

SECTION XV.

COMMERCE.

§ 1. Introductory.

1. **General.**—The development of the commerce of Australia might be considered from several standpoints—for example, the historical, the legal, or the purely financial—all of which are important. The natural introduction would have been a sketch of the History of Australian Commerce; this, however, must be reserved for a future issue of the Year Book.

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

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

2. **Constitutional Powers of Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.**—Under the provisions of the Commonwealth Constitution Act [*vide* pp. 21-37 of this volume] power to make laws with respect to "trade and commerce with other countries and among the States" is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. [Chap. I., Part V., sec. 51. (i.), *vide* p. 27.]

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

"On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth. [Section 86, p. 33.]

"Uniform duties of customs shall be imposed within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth." [Section 88, p. 33.]

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

"On the imposition of uniform duties of customs all laws of the several States imposing duties of customs or of excise, or offering bounties on the production or export of goods, shall cease to have effect, but any grant of or agreement for any such bounty lawfully made by or under the authority of the Government of any State shall be taken to be good if made before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and not otherwise." [Section 90, p. 33.]

"Nothing in this Constitution prohibits a State from granting any aid to or bounty on mining for gold, silver, or other metals, nor from granting, with the consent of both Houses of the Parliament of the Commonwealth expressed by resolution, any aid to or bounty on the production or export of goods." [Section 91, p. 33.]

"On the imposition of uniform duties of customs, trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, shall be absolutely free." [Section 92, 1st paragraph, p. 33.]

"The power of the Parliament to make laws with respect to trade and commerce extends to navigation and shipping, and to railways the property of any State." [Section 98, p. 34.]

"The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade, commerce, or revenue, give preference to one State or any part thereof over another State or any part thereof." [Section 99, p. 34.]

"The Commonwealth shall not, by any law or regulation of trade or commerce, abridge the right of a State or of the residents therein to the reasonable use of the waters of rivers for conservation or irrigation." [Section 100, p. 34.]

"There shall be an Interstate Commission, with such powers of adjudication and administration as the Parliament deems necessary, for the execution and maintenance, within the Commonwealth, of the provisions of this Constitution relating to trade and commerce, and of all laws made thereunder." [Section 101, p. 34.]

"The Parliament may by any law with respect to trade or commerce forbid, as to railways, any preference or discrimination by any State, or by any authority constituted under a State, if such preference or discrimination is undue and unreasonable or unjust to any State; due regard being had to the financial responsibilities incurred by any State in connection with the construction and maintenance of its railways. But no preference or discrimination shall, within the meaning of this section, be taken to be undue and unreasonable, or unjust to any State, unless so adjudged by the Interstate Commission." [Section 102, p. 34.]

"The members of the Interstate Commission—

- (i.) Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council;
 - (ii.) Shall hold office for seven years, but may be removed within that time by the Governor-General in Council, on an address from both Houses of the Parliament in the same session praying for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity;
 - (iii.) Shall receive such remuneration as the Parliament may fix; but such remuneration shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."
- [Section 103, p. 35.]

"Nothing in this Constitution shall render unlawful any rate for the carriage of goods upon a railway, the property of a State, if such rate is deemed by the Interstate Commission to be necessary for the development of the territory of the State, and if the rate applies equally to goods within the State and to goods passing into the State from other States." [Section 104, p. 35.]

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

"But notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, goods imported before the imposition of uniform duties of customs into any State, or into any colony which, whilst the goods remain therein, becomes a State, shall, on thence passing into another State within two years after the imposition of such duties, be liable to any duty chargeable on the importation of such goods into the Commonwealth, less any duty paid in respect of the goods on their importation." [Section 92, 2nd paragraph, p. 33.]

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

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

"If at any time during the five years the duty on any goods under this section is higher than the duty imposed by the Commonwealth on the importation of the like goods, then such higher duty shall be collected on the goods when imported into Western Australia from beyond the limits of the Commonwealth." [Section 95, p. 34.]

§ 2. Commonwealth Commercial Legislation.

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

During the interval between the inception of the Commonwealth, viz., on 1st January, 1901, and the coming into operation of the Customs Act 1901, the Customs Acts of the several States were administered by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, under section 86 of the Constitution. *Vide* p. 33 herein.

2. **Customs Tariff Act, 1902 (No. 14 of 1902).**—The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff imposing uniform rates of customs duty in all the States was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 8th October, 1901. "An Act relating to Duties of Customs," assented to on the 16th September, 1902, made provision that uniform duties of customs specified in the tariff schedule should be imposed from the 8th October, 1901, at four o'clock in the afternoon, reckoned according to the standard time in force in the State of Victoria. From this time onwards trade between the States became free, with, however, the exception, under section 95 of the Constitution Act—p. 34 herein,—of the right of Western Australia to levy duty on the goods from other States.

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

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

"In every bill of lading with respect to goods, unless the contrary intention appears, a clause shall be implied whereby, if the ship is at the beginning of the voyage seaworthy in all respects and properly manned, equipped, and supplied, neither the ship nor her owner, master, agent, or charterer shall be responsible for damage to or loss of the goods resulting from (a) faults or errors in navigation; or (b) perils of the sea or navigable waters; or (c) acts of God or the King's enemies; or (d) the inherent defect, quality, or vice of the goods; or (e) the insufficiency of package of the goods; or (f) the seizure of

the goods under legal process; or (g) any act of omission of the shipper or owner of the goods, his agent, or representative; or (h) saving or attempting to save life or property at sea; or (i) any deviation in saving or attempting to save life or property at sea."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The goods prescribed are:—(a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation of articles used for food or drink by man; or (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use; or (c) manures; or (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which such apparel is manufactured; or (e) jewellery; or (f) seeds and plants.

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

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

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

§ 3. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

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

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

3. Records of Past Years.—In the years preceding federation each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from

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

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

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

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

§ 4. Oversea Trade.

1. Total Oversea Trade.—The oversea trade of the Commonwealth during 1906, both as regards imports and exports, is by far the greatest yet recorded. The statement hereunder of the oversea trade of Australia during the past twenty years shews that from a total of £56,000,000 in 1886, equal to £20 7s. 8d. per inhabitant, the trade grew by somewhat irregular movements, until in 1891 it amounted to £73,753,603 or £23 1s. 6d. per head. The year 1892 marked the beginning of a period of acute financial stress culminating in the commercial crisis of 1893. The collapse of these years, confined by no means to Australia, but affecting in varying degree many countries, is plainly reflected in the records of the trade of that period, for the trade for 1894 had fallen to £54,028,227, a decline of no less than 26.75 per cent. in three years. In 1895 there was slight recovery, and a continuous upward movement until 1901, when the trade reached £92,130,183, or £24 5s. 10d. per head. A decline, due to drought, in the exports of agricultural, pastoral and dairy produce, reduced the trade of 1902 to £84,591,037, but although in the next year there was a further shrinkage in the exports of agricultural produce, the increase in the value of the exports of metals, specie, butter and wool was so large as to effect an increase in the total trade. From 1902 the increase has been continuous, reaching in 1906 the amount of £114,482,675, equal to £28 0s. 5d. per inhabitant.

The "balance of trade" is shewn in a table hereinafter:—

OVERSEA TRADE OF AUSTRALIA, 1886 TO 1906.

Year.	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant. ¹		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1886	34,178,743	21,720,383	55,879,126	12 9 4	7 18 4	20 7 8
1887	29,572,497	23,420,876	52,993,373	10 8 8	8 5 3	18 13 11
1888	36,880,967	28,900,008	65,780,975	12 11 7	9 17 2	22 8 9
1889	37,577,218	29,552,999	67,130,217	12 8 8	9 15 7	22 4 3
1890	35,168,171	29,321,331	64,489,502	11 6 4	9 8 9	20 15 1
1891	37,711,053	36,042,550	73,753,603	11 16 0	11 5 6	23 1 6
1892	30,107,339	33,370,284	63,477,623	9 4 0	10 3 10	19 7 10
1893	23,765,085	33,225,265	56,990,350	7 2 7	9 19 4	17 1 11
1894	21,897,114	32,131,113	54,028,227	6 9 0	9 9 4	15 18 4
1895	23,195,101	33,644,332	56,839,433	6 14 1	9 14 6	16 8 7
1896	29,658,197	32,963,522	62,621,719	8 8 5	9 7 2	17 15 7
1897	31,958,126	37,782,593	69,740,719	8 18 3	10 10 9	19 9 0
1898	31,481,144	40,164,606	71,645,750	8 12 11	11 0 7	19 13 6
1899	34,329,687	48,599,033	82,928,720	9 6 0	13 3 5	22 9 5
1900	41,388,030	45,956,882	87,344,912	11 1 3	12 5 9	23 7 0
1901	42,434,011	49,696,172	92,130,183	11 3 9	13 2 1	24 5 10
1902	40,675,950	43,915,087	84,591,037	10 10 11	11 7 10	21 18 9
1903	37,811,471	48,250,112	86,061,583	9 13 10	12 7 4	22 1 2
1904	37,020,842	57,485,915	94,506,757	9 7 3	14 10 9	23 18 0
1905	38,346,731	56,841,035	95,187,766	9 10 11	14 3 0	23 13 11
1906	44,744,912	69,737,763	114,482,675	10 19 0	17 1 5	28 0 5

1. Reckoned on mean population for year.

2. Ratio between Exports and Imports.—A striking feature in the trade returns of the past twenty years is the rapid growth of the value of exports as compared with that of imports. The increase in the value of imports from 1886 to 1906 is equivalent to an annual rate of 1.36 per cent., whereas the exports during the same period shew an increased value equal to 6.01 per cent. per annum, the annual rate of increase of the total trade being 3.65 per cent. During the earlier years the balance of trade was on the side of imports, but from the year 1892 the reverse has been the case. The excess of exports mainly represents the interest and profits on investments of British and foreign capital in Australia, in the form of Government loans and private undertakings, and also freight on trade which is so largely carried by British and foreign ships.

The following table, shewing the balance of trade and the percentage of exports on imports from 1886 to 1906, both inclusive, though subject to the defect of record which has just been explained, is probably substantially correct, since the unascertainable true ratio will doubtless be very near the figure given:—

BALANCE OF TRADE OF AUSTRALIA AND PERCENTAGE OF EXPORTS ON IMPORTS, 1886 TO 1906.

Year.	Balance of Trade	Per-centage	Year.	Balance of Trade	Per-centage	Year.	Balance of Trade	Per-centage
	£			£			£	
1886	—12,478,360	63.5	1893	9,460,180	139.8	1900	4,568,852	111.0
1887	—6,151,621	79.2	1894	10,233,999	146.7	1901	7,262,161	117.1
1888	—7,930,959	78.4	1895	10,449,231	145.0	1902	3,239,137	108.0
1889	—8,024,219	78.6	1896	3,305,325	111.1	1903	10,438,641	127.6
1890	—5,846,840	83.4	1897	5,824,467	118.2	1904	20,465,073	155.3
1891	—1,668,503	95.6	1898	8,683,462	127.0	1905	18,494,304	148.2
1892	3,202,945	110.8	1899	14,269,346	141.6	1906	24,992,851	155.9

1. The sign (—) denotes that the value of the exports is less than the value of the imports.

§ 5. Direction of Trade.

1. **Countries of Origin of Imports.**—From the 1st January, 1905, the Trade and Customs Department, in addition to the usual record of the countries whence goods directly arrived in Australia, has kept a record of the countries of their origin. The following table shews, for the years 1905 and 1906, the value of imports recorded as direct from the principal countries, and also the disposition of the value of imports against the countries where they were produced or manufactured:—

IMPORTS FROM COUNTRIES OF SHIPMENT AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1905 AND 1906.

Country.	Imports according to							
	Country of Shipment.				Country of Origin.			
	1905.		1906.		1905.		1906.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
United Kingdom ...	£ 23,074,717	60.17	£ 26,575,833	59.42	£ 20,319,815	52.99	£ 22,904,344	51.21
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—								
Canada ...	230,981	0.60	303,751	0.68	379,125	0.99	305,497	0.68
Ceylon ...	693,616	1.81	643,906	1.44	666,181	1.74	620,524	1.39
Hong Kong ...	277,038	0.72	230,311	0.51	3,350	0.01	6,209	0.01
India ...	1,311,427	3.42	1,703,606	3.81	1,352,105	3.52	1,720,343	3.85
New Zealand ...	2,333,516	6.09	3,156,489	7.06	2,277,152	5.94	2,988,776	6.68
Straits Settlements ...	222,276	0.58	253,607	0.57	104,104	0.27	136,849	0.31
Other British Possessions	315,296	0.82	444,194	0.99	422,970	1.10	691,211	1.54
Total British Possessions ...	5,384,150	14.04	6,735,864	15.06	5,204,987	13.57	6,469,409	14.46
Total British Countries ...	23,458,867	74.21	33,311,697	74.48	25,524,802	66.56	29,373,753	65.67
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—								
Austria ...	11,333	0.03	8,828	0.02	81,553	0.21	109,014	0.24
Belgium ...	551,984	1.44	909,620	2.03	252,329	0.66	446,251	1.00
China ...	69,349	0.18	58,338	0.13	318,701	0.83	271,295	0.61
France ...	510,950	1.33	462,622	1.03	1,343,755	3.50	1,473,367	3.29
Germany ...	2,643,412	6.89	3,204,844	7.17	3,026,850	7.89	3,929,116	8.78
Japan ...	371,761	0.97	422,552	0.94	397,321	1.04	450,893	1.01
Netherlands ...	132,327	0.35	151,638	0.34	244,255	0.64	228,896	0.51
Norway and Sweden ...	302,397	0.79	359,588	0.80	524,694	1.37	619,743	1.39
Spain ...	15,733	0.04	21,568	0.05	82,627	0.22	104,827	0.23
Switzerland ...	22,826	0.06	27,085	0.06	389,294	1.02	474,804	1.06
United States ...	4,486,604	11.70	4,633,553	10.36	5,005,387	13.05	5,805,612	12.54
Other Foreign Countries	769,183	2.01	1,157,573	2.59	1,155,165	3.01	1,641,935	3.67
Total Foreign Countries ...	9,887,864	25.79	11,417,809	25.52	12,821,929	33.44	15,355,753	34.33
Total Imports from all Countries ...	33,346,731	100	44,729,506	100	38,346,731	100	44,729,506	100

The only country from which the value of direct imports exceeds by any large amount the value of the imports of goods which were manufactured or produced therein, that is to say, the only country which shews a balance of any magnitude as a distributor of the goods of other countries to Australia, is the United Kingdom. The records of our imports therefrom during the year 1906 shew that while the total direct imports from that country amounted to £26,575,833, the value of the manufactures or produce of the United Kingdom itself, imported from all countries whatsoever during the same year, was £22,904,344. From the foregoing figures it appears that goods to the value of at least £3,671,489 were received from other countries through the United Kingdom.

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

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

TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1887 TO 1906.

IMPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year 1906.
	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	24,818,787	18,241,366	22,794,700	23,163,660	26,575,833
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	95,592	89,861	230,459	291,253	303,751
Cape Colony ...	3,090	11,364	3,858	7,105	8,762
Ceylon ...	124,057	239,774	410,057	603,660	643,906
Fiji ...	170,100	92,125	104,459	79,820	57,181
Hong Kong ...	769,699	460,883	313,578	303,322	230,311
India ...	745,070	606,181	914,859	1,148,895	1,703,606
Mauritius ...	483,283	178,074	175,966	104,911	65,733
Natal ...	10,893	4,655	114	2,429	8,035
New Guinea ...	12,166	16,623	52,416	67,987	64,073
New Zealand ...	1,826,537	1,100,533	1,541,128	2,479,298	3,156,489
Straits Settlements ...	126,691	138,055	281,022	178,658	269,013
Other British Possessions	22,605	15,718	34,247	136,443	240,410
Total British Possessions ...	4,389,783	2,953,846	4,062,163	5,403,781	6,751,270
Total British Countries ...	29,208,570	21,195,212	26,856,863	28,567,441	33,327,103
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	336	101	3,264	229,872	724
Belgium ...	227,995	274,559	394,094	559,880	909,620
Chile and Peru ...	19,419	2,511	32,128	16,112	36,103
China ...	800,454	327,120	262,195	135,219	58,338
France ...	360,000	201,284	476,756	465,330	462,622
Germany ...	1,286,054	1,107,496	2,254,746	2,703,806	3,204,844
Hawaiian Islands, New Britain, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, and South Sea Islands ...	109,862	78,286	150,510	140,294	187,030
Italy ...	31,650	67,672	137,852	168,221	185,247
Japan ...	39,787	63,195	225,086	380,388	424,583
Java ...	424,173	464,351	461,748	510,689	497,815
Netherlands ...	19,940	12,125	36,919	101,531	151,638
Norway and Sweden ...	522,102	176,149	381,213	373,274	359,588
Philippine Islands ...	13,350	15,869	69,385	70,669	89,840
United States of America	2,268,620	1,682,092	4,355,724	5,014,408	4,633,553
Other Foreign Countries	49,669	56,545	219,717	282,847	216,264
Total Foreign Countries ...	6,173,411	4,529,355	9,461,337	11,152,540	11,417,809
Total ...	35,381,981	25,724,567	36,318,200	39,719,981	44,744,912

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

IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE IMPORTS FROM EACH COUNTRY ON
THE TOTAL IMPORTS 1887 TO 1906.

Country.	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	1906.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	70.14	70.92	62.77	58.30	59.39
BRITISH POSSESSIONS—					
Canada	0.27	0.35	0.64	0.73	0.68
Cape Colony	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.02
Ceylon	0.35	0.93	1.13	1.52	1.44
Fiji	0.48	0.36	0.29	0.20	0.13
Hong Kong	2.18	1.79	0.86	0.76	0.52
India	2.11	2.36	2.52	2.89	3.81
Mauritius	1.37	0.69	0.49	0.27	0.15
Natal	0.03	0.02	...	0.01	0.02
New Guinea	0.03	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.14
New Zealand	5.16	4.28	4.24	6.24	7.05
Straits Settlements ...	0.86	0.54	0.77	0.45	0.60
Other British Possessions ...	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.34	0.53
Total British Possessions ...	12.41	11.48	11.18	13.60	15.09
Total British Countries ...	82.55	82.40	73.95	71.90	74.48
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—					
Argentine Republic... ..	...	...	0.01	0.58	...
Belgium	0.64	1.07	1.09	1.41	2.03
Chile and Peru	0.06	0.01	0.09	0.04	0.08
China	2.26	1.27	0.72	0.34	0.13
France	1.02	0.78	1.31	1.17	1.04
Germany	3.63	4.31	6.21	6.81	7.16
Hawaiian Islands, New Britain, New Caledonia, New Hebrides and South Sea Islands	0.31	0.30	0.41	0.36	0.42
Italy	0.09	0.26	0.38	0.42	0.41
Japan	0.11	0.25	0.62	0.96	0.95
Java	1.20	1.80	1.27	1.29	1.11
Netherlands	0.06	0.05	0.10	0.26	0.34
Norway and Sweden	1.48	0.68	1.05	0.94	0.80
Philippine Islands	0.04	0.06	0.19	0.18	0.20
United States of America ...	6.41	6.54	12.00	12.62	10.36
Other Foreign Countries ...	0.14	0.22	0.60	0.72	0.49
Total Foreign Countries... ...	17.45	17.60	26.05	28.10	25.52
Total	100	100	100	100	100

3. Imports Shipped from the United Kingdom.—The foregoing table shows that while the value of direct imports from the United Kingdom during 1906 is above the yearly average of the period under review, the proportion to total imports has diminished, having fallen from 70.14 per cent. during the years 1887-91 to 59.39 per cent. in 1906. The apparent diversion of Australian trade from Great Britain is more fully dealt with hereinafter, viz., in paragraph 10 of this section. The values of the principal imports from the United Kingdom during the year 1906 are as follows :—

Ale and beer, £336,729; alkalies (soda), £97,003; apparel and textiles, £10,931,683; arms, ammunition and explosives, £581,428; books and periodicals, £421,709; brushware, £107,477; earthenware, etc., £167,446; clocks and watches, £104,684; cocoa and chocolate, £176,843; confectionery, £100,860; copper, £71,794; cordage, metal, £85,191; cordage, other, £87,196; cutlery, £116,237; drugs and chemicals, £592,595; electrical materials, £188,292; fancy goods, £158,012; fish, fresh and preserved, £143,837; furniture, £102,063; glass and glassware, £96,773; indiarubber manufactures, £290,926; instruments, musical, £73,954; instruments, scientific, £180,733; iron and steel, £1,766,885; jewellery and precious stones, £411,774; leather and leather manufactures, £293,156; machines and machinery, £1,191,521; machine tools, £61,353; manures, £114,255; metals, manufactures of, £1,692,609; milk, preserved, £98,959; oils, £197,579; paints and colours, £244,804; paper, £515,461; pickles, sauces, etc., £88,977; platedware, £148,339; railway materials, £134,848; soap, £52,331; spirits, £683,166; stationery, £248,268; tin plates, £256,927; tobacco, £188,411; tools of trade, £181,115; varnishes, £55,782; vehicles, £302,048; vessels (ships), £358,000.

4. **Imports Shipped from British Possessions.**—The growth of the value of imports from other British possessions during the past twenty years has been such as to increase the proportion to total imports from 12.41 per cent. in the years 1887-91 to 15.09 per cent. in 1906. Of the total imports from British possessions during 1906, 46.75 per cent. were from New Zealand, 25.24 per cent. from India, and 9.54 per cent. from Ceylon.

5. **Principal Imports from British Possessions, 1906.**—These are as follows:—

(i.) *Canada.* Apparel and textiles, £24,123; boots and shoes, £8721; drugs and chemicals, £22,871; fish, £39,965; agricultural implements and machinery, £38,375; other machines and machinery, £38,299; medicines, £17,336; paper, £16,855; timber, £44,116; vehicles, £11,973.

The imports from Canada include manufactures of the United States—machinery, medicines and timber—to the value of about £70,000, while on the other hand a corresponding amount of Canadian produce—paper, £45,000, and implements and machinery, £25,000—is received into Australia from other countries, mainly from the United Kingdom and from the United States.

(ii.) *Ceylon.* Coffee and chicory, £9120; nuts, £11,883; tea, £592,152. The large increase in the imports from Ceylon—from £124,057 during the years 1887-91, to £643,906 in 1906—is due to the displacement of China teas in the Australian markets by those of India and Ceylon. Of the total imports of tea during the year 1906, 66.67 per cent. was the produce of Ceylon.

(iii.) *Fiji.* Bananas, £36,891; Sugar, £10,693.

(iv.) *Hong Kong.* Apparel and textiles, £19,116; rice, £53,833; oils, £16,867; tea, £35,440. The imports from Hong Kong are mainly the produce of China.

(v.) *India.* Apparel and textiles, £10,083; bags and sacks, £1,102,852; canvas, £124,420; coffee and chicory, £13,538; cotton, raw, £12,082; rice, £10,591; shellac, £11,065; manures, £20,405; oils, £47,826; skins and hides, £20,978; spices, £10,720; tea, £220,520; wax, paraffin, £14,703.

(vi.) *Mauritius.* Sugar, £65,568.

(vii.) *Natal.* Coal, £6215; seeds (canary, hemp, and rape), £1490.

(viii.) *New Guinea.* Copra, £6159; gold, bullion and ore, £50,863.

(ix.) *New Zealand.* Horses, £22,946; sheep, £45,985; military stores, £23,438; coal, £6653; copra, £18,872; cordage and twines, £6468; fibre, £77,812; fish, £21,117; gold, bullion, ore, and specie, £2,114,633; grain—barley, £10,873; oats, £26,623; hops, £18,775; implements and machinery (agricultural), £6514; machines and machinery, £21,019; meats, £20,213; milk, preserved, £7326; seeds, £38,451; silver, bullion, ore, and specie, £81,948; skins and hides, £195,048; timber, £316,360.

(x.) *Straits Settlements.* Rice, £44,742; oils, £61,537; spices, £35,970; tapioca, £40,935; wax, paraffin, £13,818; wood and wicker manufactures, £10,339. The rice imported from the Straits Settlements is largely the produce of Burma, and the oils of Borneo and Sumatra.

6. Imports from Foreign Countries.—The imports from foreign countries during the year 1906 represented 25.52 per cent. of the total imports as compared with 17.45 per cent. during the years 1887-91. Compared, however, with the average of the past ten years, the proportion during the year 1906 shews a slight decline.

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

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

(ii.) *Belgium.* Apparel and textiles, £70,373; candles, £14,759; drugs and chemicals, £15,882; glass and glassware, £74,292; iron and steel, £112,843; jewellery, £17,253; leather, £13,657; machines and machinery, £36,164; manures, £35,330; matches and vestas, £28,303; metal manufactures, £122,644; paper, £30,502; railway materials, £100,500; motors, £32,009; wine, £37,966.

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

(iii.) *Chile.* Alkali (soda), £35,943.

(iv.) *China.* Apparel and textiles, £9826; rice, £10,659; tea, £19,869.

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

(v.) *France.* Apparel and textiles, £57,167; corks, £11,518; drugs and chemicals, £114,573; fruits, £16,369; preserved milk, £56,635; spirits, £49,096; tiles, £11,472; cigars and cigarettes, £9295; wine, £21,974.

The value of the direct imports recorded from France is much below the value of imports of goods of French origin. The most important imports of French origin are—apparel and textiles, £743,000; cream of tartar, £115,833; leather, £26,339; pipes, smoking, £34,056; spirits, £163,172; wines, £35,198; vehicles, motors, £46,627.

(vi.) *Germany.* Ale and beer, £46,203; apparel and textiles, £417,758; arms, ammunition, and explosives, £33,554; brushware, £18,288; cement, £41,892; chinaware, etc., £71,932; cocoa and chocolate, £22,892; cutlery, £14,562; drugs and chemicals, £140,684; furniture, £63,226; glass and glassware, £109,624; hops, £10,210; india-rubber manufactures, £33,058; musical instruments, £226,754; iron and steel, £31,083; jewellery, £33,897; lamps and lampware, £33,072; leather and leather manufactures, £29,655; machines and machinery, £202,517; manures, £32,990; matches and vestas, £40,335; metal manufactures, £562,324; paper, £209,953; railway material, £30,521; spirits, £57,121; stationery, £43,106; tobacco, £48,712.

The imports from Germany, as stated in the foregoing list, include considerable amounts of the produce and manufacture of other countries, but on the other hand still larger amounts of German goods are received into the Commonwealth from other countries.

(vii.) *Italy*. Apparel and textiles, £39,258; fruits, £31,083; matches and vestas, £17,901; marble, £14,569; sulphur, £13,500.

(viii.) *Japan*. Apparel and textiles, £224,255; bags, baskets, etc., £12,544; china-ware and earthenware, £10,551; fancy goods, £11,147; furniture, £13,919; rice, £32,140; oils, £11,176; sulphur, £45,575.

(ix.) *Java*. Cotton, raw, £8800; rice, £53,927; oil, kerosene, £51,175; sugar, £357,809; tea, £9271.

(x.) *Netherlands*. Apparel and textiles, £10,000; cocoa and chocolate, £22,307; cameos and precious stones, £16,847; manures, £12,116; spirits, £54,323. The value of the imports of Netherlands manufacture from all countries of cocoa and chocolate amounted to £45,854, and of spirits, to £99,768.

(xi.) *Norway*. Fish, preserved, £9830; milk, preserved, £8459; timber, £280,535. The value of the total imports from all countries of preserved milk of Norwegian origin amounted to £76,587, and of preserved fish, to £22,082.

(xii.) *Switzerland*. Apparel and textiles, £22,822; milk, £2299. The value of imports recorded as direct from Switzerland amounts to only 5.70 per cent. of the value of the total imports of the produce of that country. The principal articles of Swiss production imported were:—Apparel and textiles, £304,052; cocoa and chocolate, £23,895; milk, £80,655; cigars, £12,370; watches and clocks, £40,338.

(xiii.) *United States of America*. Apparel and textiles, £164,266; arms, ammunition, and explosives, £112,094; boots and shoes, £42,895; clocks and watches, £36,471; drugs and chemicals, £65,801; fish, preserved, £104,013; furniture, £46,583; agricultural implements and machinery, £182,264; scientific instruments, £45,156; iron and steel, £106,949; leather and leather manufactures, £84,291; machines and machinery, £392,057; machine tools, £52,216; manufactures of metals, £408,462; oils, kerosene, £369,924; oils, other, £129,631; paper, £250,276; railway material, £74,548; resin, £44,604; timber, £606,693; tobacco, £312,266; tools of trade, £140,480; turpentine, £59,268; vehicles, bicycles, motors, etc., £73,515; wax, paraffin, £35,317; wicker and wood manufactures, £56,714.

In addition to the direct imports from the United States, which include Canadian goods to the value of £15,000, United States goods to the value of nearly £1,000,000 were received through other countries. The greater part of this indirect trade from the United States is received through the United Kingdom, and the principal articles thus received are—apparel and textiles, boots and shoes, leather, machines and machinery, and tobacco.

8. **Direction of Exports.**—The following table shews the average yearly value of exports to principal countries during each quinquennial period from 1887 to 1906 and for the year 1906. As in the case of the import trade, considerable alteration in the direction of exports is evident. The largest increases in exports to British possessions are shewn for the various South African colonies, due to exports of agricultural and pastoral produce and timber, and to India and Ceylon, mainly due to exports of gold, and in some recent years also of timber, chiefly railway sleepers. The large increases in the case of Belgium, Germany and France are more apparent than real, and are mainly due to the increase in local sales of wool, skins, etc., and the resulting direct export to the

countries mentioned, while formerly a much larger proportion of wool, etc., was sent to the United Kingdom for sale, and ultimately found its way from there to the Continent:—

TRADE WITH VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1887 to 1906.

EXPORTS (INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE).

Country.	Yearly Average of Quinquennial Periods.				Year.
	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	22,003,741	23,030,779	25,337,456	25,461,689	32,854,049
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	503	12,793	77,627	172,757	732,688
Cape Colony ...	84,786	80,515	1,840,961	2,116,733	1,179,830
Ceylon ...	87,404	434,081	1,188,136	4,249,831	3,648,645
Fiji ...	105,267	121,771	173,080	246,671	308,590
Hong Kong ...	415,885	489,987	375,559	579,829	726,094
India ...	735,701	404,986	1,220,179	3,336,387	3,520,499
Mauritius ...	105,764	54,890	36,992	52,075	62,562
Natal ...	81,498	100,756	672,114	1,062,293	678,043
New Guinea ...	12,677	17,682	46,150	46,744	48,544
New Zealand ...	748,444	987,718	1,131,067	1,725,234	2,391,767
Straits Settlements ...	107,523	105,040	103,742	209,612	481,777
Other British Possessions ...	6,770	10,128	30,438	77,961	71,873
Total British Possessions	2,492,222	2,820,347	6,896,045	13,876,127	13,850,912
Total British Countries ...	24,495,963	25,851,126	32,233,501	39,337,816	46,704,961
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	...	195	20,938	30,485	52,471
Belgium ...	1,341,908	1,422,378	1,488,785	2,695,512	4,804,268
Chile and Peru ...	116,931	155,666	239,390	473,649	908,444
China ...	43,884	23,778	208,601	242,580	222,790
France ...	663,672	2,064,639	2,641,244	4,190,591	5,553,055
Germany ...	559,697	1,580,692	2,128,596	3,406,633	3,725,974
Hawaiian Isl., New Britain, New Caledonia, New He- brides and South Sea Isl.	275,892	227,754	349,922	350,796	355,047
Italy ...	16,136	44,954	177,742	156,913	179,198
Japan ...	8,950	48,232	138,686	580,670	1,210,138
Java ...	57,921	70,582	125,285	157,559	210,101
Netherlands ...	18,013	45,008	69,634	226,958	334,908
Norway and Sweden ...	10	2,404	1,590	3,929	15,136
Philippine Islands ...	117,471	24,664	150,999	331,047	436,389
Spain ...	10,692	7,047	12,835	61,300	152,373
United States of America ...	1,642,587	1,263,128	3,941,509	2,591,428	4,338,701
Other Foreign Countries ...	77,826	234,656	510,600	408,116	533,809
Total Foreign Countries	4,951,590	7,215,777	12,206,356	15,908,166	23,032,802
Total ...	29,447,553	33,066,903	44,439,857	55,245,982	69,737,763

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

EXPORTS.—PERCENTAGES OF THE EXPORT TO EACH COUNTRY ON
THE TOTAL EXPORTS, 1887 TO 1906.

Country.	1887-91.	1892-6.	1897-1901.	1902-6.	1906.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom ...	74.74	69.65	57.01	46.09	47.12
British Possessions—					
Canada ...	...	0.04	0.18	0.32	1.05
Cape Colony ...	0.29	0.24	4.14	3.83	1.69
Ceylon ...	0.30	1.31	2.67	7.69	5.23
Fiji ...	0.36	0.37	0.39	0.45	0.44
Hong Kong ...	1.41	1.48	0.85	1.05	1.04
India ...	2.50	1.23	2.75	6.04	5.05
Mauritius ...	0.36	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.09
Natal ...	0.28	0.30	1.51	1.92	0.97
New Guinea ...	0.04	0.05	0.10	0.08	0.07
New Zealand ...	2.54	2.99	2.55	3.12	3.43
Straits Settlements ...	0.36	0.32	0.23	0.38	0.69
Other British Possessions ...	0.02	0.03	0.07	0.14	0.11
Total British Possessions	8.46	8.53	15.52	25.11	19.86
Total British Countries ...	83.20	78.18	72.53	71.20	66.98
Foreign Countries—					
Argentine Republic ...	...	...	0.05	0.06	0.08
Belgium ...	4.58	4.30	3.35	4.88	6.89
Chile and Peru ...	0.39	0.47	0.54	0.86	1.30
China ...	0.15	0.07	0.47	0.44	0.30
France ...	2.25	6.24	5.94	7.59	7.96
Germany ...	1.90	4.78	4.79	6.17	5.34
Hawaiian Isl., New Britain, New Caledonia, New He- brides and South Sea Isl.	0.93	0.69	0.79	0.63	0.51
Italy ...	0.05	0.14	0.40	0.28	0.26
Japan ...	0.03	0.15	0.31	1.05	1.74
Java ...	0.19	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.30
Netherlands ...	0.06	0.14	0.16	0.41	0.48
Norway and Sweden ...	...	0.01	...	0.01	0.02
Philippine Islands ...	0.40	0.07	0.34	0.60	0.63
Spain ...	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.22
United States of America ...	5.58	3.82	8.87	4.69	6.22
Other Foreign Countries ...	0.26	0.71	1.15	0.74	0.77
Total Foreign Countries...	16.80	21.82	27.47	28.80	33.02
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100

9. **Exports to the United Kingdom.**—Notwithstanding an increase of nearly 50 per cent. (49.33) in the actual value of exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1906 as compared with the yearly average of the period 1887-91, the proportion of the total exports despatched to the United Kingdom has fallen from 74.74 per cent. in the earlier period to 47.12 per cent in the year 1906.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom during the year 1906 were as follows :—
 Butter, £2,904,506; fruit, including pulp, £114,229; furs, undressed, £33,368; grain—wheat, £3,228,625; flour, £195,433; hair, £26,363; jewellery and precious stones, £140,079; leather, £440,021; meats—bacon and hams, £4195; frozen—beef, £15,896; mutton, 839,360; rabbits and hares, £486,194; other frozen meat, £36,570; potted meat, £20,208; preserved meat, £107,860; minerals and metals—copper, £1,859,028; gold, £3,203,805; lead, £356,136; ores, n.e.i., £121,264; silver, bullion and ore, £191,563; silver-lead bullion, £781,955; spelter and concentrates, £48,241; tin, ingots and ore, £967,462; oil, cocoanut, £101,031; pearlshell, £216,798; skins, hides, £40,106; rabbits and hares, £378,765; sheep, £688,678; other skins, £227,943; specie, gold, £3,028,704; tallow, £775,851; timber, £167,783; wool—greasy, £8,006,944; scoured, £2,699,237.

10. Exports to British Possessions.—The largest relative increase in the value of exports during the period under review has been in the direction of British Possessions. The increase of the value of exports to these countries, 45.5 per cent., has raised the proportion of total exports to British Possessions from 8.46 per cent. during 1887-91 to 19.86 per cent. in 1906. The countries mostly concerned in this great increase—which is in a large measure due to heavy shipments of gold—are Cape Colony, Ceylon, India, and New Zealand.

11. Principal Exports to British Possessions, 1906.—These are as follows :—

(i.) *Canada.* The exports to Canada during 1906 are abnormally high owing to an unusual shipment of gold specie, £660,000. Other exports to Canada were :—Butter, £3094; meats, £14,815; oil, cocoanut, £3653; skins, £8185; timber, £5566; tin, £18,750; wool, £8215.

(ii.) *Cape Colony.* Biscuits, £102,265; fodder, £13,032; grain, wheat, £663,348; flour, £96,582; leather, £50,967; meats—frozen beef, £63,185; mutton and lamb, £65,801; other meats, £19,372; sugar, £33,637; timber, £24,701.

(iii.) *Ceylon.* Butter, £5668; horses, £4335; gold, bullion, £101,952; specie, £3,060,000; grain—wheat, £28,763; flour, £16,943; lead, pig, £31,425; silver, bullion, £366,870.

(iv.) *Fiji.* Apparel and textiles, £26,148; biscuits, £17,605; coal, £10,903; drugs and chemicals, £6062; grain, prepared—bran, pollard and sharps, £15,319; flour, £8484; iron and steel, £12,795; metals, manufactures of, £17,314; oils, £12,405; specie, £56,900; timber, £11,839.

(v.) *Hong Kong.* Butter, £17,007; coal, £26,237; fish, £19,618; flour, £146,257; lead, pig, £68,544; sandalwood, £55,970; specie, gold, £360,616.

(vi.) *India.* Coal, £18,287; copper, ingots, £117,322; gold, bullion, £1,503,819; specie, £939,737; horses, £185,254; grain, wheat, £71,448; hay and chaff, £5533; lead, pig, £13,347; meats, £13,441; silver, bullion, £218,220; tallow, £11,092; timber, £386,268; wool, £12,084.

(vii.) *Mauritius.* Coal, £5308; flour, £40,634; mutton, £4665; timber, £5096.

(viii.) *Natal.* Animals, living—horses, £8193; sheep, £33,720; butter, £106,061; fodder, £4261; fruit, £6908; grain—wheat, £24,487; bran, pollard and sharps, £6502; flour, £175,209; jams and jellies, £11,765; meats, frozen—beef, £83,694; mutton, £142,031; pork, £10,944; poultry, £5708; meats, preserved, £5328; plants and trees, £6065; timber, £11,386.

(ix.) *New Guinea.* Apparel and textiles, £4183; flour, £1266; meats, £5732; tobacco, £5178.

(x.) *New Zealand.* Animals, living, horses, £8261; apparel and textiles, £79,215; boots and shoes, £18,974; coal, £91,330; drugs and chemicals, £65,182; electrical materials, £20,581; fruit, fresh, £37,331; bottles, £25,393; grain—maize, £5086; oats, £6904; flour, £7558; rice, £28,283; implements and machinery, agricultural, £22,135; indiarubber manufactures, £34,381; instruments, musical, £12,296; iron and steel,

£12,756; jewellery and precious stones, £17,106; lead—pig, £16,755; sheet and piping, £16,975; leather and leather manufactures, £30,469; machines, £54,438; manures, £44,550; metals, manufactures of, £36,179; onions, £6806; potatoes, £70,380; salt, £16,129; seeds, £7154; soap, £22,515; specie—gold, £830,000; silver, £13,500; bronze, £250; spirits, £21,438; stationery, £16,710; sugar, £31,028; tea, £50,725; timber, £140,001; tin, ingots, £21,464; tobacco, £46,733; vessels, £12,800; wine, £23,405.

(xi.) *Straits Settlements.* Animals, living, horses, £18,022; butter, £11,323; coal, £96,171; gold, specie, £80,055; grain, flour, £130,689; machines and machinery, £7570; meats, £15,550; timber, £6511; tin ore, £91,743.

12. Exports to Foreign Countries.—The foregoing table shews a very great increase in the value of exports to foreign countries, both in actual amounts and in relation to total exports. The value of exports to foreign countries during 1906 shews an increase of 365 per cent. over similar figures for the years 1887-91, thus increasing the proportion per cent. of all exports from 16.80 per cent. in the earlier years to 33.02 per cent. in 1906. This increase is chiefly due to the growing demand among foreign nations for Australian wool, large consignments of which are now made direct to Belgium, France, Germany, and the United States.

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

(i.) *Argentine Republic.* Agricultural implements and machinery, £31,847; timber, £19,835.

(ii.) *Belgium.* Copper, £219,750; grain, wheat, £6998; lead, £161,031; leather, £23,254; silver ore, £383,747; skins, £269,550; spelter, £495,238; tin, £86,552; wool, £3,113,778.

(iii.) *Chile.* Coal, £267,808; flour, £14,527; wheat, £368,139.

(iv.) *China.* Horses, £5942; butter, £14,518; coal, £31,652; copper, £34,297; flour, £4539; lead, £19,191; sandalwood, £9299; specie, gold, £6100; timber, undressed, £81,673.

(v.) *France.* Copper, £112,853; lead, £23,169; spelter, £95,896; skins, £678,945; tin, £26,329; wool, £4,577,034.

(vi.) *Germany.* Bark, tanning, £110,754; copper, £125,426; fruit, £13,076; grain, wheat, £9743; lead, £47,492; linseed cake and oilcake, £9860; oils, £23,403; ore, silver, £29,175; ores n.e.i., £71,578; sausage casings, £34,728; skins, £53,600; spelter, £28,968; tallow, £10,424; timber, £33,472; tin, £103,980; wool, £2,962,586.

(vii.) *Italy.* Copper, £22,314; skins, £46,052; tallow, £10,652; wheat, £34,056; wool, £58,971.

(viii.) *Japan.* Copper, £19,550; grain—flour, £35,325; wheat, £6623; lead, £46,282; manures, £10,627; oils, £16,625; specie, gold, £700,000; tallow, £37,940; vessels, £14,000; wool, £279,860.

(ix.) *Java.* Butter, £29,886; coal, £30,848; drugs and chemicals, £11,616; flour, £107,319; horses, £12,296.

(x.) *Netherlands.* Lead, £55,439; oil, cocoanut, £6499; shale, kerosene, £16,572; silver ore, £86,356; spelter, £132,931; tallow, £16,767.

(xi.) *Peru.* Coal, £47,926; wheat, £208,000.

(xii.) *Philippine Islands.* Butter, £25,431; coal, £133,032; flour, £95,569; fodder, £10,014; meats, £132,145; timber, £12,556.

(xiii.) *Spain.* Wheat, £152,163.

(xiv.) *United States of America.* Coal, £36,032; copper, £545,940; gold—bullion, £144,157; specie, £2,195,000; ores, £10,260; silver in matte, £39,410; skins, £313,318; tin, £87,172; wool, £912,679.

§ 6. Trade of Commonwealth since Federation.

1. **Classified Summary of Australian Trade.**—The tables hereunder present the trade of the Commonwealth during each of the years 1901-6, arranged in classes according to the nature of the goods.

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

STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

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

IMPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, 1901 TO 1906.

Classes.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	793,365	1,171,313	941,890	654,509	696,031	697,830
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	2,925,985	3,143,911	5,346,636	1,570,320	1,493,196	1,798,913
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	1,054,324	924,407	941,975	1,122,567	1,134,653	1,206,216
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	1,845,438	1,623,190	1,290,878	1,236,829	1,846,419	1,388,671
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	717,915	652,529	570,776	542,182	535,133	620,812
VI. Live animals ...	40,306	144,153	40,694	67,765	86,123	118,907
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	124,017	204,267	240,302	272,754	310,339	456,071
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	459,361	563,241	552,745	540,519	578,561	717,715
IX. Apparel, etc. ...	12,065,367	11,577,764	9,589,790	11,540,786	12,017,290	13,508,844
X. Oils, etc. ...	1,290,252	848,022	963,145	921,184	903,638	1,023,410
XI. Paints, etc. ...	385,049	321,111	270,588	327,435	348,833	352,356
XII. Stones, etc. ...	131,095	106,865	82,628	89,821	77,115	91,676
XIII. Specie ...	172,395	199,359	40,026	35,553	84,320	230,957
XIV. Metals, ores, etc. ...	984,327	1,475,161	1,444,158	1,400,819	1,668,072	2,381,566
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	1,062,309	834,180	407,718	438,771	479,414	466,179
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	7,491,636	7,447,619	6,476,913	6,341,901	6,550,189	7,932,675
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	523,565	536,019	532,350	668,759	673,118	924,968
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	1,814,382	1,625,902	1,233,745	1,679,348	1,423,862	1,698,766
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	925,101	745,115	576,905	614,913	597,787	698,510
XX. Paper, etc. ...	1,731,330	1,533,113	1,498,259	1,724,195	1,721,174	1,838,474
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	1,065,348	967,311	845,591	945,759	888,391	1,045,164
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	218,437	183,300	171,201	169,725	210,134	285,771
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	1,472,162	1,403,673	1,341,711	1,431,578	1,587,613	1,732,543
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	3,140,346	2,444,425	2,410,747	2,682,850	2,945,331	3,357,918
Grand total ...	42,433,811	40,675,950	37,811,471	37,020,842	38,346,731	44,744,912

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

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

EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 TO 1906.

Classes.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.						
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	£ 4,104,196	£ 2,801,258	£ 3,057,675	£ 4,141,052	£ 4,716,942	£ 5,648,049
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	4,633,926	2,589,118	837,866	6,924,160	5,976,775	6,652,951
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	2,598	2,871	3,011	3,331	2,067	3,750
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	134,630	158,310	115,278	114,428	123,875	107,899
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	5,030	2,868	11,141	26,622	40,021	40,444
VI. Live animals ...	473,601	280,467	199,257	250,334	403,337	315,043
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	16,754,006	15,043,603	16,124,240	18,755,610	22,294,516	25,696,491
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	142,060	131,172	125,169	156,209	267,977	291,437
IX. Apparel, etc. ...	42,142	24,301	34,873	44,012	42,459	61,889
X. Oils, etc. ...	843,755	649,615	539,364	737,398	956,109	1,071,842
XI. Paints, etc. ...	620	974	2,709	1,782	2,038	3,237
XII. Stones, etc. ...	1,041,974	936,213	1,109,807	811,717	897,354	927,560
XIII. Specie ...	8,834,816	8,622,059	11,022,324	10,128,408	4,255,703	9,851,558
XIV. Metals, ores, etc. ...	8,916,269	8,360,227	10,603,042	11,277,343	11,936,696	13,327,210
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	3,802	2,433	7,240	4,630	9,971	22,239
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	117,662	72,929	129,317	106,217	138,682	149,952
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	660,692	633,863	546,600	424,806	554,857	591,208
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	666,024	563,064	856,816	840,238	1,031,716	1,060,607
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	6,600	12,253	14,739	12,713	18,727	26,708
XX. Paper, etc. ...	22,171	27,247	32,402	35,400	38,911	46,734
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	67,978	71,177	76,439	78,089	156,712	148,668
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	507	1,104	1,758	1,511	2,100	1,832
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	86,299	89,942	112,089	127,753	140,883	168,972
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	130,418	91,712	95,718	95,804	121,730	134,594
Total ...	47,741,776	41,268,781	45,658,883	55,100,167	54,127,758	66,299,874

OTHER PRODUCE.

I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ...	35,291	123,008	92,287	29,079	47,734	21,032
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc. ...	80,371	83,543	141,397	139,718	193,766	200,710
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc. ...	43,308	40,637	73,325	64,932	54,288	63,419
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ...	55,732	49,069	38,461	41,235	37,972	32,980
V. Tobacco, etc. ...	61,753	44,428	47,344	46,316	39,238	34,586
VI. Live animals ...	105	455	3,476	2,224	6,391	3,713
VII. Animal substances, etc. ...	10,070	19,143	25,560	21,743	4,359	12,790
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc. ...	17,625	28,546	17,199	16,729	9,568	14,709
IX. Apparel etc. ...	171,014	186,445	220,873	196,491	170,308	198,098
X. Oils, etc. ...	42,282	35,766	52,654	48,060	46,777	44,753
XI. Paints, etc. ...	15,186	7,802	8,918	9,761	11,142	7,003
XII. Stones, etc. ...	2,043	1,302	2,138	2,775	2,000	1,833
XIII. Specie ...	846,921	1,442,902	1,241,082	862,330	1,421,660	2,087,901
XIV. Metals, ores, etc. ...	9,744	18,218	55,615	374,474	50,791	52,278
XV. Metals, part manufactured ...	13,806	12,727	12,105	15,345	26,404	58,691
XVI. Metals, manufactured ...	196,334	193,251	202,676	181,675	193,947	200,876
XVII. Leather, etc. ...	13,074	18,103	18,138	20,514	23,046	28,955
XVIII. Wood, etc. ...	32,135	30,025	24,749	19,994	26,149	34,436
XIX. Earthenware, etc. ...	23,337	19,716	15,864	16,184	18,536	22,756
XX. Paper, etc. ...	52,171	49,810	55,090	55,400	49,471	61,655
XXI. Jewellery, etc. ...	54,431	58,538	77,332	59,478	66,147	39,328
XXII. Instruments, etc. ...	13,555	8,870	11,683	13,244	9,329	21,660
XXIII. Drugs, etc. ...	42,976	41,697	45,928	36,879	35,595	45,735
XXIV. Miscellaneous ...	121,122	123,653	107,305	111,118	168,059	147,612
Total ...	1,954,396	2,646,306	2,591,229	2,335,748	2,713,277	3,437,889

EXPORTS ARRANGED IN CLASSES, AND DISTINGUISHING AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE
AND THE PRODUCE OF OTHER COUNTRIES, 1901 to 1906.—Continued.

Classes.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
TOTAL PRODUCE.						
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	£ 4,139,437	£ 2,924,866	£ 3,149,062	£ 4,170,731	£ 4,764,676	£ 5,669,081
II. Vegetable foodstuffs, etc.	4,714,297	2,672,661	979,263	7,063,878	6,170,541	6,853,661
III. Beverages (non-alcoholic), etc.	45,906	43,503	76,336	63,263	56,355	67,169
IV. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	190,362	207,399	153,739	155,713	161,947	140,879
V. Tobacco, etc.	66,783	47,297	58,485	72,938	79,259	75,030
VI. Live animals	473,706	280,952	202,733	252,558	410,328	318,756
VII. Animal substances, etc.	16,764,076	15,062,746	16,149,800	18,777,353	22,298,475	25,709,281
VIII. Vegetable substances, etc.	159,635	159,718	142,363	172,933	277,545	306,146
IX. Apparel, etc.	213,156	210,746	255,746	240,503	212,767	259,987
X. Oils, etc.	836,047	638,381	592,048	785,458	1,002,846	1,116,625
XI. Paints, etc.	15,806	8,776	11,627	11,543	13,181	10,240
XII. Stones, etc.	1,044,017	987,515	1,111,945	814,492	899,354	929,443
XIII. Specie	9,731,737	10,064,961	12,263,406	10,990,738	5,677,363	11,939,459
XIV. Metals, ores, etc.	8,926,013	8,378,445	10,658,657	11,651,817	11,987,487	13,379,488
XV. Metals, part manufactured	17,608	15,160	19,345	19,975	36,375	81,230
XVI. Metals, manufactured	313,996	266,180	331,993	287,892	332,629	350,828
XVII. Leather, etc.	673,766	701,968	564,747	445,320	577,903	620,163
XVIII. Wood, etc.	698,159	593,089	881,565	860,232	1,057,865	1,044,043
XIX. Earthenware, etc.	29,937	31,969	30,603	28,897	35,263	49,464
XX. Paper, etc.	74,342	77,057	87,492	90,800	88,332	108,389
XXI. Jewellery, etc.	122,409	129,715	153,771	137,567	222,850	187,996
XXII. Instruments, etc.	14,062	9,974	13,444	14,755	11,429	23,492
XXIII. Drugs, etc.	129,275	131,639	158,017	164,632	175,978	214,707
XXIV. Miscellaneous	251,540	220,365	203,023	206,922	239,739	282,206
Total	49,696,172	43,915,087	48,250,112	57,485,915	56,841,035	69,737,763

§ 7. Movements of Noble Metals.

1. **Specie and Bullion.**—The following tables shew the value of gold and silver bullion and specie, including bronze specie, imported and exported during the years 1901-6 :—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION, 1901 TO 1906.

Items.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
IMPORTS.						
Gold—Specie	£ 3,710	£ 103,966	£ 1,342	£ 1,294	£ 25,098	£ 51,790
Bullion	762,415	1,259,770	1,219,352	1,169,139	1,452,432	2,066,063
Total	766,125	1,363,736	1,221,194	1,169,433	1,477,530	2,147,853
Silver—Specie	158,656	90,256	32,904	31,758	53,719	140,764
Bullion	54	50	51	156	13,543	33,897
Total	158,710	90,306	32,955	31,914	67,262	174,661
Bronze—Specie	10,029	5,137	5,780	2,501	5,503	8,403
Grand total	934,864	1,459,179	1,259,929	1,203,848	1,550,295	2,330,917

Items.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
EXPORTS.						
Gold—Specie	£ 9,708,037	£ 10,011,871	£ 12,251,274	£ 10,961,650	£ 5,656,245	£ 11,915,685
Bullion	4,616,039	4,503,679	6,145,296	5,923,953	5,299,748	4,955,600
Total	14,324,076	14,515,550	18,396,570	16,885,603	10,955,993	16,871,285
Silver—Specie	23,370	51,869	11,478	23,663	14,413	23,521
Bullion	922,443	798,853	715,256	852,378	818,403	814,974
Total	945,813	850,722	726,734	881,041	832,816	838,395
Bronze—Specie	330	1,221	654	425	6,705	253
Total { Australian produce	14,423,298	13,912,591	17,835,214	16,540,000	10,332,512	15,584,836
{ Other produce	846,921	1,454,902	1,288,744	1,227,069	1,463,002	2,125,097
Grand total	15,270,219	15,367,493	19,123,958	17,767,069	11,795,514	17,709,933

Value of ores not included.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE AND GOLD AND SILVER BULLION
FROM AND TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1906.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
United Kingdom	£ 137,653	£ 412	£ 138,065	£ 3,029,304	£ 3,391,692	£ 6,420,996
Canada ... ..	...	...	...	660,000	...	660,000
Ceylon ... ..	...	...	...	3,060,000	468,822	3,528,822
Fanning Island ... ..	...	...	...	800	...	800
Fiji ... ..	...	...	...	56,900	...	56,900
Hong Kong ... ..	...	...	...	360,616	2,496	363,112
India... ..	...	...	...	939,737	1,722,039	2,661,776
New Guinea ... ..	...	46,484	46,484	100	...	100
New Zealand	90,553	2,052,842	2,143,395	843,750	...	843,750
Straits Settlements ... ..	...	...	...	80,055	...	80,055
Total British Countries	228,206	2,099,738	2,327,944	9,031,262	5,585,049	14,616,311
Japan ... ..	...	...	...	700,000	...	700,000
United States of America ... ..	...	222	222	2,195,000	183,567	2,378,567
Other Countries	2,751	...	2,751	13,197	1,858	15,055
Total Foreign Countries	2,751	222	2,973	2,908,197	185,425	3,093,622
Grand total	230,957	2,099,960	2,330,917	11,939,459	5,770,474	17,709,933

2. Imports of Bullion and Specie.—Of the total imports of bullion and specie into the Commonwealth during 1906, 88.64 per cent. was in the form of gold bullion, and was received almost entirely from New Zealand for the purpose of minting.

3. **Exports of Bullion and Specie.**—Of the total exports of bullion and specie during 1906 gold represented 95.26 per cent., 67.28 per cent. being in the form of specie, and 27.98 per cent. bullion.

The countries which appear as the largest recipients of gold from Australia are the United Kingdom, Ceylon, India, and the United States of America, in the order named, but as large amounts of gold, recorded as exported to Ceylon, are shipped *under option*, and may be despatched thence to any country needing gold, the actual amount sent to each country cannot be stated. The appearance in the returns for 1906 of an export of £660,000 in gold specie to Canada is unusual. The gold was probably *en route* to the United States.

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

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

The scheme of comparison followed hereinafter is that of the British Board of Trade. This is to select all such articles of export as are recorded by units of quantity, and to apply to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year, arbitrarily taken for the purposes of comparison, as the basic year. The ratio which the total, obtained by applying to the quantities of the year under review the average prices ruling during the basic year, bears to the total actually recorded for the year under review, may be called the “price-level” of the latter—as compared with the former—for the group of commodities considered, and may be taken (so it is assumed in the method of the British Board of Trade) as a measure of the effect of the change of price in the intervening period. Since the value of the articles used in the calculations represents as much as 82.7 per cent. of all exports during the years 1901-6—after excluding specie and gold bullion, which are not subject to price changes—a fairly extended basis, on which an estimate of the effect of prices over the full range of exports can be founded, is afforded.¹

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

EFFECT OF PRICES AND PRICE-LEVELS FOR THE PERIOD 1901 TO 1906
(BASIC YEAR, 1901).

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

1. This basis is thus subject only to the limitations of the fundamental assumption and to its limitation to 82.7 per cent. of the total.

2. The method of the British Board of Trade is clearly valid for certain purposes, and is adopted because it widens the field of comparison. It is not, however, universally valid.

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

The above table obviously furnishes¹ a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports of each year since 1901. Column IV., viz., values computed on 1901 prices, represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denominator, viz., the currency unit, and from the figures therein it will be seen that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports during the year 1906, for example, would have been £42,295,310 only, instead of £52,842,704, viz., the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts, viz., £10,547,394, results from rise of prices,¹ viz., from the group advance of 24.9 per cent. in the price of commodities in the period intervening between 1901 and 1906.

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

ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCE OF QUANTITY AND PRICE ON INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EXPORTS, 1902 TO 1906, COMPARED WITH 1901.

Year.	Particulars.	Variation above (+) or below (—) 1901 Exports due to change in :—			Total Variation above (+) or below (—) Value of 1901 Exports.
		Export of Specie and Gold Bullion.	Quantity of Export other than Specie and Gold Bullion	Prices of Export other than Specie and Gold Bullion.	
1902.	Variation, actual ... £	+229,066	—7,981,762	+1,971,611	—5,781,085
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100 ...	+4	—138	+34	—100
	Variation, per cent. ...	+1.60	—22.57	+7.20	—11.63
1903.	Variation, actual ... £	+4,070,268	—8,660,618	+3,144,290	—1,446,060
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100 ...	+281	—597	+217	—100
	Variation, per cent. ...	+23.38	—24.49	+11.78	—2.91
1904.	Variation, actual ... £	+2,576,257	+782,102	+4,431,384	+7,789,743
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100 ...	+33	+10	+57	+100
	Variation, per cent. ...	+17.96	+2.2	+12.26	+15.67
1905.	Variation, actual ... £	—3,361,323	+3,107,472	+7,398,714	+7,144,863
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100 ...	—47	+43	+104	+100
	Variation, per cent. ...	—23.44	+8.79	+19.24	+14.37
1906.	Variation, actual ... £	+2,556,625	+6,937,572	+10,547,394	+20,041,591
	Relative magnitude of variation. Total				
	variation taken as 100 ...	+13	+35	+52	+100
	Variation, per cent. ...	+17.83	+19.62	+24.94	+40.32

From the above figures it will be seen that the exports of 1906, for example, as compared with 1901, shew an increase of 17.83 per cent. in specie and gold bullion, an increase of 19.62 per cent. in the quantities of other exports, and an increase of 24.94 per cent. in the group-prices for all exports, excluding specie and gold bullion. These aggregate to 40.32 per cent., or absolutely £20,041,591. Thus, of this total increase, the amount £2,556,625, or 13 per cent., was due to increased exports of specie and gold bullion ; £6,937,572, or 35 per cent., was due to increased quantities of other exports, and £10,547,394, or 52 per cent., was due to increased prices.

§ 9. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. Essentials of Comparisons.—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the scheme of recording, are sensibly identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance, and charges may

1. On the fundamental assumption.

be added thereto. Or again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices, fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. The figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade of Belgium, for example, represents 41.93 per cent. of the gross trade recorded; of Switzerland, 32.97 per cent.; of France, 20.29 per cent., and of the United Kingdom, 24.56 per cent., whereas in Australia the same element represents only 6 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

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

In the following table the figures relate, as nearly as is possible, to imports entered for consumption in the various countries quoted, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not unequivocally denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Nevertheless a comparison of this character reveals certain features of trade which otherwise would not be manifest.

TRADE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, (IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE), 1905 OR 1906.

Country.	Year ended.	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Im-ports.	Ex-ports.	Total.
		£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	31/12/06	41,901,000	66,300,000	108,207,000	10 5 4	18 4 7	26 9 11
United Kingdom	...	524,634,000	375,575,000	900,209,000	12 0 4	8 12 0	20 12 4
Canada	30 6/06	60,492,000	49,060,000	109,552,000	10 11 11	8 11 10	19 2 9
New Zealand	31/12/06	14,957,000	17,840,000	32,797,000	16 14 1	19 18 5	36 12 6
United States of America	30/6/06	278,011,000	375,577,000	653,588,000	3 6 6	4 9 10	7 16 4
Argentine Republic*	31/12/05	41,031,000	64,569,000	105,600,000	8 0 8	12 12 11	20 13 7
Austria-Hungary	...	91 755,000	95,971,000	187,726,000	1 18 7	2 0 5	3 19 0
Belgium	...	124,098,000	94,163,000	218,266,000	17 8 8	13 4 7	30 13 3
Denmark	...	22,363,000	21,718,000	44,081,000	8 14 9	8 9 8	17 4 5
France	...	226,545,000	203,967,000	430,512,000	5 15 6	5 4 1	10 19 7
German Empire	...	365,613,000	237,222,000	602,835,000	6 0 2	4 14 4	10 14 6
Italy	...	8,366,000	69,587,000	158,933,000	2 13 6	2 1 8	4 15 2
Japan	...	5,900,000	33,578,000	84,478,000	1 1 5	0 14 2	1 15 7
Norway	...	15,739,000	10,495,000	26,234,000	6 16 6	4 11 1	11 7 7
Portugal	...	13,787,000	6,834,000	20,621,000	2 13 3	1 6 5	3 19 8
Spain	...	4,363,000	38,195,000	80,558,000	2 4 5	2 0 1	4 4 6
Sweden	...	32,338,000	25,012,000	57,350,000	6 2 7	4 14 9	10 17 4
Switzerland	...	58,333,000	40,313,000	98,646,000	16 17 3	11 13 1	28 10 4

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

It is of interest to notice that the total trade per inhabitant of the United Kingdom and the Argentine Republic are practically identical, the exports in the former, however, being about two-fifths, and imports about three-fifths of the total, while in the Argentine Republic this relation is reversed. The total trade of Australia is about 28 per cent. greater than that of the Argentine Republic, but the ratio of imports to exports is sensibly identical.

3. External Trade as a Measure of Prosperity.—External trade as a measure of prosperity is by no means unequivocal. Comparisons can be accepted as furnishing satisfactory indications of the relative progress or welfare of different countries, only when taken together with all other facts that should be considered in this connection. It is, for example, obvious that the external trade of a community depends not only

upon the aggregate of its requirements, but also upon the extent to which it fails to supply requirements from its own resources. A community largely self-contained, for example, may have but a small external trade per head, and yet, by virtue of its capacity to produce and manufacture its own raw material, may actually enjoy greater prosperity and a higher standard of living than another country whose external trade per head is much greater. The same observation applies equally to comparisons of the trade of the same country at different periods. A young country, the industries and export trade of which are mainly connected with raw or natural products, may, for example, through internal development, find the growth of its external trade diminishing per head of population without necessarily suffering any real diminution in the well-being of its people. And it is further obvious that circumstances may arise when enlargement of both imports and exports is actually a consequence of economic difficulties. For example, in 1903, owing to shortage in the local supply, it became necessary to *import* wheat and flour into Australia to the value of £2,556,968, and to meet the charges for this by equivalent *exports*, the effect, considered *per se*, being to enlarge both. In this case, however, the increase is not an evidence of economic progress.

4. **Australian Trade Evidence of Prosperity.**—Despite the above suggestions regarding the necessity of caution, so as to avoid hasty inferences based upon aggregate trade, a consideration of its general characteristics over a number of years, and of its marked development, without any counterbalancing elements of disadvantage, will suffice to shew that Australian affairs are progressing rapidly and most favourably.

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

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

2. **Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom.**—The percentages given in the following table shew the proportions of the imports into Australia from the United Kingdom, and from the other countries mentioned, during each of the years 1886 to 1906:—

PROPORTION OF IMPORT TRADE FROM THE UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES, 1886 TO 1906.

Year.	Percentage Proportions from—					Year.	Percentage Proportions from—				
	United K'dom.	British Poss'ns.	Germ'y.	United States.	Total Foreign C'tries.		United K'dom.	British Poss'ns.	Germ'y.	United States.	Total Foreign C'tries.
1886	73.37	11.23	2.05	6.11	15.40	1897	66.22	10.72	5.75	10.10	23.06
1887	72.26	12.50	2.23	5.37	15.24	1898	66.62	10.88	5.86	10.16	22.50
1888	71.62	12.03	2.71	6.48	16.35	1899	61.85	11.75	6.07	13.00	26.40
1889	68.98	13.45	3.65	6.67	17.57	1900	61.28	11.23	6.54	12.16	27.44
1890	68.08	12.66	4.77	6.54	19.26	1901	59.47	11.22	6.59	13.80	29.31
1891	70.15	11.40	4.53	6.79	18.45	1902	58.64	13.22	6.53	12.27	28.14
1892	70.74	11.37	4.32	6.04	17.89	1903	52.51	13.17	6.24	16.84	34.32
1893	72.78	12.14	3.40	4.98	15.08	1904	60.68	12.22	7.17	12.40	27.10
1894	71.92	11.96	3.78	5.39	16.12	1905	60.17	14.04	6.42	11.70	25.79
1895	71.62	11.46	4.42	5.95	16.92	1906	59.39	15.09	7.16	10.36	25.52
1896	68.23	10.74	5.31	8.59	20.98						

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

In order to furnish a comparison free from the influence of trade, which from its nature is not open to the United Kingdom, the following table shewing the imports during 1886 and 1906 of the principal classes of goods which enter largely into the trade of the countries named has been prepared:—

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

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£
Animal foods... ..	1886	348,950	5,603	70,959	674,296
	1906	293,950	24,319	146,781	697,830
Alcoholic liquors	1886	1,801,200	82,185	82,730	2,126,877
	1906	1,053,154	109,426	24,367	1,388,671
Apparel, textiles, etc. (including boots)	1886	9,845,182	54,350	15,336	10,316,989
	1906	11,066,201	418,776	221,362	13,508,844
Manufactures of metal... ..	1886	4,616,924	94,832	311,342	5,190,901
	1906	5,144,912	926,314	1,379,662	7,932,675
Paper and stationery '... ..	1886	1,260,531	21,038	39,700	1,340,627
	1906	1,207,729	261,684	288,509	1,838,474
Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	1886	659,833	24,206	57,477	789,127
	1906	740,850	140,950	59,151	1,045,164
Earthenware, cements, etc.	1886	755,907	78,762	24,711	938,476
	1906	316,252	227,390	37,344	688,510
Drugs, chemicals, fertilisers, etc.	1886	511,216	8,660	33,382	766,243
	1906	887,325	193,615	82,789	1,732,543
Leather, and mfs. thereof and substitutes thereof, incl. indiarubber	1886	285,601	6,357	53,588	363,332
	1906	682,238	70,028	116,356	924,968
Total above-mentioned imports	1886	20,085,344	375,993	689,225	22,506,868
	1906	21,392,611	2,372,502	2,356,321	29,757,679
	Increase	1,307,267	1,996,509	1,667,096	7,250,811
Total imports	1886	25,077,166	699,075	2,087,213	34,178,743
	1906	26,575,833	3,204,844	4,633,553	44,744,912
	Increase	1,498,667	2,505,769	2,546,340	10,566,169

The articles shewn in the above table represent 66.50 per cent. of total imports during 1906, and account for 68.60 per cent. of the increase as compared with 1886. Of the total increase of the above-mentioned articles taken as a group, viz., £7,250,811, £1,907,267, or 18.03 per cent., was from the United Kingdom, £1,996,509, or 27.54 per cent., from Germany, and £1,667,096, or 22.92 per cent., from the United States.

3. **Manufactures of Metals.**—The greatest advance by Germany and the United States has been in the manufactures of metals. The total increase in this class of

goods during the past twenty years was £2,741,774, of which £1,068,320, or 38.96 per cent., was from the United States, £831,482, or 30.33 per cent., from Germany, and £527,988, or 19.26 per cent., from the United Kingdom.

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

It is proper here to mention that, taken in quinquennial periods, the values of the total exports from the United Kingdom to Australia—after making allowance for freight and charges—are in very close agreement with the corresponding import values recorded in this country. For example, for the period 1902 to 1906 the difference amounts to only 1.3 per cent.

**VALUE OF MERCHANDISE AND BULLION AND SPECIE DESPATCHED
FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALIA, 1887 TO 1906.**

Years.	Merchandise.			Bullion and Specie.	Total.	Percentage Proportion of Foreign and Colonial Produce.
	United Kingdom Produce.	Foreign and Colonial Produce.				
		Re-exported.	Transhipped under Bond.			
	£	£	£	£	£	
1887-1891 ...	20,119,817	2,558,644	872,523	85,278	23,636,262	14.52
1892-1896 ...	14,533,729	1,686,873	547,989	392,523	17,161,114	13.02
1897-1901 ...	19,046,229	1,951,403	444,049	158,919	21,600,600	11.09
1902-1906 ...	18,046,174	2,305,376	908,534	76,624	21,336,708	15.06

From the above table it will be seen that the value and the proportion of foreign goods despatched to Australia through the United Kingdom is now practically the same as in the period 1887-91. During the quinquennium 1887-91 the value of foreign and colonial produce despatched from the United Kingdom to Australia was £3,431,167, equal to 14.52 per cent. of all goods so despatched, while during the period 1902-6 the corresponding amounts were £3,213,910, or 15.06 per cent. It is therefore apparent that the increase of direct imports from foreign countries has not been, in the aggregate, at the expense of the indirect trade *via* Great Britain.

**Report of the Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence
of the Board of Trade.**

1. Causes of the Success of Foreign Competition.—In their report, already alluded to in the opening paragraph of this section, the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade set forth a number of reasons for the advance of foreign competition. These reasons, together with a brief condensation of the accompanying remarks, are as follows:—

(a) *The British Attitude towards the Australian Market.*—The opinion has frequently been expressed that “British manufacturers were too independent, that doing things generally on a big scale they were indifferent in some cases to the Australian market, which in many branches could offer only a small demand and a small profit, and that, consequently, British manufacturers have shewn a good deal of unwillingness to adapt their goods and their methods to Australian conditions and desires.” (p. 36.) “Complaints are also made that British manufacturers do not pay sufficient attention to orders—especially small orders—and that they are too slow both in getting out specifications and executing orders when received.” (p. 37.)

(b) *Some of the Reasons for the Success of Foreign Competition.*—

(i.) *General Business Methods.*—Foreign manufacturers, notably in Germany and the United States, display “anxiety to adapt their goods to the requirements of their customers . . . and to make the most careful study of the market in which they are endeavouring to obtain or maintain a footing. . . . It is asserted that the German and American manufacturers are, as a general rule, very attentive to new business and new requirements; no order is too small to receive the same attention as is given to large ones, and a connection once secured is eagerly followed up.” (p. 37.)

(ii.) *Commercial Agents.*—“Another point to which attention is frequently drawn is the efficiency of trade representation in Australia, . . . and it appears beyond doubt that in some cases the success of German and American manufacturers has been due to the fact that whilst their British rival has been content to wait orders through the merchants they have gone straight to the Australian buyer and even, perhaps, created a demand, on his part, for a particular class of goods. Another disadvantage under which the United Kingdom has suffered, as compared with foreign countries, is the presence in every important centre of very able and energetic foreign consuls, who . . . devote a large amount of attention to the trade interests of those countries. The United Kingdom has no similar representation.” (p. 38.)

(iii.) *Package of Goods.*—“Packages prepared by Americans, particularly for shelf goods, are more useful and economical in the handling than similar goods prepared by both British and Germans, particularly by the former.” (p. 39.) “This applies particularly to ironmongery.” (p. 38.) “In regard to certain chemicals it is declared that England lost the trade mainly because English firms would not pack to suit the Australian market.” (p. 39.)

(iv.) *Quality and Prices of Goods.*—“In a very few cases the goods produced by foreign manufacturers are better than those produced by the United Kingdom . . . but in many more cases the complaint has been not that they are not so good as foreign products, but that they are too good and consequently too dear for the Australian markets.” (p. 39.)

(v.) *Appearance of Goods.*—“Emphasis is laid in a number of instances upon the greater attractiveness of the goods offered by foreign manufacturers. Illustrations of these are dyed goods, coloured prints of various kinds, china ware, glass ware, electroplate goods and fancy articles from America; perfumery from Germany, etc.; in all these an important factor is appearance, and for some reason the Germans and Americans have shewn greater inventiveness in this respect than their English rivals.” (p. 39.)

(vi.) *Lower Prices.*—“In regard to those commodities for which there is a lower price, combined with more or less equal quality, the explanations of the fact differ considerably. In some cases it is unquestionably due simply to greater efficiency, caused,

it may be, by the better adaptation of machinery to the production of goods for a particular market. . . . in a few instances reference was made to 'dumping,' but though this was offered occasionally as an explanation of cheapness, which could not otherwise be accounted for, no concrete examples were given. The statements made on this point were rather general arguments as to the economic possibilities and advantages of 'dumping' by manufacturers who had a large and strongly protected home market entirely under their control. Such instances of extensive sales, at apparently altogether unremunerative prices as were quoted, appear to be rather of the nature of organised attempts to make a strong impression upon a market than of 'dumping' in the ordinary sense of the disposal of goods at any price in order to relieve an overloaded home market, without lowering prices in it or reducing the output.

"Another cause of greater cheapness constantly referred to is 'the lower rates of wages' prevalent in countries of the European continent as compared with those ruling in the United Kingdom, but the opinions expressed were generally little more than vague impressions."

(vii.) *Freights*.—"A factor of considerable importance in determining the price at which goods can be sold in Australia is of course freight charges, and in regard to this there is a widespread belief that German and American manufacturers are helped greatly by lower rates than those obtainable by their British competitors. Reference was also made to the specially low export rates given on the German railways, and to the low through rates on exports from that country, but in the main attention was concentrated on the rates for ocean carriage. The following statement gives, in tabular form, instances of rates in recent months, supplied by London shippers:—

	Fine Goods.	"Rough" Rate.	Dead Weight.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
General Cargo Steamers:—			
New York to Sydney (direct) ...	42 6	27 6	...
" " via Liverpool (transhipped there) ...	45 0	30 0	...
Liverpool to Sydney ...	45 0	35 0	30 0
Mail Steamers:—			
London to Sydney (P. & O., Orient, &c.) ...	60 0	35 0	...
Hamburg to Sydney (North German Lloyd) ...	45 0	25s. to 30s.	14 0
" " (German Australian Line) ...	about 45s.	20s. to 30s.	15 0
Sailing Vessels:—			
New York to Sydney ...	...	17 6	...
Hamburg to Sydney ...	...	25 0	...
Liverpool to Sydney ...	...	25s. to 30s.	...

"These rates are subject to rebates as follows:—Continental steamers, 10 per cent., payable every six months; English steamers, 5 per cent. at once and 10 per cent. afterwards; English sailing vessels, 10 per cent. afterwards.

"It is stated that on Denims the difference in freight alone (thirty-two shillings and sixpence from the United States against forty-five shillings and 10 per cent. from England) is sufficient to kill the British trade. At the end of 1906 flannelette was carried from New York to Sydney, via Liverpool, with transshipment at this port, for thirty shillings per 40 cubic feet net; by the same line the rate from Liverpool to Sydney was forty-two shillings and sixpence, less 5 per cent. deducted immediately but plus 10 per cent. deducted again after about eleven months, so that the actual rate (after both rebates) worked out at forty shillings and fourpence halfpenny.

"One Australian firm stated that recently they had brought large quantities of goods from New York, via Liverpool, by the White Star Line, at considerably less than the current rate from Liverpool to the colonies. In another case it was alleged that

Scotch pig iron had been imported more cheaply by way of Hamburg than it could be from London or even Glasgow.

"The rates for glassware and indiarubber tubing from Hamburg and Antwerp to New Zealand *via* London (including transshipment there) were actually much lower than from London direct, *e.g.* :—

"From Hamburg or Antwerp, New Zealand <i>via</i> London (including transshipment)	25s. through.
"From London to New Zealand	35s.

"Formerly freights from the United States were very much lower than from England, *e.g.*, from New York to Melbourne the steamer rate was at one time fifteen shillings net, as compared with forty-five shillings and 10 per cent. from Liverpool. The two rates are now much closer, the New York rate having gradually advanced to thirty-two shillings and sixpence.

"Complaints and statements of this kind were constantly made, though often in very vague and general terms. The causes ascribed for this particular condition of things were chiefly the alleged subsidising of the German lines by their Government, and, still more, the influence of the Australian shipping ring. There does not appear to be much evidence that the German lines are substantially subsidised, except in so far as the postal subventions are in excess of the value of the services actually rendered, and they are helped by low export rates on the home railways; but, in regard to the Australian shipping ring, or rather the London ring, which controls the Australian trade, complaints are very general as to its influence on rates by the elimination of competition and consequent monopoly, though in some instances emphasis was laid upon the beneficial effects of the combination in steadying rates, and thus freeing merchants from the uncertainty arising from the former frequent and violent fluctuations.

2. Conclusions.—"From the general survey of the Australian import trade it will be apparent that it is well-nigh impossible to arrive at any definite conclusions as to the actual extent to which foreign manufacturers have improved their position in the Australian markets at the expense of their British rivals. On the whole, such evidence as exists on this point tends to suggest that the foreign gain has been greater in appearance than in reality, or, rather (to put it in another way), that the United Kingdom has been given in some cases much more than its proper share of credit in the past. It is true that British trade has not expanded greatly, but that is also true of Australian trade as a whole; and if the course of trade since the bad years 1893 to 1895 be examined, it will be seen that though the growth of British trade has not apparently been so large as that of foreign countries it has yet been considerable, and it must be remembered that it is in this period that the changes in the methods of shipments of goods to Australia have taken place.

"But though the progress of foreign competition at the expense of British traders has been somewhat exaggerated, yet there has been such a growth; and it is clear that every effort is being made by foreign traders (notably German and American) to get a strong hold upon the Australian market. So far there is little or nothing to suggest that in the great staple lines of cotton (with the exception of one branch) and iron and steel goods, the British position has been at all menaced; and in the other important staple line, woollen goods, the rivalry which British manufacturers have to encounter has arisen in Australia itself. This is the case also with boots and shoes (since the collapse of the American invasion), hats, and mining machinery; and this competition from Australia itself is certain to develop more and more rapidly. The evidence, as a whole, conveys the impression that in the main the growth of non-British trade has been either in known specialities of foreign countries—silk goods from France, dyed goods from Germany, agricultural machinery and various tools and household utensils from the United States; or, in miscellaneous commodities, which foreign countries can produce very cheaply, and

with which British manufacturers do not attempt to compete to any large extent. The conclusion appears to be, on the whole, that British traders have deliberately chosen to restrict themselves to a small number of great main lines of production for the Australian market, and to leave the field offered by the miscellaneous wants of a large community open to their foreign competitors. The demand for cheap goods is also one with which hitherto they have, to a large extent, been reluctant to comply. This policy may be a short-sighted one, and the British manufacturers may have been mistaken in their view of their own interests; but in face of the evidence there can be little doubt as to the fact of a deliberate choice. There is a consensus of opinion that in most of the smaller lines, though, of course, not in absolutely all, British manufacturers could have gained or secured most of the trade had they chosen to make the effort, by regard to small details, attention to the peculiarities of the Australian demand, more vigorous local representation, and greater adaptability.

"Another conclusion which emerges is the widespread belief that something should be done to deal with the problem of freights and to put British and foreign importers to Australia on a more equal footing than is the case at present. Beyond the desire to break down what is widely believed to be a harmful shipping ring, no practical suggestions for the improvement of transport conditions have been put forward, and it is not within the province of this report to make any suggestions upon the subject, beyond pointing out that it is one which appears to call for careful consideration.

"Finally, there is one definite proposal which has frequently been urged, and that is the desirability of providing some means whereby a constant stream of information as to the commercial and industrial conditions of Australia and the needs of its markets (in general and in detail) may be made readily available for British manufacturers. Emphasis is laid upon the services which German and American Consuls have rendered in this way to the merchants and manufacturers of their respective countries, and it is urged the appointment in Australia of a number of competent commercial correspondents of the Board of Trade, together with occasional visits of special commissioners, could be of substantial service to British interests. It is satisfactory to know that already steps are being taken in this direction, and that proposals were laid before the Colonial Conference with a view to the organisation of a system of Imperial commercial representation which will undoubtedly help to meet a widespread desire."

§ 11. Imports of Dutiable and Free Goods.

1. **Classified Statement of Imports.**—The following table shews, classified according to their nature, and distinguishing between dutiable and free goods, the estimated value of imports entered for home consumption during 1906, together with the amount and equivalent *ad valorem* rates of duty collected thereon. As no record is made of the value, entered for home consumption, of goods subject to specific duties, the value has been estimated on the basis of the value of corresponding imports. The free goods entered for home consumption have been taken to be the total imports of free goods, less the amount of the similar goods re-exported.

The high average rate of duty in class II., foodstuffs, is due to the duty on sugar, equivalent to an *ad valorem* rate of nearly 60 per cent. In class VIII., vegetable substances, the high average rate of duty is similarly due to starch. The import duty on starch in 1906 was twopence per lb., equivalent to an *ad valorem* rate of 85 per cent. Sugar and starch of local manufacture are subject to excise duty, hence the measure of the protective effect of the duty is the difference between the import and excise duties.

VALUE OF GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION AND DUTY COLLECTED THEREON, 1906.

Classification of Imports.		Value Entered for Consumption.			Duty Collected, less Refunds.	Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> rate per cent. on—	
		Dutiable.	Free Net Imports.	Total.		Dutiable Imports.	All Imports.
		£	£	£	£		
I.	Foodstuffs of animal origin (excluding living animals)	645,138	53,052	698,190	140,505	21.78	20.12
II.	Foodstuffs of vegetable origin and salt	1,512,843	9,322	1,522,165	632,565	41.81	41.56
III.	Beverages (non-alcoholic) & substances used in making	308,298	853,409	1,161,707	46,069	14.94	3.97
IV.	Spirits & alcoholic liquors, including industrial spirits and pharmaceutical preparations dutiable as spirits	1,393,144	—	1,393,144	2,134,659	153.23	153.23
V.	Tobacco and preparations thereof	549,751	—	549,751	927,086	168.65	168.65
VI.	Live animals	—	115,194	115,194	—	—	—
VII.	Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not foodstuffs	144,076	301,423	445,499	14,630	10.15	3.28
VIII.	Vegetable substances and fibres	21,047	681,037	702,084	13,172	62.58	1.88
IX.	Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	11,259,164	2,260,454	13,519,618	1,578,141	14.02	11.67
X.	Oils, fats, and waxes	505,030	508,688	1,013,718	104,899	20.77	10.35
XI.	Paints and varnishes	347,673	20,569	368,242	39,379	11.33	10.69
XII.	Stones and minerals used industrially	70,691	22,957	93,648	11,973	16.94	12.78
XIII.	Specie	—	—	—	—	—	—
XIV.	Metals (unmanufactured) and ores, including gold and silver	—	472,344*	472,344	—	—	—
XV.	Metals partly manufactured	—	587,188	587,188	—	—	—
XVI.	Metals manufactured, including machinery	4,244,658	3,662,675	7,907,333	524,137	12.35	6.63
XVII.	Leather and manufactures of leather and substitutes therefor, also indiarubber and indiarubber manufactures	663,157	230,975	894,132	101,737	15.34	11.38
XVIII.	Wood and wicker, raw and manufactured	1,257,364	420,015	1,677,379	211,133	16.79	12.59
XIX.	Earthenware, cements, china, glass, & stoneware	687,165	15,721	702,886	142,264	20.70	20.24
XX.	Paper and stationery	600,478	1,190,568	1,791,046	133,599	22.25	7.46
XXI.	Jewellery, timepieces, and fancy goods	873,640	165,035	1,038,675	190,522	21.81	18.34
XXII.	Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	175,808	97,597	273,405	32,998	18.77	12.07
XXIII.	Drugs, chemicals, and fertilisers	320,931	1,397,414	1,718,345	71,793	22.38	4.18
XXIV.	Miscellaneous	1,444,196	1,811,078	3,255,274	233,430	19.63	8.71
	Total...	27,024,252	14,876,715	41,900,967	7,334,691	27.14	17.51
	Total merchandise, excluding bullion and specie	—	—	—	—	27.14	17.59
	Merchandise, excluding stimulants and narcotics	—	—	—	—	17.04	10.75

* As gold is sent to Australia for minting and exported in the form of specie, the net imports of classes XIII. and XIV. are shewn in combination. The value of imported bullion retained is £205,820.

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

The above table discloses the fact that the proportion of imports of merchandise admitted free of duty was smaller in Australia in 1906 than in any of the other countries compared therewith, though the differences with Canada and New Zealand are not great. This may result from various causes, for example:—(i) From a possibly more restricted list of free goods in Australia; (ii.) from a possibly smaller relative demand in other countries for imported manufactured articles mainly constituting the dutiable portion of

imports; (iii.) from rates of duty on dutiable goods being (perhaps) so high in other countries as to restrict importation therein.

PROPORTION OF FREE GOODS AND RATES OF IMPORT DUTY.

Country	Common-wealth of Australia.	Canada.	New Zealand.	United States of America.
Year ended	31/12/06	30/6/06	31/12/06	30/6/06
Percentage of free merchandise...	35.18	38.91	38.62	45.22
Equivalent <i>ad valorem</i> rates of duty on:—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors ...	153.23	163.74	165.28	73.90
Tobacco, and preparations thereof ...	168.65	111.38	151.75	104.40
Other dutiable merchandise ...	17.04	23.89	22.13	41.13
Other merchandise, dutiable and free ...	10.75	14.46	13.14	21.88
Total dutiable merchandise ...	27.14	26.84	33.21	44.22
Total merchandise, dutiable and free	17.69	16.39	20.39	24.22

Notwithstanding the wider range, referred to, of dutiable imports, it will be observed that—excluding alcoholic liquors and tobacco—the equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty in Australia was much below the average rate of duty of the other countries named. The lower average rate for Canada on total imports is due to the smaller relative proportion of liquors and tobacco imported into that country, in which connection it may be mentioned that, during 1906, 79 per cent. of the tobacco imported therein was unmanufactured tobacco admitted free of duty, and subject only to excise on manufacture.

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

1. **Character of Data.**—The following tables shew the trade of each State of the Commonwealth for the quinquennium immediately preceding Federation and for each of the years 1901 to 1906.

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

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

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

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

In order to obtain a proper record of the trade of each State with oversea countries, and with other States of the Commonwealth, it is necessary to take into account the goods transhipped, not only in, but also from each State. The exact practice may be understood by giving an example. Five thousand tons of copper are, let us suppose, to be

exported from Tasmania to Germany, the available oversea ship starting from a New South Wales port. The following records would then be made, viz.:—

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

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

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

4. General Results.—The tables on pp. 526 and 527 give in detail a clear presentation of the progress of trade in each State and in the Commonwealth, and call, therefore, for no special comment. The general result may, perhaps, be best seen by shewing the mean for the quinquennial periods 1896-1900, 1901-5, and for 1906. These shew that the advance has been a substantial one, both in imports and exports, but that while the imports only increased from an average of £61,247,000 for the period 1896-1900 to one of £68,002,000 for the subsequent period, the exports during the same time increased from £67,474,000 to £79,941,000, and that this increase was almost entirely due to oversea exports, which increased from £41,093,000 to £51,238,000. The increase in imports is similarly due to oversea imports:—

TRADE DEVELOPMENT, COMMONWEALTH, 1896 TO 1906.

Development in period ...			1896-1900.	1901-5.	1906.	1896-1900.	1901-5.	1906.
Mean population ...	in units of 1000 persons		3,636	3,904	4,085	Result per Inhabitant.		
" oversea imports...	" £1000	...	33,763	39,258	44,744	£9 5 8	£10 1 1	£10 19 1
" " exports...	" "	...	41,093	51,238	69,738	11 6 1	13 2 6	17 1 4
" interstate imports	" "	...	27,484	28,744	38,214	7 11 2	7 7 3	9 7 1
" " exports	" "	...	26,381	28,703	38,214	7 5 1	7 7 0	9 7 1
" total imports	" "	...	61,247	68,002	82,958	16 16 10	17 8 4	20 6 2
" " exports	" "	...	67,474	79,941	107,952	18 11 2	20 9 6	25 8 5

IMPORT TRADE OF EACH STATE AND COMMONWEALTH, 1896 TO 1906.

State.	1896-1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES.							
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
New South Wales ...	13,866	17,560	15,024	13,978	13,134	14,485	17,604
Victoria ...	9,824	12,687	12,858	12,340	12,740	12,958	14,870
Queensland ...	3,488	3,516	3,734	3,250	3,030	3,164	3,748
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	3,328	3,965	3,157	3,224	3,289	3,232	3,983
Western Australia ...	2,707	3,895	5,171	4,228	4,022	3,769	3,780
Tasmania ...	550	811	732	791	806	738	759
Commonwealth (Total)	33,763	42,434	40,676	37,811	37,021	38,346	44,744
FROM OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES (INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	10,116	9,368	10,950	11,949	11,500	11,848	13,703
Victoria ...	6,782	6,240	5,412	5,254	6,382	8,202	8,926
Queensland ...	2,676	2,861	3,618	3,481	2,992	3,532	4,560
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	3,839	3,453	2,972	3,494	4,160	5,204	5,714
Western Australia ...	3,011	2,559	2,047	2,541	2,651	2,712	3,040
Tasmania ...	1,060	1,154	1,710	1,803	1,759	1,914	2,271
Total ...	27,484	25,635	26,709	28,522	29,443	33,412	38,214
TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	23,982	26,928	25,974	25,927	24,634	26,333	31,307
Victoria ...	16,606	18,927	18,270	17,594	19,122	21,160	23,796
Queensland ...	6,164	6,377	7,352	6,731	6,022	6,696	8,308
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	7,167	7,418	6,129	6,718	7,449	8,436	9,697
Western Australia ...	5,718	6,454	7,218	6,769	6,673	6,481	6,820
Tasmania ...	1,610	1,965	2,442	2,594	2,565	2,652	3,030
Total ...	61,247	68,069	67,385	66,333	66,464	71,758	82,958
IMPORTS PER INHABITANT, 1896 TO 1906.							
FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES.							
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ...	10 12 3	12 7 7	10 16 0	9 17 6	9 2 1	9 16 6	11 13 2
Victoria ...	8 5 10	10 10 10	10 12 5	10 4 2	10 11 0	10 13 9	12 3 0
Queensland ...	7 8 9	7 0 4	7 6 6	6 6 10	5 16 9	6 0 4	7 0 9
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	9 7 5	10 18 7	8 13 2	8 16 3	8 18 0	8 12 7	10 9 8
Western Australia ...	17 9 6	20 13 4	25 2 5	19 2 0	17 0 0	15 1 2	14 10 11
Tasmania ...	3 6 5	4 14 2	4 4 2	4 9 2	4 10 2	4 2 5	4 4 11
Commonwealth (Total)	9 5 8	11 3 9	10 11 0	9 13 10	9 7 3	9 10 11	10 19 1
FROM OTHER STATES (INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	7 14 10	6 17 5	7 17 5	8 8 10	7 19 6	8 0 9	9 1 6
Victoria ...	5 14 6	5 3 8	4 9 5	4 6 11	5 5 9	6 15 4	7 5 11
Queensland ...	5 14 1	5 14 2	7 2 0	6 15 10	5 15 3	6 14 9	8 11 2
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	10 16 3	9 10 4	8 3 1	9 11 0	11 5 1	13 17 10	15 0 10
Western Australia ...	19 8 8	13 11 7	9 18 11	11 9 7	11 4 1	10 16 8	11 14 0
Tasmania ...	6 8 1	6 13 10	9 16 7	10 3 2	9 16 10	10 13 7	12 14 0
Total ...	7 11 2	6 15 2	6 18 7	7 6 3	7 8 11	8 6 5	9 7 1
TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).							
New South Wales ...	18 7 1	19 15 0	18 13 5	18 7 1	17 1 7	17 17 3	20 14 8
Victoria ...	14 0 4	15 14 6	15 1 10	14 11 1	15 16 9	17 9 1	19 8 11
Queensland ...	13 2 10	12 14 6	14 8 6	13 2 8	11 12 0	12 14 9	15 11 11
S.A. (including N.T.) ...	20 3 8	20 8 11	16 16 3	18 7 3	20 3 1	22 10 5	25 10 6
Western Australia ...	36 18 2	34 4 11	35 1 4	30 11 7	28 4 1	25 17 10	26 4 11
Tasmania ...	9 14 6	11 8 0	14 0 9	14 12 4	14 7 0	14 16 0	16 18 11
Total ...	16 16 10	17 18 11	17 9 7	17 0 1	16 16 2	17 17 4	20 6 2

EXPORT TRADE OF EACH STATE OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1896 TO 1900.

State.	1896-1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES.							
	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.	£000.
New South Wales ...	17,656	18,210	15,975	18,103	20,482	21,440	27,641
Victoria ...	11,303	13,075	10,369	10,959	15,308	12,992	16,838
Queensland ...	4,237	4,334	4,108	4,203	4,391	4,992	5,759
S.A. (including N.T.)	4,130	4,462	3,766	3,898	5,619	6,428	8,043
Western Australia ...	2,984	7,941	8,253	9,462	9,916	9,070	9,012
Tasmania ...	783	1,674	1,444	1,625	1,770	1,919	2,445
Commonwealth (Total)	41,093	49,696	43,915	48,250	57,486	56,841	69,738

TO OTHER COMMONWEALTH STATES (INTERSTATE).

New South Wales ...	8,548	9,140	7,569	7,872	9,870	12,225	14,639
Victoria ...	5,257	5,571	7,841	8,483	8,097	8,588	10,626
Queensland ...	5,890	4,916	5,063	5,312	6,839	6,945	6,092
S.A. (including N.T.)	3,530	3,725	4,095	4,545	3,044	3,060	3,884
Western Australia ...	1,893	575	798	863	355	801	765
Tasmania ...	1,263	1,272	1,801	1,218	1,238	1,793	1,308
Total ...	26,381	25,199	27,167	28,293	29,443	33,412	38,214

TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).

New South Wales ...	26,204	27,350	23,544	25,975	30,352	33,665	42,280
Victoria ...	16,560	18,646	18,210	19,442	23,405	21,580	27,464
Queensland ...	10,127	9,250	9,171	9,515	11,230	11,937	12,751
S.A. (including N.T.)	7,660	8,187	7,861	8,443	8,663	9,488	11,927
Western Australia ...	4,877	8,516	9,051	10,325	10,271	9,871	9,777
Tasmania ...	2,046	2,946	3,245	2,843	3,008	3,712	3,753
Total ...	67,474	74,895	71,082	76,543	86,929	90,253	107,952

EXPORTS PER INHABITANT, 1896 TO 1906.

TO OVERSEA COUNTRIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
New South Wales ...	13 10 13	13 7 1	11 9 8	12 15 10	14 4 1	14 10 11	18 6 0		
Victoria ...	9 10 10	10 17 3	8 11 4	9 1 4	12 13 7	10 14 4	13 15 2		
Queensland ...	9 0 8	8 12 11	8 1 3	8 4 0	8 9 2	9 9 11	10 16 2		
S.A. (including N.T.)	11 12 7	12 5 11	10 6 8	10 13 1	15 4 1	17 3 1	21 3 5		
Western Australia ...	19 5 3	42 2 10	40 1 10	42 15 0	41 18 5	36 4 8	34 13 6		
Tasmania ...	4 14 7	9 14 3	8 6 0	9 3 2	9 18 0	10 14 1	13 13 5		
Commonwealth (Total)	11 6 1	13 2 1	11 7 9	12 7 4	14 10 10	14 3 0	17 1 4		

TO OTHER STATES (INTERSTATE).

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

TOTAL (OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE).

New South Wales ...	20 1 1	20 1 2	16 18 6	18 5 11	21 1 0	22 16 9	27 19 10		
Victoria ...	13 19 7	15 9 9	15 0 10	16 1 10	19 7 9	17 16 0	22 8 10		
Queensland ...	21 11 9	18 9 1	17 19 11	18 11 3	21 12 8	22 14 1	23 18 9		
S.A. (including N.T.)	21 11 5	22 11 3	21 11 4	23 1 6	23 8 10	25 6 5	31 7 11		
Western Australia ...	31 9 7	45 3 10	43 19 4	46 13 0	43 8 5	39 8 7	37 12 4		
Tasmania ...	12 7 2	17 1 10	18 13 1	16 0 5	16 16 5	20 14 2	20 19 8		
Total ...	18 11 2	19 15 0	18 8 8	19 12 4	21 19 9	22 9 5	26 8 5		