 (a)	15,588 (a)	32,111	19,753 (a)	17,363 (a)	37,922
Total All Goods	29,876 (a)	41,927 (a)	72,303	31,776 (a)	43,945 (a)	76,425	38,863 (a)	53,805 (a)	93,474

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GOODS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective.. ..	7.5	5.7	13.2	8.6	6.8	15.4	9.1	7.0	16.1
Revenue	14.1	20.0	43.1	12.3	30.3	42.6	11.3	32.0	43.3
Total Dutiable Goods	21.6	34.7	56.3	20.9	37.1	58.0	20.4	39.0	59.4
Free Goods	19.7	23.2	43.7	20.6	20.4	42.0	21.1	18.5	40.6
Total All Goods	41.3	57.9	100.0	41.5	57.5	100.0	41.5	57.5	100.0

GROSS CUSTOMS DUTY COLLECTED.

	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.	£A 1,000.
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective.. ..	1,316	2,007	3,323	1,357	2,505	3,862	1,640	3,178	4,818
Revenue	1,621	12,483	14,104	1,596	13,446	15,042	1,707	15,241	16,948
Total Dutiable Goods	2,937	14,490	17,427	2,953	15,951	18,904	3,347	18,419	21,766

AVERAGE AD VALOREM RATE OF DUTY ON GOODS CLEARED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Dutiable Goods:—									
Protective.. ..	24.3	48.5	34.7	20.6	48.1	32.8	19.3	48.4	32.0
Revenue	15.9	59.5	45.3	17.0	58.1	46.3	16.1	51.0	41.9
Total Dutiable Goods	18.8	57.7	42.8	18.5	56.3	42.7	17.5	50.5	39.2

(a) Exclusive of goods admitted free for Commonwealth, Consuls, etc., and free reimported not distributed according to United Kingdom and other origin.

§ 9. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and have been omitted from the export figures. The value of these stores shipped each year during the period 1906 to 1934-35, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED ON OVERSEA VESSELS—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£ A.	£ A.		£ A.	£ A.
1906	575,471	875,966	1920-21 ..	2,027,133	3,560,648
1907	663,724	998,897	1921-22 ..	2,178,101	3,152,604
1908	867,707	1,196,106	1922-23 ..	1,988,890	2,887,399
1909	781,113	1,071,677	1923-24 ..	1,672,160	2,614,948
1910	740,567	1,080,133	1924-25 ..	1,485,957	2,714,562
1911	858,783	1,238,446	1925-26 ..	1,331,789	2,773,422
1912	1,008,259	1,431,985	1926-27 ..	1,421,927	2,781,312
1913	1,018,595	1,458,702	1927-28 ..	1,306,225	2,601,034
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1928-29 ..	1,009,163	2,316,116
1914-15.. ..	829,875	1,587,757	1929-30 ..	742,383	2,046,561
1915-16.. ..	719,510	1,544,872	1930-31 ..	607,537	1,653,141A
1916-17.. ..	748,852	1,676,116	1931-32 ..	534,897	1,559,574A
1917-18.. ..	632,910	1,389,291	1932-33 ..	550,277	1,621,040A
1918-19.. ..	857,507	1,765,367	1933-34 ..	495,051	1,620,907A
1919-20.. ..	1,487,872	2,688,371	1934-35 ..	544,877	1,712,517A

(a) Estimated British currency value—1930-31, £ stg. 1,408,032; 1931-32, £ stg. 1,225,119; 1932-33, £ stg. 1,294,723; 1933-34, £ stg. 1,294,137; 1934-35, £ stg. 1,367,303.

In addition to bunker coal, the principal items of ships' stores supplied to oversea vessels in 1934-35 were—Oils, £570,920 (mainly fuel oils which have displaced coal); meats, £175,895; butter, £40,995; fish, £37,584; and vegetables, fresh, £27,581.

The net Customs duty collected on ships' stores carried to Australia on oversea vessels and consumed in Australian waters amounted in 1934-35 to £48,642.

§ 10. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported into and exported from Australia during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.

Items.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
IMPORTS.					
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ stg.
Gold—Specie	450	683	466	206	1,093
Bullion	653,253	1,140,848	1,210,239	1,679,380	1,634,417
Total	653,712	1,141,531	1,210,705	1,679,586	1,635,510
Silver—Specie	14,094	20,220	57,642	3,057	77,939
Bullion	2,305	9,314	9,528	15,704	17,334
Total	16,399	29,534	67,170	18,761	95,273
Bronze—Specie	95	94	242	142	345
GRAND TOTAL	(a) 670,206	(a) 1,171,159	(a) 1,278,117	(a) 1,698,489	(a) 1,731,128

(a) Estimated Australian currency value—1930-31, £A468,000; 1931-32, £A852,241; 1932-33, £A1,466,877; 1933-34, £A1,600,842; 1934-35, £A2,127,357; 1935-36, £A2,168,238

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION—AUSTRALIA.—*continued*

Items.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
EXPORTS.					
	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Gold—Specie ..	4,817,890	14,435,404	340,656	206,618	994,812
Bullion ..	7,074,782	8,108,848	9,232,506	9,609,980	11,010,447
Total ..	11,892,672 (a)	22,544,252 (b)	9,573,162	9,816,598	12,005,259
Silver—Specie ..	168,939	336,132	231,518	106,122	151,671
Bullion ..	583,498	639,206	958,619	530,822	874,495
Total ..	752,437	975,338	1,190,137	636,944	1,026,166
Bronze—Specie ..	49,677	14,489	7,122	2,899	2,213
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	12,118,880	22,291,422	9,174,601	8,694,612	11,178,388
Other Produce ..	575,906	1,242,657	1,595,820	1,761,829	1,855,250
GRAND TOTAL ..	12,694,786 (c)	23,534,079 (c)	10,770,421 (c)	10,456,441 (c)	13,033,638 (c)

(a) Includes £(G)2,001,116 gold pounds shipped overseas from the Gold Reserve of the Australian Notes Fund, estimated value in Australian currency, £A3,296,438, and in British currency, £stg.2,670,489. (b) Includes £(G)7,999,412 gold pounds shipped overseas from the Gold Reserve of the Australian Notes Fund, estimated value in Australian currency, £A14,082,352, and in British currency, £stg.11,265,636. (c) Estimated British Currency value—1931-32, £ stg. 10,164,246; 1932-33, £ stg. 18,826,416; 1933-34, £ stg. 8,615,844; 1934-35, £ stg. 8,365,212; 1935-36, £ stg. 10,125,268.

2. Imports and Exports by Countries.—The next table shows the imports and exports of specie and bullion from and to various countries during the years 1934-35 and 1835-36 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES.—AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Australia (a) ..	2,392	..	2,392	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	1,013	1,820	2,833	293,712	9,664,666	9,958,378
India and Ceylon } ..	..	71	71	..	472,170	472,170
Malaya (British) ..	..	1,401	1,401	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	..	188,595	188,595	1,200	177	1,377
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	14,018	14,018	200	82	282
Nauru ..	..	..	..	5,060	..	5,060
Papua ..	..	33,627	33,627	250	..	250
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	2,850	..	2,850
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	1,455,257	1,455,257	4,445	..	4,445
Tonga ..	..	..	..	60	..	60
Total, British Countries ..	3,405	1,694,789	1,698,194	307,777	10,137,095	10,444,872

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES.—
AUSTRALIA, 1934-35.—*continued.*

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ A	£ A	£ A
Netherlands East Indies	..	..	..	3,694	..	3,694
Pacific Islands—						
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	4,168	..	4,168
United States of America ..	..	295	295	..	3,707	3,707
Total, Foreign Countries ..	..	295	295	7,862	3,707	11,569
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,405	1,695,084	1,698,489 (a)	315,639	10,140,802	10,456,441 (b)

(a) Estimated Australian currency value, £A2,127,357.
£stg.8,365,212.

(b) Estimated British currency value,

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES.—AUSTRALIA,
1935-36.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ stg.	£ A.	£ A.	£ A.
Australia (a) ..	77,511	..	77,511	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	1,819	2,264	4,083	75,556	8,144,053	8,219,609
Ceylon ..	..	..	..	..	602,365	602,365
India ..	..	..	..	..	40,561	40,561
Malaya (British) ..	..	1,230	1,230	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	..	224,058	224,058	5,630	104	5,734
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	78,669	78,669	..	45	45
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ..	..	..	..	105	..	105
Nauru ..	..	..	..	3,000	..	3,000
Papua ..	..	50,751	50,751	1,885	..	1,885
Solomon Islands ..	..	344	344	7,100	..	7,100
Territory of New Guinea ..	..	1,293,950	1,293,950	104,310	..	104,310
Tonga ..	..	..	..	930	..	930
Total, British Countries ..	79,330	1,651,266	1,730,596	198,516	8,787,128	8,985,644
France ..	47	..	47	3,565	298,336	301,901
Netherlands East Indies ..	..	..	..	7,031	..	7,031
Pacific Islands—						
New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	6,565	..	6,565
United States of America ..	..	485	485	933,019	2,799,478	3,732,497
Total, Foreign Countries ..	47	485	532	950,180	3,097,814	4,047,994
GRAND TOTAL ..	79,377	1,651,751	1,731,128 (b)	1,148,696	11,884,942	13,033,638 (c)

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

(b) Estimated Australian currency value—£A2,168,238.

(c) Estimated British currency value—£ stg. 10,425,268.

§ 11. Exports according to Industries.

1. Classification.—The following table gives an analysis of the exports of Australian produce according to the main classes of industry in which the goods were produced for the years 1933-34 and 1934-35 in comparison with those for the year 1913. The index-number based on the year 1913 shows the variations in the total recorded value only of exports in each industrial group, and has not been adjusted either for price-changes or in accordance with the variation of the Australian £ in relation to sterling.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.
VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1933-34.		1934-35.	
	£A	Index No.	£A	Index No.	£A	Index No.
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	21,895,976	205	25,796,786	242
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	68,793,057	164	52,668,965	125
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	10,375,003	269	12,020,519	312
Mines and Quarries (c)	21,926,310	100	12,834,559	59	12,597,660	57
Fisheries	424,849	100	249,781	59	272,897	64
Forestry	1,106,549	100	644,861	58	924,008	84
Total, Primary Produce	80,047,522	100	114,793,237	143	104,280,835	130
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	4,773,355	207	4,828,794	210
Total	82,352,215	100	119,566,592 (b)	145	109,109,629 (b)	132

(a) Base year. (b) Estimated British currency value, 1933-34, £ stg. 95,178,499, Index number, 116; 1934-35, £ stg. 87,113,476, Index number, 106. (c) Australian production of gold substituted for exports of gold each year.

2. Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.—In the previous table the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports of Australian produce is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, with the exception that the value of the production of gold in Australia in each year has been substituted in the Mines and Quarries group for actual shipments of gold in each year. This has been done in order to eliminate the exports of gold for monetary purposes. In order of importance the pastoral group occupied the highest place and in 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 51.1 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 57.6 per cent. in 1933-34 and 48.3 per cent. in 1934-35. Wool constituted the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group and the decrease in the group in 1934-35 compared with 1933-34 was entirely due to the lower prices realized for this commodity.

Exports of agricultural produce rank next in importance. Compared with the previous year the value of agricultural exports was nearly four millions higher in 1934-35 owing to increased exports of wheat and flour combined with higher prices. From 13.0 per cent. of the total exports in 1913, agricultural produce increased to 18.3 per cent. in 1933-34 with a further rise to 23.6 per cent. in 1934-35.

According to value, exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased from 4.7 per cent. in 1913 to 8.7 per cent. in 1933-34 and to 11.0 per cent. in 1934-35. Though the products of mines and quarries declined seriously subsequent to the year 1913, a partial recovery has been made in more recent years though the figures for 1934-35 disclose a

slight decrease compared with 1933-34. The manufacturing group of exports, which represented 2.8 per cent. in 1913, increased to 4.0 per cent. in 1933-34, and to 4.4 per cent. in 1934-35.

Compared with the year 1913, exports of agricultural produce in 1934-35 showed an increase of 142 per cent., pastoral produce 25 per cent., dairy and farmyard produce 212 per cent., the manufacturing group 110 per cent., and total exports 32 per cent. On the other hand, the exports of the products of mines and quarries and of fisheries and forests declined. Exports of the products of fisheries and forests during the period under review have not been large relatively, although both groups improved in 1934-35, forestry by 43 per cent.

3. Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production and Australian Exports during the period of ten years, 1925-26 to 1934-35, classified according to industries; the proportion of each industrial group to total production and to total exports; and in the last column the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group:—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY.

Australian Currency Values.

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
	£A1,000.	%	£A1,000.	%	%
Agriculture	798,309	20.88	285,431	24.50	35.75
Pastoral	916,422	23.97	618,508	53.09	67.49
Dairy and Farmyard	454,870	11.90	96,946	8.32	21.31
Mining	190,778	4.99	107,513	9.23	56.36
Forestry and Fisheries	105,690	2.76	14,611	1.26	13.82
Total, Primary Produce ..	2,466,069	64.50	1,123,009	96.40	45.54
Manufacturing	1,357,058	35.50	41,927	3.60	3.08(a)
Total	3,823,127	100.00	1,164,936	100.00	30.47(a)

(a) See letterpress in the concluding paragraph of this section.

The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned previously. A period of ten years is embraced, and the values of production and of exports therein give a very fair index of the relative importance of the several industrial groups. Of the total production 64.50 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 35.50 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 23.97 per cent., agriculture with 20.88 per cent., and dairy and farmyard produce with 11.90 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 96.4 per cent. of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 53.1 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural group 24.5 per cent., the mining group 9.2 per cent. and the dairy and farmyard group 8.3 per cent. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 3.6 per cent. of the total.

The figures in the last column of the table are of special interest, as they show the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group. Of the total primary production during the period, 45.54 per cent. was exported. Over 35 per cent. of the agricultural production, over 56 per cent. of the mining production, and 67 per cent. of the pastoral production were sent abroad. 21.31 per cent. of the produce of the dairy and farmyard group industry was exported.

The total exports of gold bullion and specie are not included in the value of exports of the mining industry, the actual production of gold during the period being taken.

On account of the inherent difficulties of classifying production and exports by industries, the figures given for the manufacturing industry should not be interpreted too literally. In the first place, the value of manufacturing "production" stated is not the total value of output, but only the "value added" by manufacturing processes, while the value of manufactured exports represents the total value of the goods, including raw materials, etc. Secondly, some of the exported goods classified as primary produce have been increased in value by manufacturing processes, but have not been changed in form sufficiently to warrant their inclusion as manufactured products, e.g., flour, butter and sugar.

§ 12. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. **Essentials of Comparisons.**—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the system of record, are more or less identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance and charges may be added thereto. Again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. In later years, moreover, a very substantial difference in the value of imports would arise from the different methods of converting the moneys of foreign countries, i.e., from the application of current rates of exchange or of the mint par. Lastly, the figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. This class of trade represents a much greater proportion of the trade of Switzerland and Belgium than that of other countries. France and the United Kingdom also re-export largely, whereas in Canada, Australia and New Zealand the same class of trade represents a comparatively small proportion of the total trade.

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

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for consumption in the various countries specified, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The figures relating to foreign countries have been extracted from the *League of Nations Review of World Trade*.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
(MERCHANDISE ONLY), VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1934.

Country.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£1,000,000 Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.	£ s. d. Stg.
Australia (a) ..	72.4	81.9	154.3	10 16 1	12 4 4	23 0 5
United Kingdom ..	681.1	396.1	1,077.2	15 0 0	8 14 6	23 14 6
Canada ..	103.8	150.7	254.5	10 0 1	14 10 5	24 10 6
India ..	94.1	118.2	212.3	0 11 0	0 13 10	1 4 10
New Zealand ..	24.5	36.5	61.0	16 12 0	24 14 7	41 6 7
Union of South Africa ..	68.1	78.9	147.0	8 0 7	9 6 1	17 6 8
Argentine Re- public ..	73.8	96.0	169.8	6 2 9	7 19 8	14 2 5
Austria ..	41.9	31.4	73.3	6 4 0	4 12 11	10 16 11
Belgium ..	126.7	124.4	251.1	15 7 3	15 1 8	30 8 11
China ..	69.1	35.9	105.0	0 2 10	0 1 6	0 4 4
Manchuria ..	33.8	24.0	57.8	1 3 1	0 16 5	1 19 6
Czechoslovakia ..	53.4	61.0	114.4	3 12 6	4 2 10	7 15 4
Denmark ..	57.6	52.2	109.8	15 15 1	14 5 7	30 0 8
France ..	300.7	232.5	533.2	7 3 9	5 11 2	12 14 11
Germany ..	348.1	326.0	674.1	5 5 5	4 18 9	10 4 2
Italy ..	130.3	88.9	219.2	3 3 3	2 3 2	5 6 5
Japan ..	132.4	125.5	257.9	1 18 10	1 16 10	3 15 8
Netherlands ..	138.8	95.2	234.0	16 14 10	11 9 8	28 4 6
Netherlands East Indies ..	39.3	70.4	109.7	0 12 11	1 3 2	1 16 1
Norway ..	36.5	28.6	65.1	12 19 5	10 3 3	23 2 8
Poland ..	29.8	36.4	66.2	0 18 5	1 2 6	2 0 11
Soviet Union (Russia) ..	39.8	71.6	111.4	0 4 9	0 8 6	0 13 3
Sweden ..	66.9	66.5	133.4	10 15 5	10 14 1	21 9 6
Switzerland ..	90.7	52.8	143.5	22 6 1	12 19 8	35 5 9
United States of America ..	324.3	417.1	741.4	2 12 10	3 7 11	6 0 9

(a) Year ended 30th June, 1935.

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

Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held in the import trade of Australia has been a matter of more than ordinary interest for some years. Since 1908 permanent resident Commissioners appointed by the British Board of Trade have been located in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From the 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided preferential rates of Customs Duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market, in relation to other countries. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference are dealt with on previous pages in this Chapter.

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

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, Germany, Japan and the United States. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings. Totals for the five years 1913 and 1931-32 to 1934-35 are shown in the table hereunder:—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

British Currency Values.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		Estg.	Estg.	Estg.	Estg.	Estg.	Estg.
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	301,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	289,229	947,697
	1931-32	196,695	581	770	12,534	86,945	747,110
	1932-33	186,479	1,327	456	29,136	147,155	799,859
	1933-34	223,575	1,058	1,088	28,729	149,923	942,686
	1934-35	244,439	1,517	835	50,111	223,194	1,247,745
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1931-32	198,357	11,730	108	3	1	231,938
	1932-33	402,322	27,883	1,310	.. 2	64	460,437
	1933-34	473,620	49,707	2,020	.. 8	233	554,474
	1934-35	526,099	58,002	5,581	.. 10	1,546	637,003
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,973	623,542	19,935,750
	1931-32	7,359,720	565,332	1,689,969	1,689,969	439,845	13,831,502
	1932-33	9,319,633	585,188	408,584	2,466,327	262,847	17,323,365
	1933-34	8,753,708	378,838	336,385	2,501,039	247,267	15,994,503
	1934-35	10,149,806	323,138	358,816	3,274,845	334,433	17,735,864
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	13,995,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,211
	1931-32	4,206,065	51,043	326,035	36,482	1,294,220	6,595,798
	1932-33	6,485,948	54,136	474,428	95,452	1,784,015	10,128,134
	1933-34	8,253,238	34,449	567,653	133,018	2,485,077	13,049,596
	1934-35	11,013,603	48,486	645,619	180,782	5,021,190	19,301,432
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,750
	1931-32	2,306,655	100,685	108,434	22,084	293,961	3,861,802
	1932-33	2,522,615	67,238	116,655	41,022	234,166	4,251,636
	1933-34	2,679,052	50,465	117,399	39,776	198,605	4,304,303
	1934-35	2,820,803	55,869	132,243	52,916	246,994	4,764,188
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1931-32	134,732	17,723	66,216	62,898	20,762	486,431
	1932-33	150,625	21,208	94,909	128,140	15,858	692,769
	1933-34	165,311	20,259	95,826	167,708	17,606	749,002
	1934-35	220,252	19,497	114,133	178,990	44,702	1,008,450
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1931-32	261,531	5,821	25,350	100,551	45,032	518,637
	1932-33	448,465	11,033	41,476	179,371	53,936	891,827
	1933-34	520,686	10,481	57,194	181,487	77,819	1,018,224
	1934-35	714,236	9,391	103,862	215,766	107,155	1,380,865
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1931-32	1,100,644	253,006	254,998	45,171	433,623	2,670,688
	1932-33	1,359,671	261,253	319,804	143,889	605,615	3,687,498
	1933-34	1,413,095	258,929	300,523	101,558	490,347	3,384,857
	1934-35	1,561,789	208,707	330,850	116,744	498,178	3,537,218
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,033
	1931-32	177,711	5,240	42,798	4,167	81,941	668,101
	1932-33	197,365	8,306	27,678	17,791	71,499	644,782
	1933-34	176,566	7,861	24,992	20,829	60,975	743,636
	1934-35	198,514	4,994	24,572	36,706	72,443	1,000,557
Total, above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,498	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1931-32	15,942,115	1,011,161	1,192,082	1,973,859	2,696,336	29,576,008
	1932-33	21,073,123	1,037,572	1,485,640	3,101,130	3,175,145	38,880,305
	1933-34	22,658,851	812,047	1,503,080	3,174,152	3,727,852	40,741,341
	1934-35	27,449,541	729,601	1,716,511	4,106,870	6,554,835	50,613,322
Total Imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1931-32	17,404,818	1,145,829	1,427,079	2,396,734	7,037,417	44,402,662
	1932-33	23,523,988	1,195,470	1,831,636	3,536,581	8,084,047	56,842,701
	1933-34	25,144,441	956,335	1,920,676	3,676,737	7,838,982	59,434,809
	1934-35	30,786,096	862,147	2,145,315	4,624,740	11,041,365	72,421,007

Stated as percentages the figures in the preceding table are shown below:—
AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS OF PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PERCENTAGES.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		%	%	%	%	%	%
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	1.27	0.74	30.52	100
	1931-32	26.33	0.07	0.10	1.68	11.64	100
	1932-33	23.31	0.17	0.06	3.64	18.40	100
	1933-34	23.72	0.11	0.12	3.05	15.90	100
	1934-35	19.59	0.12	0.06	4.02	18.29	100
Spirituous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1931-32	85.52	5.06	0.05	0.00	0.00	100
	1932-33	87.38	6.05	0.28	0.00	0.01	100
	1933-34	85.41	8.96	0.36	0.00	0.04	100
	1934-35	82.59	9.11	0.88	0.00	0.24	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1931-32	53.21	4.09	2.40	12.22	3.11	100
	1932-33	53.80	3.38	2.36	14.24	1.52	100
	1933-34	54.73	2.37	2.10	15.64	1.55	100
	1934-35	57.23	1.82	2.02	18.46	1.89	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1931-32	64.12	0.78	5.51	0.56	19.73	100
	1932-33	64.04	0.54	4.68	0.94	17.61	100
	1933-34	63.24	0.02	4.35	1.02	19.04	100
	1934-35	57.06	0.25	3.34	0.94	26.01	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1931-32	59.73	2.61	2.81	0.57	7.61	100
	1932-33	59.33	1.58	2.75	0.96	5.51	100
	1933-34	62.24	1.17	2.73	0.92	4.61	100
	1934-35	59.21	1.17	2.78	1.11	5.18	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1931-32	27.70	3.64	13.61	12.91	6.12	100
	1932-33	21.74	3.06	13.70	18.50	2.29	100
	1933-34	22.07	2.70	12.79	22.39	4.35	100
	1934-35	21.84	1.93	11.32	17.75	2.43	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	28.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1931-32	50.43	1.12	4.89	19.39	8.68	100
	1932-33	50.29	1.24	4.65	20.11	6.05	100
	1933-34	51.14	1.03	5.62	17.82	7.64	100
	1934-35	51.72	0.68	7.52	15.63	7.76	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1931-32	41.21	9.47	9.55	1.69	16.24	100
	1932-33	36.87	7.08	8.67	3.90	16.42	100
	1933-34	41.75	7.65	8.88	3.00	14.49	100
	1934-35	44.15	5.90	9.35	3.30	14.08	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1931-32	26.60	0.78	6.41	0.62	12.26	100
	1932-33	30.60	1.29	4.29	2.76	11.09	100
	1933-34	23.74	1.06	3.36	2.80	8.20	100
	1934-35	19.84	0.50	2.46	3.67	7.24	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	58.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1931-32	53.90	3.41	4.03	6.67	9.12	100
	1932-33	54.20	2.67	3.82	7.98	8.17	100
	1933-34	55.62	1.99	3.69	7.79	9.15	100
	1934-35	54.23	1.44	3.39	8.11	12.95	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1931-32	39.52	2.60	3.25	5.44	15.98	100
	1932-33	41.38	2.10	3.22	6.22	14.22	100
	1933-34	42.31	1.61	3.23	6.19	13.19	100
	1934-35	42.51	1.19	2.96	6.39	15.25	100

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £122,631,560 during 1926-27, declined to £29,576,008 in 1931-32 and increased in successive years to £50,613,322 in 1934-35. The principal classes of competitive imports are (a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery (value £19,301,432 in 1934-35) and (b) apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres (value £17,735,864 in 1934-35). The value of goods included in these two groups represented 71 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1933-34, as compared with 73 per cent. during 1934-35.

Of the total value of competitive goods, the United Kingdom supplied 54.23 per cent. during 1934-35, as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913, and 55.62 per cent. in 1933-34. In six of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom declined during 1934-35 as compared with the previous year. The groups which showed smaller proportions were foodstuffs of animal origin; spirituous and alcoholic liquors; metals and machinery; paper and stationery; jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods; and rubber and leather manufactures. In the three groups apparel and textiles; earthenware, cements, glass, etc.; and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom increased in 1934-35. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1934-35 with 82.59 per cent. of the total oversea purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 57.23 per cent. of apparel and attire; 59.21 per cent. of paper and stationery; 51.72 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 57.06 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased in proportion to other countries from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 8.11 per cent. in 1934-35. Imports increased in the following five groups:—Foodstuffs of animal origin; apparel, textiles, etc.; paper and stationery; drugs and chemicals; and rubber and leather. The most important classes of competitive goods imported from Japan are silk piece goods, cotton and linen piece goods, crockery, fancy goods and sulphur. The total value of imports from Japan in the competitive groups during 1934-35 was £4,106,870, and of this total silk piece goods valued at £1,850,914 represented 45 per cent., and cotton and linen piece goods valued at £697,145 represented 17 per cent., or together 62 per cent. of the total competitive goods imported from Japan.

The position of the United States of America in the competitive trade improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 23.52 in 1928-29, but declined sharply to 19.14 per cent. in 1929-30. A further decline in each of the three following years reduced the percentage to 8.17 in 1932-33. In the next year, 1933-34, a slight improvement to 9.15 per cent. was recorded with a further increase to 12.95 per cent. in 1934-35. In the latest pre-war year (1913) the value of goods from the United States in the competitive groups was £5,982,650, and in 1934-35, £6,554,835. The United States sales to Australia increased in all groups of commodities during the year 1934-35. The principal groups were foodstuffs of animal origin, apparel and textiles, metals and metal manufactures, paper and stationery, and drugs and chemicals. Imports of machinery and metal manufactures (including motor vehicles) from the United States declined heavily from £16,472,338 in 1928-29 to £1,784,015 in 1932-33, but increased to £5,021,190 in 1934-35.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 1.44 per cent. in 1934-35. Apparel, textiles, and drugs, chemicals and fertilizers are the most important imports from France.

The proportion of the imports supplied by Germany in 1913 was 10.68 per cent. as compared with 58.38 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 3.61 per cent. from France; 1.24 per cent. from Japan; and 10.86 per cent. from the United States. The percentage of the imports from Germany in 1934-35 was 3.39 per cent., as compared with 0.86 per cent. in 1923-24. The principal classes of imports from Germany are manufactured metals and machinery, apparel and textiles, and drugs and chemicals.

The percentages for the total value of competitive goods decreased in the year 1934-35 for United Kingdom, France and Germany, and increased for Japan and the United States of America. The greatest decrease is shown in the percentage imported from the United Kingdom, which fell from 55.62 per cent. in 1933-34 to 54.23 per cent. in 1934-35, while the United States of America had the greatest increase from 9.15 per cent. in 1933-34 to 12.95 per cent. in 1934-35.

§ 14. Oversea Trade in Calendar Years.

For the purpose of comparison with countries which record overseas trade in calendar years the following table has been compiled to show Australian imports and exports for each quarter of the calendar years 1932 to 1935 :—

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.—CALENDAR YEARS.

Year.	Merchandise.		Bullion and Specie.		Total.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	£ Stg.1,000	£1,000.	£ Stg.1,000	£1,000.	£ Stg.1,000	£1,000.
QUARTER ENDED MARCH.						
1932 ..	10,518	{ (R) 27,811 (S) 22,160 }	158	{ (R) 2,505 (S) 2,027 }	10,676	{ (R) 30,316 (S) 24,187 }
1933 ..	13,505	{ (R) 30,527 (S) 24,373 }	348	{ (R) 16,608 (S) 13,285 }	13,853	{ (R) 47,135 (S) 37,658 }
1934 ..	14,663	{ (R) 32,884 (S) 26,255 }	318	{ (R) 2,663 (S) 2,130 }	14,981	{ (R) 35,547 (S) 28,385 }
1935 ..	18,317	{ (R) 28,890 (S) 23,065 }	389	{ (R) 2,221 (S) 1,777 }	18,706	{ (R) 31,111 (S) 24,842 }
QUARTER ENDED JUNE.						
1932 ..	12,283	{ (R) 21,720 (S) 17,306 }	230	{ (R) 5,818 (S) 4,712 }	12,513	{ (R) 27,538 (S) 22,018 }
1933 ..	12,930	{ (R) 20,926 (S) 16,708 }	273	{ (R) 2,527 (S) 2,020 }	13,203	{ (R) 23,453 (S) 18,728 }
1934 ..	15,942	{ (R) 18,391 (S) 14,683 }	343	{ (R) 2,900 (S) 2,320 }	16,285	{ (R) 21,291 (S) 17,003 }
1935 ..	17,367	{ (R) 26,121 (S) 20,854 }	436	{ (R) 2,623 (S) 2,099 }	17,803	{ (R) 28,744 (S) 22,953 }
QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER.						
1932 ..	15,023	{ (R) 16,648 (S) 13,291 }	299	{ (R) 2,377 (S) 1,902 }	15,322	{ (R) 19,025 (S) 15,193 }
1933 ..	13,981	{ (R) 21,888 (S) 17,475 }	333	{ (R) 2,490 (S) 1,992 }	14,314	{ (R) 24,378 (S) 19,467 }
1934 ..	18,398	{ (R) 17,106 (S) 13,657 }	434	{ (R) 2,630 (S) 2,104 }	18,832	{ (R) 19,736 (S) 15,761 }
1935 ..	20,122	{ (R) 19,913 (S) 15,898 }	397	{ (R) 2,954 (S) 2,363 }	20,519	{ (R) 22,867 (S) 18,261 }
QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER.						
1932 ..	15,343	{ (R) 29,633 (S) 23,660 }	250	{ (R) 2,022 (S) 1,617 }	15,593	{ (R) 31,655 (S) 25,277 }
1933 ..	14,849	{ (R) 39,507 (S) 31,543 }	284	{ (R) 2,718 (S) 2,174 }	15,133	{ (R) 42,225 (S) 33,717 }
1934 ..	18,339	{ (R) 30,413 (S) 24,282 }	438	{ (R) 2,982 (S) 2,386 }	18,777	{ (R) 33,395 (S) 26,668 }
1935 ..	21,987	{ (R) 39,754 (S) 31,740 }	527	{ (R) 4,070 (S) 3,255 }	22,514	{ (R) 43,824 (S) 34,995 }
TOTAL FOR YEAR.						
1932 ..	53,167	{ (R) 95,812 (S) 76,417 }	937	{ (R) 12,722 (S) 10,258 }	54,104	{ (R) 108,534 (S) 86,675 }
1933 ..	55,265	{ (R) 112,848 (S) 90,099 }	1,238	{ (R) 24,343 (S) 19,471 }	56,503	{ (R) 137,191 (S) 109,570 }
1934 ..	67,342	{ (R) 98,794 (S) 78,877 }	1,533	{ (R) 11,175 (S) 8,940 }	68,875	{ (R) 109,969 (S) 87,817 }
1935 ..	77,793	{ (R) 114,678 (S) 91,557 }	1,749	{ (R) 11,868 (S) 9,494 }	79,542	{ (R) 126,546 (S) 101,051 }

(R) Recorded values, Australian currency.

(S) British currency values.

§ 15. Excise.

Although excise goods have no immediate bearing on oversea trade the rates of excise duty are in some cases related to the import duty on similar goods. Moreover as the Excise Acts are administered by the Department of Trade and Customs it is convenient to publish here the quantities of Australian produce on which excise duty has been paid. Particulars of Customs and Excise Revenue are shown in Chapter XXVII.—Public Finance. B. § 2.

QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, TOBACCO, ETC., ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID.—AUSTRALIA.

Article.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
Spirits—	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	139,378	143,297	146,152	} 166,229	} 171,067
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	339	1,103	334		
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	148,891	137,353	148,930	169,776	199,328
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	150,225	142,107	139,259	} 143,217	} 164,875
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky)	5	67	..		
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	287,733	283,129	280,985	318,058	323,938
Liqueurs ..	838	1,148	1,956	2,833	3,506
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	44	148	50	25	50
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	93,205	98,738	97,409	104,198	111,869
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ..	238,607	280,365	216,093	} 662,103	} 669,498
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	296,044	450,624	188,484		
Spirits for making Vinegar	37,283	29,906	19,014	15,820	17,377
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	200	69	14	25	16
Concentrated Grape Must ..	22,224	14,149	8,384	9,895	7,163
Total, Spirits ..	1,415,016	1,582,203	1,247,064	1,592,179	1,668,678
Spirit for manufacture of Scents, etc. ..	liq. gal. 39,641	liq. gal. 40,967	liq. gal. 39,515	liq. gal. 44,805	liq. gal. 50,328
Beer ..	gal. 52,459,070	gal. 47,667,903	gal. 48,981,805	gal. 53,301,143	gal. 58,079,741
Tobacco — Manufactured, n.e.i. ..	lb. 13,180,577	lb. 13,370,263	lb. 13,597,478	lb. 13,735,473	lb. 13,915,260
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	147,537	122,566	75,198	152,451	173,302
Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..	532	..	..	..	..
Total, Tobacco ..	13,328,646	13,492,829	13,672,676	13,887,924	14,088,562
Cigars—Machine-made ..	53,349	39,582	41,097	46,131	55,040
Cigars—Hand-made ..	257,019	199,120	191,808	214,067	200,007
Total, Cigars ..	310,368	238,702	232,905	260,198	255,047

QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, TOBACCO, ETC., ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY WAS PAID—AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Article.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cigarettes—Machine-made	4,324,679	4,054,064	4,455,456	4,517,558	4,769,793
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	403	826	612	440	271
Total, Cigarettes ..	4,325,082	4,054,890	4,456,068	4,517,998	4,770,064
		60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.	60 papers or tubes.
Cigarette Tubes and Papers	..	1,579,456	43,819,859	69,637,478	73,828,386
		gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.	gross of boxes.
Matches .. ..	..	333,190	2,909,390	3,086,433	3,355,327
	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.	gal.
Petrol	19,402,032	19,044,324	20,130,190	23,351,682	28,405,489
	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.	doz. packs.
Playing Cards	104,331	111,719	116,341	109,079	112,229

§ 16. Interstate Trade.

Prior to the federation of the Australian Colonies (now States), each Colony published statistics of its trade with the other Colonies. A similar record was continued by the Commonwealth Government under the provisions of the Constitution Act (Section 93). On the expiry of the "book-keeping" period, these records were discontinued as from 13th September, 1910, and the latest published statements were for the year 1909. Later the Governments of Western Australia and Tasmania revived the records, and statistics of the subject are available again for those States.

At the Conference of Statisticians held in January, 1928, it was resolved that efforts should be made in other States to record the interstate movement of certain principal commodities.

The Government Statist for South Australia publishes some figures for that State made up from the records of Western Australia and Tasmania, and from various other sources. The statistics of interstate trade for New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland are very meagre. The Melbourne Harbour Trust publishes, in its annual report, the quantities of various commodities of interstate trade loaded and discharged in the Port of Melbourne. The trade with individual States is not disclosed.